82 00

poleon on a Buttle Field.

three times new men took their places.

Bullets flew thick as hail, and men drop-

At last a strange sound was heard in

the distance, like rain pattering on

withered leaves. It grew louder and

londer until it tilled the air like the

roar of a stormy sea. All at once a great wave of bright swords and hel-

mets and horses' heads came surging

up over the breastworks. It was the

Imperial Guard. Before the shock of

that mighty wave the Russian centre

When Yakovitch came to his senses and

opened his eyes he saw around him the

corpses of his father and comrades.

Suddenly the tramping of hoofs called

his attention to a group of gayly-dressed

officers, and Napoleon's staff came rid-

ing over the field. The young Russian peered anxiously into their faces. In

his graphic language he thus describes

"There were the hard faces of Rapp

and Darn, and broad-chested Sebastian,

and Nansouty, with the sabre-scar

across his cheek, and the low, broad

forehead and bull-dog jaw of grim old

Ney, the brayest of them all. There,

too, was Murat, with his white plumes

and his braded jacket, his long, dark

curls hanging down his neck and his

riding-whip in his hand, just like a

circus-rider. And then the group parted

suddenly and there was the man him-

self in the midst of them, with his face

hard and unmovable as marble amid

all that blood and agony, and a far-

away look in those cold gray eyes of his,

as if he saw Moscow somewhere up in

the sky, but could see nothing between.

waving his hand. What a stir there'll

the bulletin arrives!

breaking a few eggs."

Foreign Ex.

reinforcements?

be among the good folks in Paris when

"We've lost half our army in doing

"Then Napoleon turned his head

"Thou advising a retreat, Michel?

slowly, just as a statue might do, and

That is something new, indeed! No!-

no falling back now! I must date my

bulletin from Moscow. As for the army,

you can't make an omelet without

"Yakovitch says that when he heard

this he knew that Napoleon's day was

past, for no man save one doomed to

destruction could have spoken so lightly

of the slaughter of thousands of brave

men. In three months from that day

life across the border, with the Cossacks

the French Emperor was flying for his

at his heels like hungry wolves."-

MEN OF MILLIONS.

I enjoyed the distinction, one day this

week, of riding in a smoking-car from

Menlo with \$230,000,000 -at least, so a

statistical friend of mine computed it.

We had Mr. Flood, and D. O. Mills,

and Mr. Stanford, and Mr. Crocker.

with a number of minor millionaires.

"Jim" Flood seems to have taken a new

lease of life. He looks rosy and youth-

ful, and is beginning to resemble the

granger in gait, costume, and manner.

Mr. Mills had the gont and is about to

fly to New York to get rid of it. Mr.

Mills loves champagne. He cannot

resist the temptation to quaff his favorite

wine by the bumper, and the result is

that, a few days after the booze, the

gout grips him by the toes and makes

him long for death as a release from his

sufferings. Think of this, ye poor devils,

who only know champagne by the label,

and then reflect upon the miseries of a

millionaire's existence. At Milbrae,

half a dozen of Mr. Mills' paintings

were put in the baggage-car en route to

his New York house. They were mas-

terpieces, and at a rough guess I should

say the six cost not less than \$50,000, a

them was the celebrated painting,

"Antony and Cleopatra," a colossal

canvas, and a marvelous work of art.

The pictures were not covered, so the

plebeians had a chance to examine

them while the baggagemen, assisted

by a corps of Mills' servants, were

"Why the dickens don't he remain,

"Av. see what Stanford is doing for

"I never see Mills that I am not re-

minded of the bursting up of the Bank

of California," added a third, "and that

he was one of the main causes of Ral-

looked at the disposition of his pictures

in person, the vindictive scowls with

which he was met made me feel positively uncomfortable. Mr. Flood

scratched his mosquito scars, and look-

ed quizzically at his brother capitalist, wondering, I could not help thinking, what people said of him behind his back. Flood is the main cause of so

many wealthy people building along the line of the Santa Clara Valley Rail-

road. If those really fine houses were

set back on the foothills there would be

no cause for complaint; but lying near

the salt marshes, as so many of them

do, the mosquitoes have it all their own

way. And they do scarify some of those

bloated bondholders in good shape.

