

HENRY BOECK'S



IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

FURNITURE

Parlor and Bed Room Sets, Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges and Office Furniture.

Call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

Cor. Main & Sixth Sts., Plattsmouth, Neb.

Lumber Yard

THE OLD RELIABLE.

H. A. WATERMAN & SON

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PINE LUMBER

Shingles, Lath, Sash,

Doors, Blinds.

Can supply every demand of the Call and get terms, Fourth street in Rear of Opera House.

K. DRESSLER,

The 6th St. Merchant Tailor

Keeps a Full Line of

Foreign & Domestic Goods.

Consult Your Interest by Giving Him a Visit

SHERWOOD BLOC

Plattsmouth, Neb.

Well Diggers.

Brosius & Wheeler

We are now prepared to dig wells any depth desired, from 2 to 3 feet across. We use a boring machine and dig and wall at the same time. For the first 50 feet 50 cents per foot, each additional 10 feet 10 cents per foot will be added. We make a specialty of sinking old wells, without removing the wall. We guarantee satisfaction.

Leave your orders with Robert Sherwood, or, for further particulars address

BROSIOUS & WHEELER, PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

H. C. SCHMIDT,

Civil Engineer

Surveyor and Draftsman

Plans, Specifications and Estimates, Municipal Work, Maps &c.

PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEB.

C. F. SMITH,

The Boss Tailor

Main St., Over Merges' Shoe Store.

Has the best and most complete stock of samples, both foreign and domestic wools that ever came west of Missouri river. Note these prices: Business suits from \$10 to \$35, dress suits, \$25 to \$45, pants \$4, \$5, \$6, \$6.50 and upwards. Will guarantee a fit.

Prices Defy Competition.

A. C. MAYES,

County Surveyor

-AND-

CIVIL ENGINEER.

All orders left with County Clerk will receive prompt attention.

OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE.

ON METEORIC SHOWERS.

THEIR VISITS OF FREQUENT PERIODICAL OCCURRENCE.

Precedents of the Heavenly Displays. New Features of the Recently Observed to the Astronomers—A Talk With a Professor on a Sky High Subject.

In answer to several questions regarding the frequency of meteoric showers Professor Very said:

"There are certain epochs in the year when particular meteoric showers are due. Assiduous observation has given a list of nearly 100 such showers in the course of a year, each of which may be expected on certain dates from a certain part of the heavens.

"Meteoric showers have characteristic features; that is, some meteors are very swift; others rather slow. Some vanish and leave no trace, while others are accompanied by tails and leave streaks after the nucleus has disappeared. Few of these showers last more than one or two days, though there are some instances where it is suspected that successive showers belonging to the same group appear during several weeks. Certain dates have been noticed to be more especially favorable epochs. That is, the rare event of an exceptionally large and brilliant meteor or fireball is more apt to occur on certain dates.

"Jan. 25 is the date of the meteoric shower characterized by the swiftness of its components, which are usually attended by streaks. The radiant point of this shower is in the constellation called Perseus. It is a star cluster—one of the most beautiful in the sky. This meteoric shower is more likely to have been one of the most brilliant sporadic showers. Information as to the position of meteor, appearance, brilliancy, color, time of appearance and length of time during which the appearance lasted is likely to be valuable in the recovery of the principal characteristics of an event which is necessarily seen but rarely.

"How do you account for these meteoric showers coming at regular periods?" was asked.

"All that we can say is that the celestial spaces are thickly populated in every direction with these scattered fragments, which are veritable miniature planets traveling in different orbits around the sun in many instances, and serving as messengers from one star to another in others.

"The number of them is simply countless. They make up in number what they lack in size, so that if we could gather together all the minute numbers that go to make up a group it might make a lot of very respectable size, although the individual components are so small that they seldom escape complete disintegration and dissolution in their passage through the atmosphere.

"What produces the great light which always follows the passage of a meteor?" "The light which is seen while the passage of a meteor through the air lasts may be due partly to the combustion of the materials of the air of life, but it is mainly an incandescence of the condensed atmosphere which accumulates in advance of an object which is moving many times the rapidity of a cannon ball—often, I may say, with many hundred times the rapidity of a cannon ball. Under these conditions even the seemingly flimsy resistance of the air becomes as great as that of a solid body, producing intense heat, and in the case of a large meteoric stone frequently resulting in the fracturing and demolition of the object.

