Columbus Journal.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1885.

An exchange says; want of patronage is the best prohibition.

A young colored man has been elected justice of the peace in Knoxville, Tenn.

Paul Hendricks, cousin of the late Vice-President, dropped dead at Madison, Ind., the other morning.

The Beatrice council has passed an ordinance providing for an election to vote $80,000 bonds for a system of water works.

The next annual meeting of the Nebraska Bee Keepers' Association will be held at Lincoln, Jan. 13th, 14th and 15th, '86.

It is now believed that Vanderbilt's children will all have a competence. The estate is likely to sum up much more than $200,000,000.

It is said at the White House that with two or three exceptions, all recess appointments have been sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Mormon papers of a recent date print the names of the grand jurors just discharged, with their business, "for future reference." Any one is left to infer what this publication means.

It is said that the election laws in England are so strict that to give a tin rattle to a voter's baby, with intent to win the man's favor, is to risk fine, imprisonment and disqualification for public office.

Notwithstanding all the warning which has been published to the world not to eat raw pork, it seems to do little good. Two families are reported as now suffering from trichinosis in this country. Pork well cooked will not impart this disease.

Dispatches received at St. Petersburg the other day state that a terrible dynamite explosion had occurred in the Pleijuchin mine in Siberia. The accounts are conflicting as regards the number of persons killed, some placing it at 400, others as high as 1,000.

The legal warfare against the declaration of the result of the late prohibition election at Atlanta, Ga., is resumed in the superior court of Fulton county, Judge M. J. Clark presiding. The new proceedings commenced are specially intended to test the constitutionality of the law.

The *Star* says that after Senator Beck had made his speech in favor of the continuation of silver coinage the other day, Senator Evarts, who had listened attentively throughout the whole speech, said: "Beck is right, and I intend to make a speech on the same line. His arguments cannot be refuted."

The state board of public lands and buildings awarded the other day a contract for sinking a 2,000 foot well on the salt basin at Lincoln, to the Bullock Diamond Drill Company of Chicago, the contract price being $10,125. This work is being done to procure a greater flow of salt water. Work will commence in a short time.

John Graber, a journeyman tailor, was run over by the train the other evening near Kearney. He was found by a freight conductor and brought to Kearney. His right arm was broken, his ear cut half off and his scalp cut badly, with other injuries, but he will probably recover. When last seen on that day he was intoxicated.

Justice Miller of the United States supreme court has granted a writ of error on the application of Senator Manderson, in the Bohannan case. It is claimed that the plea of jeopardy as presented in this case has never been passed upon by the highest authority, and the point, it is said, attracts a good deal of attention in legal circles at Washington City.

It was reported the other afternoon in New York City that certain bankers, brokers and financial men were making arrangements, and had purchased about $2,000,000 of gold for shipment to London. Nothing definite could be learned as to the amount to be shipped, but foreign exchange rates have been ruling high, up to 4.90½. At these figures the gold will go.

A government dispatch received at Paris from Madagascar says that peace between France and Madagascar has been concluded. The treaty gives France the protectorate over the whole of Madagascar, and there will be a French resident at Tananarivo, the capitol, who will be charged with the duty of conducting the foreign affairs of Madagascar. French troops will remain at Tamatave until the war indemnity of 10,000,000 francs has been paid.

Last week the mad dog scare in New Jersey was undiminished. Edward Bucklin, who was bitten the other day has gone to Newark accompanied by his father, and if Dr. O'Gorman advises the measure, he will go to Paris immediately. Chas. Britton, another victim, has also consulted Dr. O'Gorman. The dog that did the biting in this case cannot be found. Many dogs bitten by this animal have been killed and others are closely watched.

At the last report from the mine disaster at Wilkesbarre, Pa., the rescuing party still had hopes of reaching the imprisoned miners. The relief party was still pushing towards the confined men, and had been spurred on by a signal they had received which indicated that there was life beyond. Tapping upon the iron air pipe was heard by the rescuers, and they naturally conclude that there is good grounds of hope that at least some of the men may be rescued alive.

