SHYNESS AS A DISEASE.

The Agonics Suffered by Its Victims-The Various Forms It Assumes-A Course of Treatment.

None but those afflicted with this disease of shyness can rightfully understand the torture to which it dooms the victims of its mysterious pain. It is a disease, a pain, which takes all the sweetness out of life, all the joy out of pleasure all the sunshine out of summer. It destroys the morality of self-respect and blurs the clear line between truth and falsehood, reality and seeming. It annihilates the physical senses-making one deaf and dumb and blind for all the essential purposes of ears, tongue and eves-and reduces the mental powers to a condition not above that of a bit of protoplastic jelly, just conscious of existence, no more.

Shyness is one of the things which. bred in the bone from the birth, comes out in the flesh for all the years that time may last. Much intercourse with the world may pare away some of the larger excrescences and fine down some of the sharper edges, but it is always there-to be brought to the surface under every new or unusual condition. The shy girl who weeps into her handkerchief because she has to play, as she can-brilliantly, superbly-before folk at the breaking up of the school, will be the shy maiden who says "No from the very contradictiousness of her fear, when every fibre of her being yearns to say "Yes"—the shy wife who lets a misunderstanding widen severance because she has not the courage to question her husband and ask him Why?-the shy woman who offends her dearest friends and throws her visiting list into disorder, because she is too timid to explain and too much "muddled and mixed" to understand how she appears to a world that only sees and hears and does not dissect nor penetrate.

Even into quite old age this painful quality keeps its hold on the character: and that strange anomaly—a shy old woman, or haply a shy old man, for the disease is common to both sexesshrinks from the rude touch of strength or the strangeness of novelty or the shame of self revelation, like a school girl whose nerves seem to lie on the outside of her skin.

Shyness takes all forms and puts on all disguises. Sometimes it masquerades itself as rollick and loudness: sometimes as bold indifference or saucy pertness-and the poor wretch who is trembling in all his limbs and whose sole wish is that the earth should open and swallow him up like a second Korah, affects a jaunty swagger, which he hopes will deceive those who are watching him and convince them that be is really a fine, brisk, bold sort of creature, fit to hold his own against as he takes. In heart he is a mora! coward and intellectual sensitive plant. His shyness makes him easy to be "bluffed" by any bold braggart who is what he only appears to be-for these make-believes collapse if handled the right way, and their lion's skin is never quite large enough about the ears. Sometimes he carries this masquerading to the opposite extreme, and for very fear of himself becomes an assailant as rude and reckless as he is in in reality sensitive and timid. No one would suspect the truth who had not already had some kind of inkling of it. That loud voiced boaster-that contradictious impertinent-that free and easy joker-that pert travesty of a pert soubrette or a still more pert petit maitrc—that uncomfortable porcupine, all-points and prickles, nervous?—shy? so nervous, so shy that he does not know what he is saying-that she is in a fog wherein she discerns no shape of

men nor form of things? It seems impossible!-and vet it is only too true-and the sufferings undergone by the unhappy beings, who, to hide what they are, make themselves appear what they are not, and so exchange a weakness for an offense, are of the most poignant description. No day passes wherein these shy persons do not make for themselves needless distress—wherein they do not plant stupidity to reap shamefacedness and regret. What tortures they suffer when, at night, in the solitude of their own thoughts, they go back on the deeds of the day, and calmness produces clearness! When they remember their ungainly gesture as they handed the cup, or took the chair, or shook hands across the table, or came stumbling into the room: when their ears re-echo with those unlacky words, that horrible allusion to the well known skeleton. which was meant to be complimentary. and was apparently impertment instead; when they wish that they had done this and lament that they did not do that, its direct opposite; grieve over the good baleful influence of shyness!

We ought to be very tender with naturally shy children. The agonies those little people have to go through they alone can understand. But those of us who have passed through the same ordeal can remember what we patient's heaving bosom, makes her suffered in our day of small beginnings and unused experiences, and by ourselves we can judge for them.