They feed on their champagne and

burgundy nonrished bodies every night,

and send them to town in the morning

looking as if they were about entering

upon a severe and well-distributed case

of confluent small-pox. - San Francisco

THE BONANZA FAMILY.

Men of Many Millions Not Always the

A California correspondent is my au-

hority for the statement that there has

been quite a breeze in the Mackey fami-

ly, with Mrs. Mackey's recent London

exploits for cause. Mr. M. has long

winced under the notoriety his wife has | handing in a dispatch to the operator.

purchased at such substantial cost, says "Y-you said w-whoever g-got here first

Letter.

Indeed, I was surprised to hear from

and spend his money in the country he

made it in?" growled one of my fellow-

the State; think of that university

handling them with care.

grant," echoed another.

ston's despair and suicide.

passengers.

nice nucleus for a gallery. Among

How the People Talk of Millionaires He

looking him full in the face said:

it, though, growled Ney. 'Hadn't we better fall back a little and wait for the

"A glorious victory!" cried Murat,

crumbled away, a shattered wreck.

ped dead or mangled every moment.

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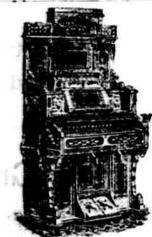
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COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1886.

my informant, and when her extrava-REMINISCENCE. Mussian Veteran's Recollection of Na-

gance reached the culminating madness of a contemplated settlement in England on a fairly regal scale he put an interdiet on it. The social aspirations of his Maj Gen. Yadovitch of the Russian family are averred to have made a dearmy is one of the few men now living cided cavity in his ready money. His who saw the great Napoleon on a batwife's failure in Paris alone cost him at tle-field. The old General saw the least a couple of millions, and her waste-French Emperor at Borodino. At that fulness in London surpassed all precebattle Yakovitch, then a mere boy, served with a battery in the grand redents. Mr. Mackay is a very rich man. but his wealth is so disposed that to sustain a prolongation of these amazing sian line. He gives a vivid description of the battle. When morning broke a outlays he would be forced to sacrifice important business interests. This he sea of gray mist shut out the field from refuses to do. The project for purchasview. The voices of the enemy were ing Houghton Hall was really broached heard, the neighing of their horses, and to him, and he sat down upon it promptthe rumbling of artillery wheels. Then ly. Pouts and persuasions failed to came the thunder of cannon, making move him. For once he was firm. A the very earth tremble. Three times al simple, methodical man of business, the Russian gunners were killed, and

living the cold life of a homeless man,

he was wise enough at the last moment

to decline to support a palace for a rab-

ble of fair-weather friends to gratify the

empty vanity of his wife in. The marriage of Miss Eva Mackay to Prince Colonna is defined as having been the sorest blow her stepfather was dealt by the hands he loved. He had a fervid, fatherly affection for this child of his predecessor, and is believed to have beheld in the Colonna match only hollow sham, a sort of callous sacrifice of the daughter to the ambitions of the mother. The sacrifice, if such it was, completely failed of its effect. Not door in Paris was opened to Mrs. Mackay or the Princess Colonna that had not been opened before. The preans sung by the venal trumpeters of the press were hollow mockeries, and the men of common sense recognized at last that the cachet of society is not to be bought by money or compelled by noise. Then the horror of the whole situation dawned on him. He suddeny saw the gibe behind the fulsome praise, and the grin of mockery on the smiling faces he had all along been cajoled into believing all honesty and friendship. This, it is asserted, led him to have the English campaign of Mrs. Mackay reported to him by a disinterested observer of it, and the report clinched his determination to stay the progress of affairs, at least as far as he could. The rest time alone can show .-

Proper Location of Plumbing Apparatus.

