For he is dead, my Husband and my Friend And oh, thou Love, the sunshine of my youth, Now lend thy strength to every note of woe, While I in sorrow learn the bitter truth— The lonely hours this widowed heart must

O Love, O Sorrow, wherefore are ye twain, The rival heirs of my bereaved breast? Where in successive anarchy ye reign. Each strengthening each in anguish and

The tones of bliss which I was wont to hear, And hear with rapture from his blessed lips Are silent now! Where shall I find his peer! To me the world is shrouded in eclipse!

For dark are all the scenes where he is not, And tame are all the sounds without his Pale Grief is now my silent, bitter lot, Though the vain world should say, "Rejoice

But he has passed to purer Light above, And so I hold it sin thus to complain; With me he left his great, undying love, And nothing but the holier thoughts re

Those will I cherish till the Bridal Song
Of the Eternal Kingdom shall unite
My soul with his, and with the glorious Throng.
Fast by the throne of Majesty and Light! There shall the voice which bade the billow

cease
Their tumuit on the Lake of Galilee,
Be heard in thrilling tones of Love and PeaceOf love so full of joy and harmony!
—Chambers' Journal.

HOW KATY CAUGHT HIM. "You're sure you won't be afraid, Katy?"

"O no. father!" "But Tilly is so deaf," added Mr. Dillingham, pausing with his foot on the carriage step. "Sha'n't I stop and ask Aunt Priscilla to let one of the girls forward. "I believe—it is Frank!" she " No indeed father; I won't be a bit

frightened.' "Well, there's nothing to hurt you and I shall he back with your mother some time to-night if it's a possible

thing. Good-by, daughter." Mr. Dillingham seated himself in the vehicle, touched the old gray lightly and Katy once more! How as this hed and drove away. Katy stood in the door and watched her father off. She was locked her mother's only brother up in just thirteen years of age, and she didn't feel a bit afraid, and when the droudful it was! Katy with burning carriage was out of sight she bounded off the door-step and across the road to the big barn, whence she presently returned with her apron full of eggs. "Tilly," she screamed, going into the kitchen "oh, Tilly, let me make a

sponge-cake, all myselt, for dinner tomorrow. I've found some eggs and I want-to make-a sponge-cake." air of one who can hear as well as but nobody woke up, so I just made tinue to be productive for twenty years.

another one, but who like to play sometimes at being deaf, "make half a dozen of sponge-cakes if you want to, dearie." So Katy beat the eggs, whites and selks separately, for ten minutes; she put in the sugar and beat five minutes. and the flour and beat three minutes more, exactly by rule, and when all this was done, and the cake browned to demyself a prisoner." licious perfection in the big oven, the short November afternoon was already half-way through.

"I'm going to put my cake in the preserve closet, Tilly." Tilly didn't offer any objection and Katy carried her sponge-cake through the pantry into the little dark closet beof preserve jars, and above them on the upper shelf Katy caught a white gleam from the silver-the ewer and sugar bowl and cake basket and teapot, besides a quantity of spoons that had belonged to her great-grandmother. They were very heavy and all of pure know." silver; and suddenly, as Katy stood gazing up at them, she remembered. with a little shiver of dread, the face of a tramp who had looked in at the door "It was mine." said Katy, laughing a tramp who had looked in at the door the day before while Tilly was cleaning the silver at the table. He asked for a Mr. Dillingham sat down and took come back? He wasn't a vicious-looking tramp; indeed, Tilly had thought and said what a pity it was

way of speaking, but-"You can't tell much by looks," said dard, in Harper's Young People. Katy, wisely, to herself. "I believe mother would almost rather lose the farm than that silver. Anyway I'll put on the padlock before I go to bed. I

suppose it's foolish though."
Perhaps that was the reason she forgot all about it. She sat at the window the Rhineland) managed to effect his for a long time, busy with her knitting escape. He had held a position of some and with thinking of how glad she little confidence in the mine, and when would be to see her mother again. he decamped he succeeded in taking Two weeks is so long a time; and Mrs. with him a small tin can, containing Dillingham had been a day more than about three pounds of nitro-glycerine. that with a sick sister in Wakefield, Profoundly ignorant of the nature and almost twenty miles from home. The fell destructiveness of the explosive, and clouds had shut down heavy and gray, believing from the care with which he and it would be dark early.

