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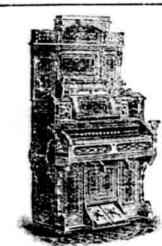
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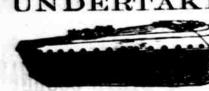
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Columbus



VOL. XVII.--NO. 41.

COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

A BULL FIGHT IN HAVANA-The Painful Part of the Performance.

Wonderful Nerve-The Crowd's Delight. The ampitheater of Havana has been constructed to seat 10,000 persons, and there were close upon that number present at the premiere of the series which was given on Sunday week. The prices of admission ranged from \$8 on the shady side of the plaza to \$4 on the sunny side. A private box to hold six, in addition, costs, according to position, from \$30 to \$50. On Mazzantini's first entrance into the ring he was received with a tempest of applause, reminding me of the explosive outburst that is heard when a favorite of the Derby shoots past the winning post at Epsom. Then the picadores and banderilleros appear, and finally a detachment of what the Cubans call the monos sabios (wise monkeys), who are really the negroes who do the rough work and druggery for the lidiadores. The men all take their places, the bull is turned in, stands at bay for a few seconds, and, with a dazed air, usually makes a rush for a horse on which is

mounted a picadore. The first bull was a handsome black nimal, with prominent and powerful horns (bien encornado), as the official programme stated it, and in less than ten ninutes he killed six horses. All the efforts of the espadas and the banderilleros to attract his attention were fruitless. He went straight for the horses, and sudden slaughter was the result. This to me was the most painful portion of the performance, as the play with the bull, the surprising dash of the men over the arena, the gay costumes, the mad excitement of the audience, the wonderful nerve of Mazzantini before he gave the huge beast the coup de grace, were all calculated to interest and excite rather than to disgust. Mazzantini, by the way, wore a superb costume of green and gold, heavily and exquisitely embroidered. The picadores were clad in buff and silver, while the menial and active monos sabios wore red caps and jackets. The entire staff were practical acrobats, for occasionally, when the bull made a sudden charge in their direction, the whole of the performers leaped the palings of the inclosure with a speed and nimbleness sugvestive of long training in a circus

never gazed upon. There were six bulls engaged in separate contests, and the modus operand was much the same in each case. The picadores use as a lance a pole terminating in a short sharp spike. When the bull dashes at the horse the picadore lunges at the animal, wounding him usually in the shoulder. In most cases he pays but scant attention to the irritating thrust, but gores the horse, happily making short and mortal work of that portion of the combat. The rider disengages himself as best he may, and while doing so a banderillero, to attract the attention of the bull, flings a red cloak in his face. This calls him off, and he makes chase, being diverted in his course by others of his tormentors, until he is worked up to a high pitch of fury. While this goes on the thousands of spectators shout their loudest, and when an adroit turn or a clever coup is made by a per-former the more enthusiastic throw their caps into the arena, crying: "Bravo. toro!" "Bien pegado hombre!" And the ampitheater is a seething, howling mass of humanity.

adroit "dodgers" and jumpers I certainly

During the progress of the fight the banderilleros, in order to keep the bull in an enraged condition, thrust sticks, in the ends of which are barbed points (like the half of an arrow) in his neck, near the shoulders. To execute this with certainty and adroitness the performer must face the bull, and the boldness with which he takes up his position is surprising. While one banderillo swiftly delivers the barbs another stands close at hand ready with his dull red cloak to cover the retreat of his companion. In Spain I am told that when a bull is indisposed to show fight or slinks away and fails to be aroused by these maddening weapons they are supplemented by fireworks. which ignite when they touch the body and blister him to agony and fury. None of the animals engaged in the Plaza de la Habana required this fiendish stimulant to incite them to action. On the contrary, they entered into the spirit of the fight with as much eagerness and animation as

did the performers. Senor Francisco Alvarez, who graciously accorded me a seat in his box, and who has witnessed many frays in Madrid and Seville, assured me that he had never seen so brisk a set of pugnacious bulls. These animals, by the way, are reared in Andalusia especially for the ring, and cost \$500 each to land in Havana. Their pedigrees were given in the programme with many details anent their breeding and condition. The supreme moment at length arrives. After sufficient teasing and torturing the enraged animal must be killed. The espado, who has closely watched the maneuvers of the banderilleros, comes jauntily forward, bows gracefully right and left to the vast throng, and throws | great animal like a dragon roll itself out his black embroidered cap high into the air. He carries a short, straight sword and a scarlet cloak. He advances toward his antagonist and provokes his attention. He exasperates him by flaunting the red mantle, the bulll "goes for him" and he leaps adroitly on one side. These movements are repeated several times, and when he gets his victim well in position the skilful matador, with fiendish grace, delivers his weapon almost to the hilt be-

