THE DISAPPOINTED.

- There are songs enough for the hero, Who dwells on the heights of fame; I sing for the disappointed, For those who missed their aim.
- I sing with a tearful cadence For one who stands in the dark.
- And knows that his last, best arrow Has bounded back from the mark, I sing for the breathless runner,
- The eager, auxious soul, Who falls with his strength exhausted Almost in sight of the goal; For the hearts that break in silence
- With a sorrow all unknown; For those who need companions, Yet walk their ways alone.
- There are songs enough for the lovers Who share love's tender pain;
- I sing for the one whose passion Is given and in vain. For those whose spirit comrades
- This minor strain to day. And I know the solar system Must somewhere keep in space A prize for that spent runner

I sing with a heart o'erflowing

For the Pian would be imperfect Unless it held some sphere
That paid for the toil and talent
And love that are wasted here.

JIM CHURCHILL.

The Life, Love and Death of a Brave Man.

It was dusty, hot and badly ventilated indoors, although out of doors a cold rain was beating cheerlessly against the car windows, and the damp, raw wind was as fresh as the brown bills and ice covered marshes it blew over. It was an accommodation train on one of the trunk lines in the central part of this State and therefore a better condition of affairs could not have been expected. No matter how cold the weather or wet, it is always hot and dusty on an accommodation train. The colder and wetter it is outside, the hotter and dustier inside, and the more unpleasant it is the slower the train bumps over the rails, the more frequent the stops it makes, the larger the crowd of on-coming passengers, and the greater the throng of goers-out. At Palatine Bridge the train was a special and it was coming 'round came to another stop. On the uncov- the curve like lightning. My little ered platform of the railway station Jim was playing on the culvert. Philthere were gathered a few shivering would-be passengers, eager to barter the engine just as if it was a dream. one condition of discomfort for another almost equally as disagreeable and impatient at the delay, for whoever knew an accommodation train to be on time? Among them were a man dressed like a farmer and two little girls-the elder less than six years old and the younger her junior a year or so-with fresh, smiling, dimpled faces and sweet, prattling voices, which even the rumble of the train, the sticky dust, the plashing rain, the smoke, the heat and the crowded load of ill-tempered passengers could not cloud or silence. They came into the car where I sat. The farmer and the younger child found a vacant seat in front of me. I moved nearer the aisle to let the other climb over the parcels by my side next to the window, out of which she gazed into the rain and through the blinding clouds of smoke which covered the soggy fields with an intensity of delight that was so unaffected that the train ought to have felt flattered, had it had sense enough to Her Meeting With an Old Friend on a Rate

feel anything. "I dess love to ride on the cars, don't you?" she asked after the train had resumed its tiresome journey. "Sometimes," I replied.

"I do all the time. My papa is as engineer. "Then you ride a good deal?" I ven-

tured. "Not very much," she answered with a little sigh of discontent; "not as much as I want to. Since mamma went away, papa won't let me, and grandma always cries when I go on the plain straw, and her gloves were of

"Didn't you know that? You know my papa?" she remarked with such confidence in my knowledge that I was almost ashamed to say that I didn't. "Don't bother the gentleman," interrupted the farmer as he turned half around in his seat and faced me. "She

is a big talker. "She doesn't bother me in the least," I made haste to say. So, reassured, the little maiden turned her face again to the window, and in a moment was too much absorbed in the fleeting panorama to remember anything but the passing pleasure.

"Her father was an engineer on this road-Jim Churchill. Ever heard of him?" continued the farmer after a short pause. "No. Well, I ain't surprised. Yet he deserved to be known more'n lots of men that gets their names before the public. Jim and I was schoolboys together up the country near Palmyra. We was both raised in the same township, and we used to think when we was men we'd be partners, and so we was-almost. Jim was bigger'n me, stronger and a year or so older. I was always a runt among the boys, and if it hadn't been for Jim I'd probably been licked every day in my life. But Jim wouldn't stand nothing of that sort. He was as brave as a giant and he never allowed any one to be imposed upon while he could prevent it, and when the boys learned stopped at the station, cried out loud that he meant what he said they let me enough to be heard by every person in alone. So we grew up together like the car: two brothers. He loved me because I was weaker than he was, just as a Simpson's darter? But I know you father loves a baby, and I just wor- 'thout askin'. How de do, anyhow? shiped him. I'd a died for him, stran- You don't change a speck. Got the ger, just as easy-if he'd only said the same nose you had when you wor a