The Sterling, Colo., *News* of the 19th inst., has a very interesting correspondence from Iliff and that vicinity. It is stated that B. Mac Millan has gone to central and eastern Nebraska with a splendid collection of products raised in this vicinity without irrigation. He intends to leave exhibits at Hastings, Central City, Columbus, Schuyler, North Bend, Fremont, Papillion, Omaha and Lincoln. Each exhibit will consist of wheat, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, beets, turnips and cabbage. The Union Pacific will have each exhibit placed conspicuously for the public to inspect. Farmers Saunders, Clark, Hadfield, Ford and Simpson are the gentlemen who raised the collection without irrigation. One of Mr. Hadfield's turnips weighed 15 lbs. and measured 39 inches in circumference.

All hope was lost of rescuing the miners at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 22d inst., and there was no rest for Nanticoke that night. "It is impossible," says a dispatch, "to describe in words the consternation, dismay and agony which prevailed throughout the village when it was learned after midnight that all effort to get the entombed miners out alive was abandoned. The town never saw such a sight as that witnessed from two to four this morning. No one thought of rest. There was another cave-in during the night and to such an extent that the mine in which the imprisoned men were is now filled to the roof and that the men are beyond all human help."

Senator Harrison, of Indiana, offered a resolution the other day directing the committee on expenditures of public money to inquire into the statements of the commissioner of pensions that, under the preceding administrations, political tests were applied to applications for pensions. No reasonable Republican can interpose valid objections to such investigation when based upon probable grounds of fraud or improper political tests. Our approval would have been just as strong had the resolution come from some Democratic member following up the charges of the democratic commissioner of pensions.

Gladstone speaks definitely in the following note:

"If I should at any time have any plan or intention to announce on the question of Irish government it will be done publicly, and on my own responsibility, not by an anonymous and irresponsible declaration. My political friends are assured that I remember my obligation to them, and they may safely understand that I am bound to none of the ideas respecting home-rule for Ireland recently announced in my name. After saying this much, I hold myself excused from replying to further inquiries, rumors or allegations regarding the Irish question.

Wm. E. Gladstone."

Carl Dreyer, a young Norwegian, committed suicide the other day at Meriden, Conn., by climbing to the top of a freight car standing on a side track, and as the afternoon express came rushing toward the station he jumped in front of the locomotive and was cut into fragments. He was a fine scholar, but had been unfortunate in his first love affair in Norway on account of the opposition of his father and wandered to America, got out of employment, became despondent and in this horrible way put an end to his life.

S. E. Cheek, a land agent of Clinton, Missouri, has suddenly left the country, and it turns out that he had been loaning money on fictitious titles, and had forged the names of the clerk and recorder of Henry county to the papers. The amount of his defalcations is variously estimated at from $40,000 to $100,000. The sufferers are mostly eastern parties, although it is claimed he has swindled his mother, sister and other relatives out of their money. He is supposed to be in Canada.

A dispatch was received the other morning at San Antonio, Texas, from Lieut. Fountain, of the 8th cavalry, and sent to Gen. Stanley, commanding the department of Texas, which stated that in a fight with Apaches the other morning Assistant Surgeon Maddox and Collins, Gibson, Sutton and McMillan, troop C, 8th cavalry, were killed, and Lieut. Cabell and Corp. McFarlane wounded slightly.

George Middleton, a rancher living near Squaw Creek, Custer county, Dakota, was shot and fatally wounded the other day by Mrs. Bigelow his sister-in-law, who recently came from Ohio to the Black Hills. The difficulty between them originated about a man named Lohr a member of the family. Both Lohr and Mrs. Bigelow are under arrest, and refuse to make any statement.

The four children recently bitten by mad dogs in Newark, N. J., landed at Havre, France, on the 21st, all well, to be placed under the treatment of M. Pasteur. He regrets that the children did not reach him sooner, but says there is good ground for hope, as he has treated cases with success after two months had passed from the time they were bitten.

The tank for the new water works at Milford, Neb., which had just been filled with about twelve hundred barrels of water the other afternoon bursted, and being about twenty-six feet in height scattered the broken timbers in every direction, flooding the streets with water. The disaster is attributed to defective hoops.

Lieut. Chase of Gen. Howard's staff returned the other day from the Santee Indian agency, Dakota, where he had been to superintend the distribution of winter goods to the Sioux Indians. He brings back the report that the Indians are very well contented just now with their lot in life.

