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on the third Saturday of each
month for the purpose of examining
applicants for teachers' certificates, and
for the transaction of any other business
pertaining to schools. 167-y

The Commercial Journal

VOL. XV.—NO. 16. COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 13, 1884. WHOLE NO. 744.

COLUMBUS STATE BANK!
COLUMBUS, NEB.
CASH CAPITAL, \$75,000
Authorized Capital, \$250,000
Paid in Capital, 50,000
Surplus and Profits, 6,000

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every man who has it in use. Call on or
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On Long Time and low rate
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chasers. We have also a large and
choice lot of other lands, improved and
unimproved, for sale at low price and
on reasonable terms. Also business and
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ons, etc., made to order,
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Wood Mowers, Reapers, Combin-
ed Machines, Harvesters,
and Self-binding—the
best made.
Shop opposite the "Tattersall," on
Olive St., COLUMBUS, 28-m

PATIENCE.
He thought mine hand, beloved, as we sit
Within the radiance of our winter's fire,
Watching the dainty shadows as they flit
On wall and ceiling, as the flames leap
higher.
The silver zone, the jeweled tress, the
Close clasp of love assured and at rest,
And the peace of home, a breeze of calm,
Fall on us, folding breast to breast.
Hold that mine hand, beloved, while I speak
Of all the love, both deep and hope-ful,
The stronger soul, approving still the weak,
The confidence that joyfully and bravely
To wipe weak tears from eyes too seldom dry.

EXERCISE.
The old Romans who conquered
eighty-six foreign nations had recog-
nized the secret of success when they
taught their soldiers, athletes, hunters,
drilled or exercised men. Exercise
overcomes all difficulties, and if the
power of its influence has limits, they
have never been ascertained. It in-
creases every faculty, intellect, &c., ex-
ercise and experience, would enable a
hundred veterans to beat a thousand
recruits, even if the recruits were bet-
ter armed. A single or two men would
win a battle, and a single man would
have no chance against a regiment of
picked archers, such as
were employed in war in the Middle
Ages.

During the Middle Ages it was the
custom of princes, and even of wealthy
burglars, to keep runners who followed
their carriages afoot while the horses
were in great request, and if parents
wanted to qualify their children for a
position of that sort, they began to train
them from the earliest childhood.
From the city of Puebla, in Mexico,
a sandy country, some miles across the
hills to the valley of Amozac. Early
in the morning that road is crowded
with Indian hucksters, who carry heavy
loads of goods, and who come from a
distance of ten or twelve miles, but
make the whole trip at a sharp trot,
and without a single stop.
Their children trot at their sides, carry-
ing on their backs, and in their hands,
learn their trade so gradually that they
hardly feel the hardships of it.

It is certainly queer that nowadays a
small, short-legged dog can easily out-
run the tallest, most powerful of men,
and always so. An ostrich proves that two
legs can go as fast as four. Want of
exercise probably accounts for the
whole difference. Next to football the
favorite game of the school boys is foot-
ball. In watching their races I
noticed that for one boy who is too
short-legged to win, there are twelve
who do not. Their lungs give out a
long while before their legs do. But that
sort of short-windedness can be
readily cured by various kinds of exer-
cise, and I have the agency of several
first-class foot-ball clubs.
Lifting weights is another excellent
lung exercise. There is a story of a
Grecian Sanson, the athlete Milo of
Crotona, who day after day carried a
cat around the arena, and gained his
strength as the calf gained in weight,
till he could finally carry a steer.
We may doubt if the steer was quite full
of fat, but there is no doubt that Milo
Winstup, of Boston, Mass., practised
with dumb-bells and bags of pig-iron
till he was able to lift (though only for
a moment) the weight of the heaviest
steer in the city. Milo's strength was
exactly what the nation before he began
to exercise was the puniest student of
the Medical College. And if a weakly
man of modern times could uplift such
a weight, he would be a hero.

For it is not to be denied that people
of all ages and of all nations who be-
gan to train to gunpowder and steam
instead of to exercise.
In countries where they still rely on
the strength of their limbs, as in
the East, the men are strong, and there
are plenty of men earning their bread
by common labor who could aston-
ish the so-called athletes of a
European circus. A Turkish porter will
show you a load of twelve or fifteen
bags of sugar, and he will carry them
moving their iron equipments, such as
a value of early training that they
would never accept of a recruit of more
than twelve years of age. These cadets
were exercised for years, like the sons
of the old Spartans, before they were
assigned to actual duty, and the result
was that the Turkish army has never
been beaten by the armies of all Western Europe
combined.