Much can be done by judicious planning and regard to a proper location of plumbing apparatus, tanks, fixtures. and supply pipes, when the work is first constructed. One should avoid all exposed corners of a building, and should put up plumbing fixtures only in rooms or closets to which heat can be supplied in winter time, either directly or else by keeping open, on extremely cold days, the doors to an adjoining warm apartment. Water pipes should never be run on the outside of walls or n places where they could be affected ov frost. If necessarily placed where they are exposed, they should not come in direct contact with external walls, which are easily penetrated by the cold, but should be titted up on boards nailed to narrow strips fastened to another board attached to the walls. The air space between protects the service pipes to some extent. It is well to plaster the wall in such a case and to fasten the boards to the plastering. In addition to this it may be well to wrap the pipes up with some non-absorbent, non-combustible, non-conducting material, such as felt, asbestos, or mineral wool. Cold or exposed places in basements or cellars, and spare rooms in upper floors, should not contain any service pipes, especially at the north and west side of the house. In country or suburban residences it is well to fasten the cellar doors before cold weather sets in, and to see to it that all windows are closed and broken windows repaired in order to retain the warmth of such places. The open arrangement of fixtures which have recommended on sanitary grounds, is also of some usefulness in preventing traps or supply pipes from freezing. For the same reason it is better to keep pipes out from between joists, and to run them along ceilings pantries, kitchen or the laundry where the temperature of air is general ly higher. All pipes exposed to cold air currents in shafts are very liable to freeze unless suitably packed. Where service pipes are in chases or recesses in walls, or in vertical hollow flues be-

Gerhard, in Good Houeekeeping.

tween studs of partitions, it is very nec-

essary that all up currents of air from

the cellar be prevented, and all drafts

cut off, by closing up the openings be-tween floor and ceilings, on all floors,

with plaster of paris, or otherwise.

This is a matter frequently neglected

where plumbing is boxed up and hidden

from view, and the consequence is the

continuous freezing of pipes at every cold

spell, even if they are, to all appear-

ance, properly located .- William Paul

The Novice Outwitted Him. Nevertheless, the days of roguish rivalry between newspaper reporters are not over. This week four were in a Jersey town, with five thousand words apiece to telegraph. Only two wires were available, and these were filled by two of the men until too late for their companions to reach their papers that night by them. The practically ex-cluded fellows belonged to the Philadelphia Press and a small New York paper. The Press man jumped on a passing freight train, and found at twenty minutes to 1 o'clock in the nearly every one in that smoking-car a morning, at a small station ten miles dig at Mr. Mills, and when that capital- off, facilities for firing a column story ist strode haughtily in, after having into the office in Philadelphia in time for use. The New York man was a stuttering, ungainly fellow, who had recently come to the city from some country town, and showed his origin in every act. He got on the freight train

with the Press man and said: "Say, w-won't y-you l-let me get in a short dispatch ah-head of yours?" The Press man did not think he could. "W-well. if I get m-mine in ah-head it w-will go f-tirst, w-won't it?" The Press man had induced the operator to telegraph ahead to the small station and have the wire there held for him and said so. "W-well, say, if I get my d-dispatch in ah-head, c-can't it g-go first?" The Press man didn't see any use in arguing the point, as he did not propose to let any dispatch but his own get into that office first so long as his legs held out, and so said that he supposed whichever got there first would get his special off first. At the same time he advised the young man from the country that he just as well save himself any trouble, as he would not be able to get anything into New York in time for use that night. The young man seemed to appreciate the suggestion and disappeared, presently jumping off the train, which was just starting. The Press man, however, walking into the telegraph office to which he was bound, was astonished to see the young man

from the country there already, calmly

could send his dispatch f-first," stuttered the countryman. The young fellow had run ahead when he got off the cars and had gotten on the engine, and so ridden into the station a whole train-length ahead of the Press man, quietly taking a snooze in the caboose. -N. Y. Graphic.

Quaint Old Punishments. A Boston paper of 1819 describes the execution of sentence pronounced by the Russian courts against an author who had published some book on the liberties of the people. A scaffold was erected in the public square; the Czar and great magistrates attended. The leaves of the condemned book were then rolled up in separate pieces and the prisoner forced to swallow them, or literally to eat his own words. The attending physician agreeing when he had enough for one meal, he was led back to prison. Three unpleasant meals fin-

ished the last remnant of the book. In Salem the wearing of long hair was sometimes a criminal offense, but always an abomination for men. When Endicott was magistrate there he caused this order to be passed: "John Gatshel is frennd ten shillings for building upon the town's ground without leave. in case he shall cut off his long hair of his head in to sevill frame (fewell frame) in the meantime, shall have abated five shillings his tine, to be paid into the town meeting within two months from this time, and have leave to go into his building in the mean-

