Entered at the Portoffice, Columbus, Neb., as

- We are growing old together,
  Spring and summer-time have fied,
  Fled with bud and bloom forever,
  And the sutumn tints are shed.
  We have wreathed the May-day blossom
  We have plucked the flowers of June;
- We are growing old together;
  We are fading side by side;
  There are seams we can not cover,
  There are seams we can not hide;
  And they bear the silent record
  Of many a care and loss,
  Of many a call and any's march.
- We are growing old together: We have counted many a mile: We have cheered and helped each other Over many a broken stile,
- We are growing old together.
  As we journey down the hill:
  Soon our feet must near the river
  With the waters deep and chill.
  Where the "Phantom ship" will anchor To embark her spirit freight; and one of us will sail with her.
- FAMOUS DARK DAYS.

Strange Phenomena-Terror of Man Beast-The Blood Rains-Red, Blue and Yellow Snow-The Green

there all night, and on turning in at the small hotel I told the porter to call got down stairs there was a curious celling and groaning that the end had come. The white folks didn't look night black, but something worse-so that it seemed like a regular fog, and people got lost and ran into fences and the like. It lasted for about four hours, and then, having scared the people half to death, it began to let up, and finally

were plenty of theories proposed, I doubt if any exactly hit the mark." FAMOUS DARK DAYS. The Louisiana dark day is by no means the first that has visited the country. In an old journal dated great distances the writer can testify, August 9, 1732, there is a note concernas in 1883 the rocks on certain parts of ing a dark day in New England: "At the Maine coast appeared covered one twelve o'clock, when people began to go to dinner, it suddenly grew dark. Chickens went to roost, and few permorning with a yellow powder that refishermen thought it was, but the misons returned to their stores, and unicroscope showed it to be pollen, and versal alarm was felt. The gloom investigation proved that it must have lasted well into the afternoon, clearing blown several hundreds of miles.—Cinaway before sundown, however, as if to show that that luminary was still in existence." In very early times dark days have been recorded, and the one in England in the year 1678 was justly famous. In 1807 and 1816 England had a similar visitation. In early days these occurrences were supposed to precede disaster of some kind, as war, ber, 1870, removed an important actor plague, or something of that nature. in the recent Civil War. In the South. In October, 1783, the sunlight was shut where he was best known and most beoff over a greater part of Canada so loved; in the North, where his military quickly that the inhabitants in many towns were panic-stricken, and a number of persons were injured by losing where his skillful generalship and pern this case the darkness was followed by a hurricane that caused great damage throughout the country. During e war of 1812 a remarkable dark day was experienced in London, and in the overal days in succession, so that amps were useful, and business was almost completely at a stand-still. This display was followed by a terrible show-storm and a winter remarkable for its severity. Probably the most remarkable dark era, especially so for the wideness of its range, was that which appeared over New England. Maine and New Hampshire felt it the most, but it was universal over all the States. In the Connecticut Legislature one of the speakers was quoting from the Bible the line referring to seeing "through a glass darkly," when, like a shot, they were left in darkness, black, ominous clouds seemingly settling down over the locality. The speaker, it is said, pointed to the great window and remarked: "It is rarely that we have an example better than can be found in the Bible, and I move we adjourn however, and in the course of the ten House was in almost total darkness, it adjourned. Candles were lighted at this time all over New England, and danger. But on the following Monday the superstitious were positive that the end had come. A peculiar feature of rapidly worse, and continued to sink these dark spells was that they were the early part of his illness he slept tint that pervaded them. Thus the much and spoke seldom, but was fog, if it can so be called, that spread rational when awake, and always reover New England had a remarkably brassy hue, that gave all objects a spectral appearance, while some observers stated that everything the control of the army. He once ordered him to the army. servers stated that everything had a yellow tint, and claimed that there was an odor of sulphur. This same hue was noticed by the writer some the suffered but comparatively little hue was noticed by the writer some years since on the Maine coast, and pain during his illness, and expired was supposed to be due to forest fires, that filled the air with smoke. The Wednesday morning.—Ben. Perley that filled the air with smoke. The wonderful dark fog that fell like a pall over England and other parts of Europe in 1783 is described as having a decided blue tint. On other occasions the tint has been red, gray or Brazil has increased very rapidly. purple. One of the most remarkable From Para and Manaos, the chief "blue days" on record was noticed a ports in the Amazon Valley, the exfew years ago in South America, and in some towns, where the houses were 1844 was 2,520,000 pounds, of the value pure white, they gave an extremely rich blue reflection of many different 1859, it had increased to 21,500,000

