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La Grippe Successfully Treated. "I have just recovered from a second attack of the grip this year," says Mr. Jas. O. Jones, publisher of the leader, Mexico Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days, against ten days for the first attack. The second attack, I am satisfied, would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy, as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being struck with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting down. 50 cent bottles for sale by F. G. Fricke & Co.

The population of Plattsmouth is about 10,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection on the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. Trial size free. Large bottle 50c. and \$1. Sold by all druggists.

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AGENTS

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A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

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AN ENGLISHMAN GIVES HIS OPINION OF CALIFORNIA.

Some Features of a Western State Compared to England—Good Advice for Those Who Think of Making Their Home in That Marvelous Country.

I am writing on Jan. 14. Over in the mild climate of England my fellow gardeners are protecting their plants from frost and sheltering carefully all those potted plants which they are going to force for the market. California is large—twice the size of England, I should say. But if you want to find a place here where you would have to do the like in your profession you would have to hunt the cool and somewhat treacherous bay surroundings of our metropolis, or you would have to climb the peaks of our Sierras, and then you would have to reach an elevation of 3,000 feet before finding places with a real winter. We have no winter here, and what is generally called winter is understood to be the rainy season. This season is very mild, and we work at our places here in the foothills of the Sierras in shirt sleeves today and call it a most beautiful day.

Our foothills rival the valley; we have the high mountains at the back of us protecting us from the dry winds of the plains east of them and giving us the benefit of the warm reflection of the sun, which shines here almost every day. Our grapes ripen at 2,000 feet elevation, but seven days later than those from the Fresno region; while our climate is not so hot, being easier reached by the winds which blow every day from the ocean. We can dry raisins in the sun in spite of the occasional early rains which set in once in a while in the haying season, at the end of July.

The highest temperature I have recorded for four years was 112 degs. Fahr. in the shade. I must say for a person coming from a cool climate, like that of England, this is anything but agreeable. But then 112 degs. up in the mountains feels nothing like that heat in the valley, where no air may blow at the time. Hot spells last usually from three to five days, and then again we record 90 degs. to 95 degs., or even 85 degs. Fahr., for weeks at a time. By the time a person has been living here for say five years he gets pretty well used to it and lives through it just like everybody else.

A HEALTHY CLIMATE. It is healthy here. The air is wonderfully pure, and the fogs which visit us from the ocean are quite pleasant, pure and refreshing. The Coast range is different altogether. It is affected by the evaporation of the ocean, and consequently cooler and temperate. The Coast range cuts the valley sharply from the ocean border, and its peculiarity is best demonstrated by alluding to the fact that, while the grape never ripens at San Francisco, ten miles from it, just behind the Coast range, there lies the land which supplies the city nearly all the year round with the most delicious strawberries.

Most people who come to California usually stop and stay at San Francisco. The climate is more agreeable, and there are more fellow countrymen, and all the advantages which city life offers. But the most acceptable openings are in the interior. Gardeners, as a rule, are people who are least afraid of anything, and if they cannot get a job at their own trade, very well, they try another.

Fruit growing is at its very best in California, and its climate is adapted to every kind in every part. The grape will grow and ripen, rich in alcohol or sour like a Riesling, just as you choose to pick your location. The orange is at home south and north up to 1,500 feet, and, wonderful to note, the apple will ripen side by side with this subtropical fruit. Olives seem destined to shade every hillside which now gives ground to pines and underbrush, and peaches and apricots bring such wonderful returns that it is not surprising that English capital seeks investment by the million.

GOOD ADVICE. If only the ground is kept cultivated and no irrigation, and shoots of ten, twelve or even fifteen feet in length on two-year-old trees are something a person may see from the railroad car while traveling through our glorious state.