In Boston 1686-For kissing a woman in the street, though but in the way of civil salute, whipping or a fine. Scolds they gag and set them at their own door for certain hours together, for all comers and goers to gaze at. When an unfortunate woman was accused of witchcraft she was tied neck and heels and thrown into a pond of water; if she drowned, it was agreed that she was no witch; if she swam, she was immediately tied to a stake and burned

An Elizabethtown paper of 1786 site the gigantic figure of a woman, with arms extended, filled with spikes or long sharpened nails, and a dagger pointing from her breast. She is gradually moved toward him by machinery for the purpose till he gets in her embrace, when her arms encircle him. and the dagger is pressed through his heart. This is vulgarly called among them kissing the vifrow, or woman, and excites more terror in the breasts of the populace than any other mode of punishment.

Hudson, the Journalist.

Hudson was connected with the New York Herald for many years as managing editor, and was in large part the creator of its success as a newspaper. No editor of the London Times nor of any other great journal was ever more skillful in detecting the drift of public sentiment, following where he could not direct it; more shrewd in adopting to the taste of his readers; more enterprising in securing the latest and fullest news, and thus gaining not only the largest circulation in the land, but the most valuable advertising patronage.

Mr. Hudson was large, well-made, handsome, clean-shaven, quiet, and decorous, and might have been mistaken for a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, of which he was a regular attendant all during the time his paper was most aggressive and violent in its vituperation. It was the habit of James Gordon Bennett, Sr., to give his managing editor and writers a small nominal salary, and then twice a year to invite them to his palatial home on Washington Heights, one by one, dine with him, and as they left him to place in the hands of each a sealed envelope containing the extra sum to which he thought he was entitled, and this was held by both giver and receiver to be a confidential honorarium. Thus no one ever knew, except Bennett and himself, what Hudson received. But it must have been a very large sum, as ne retired on his savings to private life, living according to his taste, which was modest, notwithstanding he received the most tempting offers from many of the leading newspapers in the country and from capitalists, who were willing to advance any sum of money to start a newspaper under his

As regards his fate it is said he was secidentally killed by being thrown from his carriage some years ago. He was without doubt one of the ablest newspaper men that has appeared in this age in any country. Yet his existence was unknown to the most of his readers, he being content with power and caring nothing for reputation .-Nashville (Tenn.) American.

The West Fifty Years Ago.

It is lifty years ago to-day since I left anesboro, Mass., with the late Judge Humphreyville, of Medina, on the outside of a stage-coach, in the rain, with twelve passengers for a home in Ohio -"A youth of fortune and to fame unknown." To-day my mind has been busy with the past.

Then Buffalo had 7,000 people, Cleveland about 1,500, Ohio some 950,000, Michigan 31,000, Indiana 350,000, Illinois 157,000. Chicago was known then as Fort Dearborn, and is now pr on to be soon the second city in the union. In 1832, for the first time, the waters of Lake Michigan were vexed by steam by the steamboat Henry Clay, with Gen Scott and a regiment of soldiers on board to fight the Indians in the Black Hawk war.

Then the northwestern part of Ohio was in the possession of the "red man." and Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and all the northwest was Indian territory. uninhabited by the white man; and, but for the interposition of the late Messrs. Samuel F. Vinton and John Woods, of Ohio, on the floor of congress in 1822 and 1823, who defeated the attempt of John C. Calhoun and his southern allies to locate all the Indians of the country north of the Missouri line, from which slavery had been abolished, and thus to deprive the east and north and west of all the benefits of the "Missouri compromise," the great west would have been kent back for half a

I wish I had here a letter written to me by Mr. Vinton in 1851 on this matter. But turn to Yates' and Seaton's debates, 1822-23, and you will find how singular that I have never seen the very important action of Messrs. Vinton and

wrote me she had never heard of her father's action in the defeat of Mr. Calhoun's purpose before. - J. A. Briggs, in Cleveland Leader.

