TRAVELING IN SPAIN.

LIFE AS SEEN FROM THE WINDOWS OF A RAILROAD CAR.

How Peasants Sleep En Route-The Horrors of Garlie-The Spaniard's Inevitable Cigarette-A Chat with a Jolly

A third class carriage is not a very pleasant place, even if you can see the beauties of Spain from its dirty windows. I can but describe the one I traveled in as resembling an American cattle car fitted up with park benches. At the ends of each car is printed the number which designates the number of passengers a car

is expected to hold—usually ninety.
The time of which I am writing was early spring, yet at night there was a damp chill in the air, and the atmosphere of the car was redolent with the smell of that highly flavored Spanish delicacy, garlic pudding. This popular relish every Spanlard takes with him, in an every Spanlard takes with him, in an earthen pot, whenever he travels. If he is only going a few miles the pudding cease croaking suddenly a little time beis only going a few miles the pudding goes too, to be handy in case of emer-

As night grew on apace, my companions, the peasants, prepared themselves for sleep. The preparations were speedily accomplished, each man muliling himself in his cloak up to his eyes, and all leaning in one direction on each bench, as if by previous agreement, those on the next bench leaning the other way. But for this equalization I should have thought the car tipping and about to siide down one of the steep sides of the mountain. They breathe through this cloak. Sometimes the cloak is an heirloom, and the their apparel more presentable.

GARLIE PUDDING. flome stayed awake for a while to smoke are expected to decline when anything is offered to you-if you understand eti-quette. Not being av are, at the time, of The explanation offer this social law, I took some garlie pud offered me. I thought that the act might tremors which precede nearly all earthplease him, showing that I was not too proud or "stuck up" to eat what he and the rest ate. I paid dearly for my experi-ment, for it nearly strangled me with its odor; yet I found strength to murmur "bueno," though the tears sugged into my eyes while I thanked the donor.

in my peramoniations around the world I have come upon many villatnous smells, but never before such a concentrated combination of odors as that garlie pud ding emirred Later I learned to distingrainh localities and streets by it. The spaniards cannot cook without garde. Often as I have asked for something will your alo, never did I find anything but and of garme

to y to universary to speak of the least of the Spaniards. they are macqualed by any nation in the emanctions of carbon dioxide."-Scientific world as smoke producers. It is very | American. hard to must one, morning, moon or night, thoat the inevitable depretts attach ment. I mention it as a discovery that I met one Spaniard who did not smeke.

THE SPANIARD'S CICARDITE. The Speniard bends his charette down with a marky a right nacto. At home and a right nacto or musco. aler in the window smokes her eight Too begger asking plans, and ratthe or the iron gate of the pathe, smokes monwhile. Only burro, the patient donlier, doesn't smoke.

He and by the train slopped and s to the present and his two daughters entrad, the latter clad in the national costume, with the mantilla. They had the grace of leopards in their movements. and eyes that seemed full of hidden fires. One was dark, with blue black eyes and a golden brown skin, that lovely color which only comes from a life in the sun, at work in the fields. The other had the blonde hair Murillo so loved to paint Though simply dressed, there was something strangely picturesque and poetic about them Both sisters spoke pure Castillian-"the tongue of the north." To one there is no language under the sun so transcal as the soft Spanish tongue when spoken by a woman of Castile. It is like the marmar of a brook flowing over pebbles and full of dreamy harmony, like the sourmer of water at night, which the Spanish call "the sigh of the Moor."

IN A JOVIAL MOOD. This family party, the rotund father and his two graceful daughters, were in a loyial mood. As we sat on the same ch, we soon entered into conversation. They thought it great fun to make me the subject of their badinage. My future was prophesied by one of the daughters. Was the left Castilians unmarried. They were first a jovint set, and sid much, by

I was surprised to find many of the millions in the car were of enormous Usually the Spaniard of the ms is edght and undersized. The armorous clouks, seshes, knives, and as

i most say there is one thing about the le conceit and braggadocio. These "children of the sun" are very peculiar. They have a concelt of locality Many I saw dressed in the costume of the time of "Don Pablo of Segovia." The wearer being more proud of his province than of his country, wears the costume of the province. The most boastful of these braggarts are generally arrant cowards. yet they are, for the most part, good na-tured cowards. W. Parker Bodfish in Demorest's Monthly.