THE JOURNAL. wind or rain did not seem to affect it, for during its existence there were twentythree days of heavy rain, besides violent wind-storms that had, however, no effect upon it, This dry mist, as it was called for want of a better name, was of a bright red hue, and in many localities signified in the minds of the people a coming war. A very similar phe-nomenon has been observed in later times. Thus, in 1831, Africa, Europe and parts of America were visited by a mist that gave to all objects an emerald hue, or again an azure blue. A remarkable feature of this was that the fog, if it could be called by that name. became luminous at times, so that in many localities, although lights had to be used during the day time, at night the mist gave out light quite sufficient to read by, and so bright was the light

that fine print was read with ease at midnight. The cause of these mists is still a mystery. The scientist Catte considered that they were due to metal emanations united with electricity, and to the indirect result of earthquakes. Valtman, a German writer, considered the enormous peat fires of Westphalia as the prime cause of the mist in that part of Europe, and the dark days of Europe have often been laid to prairie and forest fires. Benjamin Franklin proposed a novel theory that had many adherents. It was that an enormous meteoric globe had struck the atmosphere of the earth and exploded, the smoke and small atoms gradually settling down and so obscuring the sun and moon. It has been found that vast amounts of organic and inorganic matter are always floating about in space, and it has been assumed that

at times great bodies of dust are swept into the air-quite enough, in fact, occasion a series of dark days under the locality where the dust was held suspended in the air. What are known as "red snow," "blood rains" and other phenomena in Europe are merely the result of the and the people of the time fully believed that blood had fallen from the sky. A blood rain, according to Pliny, ing, have changed to a rich blood-red, "painted red." The cause of the pealarmed all the inhabitants that it is said that wild animals took to the towns, and utterly lost their fear of man. This rain is said to have originated in South America, and Ehrenberg estimated that hundreds of tons of organic matter was deposited about the surrounding country. This must have crossed the Atlantic in some extremely high current. The yellow pollen of plants at times causes what is known as yellow fog, and that this coloring agent is carried along through the air

#### cinnati Enquirer. GENERAL LEE.

### The Death of the Bistinguished Confeder-

The death of General Robert E. Lee, at Lexington, Va., on the 12th of Octogenius and worth as a private citizen sonal courage had won him high renown, the tributes to the memory of the departed Southern chieftain have been generous, enthusiastic and worthy of his fame. It may be truly said that ucceeding year the darkness came for personally General Lee had not an enemy. His heart overflowed with love and charity toward all mankind. He drew his sword in the Civil War from a sense of duty to his native State; but when he sheathed it again, under the apple tree at Appomattox Court House, there was not a stain upon its blade. Even those who were opposed to Gen-eral Lee upon the battlefield were as ready as his most intimate friends and ardent admirers to testify to his well deserved fame as a military leader, as

well as to his many private virtues. General Lee, after the surrender at Appomattox, became President of Washington College, at Lexington, and devoted himself to the duties of that position. He was taken sick on Wednesday evening, September 28. As he was about to take his seat at the tea table he sank in his chair and became days following he steadily improved. until it was hoped he was out of evening he became suddenly and until death claimed its victim. During

#### Poore's Reminiscences. India Rubber.

The export of India rubber from shades. The great extent of these pounds and £800,000 respectively; and periods of darkness is difficult to ex- in the five years, 1874-1879, to 66,000,plain. Thus the one of 1783 not only 000 pounds, worth £4,400,000. In spread over Europe, but the greater 1882 the quantity exported was about part of Northern Africa. According 22,400,000 pounds, valued at £3,000,-Lamanon, it spread over the country one. A heavy export duty is collected with considerable capidity. It was moticed first at Copenhagen on May 24th; at La Rochelle June 6th, going rapidly south, reaching Rome ten days posed by the province of Amazon and later, and causing a reign of terror thirteen per cent. by that of Para-alamong the ignorant poor. It reached together twenty-two per cent. on all Geneva on the 17th, Paris the follow- that is exported from the latter and ing day, and by the last of the month twenty-one per cent. on exports from had been noticed at Moscow, Syria the former. -N. Y. Post.

and even in America. That it was -It is said that in the works of not a low-lying fog was evident from the fact that travelers Shakespeare there are more than five a year, young, handsome and enon the highest mountains, where hundred and fifty quotations, allusions, gaged, fell from a bicycle the other
the phenomenon was noticed, could references and sentiments derived from day and broke his neek. not see above it. Curiously enough, the Scriptures.

