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Having purchased the J. V. Weckbach store room on south Main street where I am now located can sell goods cheaper than the cheapest having just put in the largest stock of new goods ever brought to the city. Gasoline stoves and furniture of all kinds sold on the installment plan.

I. PEARLMAN.

Ellys Cream Balm for CATARRH THE POSITIVE CURE.

La Grippe.
 No healthy person need fear any dangerous consequences from an attack of la grippe if properly treated. It is much the same as a severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. Remain quiet at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed for a severe cold and a prompt and complete recovery is sure to follow. This remedy also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it during the epidemics of the past two years we have yet to learn of a single case that has not recovered or that has resulted in pneumonia. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. G. Fricke & Co.

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 laid 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. 59 cent bottles for sale by F. G. Fricke & Co.

The population of Plattsmouth is about 10,000, and we would say at least neo-half are troubled with some affection of 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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 many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try
Bradfield's Female Regulator
 a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.
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 BY AGENSIS (GEN. DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC). It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in a glass of food, without the knowledge of the person taking it; it is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. WE GUARANTEE a complete cure in every instance. 45 page book FREE. Address in confidence. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

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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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KITCHEN TRAINING.
 A WORK WHICH HAS HELPED MANY POOR AND RICH FAMILIES.

What "Kitchen Garden Training" Means, How It Was Started and by Whom, Miss Huntington's Great Work for Her Less Fortunate Sisters in a Big City.

"There is so much to find fault with and so much to wish for in such a great big, dirty city as ours that sometimes the good, sweet, modest facts connected with our charitable institutions are overlooked," said a visitor to the Wilson Industrial school and mission as she came away from there the other day. The building at 125 St. Mark's place was turned, nearly forty years ago, from a factory into the pleasant school house which it now is. This school, which was the first institution of the kind in America, is not endowed and is maintained entirely by voluntary contribution. Mrs. Jonathan Sturges is the first director, and many familiar names are on the list of managers.

The matron of the school is Miss Emily Huntington, the originator of the system of kitchen garden training, a branch of work now carried on not only at the Wilson school and elsewhere in this city, but in other American cities and in Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland and France. Miss Huntington has made the mission house her home, and here she watches day by day the results of the methods which she has established.

It is with a fascinating interest that one listens to the tale of how by the merest chance Miss Huntington, at eighteen, just out of school and ready to be ushered into fashion's pleasures, chanced to be taken by a friend to visit a "ragged school," and how the only daughter of fond parents put society and the usual amusements of youth aside, and not in the same manner, but with the same motive as her cousin, Father Huntington, set herself about mission school work.

Nobody could work with Miss Huntington's energy and her capacity for organizing without developing new ideas which should bring forth more complete work, so as time passed on and she gained experience, not only among the poor, but with her own class, she made various discoveries. One was that the leisure of some of the young girls of her acquaintance might readily be put to good account, and another that kitchen gardening might with profit be adapted to the rich as well as the poor.

She obtained the co-operation of some of the mothers and the interest of the girls, so that a meeting was called for the purpose of developing a plan of movement. Fifty girls met at the house of one of the elder women. This was in 1867. It was proved that most of them, no matter how well versed they were in Latin and geometry, knew absolutely nothing about domestic science, so arrangements were made for forming a normal class which should be divided into companies, these companies to go to the mission for regular days of teaching.

These young women, as their paths divided, removed to Boston, Chicago and elsewhere and set up kitchen gardens of their own, with the result that the system has spread everywhere. It might even be said with truth that the other thought, that of the Working Girls' clubs, emanated from this mission, for Miss Grace H. Dodge was one of the fifty young women who joined in the work there, and it was no doubt because of the experience she gained at this time her idea was conceived and developed.

The girls became kitchen gardeners themselves, and afterward, when marriage had placed some of them in homes of their own, they wrote to the founder of the system, "You have no idea how kitchen garden helps me with my servants and my housekeeping," and to others it gave the means of livelihood when unforeseen reverses of fortune made them dependent upon their own resources.