Chloroform in Killing Poultry. Mr. F. Baden Benger, the president of the British Pharmacentical conference, opts and recommends the following olan for the "happy dispatch" of poultry, h large wide mouthed stoppered bottle is kept charged with an ounce of chloroform. When a chicken has received sentence of death, it is held firmly under the left arm and its head slipped into the mouth of the nottle A few deep inspirations follow, and the bird without a struggle becomes unconscious. Then, holding it by the legs, its neck is dislocated by a quick stretch. The plan is so simple that it might be generally adopted.-Scientific

No Two Were Alike.

It must be prerty hard for a woman to lead "in fashion." Out of 500 toilets and 750 hats surveyed on a recent afterness on Broadway no two were alike, while all pair fashionable.—Detroit Free Press.

INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS.

The Effects Produced by Earthquakes

Upon the Lower Animals. In the last issue of the "Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan,' Professor Milne, the well known student of volcanic phenomena, discusses the effects of earthquakes on animals. The records of most great earthquakes refer to the consternation of dogs, horses, cattle and other domestic animals. Fish also are frequently affected. In the Lon-don earthquake of 1749, reach and other fish in a canal showed evident signs of confusion and fright; and sometimes after an earthquake fish rise to the surface dend and dying.

During the Tokio earthquake of 1880, cats fuside a house ran about trying to escape, foxes barked, horses tried to kick down the boards confining them to their stables. There can, therefore, be no doubt that animals know something unusual and terrifying is taking place. More interesting than these are the ob-servations showing that animals are agitated just before an earthquake. Ponies fore a shock, as if aware of its coming. The Japanese say that moles show their agitation by burrowing. Geese, pigs and dogs appear more sensitive in this respect than other animals. After the great Calabrian earthquake it is said that the neighing of a herse, the braying of an ass. or the cackle of a goose was sufficient to cause the inhabitants to fly from their houses in expectation of a shock.

Many birds are said to show their uneasiness before an earthquake by hiding their heads under their wings and behaving in an unusual manner. At the time of the Calabrian shock, little fish like sand continual breathing through it by a few generations does not make this article of in the sand, came to the top and were caught in multitudes. In South America cortain quadrupeds, such as dogs, cats and jerboas, are believed by the peo-ple to give warning of coming danger by formi cach other tobacco and that garlie delicacy of which I have spoken, that they were very polite by nature. I found out afterward however that is they were very polite by nature. I found out afterward, however, that in Spain you ance. Before the shock of 1855 in Chili, all the dogs are said to have escaped from

> The explanation offered by Professor Milne of this apparent prescience is that quakes. He has himself felt them some seconds before the actual earthquake came. The alarm of intelligent animals would then be the result of their own experience, which has taught them that small tremors are premonitory of move ments more alarming. Signs of alarm days before an earthquake are probably accidental; but sometimes in volcanic listricts gases have emanated from the ground prior to earthquakes and have poisoned enimals. In one case large num-bers of fish were killed in this way in the Tiber, and at Follonica on the morning of April 6, 1674, "the streets and roads were covered with dead rats and mice. In fact. it seemed as if it lad rained rats. The only explanation of the phenomena was that these animals had been destroyed by

> > The Chinamun's Love of Home

The ties of locality are very strong enong the Chinese, and hence new famis, as they are formed, settle down in ife in the immediate vicinity of that from which they appaids. Thus one commonly soes proups, or nests, of families guthered about the parent stock. Whole villages pray has found composed almost exclusively of persons of the same name, and contain ing four and even five generations of one

"Smithville," "Jonesville," or, to translate more exactly, "The village of the Chang family, the town of the Wang family, The Li Family Crossroads"—these and similar names of hamlets, villages and cities are so frequent throughout China that they give a large fraction

of all the pames to places in the empire. The class of "globe trotters," as they are called-persons of wealth who travel around the globe sight seeing-form a never selved puzzle to the mind of the Chinese. A Chinaman never leaves his home except from necessity. While absent, whether in foreign lands or in some other part of his own country, he always looks upon himself as an exile, is always more or less homesick, and, no matter how dirty and squalid his native village may be, he looks forward to his return to the wretched place as the chief joy of his

The Chinaman is not, and, without an entire change of his nature, cannot, become a colonist. He is an acute and careful merchant, a patient, faithful and dili gent laborer, but, above everything else, his home ties are strong. While he wanders all over the earth and submits to all sorts of privations, abuses and hardships, he is only a wanderer whose deepest desire is for home, a quiet old age with his family, and, above everything else, burial in the tembs of his fathers .- Chester W. Holcombe in Youth's Companion.

Andrew Lang's New Game.

