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results from that true contentment which indicates perfect health of body and mind. You may possess it, if you will purify and invigorate your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. E. M. Howard, Newport, N. H., writes: "I suffered for years with Scrofulous humors. After using two bottles of Aver's Sarsaparilla, I

Found

great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Atchison, Kans., writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Kidder, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Aver's Sarsaparilla in my family. I never feel safe,

At Home

without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal." Mrs. A. R. Allen, Winterpoek, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in flesh that we could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and commenced giving it to him. It surely worked wonders, for, in a short time, he was completely cured."

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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This House, recently purchased by me, will be thoroughly refitted. Board by the day, week or mea!. A few rooms to let. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Feed stable in connection ALBERT LUTH.



A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Columbus



VOL. XVI.--NO. 43.

AN IRISH HORSE FAIR.

Horse Markets of Ireland.

To a novice an Irish fair appears to

be pandemonium let loose. The main

street is the show-ground and ride, and

kempt looking animals, rushing madly

bridle. "Whist! but that's a lepper,

yer honor; be aisy now, on her, Tim,"

shouts the proprietor of some raw filly,

as Tim negotiates the wall with a cock

of his eye. Perhaps you turn round

to look at the "lepper," and, by the mercy of Providence, just escape being trampled to death by a whole troop.

Pulled this way, shoved that, hot and thirsty, you at last gain a place of safe-ty, and are able to look on for a few

moments in peace. Meanwhile, the

dealers are not idle, and bargains

mingled with glasses of potheen are

flying about in every direction. If you

happen to be in the know you will see

a horse bought for thirty pounds sterl-

ing ready cash, which for market pur-

poses was to have been a seventy-

pounds sterling transaction. Every

conceivable class of animal is here,

both biped and quadruped. The hunter which, if properly got up, will fetch in England a couple of hundred,

s side by side with a screw not worth

is many pence, and the autocrat of the

dealer's yard may be seen in confabu-

lation with what looks like a prime

dynamiter; while above all the din and

jangle floats an aroma of whisky and

tobacco, to say nothing of blarney and

As the day wears on prices lower a

little Indeed, a few of the knowing

ones do not complete their bargains

until late, excepting in the cases of

some really high-class gees. But what

is going on in the corner of the wall?

A small crowd is gathered there, and

from your position you can just make

seemingly either fighting or endeavor-

ing to shake him by the hand-which?

You can not quite make them out. Presently the crowd breaks up with a

cheer, and you can see plainly now the

two men shake hands, and to your sur-

prise money passes between them. Can it have been a prize fight at all?

No, it is only a deal, and if we come a

little nearer to this new lot that are

forming a ring we shall see. As we

approach a lane is formed, and the

vision of a flying colt appears, ridden

bare-backed by a bright looking lad.

Over the wall is the order, and Pat,

steadying his mount, takes it in first-

class form. Then the crowd closes in,

and two figures stand opposite

each other-England and Ireland.

"Well, what's the price?" says

England. "It's just the foinest little

horse in the fair this day, and I'll

not be selling him under £120, and

that's dirt-chape." replies Ireland, holding out his hand. "Forty," says

England, making a dive at the paw.

Ireland is too quick, however, and

snatches it away before England can

grasp it, saying at the same time, with an air of disdain: "Forty! and for a

baste like that that the Lord Lieutenant

would be proud to be seen on. Is it

trying to blarney me that you are? I'll

just let you have it for £100 and not a

penny less," and out goes the hand

again. This time England springs a

tenner, and the same pantomime is

gone through, with the exception that

England nearly catches the outstretched

member this time, which raises a laugh

and "Mind your eve, Pat," from the

crowd. After every bid this goes on,

and at sixty-five England catches Ire-

land by the hand shakes it heartily,

thereby signifying that is a deal. The

crowd cheer, and the two go off to-

dhrop of the cratur." This is the

and it is an unwritten law that if you

happen to be quick enough to catch hold of the hand after your offer, the

horse becomes your property for the amount of your bid. - Scottish Agricult-

KENTUCKY HIGHWAYS.

