USES OF THE BANANA.

The Skin Is Valuable for Blackening Shoes.

In the West Indies the dried leaves and prepared portions of the stem are used as packing materials, says Chambers' Journal. Fresh leaves are used to shade young coffee or cocoa seedlings in nursery beds, and to cover cocoa beans during fermentation. The young unopened leaves are so smooth and soft that they are used as dressing for blisters. In India the dried stalk of the plantain leaf is used as a rough kind of twine and the larger parts are made into small boxes for holding snuff, drugs, etc.

In the Malay peninsula the ash of the leaf and leaf stalk is used instead of soap or fuller's earth in washing clothes, and a solution of the ash is often used as a salt in cooking. In the Dutch Indies, the skin of the plantain is used for blackening shoes. The juice which flows from all cut parts of the banana is rich in tannin and of so blackening a nature that it may be used as an indelible marking ink. In Java, the leaves of the "wax banana" are covered on the under side with a white powder, which yields a valuable wax, clear, hard and whitish, forming an important article of trade. The ashes of the leaves, stem, and fruit rind are employed in Bengal in many dyeing processes. In Siam, a cigarette wrapper is made from the leaves.

Fiber is got from the stems of many kinds of bananas. The most valuable is the "manilla hemp" of commerce, which holds the chief place for making white ropes and cordage. Old ropes made of it form an excellent papermaking material, much used in the United States for stout packing papers. The manilla hemp industry is a large one. About 50,000 tons of fiber, valued at £3,000,000, are annually exported from the Phillippine islands. The manilla hemp plant is grown exclusively in the southern part of the Phillippines, and all attempts to grow it elsewhere have failed. Many articles are made from manilla hemp—mats, cords, hats, plaited work, lace handkerchiefs of the finest texture, and various qualities of paper. At Wohlau, in Switzerland, an industry has been started for making lace and materials for ladies' hats from it. By a simple process it is made into straw exactly resembling the finest wheat straw for plaiting.

Mr. Bergerot's Legs Scalded by a Volcano

[illegible] gustine peak, forty miles east of [illegible] is in a state of eruption. A week ago last Tuesday Day King and Lige Davis, who were out upon the mountain, heard a rumble in the earth, which was followed soon by a distinct explosion. About half a mile from them on the north side of the peak a large granite bowlder soared aloft and fell with a crash among the loose rocks. The flight of the bowlder was followed by a puff of steam and ashes. The family of Mr. Hufford also saw the eruption. The next day Mr. Bergerot went to the place where the explosion occurred and found a depression partly filled with ashes from which the bowlder had been ejected. The snow was gone for some distance around the hole and the ground was perfectly dry. Mr. Bergerot soon became aware that his feet were uncomfortably warm and that steam was going up his trousers and scalding his legs and, fearing a repetition of the volcanic eruption, he hastened away from the spot.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Aluminum Skates.

One of the most important aluminum novelties of the year is the invention of a New Yorker. It is a racing skate that is almost without weight and at the same time sufficiently strong to stand the tremendous pressure brought by skaters ambitious to break Donoghue's record of a mile in 2:12 1-5. The skate is composed of a steel runner eighteen inches long, one-sixteenth of an inch thick and almost as thin as the blade of a knife. The blade is supported by a peculiar shaped aluminum support, on top of which is a light strip of mahogany, making a beautiful and artistic skate. One of the greatest problems skate manufacturers have had to contend with was the production of a skate with a knife-like runner eighteen inches or more in length, strong and rigid, and yet light enough to make their use practicable.

An Old Jack-Knife.

J. E. Marceau of Millbury has come into possession of a hand-forged jackknife made in 1772. Its good condition is surprising. His brother came to visit him a short time ago and gave him this knife. Mr. Marceau says that when he was a small boy there was a stone house in St. Roch that none of the people could remember having been inhabited. It had been built in colonial times, and was of a style of architecture adapted for defense against the attacks of hostile savages. Last summer this old building was torn down, and in the cellar the old knife was found.

A Deeply Buried Tree.