A hard handed parent ignores all this faint and delicate tracery made by nature, and insists on uniformity with the rest of the young world. The doctrine of idiosynerasy finds no favor in eves which would treat all characters as Procrustes treated inches, or wash over every picture with the same tint. A shy, shrinking, nervous temperament is handled with the same careless strength of grasp as a bold and fearless one; and the result is much the same as if you put gauze to the purpose to which you would put cloth or brushed a butterfly with the brush you used for a poodle. cruel to coerce it. If we must suffer in all training we need not suffer by excessive training nor by too rough beginnings. We have to deal with shyness as with physical delicacy, and to be tender and patient with its shortcomings. We should not force a weakly child to take the exercise only natural to a healthy, strong and powerful one; nor should we force a shy child to moral exertion over-severe for its constitution. In this, as in everything in life, we have to be guided by common sense—which is just what partisans are never famous for; and between those who would indulge shy children in all their shrinking sensitiveness and so let them set permanently into this mould, and those who would brutally ignore all need for tenderness and treat them as roughly as the bold and strong, the via media is the only good and rational plan. And being this, it is just the most difficult to hit and the sarest to find .- N. Y. Herald.

-An Albino child, living near English Fla., named Jimmie, is thus described: His skin is a pure milky white, and his hair of a similar shade; the features are all strictly African with one exception. His eyes are as pink as those of a white rabbit, and have that peculiar restless moevment so noticeabte in Albinos. Jimmie is a robust, healthy child, with no weakness excepting that of vision, his eyes, when he took his hat off, appearing to hurt him by con-tagt with the light. His mother states that he can see much better in the night than day time. He is about four

ABYSSINIAN WOMEN. Their Civil and Religious Marriage Curi

one Superstitions. Romance is rare in Abyssinia. When girl has reached the discreet age of eight or nine she is considered to be in the matrimenial market. If she owns few cattle or some other desirable property, a boy with half her wealth generally proposes to her father for her. and a bargain is driven over her quite as if she had no more sentiment in her than a cow, which doubtless is often the case. The engagement lasts usually about three or tour months. Though the groom often sees his prospective fathern-law, he never lays eyes upon the bride unless he can bribe some female friend to allow him a stolen glance. The bride-to-be may previously have romped with her intended for years, but she would run screaming away if he were now to appear before her. In some parts of the country the superstition is rife that any woman leaving her father's house between betrothal and marriage will be bitten by a snake. As the wedding-day draws near, the girl is washed, an event so rare as to call for special note, in a pond where a certain saint's day is celebrated for being the epoch of the sole annual ablution of most of the inhabitants, and a dass or bower of green branches over a frame of stakes is erected In this a great feast is given on the day before the marriage. All the hungry idlers round about strive by hook or crook to get in. and, squatting down on the ground, they gorge themselves with the quivering raw meat of the cow that has just been killed and with the other Abyssinnian delicacies. The distinguished guests bless the bride, putting their hands upon her head and getting them well greased for their pains. Meanwhile a similar feast is given in the groom's abode, and next morning he starts out with his friends, and from six to twelve arkees or bridesmen. They rig themselves up in all the plumage they can possibly borrow, and, on approaching the bride's house, fire off their guns and have a sort of sham fight with a view, perhaps, to allay the groom's nervousyess. When the happy man has taken the seat of honor in the bridal bower his bride is brought in, wrapped up in a cloth almost like a nummy, and placed upon a stool. Then the groom is asked whether he wishes to marry the woman before him; they crook their fingers together under the cloth, or, perhaps, kiss one another, and, after any priest or elder present has given some sage advice, the marriage settlement of what each is to bring is finally entered upon, the last

but not the least important part of the Such are the civil marriages, lightly entered into and as lightly broken. On cause a couple will separate, the property being usually divided, the man taking the boys, the woman the girls. Church marriages are more rare and are regarded as indissoluble; once husband and wife have partaken of the Holy Sacrament together they are

united until death. Women often call each other such names as "my heart," "my mirror," "my enchantment," and men address women as "soft lips," "pretty friend," "man-slaver." There seems to be a great desire to conceal the real names. and this is due to a singular superstition. The Abyssinians believe, as did the ancient Jews, that the devil often takes possession of individuals. Curiously enough, blacksmiths are regarded with peculiar awe; they are supposed on occasions to change themselves into hyenas; moreover, as a sort of devil they enter into any human being whose true name they can discover and play all manner of antics, hence it is very desirable to remain anonymous. The devil possessing a person is usually called Bouda, and he does such an extensive business that many people have found it worth while to claim the power of exorcising him. The exorcists are a public nuisance. One of them steals into a group and pronounces the mystic word Bouda, when all are glad enough to give something in order to escape the accusation of being possessed. If more, than one-half of the whole. gifts are not forthcoming, the exorcist has the right to make every one smell a concoction of foul herbs and bones, and

