Entered at the Postoffice, Columbus, Neb., a: second Fred. "Don't trouble yourself, aunt;

DARKNESS.

Come, blessed Darkness, come, and bring thy For eyes grown weary of the garish Day! Come with thy soft, slow steps, thy garments

gray,
The veiling shadows, bearing in thy palm
The poppy-seeds of slumber, deep and calm!
Come with thy patient stars, whose far-off Steals the hot fever of the soul away,

Thy stillness sweeter than a chanted psalm!

O, blessed Darkness, Day, indeed, is fair,

And Light is dear when summer days are And one by one the harvesters go by;

And one by one the harvesters go by;
But so is rest sweet, and surcease from care,
And folded paims, and hush of evensong,
And all the unfathomed silence of the sky!

—Julia C. R. Dorr, in Atlantic Monthly.

### OUT OF DANGER.

"A letter, Miss," said Sarah, Miss Barclay's maid, presenting herself at the side of the work-table, on which were heaped variously tinted crewels with which Miss Barclay was executing a composition in the Kensington outline work.

"A letter!" repeated Miss Barclay, taking it into her hand; "and from Cousin Elizabeth, to be sure!" Then carefully cutting the envelopefor tearing a letter open was not one of contents, which, after some prelimi-

naries, ran as follows: And now, Hester, I want you to do me a fa-wor. I hope it will not inconvenience you; but I am very anxious to have my daughter Abby leave home for awhile, and I should be so pleased to have her come to you. She is deep in a love affair with a man I hate. His name In a love affair with a man I hate. His name is Francis Cholmondly. I'd rather have her marry any other decent man on earth. I do not know why I hate him so, except that he is a puppy. He's not so poor that he could not take good care of a wite, and he is rather handsome, in his nasty, foppish way. People rather like him generally, and his social position is good. I've no doubt I'm unreasonable, but I won't have Abby marry him; and if I can get her away, I can get rid of him. So I tell you frankly my reasons for asking you to tell you frankly my reasons for asking you to invite her, and I know how good-natured you are. It will be a thankless task, for she's ter-pibly sulky just now, but I'll be ever grateful

again into matters that do not concern nous look, and the declaration that this story, and ended in the signature-Elizabeth Marsh.

"Poor Lizzie! she always had such strong whims," said Miss Barclay, go- hened? Brother Isaac is well, isn't ing on with the folds of the purple robe he?" of a thin blonde figure traced upon the "He's well enough," replied Sarah. background. "One of them was to "But Miss Abby haint been abed all macry Caleb Marsh. I don't believe night, and her trunk is gone, and here's that has turned out quite as well as it a note that laid on her piller." might. However, I'm fond of Lizzie, and I shouldn't mind having Abby here. opened it with shaking hands. It read I'll write at once and ask her. And- thus: by the way-I'll invite Brother Rich-

out, and three bedrooms were being put into apple-pie order, and the cook was instructed as to certain provisions to be prepared for the expected guests.

"Brother Isaac and myself will be all the better for having the young people | beth." about us," said Miss Barclay; but cook, an old servant, who prided herself on body is alive and well at this moment, being "free spoken," was of opinion and even his prejudiced mother-in-law that "peace and quietness would be has come to admit that Frank is not so broke up by all sorts of racket, and that | bad a fellow, after all. - N Y. Ledger she'd no doubt they'd be obliged to buy

However, as cook afterward remarked, she was well aware that was not her lookout. And on Saturday the stage paused at the door, and from its big and rough-headed, the other small exactly resembling each other.

"All right, driver," cried the roughheaded youth-"all right, driver." "This is the young lady's stoppingplace, too," shouted the driver. "This s Miss Barelay's." But by this time the young lady was

getting out. She was a pretty girl, with a splendid Barclay had seen her last, she had worn | the Moslem world for their thoughts and a little girl, but a young lady, with a and yet opposed to its methods in almystery to prim Miss Barclay. A co- party. This party is composed of men quettish hat was set very much on one of great weight in learning, and is supside of her head, and instead of the sul- ported by the mass of the people. But ten seowl Miss Barclay had expected, the learning of the great men of this she greeted the lady with the most beam- party is learning in the Arabic philoso-

"Dear Cousin Barclay," she exclaimed, "how good of you to ask me splitting in the interpretation of the to this lovely place! I adore the coun- Koran, and are as completely out of the try, and I am so pleased to see you world as if they were in equatorial Afribe perfectly happy all the time I'm any progress since Arabian science led

shaken hands.

Fred," she said, "and so pleased that you brought Mr .- "

Never saw such a pretty girl before."

Aunt Hester. As for Frank, he adores them. Don't you, Frank?"

