The World's Thinkers.

The individual might and worth of the thinker depends upon quiet and serenity. The best thought has been evolved from minds free from carking care and the grinding despotism of petty circumstances. Upon individual celebrity depends the might of a nation's literature. The world's greatest authors have been enumerated inside of a hundred numbers; the great authors of any one nation can be told upon the fingers. The names of Shakespeare, Chancer, Milton, Pope, and Wordsworth represent England's greatness in the field of poetry.

In sunny Italy, with her myriad painters, sculptors and architects, the literature of the country is confined to only a few great names-Dante, one of the world's greatest poets, Bocaccio, Petrarch, Michael Angelo, and Raphael-the latter ones merely sonnetteers. Spain had her Calderon, Cervantes, and Lope de Vega, although the latter was only a monstrously prolific trifler in the world of letters. Little Portugal has only her one poet, Camoens. Germany, the fatherland of thought, has but a few bright geniuses whose names will survive a thousand years -Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Richter-and France none at all of that dignity, not excepting Racine, Rabelaise, Voltaire, and Hugo.

Our own country, it may be said in all humility, has not produced one author of such classic prowess that he may vie with any of the authors above mentioned. Even Emerson and Longfellow will not be permitted to live in the archives of fame until their celebrity has been canonized by the verdict of futurity. As yet they can be placed on no higher plane than Tennyson and Carlyle. Time only will tell the truth about them.

In Greece, the mother of all nations in literature, the school of all later ambitions, there are five famous names of the first magnitude, Demosthenes; in Rome as many more, Horace, Virgil, Cæsar, Cicero, and Juvenal. They have given huity in the realm of perpetuity. Their brethren of lower degree are gradually sinking out of sight in the limbo of oblivion. Those nations which failed to produce any distinguishing deserve it. A successful school lights in literature, will in time come to be considered merely barbarous, or at best, mediocre.

The Middle Ages have been called the Dark Ages; darkness, ignorance, and superstition are said to have prevailed. The monks were said to have slept their lives away; the reader will but consider ours as a classic world-just as the world that the world that began with Adam -spring-time of a new era in literature. The times of the German and English Reformations, and the mer-time following, with fierce and regards literature, and the occasional pre-Raphaelite glints of color. early autumn, presaging blight,--Kokomo (Ind.) Tribune.

Table Manners.

training of a family of children (after teaching them reverence and rapid is the recovery. to tell the truth), as to give them good table manners, says an article in Harper's Bazar, from which are taken these extracts:

It is said by foreigners to be a great national defect with us Americans. We do not, as a nation, comport ourselves well at the table. In the first place, we eat too fast, and are apt to make a noise over our soup. Wellbred people put their soup into their tion to wasting an hour each evenmouths without a sound, lifting up their spoon slowly, thinking about it, and managing to swallow it noiselessly. In the second place we for ten of the leading periodicals of are accused of chewing our food with the mouth open, and of putting things. Think how much money too much in the mouth at once. you are wasting, for what? The Again, we are accused, particularly gratification afforded by the lounge at railway stations and hotels, of on the corner or the cigar, is not putting our heads in our plates, and only temporary but positively hurtof eating with the knife instead of ful. You cannot indulge in them with the fork. Some people eat in- without seriously injuring yourself. stinctively and with great elegance; You acquire idle and wasteful habsome never achieve elegance in these minor matters, but all should strive each succeeding year. You may in for it. There is no more repulsive object than a person who eats noisily, grossly, inelegantly. Dr. Johnson is remembered for his brutal way of eating almost as much as for his great learning and genius. With him it was selfish preoccupation. Fish and fruit are eaten with silver passing one and thereby fit vourself knives and forks; or, if silver fish- for usefulness and happiness .- Ex. knives are not provided, a piece of bread can be held in the left hand. Fish corrodes a steel knife. Never tilt a soup-plate for the last drop, or scrape your plate clean, or drain your wine-glass to the dregs. Leave something for 'manners'-a good old rule. A part of table manners should be the conversation. By mutual consent, every one should bring only the best that is in him to of free-zin.