he who flinches is accused. Generally women are the ones to be cursed with the Bouda, and any traveler in Abyssinia will have some such story as the following to relate: One of his female servants-never does a man make a journey in the country without a little host of them-complains of which, came out in a manner unawares faintness and soon after sunset and without meaning, or that phrase she lapses into unconsciousness. The natives declare she is possessed, and by the weird light of flickering fagots their dusky figures may be seen crouching around her rigid body. The traveler holds liquid ammonia under her nose things they might have said and just | without effect; nothing short of viviseemissed; groan over the foolish words they blurted out as if they had been stones the case is beyond him, he gives it up catapulted by some fiendish power be- to the amateur or professional exorcist, hind them; then what tortures without | who soon appears. The woman laughs name or end they undergo for all the or raves as soon as the exorcist comes follies forced on them to commit by the | near her; she bites and kicks and imitates the unearthly noise made by the hvena Half a dozen men find it hard work to hold her, but, after binding her with leather thongs, they carry her to a grassy spot, and the conjuror begins operations. He lays an amulet on the smell of some vile compound, and the moment her madness is somewhat abated he begins a dialogue with the Bouda, who answers in the woman's voice. The devil is invited to come out in the name of all the saints, but a threat to treat him with some red hot crystals vary from the size of one's coals is usually more potent, and after hand to blocks two feet in length he has promised to obey he seek so and from six inches to a foot in delay his exit by asking for something mickness, and are rapidly split into to eat. Filth and dirt are mixed and hidden under a bush, when the woman crawls to the sickening repast and gulps it down with avidity. Then she raises a stone that would tax the strength of three men, whirls it round her head and falls senseless to the ground. When she recovers she knows nothing If it is foolish to pamper shyness it is of what has taken place. Though this cruel to coerce it. If we must suffer in possession by the Boulda is probably often only feigned, there have been cases which have puzzled the most inelligent of observers. It has been dollars a pound. The smaller portions thought to resemble hysteria or epi-lepsy, but, whatever it may be, it is well adapted to investing Abyssinian specimens have been quarried here. In women with additional interest, to giving man one more motive for that incessant study of woman's complex nature, everywhere necessary and desirable.—O. A. Bierstadt, in Philadel-

#### phia Press. Picot Ribbons, Stripes, Etc.

The novelty in ribbons is the revival of picot edges or tiny scallops formed of graduated loops of the silk of the ribbon or else of tinsel threads. This is the finish for repped silk ribbons of the ordinary gros grain or the softer faille française, and it is also seen on the mixed ribbons that are partly of open wool in lace-like patterns, and partly of velvet or plush. Wide ribbons are on French bonnets both for trimming and for strings, but American women prefer narrow ribbons for strings, or else small set bows. - Bazar.

-The burglars have hit upon a plan by which the fiercest watch-dog is rendered harmless. They take along with them another dog and on arriving on the premises to be robbed let him loose. Of course the watch-dog, seeing a strange dog, stops to ask him what is the news, and while the two sagacious animals are exchanging information the burglars go in and get the silver .houisville Courier-Journal.

BROKERS' COMMISSIONS. The Pay Received by Meadors of the New

York Stock Exchange. Generally speaking, brokers are o three classes. The first does a regular commission business; never speculates except on occasions, and succeeds best. The second are the scalpers, who buy and sell in the bone of making oneeighth or one-quarter of one per cent. profit. These are the physiognomists of the institution. Reading the faces of associates who have large orders, they buy with the intention of selling o them at a rise. The scalpers are usiest when there are more brokers than business. Too smart to live, they usually die of pecuniary atrophy. The guerrillas are a sub-class of the scalpers, few in number, and by making specialty of dealing in inactive stocks have formerly fixed the unsavory appel-lations of "Hell's Kitchen" and "Robbers' Roost" upon certain localities of of the floor. The third class is composed of traders in particular stocks, y whose rise and fall they strive to enrich themselves, in some instances closing contracts every day. One trader in Northwestern for sixteen years is said to have accumulated a handsome fortune. The ideal broker cool, imperturbable, unreadable, knowing or accurately guessing the movements of the great operators, able to buy the most stock with the least fluctuation, covering his tracks in the execution of a large order by purchasing in small quantities, and by shrewd selling at the same time. Washington Connor, partner and broker of Jay Gould, does presumably the largest prokerage business in the Exchange. The compensation paid to commission

