None of us need more than half the food practices it for what he calls "sport," or we est." The speaker was a gentleman what should be designated as pure wanfrom Salt Lake City, now visiting pro-ton murder, and punished as such by fessional friends in Boston. The inter-law. The "lion and the lamb" will dined too heartily, perhaps felt the force of the remark more at just that time than he would at most any other. "No; I've no desire to be interviewed. I don't viewer, just from the table, where he had I've no desire to be interviewed. I don't care to be presented to the public as a monstrosity, but I have been remarkably successful in decreasing the amount of my flesh, which had become a burden to

"Something after the Banting system, or did you take any of the 'anti-fat'

I discounted Banting, following a much more rigid course. You see," said the is to induce those who practice it to stop chuckle," it came about this way. I illustrate this point we will refer to an am only five feet seven inches high, with instance which occurred recently while bones as small as those of a woman, and two years ago I measured fifty-eight inches about the waist, twenty-four tleman from Texas, who was both highinches round the neck--

the interviewer

"Well, it wasn't a neck exactly. My head set in a chunk of fat on my shoulders. That's about all there was to my saw was of a harmless species. As there neck. One night, after having surveyed was no good reason for killing it, we myself in the mirror and thinking what an angainly piece of flesh I was, I went and then stepped forward and picked to bed and had a dream that I was sought for by a circus man, who had been successful in exhibiting curiosities our friend a useful lesson. The snake in a side-show. The next day I thought showed neither fear nor anger, but almore about it and determined to get rid lowed us to handle him with impunity, of some of the 270 pounds of flesh I had; not even darting out his tongue with rage just as hard, solid flesh as you ever saw. Food assimilated with my system nicely, will do when interfered with. Our comyou see, and I ate enough for two men at a meal. I began at once. Two meals a day, eight in the morning and four in the afternoon. What did I eat? Beefsteak principally, six to eight ounces at a meal, with two ounces of bread toasted hard. Nothing else! Except an occasional change to mutton, but no vegetables, no pork, no veal." "And for drinks?"

"No water, except in sips. Fleshy persons always are tempted to drink large quantities of water. Now, let them sip their water, and it will soon become insipid (no pun intended) and will quench their thirst just as well. I usually drank a cup of tea without milk

or sugar."
"Didn't you grow hungry at first?"
"Hungry? Well, I had always dined with Dives, on the best I could get, and looked forward to my dinner as the great are very few poisonous species, and those delight of the day. Now I was dining which are not dangerous should be prowith Lazarus. Yes, 1 suffered a good tected as friends, as they really are, to deal from hunger at the outset-a hack man. The toads are great insect deat the swill-barrel would have been a stroyers, and now that it is well known, luxury. You see, I began by trying my farmers and gardeners seldom harm diet at the family table, right at the them, but if the toads and frogs had no midst of temptation, but I soon had to enemies like the snakes, they might begive that up. My wife weighed my come so abundant as to be a nuisance: meals every day, and served them to me so, upon the whole, it is perhaps best in a separate room. I ate what was set that both should live in reasonable numbefore me, and had to be content. Hun- bers about our farms and gardens. gry? Well, I've seen the time during Every living thing has certain natural my dieting that I would have robbed the rights, and it is just as well to recognize support of a man with a wife and four- these when known as to wholly ignore teen children to get a square meal."

"What encouragement did you get?"
"Well, I weighed myself every morning, and now, here, no one can successfully diet to reduce flesh unless he weighs himself regularly. When I began to see that I was reducing at the rate of one, one and a-half, two, and some days as high as four pounds a day, I felt encouraged and persisted. The first month I lost twenty-two pounds, and in a few months more I was so reduced that I could walk a mile or ride on horseback. That did me good."

"You smoked some during the time?" "Yes, fifteen or twenty eigars a day. Smoking doesn't seem to be injurious to me. I had to do something to keep my nerves soothed."

"Do you still keep up your rigid system of diet?" "Well, while I am-here in the East I "Well, while I am here in the East I ped to pick out a bug or a stick, felt the am eating as much in a day as I ought want of rolls, reels and purifiers. To gaining flesh I start in again with the tioned in Matthew, xxiv. 41: "Two womweights and measures."