But by the time Katy was ready for mines that it was of considerable value, bed she had forgotten all about the pad-lock, though she was really a little and eventually embarked for the United nervous and frightened, and wished States, carrying the can with him and more than once that Tilly's cot bed in using it on his long sea voyage as a the little room over the kitchen would pillow. Arrived in New York, he sought hold her with Tilly. But she felt better accommodations in a Greenwich Street when she had gone up stairs into her sailors' boarding house. There, pend-own little chamber, and had fastened ing his search for a purchaser, he put the door; and pretty soon after saying the can in the public bar-room, where it her prayer she crept into bed and fell was used by the boarders as a foot-rest

cleared away and the moon was shining ably the little can was knocked about full in at her window. She awoke suddealy, with thoughts of the silver in little knew the danger that they were her mind, and presently she heard the incurring. One day there was a fight chimes of the old clock ring through in the bar-room, and the can was kicked the house like a bell-twelve.

"I declare," said she to herself then, sitting upright in bed, "I didn't think to lock that closet door. But it's safe enough—mother never thinks of lock-

She hay down and tried to go to sleep timbers, and a report like a seventy-again, but it wasn't a bit of use, though four's broadside. A horse that was she counted more than two hundred passing in the street was struck by some sheep jumping over a gate. She could of the bricks hurled from the building not help thinking of bow badly her and pieces of an iron pillar that had mother would feel should that silver by been shattered, and instantly killed; any chance be stolen. It seemed to but, strangely enough, the men in the her that there were strange noises all bar-room escaped with slight bruises, about the house; and once a sound as the kickers even, being only stunned by of a window being moved softly up set the shock.—Philadelphia Press.

"What a goose I am!" she said at length, aloud, and jumping out of bed

at herself all the while, and went softly down-stairs-so softly that she could scarcely hear the sound of her own dropped the coin. Of course his imstockinged feet as she walked. She pulse was to pick it up. He stooped took down the padlock and key, which were seldom used, from a nail in the But his high collar held his neck like a pantry. The moon shining in at the window lighted her way, but it was surely not the moonlight which shone in that dreadful preserve closet, streaming out at the door which stood wide open. His companion smiled, a girl opposite

Katy's heart stood still with horror! giggled and a big man on the corner There in the closet, on the wide lower shelf was a lighted lamp, and beside it glistened the heavy old-fashioned cake dish that had belonged to Katy's great-grandmother, and before it stood—Katy

was sure—the tramp. She could hardly keep from screaming, and her hands shook as with the Welsh rarebit, cheese which is too dry ague; but with one quick dart she for the table may be used; when it is slammed the closet door, put the heavy grated and melted, if it seems at all There was a startled exclamation from it.—N. F. Post.

CONTROL CONTROL OF STREET STREET

THE JOURNAL. her prisoner as she did so. It was all Katy heard before she fled from the pantry to the outer door, unlocked it, and sped away through the moonlighted night toward Aunt Priscilla's, a mile

> "He can't hurt Tilly," she panted 'and she won't wake up and he -can't get out. But maybe he'll burn the house up. O why can't father come! and what makes it so far to Aunt Prissy's!"

She didn't get to Aunt Priscilla's time to do more than recognize the old gray she heard a startled cry from her mother. "Why, Katy! child alive, what brings

Then poor little Katy, how she trembled when her father picked her up and placed her in the carriage; and how, almost sobbing with the fear and

excitement of it, she told her story; and how, by the time they reached home, she was as nearly in hysterics as t was possible for a well-ordered little girl, with no nerves to speak of, to be. "There, there, dear! And in your wrapper, too!" said her mother, anx-"You might have put on a shawl, Katy. You'll catch your death." "You must have dreamed it all, daughter," said her father. But he lost no time in entering the house, and he provided himself with a huge pistol, which hadn't been discharged for a dozen years, before he unlocked the closet door and began to open it cau-tiously. Then Katy and her mother, waiting by the kitchen door, which they took the precaution to hold wide open, heard an exclamation of surprise. "Aha! you'd better come out, sir, and give yourself up peaceably."
"With the greatest pleasure." It was a laughing voice, and it was a laugh-

ing, remarkably good-looking face that resently showed itself over Mr. Dillingham's shoulder in the pantry door-

cried. "Why, Frank, Frank Sawyer, where did you fall from?" The minute Katy saw her mother half crying on the young man's shoulder, with her arms around his neck, she knew that this was the uncle she never remembered to have seen. who had been abroad for years. Poor little ashamed she was! To think she had dreadful it was! Katy with burning cheeks, drew back in the shadow of the open door.

