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**SMOKING TOBACCO.**  
**PUREST. MOST RELIABLE.**

If old King Cole the merry old soul,  
 Had lived in this great age of ours,  
 He would have called for BULL DURHAM  
 To smoke in his pipe,  
 And been merrier under its powers.

**Thousands of Smokers**  
 The Millionaire in his palace,  
 The Laborer in his cottage,  
 The Swell on the street,  
 The Sailor on his ship,  
 Comfort-lovers everywhere,  
**Prefer Bull Durham.**  
 Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,  
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 vertising medium to all who  
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 —AT—  
**I. PEARLMAN'S**  
 —GREAT MODERN—  
**HOUSE FURNISHING EMPORIUM.**

Having purchased the J. V. Weckbach store room on south  
 Main street where I am now located can sell goods cheap  
 er 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.**

**Eye Cream Balm For**  
**CATARH**  
**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  
 ly at home and take Chamberlain's  
 Cough Remedy as directed for a se-  
 vere cold and a prompt and com-  
 plete 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 se-  
 cond attack of the grip this year,"  
 says Mr. Jas. O. Jones, publisher of  
 the leader, Mexica 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 bot-  
 tles 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 on the throat and  
 lungs, as those complaints are, ac-  
 cording to statistics, more numer-  
 ous than others. We would advise  
 all our readers not to neglect the  
 opportunity to call on their drug-  
 gist and get a bottle of Kemp's Bal-  
 sam for the throat and lungs. Trial  
 size free. Large bottle 50c and \$1.  
 Sold by all druggists.

**Every Month**  
 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.  
 Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.  
 BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Sold by all Druggists.

**Drunkenness**  
 the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured  
 BY ADIEN'S FERRO-DR. HAIR'S GOLDEN SPECIFIC.  
 It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in  
 articles of food, without the knowledge of the per-  
 son 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 60 days. 48 page book  
 FREE. Address in confidence.  
 GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 182 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

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 money? Send us ten  
 cents and receive a sam-  
 ple, with full particulars of the busi-  
 ness, which will give you large profits  
 and quick sales. Steady employ-  
 ment guaranteed. Address  
**Warsh & Co.,** 9 Portland St.,  
 Boston, Mass.

**Chamberlain's Eye and Skin  
 Ointment.**  
 A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes  
 Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Oh  
 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.

**SO LING WATER OR MILK.**  
**EPPS'S**  
 GRATEUL—COMFORTING  
**COCOA**  
 Labeled 1-2 lb Tins Only.

**DEAFNESS & HEADACHES CURED**  
 by Peck's Invaluable Tubular Ear Cush-  
 ions. Whispers heard. Comfortable.  
 553 Broadway, New York. Write for book of proofs FREE

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 HAIR BALSAM**  
 Cleanses and beautifies the hair.  
 Promotes a luxuriant growth.  
 Never Falls or Restores Gray  
 Hair to Its Original Color.  
 Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.  
 Sold and 150 St. Druggists.

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 The Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough,  
 Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50c  
**HINDERCORNS.** The only sure cure for Corns.  
 Stops all pain. 15c at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

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 your name and address to  
 the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bullfinch St.,  
 Boston, Mass.  
 The Peabody Medical Institute has many imi-  
 tators, but no equal.—Herald.  
 The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is a  
 treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now,  
 every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to  
 be STRONG.—Medical Review. (Copyrighted)

**COCOANUT TREES.**  
 THEY ARE GROWN VERY SUCCESS-  
 FULLY IN SOUTH FLORIDA.

Although introduced only sixteen years  
 ago, the State could not now do very  
 well without them—Some of the Many  
 Uses the Coconut Is Put To.

While the coconut tree abounds in  
 South Florida it is not a native of  
 the section nor has the fruit been cul-  
 tivated here for any great length of time.  
 About sixteen years ago a Bahama  
 vessel was wrecked off the coast, near  
 Jupiter inlet. Soon after the waves be-  
 gan bringing the cargo ashore, among  
 which were found a large number of  
 cocoanuts. Residents were very few in  
 this section at that time, but they  
 gathered together and appropriated  
 whatever came to them.

These cocoanuts were considered great  
 prizes and were at once planted. The  
 soil was found to be favorable to the  
 growth and they thrived wonderfully.  
 Thus was introduced the culture of the  
 nut upon the soil of the North American  
 continent. In Dade county, one of the  
 southernmost counties of the state,  
 which has a sea front of 150 miles, there  
 are now groves of great beauty contain-  
 ing from 100 to 6,000 trees.  
 Coconut culture is very simple. The  
 ripe nut is plucked from the tree and, in  
 the outer husk that surrounds it, is put  
 under ground, lightly covered with soil.  
 The first shoot should make its appear-  
 ance in one month after planting, but it  
 is often two before it comes. When it is  
 about a foot high it is transplanted to its  
 permanent resting place. If the nut is  
 planted as a nursery stock the husk is  
 left on, as the young plant is very ten-  
 der, and it seems that a growth out of  
 the husk has a tendency to make strong  
 the reedlike joints. If it be first planted  
 where it is to remain the husk is usually  
 removed.

