

# CATARH

## IS IT CURABLE?

Persons who have suffered from the various and complicated forms of disease known as Catarrh, and have tried many remedies, and have failed to obtain relief, will find in the following a reliable and effective remedy. It is a powerful and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and is the only one that is guaranteed to cure. It is the only one that is guaranteed to cure. It is the only one that is guaranteed to cure.

### IT CAN BE CURED.

It can be cured. There is no doubt about it. The immediate relief is obtained by the use of the following. It is a powerful and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and is the only one that is guaranteed to cure. It is the only one that is guaranteed to cure. It is the only one that is guaranteed to cure.

### A COMPLICATED CASE.

Each package contains Dr. Sargol's Improved Catarrh Cure, and a full and complete set of instructions. Price, 50c. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists. Write to J. P. SARGOL, General Agent, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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# THE HERALD.

## A Diver's Adventure.

I dove once in Mobile bay, where I put over three hundred chains under an ironclad. The greatest annoyance that we had there was sharks. They didn't hardly dare tackle us because with our armor we looked more like scare-crows than anything else. They would come sailing along, and gradually swim up towards us with their great big mouths wide open, but when within a few feet of us they would stop and lay there flapping their fins and looking at me, like the very devil himself. Finally we devised a way to scare them off that never failed to frighten them so that they would stay away an hour or longer before they dare to come back. The armor that we wear is all tight, you know. Our jacket sleeves were fastened around our wrists with an elastic, so that the air could not escape. By running my finger under the sleeve of my jacket I could let the air out, and as it rushed into the water it would make a sort of hissing noise, and a volume of bubbles would shoot up, whenever those infernal sharks would come prowling around me I would let a lot of air out and send a stream of bubbles into the shark's face with a hissing noise like steam from a gauge-cock. The way that those sharks would go scooting off was funny to behold.

### The Gaming Table.

On Bonaparte's first nomination to the army of Italy, says Lord Holland, the Directory said he was unable or unwilling to supply him the money necessary for a journey of himself and his aide-de-camp to the spot, and their suitable appearance at the headquarters of a considerable force. In this emergency, after collecting all that his resources, the contributions of his friends and his credit could muster, he is reported to have applied to Junot, a young officer who he knew to be in the habit of frequenting the gaming-tables, and confiding to him all the money he had been able to raise, no great sum, to have directed him either to lose the whole or increase it to a considerable amount before meeting Junot, as on his success that night at play depended the possibility of his taking the command of the army, and appointing Junot aide-de-camp. Junot, after succeeding beyond his expectations in winning to an amount in his judgment equal to the exigencies of his employer, hastened to inform Gen. Bonaparte, but he was not satisfied, and resolved to try his fortune at the utmost, made his friend's turn, risk all he had gained, and not to quit the table till he had lost the last penny, or doubled the sum he had brought back to him. In this, also, after some fluctuation, the chances favored him, and Napoleon set out to his head-quarters, furnished with sufficient to take up the command with no little personal splendor and éclat. The above anecdote was first related to me by the Chevalier Bona, Minister of the Ligurian Republic at Madrid, a man of veracity, learned, and of disinterestedness, who had lately acquainted with Napoleon during his Italian campaign.

### Electric Light.

The New York Tribune looking toward the application of the electric light in this country, says: It appears to be difficult to arrive at the cost of using the electric light, figures of estimates in different experiments varying considerably. In many manufacturing establishments the cost of the power to drive a magnet-electric machine would scarcely be felt, as only two or three horse-power at the most would be required. The cost of the carbons is about less than five cents per hour per lamp, on the Jablohoff plan; another estimate is about twice as much, but perhaps refers to two lamps instead of one. An electric light which does not, according to accounts, appear to be constructed on the Jablohoff plan, tested in practical service at LaChapelle, France, cost, including motive power for the machine, about 12 cents per lamp per hour. Machines capable of running three lamps, cost less than \$500, and as the sum could be made to cover all the first outfit. The wear and tear of the machine is not estimated. A careful study of the figures thus far furnished by electricity, in France, at about two-fifths the cost of gas; and as the price of gas in most American cities exceeds the price in Europe, it seems probable that a similar estimate of the comparative cost of electric illumination for this country would fairly apply.