Frank looked modest. "There is so much to admire in all England to attack and crush Moslems swered, with a little lisp. "What a very polite young .man,

thought Miss Barclay. It was a very merry tea-table. Old Mr. Isaac Barelay, to be sure, did very little but eat, after having solemnly shaken hands all round; but Fred was a host in himself, and Miss Barclay chattered as merrily as the young people. That very night she wrote to her Cousin

LIZZIE, MY DEAR:-You'd be delighted to happy as a queen. She has found two beaux here, my nephew Fred, and a friend of his. Fred seems very much taken. I've no doubt he will cut your "puppy" quite out, and Abby couldn't make a better match; a good fellow with a little fortune, and fine prospects in his profession. I hope it will come to something. Meanwhile, comfort yourself. Abby is heart-

three weeks. The skies seemed to smile the gantlet to all Christendom. The upon the spinster and her guests. They fact is that the little issues in Egypt are took long walks, drives, excursions, and quite obscured by the looming of the Fred was devoted to his aunt. Mean- mighty struggle between all Islam and while, Mr. Frank Oakley did his best to all Christendom, whose occurence is now please Miss Abby, who did not refuse to hanging in the balance. The Turkish

to cut Frank out," Miss Hester would ropean Powers. Such a break would sometimes whisper, but Fied always not only relieve the Porte of the necesanswered that he felt well contented; sity of answering for the acts of the and, on the whole, Miss Barclay decided that Abby was too frivolous for prive the Constantinople fanatics of the

But your friend is a good fellow, is tack on all Europeans .- Constantinople in disposition as she was beautiful in be not?" she seked. You know Abby Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

swore that Frank was a gentleman, and a good fellow; well to do also. "As good a husband as any girl could have, if he does lisp and blush," continued

nothing better could happen to Cousin

Abby than to marry Frank." "Then he really means to offer?" queried Miss Barclay. "O, he's desperate," answered Fred. And that night another letter was written to Cousin Elizabeth, which con-

tained this sentence: Now, Cousin Lizzie, I am in a dilemma. Fred and Abby are not smitten with each other, but Fred has brought a friend of his here, a Mr. Frank Oakley, who is making love to your girl. Give me my instructions. Fred assures me he is an excellent match and a good fellow, and I consider him most agreea-ble. But am I to foster the affair or send him packing? Abby is your daughter. I await instructions. I know your temper, Eliza-

The answer was brief as a telegram:

Any young man but that detestable Francis holmondly. Foster it. So the young people were left to their own devices; the house rang with laughter, the orchard was robbed, the horses driven out for moonlight rides. the boat was forever on the river, and the voice of the piano told all passers-by

that "Miss Barclay had company." There were parties at the old house, too, and even old Isaac Barelay was sufficiently interested to sit up until nine o'clock, and to tell a very long story without any end about a visit he Miss Barclay's habits—she perused the had once made to Boston, where he had

his pocket picked. The pleasantest days that had ever been known at the Barclay were these, and they had been prolonged two months, and now Fred must go homemust indeed-nor could Frank linger

"And I must go, too, aunt," said Abby. "I suppose I must, but I shall never forget this happy time, and I want you to kiss me to-night and tell me that you'll always love me, for you've been kinder than ever ma was to me.' Abby said this late at night, sitting on a low stool at Miss Barclay's feet, and there were tears in her eves. But next morning when the confiding old And then the letter wandered away lady arose, Sarah met her with an omisomething must have happened.

"How you scare me, Sarah!" oried Miss Barclay. "What can have hap-

Miss Barclay seized the missive and

by the way—I'll invite Brother Richard's boy to come down, and bring a friend with him. Every one is glad of a week's country visit in summer. They'll both fall in love with the girl in this lonesome place; and there's no such cure for one love affair as another."

Miss Barclay was a lady of prompt and decisive action. Two letters were DEAREST AUNTIE-Don't be angry. Rememat the office before the next mail went forgive me I shall never torgive myself. Ma will have to, after awhile

Your affectionate niece,

"I shall die!" screamed Miss Barclay. "I'd rather, than to face Eliza-But she did not; nobody did. Every-

Turkey's Dilemma. The interest of the moment centers about the question whether Turkey will top clambered down two youths; one yield to the demand of England, and agree to punish Arabi for his war on and sleek, but both armed with port- women and children. The Turkish manteaus, gun-cases and fishing-rods Government is controlled by two opposing forces. It has its thoroughly political party, made up of men who know something of the world, who are well read in foreign literature, have studied history, have mingled with foreigners, and who know something of the weakness of the Turkish Empire. But these men of politics are hampered in their discussion of measures by the fact that head of black hair, which, when Miss they are Moslems and are responsible to in two long braids down her back. Now acts. Of the same religious faith as the she was wonderfully grown-no longer | purely political party among the Turks, coiffure of puffs, and crimps that was a most every particular, is the religious

phy of by-gone centuries. These learned men are occupied with problems of hair-

again. How sweet you look! I must ca. They live in an age long gone by, kiss you. I just feel that I am going to and have no idea that science has made the world, or that infidels can have any "Is she acting, or does she mean it?" | knowledge or any moral greatness or asked the spinster to herself. "It's a any physical power that can cope with comfort to find her so pleasant, any- Islam. This party sees Turkey hamhow." But she answered heartily and pered by demands of infidels. Here in merrily, and sending Sarah to show her | Constantinople, as in Egypt, the sole young cousin the way to her room, measure that it has to propose is the adthat she might refresh herself after her hesion of the Turkish Government to journey, turned her attentions to the the ancient principle of Islam: "If a gouths, with whom she had as yet only man is an unsubmitted infidel, kill bim." This religious party has been "I am so glad you came at once, enormously strengthened of late by she doption by the Government of the Pan-Islamic theory of recovering strength.