"But how -- I declare," laughed Mrs. Dillingham, "I don't much blame Katy. "It goes without telling," said Katy's uncle, laughing too. "I came on the ten-o'clock train, and made up my mind to walk over from the station. When I got here I knocked at the door, else. A bed once prepared will con-

my way in through the window. I was hungrier than a cannibal, and thought I'd get something to eat without waking anybody up. I was after preserves —you know I have a sweet tooth—

long distance by express. But a farmer can raise the roots from seed as well as a professional nurseryman. A paper of when I saw grandmother's silver, and I was taking a look at it for the sake "It was Katy." said Mrs. Dilling-

ham, laughing until she cried. "Katy -why, what are you hiding for, child? Come here.' And Katy reluctantly obeyed. "Now how was it, daughter?" asked

her father, when this strange uncle had shaken hands with Katy and kissed yond. There were rows upon rows her half a dozen times on each cheek. So Katy told the story over again, this time with a good many laughing interruptions. "And you were kind of a burglar," she said, slyly glancing up, "because

> "I got in through a window too Katy. And I ate a whole sponge-cake

you were after the preserves, you

drink of water, and when he had got it his daughter on his knee. "Well," he went away; but it seemed to Katy at said he, "you'd have done just the this minute that he looked at the silver same if he'd been a genuine tramp, as a great deal longer and sharper than he ought to have been, poking around was at all necessary. What if he should folks' houses in that fashion. I'm

that he should be a tramp at all—such a bright face he had and such a pretty "And so am I," said her mother and she kissed Katy .- Ada Carleton Stod-

A Dynamite Story. In 1865 a prisoner who was con demned to hard labor in a German mine (a fate that befalls many evil-doers in had always seen it served out in the When she awoke the clouds had went on for fully two weeks, and probby a stalwart German in his effort to ing of falling bricks and splintering

Poised on His Collar. I noticed an approved specimen of a as she spoke. "It's nothing but a rat.
But I'll go down and lock that door. I can't go to sleep till I do."
She slipped into a wrapper, laughing piece for his fare in his carefully gloved hand. As the conductor approached he seemed to become nervous, and

-For macaroni, with cheese, or fo

Matters Long Delayed.

The persons who settle in a new see

tion of the country are a long time in surrounding themselves with what pass for the comforts of life. This delay is often occasioned by lack of suitable means. The new settlers have to provide themselves with homes before they can adorn themselves. They must have the necessities of life before they can pay much attention to its comforts and conveniences. They have land to Just at that moment came the sound of carriage wheels, and before Katy had houses and outbuildings to erect and farm machinery to purchase. While they are accomplishing all these things they have their families to support and their children to educate. They therefore try to make themselves contented with poor homes and ordinary fare. They dress plainly, and everything about their places presents a very plain ap-pearance. Having fallen into the habit of getting along with few things that pertain to comfort, convenience and beauty, they continue in the habit long after they are in a condition to obtain them. In some sections of the country the work of adorning and making com-fortable country homes is delayed till the second generation. The children of the persons who settle in a new region have more time and money, and they are likely to travel in parts of the country where there are fine and commodious buildings, good orchards, vineyards and plantations of small fruits, shade and ornamental trees, vegetable and flower gardens, well-kept lawns, and other evidences of taste and refinement. They return home, and immediately commence to improve the places which present so many opportunities for improvements of various kinds. They plant flowers and shrubs as well as corn and potatoes; they have regard for

beauty as well as utility.

It is certainly very desirable to commence to improve country homes as soon as they become homes. People who live on farms have few means of enjoyment outside the land they own and occupy. Their living is chiefly confined to the articles of food they produce on their own places. Observation shows that in many cases it consists largely of "hog and hominy." Now. it is comparatively easy to provide many articles of food that in excellence may pass for luxuries. A very small sum of money and a little time will enable new settlers to obtain many table comforts. If the seed of water-cress be sown on the banks of a stream or spring brook a lasting supply of one of the finest relishes may be secured. As a condiment it has no superior. It is excellent for eating with meat and fish, and even with bread and butter. It requires no preparation for the table, and needs no addition but salt. Asparagus occupies a leading place among table luxuries, and a plot of land planted to this delicious vegetable will furnish more food than if planted to anything The roots are somewhat expensive if ordered from a nurseryman and sent a seed costing ten cents will produce plants enough to afford all the asparagus a family will consume. An ounce of seed will produce about two hundred plants. The seed should be sowed in rows about a foot apart, and the young plants carefully cultivated during the first season. If attended to faithfully they will be large enough to place in a permanent bed or row the following spring. Some stalks can be used the first season, and the roots will bear close cutting every season afterward.

