THE JOURNAL.

IS ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

M. K. TURNER & CO.,

Proprietors and Publishers.

Office in the JOURNAL building, Eleventh-st., Columbus, Neb.

TERMS—Per year, $2. Six months, $1. Three months, 50c. Single copies, 5c.

The Columbus Journal.

VOL. IX.--NO. 46. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1879. WHOLE NO. 462.

Rates of Advertising.

Space.	1w	2w	1mo	3m	6m	1yr
1col'mn	$12.00	$20	$25	$35	$60	$100
½ "	8.00	12	15	20	35	60
¼ "	5.00	9	12	15	20	35
4 inches	3.25	7.50	11	14	15	27
3 "	4.50	6.75	10	12	15	20
1 "	1.50	2.25	4	5	8	10

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Columbus Post Office.

Open on Sundays from 11 A. M. to 12 M. and from 4:30 to 6 P. M. Business hours except Sunday 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. Eastern mails close at 11:23 A. M.
Western mails close at 4:20 P. M.
Mail leaves Columbus for Madison and Norfolk, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7 A. M. Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 3 P. M.
For Monroe, Genoa, Waterville and Albion, daily except Sunday 6 A. M. Arrive, same, 6 P. M.
For Summit, Ulysses and Crete, Mondays and Thursdays, 7 A. M. Arrives Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 7 P. M.
For Belleville, Osceola and York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 P. M. Arrives at 12 M.
For Weil, Farral and Battle Creek, Mondays and Wednesdays, 6 A. M. Arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.
For Shell Creek, Nebo, Creston and Stanton, on Mondays at 7 A. M. Arrives Tuesdays 6 P. M.
For David City, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 P. M Arrives, at 12 M.

U. P. Time Table.

Eastward Bound.		
Emigrant, No. 6, leaves at		6:25 a. m.
Passeng'r, " 4,	" "	11:06 a. m.
Freight, " 8,	" "	2:15 p. m.
Freight, " 10,	" "	4:30 a. m.
Westward Bound.		
Freight, No. 5, leaves at		2:00 p. m.
Passeng'r, " 3,	" "	4:27 p. m.
Freight, " 9,	" "	6:00 p. m.
Emigrant, " 7,	" "	1:30 a. m.

Every day except Saturday the three lines leading to Chicago connect with U. P. trains at Omaha. On Saturdays there will be but one train a day, as shown by the following schedule:

Sept	C. & N. W.	7th and 28th.
	C., R. & Q.	14th
	C., R. I. & P.	21st
Oct	C., R. & Q.	5th and 26th.
	C., R. I. & P.	12th
	C. & N. W.	19th
Nov	C., R. I. & P.	2d and 23d.
	N. W.	9th and 30th.
	C., R. & Q.	16th
Dec	C., R. & Q.	7th and 28th.
	C., R. I. & P.	14th
	C. & N. W.	21st

Farm for Sale.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY acres of excellent farm land in Butler County, near Patron P. O., about equi-distant from three County Seats—David City, Columbus and Schuyler; 60 acres under cultivation; 5 acres of trees, maple, cottonwood, &c; good frame house, granary, stable, sheds, &c. Good stock range, convenient to water. The place is for sale or exchange for property (house and a few acres) near Columbus. Inquire at the JOURNAL office, or address the undersigned at Patron P. O. 403

JOHN TANNAHILL.

FARMERS!

BE OF GOOD CHEER. Let not the low prices of your products discourage you, but rather limit your expenses to your resources. You can do so by stopping at the new home of your fellow farmer, where you can find good accommodations cheap. For hay for team for one night and day, 25 cts. A room furnished with a cook stove and bunks, in connection with the stable free. Those wishing can be accommodated at the house of the undersigned at the following rates: Meals 25 cents; beds 10 cents. J. B. SENECAL.
¾ mile east of Gerrard's Corral.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine 375-y.

You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co Portland, Maine.

BUSINESS CARDS

HUGH HUGHES,

CARPENTER, JOINER AND CONTRACTOR. All work promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to the many for whom he has done work, as to prices and quality. 264.

W. A. CLARK,
Mill-Wright and Engineer,
COLUMBUS, NEB. 402-12

M. WEISENFLUH,

WILL repair watches and clocks in the best manner, and cheaper than it can be done in any other town. Work left with Saml. Gass, Columbus, on 11th street, one door east of I. Gluck's store, or with Mr. Weisenfluh at Jackson, will be promptly attended to. 415.

