Single copies .....

the empire. Mr. Jussen says: "There

sceptre so many different tribes, races

and nationalities, divided and estranged

empire contains 22,000,000 of people,

speaking no less than ten different lan-

guages. Naturally enough it is impossible to find, outside of the Government

and its ramifications, a single political

party or faction whose members style

themselves Austrians. On the contrary

they insist that they are either Germans,

Austrians, Bohemians, Tyrolese, Poles,

Italians or any thing, in fact, but Austrians. All this, of course, seriously

impedes the development of trade, in-

dustry and the commercial as well as

The Austrian Government has little

sympathy with the American nation,

this dislike and contempt rarely finds

expression in unmistakable terms. The

public press simply ignores the United

the political progress of the people.

emitted by beating a tin pan.

THE PALL!UM.

All About the Insignia of Archiepiscopal

Authority in the Catholic Church.

The large painting in the nave of the

subterranean church represents St. Pe-

ter installing St. Clement and invest-

ing him with the palltum, the symbol

though he may be a Cardinal-Bishop,

When the person to be invested is

not at Rome, the pallium is sent by a

trusty messenger, always an ecclesi-

astic, who, for the time being, is com-

missioned the Pope's messenger, and

who is bound to be received as such

wheresoever he may tarry, to receive

all kinds of spiritual aid and comfort.

pies a place of honor throughout, be-

cause he is the Pope's messenger. He

is generally the recipient of some valu-

who is bound forthwith to report the day

pallium upon his shoulders, etc. The lat-

ter is invariably some Bishop named at

The pallium is only worn on solemn

occasions, as Christmas, Easter Sun-

day, etc. When the prelate dies upon

whom it has been vestured it is buried

with him, resting upon his shoulders.

op resides. It will be observed that

Church. - N. Y. Herald.

escape. - Christian at Work

A MAD ALLIGATOR.

Captor's Mansion.

-Youth's Companion.

and dreads its rapid progress upon the fields of industry and commerce. But One of the first ceremonies after a Car-

States, and the consequent ignorance is to invest him with the pallium. St.

of the majority of the people regarding | Clement became Pope in A. D. 67. St.

send to the Vienna press, which pub-lish the news with its horrible details on the heart over the chasuble. When

under display headings, and the im- the Pope says mass in St. Peter's it is

pression is given that such scenes are the ninth article of his vestments which

rate of wages paid in Vienna is carned able present from the invested prelate,

dustry, where the average is \$4.40 of his investure, the name of the messen-

a week. The lowest rate of wages reger, and of the prelate who placed the

of the most frequent and widespread he puts on.

The condition of the laboring classes

can not be termed satisfactory, even

from a European standpoint. The re-ward of labor is divided in the reverse

proportion to the amount of labor ac-

tually performed, the greater portion

being reaped by those who never labor

at all, while the most trying and ex-

haustive manual labor can not always

rely with certainty even upon the most

ndispensable necessaries of life as a

ecompense for unremitting toil. In

the district of Vienna the workers in

nachine shops and factories are hud-

dled together in close, illy-ventilated

rooms, where the stench is usually un-

bearable. The average rate of wages

for males is \$3.25 per week, and for

temales, \$1.85 per week. The highest

by those engaged in the machine in-

ceived by the workers in any single in-

dustry is paid to those engaged in the

age of \$2.40 per week. The hours in

all branches of trade are not less than

twelve. All the necessaries of life, ex-

cept clothing, are quite as dear in

Vienna as in the larger cities of the

United States. Ham and petroleum

Mr. Jussen says that the working-

men who live in hired apartments (and

home) pay fully one-third of their

wages for rent, the accommodations

being in many instances unfit for hu-

man beings. One instance cited by

Mr. Jussen is that of thirteen laborers.

male and female, who lived in the gar-

ret of a small house, twelve paces long

by eight paces wide. An old man who

made his quarters in a remote corner

this privilege forty-four cents a week.