"Mr. Oakley," said Fred. "My col- It is fully capable of thwarting measures lege chum-Frank Oakley. My dear | concocted by the Porte in open council. aunt, we're very much obliged to you, It is undoubtedly the case that the same and father sent his love, and mother party in Egypt, with its massacres and wonders when you intend to come to see outrages, has gone far beyond Arabi her; and I've a letter, and some pat- Pasha's original intention. The Sultan terns and things in my bag. And, Aunt has thought to use this religious party to Hester, what a pretty girl that is! She's strengthen his position, expecting to be traveled all the way with us in the able to control its fiercer tendencies. cars, and from the depot in the stage. But now he finds it a mighty power and stands before it in a great dilemma. "That's cousin Lizzie's daughter, This ignorant party of action has made Abby," replied Miss Barclay. "She Arabi Pasha its hero, and sings aloud paid a visit to your house when you his praises in all our daily papers. If were twelve years old, but you wouldn't the Porte decides to condemn Arabi is speak to her. You said you hated will have to face the whole religious element of the country and risk a revolt. "What a cub I was," replied the shock | If it does not condemn Arabi and his head, gravely. "Well, I don't know, works, England will move on to the conquest of Egypt. Then the Porte must still face the religious doctors, and answer the question why it allows infidel

precepts of Islam. The dilemma is terrible. To punish Arabi is to side with infidel Europe against the faithful. Not to punish him is to be forced sooner or later into the adoption of the principle of a holy war, with all its chain of mighty consequences. The political leaders know what the end would be. They know that Turkey has not a gun and not a cartridge that has not come from Christian workshops. The religious leaders know no such thing: they do not know that the difference between Islam and Christendom on the battlefield is the difference between the sword and the Gatling gun. So these religious leaders, with their belief in divine interposition, in astrological signs, and with their hope of a glorious era soon to dawn, are The weather was bright for the next pressing the Government to throw down e pleased.

Government would hail with double joy
any break in the agreement of the Eu-

power to insist on a miscellaneous at-

### Points in Economic Feeding.

Broadly stated there are five cardinal points we are compelled to observe in dredging oysters and catching fish, the East in economical beef production. These are, good steers, warm quarters, | craft of small tonnage. These boats are thoughtful food, combinations arranged owned partly by single individuals. with some reference to manure value, and early maturity. Not without much observation I affirm our Eastern cattle tackle and gear cost as much as the are of too low a type. Experience boats and sails: the ne s, which are teaches me that as distinguished from chiefly made at Nantes, being the great the scrub, the good steer, well-bred item of expense. The seine is never grade even of the larger breeds, is a used; the trawl, which is attention in better feeder of the so called coarse huge head-bagor recepta le, be ug the foods-straw, swale hay and corn fodder-than the poorer sorts so often haneconomical.

will make an effective food. a manure as well as especially valuable to supplement straw for growing steers. The growth by this system is not the rapid growth of high feeding, but haved as an economical one. My exper calais. - French Paper. rience is that high-pressure feeding in winter is not consistent with di-tant and ordinary pastures. When ordinary pastures are near at hand high winter feeding can be supplemented by sum-

mer pasture feeding with grain to ad-By the system named, September, sales are made. This gives three summers' growth (summer growth costs me but about one cent per pound) for two win-ters' feeding. The weight named insures a good sale upon an economical growth. The expense I could easily give, but it would be for local rates. Better data are at hand. If the ration s entirely hay the calf will consume three per cent. of its live weight daily, and the year-old two-and-one-half per cent. With urging each will eat more. When grain is given, a pound, in round numbers, takes the place of a pound of hav and insures faster growth generally. When straw or clover is fed, or straw and grain, less is eaten. A steer that will eat 25 pounds of hay will not use over 15 pounds of straw when accompanied with three pounds of meal, or generally three-fifths as much. When corn fodder is given, with what is wasted, nearly as many pounds have to be fed as of hay-not quite. Swale hay and two to three pounds of cotton-seed meal are often fed for an entire winter, interchanged with straw or corn fodder.