The ancient Greeks managed to train
not only their troops, but the whole
people, and the result was that the
proficiency in all kinds of bodily exer-
cise, such as running, leaping, lift-
ing, spear-throwing and wrestling. At
a distance of sixty yards their appear-
ance could be taken for that of a man
of the highest athletic order. Their
runners competed with horses and grayhounds.
It is on record that the champion leaper of the
Spartan heroes once leaped fifty-two
feet, and a native of Crotona in South-
ern Italy even fifty-five feet.

But the most wonderful results of
life-long training are seen in the
achievements of the Oriental acrobats,
who come from countries where over-
population obliges such people to work
miracles in order to excel their numer-
ous competitors. During the last Vien-
na exhibition a troop of Japanese jugg-
lers attracted far more attention than
the display of their native art works
and manufactures. They had amazing-
ly clever dancers and tumblers, and
were by some of the best performers
ever seen. It had taken them a life-time
of practice to master the difficulties of
their special tricks. One of them be-
gan his performance by putting the
palm of his left hand upon a box, and
after stretching out his legs horizon-
tally in one direction, and his head
and right arm in the other, he raised
himself in a way that his whole
weight was supported on the edge of
his left hand. Without ever touching
the ground with any other part of his
body, he then began to turn on his
wrist, slowly at first, then more and
more quickly, till his outstretched feet
whirled around like the spokes of a
horizontal fly-wheel. The rapidity of

A Diplomatist.
"The next time I catch you loafing
about this plantation, I'll shoot off the
top of your infernal head!" exclaimed
Colonel Lawson, addressing a tall gen-
tleman of ebon complexion. "Every
time you come around here something
is missing."
The tall gentleman, placing one foot
on a stump, and bringing his elbow to
rest on his knee, looked at the Colonel
for a moment and replied: "You say
that every time I come here, something
is missing?"
"Yes, I do."
"Well, that's a mighty good sign, dat
I don't see how it did, it wouldn't be
missen" when I comes, but when I
goes away."
"You know what I mean, you black
scoundrel!"
"Yes, and you'll feel what I say if
you don't keep away from here. What
has become of the plow that was leav-
ing up there in the corner of the
field?"
"Ain't de plow dar now, sah?"
"How ken I see that it is gone?"
"De plow is gone, sah, but de
"gentlemen is er' de time," so dis I can't
understan' er' de time."
"I'll make you understand me the
first thing you know. What became of
the sack that was hanging on the
banister?"
"Saddle gone, too, Colonel?"
"You know it, you infernal thief!"
"Look here, dis come crowdin' me
de plow, de plow, de plow, de plow,
dat I don like ter hab my reputation
dragged erroun in de dew pizen of a
white man's eye. I ain't been 'tendin'
de night school fer 'bused'!"
"You are on, and don't come skulk-
ing around here any more."
He took his foot from the stump,
turned and walked slowly to the fence,
and looking over his shoulder, he
looked back at the Colonel and said:
"Dars a time er comin' when yer'll
take back all dis head slammer. I come
de plow, de plow, de plow, de plow,
dat I don like ter hab my reputation
dragged erroun in de dew pizen of a
white man's eye. I ain't been 'tendin'
de night school fer 'bused'!"

Fixing a Screen Door.
He had a doubtful expression on his
face as he entered a hardware store,
and he spoke about the stove trade, the
Wall Street panic, the Greenback con-
vention and other matters be-
fore he finally said:
"I think it is time to put up my
screen doors."
"Certainly."
"I can't believe in witchcraft," I
asked him when he came back.
"I can't believe in witchcraft," I
asked him when he came back.
"I can't believe in witchcraft," I
asked him when he came back.