### LITTLE WONDERS.

that a bee could hide the little vessel

flea all together weighed one grain and

Junius relates that at Mechlin, in Brabant, he saw a cherry stone cut into the form of a basket, in which were fourteen pair of dice, the spots and numbers on each being easily discerned with the naked eve. Turriana, of whose wonderful skill

so many tales have been told, is said to have manufactured an iron mill so minute in size that a monk could carry as well have read 'Chevey Chace' over t in his sleeve, yet the mill was powerful enough to grind sufficient grain in a day to furnish food for eight men. Still more wonderful was a set of six hundred dishes which were all perfect in every part, and which could easily

be enclosed in a peppercorn, a fruit of the pepper-tree. These were manufactured by an artist named Oswaldus Northingenus, in the time of Pope Paul the Fifth; the Pope is said to have himself counted the diminutive fragments with the aid of a pair of spec-In 1764, upon the birthday of King George the Third of England, Mr. Arnold, a watchmaker of London, waited upon the King and presented him with

curious repeating watch which he had constructed. His Majesty, as well as the rest of the royal family to whom Mr. Arnold was introduced, expressed their utmost admiration of the work. Extraordinary as it may be thought, it is known that this repeating watch was somewhat less than a silver dime in diameter, and contained one hundred and twenty distinct parts. Altogether it weighed five pennyweights, seven considered at the time as the sublimity of littleness.

an artificial making that by the help thereof she did plainly and distinctly discern every letter." This feat was equaled some years since by an enthe English Church, the Ten Commandments, and his own name in the wrote Goldsmith's poem of the "Travlines, in a square of three and feat was the writing of the Lord's Prayer in a circle three six- citrant young person consented to teenths of an inch in diameter, which "obey." may be distinctly read with a magnifying glass. It is very common to see the Lord's Prayer written or engraved sembled sulphur, and not a few of the

> weighed one pennyweight and fourteen grains .- Will M. Clemens, in Wide Awake.

### FLATTERING THE QUEEN.

her, and had won her entire heart and confidence. For the Gladstones, both are strained and chilly.

one. The demands on their endurance her presence is disagreeable and she must go. Within the last two years two ladies-in-waiting, whom Victoria received with open arms, were sudthan that she wearied of them.

When the unfortunate Beatrice, whose life has been a dreary monotony of attendance, announced to her her betrothal, which took place secretly four years ago, to the Prince of Battenberg, a storm of passion broke out which it took some time to appease. She is very fond of the military, and if back to present colors and see the was tied around his head. parting regiments off. She detests, as did Prince Albert, the Russians, aldrum, did you?" though her son married a Russian princess, the sister of the present had he?" Czar.-N. Y. World.

-Captain J. M. Colvocoreses, a retired officer of the navy was found his back to peddle out must take his shot to death in a street in Bridgeport. Conn., one night in the fall of 1873. whether he had committed suicide or lars." been murdered. The confession of died in the Sandwich Islands, clears up his own peesness, und he must look lience to-day that was mysterious. We the mystery. It appears that Captain oudt." Colvocoreses was shot while defending himself from Janssen, who attempted to rob him of a bag containing securities which he was taking to New York .- N. Y. Times.

#### MARRYING.

A Collection of Spicy Anecdotes Relating

There was a clergyman who married s couple, and at the wedding breakfast one of the bridesmaids expressed a wish to see that mystic document, a wedding license, which she had never beheld in her lifetime. The request occasioned a fearful discovery. The clergyman had quite forgotten to ask for the liceuse: the bridegroom had left it to his "best man" to procure it, and this the "best man" had forgotten to do. Of course the marriage was no legal marriage at all. The wedding party broke up in dismay, and the ceremony was performed again next day. The poor clergyman, however, never

On another occasion a clergyman got himself into considerable trouble; he five links which fastened to the lock | was of the type known as Ritualistic, and persuaded a worthy couple who had been married at a nonconformist chapel that they had not been ecclesiastically married at all, and that it was necessary that they should be married over again at the parish church. This was very much resented by the nonconformist interest and the clercy man was put upon his trial at the Offord Assizes. The Judge took a very letient view, and said that, as the parties had already been legally married, any further service was illusory and mere child's play, and that "he might just

> them. In one of his novels Charles Rande makes his hero, a clergyman, worder whether he might not legally myrry himself to the heroine, especially as they were both cast upon a deso ate island. It may be as well that notelists and novel-readers should be aware that for a elergyman to officiate at Dis own marriage is utterly illegal.