the table. There should be the greatest care taken in the family circle to talk of only agreeable topes at meals. The mutual forbearance which prompts the next dress the respectful bearing, the delicate habit of esting, the attention to table etiquette, should also make the mind put on its best dress, and the effort of any one at a meal should be to make himself or herself as agreeable as possible. No one should show any haste in being left until the last. It is always proper at an informal meal to ask for a second cut, to say that rare or undone beef is more to your taste than the more cooked portions, to ask for another glass of champagne or sherry. But one never asks twice for soup or fish; one is rarely helped twice at dessert These dishes, also salad, are supposed to admit of but one helping.

UPHOLD THE TEACHER.-It is AD undeniable, and greatly to be regretted fact that many parents of pupils in our excellent public school here, never take so much interest in their children's education to visit the school, to see how it is conducted, or what progress is being made or ever giving the children or teacher a word of good cheer and encouragement. But on the other hand if a child complains of their teacher, instead of hushing such complaint which is the proper thing to do until the facts of the case are known. at least), they abuse the teacher, and encourage the child in mean-doing, and if the teacher has stamina and back-bone enough to stand up for his rights, and severely chastise the unruly pupil, these parents lose control of their better judgment enough to make threats and a great ado. But what good does that do? The idea of some great big, burly, lubberly cuss threatening to "put a head on" a nice, refined, cultured little school ma'am! Why it only licenses the children to see how mean they can be, and urges the teacher to lay on with the gad till rents who find fault with the teacher bear petty tales, and you will soon discover that no teacher will punish a child intentionally that does not must have the hearty co-operation of teacher and parent. This advice is gratis, however .- Doniphan Index.

The Medical Uses of Eggs.

For burns and scalds there is noth ing more soothing than the white of whole period has been depicted as if an egg, which may be poured over it were a hideous nightmare. This the wound, It is softer as a varnish is a mistaken impression. If the for a burn than collodion, and being always on hand can be applied imnew world, quite apart from the old | mediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil of cotton," which began with Noah was different from was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarthe will see a new light dawning on | ing pain. It is the contact with the this Renaissance of thought -- the | air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything which excludes air and prevents in-French and American revolutions | flammation is the thing to be at once may then be compared to the sum- applied. The egg is also considered one of the best remedies for dysenfiery heats; and our own degenerate. tery. Beaten up lightly, with or or rather mature day, is the autumn without sugar, and swallowed at a of this great era of thought; we are gulp, it tends, by its emollient qualnow in the sere and yellow leaf, as ities, to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on these against a soberer back-ground, are organs to enable nature to assume only the gorgeous dyes and tints of her healthful sway over the diseased body. Two, or at most three, eggs per day would be all that would be required in ordinary cases, and. since the egg is not merely a medicine, but food as well, the lighter the Nothing is so important in the diet otherwise, and the quieter the patient is kept, the more certain and

Misspent Evenings.

The boy who spends an hour each evening lounging idly on street corners wastes in a year three hundred and sixty-five precious hours, which if applied to study, would familiarize him with the rudiments of almost any science. If in addiing he spends ten cents for cigars, which is usually the case, the amount thus worse than wasted, would pay the country. Boys, think of these its, which will cling to you with after life shake them off, but the probabilities are that the habit thus formed in early life will remain with you to your dying day. Be warned then, in time, and resolve that as the hour spent in idleness is gone forever, you will improve each

And now the poor heated editor snatches up his shears with delight as his eyes light on a promising quib, and throws them down with quotation from the Old Testament as he reads further and finds that it is something about "take Jenkin's Jaundice Jerker."

Somebody calls ice-cream a 'feast and counted, many thousand per

Ignorance and Crime.