Glistoning, Smooth, Broad and Level Turn

pikes of Macadamized Limestone.

You will not find elsewhere in Amer-

ca such highways as the Kentuckian

has constructed all over his country-

broad, smooth, level, white, glistening

them, and also an expense, as one will

discover before he has passed through

many toll-gates. He could travel more

cheaply on the finest railway on the

continent, though of course it will not

be himself, but his horses and vehicle,

that are paid for. What Richard Grant

White thought it worth while to record

as a rare and interestirer sight—a man

on an English highway breaking stones

-is no uncommon occurrence here.

All limestone for all these hundreds of

miles of roads, having been quarried

here and there, almost anywhere, near

each of them, and then having been

carted and strewn along the road-side,

is broken by a hammer in the hand of

a man. By the highway he sits-

usually an Irishman-pecking away at

a long rugged pile as though he were good to live for a thousand years.

ornehow, in patience, he always gets

to the other end of his hard row. But

if, some bright Easter morn, you sit fer

moment beside him, and speak to

him sympathetically of labor and of

life, his tears will sprinkle his dasty

hands, showing his heart is elsewhere.

One can not sojourn long here with-

out coming to conceive an interest in

this limestone, and loving to meet its

rich warm hues on the landscape. It

has made a deal of history: limestone

blue-grass, limestone water, limestone

roads, limestone fences, limestone

bridges and arches, limestone engineer-

ing architecture, limestone water-mills,

limestone spring-houses and home-

steads-limestone Kentuckians! Out-

side of Scripture no people was ever so like to be founded on a rock. It

might be well to note, likewise, that

the soil of this region is what scientists

call sedentary—called so because it sits

quietly on the rocks, not because the

people sit quietly on it.
Undoubtedly the most picturesque

bits in the blue-grass country, archi-

tecturally, are those old stone water-

mills and old stone homesteads-land-

marks each for separate trains of ideas

that run to poetry and to history. The

latter, built some of them by descend-

ants of pioneers nearly a hundred

years ago, stand gray with years, but

ural Gazette.

bad language.

The Carious Castoms Obtaining at th

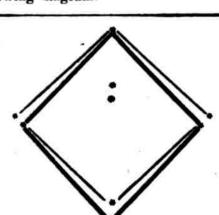
COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

au elevation near a spring, just as a Saxon forefather would have placed

them centuries ago. Happily one will see the water of this spring issuing still from a recess in a hill-side, with an overhanging ledge of rock—the en-trance to this cavern being walked across and closed with a gate, thus a convenient field, with a stone wall or making, according to ancient fashion, a simple natural spring-house and dairy.—James Lane Allen, in Harper's two, serves the purposes of the "manege." Such a whooping and yelling! Magazine.

THE NEW DIAMOND.

about with Pat riding bare-backed as easy as a glove, with nothing but a Proposed Change That Would Please Spectators of the National Game. "bit of a twig" and a halter for a Among the propositions which were discussed at the session of the National Base-ball Club, in its session at New York, was one submitted by a Boston enthusiast, which has been approved by seven of the leading managers. The plan exhibited will have a tendency to increase the batting, which legislation has never accomplished, as all previous efforts have been made to reduce the pitcher's effectiveness. The change will be effected in the simplest manner possible, by slightly changing the angle of the diamond, as is shown in the following diagram:



The heavy lines show the old base lines, while the light lines exhibit the newly-arranged paths. By the new plan the pitcher's box would be placed back five feet from the place at presdecided advantage, fewer strike-outs would result, making brilliant fielding, and giving scientific batsmen and fast runners more chances to beat the ball to first base. The catcher would also be brought ten feet nearer to second base, enabling him to throw more accurately to that point for the purpose of preventing free stealing. The change in the foul lines would eliminate the large number of foul hits, by giving the batsmen a chance to drive the ball between the in-fielders, together with causing the out-fielders to spread farther apart, increasing the chances for longer hits and more brilliant fielding. As the essential points of base-ball consists of free hitting, clean-cut fielding and fast base-running, there are potent arguments to favor the change, as it would increase the batting, lessen the battery work without laming the pitcher, increase the work of the fielders fifty per cent., and cause base runners to exercise good judgment with speed .- Sacramento Bee.