Mr. Jussen appends a touching ac-

count of the miseries of the nail-

smiths in the district of Corinthia,

taken from the report of one of the im-

perial-royal inspectors. In the town

of Kroppa are 320 smiths, together

with 120 women and children, who

work at this trade, The nails are

made by hand. Everybody works, in-

cluding the children from eight years

and upward. The smith commences

work at three o'clock in the morning,

and labors, with but two hours' inter-

mission, until seven at night. It is

only the more skillful workman who

can earn from \$1.12 to \$1.85 a week.

wages the smith furnishes his own char-

coal. His food consists of a dough

made of flour and water swimming in

grease. Meat is a luxury in which he

indulges only on holidays. The report

adds that consumption and heart-dis-

ease are very prevalent among them,

their average life seldom exceeding

A GOOD VOICE.

The Greatest Gift of the Lecturer, Orator

and Political Speaker.

A foreigner, after hearing Mr. Glad-

· I had never thought that the English

language was musical, but I am now

melodious of living tongues." The

foreigner's confession illustrates the

importance of a good voice to an

orator. In fact, no one of his physical

is the most effective, other things be-

ing equal, whose tones interest, please,

soothe or rouse an audience. If pub-

lic speakers would take half the pains

singers do theirs, they would find that

labor can make even an ordinary voice

an effective instrument. One of the

one day, at a concert, the rondo in

very high trill, so that her vocalism

embraced three octaves. "Oh," was

her reply to a friend, who expressed his admiration of the trill, "I have

sought for it long enough. For three

arranging my hair, while dressing.

months I have been running after it.

have pursued it everywhere while

Sonnambula," and ended with a

ne in the House of Commons, said:

forty years .- Washington Letter.

the exceptions are few where they own

textile industry, who receive an aver- Rome.

character.

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Repairing of all kinds of Upholstery COLUMBUS, NEB.

As a reliable remedy, in cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, or sudden Colds, and for the prompt relief and cure of throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa, writes: "I consider Aver's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy for home use. I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults." John H. Stoddard, Petersburg, Va., writes: "I have never found a medicine equal to

### AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

for the prompt relief of throat and hing diseases peculiar to children. I consider it an absolute cure for all such affections, and am never without it in the house." Mrs. L. E. Herman, 187 Mercer st., Jersey City, writes: "I have always found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral useful in my famfly." B. T. Johnson, Mt. Savage, Md., writes: "For the speedy cure of sudden Colds, and for the relief of children afflicted with Cropp, I have never found anything equal to Aver's Charry Pectoral. It is the most potent of all the remedies I have ever used." W. H. Stickler, Terre Haute. Ind., writes: "Aver's Cherry Pectoral cured my wife of a severe lung affection, supposed to be Quick Consumption. We now regard the Pectoral as a household necessity." E. M. Breckenridge, Brainerd, Minn., writes: "I am subject to Bronchitis, and, wherever I go, am always sure to have a bottle of

with me. It is without a rival for the cure of bronchial affections,"

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

NO HUMBUG!

But a Grand Success. to improve their voices that actors and

R. P. BRIGHAM'S AUTOMATIC WAevery man who has it in use. Call on or greatest of singers Madame Malibran, leave orders at George Yale's, opposite Ochlrich's grocery.

She sand



Send six cents for PRIZE. postage, and receive of my shoes, as I was putting them on."

A CURIOUS STUDY.

Columbus

Wage-Workers Becompensed at Startation Bates Throughout the Empire.