Ignorance, we are constantly told,

is the parent of crime, and statistics

are furnished which show what a large proportion of crimes are committed by the uneducated class. But, how about the last two most startling crimes of the period - the Brighton, England, railway murder, of which Mr. Gold was the victim, and the attempt on the life of President Garfield? The perpetrator of the Brighton murder was a Mr. Ar thur Lefroy Mapleton, a man of literary tastes and habits, and member of the United Art club The would-be assassin of President Garfield was "a lawyer and theolo gian," a man who could deliver public lectures in defence of christianity, write a book on the prophecies, and aspire to a diplomatic position. Ignorance, in the ordinary sense, was not what was the matter with either of these men. They were both well informed men. Mapleton is said to have been very charming in society, and Guiteau is represented as having a wonderfully retentive memory. Yet they stand before the world to-day as criminals without excuse, the utter wickedness of whose deeds must draw down upon them the execration of mankind. Let us remember these cases, when we hear it confidently asserted that reading, writing and arithmetic are going to work a moral revolution in the world. In one or two respects Guiteau and Mapleton or Lefroy, as he seems to be more commonly called, decidedly resembled one another. They both had any amount of assurance, and would undertake schemes they had no means whatever of carrying out. They both were chronically bard up and were obliged to live more or less by their wits. Both may be said to have been flighty, and to have been unable properly to realize the difficulties in the way of what they This small piece of man's handiproposed. Guitean was fool enough to believe he could kill the president Homer, Æschylus, Plutarch, Plato, she cuts to the hide. Now you pa- and yet escape hanging; and Lefroy saw no difficulty apparently in murinstead of the children when a re- dering a man by daylight on a railport is brought home, think of this way train, possessing himself of his rock salt, which was discovered durmanity assurance of its greatness; matter candidly. Give your boys money, and living comfortably ever ing the late war, and which seems to afterwards. To any average mind be unlimited in depth and extent. mind the teacher; allow them not to either idea would have appeared Not far from the surface of the salt preposterous; but to these unfortu- the piece of matting was discovered, nates the impossible seemed quite and it was probably preserved by feasible. The most conspicuous dif- the salt. Two feet above the matference between the two criminals ting were found the tusks and bones lies in the fact that, while people in- of an elephant, and these bones were Omaha, and has had a great deal o stinctively shrank from Guiteau, fourteen feet below the present sur- experience in the adjustment of they were rather atrracted towards face of the soil. The question irre-Lefroy. There is one lesson to be sistibly arises, how many years has drawn from both cases, namely, that harum - scarum, erratic people are

The Age of Inventions.

dangerous, more dangerous in fact

than people of worse disposition, but

more amenable to social control.

The number of inventions that have been made during the past fifty years is perhaps unprecedented in the history of the world. Of course inventions of benefit to the human race have been made in all ages since man was created, but looking back for half a hundred years, how many more are crowded into the last fifty than into any other fifty since recorded history. The perfection of the locomotive and the now worldtraversing steamship, the telegraph, the telephone, the audiphone, the sewing machine, the photograph, chromo lithographic printing, the cylinder printing press, the elevator for hotels and other many storied buildings, the cotton gin and the spinning jenny, the resper and mower, the steam thresher, the steam fire-engine, the improved process for making steel, the application of chloroform and ether to destroy sensibility in painful surgery cases, and so on through a long catalogue. Nor are we yet done in the field of invention and discovery. The application of coal gas and petroleum to heating and cooking operations is only trembling on the verge of successful experiment, the introduction of steam from a great central reservoir to general use for heating and cooking is foreshadowed as among the coming events, the artificial production of butter has already created consternation among man who dared predict that cheese would not next be obtained from suct or some other product of the case or situation may demand. He