"Colored meteors are sometimes seen with a peculiar tint of the flame, being due to the burning of some special ingredient of the meteor. We have yellow, green and occasionally red meteors, but the majority are white like the majority of the stars. It cannot be said that any one part of the earth can be more affected by these visitants than another. There is, however, a diurnal periodicity, the larger numbers being seen in the early morning hours when that portion of the heavens comes in view toward which the orbital motion of the earth is carrying us. We then see not merely the comparatively few meteors whose speed is sufficient to enable them to overtake the earth, but that larger number composed of all those which are gathered up in the track of the advancing earth, whether moving with against or toward its course."

"The appearance of the collected results of the observation of the total eclipse of Jan. 1, 1859, shows that this event has added many interesting facts to the previous knowledge of such occurrences. A large and very perfect photograph of the corona was obtained by Professor William H. Pickering, of Cambridge, Mass., and one of a smaller size by Professor Barnard, of the Lick observatory. These show the sheaves of curling fragments about the sun's poles in great detail, indicating the composite nature of many of the individual filaments, and confirming the photographs taken at the previous sun spot minimum of 1878, thus rendering it almost certain that the corona at this period assumes a symmetrical form with regularly disposed filaments curving away on either side of the sun's axis and broad equatorial wings of less discriminated structure.

"All this is very different from what is seen during an eclipse when the activity of the sun is in its height. At such times the corona has a rudely quadrilateral outline, with four wings projecting from regions approximately 40 degrees north and south of the equator, and the whole is made up of curved branching and intertwining streamers extending to a much greater distance from the body of the sun, and with the equatorial sheaves less symmetrically disposed. In regard to the extent of the corona, it is difficult to compare successive eclipses observed from different parts of the earth with very varying atmospheric condition. A small amount of haze will blot out much of the fainter detail. The presence or absence of some of these latter features may merely signify the presence of absorption, but the variation of type is a thing beyond question. We seem to have a connection indicated between the broad equatorial wings and the sun spot groups."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

LITTLE STORIES OF ANIMALS.

A Dog That Died for a Fool Master—Curious Death of a Fox.

"I have never let any of my dogs retrieve birds since an experience I had with a cruel sportsman over on the Delaware river late one fall," said a Scranton bird shooter the other day. "The man owned a splendid pointer that knew a good deal more about some things than his master did, and we were both shooting quails over him along the banks of the river. He was harsh with the dog, and the poor creature was often compelled to do what he knew to be senseless things, just because he felt certain that he would be licked like the mischief if he didn't obey. Each side of the river was frozen over out to the main channel, where there was a strip about a foot wide that wasn't covered with ice. One of the quail that I shot started to fly across the river and dropped dead on the thin ice within a few inches of the open channel. My companion ordered the pointer to go and get it, and the obedient dog dashed out upon the ice till he got within a couple of yards or so of the dead bird, when he halted, for the ice had begun to crack under him. Then he looked back at his master and wagged his tail, and his actions told us as plain as words that he knew it would be dangerous for him to proceed any further.

"I begged the man to call the dog back and let the minks have the quail, but he wouldn't listen to me. Again he ordered the dog to fetch the quail in, and again the dog made an effort to reach it, but the ice cracked and he turned about, whined piteously, and in every way that he knew how begged his master to call him back. But the heartless man was determined to make the dog do as he said, and he yelled savagely at the pointer to get the dead bird. Then the dog sprang forward and seized the quail. The ice gave way under him, the current was swift, and out of sight the poor thing went, with the bird in his mouth. That was the last the owner saw ever saw of his obedient dog. He hunted down the river for a long distance, but it was useless, for the dog had perished under the ice while faithfully performing his duty. The man was sorry, then, of course, and indeed the poor dog's death taught him a lesson he never forgot."

"While hunting partridges near Round Swamp, in Chilton township, last fall, Aaron Bidgood saw a fox scrambling around in a mud puddle at a great rate. He was interested in the animal's queer antics, and after he had watched the lively fox for awhile he came to the conclusion that it was catfishing frogs, or at least trying to catch them. Its tail was covered with mud, and it was hopping and jumping around in mud and water upon its belly when Bidgood stole up near enough to see that the sky fox was really gobbling up a frog every few seconds. Bidgood said he didn't care to molest it just then, and while he was watching its capers from the midst of a clump of bushes another fox, apparently the first one's mate, sprang into the mud hole from the opposite side and went to catching the long legged occupants of the puddle on its own hook. When Bidgood had looked at the cunning frog eaters as long as he cared to, he yelled, and the two mud covered foxes floundered out of the puddle in a hurry and scampered directly toward the clump of bushes where the hunter was concealed. They were very much frightened, and the mud on their bushy tails and in their long fur kept their speed down considerably, and when they came along Bidgood killed each of them with a charge of bird shot.