> One day an elderly gentleman met a young one. "I have had a hard day s work," said the young Levite. "I began at seven o'clock this morning by matrying a young couple." "Allow me to inform you," said his senior, "that a marriage at that time of day, accord ing to English law, is no marriage at Moreover, to the best of my belief, you have made yourself liable to seven years' penal servitude. Between eight and twelve is the prescribed time. You had better go back as soon as you can and n'arry them over again.'

I have known brides, when the

grooms have failed to make the proper responses, prompt them immediately and with the greatest facility. As for the men, they commit all kinds of blungrains and three fourths. This was ders and bunglings. I have known a man, at that very nervous and trying moment, follow the clergyman within In permanship the productions of the communion rail and prepare to this class have been very numerous. In take a place opposite him. I have the reign of Queen Elizabeth "there known a man, when the minister mandments, the Creed, the Paternoster, the couple, take it vigorously in his and name of the Queen, and the year own and give it a hearty shake. Someof our Lord, within the compass, or on times more serious difficulties occur. as small a surface as a penny: and gave | Some ladies have had an almost unher Majesty a pair of spectacles of such | conquerable reluctance to use the word "obey;" one or two, if their own statements are to be accepted, have ingeniously constructed the word "nobey." The word, however, has still to be forgraver of London named Daires, who mally admitted into the language. wrote the Lord's Prayer, the Creed of There was one girl, who was being married by a very kind old clergyman, who absolutely refused to utter the space occupied by half a dime. A gen- word "obey." The minister suggested deman now living in Liverpool has that, if she was unwilling to utter the written the poem "Mount Pleasant" in word aloud, she should whisper it to a space three by two inches. He also him; but the young lady refused even this kind of compromise. Further, cler." of four hundred and thirty-eight however, than this the clergyman refused to accommodate her; but when one-half inches, and his greatest he was forced to dismiss them all without proceeding any further the recal-

> The difficulty, however, is not always made on the side of the lady. On one occasion the bridegroom wished to deliver a little oration qualifying his vow, and describing in what sense and to what extent he was using the words of the formula. He was, of course, given to understand that nothing of this kind could be permitted. There was one man who accompanied the formula with sotto-voce remarks which must have been exceedingly disagreeable to the officiating minister. He interpolated remarks after the fashion of Burchell's "Fudge!" "With this ring I thee wed; that's superstition." "With my body I thee worship; that's idola-"With all my worldly goods I thee endow; that's a lie." It is a wonder that such a being was not conducted out of church by the beadle. This puts one in mind of an anecdote that is told of a man who in his time

> was a Cabinet Minister. There was a greet discussion on the question whether a man can marry on three hundred pounds a year. "All I can say," said the great man, "is that when thee endow,' so far from having three when all my debts were paid, I had "Yes, my three hundred pence." love," said his wife, "but then you had vour splendid intellect." "I didn't endow you with that, ma'am," sharply retorted the right honorable husband.

When the bridegroom has returned thanks, after the parson's speech, in these days of feminine oratory, there is sometimes a tendency on the part of Albert, who detested him, inoculated the bride to make a little speech of her own. "I call you all to witness," said a bride within our hearing, "that I husband and wife, especially the latter, have no intention of obeying." "Ah, madam," said Frederick Denison Maurice, who was present, "you have matter of form, they sometimes dine vet to learn the blessedness of obedience."-Chicago Tribune.

### A CONUNDRUM.

The Merited Punishment That Followed the Giving of One. "George Spiel, you are charged with

disorderly conduct." "Vhell, if somebody calls me names I can't stand it."

"Who called you names?" "He vhas some strangers to me He meets me on der street und denly dismissed without other cause says why was I like an elephant up a

tree. Dot makes me madt, und I fight mit him." "What was there to get mad about?" "Vhell, he means to call me names." "Is the victim in court?" asked his

Honor.

"I should remark!" answered a thinvoiced, slim-waisted man, with a bald- Heaven where I wanted to go it was to head, as he stood up. He had a black the garret. There was a sword there the war comes off she will be quickly eve, a skinned nose and a bloody rag "You wanted him to guess a conun-

> "He had no right to pitch into me. "Well, he certainly had great provo- 'hooked' one. It had the fly. As U eation. Any man who goes trutting raised it carefully I heard a heavy step around with a stock of conundrums on on the stairs, and expected a licking.

chances of personal injury. I hope this | room and went out. I was not saying will be something of a lesson to you, or doing anything. He will let me and there were varied opinions as to and I shall fine the prisoner three dol- suffer all day Sunday and lick me on "How vhas dot?" asked the prisoner. Baldwin Janssen, a sailor, who recently "You say if he makes me madt dot whas

the law. Next time any one gives you and turning to my state of the goslings?" "Eight for it down "she replied "Well." he 'Hardly ever,' and pass on." "Hardly eafer," said the prison-er, as he bolted for the door, but Bijah —Sir Justin Aylmer, the heir to an ancient English baronetey, having a rene roll of thirty-five thousand dollars overhauled him and he had to fork over the cash and go out the regular way.—

The cash and go out th

to utter a sound .- Chicago Times.