ANIMAL COMMUNITIES. The Communists of Nature, Their Habits

and Property. The social animals form true communities. They are banded together by certain common interests, and possess a principle of association beyond the ordinary. They present the germinal condition of a political society. These comprise most of the large herbivora, with aggregate purposes of common defense, in some cases stationing sentries for protection while feeding, and in others following certain acknowledged leaders. Instances of any such association are among carnivora, the wolves being the most marked ex-

gether to cement the bargain with a Yet in the social animals, as a rule, way most of the deals are carried on. the only interest in common is that of my daughtah than most anybody w'atattack or defense. Separated from these by a broad interval are some three or four animal tribes whose socialism is of so advanced a type that it fairly deserves to be indicated by a special name. These tribes comprise the ants, bees and termites, among insects, and the beavers among mammals. Their conditions of association are so different from those prevailing in most other cases that it seems proper to consider them as a separate class. I propose turnpikes of the macadamized limefor them the title of communal anistone. It is a luxury to drive upon

mals, as most distinctive of their lifehabits. Instead of possessing a few links of combination these animals have most or all of the relations of life in common. In ant and bee communities, for instance, individualism has vanished. All property is held in common, all labor is performed for the community, there are a common home, common stores, common duties, community alike in assault and defense, and it is difficult or impossible to detect any ant or bee doing anything for itself alone, or performing any act which is not intended for the good of the community as a whole. Selfishness, so far as the nome community is concerned, seems to have vanished, and labor and life freely given for the good of this great whole, with no evident display of any thought of individual comfort or aggrandizement. — Popular Science Monthly.

The Denudation of America.

In an address before the Liverpool Geological Society, by Prof. Reade, on The Denudation of the Two Americas," he shows that 150,000,000 tons of matter, in solution, are annually poured into the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississippi River, and this, it is estimated, would reduce the time for the denudation of one foot of land over the whole basis-which time has hitherto been calculated solely from the matter in suspension-from one foot in 6,000 years to one foot in 4,500 years. Similar calculations applied to the La Plata, the Amazons and St. Lawrence show that an average of one hundred tons to the square mile, per annum, are re-moved from the whole American continent. This, it is stated, agrees with

results previously arrived at by Prof. Reade in respect to Europe, from which it is inferred that the whole of the land draining into the Atlantic from America, Europe and Asia, contributes matter in solution which, if reduced to rock at two tons to the cubic yard, would equal one cubic mile every six years.-

-President Richards, of the Metro-politan Horse Railroad of Boston, is good for nameless years to come; great low chimneys, deep little windows, thick walls, mighty fire-places; situated unusually with keen discretion on past. THE CREOLE DIALECT.

Mixture of Bad French and Good Es-glish-How a St. Louisian Obtained a

The Creole dialect is a mixture of French and good negro dialect. Any one who can understand the negro dialect of New Orleans can interpret Creole. The marriage customs of the frugal New Orleans Creoles are similar to the marriage customs of the shopkeeping French in Paris. There is no such thing as courtship allowed. In New England a young lover courts his sweetheart for years. He "sits up" with her and holds her hands for months. His sweetheart's father and mother never know when a proposal is going to happen—if at all. Among the Creoles it is all business, this courting is. If a young man calls twice on a Creole girl her father will ask about his intentions, and they must mean

These black-eyed Creole beauties all like to marry Americans, and if one of them gets a Yankee "on a string," with her father's and mother's aid, she will surely make him propose.