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 22, 1885.

There is every indication that Christmas is near. The store windows are gorgeous with tempting displays for presents, and the streets and shops are thronged with people loaded down with purchases. From nine o'clock in the morning until after that hour in the evening, there is a ceaseless jostling between the crowds who are engaged in buying, and the thousands of promenaders who are merely gazing at the beautiful holiday goods.

Congress, too, is out holiday making. It adjourned to-day, just two weeks since it convened, to rest from its labors until the fifth of January. Mr. Beach, a Representative from New York, opposed the idea, which he called a childish one, of taking a holiday recess. At this time, he held, it was attended with danger, and he appealed to a Democratic House to at least go as far as a Republican Senate had gone in taking some action upon the Presidential succession bill before indulging in a vacation.

Representative Findley, of Maryland, was also anxious to have the bill passed, saying it was infinitely more important than any speech that could be made upon it. A member from West Virginia, Mr. Goff, asked if the bill was any more important now than when, under a Republican President, the Democratic side of the House opposed it. Mr. Findley then asked how long the Republican side of the House wanted to discuss the bill before a vote could be reached. A voice replied "Four Years." Mr. Reed, of Maine, the chosen leader of the minority, who is always ready and sarcastic when need be, responded that he was not supplying programmes for the House. He said in the same connection that there was nothing before the House demanding so vociferous a display of patriotism as that of the gentlemen from New York and Maryland.

Before adjourning for the holidays, however, both branches of Congress did a creditable week's work. The Senate discussed and passed the succession bill, granted a pension of $5,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Grant, talked over the Dakota question, removed the disabilities of Gen. Lawton, and indulged in a little temperance debate about excluding liquors from the Capitol restaurants. During the talk, Senators slaked their thirst at the well stored restaurant on the floor below. Senator Ingalls made a happy picture of Senators trying to put themselves in harmony with the temperance movement of the country upon the surface, while they were so well provided with whiskey underneath.

It was upon the Presidential succession bill that Senator Evarts made his first set speech in the Senate. Although he is well known in Washington, having been here as Attorney-General under Johnson and as Secretary of State under Hayes, the New York Senator is holding the first office here to which he has been elected. He took his seat in the Senate last spring when President Cleveland called an extra session. During that session of a month he scarcely uttered a word except to vote. From the traditions of the Senate, new-comers are listeners rather than talkers. It is unusual for new Senators to claim recognition from the chair so early in the session, as did Mr. Evarts. He naturally falls into the position of an old member, however, his experience in National affairs entitling him to the first rank. He made a strong and elaborate argument in favor of a succession within the dominant party and in the executive branch of the Government. A large audience in the galleries and Senators on the floor paid him the tribute of close attention.

The House spent the week in discussion of a new code of rules. By the overwhelming vote of 226 to 70, it declared its emancipation from the shackels of the Committee on Appropriations, and distributed the power of making appropriations among five other committees. Of course this change opens the way for extravagance and increased expenditure. It is therefore hailed with delight by the lobbyist. It makes a fine opportunity for every kind of lobby plan.

Some rather remarkable bills and resolutions have been presented in the Senate during the week. A smile was created by a memorial from a citizen in Kansas, to remove the causes of taxation and prevent poverty. Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, introduced a bill making it unlawful for a Senator or Representative to recommend or solicit appointments to office, and punishing the offender with fine. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut raised a ripple of laughter by inquiring of the chair whether this bill was retroactive in its operation.

Washington News.

Edmunds bill from the committee of judiciary was favorably reported in reference to bigamy and polygamy in Utah.

Cullom introduced the postal telegraph bill.

By Van Wyck, a bill to establish an additional land district in the State of Nebraska, to be called the Cheyenne district; also to provide for the organization of that part of the territory of the United States known as Indian Territory, and a public land strip, into a territory to be known as the Territory of Oklahoma, and to provide a temporary government for the same; for the allotment of homesteads to Indians in severalty and to open unoccupied lands to Indian settlers.

By Coke, a bill to establish a national live stock highway and promote commerce in live stock between the States.