# A River Romance.

to take her to Keokuk, as she desired to ty per cent., is a strong argument in go to Burlington to her friends, and that favor of the construction of one story which to pay her fare. Her pleading much less than factories having a height eyes were too much for mine, and I of six or eight stories.—Philadelphia bade the clerk consign her to a state- Ledger. room, as it was in the middle of the heavy fog, and we were compelled to lay at the bank until long after daylight. The lady approached and thanked me ever so much, and told me that she was the wife of a Confederate Captain who had been shot and killed by a party of scouts or guerrillas; her home had been robbed and burnt, and she, with her child, succeeded in fleeing from the scene of carnage, and was the next day brought to Hannibal by a kind farmer, in whose house she had sought protec-Girls, that woman's story and wrongs and suffering made my heart softer. I know it did, and I put my hand into my pocket and gave her a \$20 Well, I haven't seen or heard of her The lady who was listening to the

Captain's little story arose from her daughter, approached the Captain, say-Captain Asbury stood as if struck as dumb as the fellow who caused the maiden to hurl herself off vonder rock. for we were near that noted landmark. He peered into the lady's face, plainly discernible by the reflection of the electric light, in utter astonishment. The Captain recognized the lady and even the now grown up young lady, and ex-pressed himself pleased to see them again. After mutual greeting and introduction to us girls, the lady, Mrs. Russell, who now resides in New York, went into the cabin and soon returned upon the "roof" with a piece of paper in her hand, which she handed to the Captain. It was a check for \$200 which she desired to return to him for his kindness eighteen years ago. Captain Asbury refused the proffered check, and no persuasion could induce him to accept. Of course Mrs. and Miss Russell were admitted to our circle, and the trip up the river was made more joyous than ever, as she proved to be a very intelligent and worthy lady, and wealthy, and her daughter proved to be as lovely

face and form. - Dubuque (Ia.) Herald.

### Fi heries at Cancale.

numbers more than 200 lugger-ribbed

partly by their crews, who have elabbed

together for copartnership Their

The fishing fleet of Carcale, both for

sort of snare generally adopted | Fach boat has a functionary called a 'm sdled to consume the hard fare of the tress:" that is, a woman who has confarm. A beast of this sort will not only tracted, under certain conditions, for eat better but thrive better on these the sale of the take of the craft. The foods than the scrub, provided he has crew have, therefore, nothing to do enough, and this "enough" becomes with the disposal of the fish. The promore productive per pound eaten. This | duce of the sale effected by the emis-"enough" makes the difference between | tress" is generally divided into five the early matured and the later matured | parts-two o the owner or owners of steer. The steer turned at two years, the boa, one to he skipper and two to weighing 1,200 pounds, eats mainted the crew, the worm in having pre lousnauce fodder for two years less than a ly deducted her agritimate profits, steer weighing 1,200 pounds turned at The life of a "ancalai," as four years. The maintenance fodder these fishermen dub themselves, is for a 1,000-pound steer is about eighteen one even more rife with danger pounds of hay a day, according to my than that of others of their calling. tests. Thus the good steer I find is not The Bay of Mont St. Michel is one of only my most uncomplaining eater, but the most perilous seas in the world. the earliest turned, and hence the most | Equinoctial tides rise in it to the height of fifty feet, and ordinary tides to thir-Economy dictates that his winter ty-five feet. The distance between high quarters must be warm-the tempera- and low water marks is more than six ture should average, say, forty-five de- miles in some places, and the rapidity grees. In careful daily tests by scales, of the currents, especially on a stormy thermometer, etc., I found that I re- day, maelstrom-like. Quicksands, too, ceived about 100 per cent. interest one are numerous, and a boat shoaled on winter on the outlay for arranging bet- one of them during ebb-tide has little ter quarters than those of average New | chance of its crew being saved; as re-England barn stables. We can not gards itself, none. In calm weather afford to attempt to heat space with hay. | the boats fish in the shallowest waters. Lumber and paper are cheaper than their keels occasionally heeling in the grain. The ration for the good steer in | mud; and here they take soles, turbot, good quarters should not be of cheap doree, brill and skate in considerable foods alone, nor entirely of the best quantities. Government forbids fishing foods. The latter is not the most eco- within a mile of the shore; but so soon nomical ration. As a practical feeder, as night sets in and screens the fisher-I should not regard a hay and grain | men and their fleets from the look-outs ration as a good ration where the price of the steam gunboat at Granville and of hay is high. As I have before stated the coast-guard sailing schooner at in the Rural, I know of no more eco- Cancale, the boats are run within the nomical ration, where hay is to enter prescribed limits, and the forbidden into it at all, than clover (called hay) fruit is tasted. Oysters are allowed and straw mixed when moderate growth to be taken only on certain days at is desired—say one pound a day. When certain times of the year, a strict watch fattening is desired the addition of grain | being kept by the two vessels above mentioned, from which signa's are With fairly bred grade Short-horns made when dredging is to commence I can make from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds and to cease. F shing proper, howby easy stages of growth, turning my ever, goes on all the year, the only reproducts at full market rates as follows: striction, with the exception of the New milk for first two or three weeks: fixed distance from shore, as already then skim milk, middings and corn mentioned, being that of mailage, or meal. At a little more age, cotton-seed | size of the meshes of the nets. Meshes meal is substituted for middlings. The wider by a fraction of an inch only, first winter, clover and clover rowen having been ordered by the Governwith some corn fodder or straw, or both, ment to be used and their use continued are fed with cotton-seed and corn meal. for a few years, brought the population The second winter, clover and straw of Cancale to the verge of starvation. are often the only food, or a ration of fishes that were entangled before escapthree pounds of cotton-seed meal and ing now. In fact, so momentous a straw or corn fodder or both alone is question is this one of mailage among fed. As we raise much corn, often half a class of individuals who carn their of this meal is fed. When we purchase living from the depths of the sea that | icide, of course, is left at the bottom of meal, my general practice is to buy candidates for State or municipal offices | the grain, and being very volatile, soon cotton-seed meal, as it is so valuable as invariably promise the electors to ob- diffuses through the mass and converts meshes for the fishing nets, that promise, whether carried out or not, being the only safe "eard" for securing sucing no pasture near home, this is adopt. cess. Mailage is the bug-bear of Can-

