

Grand Opening!

...OF THE...

Hemingford Creamery

Monday--

--June 27th

The creamery will be opened on Monday, June 27th with appropriate exercises. The following program has been prepared.

Parade at 10 a. m.
The milkmaid's drill will be rendered by seven young ladies. A prize—one ten-gallon milk can—will be given to the person who brings in the largest amount of milk on that day.

Songs by all the different nationalities.

The Ladies' Progressive Club will entertain all visitors at their reception room.

Music by the Hemingford Cornet Band. Singing, recitations, etc.

The committee on speakers are corresponding with gentlemen from abroad and a good speaker will be present.

Everyone come and bring your friends and help celebrate the opening of a grand enterprise.

A STOREHOUSE OF INFORMATION.

—This is an age of Encyclopedias, and their value is not to be questioned, but the average person is far too busy to spend time in poring over encyclopedias, and will consult a dictionary a hundred times to an encyclopedia once. Nor will much be lost either, if the dictionary is WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, which contains a wealth of information, making it really an encyclopedia, condensed. It is true, but all the more valuable for that very reason.

In fact the INTERNATIONAL should be considered a necessity in every family (though the style in which it is presented makes it a luxury as well), and a saving of three cents a day for a year will provide more than enough money to purchase it. The publishers, G. & C. Merriam Co., of Springfield, Mass., cheerfully send free a prospectus containing specimen pages, in itself well worth a careful reading.

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office, 5c a dozen.

If you want to subscribe for any newspaper or magazine call at the post office and get rates. It will pay you.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up on May 12, 1898, at my place on Section 21, Tp 27, R. 51, one yearling mare colt, brown color, with both hind feet white, star in forehead, no brands.
C. KLEMKE.

FOR SALE.

One red Polangus bull, four years old. He is a thoroughbred and a fine animal; has never run in a herd. He can be seen at James Hollingrake's place, 8 miles north of Hemingford.
J. W. PIERCE.

Wildly wants all your potatoes, butter, eggs and chickens.

We have a new Singer sewing machine—the best on the market—for sale cheap. Call and see it.

Non-resident owners of timber claims can complete their final proofs without coming to the county by corresponding with T. J. O'Keefe.

Strayed

On Sunday April 26th from my place 2 miles east of Hemingford, one two-year-old filley, light bay color, small star in forehead, weight about 800 lbs., barbwire marks on upper part of front of both fore legs. Leave information at HERALD office.
J. T. WORNOM

LIFE LINES OF THE FOOT.

What They Reveal to the Character Student.

There is man in Philadelphia who claims that it is much easier to read one's character and past and future from the maps on the soles of one's feet than it is from the palms of the hand, says the Philadelphia Press. He calls it "pedology" and if the scoffer who passes his door and looks in at the maps on his walls calls it "Tribulism," that does not matter. There are scoffers at everything, be it true or false.

The pedologist, while refusing to tell the names of the owners of the feet in most cases, showed a number of diagrams the other day and explained how he read the fortunes of the soles.

"Here," he said, "is a public character and well-known actress. Here is her story. Look at it. It's worth studying, for she is one of the most beautiful women on the American stage and is remarkable in other ways. Her foot is so beautifully arched that little of her sole touched the paper when she placed her foot upon it. The intellectual and artistic lines are clearly defined on her foot; and one need but hear her speak for a few moments to realize that her artistic and mental capabilities are of a high order. The lines of intuition and imagination are remarkably long. The cross between the line of love and the head line indicates that in a love affair she would be governed largely by reason. She has strong affections, according to the long heart line."

A contrast to the actress' foot was that of a factory girl from Kensington. This was a foot common to people of little education. There was scarcely any inset to the foot. The lines of imagination, mental capacities and intuition were very short and the artistic line was entirely lacking. The heart and love lines were well defined and long. The lines also indicated firmness and great ambition, with a decided fondness for pleasure. So the pedologist explained.