It must be confessed that "kitchen garden" is a rather misleading name, for it suggests to many a place where vegetables are grown for kitchen use. When Miss Huntington was asked about the name, she said: "It means a system by which all the intricacies of domestic science are taught—sweeping, dusting, washing, ironing, waiting at table, etc. I thought a little of changing the name at one time because it was confounded with the term vegetable garden, but I found nothing that quite took its place, and I soon discovered that the fact that the name had to be explained gave it additional importance."

The school hours are the same here as elsewhere—from 9 to 3. There are about 200 girls, ranging in age from five to ten, and there are the usual lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic, which come under the head of study. The training in the kitchen garden branches is little else than a systematized form of play, and this takes up a proportionate part of the school day.—New York Tribune.

Nickel Armored Ships Can't Go North.
 The remarkable discovery of the effect of temperature on the density of nickel steel is likely to have an important bearing on its use in the construction of war vessels. After this variety of steel has been frozen it is readily magnetized, and, moreover, its density is permanently reduced fully 2 per cent. by the exposure to the cold. It is stated that a ship of war built in the temperate climate of ordinary steel and clad with say 3,000 tons of nickel steel armor would be destroyed by a visit to the arctic regions, owing to the contraction of the steel by the extreme low temperature.—New York Journal.

A Leading Question.
 Mr. Smallbrain (fondling his fuzzy upper lip)—Ah, Miss Belle, I've been, ah, letting my mustache grow. Don't you know, for a week.
 Miss Belle (significantly)—For a week

A Chilly Affair.
 "Mr. Simpkins-Harold," she said, with faltering coyness, while he gave a sudden start of terror as the thought that this is the year 1892 flashed upon him, "I am the bearer of a message from my father. He says that you must come here no longer without stating your intentions. And, Harold, you know this is leap year, and—and, oh, need I say more?"
 "Miss Boggs," replied the young man, recovering his self possession and his hat, "am I to understand that your father charged you to deliver to me an ultimatum?"
 "Why, yes, Harold, if you will use those newspaper terms at such a moment."

"Say to him, then," said the young man, "that his representative is persona non grata to me, and that I firmly but respectfully decline to continue diplomatic relations."
 In a moment he was gone. But the young girl did not falter. "Persona non grata, am I?" she mused. "That might have done a week or two ago, but it has been shown that when really serious complications have arisen that plea doesn't go. And I just reckon, Harold Simpkins," she continued aloud, as a rosy flush mantled her plump cheek, "that I've got a little batch of diplomatic correspondence which, when read before any court of breach of promise arbitration in the country, will bring me in a good big indemnity too."—Chicago Times.

A Japanese Society.
 There are so many English people who have visited Japan or who have fallen in love with it from reading the eulogies penned by Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Norman and others, that the society which is in course of formation for "the encouragement of the study of Japanese art, science and industries, of the commerce and finance, the social life, the literature, the language, history and folklore of the Japanese," ought to be a success. Certainly the programme does not lack comprehensiveness, for almost any one of the subjects enumerated would be sufficient to keep an ordinary society going.

The organizing council contains several names closely associated with the country, such as Mr. Ernest Satow, Professor W. Anderson and Professor Church, as well as those of leading Japanese residents in England. Very suitably, the headquarters of the society are to be at the Japanese consulates in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, for no people are more anxious to spread a knowledge of Japan abroad than the Japanese government.—London Chronicle.

A Bad Place to Be Ill.
 It is one thing to have the grip in town or anywhere on the mainland within reach of a doctor, and another thing to be stricken with the disease on a remote island of the sea. On a Thursday morning recently the inhabitants of Grand Manan, a large, well populated island off the Maine coast, observed a single fire—the sick signal—burning on Three Isles, six miles seaward, but as a gale was blowing and the sea running high nobody could land there. On Sunday evening a physician, accompanied by three sturdy oarsmen in a dory, reached the isles in a blinding snow-storm. Fifteen of the sixteen inhabitants were sick abed, leaving one man barely able to crawl to the headland and keep the signal burning. It was three days before weather moderated sufficiently to allow the relief party to return home, and in that time the sick were relieved.—New York Sun.