"A fox that had been chased by a hound for ten hours lost its life in a peculiar way in the Lackawanna valley late on a day in January. Reynard had been pursued until he was pretty well tuckered out, and he ran down into the valley from the Spring Brook side. He pointed for the Lackawanna river, but near the bank he changed his course, swung around a large coal breaker, and ran up the steep incline to the head house at the top of the breaker. Through the head house he dashed, and then ran along a beam, sprang from the end of it to a culm pile, and scampered up the refuse railroad track to the summit, where culm was dumped. At the dump the fox started past a boy and a mule, and started to slide down the steep pitch of loose mine refuse toward the river. The base of the culm pile has been on fire for several years, the fire extending up the side for forty or fifty feet. When the fox had begun to slide down he couldn't stop himself, and he slid right into the mass of glowing anthracite and was so badly burned before he got through it that he lay down and died close to the river bank. The hound, inside of half an hour, leaped up the incline to the head house. It nosed around and bayed for a few seconds, lost the scent, and then dashed down the slope to a spot where it had left the level ground. There it got on the track again, and when it started up the plane the second time one of the men threw chunks of coal at it and it went yelping out of sight."—Scranton Letter in New York Sun.

"A Deputy's Eccentricity. M. Thivrier, a workingman, elected as such to the present chamber of deputies in France, wears all the time in public the blouse which is the badge of a laborer in that country. M. Thivrier began work in the coal mines at Commenfort, France, when twenty years old, and for twenty years remained in them, handling the pick. Afterward he became a vinegrower and dealer in wines. He is a Socialist, but not a communist, "for, having," as a French paper puts it, "acquired his capital by his own hard work, he cannot easily understand how that capital should belong to all the world." Through all his career he has stuck to his workingman's blouse, and it was largely upon the strength of that peculiarity that he was elected a deputy. He is said to be a man of unusual intelligence and a good speaker. When he came to Paris to take his seat his blouse, which he wore not only at the chamber but at reception and all other functions which he attended, made him at once famous."—Paris Letter.

YELLOWSTONE GEYSERS.

EX-SUPT. HENDERSON TELLS OF A VISIT TO THE NATIONAL PARK.

The Great Spouters of That Wonderland. Disappearance of the Bat's Wing—Sealing Up of Different Geysers and Opening of Others—The Tempest.

I accompanied a party consisting of Mrs. J. Amory, Miss Anna, her daughter, and S. R. Heron, son of Fond du Lac, Wis., on a tour of exploration.

Our purpose on leaving the Grand canyon was to visit the scene of a recent eruption caused by the earthquake at the Black volcanic basin, situated about midway between the Grand canyon and Yellowstone lake. On approaching the volcanic basin the day we left the lake, we saw vast clouds of vapor rising at a point south and east of the Belcher. Quickening the speed of our horses, we reached the field of action in time to witness one of the most phenomenal exhibitions of volcanic grandeur by which Yellowstone lake. On approaching the volcanic basin the day we left the lake, we saw vast clouds of vapor rising at a point south and east of the Belcher. Quickening the speed of our horses, we reached the field of action in time to witness one of the most phenomenal exhibitions of volcanic grandeur by which Yellowstone lake. On approaching the volcanic basin the day we left the lake, we saw vast clouds of vapor rising at a point south and east of the Belcher. Quickening the speed of our horses, we reached the field of action in time to witness one of the most phenomenal exhibitions of volcanic grandeur by which Yellowstone lake.

At first so dense was the vapor we could only hear the commotion in the cauldron, as if a thick pudding were slapped against the wall by a gigantic mason's trowel. At one point we saw what seemed like a huge black tongue of an enormous point brush, resembling the brush used by a blacksmith to keep off the sparks, only a thousand times larger, shooting out beneath the clouds and reaching twenty-five feet up the sloping crater, then slowly receding, leaving a thick coat of dark, slimy deposit on the wall. For a few seconds the wind came in puffs and forced back the cloud. This was the last we saw of the massive forestal hundred yards. The outside wall rises from ten to twenty feet and is composed of the same pithy substance as that seen at the point of present activity. There is a channel through which this mud once flowed down into the Yellowstone river.

As the walls are composed of the same material, and the quantity discharged during former eruptions must have been enormous. The eruptions occur at intervals of about an hour and continue until these waves of mud make the circuit of the crater. Terrific as the expenditure of energy now is it is insignificant compared with what it must have been when it sent its torrid lava in a continuous stream twenty feet wide and six feet deep into the river over a thousand yards distant.