Still another foot was that of a society girl. Here again was the high arch. It showed among other things that she did not have to stand upon her feet as did the poor factory girl. The lines told of her having less heart and less ambition than the factory girl, too. There were selfishness and vanity in the impression. It seemed well that silk stockings and dainty shoes usually kept it from the sight of those who would read its owner's character in the sole of that foot.

There was the foot of the preacher and the policeman and the lawyer and each seemed to tell a story in keeping with its owner's vocation and habits. Last of all came the print of the man about town. There was no arch there. It had come down "flat-footed." It looked as if it were used in walking up and a fashionable street and standing about the club. It had good nature and self-satisfaction, some generosity and some brains in it, but little ambition.

Flavored with Tobacco Juice.

"I am informed that a large trade in the manufacture of English cigars is carried on, principally in the east end of London. All the ends of cigars and cigarettes, 'dotels,' chewed 'quids,' etc. are bought at so much per pound from public houses, music halls, etc., besides those picked up in the street. These savory morsels are put into a large bath, where a kind of tobacco broth is made.

"In the early autumn, when the chestnut leaves are beginning to turn a golden color, parties are organized who go wherever they can get a good supply of these leaves, which are then put on long wires and immersed in this filth for either a long or short time, according to the requirements of a strong or mild cigar. These leaves are then rolled into English cigars."

The above correspondent's statement tallies with an incident which occurred some years ago, when a certain person was charged with illegally manufacturing cigars. His defense was that the cigars he manufactured did not contain a particle of tobacco. His cigars were made of brown paper, embossed to look like leaves, and steeped in tobacco juice.—London Standard.

Sickles' Report to Ingersoll.

After one of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's characteristic lectures in New York he met Gen. Daniel G. Sickles, who had been in the audience, and asked him:

"What did you think of my lecture, general?"

"Do you see that cripple across the street?" asked Sickles.

"Yes."

"What would you think of me if I should go over now and kick the crutches from under him?"

"I'd feel like kicking you," answered Ingersoll.

"I feel in almost the same humor toward you. You have kicked the crutches of my religion from under me," said the general.—Kansas City Star.

A Bright Japanese Woman.

The most celebrated woman in Japan to-day is Mme. Oyama, chief lady-in-waiting to the empress. She instructs the ladies of the court in European etiquette, of which she knows more than many noted Europeans. She is very beautiful, brilliant intellectually and a skilled linguist. She was most carefully educated in this country and soon after her graduation from college she became engaged to Oyama, the distinguished Japanese field marshal.

One Redemptive Feature.

"There's one good thing about your cyclones," said the visitor to the old settler in St. Louis.

"I don't know what it can be," replied the old settler.

"Why," said the genial visitor, "they never strike below the belt."—New York Herald.

IN RED AND GOLD.

How sweet she looked I did not see
The tint of sun on changing trow.
My eyes were fixed upon the glow
On her fair cheek, I did but know
That she was standing high to me.
But she in silent ecstasy
Drank in the color and the glow
Of that fair scene, nor seemed to know
That all its beauty lost on me,
In red and gold.

"In red and gold," she sighed "how fair
The coloring of those maples there!"
But still my eyes did but behold
The beauty that did her enfold.
For, with that vision standing there,
In dull red gown and golden hair,
Small care had I what beauties rare,
What other wealth that wood might hold
In red and gold.

—Julia Fanshawe Brinckerhoff in New York Times.

TIGER AND BULL.

A Fierce Battle, in Which the Tiger Was Badly Beaten.

The Paris fight of the London Post gives details of an extraordinary entertainment given at the Plaza de Madrid in the presence of 1,300 spectators. This was a combat between a royal Bengal tiger and an Andalusian fighting bull. The tiger, Cesar, was a full grown brute belonging to Spessardi, the trainer, who had never been able to do anything with it and had, indeed, once nearly fallen a victim to its ferocity. He sold it for 6,000 francs to the director of the plaza.