Lightning Spared the Pious Pair.
 During a heavy rain lightning struck the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal church, a nice four room cottage, completely demolishing the building with the exception of the east room, in which were sitting the pastor, the Rev. Jerome Haralson, and his wife. That they were not instantly killed everybody pronounces a miracle, for everything in their room all around them was broken in small pieces. A more complete wreck was never seen. There is not a whole nail or piece of timber in the building except in the little room they occupied. Not only the building was wrecked, but the fence around it was torn down. The shock broke a considerable amount of crockery for those living in the neighborhood of the parsonage.—Haskell Cor. Galveston News.

The Dog Didn't Like His Snore.
 In hunting for evidence of a dog fight Sunday the officers learned that one Herbert Sprague, a stevedore, had been bitten by a canine. Investigation shows that Sprague went to bed Saturday night with a bull pup. Sprague snored, and this disturbed the dog, so he scratched his owner's face to wake him. Sprague retaliated by cuffing the canine, whereupon the bull fastened his teeth in the man's nose and then shook him, sadly lacerating the member. Sprague finally broke the hold, disabled the dog with a chair and then got a neighbor to shoot him. The nose will recover, but looks bad.—Bangor Cor. Lewiston Journal.

The Congressional Funeral.
 On the recent congressional trip to Chicago from Washington, a young man accustomed to hilarity began to weary of the staid decorum of the excursionists and to long for something wild and woolly.
 "Great Scott," he finally exclaimed to a veteran member, "this is like a funeral train."
 "Is it?" said the congressman, with a significant smile; "well, I guess you don't know much about one of our funeral trains."—Detroit Free Press.

How Banks Treat "Sweated" Coins.
 In a recent deposit in the United States treasury in this city by a New York bank of more than \$100,000 in gold received from California seven "sweated" coins were found. They were placed on a block and the letter L touched on their face, to show that

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Tennyson's indignation.
 Lord Tennyson is said to be greatly angered at the book in which Mr. Churton Collins seems, at any rate, to bring against him a charge of plagiarism. This is a charge which has always had the most irritating effect upon the poet, and most people will probably agree that a book like Mr. Collins' is probably best postponed until the author with whose work it deals is beyond the feeling of resentment. We are confident that the greater number of the critics who today deal so cavalierly with Virgil, Homer, Horace and the other great immortals, would abstain if their victims were still in the land of the living. And in this case the matter is made worse by the fact that Lord Tennyson has been at special pains to show his feelings in regard to any charges of the kind. "These writers," he said to a friend, on the occasion when he was last made the subject of this charge, "these writers are the lice on the locks of literature," showing that even in his wrath a poet does not forget to use "alliteration's artful aid."

Nor is this anger remarkable when it is remembered on what passages the would be accuser fixed in order to prove the truth of his indictment. Poor Tennyson was not allowed to say "Ring the bells" without being accused of having borrowed from Sir Philip Sidney, or to apply to the ocean the verb "roar" without being told that he had plagiarized from Homer! And when he described a waterfall in the well known line, "Slow dropping veils of thinnest lawn," he was immediately charged by a critic with having borrowed the metaphor from the lawn used in theaters to imitate a waterfall! Imagine the feelings of a faithful artist who had studied the effect before a waterfall in the Pyrenees!—Bookman.

Two Marvelous Escapes.
 In the space of two minutes John Swanson, of Omaha, had two almost miraculous escapes from death. He was standing near a quarry when a keg of powder exploded and hurled him a considerable distance from the spot. In a senseless condition he landed just above a charge of dynamite, the fuse of which had already been lighted. Before he could be rescued the dynamite exploded, and Swanson was blown a second time