brokers ought to be satisfactory. It is one-eighth of one per cent. upon the purchase and upon the sale of all securities other than Government bonds, estimated at par value, when made for a party who is not a member of the Exchange. No business can be members. The minimum rate charged to members is one-thirty-second of one per cent., except where one member merely buys or sells for another (giving up his principal on the day of the transaction,) and does not receive or deliver the stock, in which case the rate must not be less than one-fiftieth of one per cent. The commission on mining stocks selling in the market at \$5 per share or less is \$3.12} per 100 shares; if at more than \$5 and not over \$10 per share, \$6.25; if more than \$10 per share, \$12.50. To members of the Exchange the minimum commission charged is \$2 per 100 shares. Contracts for a longer period than three days carry six per cent. interest. Any violation, direct or indirect, of these laws—even the offering to do business hortest notice and for the slightest | at less than these rates - is punishable by expulsion from the Exchange, and sale forthwith by the Committee on Admissions of the membership of the offender. The commission broker who carries stock for his customer and furnishes most of the money occasionally charges one-fourth of one per cent., or \$25 per 100 shares. Ten bonds, at par of \$1,000 each, are reckoned equivalent to 100 shares, and are sub-ject to the same commissions.

What compensation will these rates afford to brokers? For the year ending December 31, 1881, the transactions of the Stock Exchange are computed to have amounted to \$12,816,246,600. Cheeks for this enormous amount were drawn and paid. The commissions thereon at one-fourth of one per cent. would be \$32,040,616; which, divided equally among 1,100 brokers, would give to each the snug little sum of \$29,-127. This, as related to the cost of his seat, is almost or quite equal to the Israelite's "shent per shent." Not all the brokers receive this remuneration; some receive five or six times as much. Profit is proportioned to size of\_sales and purchases. It is impossible, without possession of an abstract of each broker's business, to accurately estimate the amount of fictions sales for sale on "margas," as compared with sale to bong ac investor. It is not sale

more, than one-half of the whole.- R. Wheatley, in Harper's Magazine.

A MICA MINE.

Description of the Famous Ledge at Gre ton, New Hamphshire The chief attention at Groton, aside from its mountain scenery, is the mica mine, opened something more than a year ago and now operated by a large large hill of solid rock, composed in the regular order, after the covering of schist is removed-quartz, mica, feldspar and quartz, mica, feldspar again and again, down through the hill to an uncertain depth. The work of blasting has been carried forward here until an open drift has been cut three hundred feet long, at least forty feet wide and not much less than fifty feet deep. Branching off from this cut is a tunnel now about seventy feet long and twenty high, drilled horizontally into the ledge. Small iron tramways lead to the "dump," and little cars, pushed by hand, carry the refuse rock out of the way. The mica crystals, of all sizes, from an inch across to more than two feet in their larger axis, protrude from sides and from above and below, with their planes at every conceivable inclination, waiting for some well-placed charge of giant powder to free them from the mass of worthless rock in which they are imbedded. These sheets by a group of men seated on low stools. The thin sheets are carried from this group to a long line of men standing at benches, who cut them to the largest possible patterns with tinman's shears. The market value of mica depends on the size of the sheets. and it is here that one first understands the real character of the work that is mica, seven or eight by nine or ten inch es, bring in the market no less than fifteen the roof of the covered drift was one, a perfect hexameter, two feet of which had been laid bare, while each end was still imbedded in the rock. It would be a magnificent specimen if it could be cut out whole, but the mining company

is not seeking beryls, and some day,

probably, a blast that has been arranged with reference to a mica crystal will

throw the beautiful specimen shattered to the floor of the tunnel. Mica

mining is not a new thing in Groton.

A few years ago the Hartford mine

pielded a large product, and doubtless

would to-day, but there was no con-venient place for disposing of the enor-

mous bulk of refuse rock, and the ex-

pense thus incurred drew heavily from

the profits. At this time a shaft more

keep quiet as to the polygamy question until they arrive with their victims on this side of the water.—Detroit Post.

than one hundred feet deep is now abandoned and filled with water. turning to the hangman, said: Other mines have been opened at various times in the past eight years, but Belgravia. none of them have been found as profitable as the one described. - Boston Transcript. -Most of the Mormon missionaries have been driven out of England and Germany. Their principal fields of labor in Europe now are Sweden, Nor-way and Denmark. They generally