It is "my own invention;" alone I did it, and can recommend it as more than common, tedious and destructive of the happiness of nations. By this game alone a commany may be driven to bed an hour restly make the slenderest Spaniard quite | emilier than usual, and the comfort of the families one be wreched at the lowest and is fewere. Directions for playing the aw total and paint crs: L. I person being provided with a sheet of paper and pencil, which the owner will never see again, the dealer makes a nonsense rhyme. An example is here given for the instruction of country gentlemen. Example:

There was an old man of Toronto, And people cried: "Where has he gone to? Here's his table and chair,

But where is he, where, This invisitie man of Toronto?" When the dealer has composed a gem of this kind he does not show it, but illustrates it by a drawing. This he circulates among the company, and each of them has to make a nonsense verse on the incident illustrated by the sketch. The worse you draw the better. The dealer then repeats the true original rhyme, and the others are read sloud by the person in the com-pany least skilled in deciphering handwriting. A box containing the game and rules for playing it, with pencils of erayons (lead pencils 2s., colored 5s.), may Le obtained at the onice of the society for propagating intellectual games.—Long-

Length of Soldiers; Steps. Among the Continental armies the German solders have the longest legs, judging by the length of step. It is 80 centimetres. The step of the French, Austrian. But ian. Swiss and Swedish is 7d is centimetres, and of the Bussian 7l centimetres. Thirty centimetres make a foot.

-New York Sun.

Patti's Uncomplimentary Andlence.

When Adelina Patti first sang here-1 think it was in 1881-she sent over as manager a man utterly ignorant of the country and its customs, a Frenchman who scarcely understood a word of English. The tickets were sold at \$10 apiece. but the sales were few, and the evening of Patti's first appearance, or rather the afternoon, arrived without more than a few rows of seats sold in Steinway hall. At the last moment it became evident that if Patti was not to sing to an array of empty benches, either the price of the tickets must be reduced three quarters or they must be given away To reduce the price after having sold some tickets at \$10 would have been a concession of failnro and something of an aggravation to those who had paid \$10. So it was whispered about that reputable persons who wanted Patti concert tickets could have them for nothing by applying at the box office. Immediately a descent was made by all the habitues of Fourteenth street Every office boy, every waiter in the neighborhood who could beg or steal a sheet of writing paper sent in an application for seats, signing any name which might be thought effective.

The collection of letters upon which some hundreds of tickets were given out that afternoon has been preserved as a curiosity. One boy brought a letter ask ing for four seats, signed by the duke of Harlem, and got them The mayor of Long Island, of New Jersey, the president of Brooklyn and a number of other high officers wholly unknown in real life got tickets. Before evening the boys along Fourteenth street had their pochets full of Patti tickets, which were hawked about at 50 cents apiece. The effect upon the business was, of course, disastrous, and Mme. Patti had to give up her concerts in disgust. I shall never forget the face of the famous prima donna as she gazed upon that audience in Steinway hall. Instead of the elite of the town in dress coats and white chokers, silks and satins, the front rows were filled with persons who had evidently never pos-sessed dress coats in their lives. It was all that Patti could do to keep back her tears of indignation.-Philip G. Hubert, Jr., in The Epoch.

Craze for Variety in Diet.

There is a positive virtue in a certain amount of routine in diet, and a positive sacrifice of happiness in the continual craze for variety. One falls into a way of looking forward pleasurably to a dinner that he knows is coming, and sits down to it with a kind of eagerness—provided. of course, it does not come too often. The people who live to a great age generally account for it by the regularity of their life. M. de Chevreul takes his two boiled eggs for breakfast every morning of his life, and, for all anybody knows to the contrary, has taken them every morning since he was of age-which was just eighty-one years ago. The "Listener" has never noticed that the people who eat certain dishes with unfailing regular ity seem to enjoy them any less than oth people do who pick and haggle over a bell of fare every day, looking wearily for

something new. Not every person is born with the gift to be an epicure; and the russ of us who were not born with that gire had bette adapt ourselves to a cheerful and confor abig routing Even the born epicures are seldom happy. If they could always get just what they wanted to eat, and were not unde miserable by the cooking of at least two meals out of three, they would not be happy, because good digestion seldom waits on highly accomplished pulates. It was Brillat Sayaria, the "Listenea" believes, who said that "heaven is where we cat," and the place where we digest he called by another name. -- Boston Transcript "Listeney,"

The People of British Honduras.