#### THE MASTIFF.

British Dog Whose Origh Dates Back to a Period Refere the Roman luvasion. The origin of the English mastiff is so lost in the mists of antiquity that no | South America. positive assert one concerning it should be made. It is ev dent that dogs with

when the Romans first landed there. med sters .- Boston Post. They speak of them as "the broadmouthed dogs of Britain." Whether these were of the mast if or bull-dog type, or whether the two breads have chillren and others in the various fields the same origin, can not be determined.

Of all the known earline races the mastiff is the largest and eminently the

are so rare as not to materially modify -Baptists of the South have, since field twenty-one missionaries. It is esmonth to meet the demand of the for-

eign field. eight to thirty-one inches may be ac-D. T., recently probated, leaves \$50,000 in trust for the benefit of Pembroke Academy, at Pembroke, N. H., subject

> -Children of school age must be remarkably scarce in some sections of New Hampshire, judging from the following taken from a Boston paper: In Warner there is one school district which contains but one pupil, four districts have but two pupils each, and two have only six between them.

> -The California millionnires appear to be doing their best to build up the educational and artistic interests of the coast. The latest benefactor is Mrs. E. B. Crocker, who proposes to deed her art gallery to San Francisco, provided the people raise one hundred thousand dollars to maintain the collection .-Current.

-A New England preacher says that which they were supposed to have learned so well.

-Over-reading as well as over-study is one of the evils of modern education. The evil has been commented on by educators for many years past, but the multiplicity of books and their growing cherpness stand in the way of any per manent remedy. Of course it goes without saving that reading in itself is not only harmless, but most beneficial. But children too often read so much that | continue ten weeks; tuition, \$10. For they fa'l to assimilate what they read, Much fun has been made of "the man spring upon an evil-doer, knock him of one book;" but he possessed at least the virtue of knowing one book thorgrowls. He seldom bites, even under oughly-a virtue which many modern ne severest provocation. To guard readers do not possess. If school children were taught to read less and think

A. Y. Tribune.

-There are twenty ways of cooking a potato, and three hundred and sixtylover, and he satirized the oyster-deal- live ways of cooking an egg. Here ers of Spain. Louis IX., careful lest culture ends, for there is but one way of swallowing either of them .- Lowell scholarship should become deficient in Citizen. -It is claimed that you can tell when

it is time for the city editor to put on : condens ir and get at the facts of property destroyed. -N. O. Picagune. -Not sugar-coated: She-"There is often a vast difference between a boor the oyster in their days of innocence. | and a bore." He (ashing)-"And are

and Cambarceres was famous for his when he does not call on us, and genshell-hat banquets. Even at this day erally a bore when he does."-Life.

dude." - Melrose Journal. The learned Dr. Richard Bentley could -"Are you fond of etchings?" asked the young man who had taken the hostess' pretty niece from the country down to supper. "As a general thing, ves." she answered, looking up into his eves with an engaging frankness that threatened havoe to his heart; "but, she a ided hastily, as he started to say something pretty, "not any to-night, thank yout is rather late. A very little of sherbet is all I care for."-Boston Beacon.

First Bohemian-What's the matter? You look ill. Second Bohemian -I am suffering from writers' cramp. "Indeed! But you seem to have the use of your wrist, and I did not suppose you had had much chance to be overcarriages of the quality folks would be worked." "Ah! it is not in my wrist, and is not caused by overwork." "Then where is it, and what is the cause?" "It is in my stomach, and is caused by a vacuum."-Phil utelphia Call.

eating an orange, told the boy not to topher North and read the Noctes swallow the skin, because it would make him sick. The lad was thus saved from probable sickness by the nice old gentleman's shoughtfulness. The lad threw the skin out at the window, and the nice old gentleman went out and sat down very hard upon the sidewalk The nice old gentleman will not tell lads hereafter that orange peels should not be eaten-Boston Post -Dear to the heart:

> How dear to the heart are the chestnuts of childhood— The baldheaded jokes that our infancy The puns prehistoric we vented in wild mood.
>
> And ancient conundrums so feeble and What sweet recollections rise quickly and work us H gh up to that pitch where the bring tears When we hear from the lips of the clown at the circus
> The crutch-ridden chestnuts we all love to tell! The moss-covered chestnuts, the mildewed conundrums, And jokes that were aged before Adam fell.