On the following day we went from the Lower Geyser Basin hotel to see an early eruption of the Fountain geyser. The Fountain geyser in the Park basin never fails to excite the wonder and admiration of the tourist when attention is called to it. It is heart shaped and has a beautifully articulated border with two graceful curves that resemble the double lobes of a heart as drawn by St. Yvonne, the artist.

Nor could I remember seeing anything in that neighborhood that could possibly have developed into a great steam-geyser. The eruption of the first magnitude, except the Bat's Wing, a quiet geyser of the gas-geyser variety, and one that had been growing less and less every year since 1887, that in a few weeks of the twin lake that composed it had been steadily depositing a white silicate substance resembling glass. This deposition going on much faster in winter, indicated, judging from the rapidity with which the lakes have been diminishing since 1887, that in a few years the Bat's Wing would become a sinter-ranched lake, frozen over, so to speak, by the accumulating deposits.

On reaching the scene of activity we soon realized that there was much more than steam. There was a turbulent roar as of great waves crashing against each other, immediately after which were after waves swept outward and drove us from the position we had taken. Then there was a moment's lull, at which time we followed the receding waves a few yards, to be driven back as soon as the seething cauldron had accumulated fresh energy to hurl again its colliding waves into the air, and onward in a vast circular sweep of over 180 yards.

As the sun rose higher we got an occasional glimpse of the great torrid waves that dashed into each other and rose to the height of over sixty feet, or it might have been even twice that height, as it was impossible to see how far the waves ascended amid the dense clouds that enveloped them, as mountain peaks are often hidden in misty mantles of gray.

"What a terrible tempest!" I exclaimed, addressing Mrs. Amory, the lady who had been the first to call attention to this new and extraordinary geyser. "Indeed," she replied, "and," added Mrs. Waters, "it could have no more suitable name if you were to hunt the encyclopedias for a month." And amid the roar of the contending waves, hurled from a subterranean boiling sea, we occurred in hearing of the Tempest geyser.

Before leaving the Tempest I instituted a search for the twin lake that I had named the Bat's Wing geyser as long ago as 1883; but it was nowhere to be found. The inference to be drawn from all the facts that it had been buried by a process of sintering, given the very unusual case at this and other points were powerful enough when their outlets are closed to cause an earthquake and culminate in just such exhibitions of volcanic energy as that seen at the Hurricane and Whirlpool geysers in the Norris basin, the Black volcanic on the Yellowstone river, the Excelsior, L. Hill's Hair, Acron on the west side of the Firehole river, and the more recent Tempest on the east side of the same river and about three miles lower down.—G. L. Henderson in St. Paul Pioneer Press.

TARIFF LITERATURE FOR ALL.

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE is publishing a most valuable series of tariff documents. These are prepared with a view to state the facts and arguments for Protection, whether in the interest of farmers, laborers, merchants or professional men. Each issue of the series appeals to those engaged in separate industries, and presents indisputable facts—comparisons of wages, cost of living, and other arguments showing the benefits of Protection.

Any single one will be sent on receipt of 2 cents in stamps except "Wages, Living and Tax," which will be sent for 4 cents. The whole list will be sent for 30 cents or any twelve for 20 cents, or any five for 10 cents, postage paid. Order by number.

Table listing various tariff literature items with page numbers. Items include: 1. "Wages, Living and Tax," 2. "The Advantages of a Protective Tariff," 3. "The Labor and Industries of the United States," 4. "Home Production Indispensable to a Supply at Low Prices," 5. "What are Raw Materials? Would Free Trade Materials be Advantageous to the Labor and Industries of the United States?" 6. "Some Views on the Tariff," 7. "The Protective Tariff: Its Advantages for the South," 8. "The Wool Interest," 9. "Protection vs. Free Trade: A Historical Review," 10. "The Farmer and the Tariff," 11. "Protection as a Public Policy," 12. "Reply to the President's Free-Trade Message," 13. "Workmen and the Tariff," 14. "The Vital Question: Shall American Industries be Abandoned and American Markets Surrendered to Germany," 15. "The Progress of One Hundred Years," 16. "The Tariff and Tax," 17. "Protection for American Shipping," 18. "Why Irishmen Should be Protectionists," 19. "What is a Tariff? Answers to a Workingman's Questions," 20. "The American Wool Industry," 21. "Wages and Cost of Living," 22. "Southern Farming Industries," 23. "A Short Talk to Workmen," 24. "Protection and the Farmer," 25. "The American Economist, a weekly journal devoted to the discussion of all phases of the tariff question."