> Women and Money. Every girl who is not entirely depend-

ent on her male relations -a position which, considering all the ups and downs of life, the sooner she gets out of the better-ought by the time she is old enough to possess any money to know exactly how much she has, where it is invested, and what it ought yearly to bring in. By this time also she should have acquired some knowledge of business-bank business, referring to checks, dividends, and so on-and as much of ordinary business as she can. To her information of a practical kind never comes amiss, especially the three golden rules, which have very rare exceptions: No investment of over 5 per cent is really safe; trust no one with money without security, which ought to be as strict between the near-est and dearest friends as between straugers; and lastly, keep all your affairs from day to day in as accurate order as if you had to die to-morrow. The mention of dying suggests another necessity-as soon as you are 21 years of age make your will. You will not die a day the sooner; you can alter it whenever you like; while the ease of mind it will be to you, and the trouble it may save to those that come after you, are beyond telling. It can not be too strongly impressed upon every girl who has or expects that not undesirable thing, "a little income of her own," what a fortunate responsibility this is, how useful she may make it to and others. Happier than the lot of many married women is that of the "unappropriated blessing," as I have heard an old maid called, who has her money. less or more, in her own hands and can use it as she chooses, generously as wisely, without asking anybody's leave, and being accountable for it to no one. But then she must have learned from her vouth upward how to use it, she must not spare any amount of trouble in the gives the following: The Dutch have a using of it, and she must console hermode of execution which is well calcu- self for many a lonely regret - we are lated to inspire terror, without putting | but human, all of us! with the thought that she has been trusted to be a criminal is placed on a scaffold, oppo- ard of the Great Master. Such an old maid often does as much good in her generation as twenty married woman. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," in the Contemporary Review.

> Traveling in Japan. The hotels of these hot spring vitlages are run in nearly the same style,

and a brief description of one is suffi-

cient for all. You travel on foot or take the kago, a very simple arrangement. The kago is a framework made of bamboos; at the bottom a few bamboos are framed up like a tray and in front and rear a few more bamboos are framed up. On top you have a bamboo roof; and a great big wooden pole passes through the arrangement lengthwise, right under the roof. You enter from the side. The size is only as much as is necessaryabout two feet wide, three feet long, and three feet high. It is not very comfortable to sit in it however you have the matter and manner of his columns, entered it. Two meu, unless you specishly require a third, come before and

after the kago and carry you with the pole on their shoulders. As you arrive at a notel you are greeted by the proprietor, his wife, sons, daughters, bookkeepers, porters, boys, chambermaids, and all. Some of them will help you to take off your shoes and show the way to your room. One nicelooking girl brings you a cup of tea and a tray of sweets; another will bring you a Japanese gown. You change your clothing for the gown; then clap your hands, and someone will answer von and show you down the way to the bath-room. Most of the hotels have many bath-rooms, to meet the requirements of visitors. The hot springs are usually located at the side of the valleys, and long bamboo pipes carry the water into the towns. Some bath-rooms have the waters falling over your head; others are made to rush out from the bottom of the bath. Some bath-rooms have arrangements of cold-water baths as well as the hot. I have visited several of the wrigins of these hot springs. They ail rush out from crevices of rocks, and they are so hot that you can not put your finger in without burning it. They have all been chemically analyzed by competent men, and by them pronounced as of great medical service to all sorts of the invalid .- Hakow (Japan) Cor. N. Y. Commercial Adver-

How to Do Up Shirt Bosoms. Take two tablespoons of best starch. add a very little water to it, rub and stir with a spoon into a thick paste, carefully breaking all the lumps and particles. Add a pint of boiling water, stirring at the same time; boil half an hour, stirring occasionally to keep it from burning. Add a piece enamel the size of a pea; if this is not at hand use a tablespoonful of gum-arabic solution (made by pouring boiling water upon gum-arabic and standing until clear and transparent), or a piece of clean mutton-tallow half the size of a nutmeg and a teaspoon of salt will do, but is not as good. Strain the starch through a strainer or a piece of thin muslin. Have the snirt turned wrong side out; dip the bosoms carefully in the starch and squeeze it out, repeating the operation until the bosoms are thoroughly and evenly saturated with starch; proceed to dry. Three hours before irondip the bosoms in clean water. wring out and roll up tightly. First iron the back by folding it lengthwise through the center; next iron the wristbands and both sides of the sleeves, then the collarband. Now place the bosom-board under the bosom, and with a dampened napkin rub the bosom from the top toward the bottom, smoothing and arranging each plait neatly. With smooth, moderately hot flat-iron begin at the top and iron downward. and continue the operation until the bosom is perfectly dry and shining. Remove the bosom-board and iron the front of the shirt. The bosom and cuffs of shirts-indeed, of all nice, fine work-will look clearer and better if they are first ironed under a piece of thin, old muslin. It takes off the first heat of the iron, and removes any lumps of starch.