"When we was about sixteen years dig taters? Ho! ho! ho! we had our first trouble. She was the prettiest girl in the county, and she beaded veil and was nervously biting was just as sweet and good as she was at her fan, but the old farmer went on pretty. She was the dominie's daugh- heedlessly: ter, and when she came to school Jim . "They's been mighty changes sence and I both set our caps for her at the then. Your pap went out to Colorady same time. Funny, stranger, how a and made a big fortin' thar, an' I hear pretty girl will come between old you live in great style. But Bill Simpfriends. Two men can live like twins son ain't the man to forgit old fren's, a whole lifetime, but just let a pretty and you tell him that you've saw old woman come in and they will fight like Jack Billings, what youst to give him brothers-in-law over a will. When little many a day's work when he was so Phillis came to school, and Jim and I pore his fam'ly had ter wait till the ran races to ask to see her home or to fetch her to singing school or Sunday breakfast. You kin remember that night meeting, then, stranger, we yerself, I reckon. An' there wa'n't knowed the first trouble of our lives. nobody gladder nor me when yer pap Somehow we grew cold like, and be- did git so rich so suddint, for he was a cut through the skin over each eye. fore that year was ended we did not mighty hard-workin' blacksmith. an' speak. One night Jim and I met at her always pore cause of bad luck. My house. I was seventeen then, and Jim wife sez she lost an awful good washerwas over eighteen and as big as a man. woman when yer ma moved, an'-I git He had a beard, almost, and he was as off here. Good-bye! good-bye! handsome as a picture. He didn't | The meekest, most subdued person know I was there, or I don't think he'd on that train during the rest of the trip s called. I had been there about an was "Bill Simpson's darter."-Chrishour, and just before the knocker tian Union. sounded Phillis had told me the old story we all of us love to hear so well, and I felt as happy and light-hearted as as far back as 1714, when one Henry

THE JOURNAL. got ugly. Phillis saw it, too, soon as I

"'Jim,' said she, her voice trembling just a little, 'Jim, I want you and Bob to shake hands and be friends.'
"Then I got up and held out my hand; though, to tell the truth, I felt sort of nervous.

"'Jim,' she went on, her voice getting stronger and her face getting sweeter and sweeter, 'I want you to love Bob again just as you used to, be-cause—because—I love him so much. Won't you, Jim, for-my sake?" "I wish you could have seen Jim just

then, stranger. I never saw the good in a man fight so hard with the bad and come out ahead in all my life before or since, and never expect to again. He stood there by the open window just as if he'd been carved out of stone. I didn't know whether he'd heard what she said or not, he was so still. Then, just as I was about to take back my hand. Jim took it in both of his so hard I almost dropped. Then he threw his arms around my neck, kissed me on my lips, flopped down on a chair, stranger, and cried like a baby. Phillis, the little woman, cried too. and there we all were with our arms around each other crying like women and not any of us knowing what we were crying about. "That settled things with us. After

that we was brothers just like we used to be. Well, it's a long story, and I guess you won't care to hear it all. So I'll cut it short. When I was twenty--Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Good Cheer. one I was married. Jim was our best man, and my oldest boy is named James Churchill Brown. About a year or so later Jim married. She was a cripple and supported her mother doing sewing. But if she had been a royal princess Jim couldn't have treated her any better. After he got on the road he built her a little house near us and there they lived and there these little tots came into the world. About a year ago a little boy came to their cottage, but he only stayed a day or so, and when he went back to where he came from he took the little mother back too, and these little ones were left behind. Jim never lost heart, though, but the blow nearly killed him. He stood up under it as brave as a lion, and you'd never have known from his face, except that he didn't smile the way he used to, that he knew what sorrow was. One evening last week-it was an off day with Jim-he and Phillis was out walking by the creek that ruas through my meadow by the red barn. It was just dusk and my little boy was running on ahead playing in the snow when they came to the railroad crossing. Just as they got there Jim heard a whistle. It

