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NOTICE TO TEACHERS. J. B. Moncrief, Co. Supt. Will be in his office at the Court House.

The Commercial Journal

VOL. XV.—NO. 9.

COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 737.

COLUMBUS STATE BANK! National Bank! Authorized Capital, \$250,000. Paid in Capital, 50,000. Surplus and Profits, 6,000.

FIRST National Bank! A LEAP-YEAR TOKEN. The coming of a leap year. Have you...

CASH CAPITAL, \$50,000. Bank of Deposit, Discount and Exchange. Collections Promptly Made on all Points.

COAL AND LIME! J. E. NORTH & CO., DEALERS IN Coal, Lime, Hair, Cement.

CITIZENS' BANK! Prompt attention given to Collections. Pay Interest on Time Deposits.

Blacksmith Coal of best quality at ways on hand at lowest prices.

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FLOUR AND FEED STORE! OIL CAKE, CHOPPED FEED, Bran, Shorts, BOLTED & UNBOLTED CORN MEAL.

UNION PACIFIC LAND OFFICE. Improved and Unimproved Farms, Hay and Grazing Lands and City Property for Sale Cheap.

GRAHAM FLOUR, AND FOUR KINDS OF THE BEST WHEAT FLOUR ALWAYS ON HAND.

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HENRY GASS, UNDERTAKER! All wishing to buy lands of any description will please call and examine my list of lands before looking elsewhere.

BECKER & WELCH, SHELL CREEK MILLS. PROPRIETORS OF

GOLD! For the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you a royal, valuable box of sample goods.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND MEAL. OFFICE, — COLUMBUS, NEB.

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UNION PACIFIC, and Midland Pacific R. R. Lands for sale at \$2.00 or ten years time, in annual payments to suit purchasers.

O. C. SHANNON, MANUFACTURER OF Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware! Job-Work, Roofing and Guttering a Specialty.

UNION PACIFIC, and Midland Pacific R. R. Lands for sale at \$2.00 or ten years time, in annual payments to suit purchasers.

G. W. CLARK, LAND AND INSURANCE AGENT. His lands comprise some fine tracts in the Shell Creek valley.

UNION PACIFIC, and Midland Pacific R. R. Lands for sale at \$2.00 or ten years time, in annual payments to suit purchasers.

COLUMBUS PACKING CO. Packers and Dealers in all kinds of Hog product, cash paid for Live or Dead Hogs or grease.

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fortable than the plain ones our grandmothers wore? Are modern young ladies any more healthy, handsome, or well developed in their generation than their grandmothers were in theirs?

Two young men were married about the same time, and were receiving the same salary. The one was always falling behind and out of money, while the other was steadily progressing.

Such men learn to think and act for themselves. To order their lives to suit their own best interests, and less with reference to what the world says. Their life is a struggle, and their success depends on their own efforts.

It is said a man of few years ago was standing reflectively on the corner of Wall street in New York. He was looking at the clock tower and wondering why it was so tall.

Luther sang from door to door for his bread. His mother sometimes carried the bread from the forest on her back. But through this poverty he came forth pure, and strong, and honorable.

It is said the flowers at the wedding of a poor man's daughter cost over seven thousand dollars. It is a sad thing that that kind girl, if she were here, she could afford them, they would be surprised how much they would reduce their expenses, and how little their real enjoyment.

It is very common for the trimmings and making of a dress to cost more than the material. It is often times, before the days of sewing machines, dresses were plainly made, and most women were their own dressmakers.

Beggars and Their Appeals. "I don't know," a traveler said, "whether begging is properly called an art, or borrowing, but it is certainly an accomplishment."

Both London and New York are far behind the art. Whether a man preaches his remark with "Say, boss," on this side of the Atlantic or "Hi, mister," on the other, the rest of the game is the same.

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It is said that a man of few years ago was standing reflectively on the corner of Wall street in New York. He was looking at the clock tower and wondering why it was so tall.

At first he laughed in a good-natured way at his awkwardness, and hung it up again, carefully, but at last he became irritated about it, and almost forgot himself enough to sneeze, but controlled himself. Finding however that it refused to hang up, and that it seemed rather restless, anyhow, he put it in the pocket of the hat, and stepped up, and pinned it to the floor with his umbrella.

Later on he came into the parlor wearing a linen frock, with the belt drooping behind him, like the broken harness hanging to a shipwrecked and stranded man. His wife looked at him in a way that froze his blood.

At that time he didn't care much whether the American people had a president or not. If every public-spirited citizen had got out and worked into a state of nervous excitability and prostration where reason tottered on its one foot, he thought that he needed a rest.

Those who wished to furnish reasons to totter on their thrones for the National Central Committee at so much per tot could do so. He, an old, didn't propose to farm out his immortal soul, and he was not going to let the British people had to stand four years under the administration of a setting hen.

An American (on his way to Belgium, writing to the Department of State in regard to cattle disease in Europe, says: "The rapid spread of disease among the English herds has caused losses that I would shrink from mentioning for fear of not being credited by my estimates. I have no statistics covering such losses, and any estimate I might make would be conjectured, and therefore far from being wrong; but I think no one can find fault with me in placing the loss of the English farmers since the year 1870 at \$2,000,000 per annum in the aggregate, and that the same amount is being taken into account veterinary attendance."

The British farmer, taking advantage of his distress has cried out that the English people, as reported, some say from the United States, others from France in the year 1880. The truth is that this assertion is entirely wrong. It will take it upon myself to assert, and I can prove the assertion, that the foot-and-mouth disease which now rages to such an extent in England existed there prior to the year 1800.

This disease originated near London, and has spread to a greater or less extent in thirty-two English and five Welsh counties, as well as into certain portions of Scotland and Ireland, so that one of the most fertile and best of the island is now being infested with fresh outbreaks more than doubled.

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