"How much flesh have you lost since you began two years ago?" "I weighed 270 at the start; now I weigh 190. I have reduced my waist measurement from fifty-eight to forty inches, and I wear an eighteen and onehalf inch collar where I used to wear a twenty-four inch, and I feel ever so much better. I can get around easily and take some comfort. There is nothing like it. According to insurance tables a man of clusion of the millstones. The reason my height and build should weigh about for the change is that millstones used in the general way do not produce so large

## The Habit of Killing.

It is an old saying that "man is the creature of habit," and we believe it is particles, imparts to the flour a more or true to a greater extent than most of us less dark color. These rollers are made bad habit should be perpetuated and similar in texture to that of a car-wheel, practised when no one is profited by it is and cylindrical in form. They are of something that might be difficult to ex-plain; still we all know that such things in diameter and eighteen inches long. among all classes of people and among all nations. Among the most detestable that is, one revolves faster than the other, habits which are aimost universally producing a rubbing motion. practiced by our rural population is the habit of killing the small as well as the large animals inhabiting the fields and how to dispatch a snake, and from this broken wheat could be perfectly purified he goes on killing toads, frogs, lizzards, it would make pure flour. This experiand then, as his skill increases in throwment has demonstrated to be an imposa mark of everything of the kind that wheat can be purified is when it is in the comes within reach. When a little older shape of middlings. Therefore, the mahe is furnished with a gun and ammuni- chinery which will make the most middevoted to this all-prevailing habit of killing something. We do not believe that these destroyers of animal life intend to do a mean act, but the force of habit is strong upon them, and not one in a thousand ever gave the subject a moment's serious thought as to whether they were doing wrong or right. Boys devoted to this all-prevailing habit of killing something. We do not believe that these destroyers of animal life inthey were doing wrong or right. Boys middlings to flour, polished, smooth rolls acre, appointed for two years, whose have grown to men, all the time killing are used. insects increase on the farm and in the that the grains are only slightly cracked. | the unfortunate people under their jurisforests, the farmer seldom seeks after and the bran does not lose its diction. wery near the truth, for the sins com-mitted by the farmer and his sons in particles of the reduced grains are then the increase of noxious insects is one of ticles. The larger particles (containing the direct results.

merely hereditary experience, and it is fluted a little finer, which will reduce the a noted fact that where man has not for broken grains into some what smaller generations hunted and killed animals particles, without, however, reducing the generations hunted and killed animals particles, without, however, reducing the indiscriminately, they are not afraid of bran much. After the finer particles have souls, while others rate it at not mere also used to rub into his prison garments. him. We have only to pass from our again been separated in a wire cylinder, than 8,000,000. Little more than aguess which being plentifully besprinkled with the coarser parts are passed through a can be hazarded, however, on this point, broad arrows, would otherwise have of constant hunting upon the habits of third pair of rollers, set closer and fluted the wild animals. The squirrels, chipmunks, and other similar small animals in the western mountain regions may be said to be quite tame, and they will be said to be quite tame, and they will be said to be quite tame, and they will be said to be quite tame, and they will be said to be quite tame, and they will be said to be quite tame, and they will be said to be quite tame, and they will be said to be quite tame, and they will be said to be quite tame, and they will be said to be quite tame. be said to be quite tame, and they will often come within a few feet of travelers, or sit perfectly sit until a person actually thrusts out his hand to catch them. Hundreds of these little creatures frequent the mining camps and habitations of the pioneers in the West, and run of the pioneers in the West, and run about as familiarly as many of our doquent the mining camps and habitations of the pioneers in the West, and run about as familiarly as many of our domestic animals. They soon learn, how- tained in a condition to be purified, ever, the source of danger, and the crack which is done by first dusting the middlings (that is, taking out the flour) and signs that they do not forget. The birds, then passing them through a sieve manual manual condition to be purned, which is done by first dusting the middlings (that is, taking out the flour) and then passing them through a sieve manual manual condition to be purned, which is done by first dusting the middlings (that is, taking out the flour) and then passing them through a sieve manual manual condition to be purned, which is done by first dusting the middlings (that is, taking out the flour) and then passing them through a sieve manual manual condition to be purned, which is done by first dusting the middlings (that is, taking out the flour) and the middlings (the middlings) and the middlings (the middlings) and t