# Viorat: n in orl'dings.

It is easy to understand how a mill or factory may tremble or vibrate with its own machinery; that it will also vibrate to the motion of other objects, outside and removed from it, is more difficult to understand. Yet this is fully proved by observers. It is on the principle by which a note struck on the piano will sometimes cause other objects in the room, say a brass medallion in a cabinet, to tinkle in response. The piano wire itself will respond when its keynote is struck. Other vibrations are not always audible, because they may lie outside of the range of the human ear. Synchronous vibration has come to be quite a study in the construction of mills; the jar of their own machinery is not all that has to be provided for. Some apparently trifling causes vibrating outside will not only add to the strain upon the building, but may actually interfere with the steady working of looms, etc., causing breakages and stoppages. Mr. C. J. H. Woodbury relates some instances of this in a recent book on mill construction At one of the print works at North Adams, Mass., a new and unoc upied building was found to vibrate in consequence of the puffing of a small steam engine sixty feet away. At Centerdale, R. I., it has been necessary to change the height of the column of water flowing over the dam to prevent the excessive vibration of the adjacent mill. At Amesbury, Seated near us was a lady and her Mass., out of eleven mills that are near daughter, about nineteen years old. the river two vibrate when water in cer-She, too, was listening to Captain As- tain quantities flows over the dam, but bury's yarns. They were about his ad- the tremor can be wholly stopped by ventures on the river, his trials and changing the flow of water. The most tribulations, his joys and sorrows. frequent cause of vibration is due to the About eighteen year ago," he said, running of the machinery, and it has when I was running between St. Louis repeatedly happened that a complete and Keokuk, there came on the boat at cessation has been obtained by increas-Hannibal one of the handsomest young | ing or lessening the speed at which the women I had seen in all my life. She machinery is run. This is not always had a little girl with her, more hand- profitable or possible, and the fact that some than she was. The lady came up | this vibration results in a loss of power to me, for she was a lady, and asked me | variously estimated at from ten to twenshe had not a cent in the world with mills, which would necessarily vibrate

# The boat was delayed by a Struck Dumb While Committing Per-

A strange story comes from the eastern portion of this county of a woman being struck dumb while giving false testimony. The facts as related are as follows: On last Friday a colored man named James Price was on trial before Esquire Allen, a Justice of the Peace, who has an office on the Macon road. between Germantown and Bartlett. Tenn. Price had been beating a number of men in the neighborhood, and Isabella Jackson, a colored woman, was placed on the witness stand to tell what she knew of the matter. She begreenback, for I thought she needed it. gan her evidence, and was soon after asked by the Justice: "Do you not well, I haven't seen or heard of her since, but I hope she is happy, and that little girl of hers a handsome and grown- no woman."

know that you are lying?" She answered. "Yes, Sir." These were the last words Isabella Jackson ever spoke. She had appeared quite independent, and to some extent impudent, when first chair, and, taking the hand of her put upon the stand, and after her last remark a number of questions were ing: "Yes, we are both happy, and I asked, but the woman made no will have you judge about the good reply. Believing that she was shamlooks of the grown-up daughter, for here she is "

ming, the Justice directed Constable W. H. Allen to escort the witness from the court-room, but when ordered to follow that officer she did not move. Two men of her own color were then to'd to carry her out of the room. While in the act of carrying her out it was observed that she was in a helpless condition. She had been paralyzed in every part, her limbs were motionless, her tongue had no power, and it soon became apparent to all present that the hand of the Almighty had been laid heavily upon her. For two hours or thereabouts the woman remained in this passive state, after which she was placed in a wagon and conveyed to her home. She never moved or spoke afterward. but on Saturday evening she expired. no antidote applied during the interval having availed in affording the slightest relief. The inc dent is verified by Squire Allen, before whom the woman appeared, and also by a number of persons present at the time of its occurrence. - Memphis Cor. Louisville Courier-

> getting rid of fire-kindling servants .--Marathon Independent.