NELSON MILLETT. BYRON MILLETT,
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.
N. MILLETT & SON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Columbus, Nebraska, N. B.—They will give close attention to all business entrusted to them. 248.

RYAN & DEGAN,

TWO doors east of D. Ryan's Hotel on 11th street, keep a large stock of
Wines, Liquors, Cigars,
And everything usually kept at a first-class bar. 411-x

FOR SALE OR TRADE!
MARES AND COLTS,
—Teams of—
Horses or Oxen,
SADDLE PONIES, wild or broke, at the Corral of
429 GERRARD & ZEIGLER.

DOLAND & SMITH,
DRUGGISTS,
Wholesale and Retail,

NEBRASKA AVE., opposite City Hall, Columbus, Nebr. Low prices and fine goods. Prescriptions and family recipes a specialty. 417

STAGE ROUTE.

JOHN HURER, the mail-carrier between Columbus and Albion, will leave Columbus everyday except Sunday at 6 o'clock, *sharp*, passing through Monroe, Genoa, Waterville, and to Albion The hack will call at either of the Hotels for passengers if orders are left at the post-office. Rates reasonable, $2 to Albion. 222.1y

HARNESS AND SADDLERY!

At H. Cramer's old stand Opposite I. Gluck's on 11th Street.

CUSHIONS a specialty. Repairing neatly done and charges very low.
G. G. HEMSTEAD, Proprietor.
J. C. PARKER, Foreman.

Columbus Meat Market!

WEBER & KNOBEL, Prop's.

KEEP ON HAND all kinds of fresh meats, and smoked pork and beef; also fresh fish. Make sausage a specialty. Remember the place, Eleventh St., one door west of D. Ryan's hotel. 417-tf

Dietricks' Meat Market.

Washington Ave., nearly opposite Court House.

OWING TO THE CLOSE TIMES, meat will be sold at this market low, low down for CASH.

Best steak, per lb,	10c.
Rib roast, "	8c.
Boil, "	6c.

Two cents a pound more than the above prices will be charged *on time*, and that to good responsible parties only. 267.

DOCTOR BONESTEEL,
U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,
COLUMBUS, : NEBRASKA.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. Office on Nebraska Avenue, three doors north of E. J. Baker's grain office. Residence, corner Wyoming and Walnut streets, north Columbus, Nebr. 433-tf

MRS. W. L. COSSEY,
Dress and Shirt Maker,
3 Doors West of Stillman's Drug Store.

Dresses and shirts cut and made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. Will also do plain or fancy sewing of any description.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE.
Give me a call and try my work. 425-1y

HENRY GASS,

UNDERTAKER, KEEPS ON HAND ready-made and Metallic Coffins, Walnut Picture Frames. Mends Cane Seat Chairs. Keeps on hand Black Walnut Lumber.
Washington Ave. opposite Court House, Columbus, Neb

NEBRASKA HOUSE,
S. J. MARMOY, Prop'r.
Nebraska Ave., South of Depot,
COLUMBUS, NEB.

A new house, newly furnished. Good accommodations. Board by day or week at reasonable rates.

Sets a First-Class Table.

Meals,....25 Cents. | Ladgings....25 Cts
38-2tf

Dr. E. L. SIGGINS,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office open at all hours Bank Building.

J. J. BYRNE,
DENTIST,
COLUMBUS, NEB.

Office:—Eleventh St., one door east of JOURNAL building, up-stairs.

GOOD CHEAP BRICK!

AT MY RESIDENCE, on Shell Creek, three miles east of Matthias's bridge, I have
70,000 good, hard-burnt brick for sale.
which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
448-tf GEORGE HENGGLER.

F. SCHECK,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
ALL KINDS OF
SMOKING ARTICLES.
Store on Olive St., near the old Post-office
Columbus Nebraska. 447-1y

HENRY G. CAREW,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

Formerly a member of the English bar; will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him in this and adjoining counties. Collections made. Office one door east of Schilz' shoe store, corner of Olive and 12th Streets. Spricht Deutsch. Parle Francais. 418-tf

COLUMBUS BRICK YARD,
(One mile west of Columbus.)
THOMAS FLYNN & SON, Propr's.
GOOD, HARD-BURNT BRICK
Always on Hand in
QUANTITIES to suit PURCHASERS
371-tf

CALIFORNIA WINES!

