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- No. 261-40 acres near Fort Omaha. No. 262-2 good farms near Waterloo. 240 acre farm near Osceola, Neb., \$25 per acre. Will exchange for city property. Easy terms. No. 12-2,000 acres of improved land in Hitchcock county, Nebraska, ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$10 per acre. No. 17-640 acres of good farm land in Dawson county. Will exchange for city property. \$3.50 per acre. No. 22-The best farm in Nebraska, 7 miles from Omaha, contains 150 acres, 2 houses, wells, cisterns, barns and all other first class improvements. Also orchard matured and bearing. Will exchange for city property. No. 107-Several valuable and low-priced tracts of land in Madison county. 16 farms within from 1/2 to 1 mile of railroad, and 23 pieces of improved land, near Table Rock, Nebraska, all conveniently near market, and in many instances offered at great bargains. Among other counties in which we have special bargains in farms and unimproved lands are Jefferson, Knox, Clay, Valley, Webster, Sarpy, Harlan, Boone, Fillmore, Cass, Sedaw, Merrick and Nuckolls.

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THE RED SKY.

The Recent Shows as Aids in Explaining the Phenomenon.

Infusorial Cosmic Dust?—Some of the Remarkable Blood-Red and Snows of History.

New York Herald. The most vivid of the recent brilliant red sunsets was that of last night. It will be remembered when this strange evening sight was first noticed that the two engine companies of Peekskill, Poughkeepsie and Trenton, N. J., were called out to quench it, and in truth the first appearance was so remarkable—whether on account of its novelty or its brilliancy in comparison with the usual sunsets—

that it was the first appearance contrasted with the ordinary glories of sunset, the contrast was not as remarkable as that of last night compared with previous similar manifestations. The whole western sky was one glorious blush of cardinal red.

For two hours the startling sight, for which there was something grand in the vividness of the red glow, attracted the attention of the people hereabout. At six o'clock the most peculiar phase of the phenomenon was witnessed when in the starlit sky the peculiar ruddy glow came and went.

At half past six the sky in the west resumed its wonted evening aspect, and the cosmic dust from interstellar space, or Japanese volcanic dust, or what not, which may have caused the magnificent atmospheric effect was ineffectual to dim the lustre of the stars, which shone out in electric distinctness the evening through.

PUZZLED SAVANTS.

Savants in all parts of the civilized world are endeavoring to explain the cause of these recent magnificent sunsets and auroras. These gorgeous morning and evening phenomena have been the subject of much conjecture and discussion among scientific men for a month past, and opinion is divided as to the cause of them. On one hand it has been maintained that to the recent volcanic activity in the earth's crust, in the vicinity of the island of Java, these strange sights are ascribable, and the means by which this belief is arrived at are simple and valid so far as they go. It is contended that during the volcanic activity vast quantities of pumice dust and incandescent rocks were carried as pollen might be, in the vast volumes of gas that escaped from the volcano's crater and borne into the upper stratum of our atmosphere envelope, into which the light gases naturally found their way. That these clouds of fine and almost impalpable dust have since remained in the atmosphere, and that the first set of gentlemen who seek to account for the strange appearance of the sky at night and in the morning. There is nothing insupportable or untenable in this theory, as will be shown; but there is a broader and more satisfactory explanation, and one which, in the face of the fact that the observation of peculiar sunrise and sunset effects is almost universal, seems to be better founded.

It is that the cosmic dust, as it travels through space has encountered a zone of meteoric dust, and that to the presence of this dust in our envelope are due the strange effects alluded to. So far as this particular locality is concerned, the re- snow storms are important factors in determining the moot as to the cause of the brilliant red skies, for the snow, taken at a distance from the possible influence of city contamination, has been found to contain meteoric particles in large quantities. The investigations are as yet quite incomplete, but the microscope has revealed the presence of certain peculiar shaped atoms known to be of cosmic origin. At several observatories in the United States, since the strange effects were noticed, efforts have been made to catch whatever substance might be in the air by means of gelatine-coated plates adjusted in an apparatus invented by Dr. Mitchell and known as the microscope. These plates are adjusted at the small end of a funnel-shaped contrivance which, by means of a weather vane, always presents its mouth, so to speak, to the wind. The plate being very sensitive, everything of a foreign nature in the atmosphere is caught on the adhesive surface and there retained. Attached to the machine is an anemometer by which the amount of air passing through the funnel is ascertained. Already some remarkable finds of inorganic matter have been made by means of this contrivance at great elevations; but as most of the high stations are now cut off from communication, it will not be possible, until next summer, to ascertain and collate the data gathered, and hence the recent snow storm, which carried down with it all the foreign substances intervening between the elevation of its conversion into snow and the earth, is of great scientific value, since the snow, when submitted on prepared pans to high temperature, is converted into water, to the bottom of which all the contained dust precipitates itself.