### Cause of Mill Fires.

A correspondent of the London, Eng., Miller writes as follows concerning fires in four mills: "I have been for more than 30 years connected with the trade, and in that time it has been my misfortune to be once burned out of a situation. I have a son seen and known many mill fires, the majority of which have taken place in the night, and most of them after the mill had shut down several hours, in many of them breaking out of a Sunday morning, and even as late as the evening, or after midnight—in other words, on Monday morning. The cause of the long interval I attribute to the smoldering of dust around some hot bearing till it became a body of fire and charred wood, when a slight draught has produced a flame, and before being noticed was spread too far to be stopped till the mill and its contents have been reduced to a heap of ruins. In most cases this might have been prevented by it being made the duty of one man to go round and look to all bearings before locking up the place for the night."

### Flint Once Was Spongy.

You never would think it, would you?—but I'm told that flint really is nothing more nor less than sponge turned to stone. Once the sponge grew at the bottom of the sea, as other sponges grow now; but that was ages and ages ago, and since then the sponge, turned to flint, has lain covered by rocks and earth of many kinds piled thick above it. Seen with a microscope, flint shows the make of sponge in its fibers; and sometimes you can see, bedded in it, the shells of the tiny creatures on which the sponge had fed. Now and then, in a flint, will be found bits of the sponge not yet changed. That last proof settles it, but I must say it's hard to believe, hard as the flint, almost.—St. Nicholas.

# Three Spiders.

## Another enemy to my friends the larks!

This time it's a spider. He lives near the Amazon River, they tell me, builds a strong web across a deep hole in a tree, and waits at the back of the hole until a bird or lizard is caught in the meshes. Then out he pounces, and kills his prey by poison. And yet hardly dare tackle us because with our armor we looked more like scare-crows than anything else. They would come sailing along, and gradually swim up towards us with their great big mouths wide open, but when within a few feet of us they would stop and lay there flapping their fins and looking at me, like the very devil himself. Finally we devised a way to scare them off that never failed to frighten them so that they would stay away an hour or longer before they dare to come back. The armor that we wear is all tight, you know. Our jacket sleeves were fastened around our wrists with an elastic, so that the air could not escape. By running my finger under the sleeve of my jacket I could let the air out, and as it rushed into the water it would make a sort of hissing noise, and a volume of bubbles would shoot up, whenever those infernal sharks would come prowling around me I would let a lot of air out and send a stream of bubbles into the shark's face with a hissing noise like steam from a gauge-cock. The way that those sharks would go scooting off was funny to behold.

### Overloading the Stomach.

"Youth is the time," remarks an eminent physician, "when gluttonous habits are acquired." And though he thinks that it is not always wise to employ ridicule in educating young people, yet he would use it to make gluttony appear as disgraceful as it really is. Excess in eating is, however, no laughing matter, for it is a vice. Among the Jews, gluttony was classed with drunkenness; and the son who became an habitual glutton, or drunkard, was stoned to death. The Israelites were punished when they became gluttonous on the occasion of the miraculous fall of quails. "The Lord smote a people with a very great plague." The place where the dead were buried was called, as if to mark the punishment of sin against nature law, Kibroth-Haavah—"the graves of the greedy."

Boys and girls who go themselves, lay the foundation for indigestion and dyspepsia in after years. And what is a greater curse than these physical evils, they form the habit of self-indulgence. The young should be taught that, while overloading the stomach is a physical sin, which nature will punish, temperance in eating enhances the enjoyment of food.

### Suicidal Statistics.

There were reported to the Health Board of the city of New York 118 suicides for 1877 in that city. The report contains some interesting facts, far the larger number of persons who took their lives were in the prime of manhood or womanhood, between the ages of 20 and 40. Only two persons were 20 years of age or under, and 20 were over 60. The period between 30 and 40 was the most prolific of suicides. In opposition to the generally received opinion that suicide is more common among females than males, the statistics show that throughout the population of the city is nearly equal in number; and only 125 males and only 25 females committed suicide—a ratio of five to one.