An almost perfect cedar tree was discovered buried at a depth of 170 feet below the surface of the earth near Eureka Junction, Wash., by well diggers last week. Large pieces of the trunk and branches were taken out, and so well preserved was the tree that the grain of the wood was very plain. The well was dug through soft soil and soapstone and a little basaltic rock near the surface.

No Undertakers There.

There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies his nearest relatives put him into a coffin and bury him. The mourning does not begin until after the burial.

BOTHERS THE YANKEES.

Spanish Pronunciation Proves Puzzling to a Party of Chicagoans.

From the Albuquerque News: Five Chicagoans arrived at Albuquerque, N. M., one day late in August. They were taken in charge by Frank Blake, a Chicago boy, who has lived in the west for some years, and were soon shown all the sights of the quaint old town. As they walked along the principal street Mr. Jamison looked up at a building and remarked: "El Jornado hotel; nice building." "Yes," said Blake. "But you must pronounce it right. It is El Hornada in the Spanish tongue. J is always H out her." "That's so?" answered Jamison. "Funny custom. What's this church here?—the cathedral of San Juan?" "San Huan," corrected Blake. Mr. Jamison looked pained, but accepted the correction. A moment later he broke out again. "What's this? La Jolla?" "La Holla," spoke the ready mentor by his side, and Jamison's eyes began to roll. So it went through the whole town. Blake corrected Jamison at every turn. When they all got back to the hotel Jamison had a strange, drawn expression on his face, but nobody paid much attention to him. He went into the dining-room and called a waiter. "Bring me," said Mr. Jamison, in slow, measured accents, "some fricasseed hack-rabbit, with apple helly, and let me have a mint hulep before the meat, please." The waiter stared at him and somebody at the next table snickered. That was the last straw. The Chicago man sprang to his feet ablaze with indignation. "By hingo," he thundered. "What infernal hackass dares criticise my Spanish hargon? By the great humping Hudas, I'm Him Hamison of Hackson boulevard, and I'll give some of you fellows a swift holt in the haw in about four seconds! Oh, yes, I suppose you think this is a higantic hoke, but I don't. You're having lots of hoy with me, but I'll come over there and hoin in this hovial hamboree in about half a hiffy if you don't quit your hoshin! I'm no hay, and I don't come from New Hersey. If my friend Horge Henny of the Marquette club was here we'd do some huggling with you hackals, and don't you forget it——" Here the waiters and the rest of the Chicago delegation dragged Mr. Jamison away. He recovered under careful nursing, but made all haste to get out of New Mexico as soon as he could catch a train.

CLEARED HIS CLIENT.

How a Western Lawyer Overcame the Preponderance of Evidence.

From the San Francisco Call: "My first case," said a well-known attorney, "was the defense of a negro preacher in Missouri who had been arrested for stealing wood from a railroad company. A great deal of fuel had been lost from time to time, so when the culprit was arrested the company was so anxious to make an example of him that it employed special counsel and prosecuted the case vigorously. The evidence against the old man was convincing. He had been seen sneaking around the wood-pile and was arrested while carrying off a load.

"I had subpoenaed about twenty well-known business men to testify to the previous good character of the defendant. When the prosecution's case was closed I put one on the stand and asked:

"'Do you know the defendant's reputation for honesty and integrity?'

"'Yes,' was the answer.

"'What is it—good or bad?'

"'Bad. He will steal anything he can get his hands on.'

"A titter ran through the courtroom. It wasn't the answer I had expected, but it was too late, so I put on a bold front and called another. He testified [illegible] the other witness had, and the prosecuting attorney rubbed his hands with satisfaction. Before I got through with my witnesses I proved that my client was a most notorious thief, who was never known to neglect an opportunity to steal something, no matter how trifling it might be. Then I called a couple of physicians, proved the existence of a mental disorder known as kleptomania, read some authorities to show that it was a good defense if proved, and submitted my case. The old preacher was acquitted, and thereafter stole with impunity, for he considered his acquittal in the face of facts equivalent to a license to steal."

The First Judge a "Corker."