Grapes, currants, gooseberries and other small fruits that are propagated by cuttings can be started at the ex-pense of a very little time and money. The cuttings can generally be obtained of persons who have old vines and bushes at a nominal expense. They can generally be obtained from old friends living at a distance without cost, and can be forwarded by freight for a small sum. An excellent substitute for small fruits is furnished by rhubarb or pie plant. This can be propagated from seed as easily as asparagus and in sub-stantially the same way. Lilacs, snowballs, syringias, honeysuckles and various other flowering and other ornamental shrubs can be propagated by cut-tings as easily as currant and goosebery bushes. Ornamental shrubs will live as long as trees, afford material for multiplying the species, and will give very little trouble. Most of them are hardy and very productive of flowers and foliage. There are few places, even in the "treeless portions" of the far west, that are very remote from situations where wild vines, bushes and shrubs grow. Some of them are very beautiful when Marshall Hall, namely, chanting or transplanted, pruned and cultivated. Most varieties of forest trees are very easily raised from seed. With an ounce of seed of each variety one wishes to raise a nursery can be started that will, in a few years, afford all the trees that will be needed to afford shade and ornament on a farm of ordinary size. Seeds of trees that do not produce nuts can be sent by mail, and acorns and other nuts can be transported as freight at small expense. By the judicious use of trees and vines a prairie farm may be rendered very beautiful, and the cost of them may be rendered trifling. Good taste in planting will accomplish more

- Chicago Times.

Hunting With a Cannon in Algiers. The Courrier de Bone gives the details of an extraordinary hunt with a cannon which has taken place upon ter than French. Its pronunciation is Lake Fezzara. Having resolved to hunt water-fowl with a breech-loading cannon carrying four, thousand yards, "Lord totally new co-ordination of muscles. Paget, Lieutenant-General and gentle- Moreover, its mode of habitual acquireman groom to her Majest? Queen Victoria," had transported by about eighty Arabs a steam-launch, which was launched in the lake. Once in the lake. Once in the lake. Once in the lake transported by a place in the lake. Once in the lake transported by a place in the lake. Once in the lake transported by a place in the lake transported by a place in the lake. Once in the lake transported by a place in water, the cannon turned on a pivot installed in the bow of the launch, loaded with small shot, and worked by two gunners from the noble Lord's yacht Santa Maria, the modern Nimrods prepared to kill the large focks of birds pared to kill the large flocks of birds which abound in that region. Here is the account as given by the Courrier de Bone: "Soon," says that journal, "after ded with a few directions how to produce that lightning has been acquire that lightning has been rapidity of speech which is the terror of foreigners; while young they speak well and slowly. The third lecture ended with a few directions how to produce that lightning has been acquired to kill the large flocks of birds which abound in that region. Here is the account as given by the Courrier de well and slowly. The third lecture ended with a few directions how to produce the course of the course o having let pass bands of small water. ceed in a case of stammering, and some fowl, such as teal, grebe, plongers, gea suggestions as to the prospects of cure. ducks, etc., we saw a large flock of wild As to the former, it is obviously desirgeese. The launch having eased up a little, the cannon was pointed to the seat and the exciting cause of the decenter of the flock, at a signal given by
Lord Paget. A loud detonation, which
made the mountain echo, was heard, and the air was obscured by the flight of these large birds, who for the first time found themselves troubled in their retreat. The surface of the lake was cov- stances as Demosthenes, Wilberforce ered with geese, flamingo, etc., flapping and Kingsley. But it was equally about, plunging and trying in all haste proved by the three names thus enumerabout, plunging and trying in all haste to escape. Unfortunately the sportsmen had left their dogs on board the Santa Maria, and it was with difficulty that kitchen, and went bravely into the vice, and stoop as he would be could they could gather one-tenth of the vic-

-The Guardian (Episcopal, New York) prints a communication headed: "Favorable Testimony of Our Mode of an is what keeps de world's trade in Worship, from the Penitentiary in motion. It ain't de pusson what bows

-Too much attention can not be paid

to regularity in the care of stock. Any

delay beyond the usual time of feeding

or milking makes the animal uneasy.