> down on the road in a faint-"East Creek!" called out the conductor, as the train stopped again in the

wasn't time for the regular train, so he

wasn't watching out for danger, It

lis heard the whistle, she saw the boy

on the track, she heard the rattle of

Then she gave a little scream and fell

storm. "Oh, Uncle Bob!" cried the little maiden by my side. "Look out the window. There's Aunt Phillis and cousin Jim and there's grandpa and grandma and what a funny looking black wagon that is! Look! Look! she continued, as the farmer gathered together his charges and started for the door. "They are putting a black box in the wagon, and Aunt Phillis is crying awful hard."

"Yes," replied the farmer as he brushed away a tear from his eyes. "Yes, that's Jim Churchill, stranger, in that box."-Benjamin Northrop, in N. Y. Graphic.

"SIMPSON'S DARTER."

road Train. A gentleman traveling from Buffals

to New York City tells the story: At Albany, two ladies, dressed in the extreme of fashion, entered the car. Their manners indicated great affectation and consequent shallowness.

lady, evidently from the country. Her dress was of calico, her bonnet of cotton. She could not, however, have looked neater, and she had a good, honest face.

As the fashionable ladies adjusted their draperies in the unoccupied seat, one of them said to the other: "Don't you think it too bad that

there are such poor accommodations on railway trains now?" "How-in what wav?" asked her

"Why, here we are crowded up with all classes of people, some of them so common. Look at that person in front of us.

"Horrid, isn't she?" "Perfectly dreadful!"

"Looks like a common laborer." "How annoying to have to come in contact with such people! "Belongs to some ordinary family. If one could only exclude one's self from such persons when traveling even

short distances! I suppose it's horrid in me to say it, but I have all my life had such a repugnance to common laboring people. The lady in the calico dress must have heard a part of this conversation, but her face was perfectly composed.

At that moment an elderly man in the home-spun and home-made garments of a farmer came down the aisle. He stopped before the ladies of fashion, closely scrutinized the features of the one having "such a repugnance to common people," and, just as the train "Lookee hyar, hain't you old Bill

word. You ought to have knowed Jim little gal o' twelve or fifteen years, Churchill. One Jim Churchill would trottin b'arfoot round my old farm in make up for a half a million such fel- Podunk County. Yer mind how I lows as me and the ordinary run of youst to give yer two bits a day an' your dinner for helpin' my young uns

-The invention of type-writing dates a lark. When Jim came in and saw us Mill obtained in England a patent for sitting in the little old parlor he seemed a device that "writes in printed charto know just what had happened like a acters, one at a time and one after anflash. For a moment I thought he'd do other," but it was not until 1867 that it something he'd regret some time. His was improved so as to work satisfacto- Chicago Telegram. face got so black and sullen and his eyes rily .- Troy Times.

ZITHER AND BANJO.

Two Musical Instruments Which Are Es ceedingly Popular at Present.

"Plunkety-plunk-plunk," are the sounds heard almost any afternoon or evening by a person ascending a rather dingy stair-case in a two-story building adjoining the Milwaukeet Sreet car company's barn on West Water street. A sign on the outside door bears the legend "Cigar manufacturer," and the odor of the weed permeates the entire building. Entering a room at the head of the stairs a number of men at work rolling tobacco leaf are seen, and one is directed to a small office whence comes the banjo's strains. The cigar manufacturer is engaged in giving a lesson on the banjo to a young man well known in social circles. It is said that he is the only instructor of banjo playing in this city. Speaking of the extent of thrumming done here he said: "I have been giving instructions on this instrument for the past five years, and though my classes have always been of good size, I have more pupils this year than ever before. It is an accomplishment that is being cultivated quite generally in all parts of the country, and I believe that the banjo business, both for manufacturers of banjos and instructors, has been unprecedentedly large everywhere. At the beginning of the winter I gave all my lessons in the evening and went around to the pupil's residence, but now have fitted up this little office and I only go out for lady pupils.,'

"Who are your pupils?"
"They are all of them young people and include some very well known ladies and gentlemen. The ladies as a rule learn to play very well and easily, while the gentlemen, especially this year, are also ready at acquiring the