cally kill for food. But man, who claims to be civilized, is not satisfied to destroy "Rating is largely a matter of habit. life when his necessities demand it, but destroying animals without let or hindrance from the Government or shame

in the eyes of his fellow men. We do not expect that our readers will all agree with us on this subject of killing animal without cause, but we hope a few at least will, and when a starting point is made there is hope of progress. The difficulty in breaking up any old and common habit among men tieman, with a self-satisfactory and think why they do such things. To "Gracious, what a collar!" interjected ly educated and refined, and while walking down a mountain road a large snake appeared a few feet in front of us. Our companion immediately reached for a stone to hurl at the reptile, which we not even darting out his tongue with rage as nearly all species in our older States panion was somewhat surprised at the turn of affairs, but was honest enough to own that he had always been in th "habit" of killing all suakes that came within his reach without regard to size, color or species. He also said that he could give no better reason for killing snakes than that everybody else did it, and he supposed it was all right. In this reply we have about all the good reasons which can be urged in favor of the indiscriminate destruction of animal life which is constantly going on among farmers and other residents of our rural

We certainly have no objection to the destruction of pestiferous animals and insects, or of animals required for food, but do object to killing promiscuously. Poisonous reptiles should be destroyed as a precautionary measure, but there them, as is generally done by those who indulge in this inexcusable habit of indiscriminate slaughter of the smaller a. well as the large animals. - N. Y. Sun

### Patent Process Flour.

An erroneous idea prevails that flour

made by the modern processes contains

less gluten or vitalizing elements of the wheat. Prof. Tobin, of the Louisville Polytechnic Institute, declares that flour made by the "gradual reduction process" contains a larger proportion of gluten than that made by the old process, a fact which he discovered by microscopical examination, and exhibited in a lecture before the Kentucky Millers' Association. The germ idea of milling is purification. The primitive savage, who, in hammering out his grain on a rock, stopto in a week, but the moment I see I am this primal process succeeded that menen shall be grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken and the other left." This was the millstone which, in one form or another and with various improvements of mechanical construction and application, has been in use until the last few years. The use of rollers was first developed by the Hungarians, who employed them in connection with millstones. Advanced American millers are now using the rollers to the entire exdown to nearly that, but I am satisfied. - a quantity of white flour (in comparison with the amount of such flour contained in the grain), because the bran is rubbed partially into a fine powder between the stones, and in consequence of its brown would be willing to admit. Just why a of cast-iron with a hard chilled surface. do occur and are occurring constantly They are operated in pairs, one revolving

forests. About the first lesson the boy it known, are broken portions of wheat on the farm receives from his parents is detached from the bran. If the uning stones, he aims at the birds, making sibility. The only form in which the tion, and all his spare hours (and many dlings is adopted by the miller whose that could be better spent in study) are business it is to produce the largest

the bran) are then passed through a sec-What is termed instinct in animals is ond pair of rollers, set a little closer and Death to the Rata.