Boston's Girl Fiddlers.
A stranger in Boston who happened to
be in the street when the girls are
going to or returning from school can
not fail to notice the display of their
small, very curly hair. This is so com-
mon a spectacle that no notice is taken
of it by the inhabitants. Not infre-
quently a young woman balances her
hair with a large quantity of hair-
pins, and it is currently reported that
so fashionable have painting and
violin playing become that more pro-
prietors are taking notice of the girls
who are now and then seen with their
small, very curly hair.
A well-known violinist said: "The fact
you have noticed, that the girls have
in many instances, taken to violin
playing, has been of great benefit to
the profession. It is now a matter of
course now and here all the teaching he
wants. The taste for violin playing
among ladies began to be noticeable
about two years ago, and now it
has been cultivated there are from four
hundred to five hundred young ladies
studying, beside many who have be-
come sufficiently advanced to pursue
their studies at the Conservatory."
"The violin is an instrument particu-
larly well adapted for ladies. It does
not require any great physical strength,
and the proper handling of the instru-
ment is a matter of delicacy and taste,
and most grace. Violin playing does
not have a tendency to narrow the chest
and round the body so constant sit-
ting at the piano often does. The violin
is particularly well adapted for ladies,
and can be practiced in a school or bed-
room without annoying the household.
Of course the difficulties of the instru-
ment are great, but if, as a rule, the
female ear is more acute and accurate
than the male. As the great difficulty
of the violin is to stop the notes in time,
the value of a good ear is inestimable.
There are many young girls in Boston
who are really excellent players, and in
several instances there are families
where the daughters can supply a com-
plete quartette, viz., first and second
violin, viola and violoncello. The last
named instrument is less adapted to
ladies, because it should properly be held
by the grip of the lower limbs, but the
placing of a long peg on which the in-
strument rests has almost overcome the
difficulty.
"My pupils take the greatest possible
interest in their instruments. They read
up on the subject of violin-making, and
they are very interested in the history
of the instrument, and they are very
interested in the history of the instru-
ment, and they are very interested in the
history of the instrument."
"I don't know what started the
fashion in Boston, but probably the ad-
vent of some lady violinist or the read-
ing of the great triumphs of Mme. de
Norman-Serady in London. At any
rate, the fashion, though on the whole
steadily increasing, grows spasmodic-
ally, and the recent playing of a con-
certo by Mme. Sembrich at the Abbey
benefit has brought me several new
pupils.
"A girl should begin to learn when

about ten years old, but not unless she
has a strong liking for music, a good
ear and decided perseverance. The
first stages of learning are extremely
dry, and nothing can make them en-
durable but a strong ambition. Bad
violin playing is, I think, the worst
torment I know, and I will not keep a
pupil at it unless she shows application
and intelligence. I should think my-
self fit for jail if I turned loose upon
society any large number of bad play-
ers. It requires from two to three
years of honest work before a pupil
can play a simple piece sufficiently well
to please even partial listeners. To be
a great violinist is, as Dogberry says,
"the gift of nature." Some men of in-
telligence, industry, and who devote
love their instrument, will practice for
ten hours a day for half their lives and
never be more than good, reliable
players. On the other hand, the now
renowned Joachim at thirteen played
the Mendelssohn concerto in so superb
a style that the composer publicly em-
braced him."—Boston Transcript.

Oyster Fishing.
As to the methods by which oysters
are taken it is a matter which men
from the familiar ones of the tongs and
the dredge. The latter is the usual
method, the dredge resembling a large
iron claw, whose downward-bent teeth
securely catch the oysters. The dredge
is attached to an iron-meshed bag
large enough to hold two or three bush-
els. This instrument is dragged over
the oyster bed by the force of a vessel
under way. The dredge is sometimes
oysters being torn loose from their
clinging places by the claw and depos-
ited in the bag.
There are other less known methods
of raising oysters. At the island of Mi-
norca, in the Mediterranean, they are
dived for in the same method as pearl
oysters are obtained. The diver de-
scends to a depth of a dozen fathoms,
hammer in hand, and knocks
loose with his right as many oysters as
he can grasp in his left hand, with
which he quickly rises to the surface.
Thus two divers are kept going until
their feet are tired.
An easier method is that pursued on
tropical shores, where the oysters at-
tach themselves profusely to the roots
of the mangrove, and other water-
loving trees. These oysters are larger and
finer than those on the bottom; and to
obtain a plentiful meal it is only neces-
sary to cut the roots of the mangrove
with a hatchet, and the oysters will
fall into the water, and are quickly
gathered up by the diver. The oysters
have the habit of attaching the oysters on
their tables still attached to the roots,
like grapes of the sea.
A singular method of oyster fishing
is that practiced by the natives of the
shores of low tide, looking for an oyster
that has been deserted by the waves.
The diver goes down quickly
until it opens its lips, when in goes his
paw. The shell instantly closes and
nips the intruding paw, but this is just
what Mr. Coon wants. He runs quick-
ly to the surface, and carries the oyster
shell on the nearest stone, and devours
his prey with all the relish of a human
gourmand. Cases have been observed,
however, in which the tables were de-
sidedly turned. The oyster is some-
times too firmly fixed to be dragged
loose, and in this case the adventurous
oyster finds himself in a sad plight. The
diver will cut the roots of the mangrove
with a hatchet, and the oysters will
fall into the water, and are quickly
gathered up by the diver. The oysters
have the habit of attaching the oysters on
their tables still attached to the roots,
like grapes of the sea.