"What is the price of a banjo?" "That varies according to the quality of the instrument. You can buy one for almost any price, but if you select one of the best make and finish you will have to pay in the neighborhood of fifty dollars. It is the same as with other instruments. Those producin, the best tone are the most desirable. and, therefore, the most expensive. No, I don't have many German patrons. The banjo is essentially an American instrument and is not cultivated much

by foreigners. An investigation suggested by this last remark showed that the Germans do not take to the banjo much, but prefer the zither or the guitar. A teacher of the zither said: "I can only estimate the number of zither players, as they have never been counted and there are several other teachers besides myself. However, judging from what in the city. There are already two zither clubs and a third one is in propupils are Germans. It is not a very difficult instrument to learn, but requires assiduous practice. The concert many and you can get a fine one from fifty to one hundred and twenty dollars according to the finish. The cheaper tion ought to speak are silent, and zithers have but thirty-one strings instead of thirty-eight and do not have as good a tone. These can be had from eight up to thirty dollars. Neither of the clubs has yet appeared in concert,

INTERESTING TESTS.

The Effect of Different Manures Under

Oats and of Top-Dressings. Among other interesting experiments conducted by Professor H. C. White, of the University farm in Athens, Ga., under the auspices of the the next election, and they will want State Commissioner, and recently re- to know the meaning of and the of different manures under oats and Democratic and Republican. - Beat of different top-dressings.

The plot selected was a section of an

oat field 825 feet long and 132 feet wide, containing in all 21 acres. A strip 825 The only unoccupied seat in the car feet long and 491 feet wide was mawas directly behind a quiet-looking nured in the fall with well-rotted stable manure alone at the rate of 20 bushels per acre. A strip 825 feet long by 33 feet wide was manured with cotton of seed alone at the rate of 20 bushels per acre. A strip 825 feet long by 491 feet wide was manured with commercial fertilizers (ammoniated) at the rate of \$00 pounds per acre. The plot was divided into ten sections across the three strips, each section containing in all 1 acre, and sub-divided into three parts, a containing 3-32 acres; b containing 2-32 acres, and c containing 3-32 acres. The top-dressings (including cotton-seed meal, acid phosphate, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and muriate of potash) were applied at the rate of 100 pounds per acre upon each section on the same day, immediately preced-

The conclusions arrived at, according to the results presented in a table accompanying the report, and not given here for lack of space, are: First-Where no top-dressing was applied stable manure gave best results, commercial fertilizer next best, and cotton seed much lower results. Second-Cotton seed does not appear to be a good manure for oats, either with or without subsequent top-dressing. Third -The largest yield, which was 1,518

straw per acre, was obtained by manuring with stable manure and topdressing with nitrate of soda. By manuring with stable manure and top-dressing with muriate of potash. were gained 1,376 pounds of grain and 3,326 pounds of straw per acre. By manuring with stable manure and topdressing with kainit, were obtained 1,240 pounds of grain and 2,570 pounds of straw per acre. Sulphate of ammonia applied as a top-dressing with stable manure gave 1,086 pounds of

acre.-N. Y. World. BABY'S BEAUTY.

It Is Saved by a Delicate and Suc Surgical Operation.

An operation performed at one of the

grain and 2,406 pounds of straw per

South Side hospitals in this city is thus described by one of the attending surgeons: The patient is a girl baby whose body is covered with hair moles. One of these began on her forehead, extended down over her eve-lids and covered the bridge of her nose, disfiguring an otherwise beautiful face. The operation was for the purpose of removing this growth of hair. The patient was placed under the influence of an anæsthetic, and the surgeon made an incision in the skin covering the forehead and cheek bones on each side and through the outer skin of the eyelids and upper part of the nose. Then he leaving a pair of eyebrows. The skin was removed and small pieces were cut from the patient's limbs and transplanted over the forehead, nose and eve lids. The child was so completely covered with moles that the surgeon was obliged to make the transplantation of several small pieces of skin instead of one piece. "The forehead will be slightly scarred," said the surgeon, "but will be a thousand times more sightly than if it was distigured by that mole." The little patient did not seem to mind the operation, and in half an

hour, recovering from the influence of

the an:esthetic. was sleeping soundly.-

Written for the JOURNAL. The Horse v. The Buggy.