In the House a great many bills were introduced.

By Henderson, of Illinois, a bill to establish a board of commissioners of inter-state commerce.

By Thomas, of Illinois, granting pensions to all soldiers who served thirty days in the late war; also providing a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in the United States.

By Payson, of Illinois, granting lands to honorably discharged soldiers of the late war; also proposing a constitutional amendment permitting the President to veto items in the general appropriation bills.

By Holman, of Indiana, to maintain the purity of the ballot box, and to prevent bribery and corruption in elections.

House adjourned till Jan. 5th, '86.

Salt Lake Conspiracy.

Salt Lake, Dec. 22.—There commenced before Judge Lane in the federal court here today the trial of B. G. Hampton, a city officer and prominent Mormon, who is charged with entering into a conspiracy with prostitutes to establish houses of ill-fame, for the purpose of entrapping federal officials and Gentiles. The only witness examined today was Mrs. Fields, one of the prostitutes.

She testified that she entered into a contract with Hampton, he furnished a house for her and the police promised that she should not be arrested. They paid her rent and reserved one room in the house for spotters. Hampton paid her $400 altogether. He took her past Governor Murray's house in a buggy, pointed out the residence, told her to call on the governor and try to get him to call on her. Hampton promised her $300 if she compromised the governor. Hampton and his associates told her they wanted to get the names of the gentiles so they could take them off juries in polygamy trials, and wanted to entrap the governor in order to get polygamists out of the penitentiary.

The trial is exciting great interest and is attended by the governor, mayor of the city and other officials. Judge Lane empanelled a federal grand jury today and gave them pointed instructions to investigate cases of polygamy, unlawful cohabitation and keepers and habitues of lewd houses. He referred to rumors that jurymen would be made to suffer if they did thorough work and said he would excuse any one afraid. They must, said he, defend themselves even by shooting their assailants if necessary.

Hog Cholera.

The experiments being made at the Agricultural College farm, with the hog cholera are progressing very satisfactorily. Dr. Gerth inoculated several animals, and was successful in producing hog cholera in a form so slight as to be scarcely perceptible, a postmortem revealed the fact very plainly that the disease was there. This, of course, is only one step in the experiment. The next will be to expose the animals that have been inoculated, and have passed through the mild form, first by inoculation from diseased hogs, and then if proof against the poison in this way, to place them among the hogs that are known to have the disease.

Dr. Gerth is very sanguine of success, says so far everything has worked entirely satisfactorily. A complete report will be made from time to time in the *Farmer*, as the work progresses.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

News Notes.

This administration had better take a turn on the silver question.

One thousand and four bills were presented in the House at Washington on the 21st.

The Missouri Cremation Society has 400 members, twenty-five of whom are women.

Neal Cleveland, a nephew of the President, has been appointed to a revenue gaguership at Cleveland, Ohio.

Guano has been discovered on the island off Southern California, and 300 tons were recently shipped to Europe.

The west and south are nearly unanimous for silver coinage, while the middle and New England states are opposed.

Three children of Patrick Driscoll burned to death the other morning in New York in a two story frame building that burned.

Roads outside San Francisco were lined with dead birds recently. A heavy storm had driven them against the telegraph wires.

A hard hearted tramp not only stole the coats and caps of the pupils of a school at La Grange, Ind., but also twenty-six luncheons.

The expenses of Yale College last year exceeded the income by $11,534. The deficit occurred in the academical and mechanical departments.

The Orville Farmers' Bank, a private institution located at Orville, Ohio, suspended the other day. It is reported that depositors will lose all.

In southern Louisiana, 200 or 300 feet below the surface are strata of solid pure crystalline sulphur, 100 feet in thickness and of unknown extent.

Mrs. Leland Stanford's collection of works of art will be presented to the city of San Francisco, and placed in a building in Golden Gate Park.

A barn and three dwellings at Youngstown, Ohio, were burned the other night, seventeen horses, two cows, and one sheep perishing in the flames.

The City Bank of Houston, Texas, one of the oldest financial institutions in the city and having a paid-up capital of $500,000 failed the other afternoon.

Gen. J. H. VanAllen lives in the same house with his horses. He lives in a very fine house, the stable being under the roof of the mansion, in Flemish fashion.