The Cat-Man.

The methods that some people employ to make a living are peculiar. For instance, there is one man in this city who makes a comfortable living by supplying cats with their daily food. Almost Mr. Vinton completely blocked the every business office and wholesale scheme of Mr. Calhoun. It is rather store down-town has from one to four cats who are necessary for the protection of the premises from the depreda-Woods referred to in any way by our tions of rats. These cats formerly were public men or our historians. A few fed by the porters or office boys, who years ago, when in Washington on a often neglected them, and as a consevisit, I sent a copy of Mr. Vinton's letter | quence the advent of the cat-man, as he ! fair autograph-hunter. his daughter, Mrs. Dahlgren, and she is called, was bailed with delight.

little Austrian may be seen wandering around California, Front, and adjacent streets earrying with him a large can of milk and a basket of meat. All of the principal places are on his list. He is so quiet in his work that his presence is noticed by few others than his feline patrons, who always greet him with every evidence of recognition and plea-He speaks a few words to the cats to quiet their outburst of welcome, then fills a saucer full of milk, leaves a little meat close by, and proceeds to the next customer. He is paid 25 cents a week for feeding each cat, and should

Every morning, soon after the stores

are opened, a pale-faced, middle-aged

there be a litter of kittens the tax is 10 cents additional. The cat-man is sharp. At times the cats will stray from their belongings and seek more congenial quarters. When the purveyor comes around in the morning and notices the absence of his customer he immediately starts on a still hunt for her, and the wanderer is generally found and returned to her proper home. However, if the cat cannot be found another is soon substituted, and in this way his list of customers is not lessened. The cat-man uses about ten gallons of milk and lifty pounds of meat each day, and has an assistant to help him. Several dogs are also provided with meat.

San Francisco Chroniele.

War Talk in Europe. "Everybody was talking war over in Europe," said Lieut. Schuetze of the navy the other day, as he was showing a Post reporter a map of the great canal Germany is building to provide quicker and safer transit for her vessels from the Baltic to the North Sea than by the present route by Denmark through the Zuyder Zee. "What will be the outcome of the talk? Well, I'll tell you my opinion, which is based upon what saw and heard while I was over there. l believe it is Bismarck's earnest desire to give France such a thrashing before he dies as she will not recover from in a hundred years. France is as anxious to fight Germany to retrieve her recent defeat just as soon as she is ready, but Bismarck wants to jump at her before she is ready. Russia hates Germany as much as France does, but Bismarek is pursuing a conciliatory policy towards the Czar in order to hold him off until France is laid in the dust. It was for this reason that Germany kept quiet over the Bulgarian affair. The newspapers have been blaming Bismarck for his 'knuckling down' to Russia, as they term it, but he knows what he is about. Meanwhile all countries are busily preparing for any contingency that may arise and are increasing their armaments, strengthening their resources, and putting everything in readiness for war. - Washing-

The Prussian Officer. The Prussian officer has been much maligned. He is not the stiff, overbearing, uniformed aristocrat which some people have represented him as being. He is always in uniform, save on leave or in attending certain places of amusement at night, and he is soldier-like in his bearing and somewhat ceremonious. His soldier-like bearing is, however, a merit, his reserve is that of a man who respects himself, and I have never seen any symptoms of an overbearing manner toward civilians whether high or low. The great characteristic of the German officers is the great camaraderie between them There is esprit de corps, and they pass as a rule many years in the same regiment; but there is a feeling which in cludes esprit de corps, and that ismust coin an expression for the occasion-esprit de metier. There is no active freemasonry among all the officers of the army. Every officer treats every other officer as if he were an acquaintance, or rather friend, whether he knows him or not. In the streets German officers passing each other always exchange salutes, and if a German officer comes to a table d'hote or cate he always salutes with an accompanying bow every officer whom he may find there. - Letter in London Times.

ton Post.