### The Pea Weevil.

The pea weevil is so destructive in every part of the United States, except, perhaps, from Central Wisconsin north, as to have most seriously interfered with the cultivation of the pea-as a seed or food crop. Hence the most of our seed and food peas are raised in Canada, and corresponding latitudes where the season is too short or too cold for the insect, the ravages of which occur more freely as we approach the

This insect is one of the snoot beetles. and closely allied to the curculio, and no means have yet been found to stay its ravages. The eggs are laid on the pods of the young pea, to which they are fastened by a vi-cid fluid. The insects work at night and on dark, cloudy days, and the eggs hatching, the minute worm finds its way through the pod and into the peas, upon which it feeds, avoiding, however, the germ, so that a pea may be nearly eaton out, a to its meat. and yet still retain the nower of germination, although weak.

If the peas, as soon as gathered, are threshed, and dried at a temperature of 140 degrees, the young insects are said to be killed, but the seed will not germi- right or left, incline I to e wer the slope nate. Immersion of the dry peas in scalding water for 100 seconds is said | fire to bear on one spot or expanded to to kill the pupa without injury to the cover a wide area, and all with the greatpea. An immersion of about three est ease and in the simplest manner, by minutes totally destroys germination of merely turning a crank. - Chicago the pea. Late-sown peas usually escape Times. the attacks of the insect, but the crop is then liable to mildew in the West. So far, it must be confessed, no cer-

tain practical means have been found to subdue the insect, and it is now feared

destructive insects As to effective means for killing all insects infesting seeds, the weevil tribe generally, we have lately seen the in reviving the mining industries of the bisulphide of carbon recommended. It Isthmus of Panama. For many years certainly is deadly, and a small quantity its mines excited the cupidity of Spanpoured in the bottom of a grain bin would permeate the whole mass. Half a pint of the liquid is said to be sufficient for fifty to 100 bushels of grain, since it is both volatile and penetrating. The Miller advises placing the chemical in connection with the grain, in order to get it duly in the bottom of the bin, as

Take a hollow iron cylinder—a gas pipe will do well-and fit into it a wooden rod, which shall be a little longer than the iron tube. One end of the rod is to be made sharp; now place the rod inside the tube, and with the sharp end down force them both to the bottom of the grain; then, having withdrawn the rod, turn in the liquid through the tube, which should be pulled out. The insecttain for them the privilege of smaller the bin into an insect cometery .- Prairie Farmer.

### Liability of Contagion.

M. Hillairet, in the name of a commission composed of MM. H. Roger, Bergeron and Hillairet, read before the Academie de Medecine a report in reply to the inquiry addressed to the Academy by the Minister of Public Instruction, as to how long a pupil affected with a contagious disease should be kept away

The report considered the following diseases: Varicella, variola, scarlatina, rubeola, mumps and diphtheria, and the conclusions are as follows: Varicella, whose progress is often irregular, may require ten or twelve days for the fall of the crusts. The isolation

should be about twenty-five days. Variola has prodromic period of three to four days; four or five days for eruption; three or four days of suppuration; desiccation requires three days; fall of the crusts, six days. Then comes a period of furfuraceous desquamation vithout definite limit. Isolation should

not be less than forty days. In scarlatina the period of invasion occupies from six to forty-eight hours, or exceptionally three days; the eruption s completed in from five to eight days; desquamation commences on the fourteenth or fifteenth day and lasts from fifteen to twenty-six days. Isolation should last forty days.

Rubeola has a prodromic period of three to four days; exceptionally, from six to eight or even twelve days; the eruption is completed in twelve or fortyeight hours, then it declines for twentyfour hours; desquamation lasts from eight to fifteen days. Isolation for forty morrow,"-N. Y. Commercial. days will be sufficient.

Mumps, as a rule, has a duration in ordinary cases of six days. Convalestion for twenty-five days is sufficient. The duration of diphtheria is very variable, but isolation should be maintained

for at least forty days. The commission consequently propose the adoption of the following meas-

1. Pupils affected with chicken-pox. small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, this land of the attorney and home of mumps or diphtheria should be strictly isolated from their comrades. 2. For small-pox, scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria isolation should not

be shorter than forty days; for chickenpox and mumps, twenty-five days is

3. Isolation should last until after the patient has been bathed. 4. The clothing worn by the patient at the time he was taken sick should be subjected to a temperature of 90 deg. C. (194 Fahr.) and to sulphur vapor, and then well scoured.