Consul-General Jussen, at Vienna, sends to the Department of State an interesting report upon the trade and industries of Austria Hungary, and the condition and habits of its people. A considerable portion of the report deals sensitive voice may be made an affect. for the one intonation which would Peculiar Lapses of Intelligence in Person of Superior Intellect. Isaac Newton constructed house for his cats. For the convenience of the cat he cut a large hole for entrance, for the equal convenience of the kitten he cut a smaller one, and it considerable portion of the report deals with the political and social features of the apprison Management of the considerable portion of the report deals ive organ of public speech by hard drilling. was not until his attention was called to it that he realized the fact, which one would suppose might be self-evi- Authorized Capital of \$250,000. dent to the feeblest understanding, A Surplus Fund of - \$15,000, is not another political domain in triumph in spite of an unfriendly Europe which unites under the same voice. Shiel, the Irish orator, had a that the large hole would have served for both. The author of the "Prinvoice which resembled the noise cipia," one of the grandest works of shricked out the most thrilling pasthe human intellect, failed to perceive from each other by habits, language sages, and held senates and assemblies and traditions, as that confided to the a spite of a dwarfish body and a that a kitten could go through a hole made for a cat. Richard Brinsley care of the House of Hapsburg. The squeaking voice. But if mind does Sheridan hired a suburban villa, and sometimes conquer matter, tasta is no reason for refusing brain matter so that it will help instead of opposing mind. two days later received a visit from a friend, who was told to climb the fence in order to enter the house. "But why not open the gate?" the friend inquired. "Because I can't untie the

string." "Why don't you cut it, then?" Sheridan looked at him in amazement, drew his knife, cut the rope, walked through the gate, and, turning around, kicked it off the "If you love me, please kick me in the same fashion," he remarked to his friend. The most brilliant wit of his time, the dramatist who could of universal jurisdiction. It may be unravel the most intricate complicasaid, en passant, that a Cardinal who tions in stage situations, had climbed a fence for two days for lack of One of the first ceremonies after a Car-dinal is elected to the papal chair, althe stroke of a pen-knife. A few years ago one of our famous men was found dead under circumstances which gave rise to suspicion of suicide. One of his acquaintances remarked: "He was certainly crazy. One evening this country is very great. It is obvious that most of the Austrians never heard of the downfall of the ConfedDominus Vobiscum." His pallium is see my way across the room. He comeracy, inasmuch as Confederate bills of almost the same as the new one now plained that his eyesight must be failexchange are repeatedly presented at the Consulate for exchange into current Austrian funds. The Austrian from the shoulders down in front of the following the from the shoulders down in front of the fundamental from the shoulders down in front of the fundamental from the shoulders down in front of the fundamental from the shoulders down in front of the fundamental from the same as the new one now ing, as it was hard for him to follow the lines upon the paper. In surprise I turned up the gas. His look of astonpress print no news from this country body, to an inch or two below the ishment as he looked at the light, at except such as will have a discouraging knees. The pallium now used does not me, at the letter and at the light again, influence upon emigration; such, for go below the breast. It is made of was something impossible to describe.

example, as atrocious murders, confla- white wool, dotted with black crosses. Of course he was crazy. If he hadn't grations, cyclones and strikes of labor- fastened by golden pins, studded with been he would have turned up the gas himself." So easily do we reach our ment by a band of Apaches is a God- width of an ordinary suspender. It is conclusions; so easily do we take things for granted. Yet Sir Isaac Newton was never supposed to be "out of his mind," and Sheridan was never suspected of being a lunatic. The gasjet simply served to throw more light on the stupidity of a sensible man, instead of proving by its feeble glimmer the corresponding feebleness of his intellect. Nothing is more constantly and completely surprising than these apparent lapses of intelligence in per-

sons whose intellect is acknowledged to be superior to the average, From and no one, under severe censure, is to a fool we expect foolishness, and hinder or delay him in his journey. He seldom have we reason to comdelivers the packet containing the pal- plain of disappointment. From lium to the person designated by the the wise we expect wisdom. Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda te though we sometimes fail to find it receive it, and to no one else. He is It is said that it is only the fool who not relieved of his responsibility unti. learns no wisdom from experience, but the act of investiture is concluded. He foolishness of sensible people is is a guest at the ceremony, and occu- generally of a kind which experience can in no way modify. It is occasional. variable, unexpected, of a peculiar qual-

ity, admits no argument from precedent, gives no basis for calculation. Probably by contrast and incongruity its effect is heightened, and it seems more senseless than ordinary dullness because it is inevitably compared with the usual mental brilliancy. We learn from the entertaining "Letters of Gustave Flaubert" that he had prepared a dictionary of "the stupid savings of great men," and the volume is a unique and amusing one. It was Napoleop III. who made the profound observation: "The wealth of a country de-