One of the most remarkable occurrence of which we have ever heard took place in the northwestern part of Talbot County | be observed at all—throughout the counon Tuesday last, in the shape of a huge try; but as a general thing the mind of rat slaughter. For some time past, Mr. average Coreans seems to be an absolute John Carlisle, a well-to-do farmer of this county, has been troubled with rats. There stands on his place, in one of his most fertile fields, a tenant log cabin, sive Government would quickly advance which for several years has been unoccu- to a prominent position in the rank of pied, and of late has been used by the nations. They are quick to comprehend proprietor as a general storage house, deft in imitation, straightforward in about 200 bushels of peas in the hull being the last article it contained. In the state of subjection in which they have early spring Mr. C. planted the field on one side of his cabin in corn, and when the corn grew up to half-leg high something began to cut it down, and by close watching he found that the rats were of subjection in which they have he which they have had to submit at the hands of those set in immediate authority over them, that every trace of energy and playing and havoc with his corn, and he enterprise seems to have been crushed positively states that they cut down two out of them; but with the dawn of the acres of the cereal for him. On the new civilization which they are beginother side of the house he planted cotton, and with equal emphasis he says the little varmints absolutely dug the seed which, let us hope, will result in mutual from the rows and ate them up, doing this to such an extent that he had to plant over two or three acres. So bad for thousands of years to all outsiders "A did they become at thistime that he de- Hermit Land."- Cheffoo (China) Cor. termined to try poison; so he bought of Dr. Bardwell a lot of "rough on rats," and put it out, and he says that it killed so many of them that the vultures came and feasted on their carcasses. This had the effect to stop their depredations for a while: at least until the cotton began to open, when Mr. Carlisle soon had trouble with the rats again. They absolutely riddled his cotton as fast as it opened by picking it from the balls and eating the seed and scattering it all over the field. He tried rat poison again, but he found it no good, as the rats seemed to have learned better and refused to eat it. He will see. I have been sick and got benext examined his peasthat he had stored hind hand, and my children need bread; in the house when he discovered that the | besides, Charlie will help carry the warats had eaten all but about fifty bushels, and he put in the house about 200 bushels. Upon this discovery, Mr. Carlisle determined to make a new and dif- the house. ferent war upon the rats, so last Thursday he summoned his forces and went to answer. battle. He is the possessor of two fine bull dogs, one of them being the finest we work well, but there was something that ever saw, and with these and five colored troubled the mistress of the house greatmen he began to tear down the dirt chim-ly. As soon as she left the kitchen the ney to the house. The house being lo-cated in an open field, the rats had no hear her voice talking and laughing, and means of escape from the dogs and men, holding converse with some one, but and as the chimney was torn down the when she went into the room there would rats poured out by hundreds, and were be no one there. The water was carried, killed as fast as they came. This was the tubs all lifted into their places, but kept up without intermission until the the slight woman who washed was the chimney was torn down to its founda- only person who was visible. When the tion, when it was discovered that the lady of the house paid her she said, "Call rate had tunneled under the ground, and your husband; I would like to see him." had a tunnel from the chimney about twenty yards to an old hollow stump. This woman simply. "No one ever sees him tunnel was about twelve inches in width, but me." and was round and smooth, with a large bed about every ten feet, where in astonishment. the young were raised; and Mr. Carlisle "Why, ma'am, Charlie is dead him-says the hole was jammed full of rats self, but his spirit comes and helps me; from the chimney to the stump. This how could I work this way if it didn't? rat tunnel was dug out and destroyed by I could no more lift one of those tube of inches by Mr. Carlisle and his assistants, water alone than you could, ma'am! and he says the rats were killed as they He's come ever since I was sick and came to them, the dogs taking an active part all the way through and enjoying the fun hugely. Some of the rats were so large that the dogs had regular battles with them, and the rats would grab

the dog by the nose and bring a yell saw afterward that the sick and wearied from him every time. It certainly must mother was helped with living hands. have been great sport to the participants.

The work lasted a half-day, and when ended Mr. Carlisle had an empty flour barrel brought and had the dead rats measured, as there were too many dead Charlie, who lifts, unseen, the to count. He says that there were heavy load, with whom they commune as more than three barrels of rats piled on as long as the barrel would hold them, of daily life be glorified, could we for and he estimates the number at more one moment see the angel helper at our than 3,000. Many may discredit this rat side? When the pious monk left his story, but Mr. Carlisle says he can prove duties to go out on a deed of mercy, he it to the satisfaction of any man; he returned to find all his homely work solemnly declares it to be the truth. done, and for one moment he saw in the Now, then, who can beat it?- Talbotton | door of his cell his Blessed Master smil-

## Government and People of Corea.

(Ga.) New Era.

So little is known of Cores and its ru lers, that a few observations on social divisions of the people and the machinery of the Government may not be out of place. The Government is an absolute monarchy, the King having the power of life and death over his subjects. The person of the monarch is regarded as sacred, as it theoretically is in Japan to this day, the ruler being divested with Divine honors. The royal palace is a building of considerable extent, situated in the heart of the capital city, Seoul, but has no pretentions to architectura beauty. The monarch is surrounded with a host of officials, hangers-on and attendants, amongst the latter the court eunuchs holding a prominent position, as in China, and wielding great power, mostly for evil. Prominent among the courtiers immediately surrounding the person of the King are two officials, whose functions are of a singular character. One is the "royal remembrancer," whose duty it is to keep watch over the royal actions, and where necessary to administer a fitting rebuke, or at least give utterance to here.' a mild remonstrance; the other is the officially declared "court favorite," a functionary whose prototype may be found in the pages of English history. In former times these offices were doubtless positions of great importance; but from Now, sir, health is good. Everybody tle more than sinecures, and exist scarce find it." ly any more than in name. The Privy "Your Council is composed of three members, palsy—" corresponding to these comprising the Council of the Emperor of Japan, and are termed respectively, as in the latter country, the Supreme Adviser, the Great Man of the Left—the left being the seat of honor in the East—and the Great Man "My family is well. Them people live the Pink of honor in the East—and the Great Man of the Right. The departments of the Government are six, each presided over the set of the large with t