5. The bedding, curtains and furniture of the sick-room should he thoroughly disinfected, washed and aired.

6. The pupil of a school, after recovery from one of the above contagious diseases, should not be readmitted to the school unless furnished with the certificate of a physician that the above precautions have been observed. These conclusions were adopted by

Mr. George W. Morris, of Bridgewater, thinks fishermen had better go into the snake-killing business along the brooks if they wish to have any trout man in the field close by attracted his attention, and going to his help he found a very large water snake, as saucy as you please, jumping at the man. The snake was disposed of, and, noticing that it had something inside of it, he pressed upon the snake with his foot, and a trout, which was about six inches long, appeared in view. Altogether he forced three good-sized trout from the snake, the last one being pretty well gone. At another time, as Mr. Morris was passing along the bank of a brook, he saw a large water snake glide from the roots of a tree into the water. He thought nothing of it at first, as he supcause of his approach, but soon there was a commotion in the water, and looking down into the pool, where a number of suckers had gathered, he saw that one of them had been caught ping the water with its tail at a tremendous rate. The snake succeeded -An exchange asks: "What is Pe-troleum?" It is a very easy method of and the sucker, which appeared to be unharmed, was set free by Mr. Morris. -New Milford (Ct.) Gazette.

### SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

-Dr. Isador Kitsee, of Cincinnati, has patented a device for discovering firedamo in mines before the miners enter them. Electricity is used to fuse little pieces of metal at various points in a mine, and if an explosion of damp occurs a bell is rung.—N. Y. Post.

-Spirits of turpentine is now mad: ERED; ASITIS from sawdust and refuse of the sawmill. It is extracted by a sweating ITS EFFECTS, process, and yields fourteen gillons of spirits, three to four gallons of resin, NOT LLISTER. and a quantity of tar per cord. The spirits produced has a different odor from that produced by distillation. -The Journal of Science says that at

the soiree of the Society of Chemical Industry, held at Owens College, Mr. Fletcher, of Warrington, Eng., demonstrated the possibility of the combustion of gas without visible flame, the heat obtained from a quarter-inch gas-pipe being sufficient to fuse iron into drops. -A gun invented by a man in Ripley. Miss., is, if it is what it is claimed to be. one of the most wonderful inventions of the age. It can be fired from ten to twenty thousand times a minute, can be elevated or depressed or turned to the of a hill, contracted so as to bring the

-It is said that alcohol equal to that made from grain can be produced from acorns. The acorns are freed from the shell and ground finely; then they are mashed with malt and allowed to ferthe allied weevil (Bruchus Fubre) which ment. Acorns contain about 20 per attacks the bean, will create great loss cent. of starch and 18 per cent. of gluin this crop. In fact the weevil family ten. They would be a valuable article (curculionida), or snout beetles, one of for human food if it were not for the the largest families in the order of bee- tannic acid (about 3 per cent.) which tles, and comprising over 10,000 distinct | they contain. Vast quantities which go and described species, and preying upon | to waste every year, where hogs are not all grain, legumes, fruits, and nuts, are fed in the woods, might be gathered by the most deficult to check of any of the boys and converted into alcohol for use boys and converted into alcohol for use in the arts, thus freeing an equivalent amount of grain for use as food.

-Considerable progress is being made

iards and buccaneers. Indian and negro slaves were made to work in quartz and placer by the most primitive processes, and almost entirely without machinery, but their labors were very productive, according to tradition. It is centuries, however, since most of the mines were abandoned. Some were worked out, others were not rich enough to pay with hired labor, and all required an investment of capital which the unsettled condition of the country, and especially the fear all foreigners enterained for isthmus fever, effectually prevented from being made .- N. Y. Sun. -An impetus has been given to the nickel industry by the improved processes of making it malleable. Many useful is well as ornamental articles are now made of this material. Nickel table abroad. This class of goods is now beng manufactured largely in Prussia, and is preferred to similar articles of other materials. The hardness of the metal renders it capable of receiving a high polish, which is not readily injured by friction of any usual kind; on

### esses the advantage of not tarnishing, ike some other sub-tances, when frequently used .- Chicago Tribune.

PITH AND POINT. -I'll make you dance," said an irate mother, pursuing an erring son, slipper in hand. "Then," remarked the juve-

secount, too, of the peculiar smoothness

of the surface, matters do not adhere

firmly to it, and cleaning requires but

ittle attention or effort. It also pos-

nile. "we shall have a bawl." -It is the easiest thing in the world to tell a man of brains from a fool, half a square off-a man of brains never acts as if he owned the whole street.

ma, I do love Sunday so much." "I am glad you do, my darling; but why do you love the Sabbath so much?' Oh, because we have fiss-balls for breakfast." -Once, when papa was carrying Ava

across an icy spot, he slipped a little several times. Ava tightened her wee arms around his neck. "I'll hold you up just as tight, papa," said she, "and then you won't fall down.' -" Confound those cats!" exclaimed

old Xylo, as he reached for his gun and crept stealthily toward the back window. "Why, those are not cats," calmly replied his wiser seven-eighths; "it is only our new church choir, practicing for to--"See heah, ole woman, dis heah

water's done got flip-skippers in't," said Uncle Mose, as the old lady passed cence lasts from six to seven days. If him a blue decorated mug with the hanany complication of metastasis occurs | dle broken off. "Um, s'pose'n dey is; it lasts usually about nine days. Isola- dev won't hurt yo' carcas much, nohow Go 'long; doan' recken dey'll be alibe w'en yo' done swallered 'em, do yo' Drinkt it down, niggah, drinkt it down. Yo's gettin' pow'ful techy."-Texan Oddities.