United States. Ham and petroleum and pendant upon his breast as in life. are three times as dear as in America. The first Archbishop, the late Dr. pends on its general prosperity." famous Havin wrote, as if giving utter-Hughes, of this city, received the pallium from the hands of the late Pius ance to a most valuable philosophical IX, in 1850, at Rome. Cardinal Mcstatement: "As soon as a Frenchman crosses the frontier he finds himself or Closky was invested in 1864, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry street. To foreign soil." Emerson says: "Men understand how important the pallium who have commanded great armies is we must bear in mind that, unlike and taken great cities, who have mad the bull nominating a priest to be a laws for an empire, or proclaimed the Bishop, which is often sent by mail, the greatest discoveries in science, have sometimes shown the utmost idiocy ir pallium must be and always is carried by a messenger. It is true that bulls connection with the commonest affairs are sent by messengers when opporof life."-Phrenological Journal. of the room among the rubbish paid for tune, but many of them are transmit-HASTY JUDGMENTS. ted by mail to the metropolitan of the archdiocese wherein the inchoate Bish-

Why Life Should Not Be Judged from Mc ment to Moment.

the number of Archbishops is quite small throughout the world. There are only twelve in the United States, Science is continually discovering the unsuspected uses of common things one in England, four in Ireland and noxious weeds and plants which have one in Scotland. It is a very impresslong been regarded as pests and nuiive ceremony, but of course not to be sances by the gardener and the farmer, compared in length to that of a consestudied more closely, reveal the most cration, yet the conferring of the palbeneficent qualities. It has been relium always has been held in profound cently discovered, for instance, that the veneration because it is, as a whole, the highest step one can attain in the Canada thistle, one of the most stubborn and exasperating of all the farmer's foes, can be manufactured into a fabric of most serviceable quality. The others earn from seventy-five cents to \$1.50 a week. Out of these scanty This is only one illustration out of a thousand which make clear man's ignorance of the real uses of the things A German, living near New Orleans, that surround him, and throw a broad on one of the bayous where alligators and penetrating light on the difficulties are quite numerous, finding his chickand obstacles which surround his ens and ducks disappearing very fast, own growth and development. Every was unable to account for it, until one thoughtful man or woman remembers morning, about daybreak, he discovsome experience, bitter indeed at the time, which, now that it has been ered an alligator of unusual size appassed and lies clear in the distance, is proaching the house, under which was seen to have been a piece of rare good kept the hen-roost. Creeping along fortune. Many a man's disappoint through the long grass, in a few minment in the path which he had laid out utes the animal reached the house, and | for himself has turned him into another at once broke open the hen-coop and | field, where he has achieved a success commenced his havoc, first with eggs | and acquired an influence of which he and then with chickens-at least with never dreamed. Many a woman's sorthose that did not escape through the row, bitter beyond tears at the moment. broken bars. The German, thinking it has revealed to her unsuspected reconvinced that it is one of the most rather an expensive amusement, consources of power, and brought uncalculated wealth of hope and peace and trived a plan to capture the monster. Accordingly, he procured a long rope, joy. At this moment you may be con-fronting some apparently insurmountand made at one end a noose or slipknot, and then, running the other able obstacle, bearing some almost inthrough a block and tackle, attached it tolerable burden, sitting in the shadow gifts is more important. He must to a high pole which stood near the of some overwhelming sorrow. These conquer by speech, and that speech house. The next morning he set the things are unspeakably dark and bitter trap near the chicken-coop, and to you. You are sure there is no good watched for the alligator to make his in them, and that they mean only appearance. About day-break along calamity and loss. But how do you came the alligator, and as soon as he know that in this hard and stony seed approached the place, and put one there is not concealed the flower of the front leg through the noose, the Gersweetest joy of your life; or that in this terrible discipline you are not man gave the rope a sudden jerk, and commenced pulling it with all his being prepared for a responsibility and might. The alligator was, however, a service which you covet above all too much for him, and it was not until things else; or that in this unspeakhis son and two or three negroes came able loss there is not being developed to help him that he succeeded in haulin you that power of affection which is ing him up to the pole. No sooner, however, did they suspend him in the air than he commenced lashing his tail

beyond all comparison the highest and the most permanent return of love?