Red and White,
$1.25@$1.75
A GALLON
—AT—
SAML. GASS'S,
Eleventh Street.

MARY ALBRIGHT,
Merchant Tailoress,
13th Street, opposite Post-office.

Men's and boys' suits made in the latest style, and good fits guaranteed, at very low prices. Men's suits $6.00 to $9.00, according to the goods and work. Boys' suits $3.00 to $4.00, according to size.
CLEANING AND REPAIRING DONE.
Bring on your soiled clothing. A whole suit renovated and made to appear as good as new for $1.25 424-y

LUERS & SCHREIBER

Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers.
—ALL KINDS OF—
Repairing Done on Short Notice.
Buggies, Wagons, Etc., Made to Order.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
They also keep on hand
Furst & Bradley Plows,
SULKY PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &C.
Shop on Olive Street, opposite Tattersall. COLUMBUS, NEB.

J. C. ELLIOTT,
AGENT FOR THE
STOVER WIND MILL
$20 OSCILLATING FEED MILL,
And All Kinds of Pumps
—AND—
PUMP MATERIALS!
—ALSO—
Challenge Wind and Feed Mills, Combined Sheller and Grinder, Malt Mills, Horse Powers, Corn Shellers and Fanning Mills.
Pumps Repaired on Short Notice,
Farmers, come and examine our mill. You will find one erected on the premises of the Hammond House, in good running order.

WM. BECKER,
—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES,
Grain, Produce, Etc.
Good Goods and Fair Dealing.
NEW STORE, NEW GOODS.
Goods delivered Free of Charge, anywhere in the city.
Corner of 13th and Madison Sts. North of Foundry. 397

For the Journal.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND;
—OR—
A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM.

[BY MRS. E. BOORMAN DAVIS.]

At the foot of a high, grass-covered bluff in one of the western states, nestled a small, red house, covered with vines and sheltered by spreading apple trees; the big bluff seemed to have a maternal regard for this little house placed at its foot, and protected it lovingly from many a northern blast.

Around the bluff's base, and also encircling the cottage, a wide, clear stream wound its way singing so joyously as it curled over rocks and stones that the happy children of the neighborhood who played upon its banks named it the "Merry-go-round."

This was the home of Jenny and James White. They had not been long married. Jenny was an active, stirring little woman, and she had withal, a vein of poetry in her make-up, so she soon made the little home shine with tokens of her skill and handiwork, much to the content of her husband.

James loved after the work of each succeeding day was done, to seat himself cozily in the well-cushioned rocker, beside the highly polished stove which sent forth warm rays of welcome, and to gently sway to and fro while he admired the brightly bedecked walls and the carpeted floor, all of which spoke of the adroit skill of his Jenny.

High up on the side of the bluff, and nearly hid from the vine of the little red house, was another tiny cot amid the shading apple trees. This was the home of Rachel and William Daily. Rachel was Jenny's sister, and the utmost cordiality and love existed between the two families.

Wm. Daily owned a large flouring mill which was located on the Merry-go-round.

Now Jenny, being a thrifty little person, and disposed to better her condition in every possible way, thought that she would buy some geese, and make a business of raising a large flock and by this means she thought that she might, in course of time, be able to add several feather beds to her now scanty stock, and also to sell a fat goose occasionally, which would bring her a nice lot of pocket-money.

The Merry-go-round swept the banks of her door-yard and it would be a fine place for goslings, where they could launch out into life; the geese could graze on the bluff, and as for grain—why there was a great amount of it wasted now, as it fell through the cracks in the floor of the mill and found its way to the bottom of the creek, there to rot. It would be out fun for the geese to dive for the grain, and thus they could be fattened without expense, and no one would be the poorer for it.

All this Jenny communicated to James, who marveled at his good luck in getting such a smart little wife, and he lost no time in procuring the geese for her.

All went on splendidly for a while, the geese multiplying until there was a fine flock of them and they were all very large and fat, because of the grain which they fished out of the bottom of the creek.