DUST IN THE ARCTIC. The writer has been in the extreme north, under the eightieth parallel, on Spitzbergen, where no dust could prevail, since there, for geologic ages, the surface of the earth has been covered with snow and ice, great patches of yellow and black dust, presumably of meteoric origin. Investigation of the substance, however, failed to illuminate the conjecture. The yellow dust which was at first supposed to be diatomaceous ooze, was found to be formed of carbonate of lime. The black dust, which, however, contained metallic iron and was undoubtedly of meteoric origin. On the face of a grand glacier in Green Bay, Spitzbergen, from which had recently broken away a huge iceberg, could be seen plainly defined the snows and accumulations of hundreds of years, and here and there in well-defined streaks, deposits of black dust, presumably of meteoric origin. One streak of black was more extensive and of greater depth than any of the others, but it was supposed that this was the dust which descended on Spitzbergen, Norway, the Faroe islands and some parts of the north of Scotland when Hecla, the great volcano of Iceland, was last in active eruption. The face of the glacier being sheer and precipitous it was impossible to ascertain whether or not this speculation was well founded. That at the time of the eruption is question great showers of black dust descended on the islands to the north of Scotland is attested by British meteorological records. As this eruption was quite as violent as that in Java last summer, and since the limits of its effects are comparatively so confined, reaching only to Norway, it does seem quite improbable that the Java eruption could exercise so extensively western an influence as to be observable here.

PHENOMENAL RAINS. There is, however, on this account no

good reason why it should be arbitrarily insisted that the strange redness in the sky is due solely to cosmic dust, for the red appearance and falls of red snow and so-called blood rains have been quite common within historic time. Many of these storms have been investigated by Ehrenberg and have been found to contain infusoria, whose terrestrial origin he was able to locate. Some account of these may in this connection be of interest. The great German naturalist and microscopist mentions in his "Micro-Geologie" 81 dust storms which took place before the Christian era, beginning with that mentioned by Homer in the "Iliad." Subsequent to the beginning of our era he mentions about three times that number. The peculiar rains mentioned below are some of them mentioned by Laury, others by Von Humboldt, in "Kosmos" and others by Ehrenberg:

On the 9th and 6th of November, 472 A. D., there was a fall of black dust in the neighborhood of Constantinople and the atmosphere assumed to be on fire. Marcellus ascribed it to Vesuvius. Again, in 652 A. D., red dust fell in Constantinople. At Brixen, in the Austrian Tyrol, in 869 A. D., red rain fell for three hours. A red sand fell in Bagdad in 929 A. D., and for many hours previous and subsequently the atmosphere was tinged red.

In 1056 A. D., there was a fall of red snow in Armenia. In 1110 A. D., in the province of Vaspouragan, in Armenia, a flaming body fell into Lake Van and the water became the color of blood.

In 1219 or 1222 A. D., (the date is uncertain), a red rain fell in Bohemia. At the same time there was a falling of fine red snow like coarse dust. On November 6, A. D., 1448, in Thuringia, a ball of fire fell with great noise, followed by a reddish substance like coagulated blood, which remained covering the ground for a long time. In Pomerania, in 1557, there fell large flakes of a substance resembling blood. On December 24, 1560, at Lillebonne, in Lower Normandy, a meteor fell, followed by a red rain. At the close of the terrible tempest, on July 5, 1582, there fell in Rookhausen, in Prussia, a quantity of fibrous matter resembling human hair.

On December 3, 1586, there fell at Fordeu, Hanover, large quantities of matter, black and red, accompanied by lightning and thunder. In August, 1618, a meteor fell in Styria, accompanied by a blood red rain. In 1638, at Tournay, in Belgium, a red rain fell. In January, 1643, a blood red rain fell in Voehingen and in Weinberg, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. On March 28, 1663, there fell near Laucha, Prussia, a shower of fibrous substance, like blue silk.

WHERE DID IT COME FROM? On January 31, 1663, there fell in Norway a great quantity of membranous substance, friable and like half-horn paper. The Baron Gotthard analyzed a portion of the substance and found in it silica, iron, lime, carbon, magnesia, a trace of chrome and of sulphur, but not a particle of nickel, which is always present in aerolites.

On March 24, 1718, on the island of Lethy, in India, a ball of fire fell and after it a gelatinous red substance. On October 14, 1753, a blood red rain descended at Locarno, Switzerland. Nine inches of rain fell, and it was ascertained that the red matter contained in this shower was an inch deep by actual measurement. The same storm reached Swabia, on the Alps, and there changed into a reddish snow, which fell to a depth of nine feet.