### As to the modes of self destruction.

63 males resorted to shooting or cutting, but only 2 females. Among the poisoned, 40 males and 10 females were included; among the drowned the males were 4, the females 4; and among those who plunged from heights the males were 1, the females 4, showing that the disposition to leap from the troubles of life to the unknown, seized upon women in far greater proportion than upon men.

### A Skeleton in Every House.

The origin of the above is briefly this. A young student of Naples believing himself dying, and fearing the news of his death would break the heart of his widowed mother, who was passionately loved him—after much reflection, he adopted the following device—He wrote to his mother, telling her he was ill, and that a soothsayer had foretold he could not recover, until he wore a shirt made by a woman who had no teeth. In fact, who was very happy and contented. The widow, in her simplicity, thought that attaining such a garment was an easy task; and after making inquiries from her friends, found that each had a secret care. At last she heard, from several sources, of a lady surrounded by every comfort, and possessing a husband who seemed to think of nothing but making her happy. The old lady hastened to her, and made known her wish; the lady made no reply, but took her visitor into an adjoining closet, where she was horror-struck at beholding a skeleton suspended from a beam. "For twenty years I have been married," said the lady. "I was forced to marry my husband while loving another; shortly after our wedding, my former lover came one evening to bid me farewell; my husband surprised us while together, and instantly stabbed him whom he justly suspected to be his lover; he then caused his skeleton to be preserved, and every day he makes me visit it." The widow concluded that no one was without trouble, and as her son had desired, she became reconciled to the idea of his loss. Every one has his troubles—there is a skeleton in every house.

### A few days ago a teacher in one of the primary schools was instructing her lowest class in natural history. Her subject was the cat and its habits, and as she proceeded with her remarks she was charmed with the rapt attention of her diminutive auditors. After her talk was over she proceeded to question her scholars, in order to see how much they knew of the subject under consideration, and many were the answers—showing that she had not wasted her effort—that she received. At last she said to the smallest of her boys, a little mite with chubby cheeks and glistening eyes: "Johnny, what does your mother keep a cat for?" "To lay kittens," was the reply. The question for that session came to an abrupt end.

At all times regularity in feeding horses is necessary, as disease will often accrue from suffering the animal to go too long without his small stomach, which soon becomes empty, being filled. Stagnation often arises from this irregularity, which causes the animal to distend his stomach beyond ordinary, from the avidity and voracity with which he eats his food not allowing time to chew it.

# A rich story is told of a member of the New Hampshire State Board of Agriculture, who when visiting Boston had his attention attracted to a card in a window marked "Free lunch for patrons here."

Being an enthusiastic member of the Order of "Patrons of Husbandry," and thinking that a penny saved was as good as a penny earned, he thought he would avail himself of the hospitality so generously offered by some unknown "brother." Entering the room, which contained a suspicious array of black bottles, he marched up to the counter and said to the tiddy-mixer, "I am a Patron, and I'll take a lunch, if you please." "A patron of what?" asked the bar-keeper. "A Patron of Husbandry," replied our worthy member of the Agricultural Board and the Grange. "Patron of Husbandry be d—d!" said the bar-keeper. "This is a rum-shop, and we only furnish free lunch to those who buy their drinks here. What'll you have, sir?" Our astonished and now disgusted member turned on his heel and walked out, with new ideas of this order of "Patrons."

### Racing With the Girls.

The King's Tatars have horse races, from twenty to thirty miles in length. The winner, who accomplishes the distance at the rate of eight or twenty miles an hour, sometimes receives eight or nine horses as a prize. Occasionally, when there is a holiday, the girls mount the swiftest horses they can borrow, and challenge the men to a race. A girl gallops across the steppe—prairie, we would call it, pursued by a horseman who strives to place his hand round her waist, she doing her best to prevent him by hitting him across the head with a whip. If the man does not succeed, he is still more unfortunate. For she gallops round him, and so belabors him that not infrequently he falls from his horse, and is saluted by the hootings and laughter of the crowd. But if he places his hand round her waist, she surrenders at once, and they ride off together.