A cage 17 yards square by 4 in height had been erected in the middle of the arena, and the animals were brought on in vans, the bull being the first to be released into the inclosure. The brute immediately began to run round and round his prison, bellowing and throwing up sand and gravel with his hoofs. The instant the tiger entered the cage he gave a roar and bounded on the bull, avoiding the horns, and fixed on his flanks and belly with both teeth and claws. The bull remained still for a few seconds, and then seemed to be sinking backward to the ground. The spectators thought that all was over, but the tiger let go for a second to take another hold, and in the brief interval was kicked over by the wild plunges of the bull. Before the tiger had time to recover the bull was on him, and, sinking his horns into the striped hide, it tossed the tiger into the air. This was repeated four or five times, the bull varying his tactics occasionally by banging his adversary against the bars. When the bull stopped, the tiger lay limp on the ground, and the crowd, thinking he was dead, cried, "Bravo, toro!"

The bull stood stamping for a moment in the middle of the cage, and then, seeing the tiger did not move, approached and smelled him. But Cesar was only shamming death and seized the bull's muzzle in his powerful jaws so the animal could not move. Eventually, however, he was released, and after stamping furiously on the tiger again caught him on his horns. This time the tossing, stamping and banging apparently really ended in Cesar's death. The cage was then opened and the bull rushed out and back to his stable. For precaution's sake the tiger's yan was brought up, and to the general surprise, Cesar rose to his feet, glanced round as if afraid the bull was still there, and then bounded into the van. The tiger was found to have five ribs broken, besides having a number of wounds from the bull's horns. It is said that all wild animals—bears, lions, panthers and tigers—fare badly in combat with the Spanish fighting bull. Man and the elephant are the only survivors over these active and ferocious beasts.

Easily Enough.

Here is a Sioux City (Ia.) Sunday school story:

"They were studying in the catechism about the wonderful greatness and power of God. 'Can God do everything?' asked the teacher. It was generally admitted that he could. Then the teacher rather mischievously propounded a stickler perhaps as a test of faith. 'Could God make two and two equal five?' he asked. The query rather startled the little girls in the class, and their faces took on a worried, puzzled expression. They had never thought of such a thing as that, and it looked as if their faith was wavering. The teacher waited with a rather amused smile on his face. Then up shot a little hand. 'Well,' asked the teacher, 'what do you think about it?'"

"Yes, sir, he can," was the prompt and certain response. Now it was the teacher's turn to look surprised. "Well, how can God make two and two equal five?" "By adding one," was the triumphant answer, and the mischievous teacher couldn't dispute it.—Sioux City Journal.

How It Happened.

"Look here, young man," said the druggist.

The clerk did not have to be told that he had made a mistake. He knew it long before. Indeed he had figured it out for himself and was able to tell just how it happened.

"You have charged only 75 cents for this prescription," asserted the druggist, "and the regular price is \$1."

"I admit it," said the clerk. "The fact is I was rattled. You see, I made a hasty calculation as to the cost of the ingredients, and the result was 3 cents instead of 4 as it should have been. That is how it happened."—Chicago Post.

Welcome Words.

"Yes, his sermons are tiresomely long, but he always says something to the point."

"Well, what did he say to the point last Sunday?"

"In conclusion."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The name California, derived from the two Spanish words caliente for all and —i, e., "hot furnace"—was given by Cortes in the year 1535 to the peninsula now known as Lower California, of which he was the discoverer, on account of its hot climate.

Shopping in London.

One of the erroneous impressions that Americans have before they try shopping in London is that things are remarkably cheap there, and when they are set right by actual experience with the fashionable dressmakers and haberdashers they get a second mistaken idea that English tradesmen are extraordinarily unskillful. This all arises from the different customs that govern retail business in the two countries. In America we pay cash for goods or settle our accounts monthly. In England, however, accounts are supposed to be rendered quarterly, and it has frequently happened that because some patrons have a social prominence that gives their trade value as an advertisement the shopkeeper has allowed their accounts to run for three and four years. Other patrons have demanded the same privileges and have abused them, and the result is that to compensate for interest on money owing by solvent debtors and for the sums lost through those who never pay the tradesman charges a goodly profit on all his goods, and the prices are accordingly high. On the other hand, American women shopping abroad seem to be bargain mad, and their efforts to beat down prices inspire the tradesman with much the same feeling that a well trained butler experiences when his nouveau riche master economizes on his wines. In fact, looking for bargains in Bond street is folly.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Lord Byron.