cated by the march of experiment. ocean rolling between; we speak in ordinary means of conveying inour own voices to friends a hundred miles or more from where we articulate before the michrophone. Under the blazing suns of July we produce ice by chemical means rivaling the most solid and chrystaline production of nature. Our surgeons graft the skin from one person's arm to the face of another and it adheres and becomes an integral portion of his body. We make a mile of white printing paper and send it on a spool that a perfecting

printing press unwinds and prints

and cuts and delivers to you folded

invention, nor has the world reached a stopping place yet. - Cincinnati

Eating Lemons

A good deal has been said through the papers about the healthfulness of lemons. The latest advice as to how to use them so they will do the most good runs as follows: Most people know the benefit of lemonade before breakfast, but few know how it is more than doubled by faking another at night, also. The way to get the better of a bilious system without blue pills or quinine, is to take the juice of one, two or three lemons, as the appetite craves, in as much ice-water as makes it pleasant to drink, without sugar, before going to bed. In the morning on rising, or at least half an hour before breakfast, take the juice of one lemon in a goblet of water. Thi will clear the system of humors and bile, with mild efficacy, without any of the weakening effects of calomel or congress water. People should not irritate the stomach by eating lemons clear; the powerful acid of the juice, which is almost corrosive, infallibly produces inflammation after a while, but properly diluted, so that it does not burn or draw th throat, it does its full medicinal work without harm, and when the system thoroughly.

A Curiosity in the Smithsonian.

One sees many curious things sonian institution. In one of the cases there is a small, irregular piece of matting, about six inches long and two or three wide. It is made with the matting made by the Chinese, it is well and neatly made. work might form the basis for treatises and lectures innumerable. It was found on Petit Anse island. near Vermillion bay, coast of Louis iana. This island contains a mine of it been since elephants lived upon this continent, and what race of men capable of manufacturing such matting, lived and flourished bundreds of years before them? - Washington Republican.

Ideals.

Every man has his ideal of some sort; some one toward which he i pressing. There is a farther shore of human desire and effort. To some it lies among the pleasures or riches of the world; to others in the direction of mere worldly wisdom to still others it may be that just visible line of perfect being, where the soul, in the exercise of all its powers, shall give praise in its every | time, directly under the surface of moment. This impulse, which lies the blister, may be seen the felon, buried in human nature, does not always result in progress, either for the individual or for society, owing to the perverted judgments and depraved tastes by which it is often misdirected. We are all filled with restless energy which is pressing us forward toward something beyoud. Well it will be for us if that something is true, lofty, spiritual If any man is satisfied with the present attainments, with what he is or what he has accomplished, he is blind to-his own defects; has lost the ambition of life. Ripe fruit is garnered, or falls to the ground and perishes. This is the law of nature The shock of corn that is matured God garners. Continued life gives room for continued advance and

A doctor in Hamilton county, New York, uses carrier pigeons constantly in his practice extending over two townships. After visiting a patient dairymen, and he would be a bold he sends the necessary prescription to his dispensary by a pigeon; also any other advice or instruction the slaughtered ox with equal success. frequently also leaves pigeons at The navigation of the air by some places from which he wishes reports device akin to our present balloon of progress to be dispatched at specwould also seem to be prefigured, ified times or at certain crises. He and the propulsion of machinery by says he is enabled to attend to a electricity is even now clearly indi- third more business at least through the time saved to him by the use of There are some problems we have pigeons. In critical cases he is able hitherto deemed impossible, but are to keep posted by hourly bulletins the mysteries of even the most im- from the bedside between daylight probable of them more subtle to and nightfall, and he can recall case grasp than that of the ocean cable or lafter case where lives have been that of the photograph or the tele- saved that must have been lost if he phone? We talk by cable with an had been obliged to depend upon

> Mr. James McGuire, who resides four miles northwest of town, has threshed out his small grain which vielded him 2,100 bushels of wheat and 400 bushels of oats, besides he will have 2,000 bushels of corn. If an eastern farmer harvested such a crop he would set himself up as a millionaire, but it don't affect Nebraska farmers that way, for they go right along and do it over again the next year and think nothing of it .- Wood River Gazette.

formation.