Wouldn't Tell.

Socrates used to put his questions in such a way that they could be answered only by "yes" or "no." By skillful uestioning, he proceeded step by step from one "yes" to another, until his opponent found himself in a corner from which there was no escape. This method is called "the Socratic method

of debate. It works well when he who asks the questions has clearly in view the point which he wishes to establish. But when the questioner is in the dark as to the subject he is inquiring about, and is seeking for light, then the Socratic method is useless. If, however, he can guess at the answer, "yes" or "no" may show whether the guess is right or wrong. It was after this fashion that the teacher of a New England district school correctly "jumped at a con-

This teacher, whom we will call Miss -, taught fifty-seven boys and girls, from six to sixteen years of age, divided into half-a-dozen different classes. One day, while she was hearing a class in arithmetic, some one in the back part of the room whistled. As this was not the first time such noises had been heard, Miss L- resolved to end them by making an example of the oftender. Being uncertain as to who was the guilty one, she began a series of inquiries. "Charlie Smith, did you whistle then?" she sternly demanded of the boy who generally had a finger in all the

"No, ma'am." "Sure? You didn't whistle a parti-"No, ma'am," he persisted. "I did t do it a bit."

"Well, do you know who did?" "No, ma'am, I don't." Then Miss L-called up another scholar and put the same question, with a similar result.

Thus questioning each one in turn she

went through the school. All denied having made the noise; some did not not know who did and others refused to tell. Miss L-said: Some one here has told a lie in answer to my first question. Who that

some one is you all probably know. My second question you have either refused to answer, or have told a falsehood. I consider you all equally guilty and shall punish you all alike-five sharp strokes of the ratan. Number one come for-

One by one the scholars received five stinging blows on the hand. Only one disobeyed-a little girl whose unruly temper was well known. She stoutly refused to hold out her hand.

"Then you must go home immediately," said Miss L-, "and don't ever expect to return. Here! get your books and take them with you Sobered by this summary treatment the scholars bent over their books and indulged in no more disorder that day. Miss L:— dropped the subject until, after school was closed, she met one of

her pupils alone.
"Why didn't you tell me, Johnny." she inquired, "who whistled in school?" "I wouldn't be so mean as to blab on anybody." "But you ought to; then you wouldn't

have been punished, and only the guilty one would have suffered. Will you tell me now?" "No, ma'am; I don't want to tell tales out of school. "But the one who whistled didn't get

purished, did she?" "No. ma'am." "I thought so," and Miss L -- nodded her head triumphantly .- Youth's

How to Cure Stammering.

Probably no human infirmity has been the object of such diverse or such blundering and unscientific treatment. Even so good a surgeon as Diefenbach cut wedges out of the tongue of the patient; Itard made them speak holding a gold fork in their mouth; Serres advised a waving motion of the arms during | reached him-though it was promptly speech; Bertrand caused them to regulate the words to a rythmical motion of the fingers, or to keep time to a stick as in the orchestra. He also placed substances in the mouth. This had been done centuries before by Demosthenes, according to that unveracious gossip, Plutarch. These might be termed me-

chanical attempts at cure. Next to them came (in the lecture of which this is a condensation) musical methods, and foremost among them singing; it being well known that many confirmed stammerers sing with perfect articulation. Secondly, a so-called secret method, which consisted in either whispering or speaking in a gruff, unmelodious tone. Thirdly, the very op-posite of this, as recommended by monotoning. Fourthly, preceding all abrupt and consonantal sounds by a vowel such as E, recommended by Arnott. Fifthly, the plan of running all the words of a long sentence into one, and thus acquiring as it were an articulatory momentum.

Intellectual or rational methods brought the lecture to a close. First among these is pausing and deliberateness. The stammerer may be compared mechanically to a steamship which overruns her crew, and treated similarly. Secondly, the imitation of good models, by reading in unison with an articulate speaker. Thirdly, and perhaps best of than a large amount of money spent in all, prefacing every sentence by a deep the purchase of expensive nursery stock. breath, which relaxes all the muscles of speech, and enables them to start fairly one against another. Fourthly, a plan was suggested which had succeeded admirably in the lecturer's experiencenamely, that of learning a new language. For this purpose none was betequally admissible. As to the latter, there is no doubt that stammering can be cured. This was proved by such inated that to conquer the vicious habit required no usual amount of patience, ability and determination.—London

Nature. -Plantation Philosophy: It's tryin' ter be interestin' in conversation dat makes a liar outen many a man. De appetite ob man an' de vanity ob womlow dat is really de humblest. De snake is all on de group', but, Lawd, how pizen he is.—Arkansaw Traveller.