The bodies of Burke Hovey and J. M. Skates, the men buried by snow in the Prodigal Son mine, on Clement creek, Colorado, were brought to Silverton the other night.

"It is absolutely impossible," said Lord Roseberry in a recent address in Scotland, "that in the future war could ever take place between the United States and England."

Statistics show the colored people of Georgia own 600,000 acres of land and pay taxes on $10,000,000 of property. An exchange says that is not bad, considering their chances.

The man who receives the most letters a day in Washington is not the President or any member of his cabinet, but a pension attorney, whose daily mail frequently numbers 500 letters.

Charles Mollesey, who pleaded guilty the other day at London, of sending a threatening letter to Lord Clifden with a view to extort money, was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Paper is now used as material for picture frames. The pulp, mixed with glue, oil and whiting, is run into moulds and hardened, after which it may be gilded or bronzed in the usual way.

Rumors of hard fighting were current at Belgrade last week between Piro and Bela Palanka and of Bulgarian attacks on the Servian forces at Widin and the retiring of Gen. Leshyanin.

A recent investigator into the causes of consumption says that the disease is often inherited because the heir has taken for his personal use the decedent's old mattresses, upholstered chairs and carpets.

An inmate of the Akron, Ohio, county infirmary, who died the other day at the age of fifty-four years, is declared to have taken thirty-two gallons of laudanum within the eight years preceding his death.

Emma Mertolin, a young French woman, was chopped to pieces with a hatchet the other night at Portland, Oregon. Robert Luther has been arrested on suspicion of committing the murder, but the evidence against him is said to be very weak.

The Union Pacific Railway Company now operates 4,499 miles of road, and either controls or has proprietary interests in 1,305 miles more, total 5,804. In operating this system, which penetrates five states and territories, over 20,000 men are employed.

The steamer "Oceanic" brings advices to San Francisco that a typhoon on the Philippine Islands sometime in November destroyed over 4,400 houses, including thirteen churches and ten convents; eighteen people were killed and five hundred cattle destroyed.

George Schoembs, aged sixty-two, committed suicide the other night by hanging himself to a rafter in the stable at the rear of his home at Louisville, Ky. His estate will be worth about $50,000. The death of his wife and other domestic troubles was the cause of ending his life.

"Two of the toes of my buried leg overlap each other and pain me dreadfully," said the wife of Jacob Berean, of Marlboro, Mass. The leg had been amputated and buried for a month. The husband, unknown to the wife, had the leg exhumed and the toes straightened out, and she said she knew by the relief that followed the exact moment the act was performed.

Essay Read at the Columbus Lyceum by Miss Lulu Young.

Whether woman should sing bass or soprano—her place in civilization, has for some time been a subject of discussion. It is maintained by a certain class of modern agitators, technically called the advocates of "woman's rights" that there ought to be no barrier in the way of woman occupying any position in society merely because she is a woman and that she is injured so long as she is debarred from the ballot box, the bar, the halls of legislation, the offices of State and the pulpit. We do not believe these assertions can be maintained on the grounds of nature or right. It does not follow because the christian enlightenment of this age is elevating woman from her former servility to the high position in society she deserves, that she ought to go to the opposite extreme and demand all that have been regarded perogatives of man. Let this idea gain a general foothold and practice and its adverse effects will be felt to the core of society. We believe that as a whole woman equals man, but she is differently endowed with physical and intellectual strength, intention, sensibility, affection. This difference gives them distinctive spheres of action and fits each for the duties clearly imposed by nature. The delicacy of her constitution forbids her taking part in those pursuits requiring strength and endurance. Woman has a higher sense of right and wrong, she has a keener insight into character, is more sympathetic and affectionate. She is eminently fitted to mold character and shape the destiny of mankind. But subject her to vices and strifes of worldly pursuits, and she would have neither time nor inclination, nor fitness for these great duties. Her personal attractions will fade as the mist of the morning, the charms and deeds, and purposes that do her nature the greatest honor would not be called into action. She would end the drama of life her earthly mission unfulfilled. It is true that woman has taken the masculine character, and by so doing won great laurels; but it was at the cost of her womanly influence. Take the life of Joan of Arc, who accomplished such brilliant heroic achievements. Her success, her sincerity, her melancholy fate, awakened your wonder, admiration and pity. But with all surprise at her deeds, you have never loved her character, no one can sympathize with a woman warrior. She may live in your imagination but never in your affections. Elizabeth ruled England with an iron hand. But who loved her character. As a rule the women of today who clamor for their rights and public notoriety are coarse and masculine. We would have woman do all that she can without a sacrifice of her womanly nature and influence and usefulness. Florence Nightingales have wet the parched lips and wiped the death damp from the brow in camps and hospitals. Woman has been man's co-worker against the great evil of intemperance, and in the cause of christianity in home and foreign missions. To those who elect the whole field of literature is open. The beneficent influence of the works of Mrs. Hemans and Browning, Hannah More, Charlotte Bronte, George Eliot, the Cary Sisters, Harriet Beecher Stowe and many others will continue to radiate through the coming centuries. They have acquired a permanent place in the history of the race.