By JOHN HOLLAND.

Never again shall Cupid, Worry me with his bow. I will never more be stupid, And grieve with a lover's woe. For little Katie Morrow, I would have given all my life; I had never a thought of sorrow, And I asked her to be my wife. told her I loved her truly; She listened very kind: My heart beat quite unruly, While I told her all my mind. I thought that she loved me clearly, I was very simple, then; l lost my reason, near y, When she called me the best of But, alas, it was only twaddle; The small talk of lovers Wiles; I lost, with a horse and saddle, To a rival whose buggy beguiles. He came in the evening twili_ht, And the tempting bart she spied Twas very sweet to the eyesight; And he gave her a buggy ride My hope is down to zero, And all my love denied; My rival is now a hero,

For he gave her a buggy rtde. A Definition Wanted. Is it not about time for the democratic party in congress to lead the party out of the wilderness? On pensions, ou tard refort ou education, on various appropria to is, each day's record increases the em-

barrassments of the party. Four months have passed since congress met, and the country is as much in the dark now as then concerning the meaning of a democratic

victory. More than this, many of the hopes entertained by the party have died out. Few of the promises made in convention have been kept. Every indication points to extravagant appropriations and the continuation of excessive taxation.

Prominent democrate are found on each side of every proposition

Democrats advocate continuation of the war tariff. Democrats insist on a postal tele-

Democrats oppose free ships.

Democrats insist on the organization of postoffice savings banks in order to give the government control of the savings of the people.

Democrats argue subsidies for in I know about zither players, I should numerable schemes; \$100,000 to test say there were upwards of two hundred the diffusion process for the downtrodden sugar planters, and unlimitcess of formation. Almost all of my ed appropriations for the Hennepin canal job.

On none of the serious questions zither gives by far the best tone and is has the position of the party been the kind used by good players. The defined. There is a lamentable lack good zithers are imported from Gerof intelligent leader-hip. Men who by character and posi-

others who should be sitent are par-In this condition we are approaching a congressional election. That but the effect of a dozen or more zithers is very fine."-Milwaukee Sentinel.

election will most probably determine the election of 1888. It is essential to the continuance of a democratic ascendency that it retain control of the house, but to have any hope of success the party must have a direct and clearly-markedipolicy.

The intelligent voters will decide ported upon, was one testing the effect distinction between the two terms rice Democrat.

> THE Fremont Herald is not satisfied. Bierbower, a republican with a democratic father-in-law, is still U. S. Marshal for Nebraska, and the Herald seems to be unanimously the opinion that the Marshal should be a democrat, in reality, and not by marriage. The Herald lifts its voice and says:

"Where are the abundant gloriepromised to all their particular admirers and apostles, if they had any? Will somebody tell us what Dr. Bear has received, what Galbraich has got? Will somebody tell us of some square and tair thing, besides the square retention of Bierbower, which those distinguished democrats of the father-in-law brand have ac tually brought about?"

Where are the glories, to be sure? Higgins has his land office, Tipton has been provided for, Hensley has his post-office, &c., but this does not begin to satisfy those who are not yet solid. Brethren, make your bay quick--vour time is not tor long.

G. M. CLEVELAND has taken an appeal from the decision of the county commissioners allowing M. D. Long pounds of grain and 2.742 pounds of \$2,600 clerk hire for 1885, and the matter will be tested in the district court in the June term. D. J. Wynkoop and E. S. Kinch are the bondsmen. Last year, as this, the county paid the salary of one cierk whose time was almost wholly taken up in land office business, the fees arising from which Mr. Long shoves down in his pocket and says: "I have it, intend to keep it and what are you going to do about it?' The little gentleman will find out sooner or later little except of dress and amusements, mixing one large tablespoonful of copwhat will be done about it. We they fall far behind the young man, at peras with one quart of boiling water. want to see the matter fairly tested | the age of 20, in mental ability. and justice done all parties .- Frontier. 4-15-'86.