A live paper cannot be run on hour. Of a verity this is the age of 'dead issues.'

Mr. L. W. Willis showed us this week a sample of the sorghum molasses made by A. E. Scoville, of Turkey Creek. It is of the finest quality, clear and a very pleasing E. K. VALENTINE, Rep., West Point. taste, and equal if not superior to that made in eastern states. Mr. Scoville has a large mill and is making one hundred gailons of molasses per day. He is rushed with patronage and is giving entire satisfaction. We hope the success attending the W. W. Abbey, | Prison Inspectors. raising of sorghum this year will induce many of the farmers to give it a trial next year. Mr. Willis raised one acre of the cauce and will

more than his family will use. He

on Gazette. Church pews date back a good long time. In early Anglo-Saxon days a stone bench running round the inside of the sacred edifice was all the accommodation people had, and in 1319 we read of worshipers sitting on the ground. Then threelegged stools were brought by those who came from a distance, and wooden seats followed. In 1387 persons attending service were forbidden to wrangle for seats, and no one might appropriate one. In 1530 appropriation was allowed, and in 1614 we read of pews high enough to hide the occupants-a device of stomach is clear of food has abund- the Puritans when it was a punishaant opportunity to work on the ble offense to stand at the name of

WILL LIVE FOREVER. - The stars will grow dim, the sun will pale his glory, but truth will be ever young while strolling through the Smith- Integrity, uprightness, honesty, love, goodness, these are all imperishable. No grave can ever entomb these immortal principles. They have been in prison, but they have been freer of the bark of the southern cane, and than before; those who enshrined although coarse when compared them in their hearts have burned a the stake, but out of their ashes other witnesses have risen. No sea can drown, no storm can wreck, no abyss can swallow up the everlasting truth. You cannot kill goodness and integrity and righteousness; the way that is consistent with these must be a way everlasting.

W. J. Hennessy, who is engaged at Madison in examining the Madison county treasurer's accounts for the last thirteen years, spent Sunday in Omaha, and returned to Madisor yesterday. The work that he ha undertaken will occupy him for about nine months, and when completed it will be well done, for he i ine of the best accountants in ounty treasurer's accounts. - Omaho Republican.

Culture, if consistently and thor oughly carried out, must lead on to religion, that is, to the cultivation of the spiritual and heavenward capacities of our nature. And religion if truthful and wise, must urge men who are under its power to make the most of all their capacities : not only for the worth of those capacities in themselves, but because they are gifts of God, and given for this purpose that we may carefully cultivate them.

Bone Felon.-The London Lan cet suggests the following simple treatment: As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot s fly-blister, about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which which can instantly be taken out with the point of a needle or a

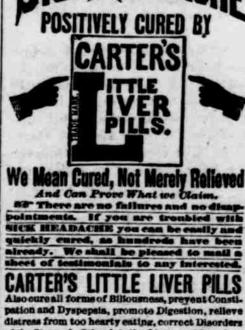
President Garfield died as he predicted he would, on the anniversary of the great battle of Chickamauga. The figures 329 chalked on doorsteps and used against him before his election were the exact number of the days from his election, November 2nd, till his death, September 19th .- The Great West.

No man can go to heaven or another man's goodness. Every ticket of admission into paradise marked "Not transferable," or, in the language of the colored thinker, "No gentleman admitted unless he comes himself."

A boy of 12 years, dining at his uncle's, made such a good dinner that his aunt observed: "Johnny you appear to eat well?" "Yes," replied the urchin, "I've been practicing eating all my life.'

The secret of respectability lies in the strict observance of the following three rules :- Live within your means, always tell the truth and keep good company.