antiquated pattern of about caliber of duck guns. caliber of duck guns. The rope, and this he remade and lengthened, strength of the army, on paper, is over adding to it strips torn from his clothes. 50,000, but probably not more than a tenth of that number is actually in garrison. The population of the country cured from the work-shop chimney, the has been variously estimated, some statistimiddle class, or commoners, called the effectual was his disguise that he actually demi-nobles; these occupy a rank corresigns that they do not forget. The birds, also, show little or no fear, and it is often very amusing to see how much curiosity they will display in peering into a camp, or watching the movements of a stranger among them. The aborigines, with seminals have been so long whom these animals have been so long amiliar, never attempt to frighten, and long them through a sieve machine through a Large Crops of Corn-

blank on the subject of a future life.

Unseen Helpers.

"Take, oh boatman, thrice thy fee, Take—I give it willingly, For invisible to thee Spirits twain have crossed with me."

not seem strong enough for the work."

ter and lift the tubs," concluded the

"My husband, ma'am," was the

"Who is Charlie?" asked the lady of

The woman was engaged, and did her

"He wouldn't come, ma'am," said the

"What do you mean "asked the lady,

ing upon him! It may be only a vague

theory, the delusion of a sick brain-and

there is an infinite sadness in it-but

To feel that unseen hands we clasp, While feet unheard are gathering round; To know that we in faith may grasp Celestial guards from Heavenly ground."

A Healthy Place.

Cackston, who wanted to sell his farm

"Health is good," exclaimed Cackston,

to me and I'm going to whale you right

"I made no misrepresentation," he

want's health and it's good wherever you

"You said that an old man who

"I said an old man who had palsy come to my house and hadn't shook since. He died."

"You said that your family was well.

Daring Escape.

idea being to make himself a chimney-

also used to rub into his prison garmenta,

was approached by a man who wanted

"How's health down there?"

"Is your family well?"

"Splendid health, sir."

the place.

with enthusiasm

ston and said:

"Any chills?"

It is a beautiful belief
That ever round our heads
Are hovering on angel wings
The spirits of the dead.

woman, eagerly.

graded set, and are without exception, despised and derided by the people. The Buddhist religion is that most commonly observed—if it can be said \$> The yield of corn per acre, according to the reports of the National Depart-ment of Agriculture, is very small the present year. Strange as it may appear, the largest yield is credited to Maine where the crop averages 33.5 bushels per acre. Kansas comes next with an The Coreans are a shapely, good-looking, dignified race, and under a progresaverage yield of 32.5 bushels per acre. In Florida, the land of flowers and perpetual sunshine, the yield is very small, being only 10.3 bushels. The yield in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota is larger than in the three States that lie south of them. In all the States where cotton is the leading crop, the average yield of corn is very small. The entire South appears to be very poorly adapted to the production of corn. The seasons are long, the sunshine bright, the temperature all that can be desired. and there is no loss on account of late or early frosts. Still corn is not a profitable crop. Much of the soil is very poor, and protracted droughts are likely to occur. In places where there is a rich soil, very large crops of cornstalks and leaves can be raised. The former have no market value, however, and the cost of gathering the latter by the usual method of plucking them from the stalks is very great. Where cornstalks shoot up to a very great height, as they do in some portions of the South, it is necessary to locate the hills a long distance apart, and, as a consequence, there are but few of them on an 'Can you give me a day's work?" acre. The amount of grain on a stalk asked a poor woman of a well-to do maof corn which is sixteen feet high is no larger than on one that is but eight, and the value of the forage is less. The "You look very delicate." said the ladv. "I need some one to wash, but you do corn grown in the South is more valuable for making bread than that raised in the North, as it is softer and sweeter. "Oh, yes'm; only try me and you This accounts in part for the preference of the Southern people for bread made