As Thomas P. Wood, a resident of Brooklyn, was passing Park row on crutches one day in March, 1894, one of his crutches caught in one of the manhole covers used by the Third Avenue Railroad company. He fell and was severely injured. He sued the company in the supreme court in Brooklyn and recovered a verdict of $2,000, which the trial judge set aside on the ground that the company could not be held liable for such accidents. The case was appealed, and now the general term reversed the ruling and directed the recovery of the verdict. Justice Pratt, writes the decision, holds that the public highway is made for people on crutches as well as others.

Squirrel Returned with Winter.

Early last winter a man in Bucksport, Me., caught a young squirrel, put it in a cage and made a pet of it. The animal became very tame, and was permitted to have considerable freedom. It never seemed disposed to take to the woods again, so long as the cold weather lasted. But in the spring it disappeared. A week or so ago the squirrel returned and took up its quarters in the cage again. Some people, claiming great knowledge of squirrels, appear to doubt the accuracy of this story, but the man who tells it has a squirrel and a cage to show for it, and only regrets that squirrels can't talk.

The vote in the House—215 to 90—against the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill makes it certain that whether the Senate passes the free coinage substitute or not, free coinage is as dead for this session as the Reed tariff bill, and that brings forward the question, what is this Congress going to do anyway? It looks now as though the republicans would spend the time not devoted to passing regular appropriation bills in making moves for or against the various presidential candidates, and that the final result of the session would be the appropriation bills.

THE clever sniceming and manipulating that is going on among republican politicians, indicates in no uncertain manner, the fact that they are not so confident of victory as they were a short time ago. One year ago they were loud in proclaiming success in '96. No one is displaying such extreme confidence today. A year ago republicans contemplated making the tariff and foreign policy of the democratic administration the main points of attack. The suddent revulsion of popular feeling overwhelming in favor of President Cleveland's conduct of foreign affairs has removed one object of criticism and censure. The importance that the money question has assumed in the political field has completely relegated the tariff question to the background. Thus the republican thunder has been cruelly destroyed. Which party is safest on the financial question? Republicans realize that the policy of their party relative to this question has been weak and vacillating. It has displayed an unwillingness to commit itself either way. Hence the feeling of distrust that characterizes their leaders as they enter the approaching financial conflict. It is democracy's opportunity. Let the party make the most of it by adopting a platform that will win. The events of the last week have demonstrate clearly that the people endorse the sound financial policy of the administration, that they are strongly in favor of the gold standard and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage heresies of silver mine owners. If the democratic party at their next national convention recognize this intense popular feeling in favor of national financial honor by declaring firmly and unequivocally in favor of the gold standard victory will be theirs.—Lincoln Herald.

FREE INFORMATION.

Messrs. C. A. Snow & C., of Washington, D. C. lawyers and agents for for procuring patents, will send free to any address pamphlets with information about home and foreign patents, cavets, copyrights, trademarks, infringements, design patents abstarcts of decisions, etc., as well as the cost of patents in United States and foreign countries.

Notice.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss
BOX BUTTE COUNTY, }

R. B. Ballard, you are hereby notified that on the 13th day of April 1894, Thomas Hollis purchased at tax sale the S W ¼ section 10, township 28, rg 47, Box Butte county, State of Nebraska. That said land was taxed in the name of R. B. Ballard, and the said purchase of tax sale was made for the taxes of the year 1892. That the time for the redemption of the aforesaid land will expire on the 13th day of April, 1896.

Dated at Radcliffe, Iowa, this 13th day of January 1896. THOS HOLLIS,
By R. B. Ballard, his atty. in fact.

First publication 1-31-96.

Notice.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss
BOX BUTTE COUNTY, }

R. B. Ballard, you are hereby notified that on the 13th day of April 1894, Thomas Hollis purchased at tax sale the N W ¼ section 15, township 28, range 47, Box Butte county, State of Nebraska. That said land was taxed in the name of R. B. Ballard, and the said purchase of tax sale was made for the taxes of the year 1892. That the time for the redemption of the aforesaid land will expire on the 13th day of April 1896.