They tell a story in New Orleans about how Jack Lafrance of St. Louis

marriage or the courting must end.

got caught by a beautiful Creole girl at the New Orleans Centennial. Jack didn't know anything about Creole customs. He had met Mlle. Melanio twice at a soiree on the Rue Bon Enfants. Then he called at the young lady's house, bringing a box of bonbons. Jack is a jolly fellow, and was invited to call again. On his second call Melanie's papa tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"M'sieu Lafrance, I would lak to see you one minute," and led him to the dining-room. Suspecting nothing, Jack followed him. Once there the old gentleman produced a decanter and

"Mon ami, tek some cognac. You will fin' it ver' fine. My fodder buy it from Cavoroc. Ah! vou lak it. eh? Tek cigah-neveh min', thass a real Havana, shuah. Now, fren' Lafrance, ent occupied, enabling the curver to you lak to know for w'at I want see guard first and second bases more ef- you-eh bien? O, mon ami, I have fectively. The batemen would have a notiz yo' attentions to my daughtah

"O, I always like to show attentions to young ladies," said Jack, "and-" "O, I am not displeased, my de' young man. My fam'ly, sah, is one of the bes' in the city. Yes, sah, we are twenty-firs' coozin with Jean Baptist St. Louis De Lorme, whose gran'-fodder slap that Spanish canaille, O'Reilly, on the chik a hondred year ago, as vo will fin' wrote down by Gayarre. But, my fren', when those Yankee r-r-rascals tek ou' pantations an' ou' nigroes, sah, we was force to leave ou' place, sah, an' come yeh an' work, yes. An', ami Lafrance, I do not objec' to my daughtah for choose you for a husban', no,

"But, my dear sir," interrupted the astonished Jack, "you are mistaken. I have not made love to your daughter. "You have no make love to my

daughtal:?" exclaimed the old man. Then he said sadly: "My de' sah, I love my fam'ly. Thass my h'only thing yeh on earth. You haze visit Melaine once-twice; vo' have talk with her, dance with her, sing with her. You have compromise my daughtah, sah! There is no otheh co'se lef' a man of honah, sah, than to ma'y her; yes, sab, to ma'y her!" "But sir," blurted out Jack, "I am only a poor clerk, with fifty dollars a

month, and could not support a wife

even if I wented one-"Ah, mon cher, thass all 'ight-the monnaie is nothing. You don't catch motch, thass true. But fo' that I don' keh' me. You come live yeh, yes. Then, aften w'ile w'en yo' patron he get fo' lak you mo, and give r-r-raise to seventy-fi' dollah, we will do ver' well, yes. So thass all fix, ch? Come, you tek some mo' cognac. Ah, mon cher Lafrance, you don't know what it is to be a fodder, I suppose! Then the common interests are few and the links of association weak. Individuality largely persists, there is no idea of common property, and nearly or quite the only man w'at would rattab have

> evah, sah!" "But I couldn't do it," said Jack. pulling himself away, "it is impossible

"Ah, so you will go to Melanie and tell her I have grant yo' demand. And I will go with you. An, M'sieu Lafrance, sh. to tell you the trut', you did not tek me by sopprise, no! A fodder can see w'en his daughtah love a young man! An' Melanie, she love you, ah! She dream of you all night, ves! Ah', sah, w'en a St. Louis De Lorme love she nevah let go, no, but she lak the pelican, she die firs'. "Thass all 'ight, ami Jack. I will

see Pere le Cure, an' we will mek the announcement next Sunday. You can get ze ring, yes, and Melanie will be ready for next mont. I know you don' want to wait long. Allons, let us tell them w'at we have arrange." And off

Jack was hustled to the parlor. Here they were soon married in French before he could collect a single thought, and Jack awoke and found himself a husband. He made a good one, Melanie made an excellent wife. but the Americans became very rare and scarce in the Creole Quarter after the wedding .- From Eli Perkins' Wit and Humor.