## A Handsome Reward.

Monday, I thought. A gentleman While walking on a Galveston wharf came down from Edinburgh, and I Mrs. Snively fell into the bay and was the law. Next time any one gives you And turning to my aunt he said: "How | watery grave, and I must reward you

> days," she replied. "Well," he "I only did tay decontinued, "I saw one of any renumeration." those goslings ascend in a straight line -Toxas Siftings.

## SCHOOL AND CHURCH

-It is said that three-fourths of the Bibles skipped from New York to foreign mission stations go to Mexico and

-line achuseds stanked the herd of the Congregational six in the United States as to numbers, having 532 churches, with 90,370 members and 941

-The American Missionary Associat on has at the New Orleans Exposition tine display of work done by Indian

-Miss Black, who recently started for China under the auspices of the Woman's M ssionary Association of the English Presbyterian Church, is the fifth daughter that has gone out from one manse to the foreign field.—N. Y.

-The attendance on the public schools of England is shown by a recent report to have risen within a few years from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000. As a result of large mast fis, but these examples o juvenile crime has considerably dimin-

> last May, sent into the foreign mission timated that it will take \$16,000 each -The will of Guy Little, of Bismarck,

to the life interest of the widow.

the Chinese students who have returned to this country after a two years' absence in China have great difficulty in remembering the English language,

more, it would be a gain all around .-

#### PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

-A Lewiston camstress carelessly left needle in the back of a young lady customer's dress, and now a particular fr end of the family has his arm done up In all countries there are records of | in arnica. - Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

the Sorbonne once a year on oysters; it is noon-time by looking at a cat's

and another Louis invested his cook eyes. We can't see what a cat's s'ze per acre. with an order of nobility as a reward has to do with noon-time unless you for his oyster-cookery. Napoleon, are thinking of having rabbit for dinner. -Burlington Hawkeye. -There are said to be over two thou-

sand postmasters in the United States tite for breakfast. Invitations to a dish | with a salary of less than ten dollars a of ovsters were common in the literary | year. At Redelia, N. C., last year, the salary was nine cents.-N. Y. Mail. -When the fire reporter gets as far as "the lurid glare of forked flames shooting athwart the dark-domed sky,'

The great Napoleon, on the eve of his most men either one or the other?" battles, used to partake of the bivalve, She (wearily)—"Well, a man is a boor

the consumption of oysters in Paris is -Maxield Bean was in a manufac enormous; according to recent statis- turing town last week, when a very ties the quantity eaten there is one mill- fashionably dressed young man passed along. He was told that it was a clerk in one of the cotton in lls and quite a ander Pope was an oyster eater of lady's man. In fact the girls had taste, and so was Dean Swift, who was spoiled him. "That was my idea of fond of lobster as well. Thomson, of him," said Maxield Bean; "if not the Seasons, who knew all good things, spoilt. I thought he was a little mili

heard my uncle say: "I had an exper- rescued with difficulty by a stranger. Mr. Snively shook the hand of the resknow a full-fledged goose can fly," he cuer of his wife, and said:
"Certainly, but fighting is against added, "but to-day I saw a gosling."
"You have saved my "You have saved my wife from a

"I only did my duty. I do not desire "Well, if you will not accept my old gentlemen asked me how I got that | sausage in summer. I know what they -The giraffe has never been known gosling into the window. - Major Haq- are made of. I'm a butcher by trade.



THE SUMMER TERM

## FREMONT NORMAL

-OF THE-

-AND-

BUSINESS COLLEGE At Fremont, Nebraska, Will begin

## JULY 7th, 1885,

and End Aug. 29th.

UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES WILL BE FFORDED PERSONS WISHING TO REPARE FOR THE EXAMINATION FOR STATE AND FIRST GRADE CER TIFICATES, TO BE HELD BY THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT AT

FREMONT, AUGUST 26th and 27th The Business Department will afford every opportunity for improvement in Penmanship, Business Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Commercial Correspondence and imitation of actual business.

#### Music.

We can speak with the utmost confi dence of the instruction given in our Music Department. Miss Rose Conrad, instructor of the Piano Forte, a graduate of the Cornell Conservatory of Music, is not only a brilliant performer, but pains-taking and superior teacher. The instructors in Vocal Culture, Note-reading and Singing are thorough and suc

### Expenses.

Tuition for eight weeks, \$5 to \$102i aid strictly in advance. This inludes admission to Normal and Business classes. Music, \$12 for twenty lessons Short-hand, \$12 for twenty lessons. Type writing, with use of instrument, \$10 for twelve weeks. Good day board can be obtained in the College Home at \$2.25 per week. Rooms 50 ets. to 75 ets. per stud

The Fall Term will begin Sept. 1st, and further particulars address,

> W. P. JONES, A. M. President of Normal College, Fremont, Neb.