The population of California is still small. One million and a quarter is all this state's census gave as the number of inhabitants. There will be homes for just as many as may choose to come and work their way. The great danger is that the warm climate and the ease with which the soil gives a return will make the people too lazy. The young generation springing up at the present is not as energetic as their forefathers, from whatever country they came. Times have been too easy for the old folks—if they did not make any money through labor they did so in trading, and as a last and most important resource they can fall back upon their real estate and turn into money what the emigrants are willing to buy. The estates are too large altogether at present, and the more they are cut up the better it will be.

The man who comes here ought to know a trade, and be a handy man all around. He should be content to work for other people for a time until he gets accustomed to the ways of this climate. And he should work at the wages which the trade unions have established. As he works for other people he has the best opportunity to watch his chance without running any risk.—Jackson (Cal.) Cor. Gardner's Chronicle.

The Size of Solomon's Temple. Solomon's Temple, as described in the Scriptures, would not be regarded as a very imposing structure in this day and age of the world. Its length was 167 feet, breadth 36 feet, and it was 54 feet in height, with a portico or veranda 36 feet long and 18 feet wide. We have private houses that overshadow such an unpretending structure.—St. Louis Republic.

About Future Hotel Keeping.

"The day will come, and long before we date our letters 1919, when the hotels in this country will have improvements which will make the guests feel that they have nothing to find fault with. Certainly that will be a great period—a surprising one to the much abused hotel keeper."

E. L. Merrifield, president of the Hotel Keepers' association, looked very serious as he uttered these words, "What will those improvements be? Many, very many; but just now I will mention only one or two, lest some hotels begin the new styles before people are used to the change from one system to another. Here's one, for instance: The hotels will be so big in a few years that when a guest gets up, say on the twenty-ninth floor, he'll find as he steps out of the elevator that his room is a quarter of a mile away, counting all the halls and corners he'll have to travel through before he gets there. "Well, the halls will be broad, and electric cars, light and airy as wicker baskets, will pass along every few minutes. All he will have to do when he gets on his floor is to press a button—the car will do the rest. It will whirl down his way with the conductor at the wheel like any cable car outdoors at present, pick him up and—he's in his room before he's had time to say Jack Robinson.

"You smile. I don't, for I'm serious. More than that, hotels will probably have private elevators for every large parlor room on top floors after the electric car gets 'behind the age.' "Take space? Of course. But what of that? The hotel keeper is supposed to be the only man who must spend all he makes to benefit his guests. He does not work for a living, like ordinary men. Not he; his fate from boyhood is mapped out to do everything he can to make others happy at his expense. But to resume. The private elevator of each room will be soon followed if not accompanied by pneumatic tubes for trunks and baby carriages with the babies in them, and smaller ones for letters and bundles.

"More than that. A visitor will, I feel certain, be shot up through the tubes after the guests have seen their cards and piped down. 'All right, send him up.' It will be very stagelike to see an apparent closet door fly open quickly and the friend of your better days in full dress and hat in hand step out as one does in and out of a carriage in the street and greet you with a smile. 'How are you, old man?' or words to that effect. "Then think of the way overtaxed tailors can be avoided, too, by their customers among the guests who have 'forgotten' to settle up. How? Easily. There will be no hotel registry, for the moment a guest is assigned to a room he will probably walk up to a machine, rattle over a few keys with a pen while writing his name, and just as he signs it it will appear on a card on the inside of the proprietor's private office. Names are signed miles away now by wire or dispatches. Well, hotel men are close at hand in this signature business. I hope to live long enough to see all the improvements."

Mr. Merrifield's eyes twinkled as he concluded: "When the Hotel Keepers' association meets one of these great improvements is to be tested. Which one it will be I don't know yet, but that the electric car in the hallways is a near future event in hotel improvements is a dead certainty."—New York Herald.

An Awkward Blunder.