-Lyman Potter, of Albany, who pushed a wheelbarrow from the Hudson or milking makes the animal uneasy.

Trying to crowd five hundred roses in a spring bounet four inches square is what is making raving maniacs out of the milliners.—Philadelphia Herald.

Trying to crowd five hundred roses in 1878, started recently to walk from New Yerk to New Orleans within a certain time, but was struck by a train in North Carolina was struck by a train in North Carolina and killed.—Albany V.N. 7:) Journal, and killed.—Albany V.N. 7:

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Recent discoveries of very ancient copies of the Old Testament Scriptures in Hebrew and Hebro-Russian have been made at Yemen, in Arabia. -Notwithstanding Texas has a magnificent school fund and a surplus of

schools are in session only five or six months of the year. -The excellent painting of "St. Paul in Chains," by Murillo, which was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral in Cincinnati, many years ago, at a cost of \$25,000, has been ruined. The sexton, in trying to place a screen over it on Saturday, slipped from the scaffolding which he had erected, and fell through the pic-

ture to the floor, fifteen feet below. -The new Compulsory Education law of Rhode Island requires that every child between the ages of seven and fifteen years shall have sixteen weeks of schooling each year. No child under twelve is to be allowed to work in any manufactory, and no one under fourteen who cannot write his name, age and place of residence, or read some part of the State Constitution.

-" Away then," said Prof. Parish to the twenty-five young women to whom he was giving diplomas as graduates of the Philadelphia Woman's Medical College, "with the fallacious reasoning that a woman may with propriety devote her capabilities to the study of the lily or the rose, the spider or the beetle, but cannot study man, the noblest

work of God." —About two years ago, one native Chinaman in the village of Kokei; China, was the solitary follower of the Christian religion among the dwellers in that place. Through his influence and that of the ministers, a neat little chapel has been built, which now has thirty church members and over fifty native Christians have contributed twothirds of what the building cost. They now carry on their Sunday services themselves, and provide for the ex-

-The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided in a certain suit that a Catholic priest cannot recover salary from his bishop. "A religious organi-zation which forbids its priests to do secular work," the Judge remarked, "ought to provide for their support; but when the attempt is made to enforce the payment of a salary, a contract has to be shown. If the priest relies upon the church to give him a living, he must invoke its aid, rather than the court's, if he seeks redress."

A High-Priced Stamp.

A-private sale of a Brattleboro stamp was recently made in this city for a price which may or may not be the largest ever given for a piece of paper an inch square, but which was certainly without any warrant in reason. The story is one which will appeal to all collectors. In 1846 the postmasters of certain cities issued stamps by authority while waiting a supply from the de-partment. Of the Brattleboro issue eight hundred were printed, and half were burned. Considering the nature and uses of postage-stamps it would seem nearly as hopeless to raise the dead as to find one of those four huncentury. No sane man would attempt four, also lots number seven [7] and eight dred after the lapse of a quarter of a it, and the problem is enough to destroy the last distinction between a collector and a lunatic. While others searched for the stamps, one shrewder than the rest looked for the engraver. He found him alive in Springfield. He had still seven of the precious squares, and he parted with them for his own price of seventy-five cents each, besides furnishing indisputable proof of the genuineness of an issue the very existence of eatirely consumed in maintaining and which was doubted. The fact was heard | educating said minors, and has been inof, and a dealer offered a dollar apiece minors have just claims and debts against for six. The purchaser demanded five them and their said estate in the sum of times that sum, and before the money [\$700.00], and that it is necessary and for sent-he had an offer of ten dollars apiece. But he was honest, and parted with six for thirty dollars. The most precious, bearing the engraver's name, he kept, and has now sold it for one hundred dollars, or for five times the val-ue of a double eagle, and perhaps a thon-and — Compton, whose true name is ue of a double eagle, and perhaps a thousand times, more or less, the weight of the stamp in gold. Regarded purely as a speculation, we do not know of any neater operation than this, showing as it does a clear profit of several thousand per cent. Most people will think the giving of such a price for such a thing sufficient proof of monomania, but the task which the purchaser is supposed to have set himself leaves no possible room for doubt. These Brattleboro stamps were printed in sets of ten, we believe, and each of the set, of course, differed to an extent appreciable with the microscope. No ordinary collection is complete without a Brattleboro stamp; but this quite too altogether priceless collection has now three, and may yet

have a complete set of the Brattleboro

issue. A collector of this sort is either

a stark lunatic or is filled with a holy

rage which none of the common herd

are capable of appreciating .- N. Y.