Do you judge your life from moment to to and fro, and the pole being near the moment; wait until the ulterior purhouse, it was not many minutes before poses are disclosed; wait until the undown went the house, furniture and all, under the heavy blows from his

-In Mexico if you ask a native in

suspected uses are revealed: wait until

the great plan which you are working

-Christian Union.

tail, scarcely giving the family time to out lies clear and complete before you.

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Sells Harness, Saddles, Collars, Whips, Blankets, Curry Combs, Brushes, trunks, valises, buggy tops, cushions, carriage rimmings, &c., at the lowest possible prices. Repairs promptly attended to. TAMES SALMON,

Plans and estimates supplied for either frame or brick buildings. Good work guaranteed. Shop on 13th Street, near St. Paul Lumber Yard, Columbus, Ne-

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Raos and Iron!

The highest market price paid for rags and iron. Store in the Bubach building. Olive st., Columbus, Neb.

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Havehad an extended experience, and 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.

—Sheepkilling on the railroad track is becoming a popular sport. The last exploit was that of an engineer running a train near Reno, who killed forty animals out of a possible seven hunger.

—In Mexico if you ask a native in regard to the sex of a baby he will not say it is a boy or a girl, but "el homotoe. Our motto is, Good work and an extended experience, and will guarantee satisfaction in work. All kinds of repairing done on short woman). All efforts fail to make him any miner of two hours at rain near Reno, who killed forty animals out of a possible seven hunger.

—In Mexico if you ask a native in regard to the sex of a baby he will not say it is a boy or a girl, but "el homotoe. Our motto is, Good work and fair prices. Call and give us an opport woman). All efforts fail to make him any "hijo" (son) or "hija" (daughter).

Augusta, Maine.

"WORK AT HOME." Swindlers Who Make It Their Busine to Defraud Industrious Women. Everywhere, but perhaps more especially is the rural districts and small towns, are to be found women with eager ambitions toward wage-earning, whose circumstances and surroundings, cat them off almost wholly from opportunities to satisfy those ambitions. Several causes have conspired to make this class larger than ever before, among which we may mention the increased desire for articles of luxury. consequent upon the spread of education, and the enormous chespening during the last quarter of a century of means of labor-saving machinery, of fine materials for clothing and decora-tion, which the middle classes, twenty years or more ago, regarded as hope-lessly beyond their means. To this we may add as the more immediate cause, the commercial depression of the last two years, through which the families of farmers, mechanics, etc., have found their supply of spending-money so greatly reduced that the fall in the prices of luxuries meanwhile has been of little benefit to them. The existence of this large class of women, eager to undertake any thing that might bring them an income independent of the poorly-filled and seldomopened purses of their fathers and husbands, has brought into being a number of schemes for supplying women with "work at home." It is possible that some of these schemes may have been started with honest purpose, but we have not yet learned of any. Without exception, those which have come to our knowledge have been unadulterated swindles. It is a case of the gathering of the vultures by the mere existence of the helpless creatures they can prey upon. The firms advertising work for women at home are to be found in every city in the United States, being most num rous, perhaps, in Boston. There are in that city no less than twelve or fitteen so-called agencies for employment of this kind which offer knitting, rug-making, painting on glass, velvet, etc., and crochet work. It is therefore fitting that the first effort to circumvent these "swindlers of women" should originate in the "Hub." The "Woman's Educational and Industrial Union," which is managed by ladies of the highest standing and repute, and whose address is 74 Boylston street. Boston, Mass., offers to investigate, without expense, all advertisements which offer to women "work t home." Ladies who desire to answer such advertisements are requested to write first to the Woman's Union. at the address given above, and ask their advice in the matter. They have made out a list of tirms which they know to be only carrying on the business to obtain money without giving any just equivalent, and will look into