Here is a new light on the character of Lord Byron. The quotation is from a letter by John Murray:

"Lord Byron is a curious man. He gave me, as I told you, the copyright of his new poems, to be printed only in his works. I did not receive the last until Tuesday night. I was so delighted with it that even as I read I sent him a draft for 1,000 guineas. The two poems are altogether no more than 1,200 and 1,000 lines and will together sell for 5s. 6d. But he returned the draft, saying that it was very liberal—much more than they were worth; that I was perfectly welcome to both poems to print in his (collected) works without cost or expectation, but that he did not think them equal to what they ought to be, and that he would not admit of their separate publication.

"I went yesterday, and he was rallying me upon my folly in offering so much and that he dared to say I thought now I had a most lucky escape. 'To prove how much I think so,' my lord, said I, 'do me the favor to accept this pocketbook,' in which I had brought with me the draft, changed into two bank notes of £1,000 and £50, but he would not take it."

A Transformation.

Soon after my arrival in Leipsic my attention was called one day to an elderly gentleman on the street.

"Do you see that old gentleman with the big soft felt hat, the blue glasses and the big umbrella?"

"You mean the one who is shambling along as if he were not just sure where he is going?"

"Yes, but you should not speak so disrespectfully of the greatest of living psychologists."

But the mistake was pardonable, for few would have supposed that he was not some plain village burgher who had just come up to town, and felt somewhat lost in the big city. Once in Wundt's lecture room, however, one receives a very different impression of him. As the great philosopher pours forth one of his learned discourses those plain features light up, his bearing becomes dignified and impressive, and you no longer think of the ungainly walk and the quaint mannerisms.—Roanoke Collegian.

On the Wrong Track.

Slims recently received private information that his son was not confining himself strictly to the straight and narrow path. There were ugly rumors that the young man played cards and bet on the horses. Slims determined to double his parental vigilance. The other evening he turned to the young man who was deep in a newspaper and inquired sharply, "What are you reading, son?"

"A column under the head of 'What the Book Makers Are Doing?'"

"I'll tell you what they are doing, sir," said the old man severely. "They are living luxuriously this winter and laying their plans to fleece such lambs as you next season. They keep up the race tracks and get rich by fooling noodle pates like you. I've heard all about you, sir, and your wild ways. Order that paper stopped. What are you laughing at, you young rascal?"

"At your surprising knowledge of horse race methods. I was reading the literary reviews."—Detroit Free Press.

Analysis of a Frenchman.

A Frenchman sleeps in italics, snores in small capitals, talks in thunder, gesticulates in cyclone and acts in tornado. He feels it all and means less than one-tenth of it. Not that the nine-tenths are hypocrisy, but that they are dramatic froth, discounted in final solution at the bank of effervescence.—Brooklyn Eagle.

His Favorite Author.

Nozel—Ah, you're a literary man, eh? Who's your favorite author?
Author—Witchell.
Witchell? Witchell? Don't think I know him.
"Apparently not. My card, sir."—Philadelphia Record.

Garlic is Ancient.

Garlic came from Asia and has been used since the earliest times. It formed part of the diet of the Israelites in Egypt and was used by Greek and Roman soldiers and African peasants.

The Honey-moon Origin.

The modern honeymoon trip originated in the days of George II and speedily came into general use.

Final-Proof-Notices.

J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.
W. R. AKERS, Receiver.

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

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., June 9, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that

John Knudston,
of Hemingford, Neb., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before T. J. O'Keefe, U. S. Commissioner, at Hemingford, Neb., on July 16, 1898, on timber culture application No. 1275 for the s. e. 1/4 sec. 34, Tp 29, R. 49W.