BONDED EMPLOYES. How Embessiements are Checked by

Clason Graham drew the money on check for \$26,000 signed by his employ ers, Spencer, Trask & Co., oil broker and took a train for Canada, but was stopped on the way only fours later. both man and money being back in town next day. The quickhess of suspicion and action in the case of a man whose reputation had been good was due to the fact that he had given bonds to the firm for honesty, and his bonds. men were one of the several guaranty and fidelity companies that have lately come into use here in New York. These concerns insure employers against loss through the thefts of employes, and re-Heve the latter of the often difficult task of finding available friends to take the risks. No less than six thousand men are already bonded in this way by the companies, among whom brisk rivalry has already arisen. Visits to their offices show large premises and numerous clerks, indicating far more labor than would be requisite for merely making out the papers and dealing with the customers up to the point of completing the bonds. The explanation is that the most elaborate systems of watching the insured men, and registering their habits, is in operation; and already the extent and thoroughness of the espionage has become an acute nu sance to its subjects. To feel that his every action may be under surveillance by a spy is annoying in many cases wherein the man is well-behaved and much dislike of the new order of things has develope t. But there is no escape because the existence of the companies provides so reasonable an excuse for individuals to

decline to be bondsmen that there is no Railroad employes, bank clerks, cour officers and all sorts of financial officials are chiefly the men involved. Before making the bonds the persons' characters are investigated as fully as possible: but that is no complete proection, for one company has already ost ten thousand dollars through Paving Teller Charles A. Hinkley, of the West Side Bank, and Teller F. J. D'ederichs. of the Laclede Bank, St. Lou's, both of whom were above reproach. The pre-ference is for employes of institutions subject to State investigat on annually rather than the handlers of money for private firms. Nearly all the men in the New York postoffice and over half those in municipal offices of tinance are now included in the risks. The charges range: from one-half-to one per cent. on the amount of insurance. The principal business is detective. Every insured person is watched, and very closely, too. f the slightest looseness of conduct is observed. In the instance of Clason Graham, a detective reported that he was becoming a lounger about town at night and apparently was spending more income than his salary could provide. At the moment when he cashed the big check a spy had him in sight and did not quit him until he took the cars. Then the detective telegraphed to the company that he was going to go, too, and would look for orders at Springfield, where the train would make its first stop. Hasty inquiry of Spencer, Trask & Co. brought out the fact that Graham was absconding with \$26,000, and word was wired to Spring-

field to arrest him. A feature of the new business is a registry called the "List of Unrel'ables," in which the particulars of every obtainable case of probable or actual misdoing by an insured man are noted. The books of one establishment contain about twenty thousand names, another fourteen thousand, and there are not less than lifty thousand altogether thus recorded, comprising railroaders, bankers, public officials and other functionaries. The amount of money stolen by trusted employes is not dreamed of by the public, as proved by the aggregate of nearly three hundred thousand dollars paid from one office. But the bonded men are aware of their positions, and a consciousness of being under scrutiny has become one of the common sensations of their lives. - N. Y. Times.

DECLINED TO LIVE. Mediaval Customs Concerning Escape from Capital Punishment. In the Middle Ages there were two chances of life at the last moment accorded to a malefactor condemned to death, besides a free pardon from the sovereign. One of these was the accidental meeting of a Cardinal with the force of men. The ledge is really a procession to execution; the other was the offer of a maiden to marry the condemned man, or, in the case of a woman sentenced to death, the offer of a man to make her his wife. The claim of the Cardinals was a curious one. In 1309 a man was condemned to be hanged in Paris for some offense. As he was being led to execution down the street of Aubryle-Boucher he met the Cardinal of Saint Eusebius, named Rochette, who was going up the street. The Cardinal immediately took oath that the meeting was accidental, and demanded the release of the criminal. It was granted. In 1376 Charles V. was appealed to in a case of a man who was about to be hanged, when a girl in the crowd cried out that she would take him as her husband. Charles decreed that the man was to be given up to her. In 1382 a similar case came before Charles VI., which we shall quote verbatim from the royal pardon. Henrequin Dontart was condemned by the judges of our court in Peronne to be drawn to execution on a burdle, and then hung by the neck till dead. In accordance with the which decree he was drawn and carried by the hangman to the gibbet, and when he had the rope around his neck, then one Jeannetee Mourchon, a maiden of the town of Hamaincourt, presented hergelf before the Provost and his Lieutenant, and supplicated and required of the aforesaid Provost and his Lieutenant to deliver over to her the said Dontart. to be her husband. Wherefore the execution was interrupted and he was led back to prison \* \* \* and, by the por of these letters, it is our will that the said Dontart shall be pardoned and released." Another instance we quote from the diary of a Parisian citizen of the year 1430. He wrote: "On January 10, 1430, eleven men were taken to the Halles to be executed, and the heads of ten were eut off. The eleventh was a handsome young man of twenty-four; he was having his eyes bandaged when a young girl born at the Halles came boldly forward and asked for him. And she stood to her point, and maintained her right so resolutely, that he was taken back to prison in the Chatelet. where they were married, and then he was discharged." This custom has so stamped itself on the traditions of the peasantry that all over France it is the subject of popular tales and anecdotes; with one of the latter we will conclude. In Normandy a man was at the foot of the gibbet, the rope was round his neck, when a sharp-featured woman came up and demanded him. criminal looked hard at her.