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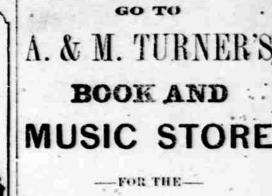
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# GROWING OLD TOGETHER.

We have seen the last sheaves gathered, Underneath the harvest-moon.

Of many a tollsome day's march, And many a weighty cross.

And whon griefs quivering arrow
In our stricken hearts sank deep.
We have stifled each our sorrow,
That the other might not weep.

And the other have to wait.

-M. A. Mattland, in Christian at Work

The End of the World Supposed to Be at Hand.

Rains, Etc. "I went through a curious experience lately," said a steamboat man to precipitation of this matter to the the writer. "Business took me to a ground. They were even more dreadsmall town in Louisiana, and I remained ed in early times than the dark days, me at eight sharp, and left the blind fell in Constantinople in the year 850. open, so that I should be sure and not At Brixan there was a similar fall in oversleep. A few hours, as I thought. 869, at Bagdad in 929, at Viterbo in later, I was aroused by some one 1219, in Bohemia in 1419, in Westpounding on my door, and I soon strasburg in 1543, at Emden in 1566, at Strasburg in 1623, at Brussels in 1640, recognized the boy's voice, saying it and at Venice in 1687. Other famous was time to get up. 'It can't be more blood rains occurred at Genoa in 1744; than four,' I sung out, for it's as dark at Cleves, 1763; Picardy, 1765; Italy, as pitch.' 'It's eight, all de same.' 1803, and at Glessen in 1821. In the yelled the boy; 'and I reckon de sun's records of all these rains there are acdun gone out, an' de worl's a comin' counts of the terror of the people, who to an end;' and then," continued the tation was about to occur, and, indeed, speaker, "I heard yells and groans all they were not agreeable to the eye. about, and I can tell you I wasn't long | The snow that was pure white in the in getting into my duds, and when I evening would, in the following morncene. All the lamps were lighted and so that the entire country looked as the rooms were full of negroes, all a though it had a coating of blood. In the rooms were full of negroes, all a the slang of to-day the world was much more cheerful, for it did look that tons of dust had fallen, and the kind of queer, as out of doors, where that tons of dust had fallen, and the red hue was the natural tint of peroxbeen three hours high, it was as black these rains confined to red. In 1846 a as the ace of spades—not an ordinary vellow rain fell in France, and so

the sun came out. It was what they called a dark day, and, although there

What the Incenuity of Man Has Accom-

plished in the Way of Economising Myrmecides, one of the ancients, after many years of toil, made out of ivory a little chariot with four wheels and four horses, the whole equippage so small that a bumblebee could completely hide it with one of her wings. At another time he made, also out of ivory, a miniature ship with all its ropes and rigging, likewise so small

beneath its wing. In the twentieth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England, a sturdy blacksmith, by the name of Mark Scalist, who lived in London, manufactured a padlock of iron, steel and brass, of eleven pieces, and a pipe key, got over the effect of this blunder. all of which only weighed one grain. He also made a chain of gold of fortyand key and put it around the neck of a flea, which drew the whole with perfect ease. The chain, key, lock and

on the space of a two-cent piece or a silver dime, but the specimen just mentioned is the smallest writing of the Lord's Prayer ever known to exist. In the year 1816 a knife was made at Manchester, England, which contained seventeen articles: three blades, a button hook, saw, punch and screw driver, box, corkserew, hook and gimlet, two phlemes, picker, tweezer and two lancets, with a ring at the head of the knife. The entire knife was only eleven sixteenths of an inch long, and