But is this all that woman has done and can do? What part has been acted by the mass of the sex? The silent but grandest work of women in shaping individual and national character, the civilization of the ages, the progress of mankind, is in the quiet circle of home.

One of the most priceless gifts bestowed upon woman is that of training the mind, and sowing seed for future good. Making a character whose chords will vibrate for good or evil long after the finger is dead. In the quiet seclusion of home with no one near but God communing with him she is more fully able to grasp the divine revelations and present them in such vivid and beautiful light, that the child cannot fail to appreciate and understand them. In time these truths are chased in golden characters of his heart. Female culture cannot be too highly estimated when we reflect that society must sink into a state of anarchy, our nation become a ruin unless there is a power behind the school and church, which molds the destinies of men, thereby fitting them for their high earthly mission and felicity in the world of spirits. John Quincy Adams, the "old man eloquent," paid the following tribute to woman. "It is due to gratitude and nature, that I should acknowledge and avow that, such as I have been, whatever it was, such as I am, whatever it is, such as I hope to be in all futurity, must be ascribed under Providence to my mother." In writing to his wife he made the following playful remark alluding to the attack of the British on the city of Philadelphia. "I believe the two Howes have not very great women for their wives; if they had we should suffer more from their exertions than we do. A smart wife would have put Howe in possession of Philadelphia a long time ago." This remark of the statesman, playfully as it was expressed, was, nevertheless, the offspring of an opinion which he seriously maintained concerning the influence of woman. The pleasures of success are no less delightful because attained through an other. Behold for example a splendid scene enacted at the close of the Revolutionary war. Cornwallis and his armies had been captured. The Revolution was successful. The great chiefs and officers of the victorious armies were assembled at a festival in honor of the victory. Frenchmen were there in their gorgeous uniforms, who at the cry of liberty had bravely rushed to arms. Presently the doors of the salon opened to admit a personage whose presence awakens universal attention. His figure is noble and commanding. He treads the floor with unaffected yet unsurpassed majesty. He presents to their gaze the rare sight of a christian soldier, and an unambitious statesman. He is the man whose enduring fortitude and military prowess had sustained the spirit of the Revolution, crowned it with success, and earned for himself the glorious pre-eminence of being "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" for that personage was George Washington. Never was homage more heartily or sincerely rendered to man than by that brave and beautiful hall; and never was it more deserved. Nor is it possible to conceive of a purer, sweeter human joy than that which swelled his bosom. There was another heart that shared in that homage, and joy of that occasion. Leaning on his arm was his stately mother. She trained him in his boyhood, taught him the principles which molded, laid the present foundation of his greatness. It was her hands that had molded his character to symmetry and moral beauty. Her early influence over her glorious son was well understood and silently acknowledged, in that gay assembly, yea, her son had owned it—was glad of it. He laid his lofty honors at her feet, and prized her smile above the noisy voices of fame. Did she then experience a pleasure aught inferior to that of his? The pleasure of Washington was great; the joy of his mother was at least equal. What if woman is forbidden to stand at the forum, to mount the rostrum, perform the part of a Cicero, a Napoleon, a Wesley. Has she therefore nothing great in her mission?