HUMOROUS.
—Why are pawnbrokers like pioneers
of progress? Because they are always
ready to make an advance and never
retreat.
—The gentle spring and the mellow
autumn go for nothing with soldiers.
All they ask for is good March weather.
—Thomas Burch writes to ask a Mas-
sachusetts paper if the editor recollects
him. The editor replies: "I do not re-
member that name."—Chicago Herald.
—John, what is the best thing to
feed a parrot on? asked an elderly
of her bachelor brother, who hated par-
rots. "Parrots eat anything," replied
John.—N. Y. Ledger.
—How fresh and green everything
looks!" murmured Claribel, as they
wandered along the road. "Everything
looks fresh and green," said the
other. "I don't know," she replied, "but
everything looks fresh and green."
He wanders with another girl now.—
Boston Post.

Don't Watch the Boys.
The latest nuisance that has been
sprung upon an inoffensive public, is
the boy with a watch. A boy is natu-
rally an imitator in himself, but much
is forgiven to him simply because he
is a boy. But the boy with a watch
watch he ceases to be a boy, and be-
comes a little man. Such a being rode
down on a passenger car the other
day. Instead of sprawling over the end
of the car, he sat up, and with a big
boy, and bullying the little ones, he
walked in with the air of a man down
town, paid his fare, and sat down be-
side an elderly gentleman, to whom he
seemed to convey the idea of being
elderly. He looked at his watch, started,
put it to his ear, reassured, and re-
marked that the town clock was wrong.
Note, he turned his elbows out, spread
his feet on his knees, and took no
note of time for a minute and a half,
when his elderly companion asked hur-
riedly, with a wicked twinkle in his
eye:
"George, is your watch going?"
"Going where?" Then he recalled
himself with a distracted gesture, drew
forth that wretched time-piece, and said
with a gasp:
"Half-past-quarter-after-four. Hadn't
you better set your watch by mine,
father?"
It stands to reason that a boy can not
have a watch, and that a young man
boyishness which is the delight of his
parents, and the terror of the neighbor-
hood. How can he bear through back
alley, and over vacant lots in "old spy"
with a watch in his pocket, or crawl
under sidewalks and circumvent with
case and propriety if timed down by an
hour hand? How can he stand on his
head, or make a wheelbarrow of him-
self, or do anything else, or "succeed" for
the championship of the crowd? What
excuse can he give for being late at
school, and early at a fire? No; don't
let him begin in his early years to go
out tick.

Very Considerate.
—And you say that—why you can not
be mine," said Mr. Alphonso Fitz
Foolie, as he ceased sucking the knob
of his cane and examined it attentively to
see that he had not removed any of the
varnish in his effort to amuse himself.
"No, I can never be yours," the fair
maiden answered. "You suit very
well as an ornamental appendage at
parties, but in an affair of the heart
you are not a husband."
"Yet—aw—aw—I have heard you say
I possess some excellent qualities."
"I admit it. If you do possess some
excellent qualities. You are very kind-
hearted and extremely considerate to
your enemies."
"Considerate to my enemies?"
"Yes. For instance, you never put
an enemy in your mouth to steal away
your brains."
"No, never."
"Well, that shows you to be very
considerate."
"In what respects?"
"In not imposing on an enemy an im-
possible task."—Seminole Journal.