But, unfortunately the lower story of the mill was used to store bran and oats in, which lay in heaps, near the door, which opened close to the water's edge. The bran was retailed to farmers, and, there being many persons passing in and out, the door was often left wide open.

The geese soon learned of this door and of the oats stored there, and consequently on every possible opportunity, the whole flock would file in, waddle to the top of the piles treading them down with their broad webbed feet, and what was worse than all, filling them with dirt and uncleanliness.

At first, William Daily would drive them out and shut the door whenever he found them there, but this occurred so often that he lost all patience with the intruders. He was a quick tempered man, but he thought a great deal of Jenny, while James White was like a brother to him, and he could not bear to think of anything happening to mar the friendship of the two families, so he smothered his wrath for awhile, notwithstanding the destruction of his oats and bran.

But soon a tattling person came to Jenny with a ruthful face, and mouth well drawn down at the corners, and informed her that the geese had got into the lower story of the mill, and had destroyed a lot of oats, and that her brother-in-law was seen laying-on quite lively with a broom handle among them, and that all the geese were likely to be killed.

Jenny was in great trouble. She saw at a glance that the geese must be a nuisance, and she wondered that her brother-in-law had not lost his temper long ago. She might sell them, but what was she going to do for feather beds, and pocket-money? Yet it would never do to have the family friendship broken; she resolved to speak to James about it, and see if any means could be devised to keep the geese out of the mill.

The next morning, as she was busy in the kitchen washing her dishes, the door suddenly opened and there stood William Daily with a flushed and angry face, holding one of the largest and finest geese by the head. He threw it to the floor. "There, Jen., there is your goose," said he, and without another word of explanation, he shut the door and was gone.

The thing was done so suddenly that for a moment Jenny stood as one stunned, then a reaction came to her feelings and she was angry—Yes, very angry! What right had he to kill her goose?

But after a little, better feelings came into her heart, and she was enabled to excuse her brother-in-law, and even to sympathize with him in the destruction of his property. She hurried through with her work, and throwing on a sun-bonnet, she tripped up the side of the bluff to her sister's home.

On the way, she met William. It was now some hours since he killed the goose, and his wrath had had time to cool; he looked conscious of guilt, and with a passing word went on his way.

Rachel Daily was a very conscientious person and she had a very kind and sensitive heart. Her husband had told her of what he had done, and though she sympathized with him in his trial on account of those thieving fowls, yet she felt very sorry that he should have struck one of them so hard as to kill it. So when her sister came in at the door she looked slightly embarrassed, and was more than usually kind in her welcome.

Neither of the sisters could bring themselves to speak of the affair of the morning, and they seemed most solicitious to chat on anything and everything they could think of, besides that, each anxious to set the other at ease.

As Jenny walked back home, her strong love for her brother and sister welled up in her heart. She felt sorry that they should have any compunctions for what had been done, and she was thinking what she could do to restore harmony of feeling. The goose was a splendid fowl, fat and plump, and it had bled abundantly from a wound on the neck. She determined to cook this goose, and then invite William and Rachel to take dinner at their house the next day.

When James came in to dinner, she told him the whole story, and how she had determined to cook the goose, and to hold a little feast over it. He listened patiently and entered into all her plans.

So the next day Rachel accepted the invitation, and came to dinner, bringing her two little boys with her; then William was called in from the mill, and they gathered around the table, a very cheerful little company.

Jenny stepped into the kitchen and returned bearing the roasted goose on a big platter; a peculiar, quiet, stiff dignity pervaded the group as she helped them to the goose all around, and this was succeeded by a comic realization of the situation which relieved their features somewhat, but still no one dared speak the word *goose*, lest it should prove a spark that would kindle an angry fire which would consume their friendship and love.

When the meal was nearly finished Rachel put an extra nice bit on little Willie's plate. "I don't want it, Ma," said the child. "What!" said she, "won't you have some more of the nice turkey?" "This ain't *turkey*, Ma, this is Aunty's goose what pa killed."

An explosive laugh burst out around the table; the little child had led them out of all their entanglement of feeling! The high spirited William, with a flushed face, made ample apology, while Jenny warmly acquitted him of any evil design, and took all the blame to herself.