Is it nothing to sit beside young uninformed intellect, and by her skill give it such shape and beauty that shall command the admiration of the world. Her exclusion from the stage of public life does not imply her inferiority, only a diversity of her powers, functions, and duties. Would you find the source of the elements of a national life, look to the homes of that land where woman, as gently as the dew or sunbeam, is modelling its plastic nature. No loud encomiums reach her ear. Her work seems the small service of nameless hands.

But she exercises an eternal and inimitable influence for weal or woe on the destines of humanity.

Woman contented in silent repose,
Enjoys in its beauty life's flower as it grows,
And waters and tends it with innocent care,
Far richer than man with his treasures of art,
And wiser by far in her circle confined,
Than he with his science and lights of the mind.

A Mother's Gratitude.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I want you to know what your medicine has done for my little boy. For more than four years he has been suffering from scrofula. I have worked hard to get him cured, but all to no purpose. All of my hard earnings during these four years, and what I had at the time we commenced his treatment, has gone to the doctors and druggists of this city, and when I gave them all up two months ago my son was pale, weak, and could hardly walk. He could not play with other children, and had no appetite at all. I began giving him Swift's Specific, and very soon his appetite came back. His cheeks began to brighten up, and now he eats well, has gained flesh, his cheeks are ruddy, and he romps and plays as much as any child on the street. I can not tell you how grateful I feel, for I know your medicine has saved his life. None but the mother of a sick child can know how thankful I am, and I wish every mother in the world could know of your valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Kate Mulcany,
1,111 E. 61st St., New York, N. Y.
November 3, 1885.

For sale by all druggists. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga., N. Y., 157 W. 23d st.

W. M. CORNELIUS,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
Upstairs Ernst building 11th street.

COLUMBUS BOOMING!

WM. BECKER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
STAPLE AND FAMILY
GROCERIES!
I KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A WELL SELECTED STOCK.
Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Dried and Canned Fruits, and other Staples a Specialty.
—o—
Goods Delivered Free to any part of the City.
—o—
Cor. Thirteenth and K Streets, near A. & N. Depot.

CHEAP FUEL!

Whitebreast Lump Coal	.....	5.00
" Nut "	.....	4.50
Canon City "	.....	7.00
Colorado Hard "	.....	10.00

A GOOD SUPPLY.

TAYLOR, SCHUTTE & CO.
45-tf

JACOB SCHRAM,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS!
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
FURNISHING GOODS AND NOTIONS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
34-tf

Talk is Cheap,
—BUT—
FACTS WILL TELL!

After this great thundering and roaring noise of the "one-day cheap sale competitors" has passed away,

ISRAEL GLUCK

Steps now to the front, and proclaims that he will from this day on not only hold a one or two days cheap sale, but will hold a cheap sale from this day on up to the 1st day of JANUARY next. Everything in my store has been marked AWAY DOWN, from a paper of pins to a silk dress, and from a red bandana to a fine wedding suit of clothes. This is no gas or wind, but real facts, for when I say a thing I mean it,

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

Israel don't depend solely on selling Dry Goods for a living, as he derives income enough from other sources to live very comfortably, and he has made up his mind to make it quite interesting in the Dry Goods and Clothing line just for the fun of the thing, and give the citizens of Platte county and surrounding country the benefit of this fun while it lasts.

OBSERVE SOME OF MY EYE-OPENERS AND REFLECT.

The heaviest striped Cotton Shirting	.08	Very heavy Canton Flannel	.08
Lonsdale and Fruit of the loom Bleached Muslin	.08	15c Cotton Batting	.10
Fine Unbleached Muslin	.05	20c " "	.15
Heavy twilled Red Flannel	.20	25c " "	.20
Good Shirting Flannel	.12½	Germantown Yarn, per lb	.50
A good Bed Comfort	.65	A good heavy winter Coat	1.25
A very good "	1.00	" " Overcoat	1.50
An extra heavy large size Marseilles Quilt	.90	A good white Shirt, linen bosom and cuffs	.75
A good Carpet	.18	Undershirt	.50

I will finally say to my friends that my stock will always be kept up to it's fullest capacity, and I will be very happy to show you through and post you on prices, no matter whether you buy or not.

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