Water Pollution. The effect of water pollution upon the health has been repeatedly published. Goitre is caused by drinking water impregnated with animal matter, and disappears when pure water is substituted. In Great Britain 164 epidemics of enteric fever were traced in four years to impure air or water-usually both-and 6,897 deaths occurred in a single year from these causes. In the historic outbreak at Over Darwin 2,000 cases of sickness and 100 deaths resulted from a polluted water supply. A simple test for pure water, such as might be used by ordinary householders, is very desirable; but none exists, est responsible bidder, subject to the and it requires much skill to prove that approval of the Secretary of the Interior; water is absolutely pure. Chemical tests are uncertain. The taste is not to ble water is often the most impure. In required for the completi n of the build-India examination of some of the wells ing after the approval of the contract.

used by the pilgrims showed that the Every bid must be accompanied by a so-called holy water consisted of almost | certified check upon some United States pure sewage. The frequent outbreaks the amount of the proposal, payable to of cholera among these visitors is there- the order of the Commissioner of Indian fore explained. So difficult has it be. the order of the Commissioner of Indian of the CHICAGO HERALD. come to obtain pure water on the Con- the United States in case any bidder retinent of Europe that the eminent English physician, Sir Henry Thompson, ceiving an award shall fail to execute a contract with good and sufficient surein a letter to the London Times, warns bidder. travelers never to touch a drop in any place, or under any circumstances, unless it can be boiled before using.—

Ments, three of which will be made at such stages of the work as will fully protect the United States, the last pay-North American Review.

Southern Lumber Resources. It is computed that the forests of

Texas will supply the whole country with timber for one hundred years. North Carolina has an acreage of growing timber amounting to about 75 per cent. of her territory. The yellow pine forests of Florida extend over three-fifths of the six counties of Putnam, Marion, Sumter, Polk, Hernando and Hillsborough. Louisiana's timber lands cover 15,000. 000 acres. It is said that the lumber business of Maine and Michigan will ultimately be transferred to Florida and

A great pine belt stretches across Southern Georgia and Alabama to the rivers that flow into Mobile Bay. The pine forests of Georgia alone cover an area of about 11,500,000 acres. There are immense tracts of cottonwoods along the Mississippi and its tributaries. The cottonwood tree

Louisiana.

NOTICE.

the District Court of Platte county, Nebr. In the matter of the estate of Milly Metz, Lottie Metz, Phillip Metz, Gus Metz and Frank Metz, minor heirs of Phillip Mez, deceased. Order to show cause way license to sell real estate should not be granted. Now on this 28ta day of May, A. D., 1883, Gus. G. Becher, guardian of the said Milly Metz, Lattie Metz, Phillip \$2,500,000 in the treasury, her public

Metz, Gus Metz and Frank Metz, minor heirs of Pufflin Metz, teceased, present. ed to the District Court in and for said Platte county, his petition praying for license to sell in one parcel as said guar-dian an undivided one-half interest of in and to lots seven [7] and eight [8], block one hundred and eighty-seven, and lots two [2] and three [3], block two hundred and seven [207], according to the recorded plat of the city of Omaha in Douglas county, Nebraska, subject to their mother's right of dower therein, together with the tenements, beredit ments and appurtenances thereto belonging, said cause came on for hearing in open court, and the petitioner appearing and submitting said cause to the court for consideration on said petition, and the court having duly considered the facts stated in said petition and being fully advised in the premises, finds that it ap ears from the face of said petition that the said Gus. o Becher has been duly appointed guardian of said minors by the county court of said Platte county, and that said wards are bona fide residents of said county of Platte, also that said minors are without the necessary means of maintenance and education, and that they are sole heirs at law of said Phillip Metz, deceased, and owners of the above described real estate together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, subject only to their mother's right of dower therein, and also that it will b for the best interests and for the benefit of said minors that their interest in said property be sold and the proceeds thereof put at interest or invested in some stock, now therefore it is ordered that Drusa Olivet Mille , Julia Josephine Miller, Josephine Miller, Mary Bremer, Katha rine speice, Elenora Koenig and Freder ick Metz and all other persons interested in the above described estate of said minors, appear before the District Court regular attendants on worship. The on the 2d day of July, 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court House in said Platte county. Nebraska, and show cause if any there be why a license to sell the above described real estate should not be granted.