On August 13, 1819, a mass of gelatinous matter fell in America. In 1841 two blood-red rains are mentioned—one in Massachusetts, the other in Tennessee. In 1842 a man named Ingelov and his two sons were picking cotton on a plantation in Laurens district, near Eurole river, South Carolina, when out of an almost cloudless sky great particles of red gelatinous matter fell in a shower.

In 1867 a similar rain fell in Albany, and the late lamented Dr. Jacob T. Mosher, of happy memory, made an analysis of it. He found it contained germs of marine growth, likely facus pectinatus.

In 1813, according to Von Humboldt, there was a fall of red-colored hail in Palermo. The same year there was, according to the same authority, a fall of orange tinted hail in Tuscany. In March, 1803, at Corniolo, Germany, there was a fall of five feet of red snow. A brick colored snow fell in Italy in 1816.

THE CRIMSON CLIFFS OF BEVELLY. In the first volume of Kane's "Arctic Explorations," page 44, the following, which proves the universal character of these phenomenal rains, will be found: "On the 15th of August, we passed the Crimson cliffs of Sir John Ross in his forenoon of August 5. The patches and red snow from which they derive their name could be seen clearly at a distance of ten miles from the coast. It had a deep rose hue, not at all like the brown silt which I noticed when I was here before. All the gorges and ravines in which the snow had lodged were deeply tinted with it. I had now no difficulty in justifying the somewhat poetical nomenclature which Sir John Ross had applied to this locality, for if the snowy surface were more diffused, as it is no doubt earlier in the season, crimson would be the prevailing color. The red snow was diversified with large surfaces of beautiful green and large quantities of blue.

There have been with us for the past ten years rains of flies and reptiles, if certain news papers are to be credited, but the books are silent concerning many of these phenomenal rains. Dr. Lorne of Laval university, however, vouches for the Canadian rain of flies reported in 1876. In "Aught der Natur" Humboldt discusses the origin of these strange rains, and he is in agreement with Ehrenberg that many of them are due to the presence of infusoria in the air. These it is suggested, were carried into the air by storms and then precipitated in distant places.

Darwin mentions many dust storms encountered by sailing vessels as far as 800 miles off the coast of Africa, in mid-Atlantic, and proved on investigating the deck sweepings that they were of Central African origin. The dust from the hot interior plains, it seems, had been whirled into the upper air by wind storms and borne out to sea to the distance mentioned.

IMMIGRATION. Statistics for the Year from Castle Garden.

The number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden in 1883 shows a very large falling off from the figures recorded the previous year, when nearly half a million

foreigners were disembarked there. The greatest proportion of this decrease is credited to the first six months of the year. During the first half of the year the number of arrivals more closely approximated the figures of the corresponding period in 1882. The number of passengers landed at Castle Garden for each month in 1883, compared with the totals of the previous year, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Immigrants. Rows for 1882 and 1883, broken down by month from January to December.

The total falling off in this year is 64,406. In January the decrease was 2,891, February 3,540, in March 11,890, April 15,817, and in May 19,201. The figures show a total decrease of 83,339 for the first five months of the year. The number of immigrants landed this year, however, is above the average of the last ten years.

The full report of Superintendent Jackson for 1883 will not be complete for a few days, and therefore the proportionate decrease in the number of immigrants from the different European countries is not known, but the figures for the first eleven months compared with those of the first eleven months of 1882 show that the greatest decrease is in the immigration from Sweden and Russia. The total number of immigrants from Sweden in the eleven months last year was 41,890, this year the number was 19,315. From Russia the number last year was 15,455, this year 6,355. From other countries the return compares as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, 1882, 1883. Rows for Total British Isles, England, Ireland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Hungary, Switzerland, Denmark, Bohemia.

Germany as usual leads, but this year the figures are about 10,000 less than last year. The only countries whose numbers this year are larger than last year are Ireland and Hungary. The class of immigrants, with the exception of a number of families of "assisted" immigrants from Ireland landed last June and July, was much better than in former years. Mr. Jackson says that the number remaining in this city in proportion to the total number landed grows smaller each year. The number of families destined for the southwest is constantly increasing, and most of the immigrants have sufficient funds to enable them to begin life in this country. Only 1,700 of the immigrants landed here this year returned. Of this number about thirty families were Irish papers whose passage money was paid for them.

An Important Autograph. BELLEVILLE, ONT.—The Hon. Bill Plim, Late Senator of Dominion Parliament, has written an autograph letter, heartily praising St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain cure.

SERGEANT MASON. He Tells an Interesting Story of His Return to "Betty and the Baby."