The lower classes of people in our country are in better circumstances than those of the corresponding class in this country. I have just made a trip down the Illinois and Misaissippi rivers to St. Louis, and I find people at nearly all points living in miserable buts along the river banks and in dirty hovels built on flat boats. Such things are not seen in British Henduras. The working classes make a comfortable flying, apparently without great exertion. The principal product of the country now is the banana. Formerly Honduras was a great sugar producing country, and large areas of land were devoted to raising sugar cane, but owing to low prices the crop became unprofitable and the farmers have nearly all turned their attention to the cultivation of bananas. Plantains and coccanuts also flourish there. Lemons and oranges are cultivated to a very limited extent, and the Indians in the interior of the country raise some corn.

The banana crop, however, is the chief source of revenue in the country, and it is a very profitable crop. The larger number of inhabitants of British Honduras are Scotch people, who have settled there and are doing well. There are also quite a number of Americans and people of other countries in the state. The province is a small one and is surrounded on three sides by Spanish Honduras, Guatemala and Yucatan, which countries are inhabited chiefly by the Spanish.-Capt. James Leitch in Globe Democrat.

Cost of Killing a Man.

It doesn't cost so very much to kill men in the west. Of course you cannot cut or shoot a man down with impunity, and murder is sometimes as severely punished there as it is anywhere else; but what I mean to say is that it doesn't cost much to kill a man by accident. You frequently hear of cave ins in mines or fractured skulls by falling down winzes or shafts, and the thought that comes to you naturally is that the mine owners have to pay \$5,000 or \$10,000 damages. That isn't so A shet while ago four men were killed in a mine near Leadville. They were Italians, and the widows or families of the men were more than delighted to receive \$1,000 and the funeral expenses. In the same mine more than ten men have been killed, and never more than \$1,000 has been paid. The plan in the west, when a man is killed in a mine and the company is somewhat to blame, is to go right to the heirs and make a settlement. Most of the laborers are Italians, and their people take \$1,000 as quickly as it is offered.—A. J. Gray in Globe Democrat.

Indoor Games for Winter.

As cold weather and our deadly northern winter comes again to shut us up, some indoors and some in the grave, there are games with balls to heip drive the destroyer away. All these are good. They bring every muscle into play, and especially train the eye, as it follows the fiying sphere to and fro, to swift accommoda-tion of vision. Battledore and shuttle-cock, played in a cool hall or large room, is next bost to tennis, and it is astonish-ing how much sport may be sained there-from.—William F. Hutchisson, M. D., in

English and American Women.

English and American girls bear off the palm among the nations of the world. There is, however, a difference between their respective qualities of heauty. have elsewhere sufficiently portrayed the sweet and coy beauty of our American girls not to tell them the whole truth on this occasion. The English girl is theroughly active in her pursuit of healthy exercise; she walks, and runs, and plays lawn tennis a great deal; riding, if she have the means, is one of her most favorite amusements; while boating and tricycling is eagerly sought whenever op-portunity occurs. Our American "rosebuds," on the contrary, have a very trying elimate to contend with; they take too little exercise and too much iced water.
The result is that English girls are able

to bring a more reseate bloom to their cheeks, to walk longer distances and to stand much more fatigue, they are, in fact, more robust and have better devel-oped figures; and although there are, no doubt, in New York, or in any other large city of the United States, a dozen women as perfectly beautiful in form and face as any chiseled by the greatest artists, our American girls are in the main less bright in color, more delicate and pale than would otherwise be the case if they more steadfastly resorted to the invigorating means of health, outdoor exercise, long since adopted by their English sisters, and to which, doubtless, the latter owe their exquisite forms and also the fact that they remain youthful in appearance much longer than our compatriots; in fact, an English woman of 40 looks younger than an American woman of 80 years; of course I do not now refer to women of the working class.-Frank Leslie.

Russia's New Railway Route.

The Siberian Pacific railroad has not the Kara sea, which are difficult of access, owing to the masses of drifting ice. The new route will only be 400 versts long, taking a northwesterly direction from the mouth of the river Obi to the Walgatz sea, in a bay of which a harbor is to be built. The site chosen for this harbor is sheltered from the wind by the Pac-Chal mountains.

The country being level and well studded with forests, the construction of the line will offer little difficulty. The entire cost, including the harbor, is estimated at 20,000,000 rubles. Under existing conditions the transport of marchandise to Barnaul, via Tlumen, Perm and St. Petersburg to London takes three months, whereas by the new line two months will be saved. Western Siberia produces annually 20,000,000 Russian poods of wheat. The opening of the Obi line will materially increase commercial intercourse with the west, and be the meens of supplying the European market with wheat at a considerably lower price than that produced at home, - Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

The Whole Art of War.