### Among the Turkomans the question as to which is to marry the prettiest girl is often decided in a similar manner. The young lady, mounted on the swiftest horse, and at a good start, is followed by her admirers. She avoids those whom she dislikes, and manages to throw herself in the way of the favored lover. The moment she is caught, she becomes the wife of the captor, and goes with him to his tent.

### How Fast Coral Grows.

A remarkable piece of coral, taken off the submarine cable near Port Darwin, is spoken of in a Melbourne paper. It is of the ordinary species, about five inches in length, and is in diameter at the top and about two inches at the base. It is perfectly formed, and the base bears the distinct impression of the cable and a few fibres of the coil rope used as a sheath for the telegraphic wire still adhering to it. As the cable has been laid only four years, it is evident that this specimen must have grown to its present height in that time, which seems to prove that the growth of coral is much more rapid than has been supposed.

### This is very interesting, as showing the rate of coral reefs, and even of some islands, by actual measurement. Five years ago, Capt. Metcalf, of the steamer Kaloua, found a coral reef over four inches long, on a buoy anchor which had been sunk only two years. If the coral reefs grow more than eight inches in a century, the enormous age claimed for them by some geologists must be more fancy than fact.

### Synclitics.

The word *synclitic* is so often used in the newspapers that it may be interesting to our readers to know something of its history. It is a Greek origin, and means an angle, or a corner, or a director. According to Worcester, it is applied particularly to the manager of a corporation. The use of the term *synclitic* in its original sense of a council, was always uncommon, and has long been discontinued. When the word reappeared in common speech after a great many years of disuse, it had acquired a new meaning, which it has since retained, and the most general sense, it signified simply an association of any sort and for any purpose. At one time it threatened to become slang. When three or four editors from different parts of the country met together to agree upon a concerted movement in politics, they were called, by some writers, a syndicate. The Washington correspondents used to form syndicates, so-called, for various purposes. The word has now been dropped as a slang term, however, and is now used in a more dignified sense. Although it is not a necessary word, it is a useful one, and has come to have a special meaning in connection with financial operations. When financial writers speak of "the syndicate," they refer to an association not of persons, but of money, which has been organized in contr. with the Treasury Department, which gives them exclusive rights in the purchase and sale of our new government bonds.

These firms do business both in the United States and in Europe. Each firm has the right to buy the new bonds from the Secretary of the Treasury at a specified price. All other persons must buy from one of these firms. It is not known what is the inner organization of the syndicate, or what rules are observed between the firms composing it. So far as the government is concerned with it, the only matter of importance is, that the actual bankers shall sell the bonds, for there is no chance of loss by the arrangement. The syndicate pays for the bonds cash on delivery.

### A novel plan for freeing grain from vermin is recommended in a foreign journal. It advises putting a living crab into the grain heap so that it can not get out. The worms attack the crab and enter the shell. In twenty-four hours, the body may be taken out and the shell will be found to contain worms instead of crabs' meat. The entire crab is thrown into the fire and a fresh one put in the grain until the vermin are eradicated.

### From 1870 to 1874 the Austrian government realized nearly \$55,000,000 from the public lotteries; the ticket-holders won \$16,500,000. In Italy the net receipts of the Government lotteries in the three years reached \$40,500,000 while the sum won by the people was \$20,000,000.

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### Every body on hand for fresh, tender meat.

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### USED IN THE

### Boston Public Schools,

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### The New England Conservatory of Music Exclusively.

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### Philadelphia Exhibition '76

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### During the Concert Season of 1876, '77, these Pianos were used in Boston and vicinity in more than 125 concerts.

### The season of 1877 and '78 promises a still greater number to be added to the list.

### Notices of Concerts.

### "Remarkable for its purity, richness and evenness of tone."—Boston Journal.

### "No such instruments have been heard in a Lowell concert room before."—Lowell (Mass.) Daily Citizen.

### "Surpasses anything of the kind previously heard in our city."—Lowell Vox Populi.

### "Unparalleled by any that have been used in our concerts."—Lowell Daily Courier.

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### and Plows of every description; the BEST MADE.

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### and all kinds of

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