The average yield on corn in what

are known as "the great corn-produc-ing States" is small, owing to the large amount planted on inverted sod. The sod is turned with a view of preparing the soil for some cultivated crop, and corn is preferred to any other. As the planting is done late in the season the sod is not sufficiently decomposed to furnish much material for plant growth, and its condition is such that cultivators can not be used between the rows. Still the yield of corn raised in this manner is reckoned in with that produced on well-prepared soil, which is often manured and always cultivated. A bad showing is accordingly made of the productiveness of our finest Western lands. On the other hand, a remarksbly good showing is made for the naturally poor or worn out lands in some o the Eastern States. The average yield is reported, probably truthfully, as large, or at least as larger than that of the Western States. The aggregate amount produced, however, is very small. Possibly it is produced at a loss if all the expense of fertilizers and farmer has a small portion of brother, but two years older, seized her land in corn, and on this he puts in his arms and threw her into the lake. a very large amount of manure and expends a vast amount of labor. The land taken from the water well drenched, but appropriated to this crop is the best on the entire farm. Quite likely it has been little one's life. She was somewhat "in training" for some years before it burned about the hands and wrists, but was plaated for this crop. It has pro-duced a crop of clover which was turned under. Perhaps coarse manure was also plowed under and fine manure scattered broadcast before the harrow was used. Compost or some excellent fertilizer was placed in the hills in order to give the young plants a start. A top dressing of ashes or plaster is applied after the plants have appeared. The ground is worked with a hand-hoe as well as with the cultivator and plow. A

large crop is the result. Farmers in the more fertile portions of the Western States can hardly be expected to take so much pains with a crop of corn, especially where land is cheap and labor is comparatively high. They find it more profitable to plant more acres and to expend less in labor and fertilizers. Still it is likely that Western farmers would be the gainers by following the example of Eastern farmers more closely than they do. Not enough pains are taken in the production of a corn crop in the most favored regions of the West. Land is often appropriated to the crop that is unsuitable either on account of deficient drainage or other natural defects. It is poorly plowed, and all the subsequent work till the time of planting is slighted. Not enough attention is paid to procuring reliable seed or a variety suited to the climate of the region where it is to be planted. As many acres are to be planted some is put in too early and some "I tell you what's a fact: Some time too late. Much planting is done when ago an old man who had been shaking the soil contains so much moisture that for years with the palsy came to my the seed will rot in the hill. The planthouse, stayed a week, and hain't shook ing is often done with a machine, and as good work is not done as when the work is performed by hand. Manuring in the hill before planting is never prac-Next day the man approached Cack-ton and said:

"You have misrepresented your place work of cultivation is performed by the use of implements drawn by horses, and the hand-hoe is never seen in the field. Corn has recently been so high that there is no longer economy in attempting to raise a crop in this manner. More at-tention should be given to preparing the land for the crop, to the application of manure, and to thorough cultivation. The hand-hoe should be used in connection with the cultivator. In short, everything pertaining to the production oi the crop should receive more attention .- Chicago Times.