Dated at Radcliffe, Iowa, this 15th day of Jan. 1896. THOS. HOLLIS,
By R. B. Ballard, his atty. in fact.

fp 1-21-96

In the Matter of the Estate of James McCullough, deceased. }

In the district court of Box Butte county:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Hon W. H. Westover, Judge of the District Court of Box Butte county, Nebraska, made on the 10th day of February 1896, for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at the west front door of the courthouse in Hemingford, Box Butte county, Nebraska, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the Northwest quarter of Section 33, in Township 28 north, Range 51 west of the sixth principal Meridian, in Box Butte county, Nebraska. Said sale will remain open one hour. JOHN H. SHIRK,
Administrator of the estate of James McCullough, deceased.

Dated February 14th, 1896.

Subscribe for THE HERALD.

Final—Proof—Notices

HON. J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.
HON. F. M. BROOME, Receiver.

Parties having notices in this column are requested to read the same carefully and report to this office for correction any errors that may exist. This will prevent possible delay in making proof.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Feb. 17, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on March 30, 1896, viz:

CHRISTOPH LICHTE,

of Dunlap, Neb., who made H. E No. 2089 for the SE ¼ N E ¼, E ½ S E ¼ & SW ¼ S E ¼ sec. 14, tp 29 n, rg 48 w

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Ortman, John Baus, Bernard Fendrick, Alvert V. Chladik, all of Dunlap, Neb. J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Feb. 19, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on March 30, 1896, viz:

PATRICK MURPHY,

of Marsland, Neb., who made H E No. 3336 for the N W ¼ sec 29, tp 29 n, rg 51 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: S. M. Trossel, Martin McFee, Ed Horner, James Wheeler, all of Marsland, Neb. J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Feb. 10, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on March 23, 1896, viz:

ROBERT PRINGLE

of Gordon, S. D., who made Timber Culture entry No. 325 for the N W ¼ Sec 9 Tp 32 n R 48 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas L. Hopkins, John Jelenik, W. M. Foskett, Grove Foskett, all of Hemingford, Neb. J. W. WEHN, JR. Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Feb. 6, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before County Judge of Dawes county, at Chadron, Neb., on March 14, 1896, viz:

ABIGAIL PRIPPS,

of Dunlap, Neb., who made H E No. 2741 for the W ½ S E ¼ sec 7, tp 29 n, r 47 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Harry L. Bartlett, Charles L. Waldron, Eric Soderstrom, Eugene Patterson, all of Dunlap, Neb. Also

LURA E. PRIPPS,

of Dunlap, Neb., who made H E No. 2789 for the lots 1 & 2 & E ½ N W ¼ sec 18, tp 29 n, rg 47 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Harry L. Bartlett, Charles L. Waldron, Eric Soderstrom, Eugene Patterson, all of Dunlap, Neb. J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Jan. 29, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on March 9, 1896, viz

FRANK M. BEVAN,

of Hemingford, Neb., who made H E No. 2092, for the S E ¼ sec 20, tp 28 n, rg 50 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Michaelson, John Michaelson, Christ Hansen, D. A. Paul, all of Hemingford, Neb. J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Jan 7, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on Feb. 26, 1896, viz:

MARTIN O. LOKEN,

of Hemingford, Neb., who made H. E. No. 2882, for the lots 1 & 2 & S ½ N E ¼ sec 3, tp 26 n, rg 49 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin K. Oloven, Ole J. Moe, Andrew J. Johnson, Halvor G. Fuliseas, all of Hemingford, Neb.
J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Jan. 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his insention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before L. A. Dorrington, U. S. C. C. Commissioner, at Chadron, Neb., on Feb. 29, 1896, viz:

COMADORE W. CASH,

of Hough, Neb., who made H E No. 4356 for the S W ¼ sec 17, tp 30 n, rg 49 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph L. Vandever, William W. Tyree, James W. Tyree, Griffin Joralemon, all of Hough, Neb. Also

GRIFFIN JORALEMON,

of Chadron, Neb., who made H E No. 1942 for the S E ¼ sec 18, tp 30 n, r 49 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William W. Tyree, John M. Peck, Hough, Neb., Silas W. Peck, Chadron, Neb., Comadore W. Cash, of Hough, Neb.
J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

1895 finds the genuine Round Oak with greater sales than any year gone by, and the number of imitations has become a multitude. See it and learn the reason why. For sale at Uhrig's.