"A pointed nose, a bitter tongue! Proceed, I'd rather far be hung."

The American Indians are found by Matthews to have a knowledge of or of the white man who has not made soology or botany a subject of study.— is fairly good.—St. Louis Post. Arkansaw Traveler.

Oculists predict that we shall become a spectacled nation in fifty years got most of his change and the landlord the rest. — Beston Commercial Pulleties more. - Chicago Journal.

SIBERIA.

its Manufacturing Industries and Commercial Importance. In the region of the Amoor, the industries are of very small extent, chiefly on account of lack of means of transportation. The only possible commuication at present is upon the rivers. and is completely closed during a great. 

industrial interests. At the sources of the tributaries of the Amoor are gold mines; Kamschatka and the ne ghboring islands produce valuable furs; the island of Saghalin has rich and excellent coal depos ts. Moreover, in the southern part, in the socalled Usuri region, are rich timberlands and some land oven capable of cultivation. The pursu t of these industries, with the fisheries and coal valuable source of revenue: at present, veloped, and that mostly by Americans | profitable way." and Chinese, rather than by Russians. The latter, however, are making strenuons exert ons to e-lonize the terr tory, and thus avail themselves of its re-The industries of the two western

provinces con ain over eighty per cent.
of all the manufactories of S.ber's. According to here of reports there are 2.300 of t ... . . . . . . 1,460 are in Tobolsk and . . . . . . . . . In all 12-500 hands are on Lyad, and 14,000,000 roubles value produced annually. The most important ch. s of manufactures is that which uses raw animal materials dveing and tallow rendering establishments, etc. The class hext in importance includes the distilleries, breweries and flour mills. Be des these there are numerous soap, candle and glue factories, carriage factories, rope walks, felt-boot making establishments, etc. These latter can scarcely be called factories, but are rather of the nature small work-shops. Except the mines and the smelting works closely connected with them, there is very I tile manufacture of mineral products in Siberia. There is on except on in the case of considerable glass works, which produce 200,000 roubles worth annually. There are also small potteries and brick kilns. The only text le manufacturing worthy of notice is done in a single establishment in Tjumen, which produces annually 200,000 roubles' worth of army cloth. The needs of the people in this line are almost entirely supplied by hou chold manufactures. Many knit and woven woolen articles prepared in this way find a market even in European

is almost no national division of labor or management of capital. The same person is often both capitalist and material goes hand in hand with the manufactures. The manufactories are distributed here and there about the country, where the raw material is to be had to the best advantage, for trans portation is difficult and costly.

Russia.

and tasteless execution. The low standard of living and education among the peasants, who are the principal custom- That is a mistake. The university paters, is the main cause of this. For instance, n a town of Tobolak are produced coarse, clumsy muskets with flint locks, which, nevertheless, find a ready sale at a good price, even as far as East

Siber a and Amoor. In general, however, manufacturing has taken many steps in advance in Siberia with n the last lifteen years. In many places machinery has taken the place of hand la' or, better processes in tanning, dyeing, etc., have been introduced, and a general improvement tute for an aovercoat. Now is the time is not ceable in the quality of all the to subscribe. - Evansville Argus. productions. With better means of transportation and an infusion of Euro-a for society notes with a very large pean enterprise. Siberia will yet contribute an important share to the resources of the world .- Science.

ALL HASH TO HIM. An Ingenious Westerner Who Belleved t

Calling Things by Their Right Names. The daughter of a Boston merchant of great wealth, wide mercantile connections and boundless hospitality was lately married. The Western agent of the me hant happened to be in town. and, as to proud father was inviting and, as the proud father was inviting about ever body to his daughter's we ding, he in ted the Westerner, too.