He names as witnesses: Peter G. Anderson, James Hollingrake, Carl Ekstrom, Otto Gibson, all of Hemingford, Neb.
J. W. Wehn, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., June 9, 1898.
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 July 16, 1898, viz:

Vaclav Potmesil,
of Dunlap, Neb., who made H. E. for the s. e. 1/4 sec. 34, Tp 29, R. 47 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank J. W. Feidler, Norbert A. Krenke, Ned A. Brezina, of Hemingford, Neb.; Joseph Lampl, of Dunlap, Neb.

Also Frank J. W. Feidler,
of Hemingford, Neb., who made H. E. No. 4329 for the s. e. 1/4 sec. 34, Tp 29, R. 47 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Vaclav Potmesil, Joseph Lampl, of Dunlap, Neb.; Norbert A. Krenke, Ned A. Brezina, of Hemingford, Neb. Also

Notice is hereby given that

Wolfgang Freimuth,
of Box Butte, Neb., has filed notice of intention to make final proof at same time and place on timber culture application No. 1490 for the s. e. sec. 28, Tp 28, R. 48 W.

He names as witnesses: Frank J. W. Feidler, Ned A. Brezina, Norbert A. Krenke, of Hemingford, Neb.; Vaclav Potmesil, of Dunlap, Neb.
J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., May 25, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that

John H. Shirk,
of Hemingford, Neb., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before T. J. O'Keefe, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Hemingford, Neb., on the 2nd day of July on timber culture application No. 1674 for the s. e. 1/4 sec. 31, Tp 29, R. 50W.

He names as witnesses: John Michaelson, Henry Michaelson, C. E. Rosenberger, Fred Allard, all of Hemingford, Neb. Also

Notice is hereby given that

Nelson B. Shonquist,
of Omaha, Neb., has filed notice of intention to make final proof at same time and place on timber culture application No. 1397 for the s. e. 1/4 sec. 31, Tp 28, R. 52W.

He names as witnesses: John P. Hazard, of Hemingford, Neb.; Leo Brande, Edwin E. Ford, Louis Houghhouse, of Lawa, Neb.
J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., May 12, 1898.
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 and Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on July 2, 1898, viz:

Deltie May Rickett,
nee Fellows, who made H. E. No. 3661, for the s. e. 1/4 sec. 12, Tp 29, R. 49 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Al Scribner, Dunlap, Neb.; Aaron H. Kraus, Charles W. Minard, Ida, Neb. Clark Rickett, Hemingford, Neb.

J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., May 25, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on July 2, 1898, viz:

Thomas O'Keefe,
of Hemingford, Neb., who made H. E. entry No. 146 for the s. e. 1/4 sec. 31, Tp 29, R. 48 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Strickland, Arthur B. Groves, Peter Belgem, Patrick H. Dillon, all of Alliance, Neb.
J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF BOX BUTTE COUNTY NEBRASKA.

In the Matter of the Estate of Alanson D. Alexander, deceased.

Notice of hearing on petition for the appointment of an administrator.

At a session of said court held at the county court room in Hemingford, Nebraska, Present, Jas. H. Hewett, County Judge.

Upon reading the petition of Grant C. Alexander, praying that administration of the Estate of Alanson D. Alexander, deceased be had and that William Foxworth be appointed Administrator of said Estate, it is ordered and decreed that Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock p. m., at the County Court Room in the Court House in Hemingford, Nebraska, be designated as the time and place at which hearing shall be had upon said petition, and that all parties interested in said estate may appear and show why such administration should not be had and why the said William Foxworth should not be appointed Administrator thereof, and it is further ordered that due notice of said hearing shall be given to said interested parties by publication or by personal notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 4th day of April, A. D. 1898.

(SEAL) JAN. H. HEWETT, County Judge.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pletcher.*

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pletcher.*

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pletcher.*

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pletcher.*

SALES

IT'S DANGEROUS

To buy SALES, guaranteed "AN GOOD AN" PATENT, for less money; they can't be made. Don't buy, unless you get the real thing. A cheap sale is the most expensive investment you can make. It is unreliable, and because that, you will lose your money. Buy only a genuine, latest improved PATENT SALES, which will give you the most reliable and profitable results.