Courtiers of St. James and Their Opinion the Good Queen Victoria. The Count de Montgelas, an Austrian secretary of legation, who was for a long time in high fashion in England, and a good dear behind the scenes, gives a rather unflattering picture of I said: With all my worldly goods I Queen Victoria, who is now at Darmstadt among her German relatives. hundred pounds, I question whether, There is, however, much truth in it. With the exception of the Duke of Richmond, who is a blunt, plain-mannered man, there is not one among the statesmen of the day who would ven. ture to express his real opinions to her-Lord Beaconstield, by his adroitness, his patient courtiership, unbounded and extravagant adulation, had overcome the prejudices with which Prince

who is a very able woman, she has an undisguised aversion, and though, as a and sleep at Windsor, their relations She is extremely selfish and the lot of her maids of honor is a very hard and patience are continuous. The Marchioness of Elv. a delightful woman, full of the tenderest sensibility and sympathy, is often put to the pain of telling some lady of the Court that

its el aracteratics existed in Britain

Much written on this subject is neces-

sarily pure conjecture; consequently

we need only concern ourselves with

the immediate progenitors of the mas-

most massive. Exceptional specimens

of the St. Bernard, the boar-hound,

and the Siber an bloodhound may ex-

ceed in beight and weight the average

the assertion of the superiority of the

The distinguishing marks of this

breed are size, massiveness, dignity and

majesty of appearance. Twenty-

cepted as a good average height at the

shoulders. The girth of the chest

should never be less than one-third

more than the height. The body should

be long and well filled out, without any

approach to the tucked-up loin of the

ound. This is very objectionable.

The legs should be straight, with im-

mense bone and muscle; the

thick at the root, tapering evenly

ing much below the hocks. The head

is now the great point with fanciers.

It should be broad across the skull, flat

to the evebrow, well indented up the

center, with small, close-lying ears,

partly erected when attention is

aroused; the muzzle broad, short, and

square-looking, as though it had been

sawed off. Fashion changes much

in this direction. The great show dogs

of ten years since would stand no

chance in a modern competition. A

very much shorter, blunter muzzle is

the standard. Whether the dog of to-

day has really gained in appearance by

his shorter muzzle is certainly open to

doubt. The grand pre-eminent qualities

of the mastiff are shown in his affec-

tionate, true, noble, faithful disposition

and even temper. He is above all

others the watch-dog. Bred for genera-

tions for this purpose, his impulses lead

him exclusively in this direction-to

watch and guard, and to repulse tres-

passers within his precinct. He ac-

complishes this end by a resolute and

imposing bearing, never resorting to

force until repeated gentle warnings

have been ignored. Menace to the

person of his master the mastiff fiercely

resents. It's mode of attack is to

down, and subdue him with significant

those living in isolated localities, as a

protector of women and children, he

without a peer the sturdy and faith-

ful watchman of the home. - B. Wade,

MEN WHO EAT OYSTERS.

Reasons Those Inordinately Fond of the

Bivalve Can Give for the Indulgence.

the excessive fondness of great men for

ovsters. Cervantes was an ovster-

France, feasted the learned doctors of

also, was an oyster-lover; so was Rous-

seau, and Marshal Turgot used to eat

a hundred or two just to whet his appe-

and artistic circles of Paris at the latter

padists were particularly fond of ovs-

ers. Helvetius, Diderot and the Abbe

Raynal, Voltaire and others were con-

firmed oyster-men. Before the Revo-

lution violent politicians were in the

habit of constantly frequenting the

Parisian oyster-shops, and Danton,

Robespierre and others were fond of

Among the British celebrities Alex-

knew how good a thing an oyster was.

never pass an oyster shop without hav-

ing a few, and there have been hun-

dreds of subsequent Englishmen who.

without coming up to Bentley in other

respects, have resembled him in this.

The Scottish philosophers, too, of the

last century-Hume, Dugald, Stewart,

Cullen, etc. -used frequently to indulge

in the "whiskered pandours" of their

day and generation. "Oyster plows,

as they were called, were frequently

held in the quaint and dirty taverns of

the old town of Edinburgh. These

Edinburgh oyster-taverns of the olden

time were usually situated under

ground, in the cellar-floor, and in

course of the long winter evenings the

found rattling up and setting down fash-

ionable ladies to partake of oysters and

porter, plenteously but rudely served. What oysters have been to the intellect

of Edinburgh in later times, who needs

to be told who has heard of Chris-

A Gosling's Mysterious Flight.

I was allowed to visit my uncle on

Sunday in Scotland. Sunday then be-

gan Saturday noon and was a long day.

For whistling a lively air my uncle

said: "Jimmie, go to the garret."

Now, if there was any place next to

which had been used in the battle of

tackle. I took a fishing rod and put it out of the window. Below were two

little goslings walking around, just out

of the shell. In a moment I had

My uncle came in. looked around the

gerty in Albany Journal.

Waterloo, and an 8ld gun and fishing-

ion pe**r** day.

end of the last century. The encyclo

in the Century.

to a point, and not extend

feet round and close: the

proportions of the mastiff.

tiff, and that dog as he exists to-day.