The Westerner came. He was une you and shifted about from place to be in the house of the were hunting for spots that fitted him better tha he had been in. He put his han a non-chalantly on things and took mem of chalantly on things and took mem of again suddenly, as if he found them hot, and grinned familiarly at people he had never seen before, and then suddenly all the way down the barren the drew his features back with a ghastly ling buoy" is said to he solemnity. It seemed to be an occasion | matrimonial engagem

of great and overwhelming novelty to town .- Springfield he was inclined to fight shy of pretty pearly everything. It was as if he proposed to take on a little Boston formality, now that he was in Boston, and require an introduct on to every dish. His host saw that he wasn't eating vou." - Boston Budget. much, and came around to see about it. "Why, you aren't eating anything, Mr. West," sa d he. "Can't I help you o something?"

"No. I thank you," said the Westerner, "I ain't very hungry to night. reckon I've eat enough. Just then a waiter came along with some croquettes.

"Mr. West, take one of these crounettes: I think you'll like them: take one, take one. esterner took one. He punche his fork, laid it open a bit, and hed it critically. Then he tasted exclaimed: Gosh! Hast !"-Boston Record.

A GARFIELD STATUE

The Latest Addition to the Stainary Hall of the Capital. Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washngton, the old House of Representatives, is becoming even now crowded. Within the last ten years space has been g ven here to various States that resenting their leading men who have acquired National fame. The last edion to the collection is a statue of General Garfield, presented by the State of Ohio. This is the work of Niehaus, a incinnati sculptor, who has been plucated abroad, and whose talent deserved the task assigned him. The Garfield statue is one of the best of the modern additions. It represents Gartield's figure as it really was. There is no attempt to ideal ze him in any way. He is standing in an easy pose, with his head in the position of a man about to address an audience. The weight of the body rests upon the right leg. The suit. The numerous wrinkles and pearance of the ordinary attempts to and I think if you find a cancer it would render the modern dress in marble. be best to tell her so.' I found a cancer

-The man who went to the country

SCHUOL AND CHURCH.

-Nearly every village church in Rusia has a bottle of water from the Jor--A young lady school teacher at Suiss Station, Sacramento County, Col., three an unruly boy of thirteen to the floor with such force as to break his

This is unfortunate, for on the borders soften fed. From the president, eight of this immense territory Le important from a profe-son and five from a tutor. -Hartford Post.
-Andover Theological Seminary will

receive \$25,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Will am Itichardson, of Manchester, N. H. The American Bible Society receives about the same amount according to the lady's will. -Writing to a young collegian many

years ago, Ruskin said: "To do as much as you can bealthily and happily do each day in a well determined direcmines, would make this Usuri region a tion, with a view to far off results, and with present enjoyment of one's work. however, they are very slightly de- is the only proper, the only essentially -The American Medical Missiohary

Association held its first annual meeting recently. It was voted that young men wishing to be med cal missionaries wil have to be earnest Christ ans, sound physically, of liberal education, and provinces. Tobolsk and Tomsk, are take a full course of lectures in an apmenewhat farther advanced; these two proved college of med.cine. - N. Y. Ezaminer.

Method st girls are assured by the official journal of their church that they can not dance without breaking that solemn vow which they made at the altar, "in the presence of God and His angels, to renounce the devil and all his works." The assert on is further made that truly good Christians are never dancers.—Chicago Times.

+ Some stat stican asserts that among the 'verts to Roman'sm-a "'vert" may mean a "convert" or a "pervert." and is adopted as an ambiguous and satisfying term for general use by Brit sh conversationalists -that have gone over since the beginning of the Oxford movement are enumerated 36 lords, 25 baronets, 302 graduates of Oxford, 119 graduates of Cambridge, 142 army officers, 92 lawyers, 48 doctors and 1,010 ladies of aristoeratic stations. - Christian Union

-The Church Miss onary Society epresents the evangelical element in the Church of England. Its income was \$1,162,243, and it supports 228 orlained miss onaries, 34 lay missionaries, 15 women, 11 ordained Eurasians, 246 ordained natives, 10 Eurasian teachers, 8.511 native teachers and helpers, and has 40.757 communicants in its mission churches. The work of this society reaches nearly all parts of the world, and its m'asions in Pagan lands are among the most beneficent and success

-Mr. Andrew D. White, in his farewell address to the faculty and students laborer, and the production of the raw of Cornell University, said: "This university is designed to make men and Coal. women of the students coming here. This country can afford to lose all that it has yet attained if by so doing its inhabitant; become true, noble, faithful men and women. The founders of this Many products, even those which university were patriotic men, and it have a w do demand, produce a bad im-pression on account of their clumsiness the idea of bettering the nation. Many come here thinking that by so doing they are patronizing the university. ronizes you."-N. Y. Tribune.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

-It is always safe to talk about the weather. If one's conversation can not be logical, the next best, of course, is for it to be meteorological. - Boston Transcript.