low a legislators are considering the But let them be taught to make a home importance of an industrial depart- joyful and happy, and yet be prepared, if necessary, for life's bitterest strugment to the public schools, and a bill has passed the Senate providing therefor. It is made the duty of the has been brought up to see and know cold water, will, give the icing a gloss. state superintendent to prepare a something of the shadows as well as the course of study for such department, the design being to teach the elements of the mechanic arts together | whether man or woman, can be truly with drawing. Considering the practical good sense of the American people, it is matter for astonishment that more attention has not heretofore been given to this subject. The JOURNAL would like to see it a part day life, the value of ail kinds of comof every public school.

up at Papillien, Neb. It is said to be and about the world. They should backed by fifty men of capital and is pitfalls that beset them. Let them be believed to be a near certainty. It thoroughly impressed with the fact that is to es abiith at that place feed yards on themselves, in a large degree, deand packing house. The plan is to feed and slaug' ter cattle, sheep and ing them a thorough course in the kitchhogs for the Omaha, Council Bluffs en. Let them begin where their and other retail outchers, besides general traffic in live stock of all kinds.

FOR THE LADIES.

French "As She is Spoke" Explained That She Who Runs May Read-Items From a Milliner's Note-Book.

A Foreible Plea for the Practical Train ing of Girls-Architecture as a Profession for Women

FRENCH "AS SHE IS SPOKE." Aspic -Savory jelly for cold dishes. Au gratin-Dishes prepared sauce and crumbs, and baked. Bouchees-Very tiny patties or cakes, as name indicates—mouthfuls.

Baba-A peculiar, sweet French yeast Bechamel-A rich, white sauce made with stock.

Bisque-A white soup made of shell To Blanch-To place any article on the fire till it boils, then plunge it in cold water, to whiten poultry, vegetables, etc. To remove the skin by im-

mersing in boiling water. Bouillon-A clear soup, stronger than broth, yet not so strong as consomme which is "reduced" soup. Braise-Meat cooked in a closely covered stew-pan, so that it retains its own

flavor, and those of the vegetables and flavorings put with it. Brioche-A very rich unsweetened French cake, made with yeast.

Cannelon-stuffed, rolled up meat. Consomme-Clear soup or bouillon boiled down till very rich-i. e., conspmed. Croquettes-A savory mince of fish or

fowl, made with sauce into shapes, and fried. Croustades-Fried forms of bread to serve minces, or other meats upon. Entrec-A small dish, usually served

between the courses at dinner. Fondue-A light preparation of melt ed cheese. Fondant-Sugar boiled, and beaten to creamy paste.

Hollandaise Sauce-A rich sauce something like hot mayonnaise. Matelote-A rich tish stew, with wine. Mayonnaise - A rich salad dressing. Meringue-Sugar and white of egg

beaten to sauce. Marinade-A liquor of spices, vinegar, etc., in which fish or meats are steeped before cooking. Miroton-Cold meat warmed in var-

ious ways-and dished in circular form. Purce-This name is given to very thick soups, the ingredients for thickening which have been rubbed through Poulette Sauce-A bechamel sauce, to

which white wine and sometimes eggs are added. Ragout-A rich, brown stew, with mushrooms, vegetables, etc. Piquante - A sauce of several flavors.

acid predominating. Quenelles-Forcement with bread yolk of eggs, highly seasoned, and formed with a spoon to an oval shape then poached and used either as a dish by themselves, or to garnish. Remoulade - A salad dressing differing from mayonnaise, in that the eggs

are hard boiled, and rubbed in a mortar with mustard, herbs, etc. Rissolv -- Rich mince of meat or lish rolled in thin pastry and fried. Ronx -A cooked mixture of butter and flour, for thickening soms and stews." Salmi A rich siew of game, cut un and dressed, when half roasted.

Sauter-To toss meat, etc., over the

tire, in a little fat. Soufflee-A very light, much-whippedup pudding or omelette. Timbele - A sort of pie in a mould. Vol au rents-Patties of very light pull paste, made without a dish or mould, and titled with meats or preserves, etc.—Catherine Owen, in Good Housekeeping.