Philadelphia Press, January 24. A slender, sinewy man, dressed in plain citizens' clothes, a slouch hat and square-toed, old-fashioned boots, with long, dark hair and keen blue eyes, walked, unattended, up to the desk of the Continental hotel last evening, and wrote his name on the register, in large, bold characters, "John A. Mason." Sergeant Mason, for it was none other than he, then leisurely proceeded to the elevator and was conveyed to his room, on the third floor, where they were waiting to receive him, Mr. Ferley and Mr. Hagar, of the dining room, where the sergeant will be on exhibition during the coming two weeks. The news of his arrival spread quickly through the hotel, and in ten minutes a crowd had collected about the register anxious to catch a glimpse of his name.

The sergeant looks well, and all traces of his confinement have disappeared. His hair, as black as the raven's wing, has grown long and hangs in locks around his forehead. His manner is confident, though modest, and he is every whit the self-same bold, dashing soldier, who, animated by what he believed to be an inspiration, sped the swift bullet on its way; so near the heart of the assassin, Guiteau.

He tells a thrilling story of his meeting with "Betty and the Baby," after he was pardoned. "The moment the document of executive clemency was put in his trembling hands, eager with the hope of joining his wife and child, he rushed to the depot and boarded a fast train for home. Fate was with him, for he made every possible connection in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and the evening of that same day he jumped from the cars at the little town of Fredrickburg, Va., only twenty-four miles from his home. He ran, so that he had his haste, to the nearest lively stable, and said: 'I want a horse right away. My name is Sergeant Mason; I'm on my way to "Betty and the Baby."' "What are you Sergeant Mason?" cried all around in amazement, as a horse was saddled for his use.

Not stopping to talk to his delighted friends, the sergeant mounted the horse and dashed away across the hills and through the woods towards the village of Locust Grove, where Betty, with the baby, was awaiting his coming with an anxious heart. It was nearly midnight when he reached the home of his childhood. He had expected to return to his loved ones in the same log cabin in which he had left them, and great was his surprise to find standing in its place a substantial framehouse. Dismounting, he advanced to the gate, where he stopped, and cried out, "Does Sergeant Mason live here?" There was a cry of joy in response, and in an instant he was clasped in his wife's arms.

"That night the country folks gathered at the house from miles around and tendered him a rousing welcome. He says he is not going to exhibit himself any longer than is necessary to enable him to save enough money with which to start a stock farm. It is expected that "Betty and the Baby" will reach the city in a few days, when they will also be on exhibition at the museum. The sergeant will wear the soldiers' suit in which he shot at Guiteau.

"I have carefully and critically perused each and every page of 'The Science of Life; or Self-Preservation,' and I consider it a work of great merit. The prescriptions alone are worth ten times the price of the book." G. W. H. JONES, M. D., 101 Temple Street, Boston.

How Children Had "Fam." On a summer day, they went to play. Down the road to Deacon Jones' pasture; Dick climbed the tree, 'Tis looked so gay; The hours were spent in fun and laughter. That night three young or so a-yell with pain, Yes, the funny Dick and Victoria. The gripes were of the green apple kind, But quickly cured by CASTORIA.

RESCUED FROM DEATH. William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876, I was taken with BLEEDING OF LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave hope, but friends told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

Another Physician's Testimony. BOSTON, Mass., May 9, 1881. I know parties who have tried all kinds of medicine for Lung Diseases, who say that DR. Wm. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, is a COMPLETE SUCCESS. DR. CHAS. H. WOOD.

Beware of the continued use of mercury and potash for the treatment of Blood and Skin diseases—they never cure, and nearly always injure or totally ruin the general health. A WELL-KNOWN DRUGGIST. My drug store was the first to sell Swift's Specific. It was then put up in quart bottles which sold for \$5.00 each. I have seen a great many cases cured by its use, and some who had tried all sorts of treatment. In fact, I have never known it to fail when taken properly. I sell a large quantity of it, and for all diseases that are dependent on blood poison of skin humor, it cures.

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Mischievous Malaria. To say that malaria is mischievous is to put it very mildly. It is all that and more. It is cunning, deceitful, treacherous, sly, and underhanded. It does its work in the dark, and in such a sly way that much of the mischief is done before it is discovered. It saps the foundations of a healthy system. It robs the blood of its vitality, demoralizes the liver, confounds the stomach, and makes the victim wish he were in his grave. It is said to see people down in their misery, content to be the victims of mischievous malaria, and thinking that nothing can be done for them. The power of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS over the mischiefs of malaria has been so amply proved that there is no reason why anybody who can procure a bottle of this Prince of Tonics shall suffer. Great is the power of malaria, and great are its disastrous effects. But greater far is the beneficent influence of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. The preparation of iron in this favorite family remedy can be taken without ruining the teeth or producing constipation and headache.

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