Why does a cat swallow a monse head foremost? is one of the mellifluent questions of the hour. In order to save his tail for a tooth



of the Stomach, Stimulate the Liver, and Regu

the Bowels. They do all this by taking just one

Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

little pillat a dosa. They are purely vegetable, do

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

C. H. VANWYCK, U. S. Senator, Nebraska City. ALVIN SAUNDERS, U. S. Senator, Om the

STATE DIRECTORY: ALBINUS NANCE, Governor, Lincoln, 5. J. Alexander, Secretary of State. John Wallichs, Auditor, Lincoln. G. M. Bartlett, Preasurer, Lincoln. C. J. Dilworth, Attorney-General. W. W. W. Jones, Supt. Public Instruc. C. J. Nobes, Warden of Penitentiary. C. H. Gould, O. Carter, Prison Physician. H. P. Mathewson, Supt. Insane Asylum

Maxwell, Chief Justice, probably have forty or fifty gallons George B. Lake. Associate Judges. Amasa Cobb. FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. considers it very profitable .-- Graf- | H. W. Post, Judge, York. M. R. Reese, District Attorney, Wahoo

> LAND OFFICERS: M. B. Hoxie, Register, Grand Island. Wm. Anyan. Receiver, Grand Island. COUNTY DIRECTORY:

G. Higgins, County Judge. John Stauffer, County Clerk.

. W. Early, Treasurer. Benj. Spielman, Sheriff. R. L. Rosssiter, Surveyor. John Wise. County Commissioners. M. Maher. Joseph Rivet. Dr. A. Heintz, Coroner. . E. Montereif Supt. of Schools. G. B. Bailey, Byron Millett, Justices of the Peace Charles Wake, Constable,

CITY DIRECTORY: R. Meagher, Mayor. H. J. Hudson, Clerk. John F. Wermuth. Treasurer. Geo. G. Bowman, Police Judge. L. J. Cramer, Engineer.

COUNCILMEN: 1st Ward-John Rickly. G. A. Schroeder.

2d Ward-Wm. Lamb. 1. Gluck. 3d Ward-J. Rasmussen.

A. A. Smith. Columbus Post Office.

pen 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 S P. M Castern mails close at 11 A. M. Western mails close at 4:15 P.M. Mail leaves Columbus for Lost Creek Genoa, St. Edwards, Albion, Platte Center, Humphrey, Madison and Norfolk, every day (except Sundays) at 4: 35 p. m. Arrives at 10: 55. for Shell Creek and Creston, on Mon-

days and Fridays, 7 A. M., returning at 7 P. M., same days. For Alexis, Patron and David City, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays I P. M Arrives at 12 M. For Conkling Tuesdays and Saturdays 7 a. m. Arrives 6 p. m. same days .

U. P. Time Table

Eastware	t Bou	nd.		
Emigrant,	No. 6,	leave	s at	6:25 a. m.
Passeng'r,	. 4.	66	**	11:06 a. m.
Freight,	8,	66	66	2:15 p. m.
Freight,	** 10,	84	**	4:30 a. m.
Westmar	d Bou	nd.		
Freight, !	No. 5.	leave	s at	2:00 p. m.
Doggonala	44 9	44	44	4.97 n m
Freight.	4 9.	- 46	- 66	6:00 p.m.
Emigrant.	4. 7.	44	44	1:30 a. m.
				the three
lines leadi	ng to	Chi	cago cor	nect with
U P. train	s at	Omal	is. On	Saturdays
there will hown by t	be b	ut on	e train	a day, as
nown by t	ne 101	10WH	ig seneu	uie.