At a certain court of justice an awkward blunder was made by the prisoner in the dock. He was being tried for murder and the evidence was almost wholly circumstantial, a chief portion of it being a hat of the ordinary "billycock" pattern that had been found close to the scene of the crime, and which, moreover, was sworn to as the prisoner's. Counsel for the defense expatiated upon the commonness of hats of the kind. "You, gentlemen," he said, "no doubt each of you has just such a hat as this. Beware, then, how you condemn a fellow creature on such a piece of evidence," and so forth. In the end the man was acquitted, but just as he was leaving the dock he turned in a respectful manner to the judge and said, "If you please, my lord, may I 'ave my 'at?"—London Public Opinion.

Marriage by Proxy.

A curious custom among the rulers of the Old World is marriage by proxy. For instance, Francis II, the ex-king of Naples, was wedded by proxy in 1859 to Maria, a duchess of Bavaria. Of course the marriage by proxy goes no further than the ceremony. Exactly why it should be done at all is not clear by past or present history, unless to save the prince the trouble of going after his wife and give her a decent excuse for coming to him. In the case of Francis, he had never seen Maria, and their first interview is said to have been attended with considerable disappointment. In fact, if the young man had not been already married by proxy he would probably have never married the lady at all.—Drake's Magazine.

Used to Smoke in Church.

The Rev. Dr. Parr, when perpetual curate of Hutton, Warwickshire, which living he held from 1783 to 1790, regularly smoked in the vestry while the congregation were singing long hymns, chosen for the purpose, immediately before the sermon. The doctor was wont to exclaim, "My people like long hymns, but I prefer a long pipe."—All the Year Round.

What Free Silver Means.

By "free silver" is meant the free coinage of silver, the placing of silver on an equality with gold in the mints of the United States. At present any man who has gold can get it coined without charge; but a man who has silver bullion must sell it to the government, which coins it or issues certificates against it.—New York Sun.

Poultry, Meat, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruit, Vegetables, Cider, Beans, Wool, Hides, Tallow, Sheep Pelts, Furs, Skins, Tobacco, Grain, Flour; Hay, Beeswax, Feathers, Ginseng, Broomcorn, and Hops. M. E. BALLARD, Gen. Com. Merchant and Shipper, 217 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. WANTED—Agent, you acquainted with Farmers and Shippers.

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P. J. HANSEN, DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Patronage of the Public Solicited. North Sixth Street, Plattsmouth. Public Office in China. The Chinese system of government lacks entirely the progressive and unifying element of popular election. The people have no voice in the choice of their rulers, and the rulers consider the people as so many sheep to be fleeced. The officials are paid starveling low salaries, and many offices are openly bought. Corruption and extortion may therefore be said to be almost sanctioned, the only restraint being the dread of insurrection and the power of guilds, clans and secret societies. There is imperfect protection from robbers and pirates, many villages preferring to subsidize robber bands rather than to have to deal with the worse form of robbery practiced by the officials.—Westminster Review.

Emile Zola's Working Hours. Emile Zola's habits are extremely regular. He takes a walk every morning, usually leaving his house, whether at Medan or at Paris, about 9 o'clock. He lunches at midday, and writes from 1 o'clock till 6, receiving no visitors and transacting no business in the afternoon. He has a particular liking for large and massive pieces of furniture, so his writing table and his library chairs are of colossal proportions, as is also his inkstand, which is in bronze and represents a lion.—Paris Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

What Pain Do Animals Feel? When the sensitiveness to pain of the negro, compared with that of the European, is but one to three, as Dr. Felkin concludes it is, what relation to the latter is borne by the sensitiveness of the monkey? of the bird? of the reptile and the fish? of creatures lower still?—London Sunday Magazine.

An Automatic Applauder. A Frenchman has perfected an invention by which managers of theatres can ascertain on first nights, in a practical manner, the feelings of the public. The contrivance is an automatic applauder, set in motion by a five centime piece.—New York Journal.

The irregularity of Maine's coast line is indicated by the fact that a Lubec man who bought a horse in Eastport was obliged to drive the animal more than forty miles to reach his home, although the two towns are only three miles apart in a straight line.