## Polish Hospitality.

The Poles are extraordinarily hospiable; they entertain without grudge. At every table in the large houses some extra places are laid ready for unexpected guests—as they say, "for the traveler that comes over the sea." It s possible in Poland to go uninvited to visit your friend, taking your children, your servants and horses, and to stay five or six weeks without receiving any hint to go. The Poles are fond of gayety, of amusement, of society; they love pleasure in all its bright and charming innocent creatures that come in their way, and it is no wonder that children of such parents should inherit their bad as well as good traits of character. If the innocent creatures that come in their way, and it is no wonder that children of such parents should inherit their bad as well as good traits of character. If the innocent creatures that come in their their bad as wonderfully daring escape was made forms. The country houses are considered in their bad as perfectly dry state, through a pair of well as good traits of character. If the innocent creatures that come in their their bad as wonderfully daring escape was made forms. The country houses are considered in their bad as wonderfully daring escape was made forms. The country houses are considered in the increases are considered in their bad as wonderfully daring escape was made forms. The country houses are considered in the increases are considered in their bad as wonderfully daring escape was made forms. The country houses are considered in the increases are considered in their bad as wonderfully daring escape was made forms. The country houses are considered in the increases are considered in the increases are considered in the increase are considered in the cell by picking away the mortar. This house. It is taken from a peasant cusmust have been the work of several tom, and the nobles, when they get up the cause, and, if asked why such things integrity. The inside of the grain, occur, will probably say that he supposes these pests are sent to punish manifold for their sins. In this he comes of different size, middlings which will which is more or less brittle, is dinate officers; also a navy composed of the grain, with a weeks, if not months, and to conceal the signs of his work chewed bread was used to replace the mortar until he was ready to replace the mortar until he was ready to make the attempt at escape. While at the grain, built half a century to make the attempt at escape. While at the grain, single for the circumstance of the grain, with a weeks, if not months, and to conceal the signs of his work chewed bread was used to replace the mortar until he was ready to make the attempt at escape. While at the grain integrity. The inside of the grain, with a weeks, if not months, and to conceal the signs of his work chewed bread was used to replace the mortar until he was ready to make the attempt at escape. While at the grain integrity. The inside of the grain, with a weeks, if not months, and to conceal the weeks, if not ago, and armed with weapons of work in the yard upon one occasion he antiquated pattern of about the picked up and secreted a piece of thick old caliber of duck guns. The rope, and this he remade and lengthened with them. At last there are perhaps twenty sledges ail full of people, dressed in bright colors and singing the songs of the "Kulig." At every house they dance the characteristic dances of the occasion-the "Krakomiak," the "Mazur," and the "Oberek." The first is a very pretty and peculiar dance, in which the partners turn away from each other and then come face to face; the "Mazur" s something like the quadrille, though it is by no means the same; the "Oberek" resembles a waltz danced the reverse way, and with a very pretty and characteristic figure, in which the man kneels on one knee and kisses his partner's hand. They are all most charming and pretty, and the Poles dance with enthusiasm as well as grace. They have many national customs and ceremonies which are occasions for dancing and pleasure. Then, in the autumn and winter, there is boar hunting. In this way, with these various amusements. the time passes in the country houses. and visitors will stay six weeks or perhaps six months .- London Times.

—In Greene, O., the Rev. B. W. Crane, while herseback riding smoked a pipe which he placed, still shire, is he pocket, and was fatally burned before getthroughtstilled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-A street loafer who not long ago insulted a Philadelphia lady, was rather astonished when she borrowed a horsewhip from a neighboring carriage and soundly thrashed him.—Ezchange. -An Alabama gunsmith has adver-tised "gunns and ravolvirs" for the last two years, and he says his sales have been just as good as if he had broken his neck to spell more correctly.-Detroit Free -William H. Vanderbilt intends to

build, at the corner of Park Avenue and Forty-second Street. New York, a mammoth hotel, similar in design to the Charing Cross Hotel, London. -N. Y. -A young nun escaped from a London

convent by scaling the garden wall, a daring and difficult feat. Then she stole a dress and hat from a house in the neighborhood, donned them in place of the nun's clothes, and made her escape. -"Baker Sam," a wood-hauler of Eureka, Nev., had put away, buried in a stall, the sum of \$6,000 in twenty dollar

upon his treasure two weeks ago he found to his utter dismay that all was -At Moore's chapel, Bedford County Te n., a few days ago, during divine service, a stray swarm of bees made an attack on the horses, and caused a complete stampede, stinging some of them

gold pieces, and when he went to gaze

most to death. The meeting was broken up for the time. -A Springfield (Ill.) genius stole a neighbor's mangel wurtzel beets, ex-hibited them at the State Fair and took the first premium. The neighbor afore-said discovered the fraud, caused the arrest of the genius and the transfer of the premium .- Chicago Herald.

-Toronto papers say that much complaint of extortions of hackmen is being made by American visitors to that city, and they advise that strangers consult a policeman before making a bargain with them. Rather than be put to the trouble of walking two or three miles through Toronto streets hunting for a policeman, we shall stay out of the city altogether. -Philadelphia News.