-The elder Weller, of facetious memory, expressed himself strongly on the subject of widows. There be people in the breach of promise suit who are disposed to side with him. "Come," said a Cincinnati man, showing a Chicago friend the institutions of the city, "come, let us go and see the Widows' Home.' "Not much," cried the terrified visitor. "I saw a widow home once and it cost me \$16,000 for alleged breach of promise. No, sir. Send the widows nome in a hack."-N. Y. Herald.

-"Do they play tunes on fish-horns," Medora? Certainly they do. They play scales. They also make sounds. One dollar for information, please. No, pay here. Never leave any money at the business office. Why not? Well, if you knew what a rastle the editor had with the business manager every rent day you wouldn't ask "Why not?" Thanks, but there's fifty cents more now for answering the question about the business manager. The lever that moves the world has to be kept greased, some way.-Burlington

## Water Finders.

One of those individuals who possess what used to be called an impossible power of detecting water beneath the surface by the turning of a forked witch fishing. The other day, while he was at work near a brook near the Bridge-water and Roxbury line, the cries of a water was desired has made his appearance on Cape Cod. A Provincetown man says that the "water finder" is quite old and nearly blind. "He locates water for well-diggers, or pretends to, simply by moving about over the surface with his eyes totally blinded. He prefeet below the surface at which the water will be found. It is said that the old water finder is a farmer and a limeburner; also, that he has been employed at Beverly and Newport at \$8 per day this season, and succeeded in locating water; also, that he succeeded in detecting the presence of metals." Investigation shows that a person somewhat posed the snake had disappeared be- answering this description has been quite successful in locating water veins this season along the line of the Eastern Railroad, and that there are others in New England who have fully shown themselves posse sed of the same "powin the head by the snake and was whip- er of divination." In upper New Hampshire wells are often located by such means .- Boston Herald.

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AND DOES

INCLLENT HUMAN FLESH READ PROOF BELOW ...

### From COL. L. T. FOSTER.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1880. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: -I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other, which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons who filled to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Ke dall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago Express. I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it, they ordered three bottles, I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial, I used it according to directions and the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had disappeared. I used but one bottle and the celts' limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the State, He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles who are now using it.

Early last summer Messrs, B. J. Kendall & Co., of Enosburgh Falls, VI., made a contract with the publishers of the Press for a half column advertisement for one year setting forth the merits of Kendall's Spavin Cure. At the same time we secured from the firm a quantity of books, entitled Dr. Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which we are giving to advance paying subscribers to the Press as a

About the time the advertisement first appeared in this paper Mr. P. G. Schermerhorn, who resides near Colliers, had a spavined horse. He read the advertisement and concluded to test the efficacy of the remedy, although his friends laughed at his creduality. He bought a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and commenced using it on the horse in accordance with the directions, and he informed us this week that it effected such a complete cure that an expert horseman, who examined the animal evently could find no trace of the spayin or the place where it had been located. Mr chermerhorn has since secured a copy of Kendell's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseas s, which he prizes very highly and would be loth to part with at any price,

### KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Columbiana, Ohio, Dec. 17th, 1880. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: -You will find below a recommendation from our expressman. We sell Kondall's Spavin Cure and find all who use it are pleased with it. You may send us more advertising matter, and a few nice cards with our names

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: - I am using your Spavin Cure for a bone spavin (bought of Conley & King, Druggists, Columbiana, Ohio.) I find it just the thing to cure a spayin; the lumeness has all left my mare, and by further use of the cure I look for the 'ump to leave. The one bottle was worth to me ten times the cost Yours truly.



Rochester, Ind., Nov. 30th, 1880. B. J. Kendad & Co., Gents: Please send is a supply of advertising matter for Kendail s Spaci - Cure. It has a good sale here & gives the best of satisfaction. Of all we have sold we have yet to learn the first unlayorabie report. Very respectfully.

Horse the ... Diseases. I have been using your Spavin Cure on one of my horses for one spatia. One bottle entirely cured the lameness and removed most all the Yours respectfully. LEEROY M. GRAHAM. Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 8th, 1881.

removing enlargements. Yours very truly. C. F. BRADLEY.

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1882.

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