For the first year the plant requires  
 careful protection from the winds, but  
 it gradually grows hardy, and at the end  
 of six years begins bearing. The blooms  
 make their appearance—a dozen or more  
 fingers, looking like grains of corn strung  
 on wire about a foot in length. These  
 grains are young nuts.  
 They ripen in a year's time, and there-  
 after until its death the tree is never  
 without fruit in various stages of ripe-  
 ness, from a tiny lobe the size of a pea  
 to ripe nuts, and there is not a day in  
 the year when the ripe nuts cannot be  
 secured. It has been demonstrated in  
 other countries that the coconut tree  
 will bear fruit for twenty-five years. To  
 what age they live has not been ascer-  
 tained.

The trees make a most beautiful and  
 imposing grove, being truly tropical in  
 their appearance. As they are planted  
 only about twenty feet apart, they cast  
 a thick, unvarying shade. They are ever-  
 green, as is most tropical foliage, and  
 their gracefulness, with the great height  
 they attain, makes them a desirable ad-  
 dition to a home in the far south. The  
 diameter of the tree ranges from one  
 foot to four, and they attain a height of  
 125 feet, having as many as 400 nuts on  
 them at one time.

The old fashioned method of grating  
 the nut has been superseded by a ma-  
 chine for grinding, and the residents of  
 the southern country keep on hand for  
 their use a fresh supply of homemade  
 desiccated cocoanut, from which various  
 toothsome dishes are prepared. The  
 product is becoming more generally  
 known by reason of its excellent fiber,  
 and the "cloth," a strong, fibrous bark,  
 that grows far above the ground and is  
 utilized in many ways. If the use of  
 cocoanut butter ever becomes common  
 the owner of a grove of these trees will  
 see his fortune ahead. The butter is  
 made from the oil of the nut, expressed  
 by machinery.

Even the raw grated nut is an excel-  
 lent substitute for "shortening" in bread,  
 the grated nut in the same quantity  
 being substituted for lard. The cooking  
 process seems to destroy entirely the  
 vegetable taste and appearance, and bis-  
 cuit made with it are pronounced as  
 good as real cream biscuit.

Shorn of its cocoanut growth, a tropical  
 country would certainly be less at-  
 tractive in appearance. The long,  
 feathery leaves that undulate so grace-  
 fully in the breeze which sighs among  
 them, the "everlasting green" of their  
 coloring, their tall stateliness and their  
 symmetry beautify the whole country  
 where they grow—especially the south  
 Florida country, where they grow in  
 such profusion.—St. Louis Republic.

**Paris Has Thousands of Trees.**  
 Statistics show that the parks and  
 gardens in Paris number not less than  
 299,294 shrubs and 22,038 large trees.  
 The number of trees which line the  
 streets is considerably over 100,000.

The quarter of Paris which is most  
 abundant in trees is that of Passy, just  
 beyond the Trocadero, and just across  
 the Seine from what was the site of the  
 great exposition of 1889.—New York  
 Herald.

**The Objection to Sterilized Milk.**  
 All methods of sterilization that are  
 in use in this country have the disad-  
 vantage of giving to the milk the taste  
 which is peculiar to boiled milk, and  
 also of rendering it less easily absorbed  
 by the body. In France and Germany  
 a method has been adopted which ac-  
 complishes the purpose without injuring  
 the taste of the milk.—Professor H. W.  
 Conn in Popular Science Monthly.

**Cause of Winter's Coldness.**  
 The earth is nearer to the sun in win-  
 ter than in summer, but the cause of  
 the cold weather of the former season is  
 the oblique inclination of the sun's rays.  
 Did the sun shine as directly on the  
 earth's surface in January as in June  
 the winter would be the hotter season.  
 —New York Journal.

**To Remove a Mole.**  
 To rid one's self of a mole, try to re-  
 move it by tying around it white silk  
 thread. It is claimed that the mole will  
 drop off in a few days.—Good House-  
 keeping.

**BALDNESS HEREDITARY.**  
 So Says a Hairdresser in a Learned Dis-  
 course on the Subject.

"About bald heads, now," said a hair-  
 dresser who professed to know all about  
 hirsute deficiency and its causes, "they  
 are as much due to heredity as are  
 red heads, black heads, curly heads  
 or heads that are not curly. And  
 why are men so commonly bald and  
 women bald so uncommonly? There  
 are doctors and men of science who  
 point to that fact to strengthen their  
 well known high hat theory of bald-  
 ness. They affect to believe, and in-  
 sist on their belief, that the high silk  
 hat and the hard felt hat are responsible  
 for most of the baldheaded men, the un-  
 yielding pressure of such headgear con-  
 stricting the blood vessels which nour-  
 ish the hair bulbs, and thus destroying  
 their vital properties, the result being  
 death of the roots and unavoidable  
 capillary scantiness. Women, say these  
 scientific speculators, do not injure the  
 vitals of their hair by such means, and  
 thus are rarely chronically bald.