	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.	
	B. & M. TIME TA	BLE.
Leave	s Columbus,	6:30 A. M
44	Bellwood	7:10 "
44	David City,	7.50 4
44.	Garrison,	8:15 "
66	Ulysses,	8:15 "
66	Staplehurst,	
66	Seward,	9:50 **
- 66	Ruby,	10:10 **
66	Milford,	10:30 **
46	Pleasant Dale,	10:55 "
66	Emerald,	11:18 **
Arriv	es at Lincoln,	
Lea	ves Lincoln at 12:50	P. M. and ar
	in Columbus 6:35 P. M	
Mak	es close connection a ints east, West and so	t Lincoln for

O., N. & B. H. ROAD. Time Schedule No. 4. To take effect June 2, '81. For the government and information of employees only. The ompany reserves the right to vary herefrom at pleasure. Trains daily, Sundays excepted.

Outward Bound. Inward Bound. Columbus 4:35 P.M. Norfolk . 7:26 A.M. costCreek 5:21 "Munson . 7:47 " Madison .8:26 " Pl. Centre 5:42

Humphrey9:05 LostCreek 10.09 ALBION BRANCH. Columbus 4:45 P. M. Albion 7:43 A. M

Lost Creek5:31 St. Edward8:30 Lost Creek9:59 "

SOCIETY NOTICES.

Cards under this heading will serted for \$3 a year.

G. A. R .- Baker Post No. 9, Department of Nebraska, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month in Knights of Honor Hall, Co-JOHN HAMMOND, P. C. D. D. WADSWORTH, Adj't

H. P. BOWER, Searg. Maj.

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ALL KINDS OF SMOKING ARTICLES.

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PARMERS!

BE OF GOOD CHEER. Let not the ourage you, but rather limit your excases 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 ets. A room furnished with a cook stove and ounks, in connection with the stable free. Those wishing can be accommo-dated at the house of the undersigned not gripe or purge, and are as nearly perfect as is is possible for a pill to be. Price 25 cents, 5 for \$1. at the following rates: Meals 25 cents beds 10 cents. J. B. SENECAL, 14 mile east of Gerrard's Corra

Five Hundred Dollars Reward

OVER A MILLION OF

PROF. GUILMETTE'S

FRENCH KIDNEY PADS lave already been sold in this country and in France; very one of which has given perfect satisfaction, and as performed cures every time when used according directions. We now say to the afflicted and doubtg ones that we will pay the above reward for a single

CASE OF LAME BACK

that the Pad fails to cure. This Great Remedy ill POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY cure Lum ago. Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Letention of the Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Fain in the Back, Suie or Loins . I us Neukness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary

whether contracted by private diseases or otherwise. LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhea, or an disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs, YOU CAN BE CURED! Without swallowing nauscous medicines by simply wearing

PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD. Which cures by absorption. Ask your druggist for PROF, GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. If he has not got it, send \$2.00 and you will receive the Pad by return mail.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PEOPLE.

JUDGE BUCHANAN, Lawver, T sedo, O., says:-"One of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads cured me o Lumbago in three weeks' time. My case had been given up by the best Doc rs as incurable. During all this time I suffered untold agony and paid out large sums of money. GEORGE VETTER, J. P., Toledo, O., says :- "I suffered for three years with Sciatics and Kidney Disease, and often had to go about on crutches. I was entirely and permanently cured after wearing Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad

SQUIRE N. C. SCOTT, Sylvania, O., writes:-"I have been a great sufferer for 15 years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. For weeks at a time was unable to get out of bed; took barrels of medicine, but they gave me only temporary relief. I wore two of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and I now know

am entirely cured. MRS. HELLEN JEROME, Toledo, O., says :- "For years I have been confined, a great part of the time to my bed, with Leucorrhoea and female weakness. I were one of Guilmette's Kidney Pads and was cured in one month. H. B. GREEN, Wholesale Grocer, Findlay, O., writes:-"I suffered for 25 years

with lame back and in three weeks was permanently cured by wearing one of F. KERSLING, M. D., Druggist, Logansport, Ind., when sending in an order for Kidney Pads, writes: -"I wore one of the first ones we had and I received more benefit from it than anything I ever used. In fact the Pads give better general satisfaction than any Kidney remedy we ever sold."

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