SEA COAST IMPROVEMENTS. Work That May Possibly Turn About the

City of New York. While these great works at the West are only talked about, very great improvements are taking place on the Atlantic Coast. Flood Rock, situated in Hell Gate, as the channel is called that connects Long Island Sound with the East River, has been shattered to pieces by an explosion of the largest mass of dynamite ever discharged at one time. It will take a couple of years probably to complete the work, but when it is done ships from Europe will save forty miles of travel by the sound route. It is not impossible that in fifty vears' time New York City will be, as it were, turned about. Instead of coming up the harbor, the ships from abroad will take the Sound route, and the docks and warehouses of the greatest American city will be located on both shores of the Harlem River, and on the Long Island shore opposite. A careful survey by naval experts has established the fact that the three channels between Coney Island and Sandy Hook, one of which every ship has to take in its passage in and out of New York harbor, are rapidly shoaling. To dredge and improve them properly would cost an outlay of twenty-five million dollars. If the Sound passage will accommodate all the shipping without trouble it is not likely that Congress will spend so much money in improving the lower bay .- Demorest's Monthin.

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A LADY'S JOURNEY."

Madam Knight's Adventure on a Trip Be-tween Boston and New York One Hun-

dred and Eighty Years Ago. On "Monday, October ye second," one hundred and eighty-one years ago, a Boston lady undertook s \$250,000 journey to New York City, an account of which was published in 1825 from a diary in the author's own handwriting, "being a faithful record of Madam Knight's adventures 'over that tract of country, where she traveled about a fortnight on horseback under the direction of a hired guide."" That madam was regarded as rather

odd is evident from the reception she received on the first night after starting. "I was interrogated," she writes, "by a young lady, I understood afterward was the eldest daughter of the family, with these words: 'Law for mee! What in the world brings You here at this time of night? I never see a woman on the Rode so Dreadfull late, in all the days of my versall life. Who are You? Where are You going? 'me scar'd out of my witts.' Madam Knight arrived in New Ha-

ven October 7, where she "was received with all possible respects and On December 6 she writes: "Being

by this time well recruited and rested after my journey, my business lying unfinished by some concerns at New York depending thereupon, my kins-man, Mr. Thomas Trowbridge, of New Haven, must needs make a journey there before it could be accomplished. I resolved to go there in company with him and a man of the town which I

engaged to wait on me there."

Madam seems to have been much pleased with New York, where she made many acquaintances among the good women of the city, "who courteously invited me to their houses and generously entertained me." And her by the most barbarous defiance of natwell worth reading. She says: "The cases makes life not worth living, merely compacted place, situated on a Comodious River which is a fine harbor for shipping. Their Diversion in the Winter is Riding Sleys about three or that perhaps no other human foible four Miles out of Toun, where they have Houses of entertainment at a place called the Bowery, and go to some friends' Houses who handsomely treat even one's vitality, is to do for a fundathem. Mr. Burroughs cary'd his spouse and Daughter and myself out to Madam Dowes, a Gentlewoman that lived at a farm House, who gave us a handsome Entertainment of five or six Dishes and choice Beer and Metheglin Cyder. etc., all which she Said was the produce of her farm. I believe we mett 50 or 60 sleys that day-they fly with great swiftness and some are so furious that they'le turn out of the path for none except a Loaded Cart. Nor do they spare for any diversion the place afford and sociable to a degree, they'r Tables being as free to thar Naybours

as to themselves.' "And now," she adds, "Having transacted the affair I went upon and some other that fell in my way, after about a fortnight's stay there I left New York with no Little regrett."-Boston Statesman.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The Possible Benefits to Be Derived from Their Establishment. In 1871 Postmaster-General Creswell recommended the establishment of postal savings depositories in connection with the United States post-offices, and two years later he discussed the subject very fully in his annual report. Several of his successors have renewed | kitchen utensils, which are scoured unhis recommendation with great earnest ceasingly, and which constitute the ness. Hon. Thomas L. James, after pride of the Dutch household. Enter referring to and highly approving of these recommendations, said: "It is my carnest conviction that a system of this description, if adopted, would inure, more than almost any other measure of public importance, to the working peo-ple of the United States. In 1873 Hon. Horace Maynard brought before Congress a bill to establish a National Savings Depository, but no action was taken. Since then a number of efforts have been made to induce Congress to enact the necessary legislation. The latest of these efforts was made in 1882, under the leadership of Mr. Lacey, whose report from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads contains valuable information and sugges tions on the subject. The bill which Mr. Lacey introduced, and which has recently been strongly indorsed by the State Charities Aid Association of New York, and other advocates of tie virtues. For a house of this kind postal savings banks, provided that the rent is fifty to sixty-five cents per none but money order offices should week. - Saturday Review. receive deposits; that no single deposit should be less than ten cents or more than one hundred dollars; that no one person should deposit more than one The Lake Village of the D hundred dollars within thirty days, or have at any time more than five hundred dollars to his credit; and that in-