Jones-You haven't taken a vacation this summer. Smith-Yes, I have, my boy. I've had six weeks' rest. J .can't see how you have. You haven't been out of town. S .- No, but the girl who plays on the piano opposite to my house has been away on a six weeks' vacation. J.-O! S.-Yes. And she came home last night. I heard her at it this morning. J.—So your vacation is ended? S.—Not at all. I'm going away for six weeks. That gives me twelve weeks of rest for this year. Sort of doubling it up, as it were. - Boston Courier.

She-What is progressive euchre, John? He-I'm sure I don't know. The thing I'm most interested in just now is progressive courtship. She-O, what is that? He-Well, for a little while after he begins to pay his addresses to her he simply shakes hands with her when they are parting at night, as I have done for the last two months. Then he becomes a little bolder, and some night, as he is leaving her, he puts his arm around her waist, like this, and kisses her, as I do now. There. She(blushing) -And next thing, I suppose, he proposes. - Boston Courier.

New York Alderman (en deshabille confronting a burglar) - Bill, is that vou? You're in the wrong house; try next door." New York Burglar -"What! Dennis, be that you? An' be this your house with all these tine things | Columbus. in it? I thought I struck the home of a millionaire." "Not a millionaire yet, "But quite like it. You made a rich haul somewhere?" "No; you see when you were on the Island I got down sick. Night work ruined my health, and I had to quit it." "Quit the biz?" "No not exactly. I got into the Board of Aldermen." - Omaha World.

An Anecdote of Dore. The following anecdote, relating to Gustave Dore, deserves to be rescued

from oblivion, as it is exceedingly characteristic of the talented artist and bon vivant. He was in private life one of the most "giving" of artists, and seemed to attach very little importance to the sketches and studies which he threw off with such marvelous rapidity. In the houses where he was in the habit of dining he generally left a perfect litter of sketches behind him. One day, at dinner, an English lady begged Dore to write his name on a slip of paper, so that she might possess his autograph. "O, madame, if you will permit me." said Dore, "I will give you something better than a mere signature." And suiting the action to the word, he took off his black tie, called for a little platepowder, mixed it with water, and, with a match for a brush, he painted on the black tie a gay procession of Cupids offering a necktie to a lady, signed it "fiustave Dore," and handed it to the THE FIRST

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Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes: the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and he gained in tiesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Dowty & Heitkemper.

THE Park hotel (Seward) was burned on the night of the 9th. It is supposed that the fire originated from a defective flue. The \$2,500 insurance

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Dr. Abbott, a candidate for senstorial honors in Dodge Co. is said to be partially consoled by the reflection that four years ago Theron Nye

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> THERE was three inches of snow at Broken Bow Friday morning, and the train came in here at 1:40 in the afternoon with snow enough on the cars to enable the boys at the depot to engage in the sport of snow-balling each other .- Seward Blade, Nov.

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Wr met the enemy, and they got some of us. - Sherman Co. Times.

much to do. I am tired. I am sick. I suppose I was put into this house to keep it clean, but it is too much work. I won't try. I will go to sleep. I don't care what becomes of the house."

discouraged housekeeper is the liver. which, indeed, is often called "the housekeeper of our health." If it does go to sleep as it threatened, a crowd of diseases are all ready to spring up as a consequence. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" acts upon the liver and assists it in its work of house ceeping and housecleaning. It is the great liver remedy and blood cleanser, and cures all the long train of chronic maladies resulting from a torpid or sluggish sleepy liver, such as sick-headache, scrotulous diseases, as ulcers, "feversores," "white swellings," hip-joint which is really only scrofula manifesting itself in the delicate tissues of these organs), also all skin diseases, as blotches, pimples and eruptions, and all blood taints, however acquir-

CHARLIE, the prudent man, foreeeth te evil and hideth "himself," but Nance and Mickey pass on and are unished .- Polk Co. Head Light.

One of the most dreadful alarms that can be sounded in a mother's ears is produced by croup; dreadful, because it is known to be dangerous; the more dreadful because the life of a loved one is in jeopardy. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a never failing safeguard against this dangerous disease. Its reputation as a preventative and cure for croup is fully and firmly established. In fact, it is the only remedy which can

Dowty & Heitkemper. was defeated for the senate by a major-

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RICHARDSON Co. gave McShane 700 majority, while they elected a repub-

say "We disapprove replacing our Weaver by your Howe. Favoritism

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