-Montgomery, Ala., is the scene of many remarkable occurrences, not the least of which is the odd birth of a dozen chickens. A child upset a basket in which was a hen setting upon a dozen eggs. The accident broke the shells and so alarmed the child that the little one's father patched up the eggs with linen and paste and re-set them. In due time they all hatched, and the chicks are not "cracked" either .-- N. Y. Herald.

-A nine-vear-old daughter of Congressman Van Voorhis, of Rochester, was playing on the lake beach, near Charlotte, with other children. Her dress came in contact with a fire the children had built, and almost instantaneously the little one was enveloped in She was completely submerged, and was the heroic act unquestionably saved the escaped other injury. -The sewing machine shark is not an

exclusively American excrescence. At Burnley, England, recently, a sewing machine company sued a poor woman upon an agreement to deliver up a sewing machine if default were made in paying any of the installments. As a matter of fact all the installments of half a crown weekly had been paid, except the last, and yet the plaintiffs came into court to demand the sewing machine, at the same time refusing to refund any of the money paid on account, and relying on the terms of the agreement. The judge denounced the document as a "most infamous one, and non-suited the plaintiffs, refusing to grant a case for a superior court. - Chicago Times.

-A St. Louis observer has discovered that the cause of a man's death, as reported by his physician, will indicate the financial standing of the man when living. When a poor man dies on ac-count of having drank too much whisky the physician registers it as "drunkenness" or "alcoholism;" but if the deceased was a rich man the doctor puts it as "nervous prostration," "pneumo-nitis," "general debility," "mania a temultentia," "methysia" or "ivrognerie." If he is only moderately wealthy a man is likely to get "delirium tremens" or "mania a potu." The moral is that it is better for a man to die rich. -Chicago News.

-The shocking destruction of a schoolhouse, together with its inmates, including both grown persons and children, is reported from the town of Grodno, the capital of one of the Government departments of Russia. A hardware dealer used the cellar of the house for storing powder, in which he secretly conducted a contraband traffic. While he was moving about ineautiously in this place with a light, the powder was ignited, and the whole building was blown into the air. The number of persons killed was not, at latest accounts accurately known, but many disfigured corpses and mangled limbs and fragments of bodies have been CHICAGO HERALD, Kansas City. Atchison & Denver. Alexy.

It will be remembered how often in his note book De Long mentioned the name of Alexy and told how, during their daily perils, Alexy was always the

one whom he sent ahead; and, but for the coat of Alexy, and the warmth of his body, De Long would have been frozen to death; and how he (Alexy) almost daily went hunting, while the rest waited longingly for his return. It was always Alexy who pushed ahead to in-vestigate what looked like a hut in the read it to be the best eight-page paper distance. Poor Alexy was faithful to the ever published, at the low price of end, and was one of the last to lie down and die. A Star reporter met Lieutenant Danenhauer yesterday and asked him who and what Alexy was. He replied that he was an Alaskan Indian from St. Michael's, Norton Sound. There were but two Indians on the ship, the other being Aneguin, who is still in Siberia. The St. Michael's men always CHICAGO HERALD COMP'Y As trains run to and from Union Depots had the reputation of being good men until they got into a tight place, when their courage would leave them and they would prove mortal cowards. The brave and manly actions of Alexy. Lieutenant Danenhauer thought, would tend to disprove this. He was finely proportioned, with very small hands and feet, and had a large scar across each cheek. He was quite a favorite on board the Jeannette on account of his polite manners, gentle disposition and readiness to help others. He endeavored to imitate the white men as much as possible. He learned the alphabet, became quite expert at stuffing birds and also learned to draw. He was very fond of his family and would become very homesick sometimes for fear that his wife and little boy would not have sufficient clothing. Several years ago another Indian attempted to steal Alexy's wife, but first endeavored to get Alexy out of the way. He fired into his hut one day and the shot took effect in Alexy's leg. His (Alexy's) cousin caught the wife-stealer and killed him, but Alexy never recovered from his wounds, which would occasionally break out in large abscesses. Alexy was a very tine daucer, however, and would often amuse the crew by dancing a war dance while his companion, Aneguin, accompanied him by singing a war chant. When Alexy joined the expedition he made arrangements to have his pay given to his wife. She, poor woman, will not know of his death until next spring, and it is thought that arrange-ments will be made for her to receive the regular pay up to the time she learns the sad news — Boston Herald.

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