of European nations without taking into consideration why they exist there, and the possibility that they are not necessary in our country. Po long as the French nation was considered the first military power in the world, we used I'rench tac tics and wore French uniforms. When the Germans conquered the French we donged the helmet. We adhere to rigid lines in ranks and drills, and to unnecessarily complicated systems, when every officer of experience knows that they have no value and are not used in actual

A member of the national guard is liable to think that he knows the whole art of war if he can take the prize at a competitive drill or a target practice, on an armory floor and with an uncestructed range. In actual war he would not be able to accomplish the facings in a plowed field any better than the volunteer of a few weeks, and the accuracy of his fire would be materially affected by the unfamiliar ground and the knowledge that there was an enemy who might fire first. Modern warfare is influenced in a greatly diminished degree by what remains to us of the tactics of Frederick the Great and his time. All that is eyer used of the cudless drilling, when in actual campaign, is the passing from column into line and from line into column by the simplest methods, and no other movements, no matter how favorable the ground or how perfect the drill.—Gen. August V. Kautz in The Century.

Bond of a Bank Messenger.

till would be difficult to convince a person that there was a single walk of business life which was not overcrowded,' said the bookkeeper of a down town bank. "But in our business there are always places open for alert young men as mes-sengers. The reason why the demand is always greater than the supply is on account of the large security required by the bank. The messengers, who have certain districts to cover and who handle largs sums of money every day, are required to furnish bonds for \$10,000. The salary is \$600 per year, not counting the bonus which every bank pays all its employes around the holidays and which amounts in their case to \$200.

There are many honest young men who would look upon such a job as a godsend, but they are unable to furnish the bond, while those who can command the security are apt to turn up their noses at a job paying less than \$3 per day. The \$200 bonus, if collected in a lump, would prove a pice little nest egg to many of these young men, but I am sorry to have to say that such is seldom the case. There is sure to be a Shylock in every bank who makes a business of advancing on this bonus at exorbitant rates of interest."-New York Exening Sun.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Mistake, The other day, when reading Mr. Stevenson's charming story, "Prince Otto," I came across the following:
"The night was warm and windless. A

The night was warm and windless. A shaving of new moon had lately arisen; but it was still too small and too low down in heaven to contend with the immense host of lesser luminaries."

Mr. Stevenson is commonly supposed to be an accurate observer of nature, and yet here we have him writing of the new moon as having been 'lately arisen,' when in fact it must have been just about setting. But this is not all. By a sort of double barreled blunder be makes the time of this remarkable rising to be 2 o'clock a. m., that is to say, when such a moon as he describes (say two days old) must have been, not merely invisible, but at its very lowest point below the horizon, midway between setting and rising.—F.

T. Jones in Belford's Magazins.

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Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with shoes so stamped if you insist upon his doing so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior shoes upon which they make a larger profit.





Such has been the recent progress in our branch of industry that we are now able to affirm that the James Means' \$1 Shoe is in every respect equal to the shoes which only a few years ago were retailed at eight or ten dollars. If you will try on a pair you will be convinced that we do not exagerate. Ours are the original \$3 and \$4 Shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

One of our traveling salesmen who is now visiting the shoe retailers of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain Region writes from there as follows:

"I am more than satisfied with the results of my trip. I have thus far succeeded in placing our full line in the hands of 'A No. I' dealers in every point I have visited." He goes on to say, "This is a splendid region for us to sell shoes in, because most of the retailers are charging their customers at retail about double the prices which the shoes have cost at wholesale. The consequence is that the retail about double the prices which the shoes have cost at wholesale. The consequence is that the people who wear shoes are paying six or no dollars a pair for shoes which are not worth as much as our JAMES MEANS' \$3 and \$4 SHOES. Our shoes with their very low retail prices stamped on the soles of every pair are breaking down the high prices which have hitherto ruled in the retail markets here, said when a retailer puts a full line of goods in his stock they at once begin to go off like hot cakes, so great is the demand for them."

Now, kind reader, just stop and consider what the above signifies so far as you are concerned. It was the constant of the process which are not worth as much as our people who were the pair are breaking down the high prices which have hitherto ruled in the retail markets here, and when a retailer puts a full line of goods in his stock they at once begin to go off like hot cakes, so great is the demand for them." is the demand for them."

Now, kind reader, just stop and consider what the above signifies so far as you are concerned. It assures you that if you keep on buying shoes bearing no manufacturers' name or fixed retail price stamped on the soles, you cannot tell what you are getting and your retailer is probably making you pay double what your shoes have cost him. Now, can you sflord to do this white we are protecting you by stamping our name and the fixed retail price upon the soles of our shoes before they leave our factory so that you cannot be made to pay more for your shoes than they are worth?

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