FROM A MILLINER'S NOTE-BOOK. White nainsock ruchings have an outside ruche of pink, blue, vellow, or red. Oil of geranium, which commonly is bought for altar roses, is said to keep insects at a safe distance. The Russian turbans have taken precedence of other hats, and are very pop-

ular and serviceable as weil. Linen collars and cuffs are again fashionable, and it is possible, with the added bit of color, for all to wear them. Ellen Terry has set a pretty fashion in the "Viola" sash, which is in soft China silk, embroidered in yellow or gold threads. Crepe searfs are very much worn, put

loosely across the shoulders, knotted in front; the netted fringed ends hang below the waist line. These pretty tnings come in every color. Red shoes, with the inevitable red stockings, which are very stylish with black house costumes at present, give a delicate, dainty young girl a look of un-

wonted diablerie not entirely harmon-Dainty breakfast caps are made of lace plaited over a Fanchon shape, the back laced with narrow Tom Thumb ribbon in blue, red, black, or any color one may fancy, the ribbon forming a confusion of loops on the top and front. Pretty sets-collarette and cuffs-are

made of a double or triple row of narrow satin ribbon in loops of contrasting color-orange and blue, orange and black, or orange and olive green, pink and blue, mingled with black or white lace or ruching. Very elaborate plastrons are made of crape, blue, pink, white or black; the collar is high and flaring, edged with large satin beads the color of crape, the

heads covering the collar in loops or stars, while the plastron is covered with long pendants and fringe of the same. OUR GIRLS.

A writer in an exchange offers the following forcible plea for the more practical training of girls: "It should be the aim of all to give the girls just as broad a business education as the boys. It makes them capable of taking care of the family, if such responsibilities are placed upon them; it broadens their deas and makes them nobler and better. Girls, as a rule, are fully as clearheaded as boys when young, but if, as is the common practice, the girls are brought up to do nothing, to think but

"What is needed is, that at home and

in social circles or to roll in wealth is a pound. not the highest aim of womanhood. gles. The young woman who is best equipped for life's battles is the one who sunshine of everyday life; who knows what poverty is, what work is, and what true happiness is. No person, happy with nothing but idleness on hand, and girls should be educated that work of some kind is necessary to health and happiness. Give girls life's practical lessons-lessons that once learned are never forgotten. Let them understand thoroughly the details of everymodities used daily, how to make a check, draft, note, and receipt. Let A new industry is about to spring them be told the truth about themselves know something about the snares and

bitious and self-reliant, that will ele-

more aggressive people, and thousands of firesides happier and better."

ARCHITECTURE FOR WOMEN. The Southern Woman suggests architecture as a profession for women. There are magnificent and costly houses whose kitchen arrangements are a marvel of inconvenience; and the woman of the house often says with a grean, "No woman would have planned things so." By all means let women be architects. They would naturally make better ar-

chitects than men, for the reason that they have more practical knowledge of convenience and economy, especially in the arrangement of dwellings and other buildings appropriated wholly, or in part, to the use of their sex. There are, or could be, a thousand little intricacies about our homes which the masculine mind would never conceive, but which would add immeasurably to the comfort and convenience of the tidy, ambitious housewife. Since the trace of a woman's hand is so easily discernable in indoor decorations and adornments, why should she not cultivate and develop this, as any other talent, giving to her varied genius a wider field of activity and usefulness?

The Boy in Nature.

The book for every farmer's boy to read is the open book of Nature. There was none ever written that contains one-half of the information, none other half so fascinating, none so perfect and pure. Nature teaches us to dwell as much as possible upon the beautiful and good, and to ignore at all times the evil and the false.

Let us take a single tree for an object lesson and see what it will teach us. Vegetable and animal lives in no way differ in principle; there is a perfect analogy between the two. All plants possess real life-they eat, drink, feel, sleep, breathe and secrete-in short perform all the functions of supply, repair, development and reproduction. The intelligence they manifest in searching for food is simply wonderful, while the actions of climbing plants in search of supports are equally strange. All these wonderful peculiarities of plants are but little seen or appreciated. Not one man in ten ever saw the true roots of a tree, or knows that they are put forth in spring simultaneously with the leaves and are shed with them in autumn.

To make the farm attractive, show the child its attractions; how plants know when there has been a storehouse of food placed within their reach, and will immediately turn their attention to it. Show how each and every plant takes from the earth and atmosphere different elementary substances, and how they are stored up for our use. Show the child the plant's adaptation to the necessities of other living organisms in the localities where they are indigenous; how that in every locality the animal and plant support and sustain each other.