"Maybe they are right, but I don't be-  
 lieve it. Everybody knows that man,  
 as the head of the family, has to go to  
 the front and stay there in the capacity  
 of the breadwinner. The strain of life  
 comes the most severe on the man in  
 that respect. He it is who suffers the  
 anxieties and battles against the disap-  
 pointments of business, speaking of life  
 in general. What makes men prema-  
 turely old? Just these anxieties and  
 struggles. If prematurely old, why not  
 prematurely bald, which is a natural ac-  
 companyment of untimely age? Woman  
 has less brain stress. Her sympathies  
 with the man in his struggle may be  
 great, and usually are, but they do not  
 make the demands on her organization  
 that tell so severely on the system of the  
 man.

"I account for much baldness among  
 men by this theory of nervous exhaust-  
 ion, but then what will explain its pre-  
 valence among men whose circumstances  
 do not require them either to indulge in  
 business anxieties or undergo business  
 disappointments? Thus we see the easy  
 going man about town, not yet in his  
 prime as to years, with no haunting  
 thought of tomorrow, yet as bald as his  
 grandfather was at seventy. We see the  
 pampered child of fortune, son of a mil-  
 lionaire father, who toils not, neither  
 doth he spin, yet Elijah, whom the bad  
 boys mocked, at the same time the she  
 bears came out of the wilderness and  
 dined upon them, was not arrayed in  
 less hair than one of these. Some might  
 explain this by the sweeping charge of  
 dissipation, but it will not do. I have  
 among my patrons youth of this kind  
 who are models of sobriety, propriety  
 and simple living, and yet they are as  
 bald as doorknobs.

"Heredity is the only explanation that  
 can be made of this mysterious depar-  
 ture of the hair in early life, although  
 Professor Eaton, an English scientific  
 person who has made investigation on  
 the subject especially for years, does not  
 believe it, and stoutly declares that the  
 cause of baldness is no nearer discovery  
 than it was a hundred years ago.

"But whether I am right or wrong in  
 my theories I know I am right in this,  
 and that is when a man is once bald he  
 is always bald, unless his hair has fallen  
 out from the effects of fever. In that  
 case it will generally return in time of  
 its own accord. But a head that has  
 gradually lost its hair while the owner  
 of it is in good physical condition has  
 lost it for good. If it wasn't so do you  
 suppose there would be so many bald-  
 headed doctors and barbers?"—New  
 York Sun.

**How an Elephant Eats.**  
 An elephant's digestive functions are  
 very rapid, and the animal therefore  
 requires daily a large amount of fodder  
 —600 pounds at least. In its wild state  
 the elephant feeds heartily, but waste-  
 fully. It is careful in selecting the few  
 forest trees which it likes for their bark  
 or foliage. But it will tear down  
 branches and leave half of them un-  
 touched. It will strip off the bark from  
 other trees and throw away a large por-  
 tion.

As it is a nocturnal animal, it selects  
 its trees by the senses of touch and  
 smell. Its sense of smell is so delicate  
 that a wild elephant can scent an enemy  
 at a distance of 1,000 yards, and the  
 nerves of its trunk are so sensitive  
 that the smallest substance can be dis-  
 covered and picked up by its tiny prob-  
 oscis.

An elephant's palate is very delicate,  
 and the animal is whimsical in selecting  
 or rejecting morsels of food.—Youth's  
 Companion.

**Diarrhea and Digestive Troubles.**  
 The connection between teething and  
 diarrhea has been considered until of  
 recent years as beyond question. But  
 even this is very doubtful. For our-  
 selves, we should have no difficulty the-  
 oretically in supposing that painful teeth-  
 ing might upset the digestion, just as in  
 nervous older children and adults we see  
 excitement and mental anxiety produce  
 like results. But actually, the more the  
 cases are examined the less certain is  
 the relation of the bowel trouble to the  
 supposed cause. Here again develop-  
 ments in the digestive organs may have  
 an influence, and the effect of heat, either  
 directly upon the nervous system of the  
 child or by injuring food, is shown by  
 the prevalence of these diseases in sum-  
 mer.—Dr. Henry D. Chapin in Baby-  
 hood.

**Weeping Trees.**  
 The literature of "weeping trees" is  
 enormous, much of it being plainly  
 mythical, but there is a large basis of  
 fact upon which most of these marvel-  
 ous stories rest. Many travelers have  
 described the famous "rain tree" of Pa-  
 radoca, Isle of Ferro. John Cockburn,  
 in 1785, describes a tree at Vera Paz, Cen-  
 tral America, from which pure water  
 continually dripped from every leaf and  
 branch.—St. Louis Republic.

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 the United States because the right of  
 naturalization is limited to free white  
 persons and Africans or people of Afri-  
 can descent.

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 Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Wild Game,  
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 Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables  
 Cider, Beans, Wool, Hides, Tallow  
 Sheep Pelts, Furs, Skins, Tobacco,  
 Grain, Flour, Hay, Beeswax, Feath-  
 ers, Ginseng, Broomcorn, and Hops.  
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 ring bone, stifles, sprains all swell-  
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 tive cure Catarrh, Diphtheria and  
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