Address HENRY M. HOYT, Gen. Sec'y, American Protective Tariff League, 23 W. 23d St., New York.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845. Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price \$3 a year, four months' trial, \$1.00. C. P. MURPHY, 361 Broadway, N. Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS

A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as complete buildings. Price \$2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PATENTS

may be secured by applying to MUNN & CO., who have had over 10,000 applications for American and Foreign patents. Send for Handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.

TRADE MARKS

In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & CO. who will secure immediate protection. Send for Handbook.

COPYRIGHTS

for books, charts, maps, etc., quickly procured. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

E. E. HILTON

Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

ESTIMATES and PLANS of all work furnished and records kept.

Office in Martin Block, PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEB.

ATTORNEY A. N. SULLIVAN.

Attorney-at-Law. Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Office in Union Block, East side, Plattsmouth, Neb.

If you love, own or grow fine Fruits, beautiful Flowers, fresh Vegetables, sheltering Trees, green lawns—if you love the Country, the Nature—if you want your land to be a Paradise or if you want Health, Happiness, and Profit in country life and work you will see you The American Gardener and then read it. It is the only magazine of its class in the world. Price 2 a year, 20 cts. a copy. A free specimen to any one naming in writing to the publisher, the Garden Publishing Co., 10 Spruce St., New York.

We collect it with this paper at reduced rates as below.

HERALD AND AMERICAN GARDEN \$2.00

DR. HENDERSON

109 & 111 W. Ninth St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The only Specialist in the City who is a Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 23 years Practice. 12 years in Chicago.

THE OLDEST IN AGE, AND LONGEST LOCATED.

Authorized by the State to treat Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Spinal Weakness, Insanity, Nervous Debility, General Paralysis, Urinary Diseases, Chronic Catarrhs, and all other diseases of the Urinary System. Thousands of cases cured. Experience is important. All medicines are guaranteed to be pure and efficacious, being compounded in my perfectly equipped laboratory, and are furnished ready for use. No running to drug stores to have uncertain prescriptions filled. No use of any injurious chemicals. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by letter and express, medicine sent everywhere free of cost of freightage. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

A 64 page BOOK For Both Sexes, and illustrated, is mailed in plain envelope for 60 cts. in stamps. Every male from the age of 15 to 80 should read this book.

RHEUMATISM

THE GREAT TURKISH RHEUMATIC CURE. A POSITIVE CURE. For RHEUMATISM, 50¢ for any amount of treatment. Failure to cure or no effect, no charge. It is the greatest discovery in medicine. A few doses remove fever and pain. It is a positive cure in every case. 48 page book. Address: DR. HENDERSON, 109 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Drunkennes

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured. BY ARCHIBALD R. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC. It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in any food, without the knowledge of the person taking it. It is a purely vegetable and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It is completed in 10 to 14 days. A complete cure in every case. 48 page book. Price 50¢. Address: HAINES' SPECIFIC CO., 140 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

MIKE SHNELLBACHER,

Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Wagon, Buggy, Machine and Plow REPAIRING.

Horseshoeing

A Specialty. He uses the NEVERSLIP Horseshoe, the Best Horseshoe for the Farmer, or for Fast Driving and City purposes, ever invented. It is made so anyone can put on sharp or flat corks as needed for wet and slippery roads, or smooth dry roads. Call and Examine these Shoes and you will have no other.

J. M. Schnellbacher,

5th St., Plattsmouth, Neb.

JULIUS PEPPERBERG,

MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF CIGARS, including our Flor de Pepperberg's and 'Buds' FULL LINE OF TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES always in stock. Nov. 26, 1886.

J. M. L. BROWNE,

LAW OFFICE. Personal attention to all Business Entrusted to my care.

NOTARY IN OFFICE.

Titles Examined, Abstracts Compiled, Insurance Written, Real Estate Sold.

Better Facilities for making Farm Loans than Any Other Agency. Plattsmouth, - Nebraska

LINCOLN Business College

AND INSTITUTE OF PENMANSHIP, SHORTHAND, Typewriting, and Telegraphy. Largest College in the West. 100 students last year. Full Faculty. No vacation. Students can enter any week day. Students prepared for business in from 10 to 20 months. Send for free illustrated catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Address: LILLIBRIDGE & ROOSE, LINCOLN, NEB.

Dr. ALFRED SHIPMAN,

Physician and Surgeon. Office and Dispensary, Postoffice building corner Main and Fourth streets. Office hours 10 until 11 a. m., 2 until 3, and 7 until 8 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENT I

I wish to say to my patients that as I shall attend lectures at dental college this winter, my office will be closed till March 15, except from Dec. 22 till Jan. 5, when I shall be prepared to do all kinds of dental work as heretofore.

Dr. C. A. Marshall