How interesting it is to watch the plant industries as they are carried on side by side, each doing its own work wisely and well and without exciting in the least the envy of its neighbor, and without contention or strife. We see the Maple collecting saccharine juices, the Pine, rosin; the Poppy, opium; the Oak, tannin; and so on through the list. In our gardens the Aconite collects a deadly poison which it stores up in its tubers, and by its side the Potato gathers in starch for the sustenance of man. The plant's adaptation to the soil and climate in which it is to grow, is one of the most beautiful and useful studies for the old as well as the young. -C. L. Allen.

Household Hints.

Whiting wet with aqua ammonia will cleanse brass from stains, and is excellent for polishing faucets and doorknobs of brass or silver. Ham relish may be made by season-

ing highly with cavenne pepper a slice of dressed ham, then broiling it, and adding butter, mustard, and a little lemon juice. Salt will curdle milk, therefore in preparing milk toast, sauce, scrambled

eggs or anything of which milk is the foundation, do not add the salt till the pan has left the fire. Try this recipe for a pie: The pulp of one lemon, chopped fine, with half a cup of raisins; add two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cup of sugar and one of water. Bake between two thin crusts.

Baking powder and soda biscuits should be put into warm pans, and baked in a quick oven; a little warm water rubbed over them just before putting into the oven will give them a To remove fruit stains from a cambrid handkerchief or other white goods, dip

effectual, apply a very weak solution of chloride of lime, being careful to boil the handkerchief afterward. Typhus fever is marked by short, delirious, broken dreams. Scarlet fever by realistic dreams, excited by surroundings. Remittent fever by long, delirious, painful dreams. Herein are suggested some suitable points in

the stain in boiling milk; if this is not

diagnosis. The fat of chickens is said by a cake maker of great experience to be superior to the finest butter for making the most delicate cake. If the fat of boiled chickens is to be used, cook them without salt, and there will not be the

slightest flavor of fowl. Keep a pin-cushion in the kitchen. If none is at hand, a pin picked up is laid on the window-sill, or stuck in the dress, to fall, perhaps, into the next batch of bread kneaded. Each child should be taught to pick up every pin it sees and put it in its proper place.

Potato Sofilet.-Bake the potatoes, cut off one end, take the inside out, saving the skin; mash the potatoes with grated Parmesan cheese, butter, salt, pepper and mustard, and replace in the skin and bake, standing them upright in a dish. A capital savory for after

An excellent and simple disinfectant for sinks and waste pipes is made by This solution is odorless and deodorizes instantly. The copperas may be bought at school, they be taught that to shine at any druggist's for eight or ten cents Kansas City to Chicago, For soft frosting, use ten teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar and one egg; beat

thirty minutes. For frosting and mer-

ingue, powdered sugar should always

be used. Lay the frosting on with a

knife, which, if frequently dipped into A little cream of tartar-just a mitewill hasten the hardening. A writer in a medical journal says buttermilk is a good remedy in cases of irritation of the stomach. He adds: "I have had some experience recently with it quite satisfactory in a few in-

ly to this." If medicine is mixed with very cold water, and a few swallows of the water be taken as a preparatory dose, the nerves of the organ of taste become sufficiently benumbed to make the medicine nearly tasteless. The method will not disguise bitter tastes, but acts well in oils and salines. To cure a felon, fill a tumbler with

of any other treatment, gave way kind-

pends the success of the men they marequal parts of fine salt and ice; mix well. Sink the finger to the center, allow it to remain until it is nearly frozen and numb, then withdraw it, and when mothers left off, and we shall have a sensation is restored renew the sperageneration of girls strong, hopeful, am- tion four or five times, when it will be found the disease is destroyed. This vate the men, and make a hardier and seest be done before the pus is formed. 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 Hill st., Jamaica Plain, Mass., writes: "i have had a complleation of diseases, but my greatest trouble has been with my kidneys. Four bottles of Aver'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 emaciated; but by using

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my appetite and digestion improved, and my health has been perfectly restored."

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