ing the withdrawal .- Prof. D. B. King. in Popular Science Monthly. BUSINESS WOMEN.

terest at two per cent. should be paid

on all sums over three dollars and mul-

tiples of one dollar, beginning the first

of the month following the deposit, and

stopping the last of the month preced-

A Growing Female Craze for Bank Accounts and Cheek Books. 'Any number of ladies keep thei check-books," said Cashier Osborne, of the Merchants' Loan and Trust, "and check against their bank deposits for household and personal expenses, just as their husbands do in their business. It is very convenient for ladies to do this, as they can go shopping and make extensive purchases without bothering the stores or their husbands with bills and without carrying currency around with them. Some ladies are given a regular allowance by their husbands. in some cases I know of running as high as twenty thousand dollars a year. The wife of one of our richest merchants takes entire charge of the household, the grounds, the stable, everything. She watches the domestic end of their affairs as close as her husband does the business end. She issues her checks to pay the servants, the stablemen, the harness repairing, the carriage maker, the grocer, the butcher, everybody. She even takes charge of all home improvements and pays the painter, the boss stonemason, the decorator, the carpenter, and so on. Such a woman is a great help to a man who has many irons in the fire and a great business on his hands. Many men who are not wealthy make deposits to their wife's credit and we handle their checks. In fact, there has been a sort of craze among Chi-

cago ladies for bank accounts and check books. It is a good thing, too.

-Chicago Herald.

COSTLY VANITY.

WHOLE NO. 823.

filly Men and Women Who Sperifice Their Health to the Moloch of Fughion. The story of Amelia Sheehan, the handsome young hospital nurse who became insane through the use of hair-bleaching liquid, is typical. Though it has long been notorious that there is scarcely any hair-dye or bleaching preparation that can be used without danger, a change of fashion is always sufficient to induce thousands of young women to employ such perilous cosmetics. And though most people have personal knowledge in their own circle of some disaster analogous to this, the cases which end fatally appear to carry no lesson whatover for the survivors. In this instance the unfortunate girl is said to have had beautiful and abundant hair. The statement that her appearance was im-proved by bleaching her hair is not at all probable. Nature knows far better how to adjust the tones of hair and skin than young women do, though the assertion may seem hard to them. It is indeed true that men are not less vain than women. Only a few days ago the death of an elderly man was recorded, whose friends were surprised to find that during his last illness his hair and beard had become white. It was further discovered that they had been so naturally for years, but that the man, unwilling to surrender the appearance of youth, had employed a hair-dye which finally poisoned him. This was clearly a more aggravated case than that of poor Miss Sheehan,

and while the tragic termination of her experiments gives conspicuousness to her folly, it would be a mistake to conclude that there is anything unusual in such reckless ministering to vanity. The streets of every town in every civilized country to-day swarm with the victims of their own self-conceit. Crippled feet, distorted waists, a whole swarm of clinging evils directly caused lescription of the city at that time is ural laws, testify to the force and exto gratify a vanity at once puerile and possesses an equally overmastering influence. For to put in peril deliberately one's health or life, one's reason and mentally discreditable tendency as much as can be done for the noblest and most heroic cause. And while many an act of heroism is the result of spontaneous impulse, the number is countless of those who with their eves open sacrifice the best life can offer for the sake of a short period of illusory triumph over rivals in personal adornment. It will not do to inquire too deeply into this mystery, however, or the reality of the progress made in civilization may come to be called in question.-N. Y. Tribune.

DUTCH HOUSES.