-An exchange says that a folded newspaper placed under the coat in the small of the back is an excellent substi--No. Minerva: we are not hankering sized hank. Plain every-day bank

notes are rich enough for our blood .- North Side Eleventh St., The Hatchet. -Minnesota taxes dogs at their appraised value, and the 60,000 in the State foot up \$197,000. The lowest

figure for any canine is ninety-two -"O, do not take from me the past," wails the poet. Rest easy, son, nobody wants your past-each has his share of that commodity. What we want is a mortgage on the future, a good fat one and fully secured.—Philadelphia Call.

-Amateur poet-"Again the MS. of all my new poems has been returned to me. O, if I only knew how to win the editor's favor?? The editor's friend "O, that's very easy—den't send in any more of your poems."—Flig and Blatter.

-Who came ou ead? Mr Smith was reading in the way to slee when Smith that you would sieep all the time. dear." "No doubt." Mrs. Smith responded. "for I think a good deal o -It is not use to talk to a man a

the beauties of the ever-sounding sea and the joyouspess of its silvery, ands when he has just come back from a seaa shelf in a clothes closet and had to keep a tack hammer under as pillow to kill the bugs with. Stall River Her-

-Prosecuting Attorney to prisoner-What provocation, Mr. Saith, had you for shooting the deceased? Prisoner—
He called me Mr. Smith instead of calling me Colonel Smith. They's why.
During the subsection proceedings Mr.
Smith was referred to as General Smith. -Texas Sifty

Norristow Alerald how to keep the juice of sies from soaking into the under lists. To which the editor replies: Our culinary education is ex tremely limited, but we should think that lining the under crust with sheet iron would nicely overcome the difficulty.

—The faithful pump-handle:

wish to place in the Capitol status rep- How dear to his heart was the pump in the back yard
Where the milk be'd diluted until it looked The handle, the spout, and the pails that the with the chalky white mixture the bot toms did strew.
O. the old wooden handle,
The iron-bound handle,
The worm-eaten handle,

That stood in the yard -Boston Budget. A Cruel Thing to Do.

A physician, writing in the Medical Review about eases of cancer, says: "I can not bear to say cancer to these patients. If they are told that they dress of the figure is a baggy frock have a cancer they go down hill rapidly. Some years ago I was asked to see a curves in the suit give lines of ease and lease in this city. The doctor said to take away very much from the stiff ap- me: This is a sensible Christian lady, animals and plants incomparably su-perior to that of the average white man, the head. This seems to not have Gar-ment very calmly at the time. A short time afterward I saw the physician and asked him about this lady. He said: She is dead. She had been going around the house, but after she knew that she had a cancer she never got out of bed, and went down hill rapidly. It is a cruel thing to do, so never do it if Be Warned

in time. Kidney diseases may be prevented by purifying, renewing, and invigorating the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When. through debility, the action of the kidneys is perverted, these organs rob the blood of its needed constituent, albumen, which is passed off in the urine, while worn out matter, which they should carry off from the blood, is allowed to remain. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the kidneys are restored to proper action, and Albu-

#### **Bright's Disease**

is prevented. Ayer's Sarsaparilla also prevents inflammation of the kidneys, and other disorders of these organs. Mrs. Jas. W. Weld, Forest Will st., Jamalea Plain, Mass., writes: ". have had a complication of diseases, but my greatest trouble has been with my kidneys. Four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla made me feel like a new person; as well and strong as ever." W. M. McDonald, 46 Summer st., Boston, Mass., had been troubled for years with Kidney Complaint. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, he not only

#### Prevented

the disease from assuming a fatal form. but was restored to perfect health. John McLellan, cor. Bridge and Third sts., Lowell, Mass., writes: "For several years I suffered from Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint, the latter being so severe at times that I could scarcely attend to my work. My appetite was poor, and I was much emsciated; but by using

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