Q. C. & C.

Fifty Claims Wanted, for Cash.

I want to buy improved farms and prairie land for cash; must be cheap. Give number of section, town and range; also improvements in detail. Address
E. A. BLUSICK,
Carroll, Iowa.

New Goods!

I have moved my millinery stock across the street, in the Wheeler house, where I will be pleased to see the ladies and show them my stock of goods purchased while in the east. Flowers of all the shades and colors, new ribbons, new trimmings and new hats in the latest designs.

Thanking you for the past patronage and I hope to merit a continuance of the same.
MISS L. ADAMS.

Bulls For Sale.

I have 8 head of thoroughbred Herefords one to two years old at my ranch four miles southeast of Box Butte. Will take your old bulls in exchange. W. E. HALL.

Lumber, Coal and Lime!

Just received a car of select eastern lumber for tanks. Also all kinds of hard wood, cedar shingles, lath, lime, and all kinds of lumber.

Ready made tanks, or will make tanks to order. Prices to compete with anyone the Northwest. Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Tanks and tank lumber a specialty.
HEMINGFORD LUMBER CO.

TO CORRECT A CALENDAR,

A Scheme Suggested to Correct Our Inaccurate Leap Years.

The present year is, as is well known, a leap year, says London Echo, and according to the Gregorian, correcting the Julian rule of the calendar, it will be the last leap year for eight years, or until the year 1904. The Gregorian rule, however, though a great improvement on the Julian and assimilating on the average the length of the calendar year much more nearly to that of the true year, is not perfect. By it a leap year is dropped at the end of three centuries out of four, so that any year divisible by 100 without remainder is not a leap year unless it is also divisible by 400; thus, 1900 will not be a leap year; 2000 will and 2100 will not. A more accurate rule would be to drop a leap year at the end of each successive period of 128 years; and, in accordance with this, a French astronomer, M. Auric, points out that it would be preferable to retain 1900 as a leap year and drop one in 1920, which is a multiple (fifteen times) of 128. But tinkering too frequently with established calendar rules is much to be deprecated; he suggests, therefore, to abide by the Gregorian rule until the year 3200 and drop a leap year in that year and every succeeding multiple of 3200 (6400, 9600, etc.), which would be leap years according to Gregorian rule. Strictly speaking, every interval of 128 years should contain 31 bissextile leap years, instead of the 32 which it would by the Julian rule, making every fourth year a leap year. Now, 25 times 128 amounts to 3,200, which number of years should therefore contain 25 fewer leap years than they would by the Julian rule; i. e., 775 instead of 800. The Gregorian rules put 97 leap years in 400 years (three fewer than the Julian), and therefore 775 in 3,200 years, which is one too many. The suggestion, then, appears to be a good one, but it obviously will not be possible for this generation (or many future generations) to decide upon its adoption. For the present we will condole with those who shall be born on the 29th of February next on their having no birthday for eight years, as there will be no other 29th of February until 1904, except in Russia, which still adheres to the Julian calendar.

Fatalities from Lightning.

Damage by lightning is unmistakably increasing, according to the director of the statistical office of Berlin. Various causes are assigned, such as the employment of electricity in various industries, the continual change of form of the earth's surface by deforestation, drainage, etc., and the impurities introduced into the atmosphere by the growing consumption of coal. Professor von Bezold some time ago showed that for Bavaria the fires due to lightning increased from a yearly average of thirty-two in 1833 to one hundred and thirty-two in 1890 to 1892; while the number of persons struck by lightning and those killed rose from one hundred and thirty-four and seventy-three respectively in 1855 to one hundred and eighty-six and one hundred and sixty-one in 1885. An interesting fact noted is that persons generally struck perceive neither lightning nor thunder, but receive the impression of being enveloped by fire.—Pittsburgh Opinion.