The Clean and Comfortable Homes of the Steady Hollanders. In the streets of Amsterdam one may remark here and there a passage about a yard wide. Enter this passage, and you find yourself between a double range of little coquettish brick houses, with a garden divided off by hedges or

by palisades slightly raised, and a number of little pieces of ground three or four paces square, each belonging to the house which faces it. This is invaluable to the Dutchman. It not only serves as a drying-yard for the family clothes, but as a place to dry and sweeten the pots and kettles and one of these houses and you find yourself in the middle of a room about fifteen feet square, having a front window, in the corner a fire-place, provided with a small stove sufficient for warming and cooking purposes. One or two cupboards do duty as pantrics, whilst a deeper one, inclosing a bed and hidden by a curtain, is the bedchamber of the father and mother of the family. The ground is generally floored, but not always; the walls, eight or ten feet high, are whitened where the tenant has not papered them. The furniture of the apartment is generally sufficient and well kept. There is no back door. In one corner of the room a straight, steep staircase leads to the higher room, where the younger members of the family sleep. An air of order and cleanliness reigns all over the house, and witnesses that care and cleanliness are considered to be the first of domes-

MEXICAN INDIANS.

the Aztees. Clustered in around the body of the

lake are numerous Indian villages, some of them half in the water and half out. There are villages and clusters of huts on the little islands far out into the lake, and causeways lead here office, got my patent and transferred it to him and took the first train for the shore to shore and from village to village. For miles, the country in every direction seems to be half water and half land, and it is difficult to say just where the lake begins and these water towns are mostly fishermen and duck-hunters. They seldom go out of their swamps, and have retained more of the characteristics of the Aztec tribes, as the Spaniards found them, than any other Indians of the valley. They still retain their aboriginal tongue, and many of them have no knowledge whatever of Spanish. They are shy of strangers, and look with suspicion and distrest upon the traveler who ventures into their haunts. In habits and manner of living they are as simple and rude as were their forefathers centuries ago, and their bare, comfortless huts suggest beaver haunts and blackbirds' nests among the tules. Notwithstanding all this, they are as healthy and as happy as any people I have seen. In order to live it is not necessary to work hard, and they sing, drink pulque and skip about from hut to hut in their little boats, as merry as the mud-larks and as careless of the morrow. - Chicago Interior.

-Harvey B. Bashore, Yale, class of 86, has recently perfected an improved surveying instrument by which the height of objects or their distance from the observer can be readily obtained. In ordinary observation the angles are taken by the use of a quadrant, and then the height of the object or its distance from the point of reckoning are calculated. In the improved instrument, however, the calculations can be read off directly from a scale on the sight of the instrument, in either yards or meters, as desired .- Hartford Post.

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PITH AND POINT. -"Do you wish to be my wife, Ma-bel?" said a little boy. "Yes," incau-tiously answered Mabel. "Then pull of

-A man who is willing to hold the baby part of the time and grease the griddle in the morning is, in woman's eye, the only substitute for cash. -"I've eaten next to nothing," lisped Smithers, who was dining with his girl. "Oh, I always do that when I sit by you," responded the young lady, pleasantly.—Sam.

my boots."-Pull Mail Gasette.

-"Give us the ballot-box," Is the cry of but very few of the fair sex, while the rest of our feminine population is content with being allowed to frequently stuff the band-box.—Philadelphia Her-

lanted the first American flag in Callfornia soil in 1833." Whether it grew or not is not stated; but we suppose of course it did. They have a glorious elimate out there.—Lowell Odissa.

-A man in Northampton County

went to sleep in an engine house, using a box of dynamite for a pillow.

When he awoke he found his head blown off. It must have been a painful surprise to him.—Norristees Her-

-Wife-"Aren't you going to eat your pudding, dear?" Husband (pok-ing it disparagingly with his spoon)-"It would kill me to eat that mess of indigestible stuff." Wife-"I know it's not very nice, but you had better eat it dear. I hate to see it wasted."-Chi--Times are pretty hard with some of the small brokers in the new board of

trade district. A deaf and dumb man went into an office in the open Board of Trade Building the other day, and, seizing a piece of paper, wrote: "I am hungry." The broker took the piece of paper, read the unhappy words and scrawled under them: "So am I."—Chiago Herald.