And it is turther ordered that a copy o this order be published at least three successive weeks in THE COLUMBCS JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper published in and of general circulation in the county of Platte, Nebraska, A. M. POST, Judge. State of Nebraska, Platte Co., ss: I, C. A. Newman, Clerk of the Distric

Court, in and for Platte Co., Nebr., de hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the order as appears of record in Court Journal oa pages 639, 640. Witness my hand and official seal at Columbus, Nebr., this 28th day of May C. A. NEWMAN Clerk of the District Court.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of Platte county Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Chas. Compton, Hugh Compton, Flora Compton, Byron Compton and Ella Compton, minor heirs of Hugh Compton, deceased. Order to show cause it any there be why license to sell real estate should not be granted. This cause came on to be heard on this 24th day of May, 1883, in said court, be-fore Hon. T. L. Norval, Judge of said court, on the petition of Chas. H. Young, guardian of said minor heirs, praying for license to sell as said guardian the following described real estate to wit: Lot three (3), block eighty-four (84), and twenty-two (22) feet north and south by sixty-six (66) feet east and west from the [8], in block one hundred and three [103] all in the city of Columbus, Platte coun ty, Nebraska, and it satisfactorily appearing to the court from said petition that the said Chas. H. Young had been duly appointed guardian of said minors and their estate by the county court of said Platte county, Nebraska, that there are no goods, chattels, rights and credits in the hands of said guardian belonging to his said wards, and that the income from the estate of his said wards has been sufficient therefor, and that the said the best interests of said minors that the above described portion of their real estate be sold to satisfy said debts, now therefore it is ordered that Ella Young, John G. Compton, James Compton, Rob-ert Compton, Walter Compton, Lina McMcCaslin, Clarissa Compton, Emeline unknown, and all persons interested in the estate of said minors appear before the District Court on the 2d day of July, 1883, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the Court House in Columbus, in the county of Platte and State of Nebraska; and show cause if any there be why a license should not be granted for the sale of the above described real estate. It is further ordered that a copy of this sive weeks in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL

a newspaper of general circulation in the county of Platte, Nebraska.

T. L. NORVAL, Judge.

State of Nebraska, Platte Co., ss:

I, C. A. Newman, Clerk of the District Court in and for Platte Co., Nebr., do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the order as appears of record in Court Journal "B" on pages 627, 628. Witness my hand and official seal at Columbus, Nebr., this 28th day of May, A. D., 1883. C. A. NEWMAN, 5-4 Clerk of the District Court.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, CEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Pro posals for Genoa School Buildings' will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 16th of June. 1883, for the thorough repairing of what is known as the Pawnee School Building on the old Pawnee Reservation, near Genoa, Nebr., and adding to the building two brick wings 79 x 20 feet each. Complete plans and specifications of the work to be done can be examined at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at Omaha, Nebr., and offices of "Kansas City Journal" of Kansas City, Mo., "Globe-Democrat." St. Louis, Mo., and "Journal," Sioux City, Iowa. Good clay for the manufacture of brick is obtainable on Government land, near the building. The Contract to be awarded to the lowthe right is, however, reserved to reject any and all bids if deemed for the best interest of the service.

The Contract will provide for four payment to be made when the building is Three mouths, \$1.50. One month on accepted.

H. PRICE.

Commissioner

FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., May 29th, 1883. NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Platte county, at Columbus, Neb., on Thursday, July 19th, 883, viz:

Ezra Fellers, Homestead No. 7121 for the W. 1/2 S. W. 1/4, Section 10, Township 18 north, of Range 3 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continguous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John H. Sacrider, of Platte Center, Platte Co., Neb., James A. Baker, Robert E. Wiley, John E. Dack, O'Kay, Platta Co., Neb. 6-6 C. HOSTETTER, Register.

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1870.

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