the character and standing of any others that may be started in similar lines. As a rule these doubtful firms earry on their business in such a manner that the law can not attack them directly. For instance, the offer is made to teach knitting gratuitously and to provide all the work that can be accomplished. When the applicant calls she is told that she must first pay tifty cents for a book of instructions, After that she is told that she must buy all the yarn there with which she is to do the work. After that she is shown a couple of immense specimens of work, and is told that if she will make one similar to these she will be paid twenty-five cents each, or thereabouts. As the task usually requires a week's work most women decline further employment at this stage. But if the applicant does actually perform a piece of work and brings it she is refused

payment on the ground that the work is not done right. Another concern offers rug-making. On application it is found that it will be first requisite to buy a machine for rug-making, which causes a primary cost of one dollar. Next lifty cents is asked for teaching the art. These rug firms guarantee all the work that their pupils can undertake. An instance is given of a woman living some miles from the city of Boston who bought one of these rug machines. She became proticient in the art and applied for work. She was given one rug, and on finishing it was paid twenty-seven cents. She was then offered one more rug, but declined to take it, as she could not afford to work in that way. She lived out of town, and it cost her about twenty-five cents to come to the eity and return home. She was willing to work for the firm if they would only give her a week's work at one time, but this they refused to do. As, by their system of giving out work, the woman in question could only make sixteen cents a day, of course she had

to suffer the loss of one dollar and fifty cents, which she paid out to the schemers. Her experience in testing another of the firms is thus given by one of the managers of the Woman's Union: "I answered an advertisement," she said, "of a firm offering porcelain painting. I paid a dollar and received a bit porcelain and a small lot of cheap paints. I had supposed I should receive these articles for nothing, and that the dollar was for the instructions when I had painted the bit of porcelain I would be paid fifty cents for it when ty of this offer I gave the porcelain to time than those remote from WASHINGmy daughter, who is quite a fine artist, TON. and asked her to paint it in her best style. When it was finished I took it advise as to patentability free of charge; back to the place where I had got the porcelain and submitted it for examination. The man in charge looked a little surprised when he saw it, but said that he could not accept it. "Why can you not accept it?' I

asked. 'Is it not painted well?' "Oh, yes, he answered, 'it is painted well, but it is not painted right. " As nothing which I could say would induce him to accept a really excellent piece of work, it was plain that he did not want it. Obviously, the profits of this concern lay in the sale of cheap material at a high price."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

-Nearly all the successful funnymen in literature are graduates from the printing office. "Mrs. Partington" (B. P. Shillaber) was once a printer; so was Mortimer H. Thompson ("Doe-sticks"); so was Charles F. Browns ("Artemus Ward"); so was Mark Twain;" ditto "Nasby;" ditto "M. Quad" and others. With all their hard work and tribulations, the press gang are a funny lot of fellows. - Chicago Journal.

-Just what particular style of arranging the hair now is most fashionahle would be hard to decide. Any style, almost, is fashionable, including the wig !- N. Y. Mail

# Roller Mills!

—columbus—

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flour, Feed.

Bran. Shorts And Meal.

AND DEALERS IN

All Kinds & Grain.

OUR FLOUR BRANDS:

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MOTICE TO TEACHERS.

W. H. Tedrow, Co. Supt. I will be at Humphrey the 24th, Platte

all for the examination of teachers. 29-tf

labor is required the majority of the "hands" employed in soda water establishments come, as a rule, from the

bottom strata of the laboring classes. Of late years machinery and the general use of siphons, so far as city trade is concerned, has so simplified the work of manufacture that very little experience at the work will make a person tolerably proficient. Nevertheless there is a large element of danger in the employment, and to a green hand not a little bodily pain. Despite the multiplicity of "fountains" in drug stores, refreshment shops and on the street corners, a vast amount of the soda water consumed every day is sent from the factories in bottles, and it is surprising to learn through how many different hands a bottle of sods water has to pass before it is ready for the consumer. Whether an empty bottle is "returned" or comes out of the packing straw new from the manufactory it is carefully washed, rinsed and dried in the soda water establishment by men employed to do this work and nothing else. It requires more prac-