-She should have darned 'em-The beautiful maiden is shopping to-day, Quite busy, and to her carpules, While through the thronged street she is

Her beau in the street she capies. doubt, And swift to her heart strikes a pain; The eyes of affection will single her out, He'll see her and speak, that is plain the halts, blushes redly, then crosses

street,
Avoiding the youth that she loves;
The maid it would mortify much should they There are holes in the tips of her gloves! -Boston Courier.

A GREEN ONE. He Rows a Prairie-How Town for a Mini

There are some mighty green men n this world," said the passenger from the West, "and I struck one of 'em a week or two ago. If I hadn't I wouldn't be here now. Last spring I went out in Western Nebraska and homesteaded a quarter section. I hadn't seen the land, but took it supposin' A was all right. But when I got there I found it already inhabited. About one hundred and fifty acres of the one hundred and staty were covered with a prairie-log town. Well, I concluded to settle down and see what I could do, and I'm mighty glad now that I did. About two weeks ago I was up to the railroad station trying to get trusted for some bacon and flour and terbacker, an' feelin' right smart discouraged. I was out of money and grub, and the winter was comin' on fast, an I couldn't see anyway out of it but to eat prairie dogs, and they're mighty hard to eatch. But that day was the turning point in my luck. While I was at the station an Englishman got off the cars, an' said as how he was out West lookin' for a place to make an investment. Said he'd heard o' the fur business, an' wanted to

know if he was out in the fur country " 'Furs,' says I, 'there ham't no't'-an' just then an idea struck me, an' I changed my time. 'Fers,' says I, 'there ain't no better fur country than this on arth. Just come out to my place till I show you my for farm."

"And he went out with me, an' I

showed him the prairie-dog town, an', as luck would have it, it was a bright, sunny day, an' the dogs were out scootin' around by the hundreds. " Talkin' about fura, says I, what d've think of that? I've been six years growin' those mink, an' hain't sold a nide. It's all natural grease. Guess

they's bout seven thousand of 'em now,

an' they double every year. How many

will there be in ten years?"

"You oughter seen that Englishman's eyes open as he took out his pencil an' figured it up. He made it 7,168,000 "Well,' says I, 'call it 5,000,000 to be on the safe side. It won't cost a dollar

to keep 'em, either, an' if they're worth a cent they're worth a dollar spiece. There's millions in it.' "Then we got right down to business, an' in less than an hour I had sold out for seven thousand dollars cash, an' the next day I paid three hundred and fifty dollars for the homestead at the Land

partner, an' take a drink."-Chicago Herald. MEXICAN SCHOOLS.

East. Step into the buffer with me,

Cent. of the Population Can Read and

The number of elementary schools in the entire Mexican Republic is about 11,000, with some 600,000 papils. Of these schools 9,236 are supported by either the National or State Governments. They are attended by 470,000 pupils. There are 39 schools supported by the Lancasterian Society. The Catholic Church maintains about 1,000 schools, with about 100,000 pupils; reliable statistics about these schools are not on hand, however. The different Protestant missions and associations maintain 260 schools, with an attendance of about 12,000 papils. The Catholic society maintains 209 schools, with an estimated attendance of 40,000. Manufacturing establishments maintain forty-five schools, with an aggregate attendance of 4,000. Of private schools the City of Mexico alone has 231, whose attendance does not fall short of 16,000. Outside of the city there are about 500 private schools, with an aggregate of probably 10,000 pupils. Only a few of the States have enacted laws compelling the attendance of children at schools. Of these Morelos was the first. This State has the greatest number of schools in proportion to its population, having 150 schools for its 150,000 inhabitants, or one school for each 1,000 population. It is estimated that from twenty-two to twenty-five per cent. of the population of Mexico can read and write.—Mexico Two Republics.