"The goose shall be a peace offering," said she, "and James, dear, won't you get some high boards, and nail them across the bottom of that door way, and thus teach those impudent geese that they must look in the bottom of the Merry-go-round for their grain, and let this be a lesson to us all after this, whatever comes, let us be entirely frank with each other, for there is nothing which so soon destroys confidence between friends as an unexpressed, wrankling grievance". This is a true story.

"The Starless Skies of March."

[Written for the Little Folks who read the JOURNAL.]

The "Owl" in the last JOURNAL but one was mistaken in his astronomical observations, in the article under the above title. He commences by stating that "March opens with almost an entire absence of stars." Now the only thing that can cause such an appearance is the light of the increasing moon, which is now getting to that size necessary to obscure the light of the smaller stars. Let any one who admires those beautiful emblems of God's creative power walk out one of these clear, cold nights when the moon is not too bright, and see if the heavens look starless. Look westward on any clear evening soon after dark, and you will see a most beautiful bright star, just, a little way above the western horizon. This is Jupiter, the largest of our own planetary system, and the largest to view of all the stars of the heavens. Saturn is also so be seen in the west; at the same time you look at Jupiter you will see Saturn a little to the left and a little lower down. This is a bright star, of medium size, and very clear white light. This is the planet that wears the rings. Three large, luminous rings surround this planet some distance out from its surface. This phenomenon is something very singular, and is a wonder to all persons who have ever found out that such a thing exists on this wonderful planet. You cannot see these curious rings when you look at the star with the naked eye, but if you could look at it through a great telescope, then you could begin to see these beautiful rings and not only these, but also eight moons moving around the planet among these curious rings, which would look like bright beads on a string of gold. If you could look off in the western heavens through a large telescope, in the evening when you look at Jupiter and Saturn, away beyond these beautiful stars, you could see two more that beleng to our planetary system. They are Uranus and Neptune. These stars, or planets, are so far from us that they can never be seen without a telescope, but they get their light from the sun, the same as we do, but Neptune is so far from the sun that the sun does not look larger from it than the ringed star Saturn does to us. Hence, if any people live there we would think they would have to carry lanterns all the time. But God always knows what is best for his creatures, and if he has made a people to live there, he has made their surroundings to suit them.

We would like to tell a great deal more about the planets, and about their being in perihelion next year, but time and space forbid. Now, if some of the little who folks read these lines will write a little article for the JOURNAL and tell us what succes they had finding Jupiter and Saturn, and what they looked like, we will try to write again, and tell more about this perihelion and its causes, and probable consequences, and about the beautiful stars.

W. M. O.

Mrs. Swisshelm and Working Men.

Hear Mrs. Swisshelm's rebuke to the dissatisfied.

"If workmen refuse to recognize and be governed by the laws of nature, which bind men together as opposites and complements of of each other, they must suffer the consequences. He is the working-man's true friend who says to each one, 'Paddle your own canoe.' All this twaddle about taking care of them, as if they were a flock of tame pigeons, is an insult. It is bad enough to be a woman and have men make spheres like toy balloons and put one in to stay, but it must be worse to be a man and have to be taken care of like a little plaster-of-Paris Samuel saying his prayers. A human biped with a beard must feel nice to have political economists discuss him as if he were one of a thousand bags of wheat which were to be disposed of to the best possible advantage. 'Pears to me if I were a man, with all the waste cabins and idle fields in the country before me, I should save agitation committees and ex-secretaries the trouble of talking about me; for, if I did not raise my own pork and beans, it would be curious."

"They tell me old Skinflint is losing his sight." "Put up job; he's going blind to save his dog-tax. Blind men's poodles are exempt, you know."

Comparative Prices.

The following table of the average prices of farm products, raw cotton and standard sheetings from 1825 to 1879, will be found useful, interesting and worth preserving. These are tidewater prices at New York, Boston and Philadelphia:

Year.	Corn, bu.	Wheat, bu	Oats, bu	Mess Pork, brl	Wool lb.	Middlings Cotton, per lb.	Brown Sheeting per yd.
1825	$ .42	$1.01	$ .27	$13.37	$ .32	14	....
1826	.74	.90	.45	11.75	.34	15½	....
1827	.70	.93	.56	11.87	.35	9½	....
1828	.57	1.15	.34	14.12	.25	9	....
1829	.59	1.03	.30	11.25	.22	10	....
1830	.54	1.04	.32	11.50	.21	9½	....
1831	.58	1.25	.31	13.87	.25	10	....
1832	.75	1.26	.50	13.50	.27	8½	....
1833	.81	1.19	.49	13.25	.32	10½	....
1834	.58	1.06	.44	14.50	.32	11	....
1835	.71	1.05	.49	13.75	.27	16½	....
1836	.90	1.75	.56	18.25	.32	15	....
1837	1.06	1.77	.57	23.50	.45	16	....
1838	.86	1.92	.42	21.50	.80	11¼	....
1839	.92	1.24	.55	23.25	.38	14	....
1840	.59	1.06	.33	14.26	.32	8½	....
1841	.52	1.03	.52	13.95	.27	9½	....
1842	.67	1.25	.49	8.60	.20	8½	....
1843	.59	.88	.33	8.87	.19	7	....
1844	.43	1.00	.43	10.12	.26	8	....
1845	.51	1.02	.54	8.30	.29	5	....
1846	.74	1.31	.47	13.56	.27	6¾	....
1847	.80	1.02	.40	10.25	.25	10½	8¼
1848	.77	1.25	.56	11.00	.26	6½	6¾
1849	.54	1.22	.41	14.18	.36	8½	7
1850	.61	1.25	.43	11.81	.31	12¾	7¾
1851	.64	1.20	.38	12.18	.31	10	7
1852	.70	1.06	.37	14.68	.31	9¼	7
1853	.68	1.32	.51	19.62	.30	10½	8
1854	.82	2.04	.49	13.43	.33	9¾	8
1855	1.01	2.57	.50	12.62	.25	10¼	7½
1856	.93	2.14	.46	17.37	.32	11¼	7½
1857	.75	1.76	.47	10.67	.35	14	9
1858	.61	1.37	.42	15.75	.29	12½	8¼
1859	.80	1.40	.50	17.37	.38	12¼	8½
1860	.91	1.45	.46	16.18	.39	12	8¾
1861	.73	1.14	.38	16.13	.32	18	10
1862	.67	1.38	.40	12.25	.47	42	18½
1863	.75	1.53	.70	14.40	.63	74¼	36
1864	1.26	1.82	.80	19.87	.78	115¾	52
1865	1.94	1.85	1.03	35.25	.55	57¾	30
1866	.95	1.57	1.20	29.12	.70	39	24½
1867	1.16	3.06	.80	19.12	.60	26¾	18½
1868	1.20	2.45	.85	21.00	.49	26½	16¾
1869	.90	1.70	.75	28.00	.57	29¾	16¼
1870	1.12	1.30	.78	29.75	.61	23¾	14½
1871	.80	1.42	.75	19.75	.48	18	13
1872	.78	1.50	.54	14.50	.70	22¼	14¼
1873	.66	1.67	.68	13.25	.70	19¼	13½
1874	.84	1.65	.77	16.50	.55	16½	11½
1875	.97	1.25	.64	20.50	.50	15	10½
1876	.71	1.30	.59	20.75	.49	12	8¾
1877	.59	1.47	.55	17.56	.48	11¼	8¼
1878	.47	1.11	.32	9.44	....	9¾	7¼
1879	....	....	....	....	....	9¾	7

Cure for Domestic Unhappiness.

The law of love was given as a principle, and a spirit which should rule the Christian life and the righteousness of the Christian is to be measured by the fidelity with which he adheres to this supreme standard. In this new dispensation a breach of the law of love is sin equally with the violation of the letter of the Jewish law. Apply this principle to the home life of the Christian, and you at once touch the root of the difficulty in domestic infelicity. The husband or the wife who continually commits acts of discourtesy in the privacy of the home circle, or indulges habitually in cross words, or who persists in thoughtlessness or neglect, is guilty of sin equally with one who breaks the Sabbath, and perhaps in the eye of God has committed the deeper wrong. Certainly such a one is not living the Christian life, since the life is not animated by the spirit of Christ. For "the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law." Let these blessed qualities be enshrined in the home life, and domestic infelicity will be cured. Let each party be eager in the pursuit of the happiness of the other, and individual grievances, trials and vexations will be forgotten in the ardor of the new devotion, provided that the whole soul be concentrated in the accomplishment of the single purpose at whatever cost, and that efficient aid be sought from the God of Love. Failure in this work is a failure in the Christian life, and should be recognized, while success is worth more than all the mere professions in the world.—*Alliance.*

The Doors.