tice than a novice would imagine to do

it rapidly and thoroughly. The washers don't know what it is to have on

dry clothes while at work. They rig

themselves out in cast-off garments

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and splash around all day until they are as wet as so many wharf rats. After they are dried the bottles are stacked in crates and carried off to the fillers." If intended for lemonade or lemon soda they go first to another squad of men, who dip in the required amount of syrup with a ladle. In botling the aerated water is pumped into the bottles just as it comes from the generators with a pressure of fifty ounds and over to the square nch. If a bottle has a flaw in it or the man handling it is careless the glass will burst into fragments and scatter all over the room. An accident of this kind usually mean trouble, sometimes quite serious, for others than the man who happens to be handling the bottle. In most factories the men protect themselves with devices for guarding the head and arms, but every season adds to the list of men distigured for life through their own or somebody else's carelessnessan eye gone, a finger or two missing, or a scarred face. The young surgeons

called upon to attend such cases. The man who fills a bottle corks it and passes it along to a "wirer," who sits close beside him. It is the wirer's duty to draw a wire over the cork and fasten it securely around the neck of the bottle with a pair of pinchers. This, also, is a work requiring nimble fingers and some skill. It is a painful process for a new hand to learn to wire. The thin wire lacerates the flesh badly, and it is a common thing to see a lad's hands running with blood after a brisk day's work. After a few weeks at the business, however, the fingers get callous, just as oakum pickers' fingers do, and the wirers get along very comfortably. When the wirers are through with the bottles they are staked in crates and carried away for another washing. A few THE FREMONT NORMAL away for another wasning. A few pails of water are thrown over them and they are left to dry before going to the labelers. After labeling and polishing they are put away in cases ready to be sent off in delivery wagons as fast as ordered. The process of filling siphons and patent bottles of numerous make is much simpler, more rapidly done and with less risk. But they are not suited to all branches of

in the city hospitals are frequently

GOSSIPY HISTORY.

Interesting Facts Concerning the

If you will look back over the thir-

ty-five Secretaries of the Treasury which the country has had, you will find that the most of them have been men of good education, and many noted as scholars before their appointment. Alexander Hamilton was a scholar though he had not received a college education. He was noted as a lawyer and statesman before his appointment, and his articles published in the newspapers form some of the best literature of his time. Oliver Wolcott, the second Secretary of the Treasury, was a graduate of Yale, and Samuel Dexter was schooled at Harvard. Albert Gallatin, on the election of Jefferson, was offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but Dexter would not resign, and wanted to continue his administration under Jefferson as he had done under Adams. According to his theory of Civil Service reform the President had not the right to change his Cabinet at will, and he did not take Jefferson's hint that his resignation would be acceptable. Jefferson appointed Gallatin over Dexter's head and he had to step down and out. Gallatin was a very accomplished man, He was a graduate of the university at Geneva, Switzerland, and he acted as a tutor in Harvard College when he first came to this country. At the age of thirty-two he was elected to the United States Senate, but was refused his seat because he was not a citizen of America. He reigned longer than any other Secretary o I brought it back. To test the sinceri- Office, and we can obtain Patents in less ury, and was one of the ablest financiers of our history. Gallatin's successor, George Campbell, of Tennessee, was a Princeton graduate. Richard Rush graduated at Princeton. Roger B. Taney, whom Jackson appointed to remove the deposits, was educated at Dickinson College, and Levi Woodbury went to school at Dartmouth. The eldet Ewing, whose daughter maractual clients in your own State or ried General Sherman while he was in the cabinet, graduated at the little college at Athens, O., and John Sherman, though not a college graduate, had mail you free, a toyal, val- larger school, the Capitol of the United

> ning is now.—Carp, in Cleveland Leader. -A poet recently in Floridia writes: "I watch the waves and only ask that I may in their sunshine bask, to sit and dream my life away on Pensacola's peaceful bay." The idea of basking in the sunshine of waves is novel and

he was just one year older than Man-

Center the first of May, and at my office in the Court House on the second of May, alligator. -N. O. Picayune.