Every person's feelings have a front door and side door by which they may be entered. The front door is on the street. Some keep it always open; some keep it always latched; some bolted with a chain that will let you peep in, but not get in; some nail it up, so that nothing passes its threshold. This front door leads into a little ante-room, and this into the interior apartments. The side door opens at once into the sacred chambers. There is always at least one key to this side door. This is carried for years hidden in a mother's bosom. Fathers, brothers, sisters, and friends, often, but by no means so universally have duplicates to it.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

WHILE a country parson was preaching, the chief of his parishioners, sitting near the pulpit was fast asleep; whereupon he said, "Now my beloved friends, I am in a great strait; for if I speak too softly those at the further end of the church cannot hear me, and if I talk too loudly I shall wake the chief man of my parish."

Bribery and "Bitterness."

One of the chief defenders of the capitol robbery uses the columns of the *Republican* to talk about the "bitterness" of somebody in Lincoln, because the *Herald* voiced a universal opinion that existed there before, at the time, and after the steal passed the two houses, that it had been bribed through the legislature. "Inside," who gabbles in this way in our esteemed morning contemporary, must have more knowledge on the subject than is calculated to make him comfortable, and he would make a better appearance if he would be less noisy. The *Republican* itself has not escaped whatever injury a widespread impression may have caused that it received substantial equivalents of some sort for its otherwise unaccountable support of the most outrageous piece of legislation that was ever seen even in this robbed and plundered State, and that impression will stick until somebody shall deny that those frequent visits, and long watches in Lincoln did not finally result in bargains that secured the support of the *Republican* for the most infamous swindle that was ever perpetrated upon the people of this State, considered as a plot for future, wicked and needless waste of the people's money.

The airs of the capitol were so redolent with the odors of bribery and corruption pending the passage of that steal that they could be almost cut with a knife. The affection of "bitterness" because the *Herald* charged what every body knew, is a sickly pretense. Lincoln had been robbed of $10,000 at every session of our legislatures before by a set of rotten Republican rascals in the way of blackmail to prevent the removal of the capitol, ever since it was located there. We were so told by a leading gentleman and member of the bar of that city, and we have no doubt about it. The hullabaloo about what we said of corruption in the passage of this capitol steal will be regarded by those who furnished the shekels as a rich exhibition of the hypocrisy and fraud that are leading traits of "the party."—*Omaha Herald.*

Legal Biblical Ignorance.

During the trial of the celebrated Leavenworth baby case, in which two women claimed the same child, one of the lawyers, in the course of his remarks, pointed to the painting of Solomon ordering the child to be severed in halves and divided between the two women. His scriptural knowledge being small, he alluded to Pilate instead of Solomon. The opposing counsel supposing he knew all about it, instantly jumped to his feet, and called him a fool, and said that the order was by Cæsar and not Pilate. After a heated discussion they agreed to leave it to the judge. His honor decided that both the attorneys were a lking upon a subject foreign to their knowledge, and, pointing to the painting, said it was intended to represent Herod, and not Pilate or Cæsar. The lawyers considered the matter settled and proceeded with the case.—*Atchison (Kan.) Champion.*

"To this day," writes Emma Abbott, "I love the school girl who gave me half her apple one day when I was hungry." To divide apples is characteristic of the sex. It began with Eve. The same with spruce gum. But if Miss Abbott had solicited an apple from one of the boys she would have been given the entire fruit. Boys are more generous.

"You had better ask for manners than money," said a gentleman to a beggar who asked for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had the most of?" was the reply.

George McDonald says, "One thing is clear to me, that no indulgence of passion destroys the spiritual nature so much as respectable selfishness."

A little boy heard his mother tell of eighteen head of cattle being burnt, the other night. "Weren't their tails burnt also?" he inquired.

Mr. Budd asked her, "Rose, wilt thou be mine?" Rose answered, "I am sorry it cannot be—a Rose cannot be turned into a Budd."

It takes light eight minutes to come from the sun, but it must have required 50,000 years to come from the farthest visible stars.

A woman frequently resists the love she feels, but cannot resist the love she inspires.—*Madame Fee.*

"One touch of nature," observed the inebriate as the ground rose and struck him.