tween the shoulder blade and the spine. It seems a miracle that he is not impaled on the horns of the beast, from whose mouth gushes a torrent of blood. He reels, recovers himself, makes a feeble trumpets blare out a fanfare, the vicand bows low to the president of the day, who is seated in a cozy box, and the mighty multitude express their delight and approval in a frantic paroxysmal howl of acclamation. The masculine portion of the audience sways about with a ferocity of movement suggestive of tigers rather than human beings; the ladies wildly wave their fans and handkerchiefs, and even the children join in the universal and bewildering panic. It is a moment of madness, a stupendous spectacle of Roman barbarity of which we read in

A single man who has health and brains and can't find a livelihood in the world doesn't deserve to stay there,-

histories of the past.-Havana Cor. New

York World.

WITH THE DAILY CHICAGO MAIL, Both Papers One Year,

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THE STUDY OF INSANITY. Meaning of Delusions, Hallucina-

tions and Illusions. Great confusion exists in the minds of many people with regard to the proper meaning of the words delusion, hallucination and illusion. It would perhaps not be amiss to give a definition of these words. By a "delusion" is meant a faulty belief, out of which a person cancipal evidences of insanity. But not all persons who have delusions are consid-

By an "hallucination" is meant the perception of an object without a real presence to justify the impression. For instance, if I should see human forms while in reality no one is near or hear voices when no one has spoken these would be hallucinations. It is perfectly possible for a sane man to have hallucinations, but the impressions are always corrected. The insane man cannot correct these impressions and believes firmly that he has seen persons when in reality no one was near, and that he has heard voices when in reality no one has spoken. These, then, become delusions; that is, faulty beliefs out of which he cannot be reasoned.

An "illusion" is the perception of an object actually present, but in characters' which that object does not possess. For instance, if I should see a bright cloud in the sky and take it for a fiery chariot, or see an old friend in the person of a stranger, these would be illusions. If I would correct the impression and be convinced that the fiery chariot was only a bright cloud, or that the friend was in reality a stranger, then they would be illusions proper. If I could not be convinced of the falsity of my first conclusion they would become insane illusions, or, more properly, delusions. In the insane delusions take one or the

before his eyes. Hallucinations and illusions of hearing are most common among the insane. Voices are most commonly heard. In the melancholic these voices are of reproach or menace or voices that command him to commit some atrocious act. The following is a good example of pure hallucinations of hearing: A young man has not spoken a word for six months nor performed any voluntary act. One day he seized a bottle and threw it at the head of an attendant. After this he remained quiet and immovable and recovered in a few months. bottle, he said: "Because I heard a voice saying: 'Kill somebody and you will be delivered.' I did not kill the man, therefore my lot could not be altered and I remained quiet and immovable. Moreover, the same voice repeated without ceasing: 'Move and you will be dead.

This warning was the cause of my im-Hallucinations and illusions of smell and taste are not so common, yet they occur, and may be of a pleasant or unpleasant nature, depending upon the disposition of the person. From these often arise the ideas of insane patients that they are being compelled to breathe noxious gases, as chloroform or ether, or ideas that they are being poisoned by articles introduced into their food. Again, to certain of them plain hospital fare may seem as the ambrosia of the gods, and plain, weak water as sweet

With regard to feeling a cutaneous sensibility, hallucinations and illusions cannot be distinguished from each other, as it is impossible often to tell whether there is really any abnormal sensation or not. The various sensations that some experience are very disagreeable and somewhat frightful, as when a person thinks that serpents are crawling over him or that frogs have taken lodging in | tical. The modern idea in cattle raising his stomach, or that birds are in his chest or a dog in his head. A case which illustrates hallucination of several senses is the following: A man was returning home one moonlight night and was somwhat fatigued by his long walk. All at once it seemed to him as if he saw a of a ditch by the roadside. He became \$10,000 for his cows and bulls. Cattle excessively afraid and at the same time felt himself painfully grasped by the right shoulder by the animal; nevertheless he could, as he said, free himself by running. Immediately afterward he fell into a disease of the lungs which affected his entire right lung, and he died in a short time.

It is a well known fact that starvation will induce hallucinations and sight is who held the general's views went broke the sense that is usually affected, as is in 1875.—Chicago Mail. shown by the following example: A few years ago several lumbermen lost their way on the ice of Lake Ontario, and were cold and starvation.

The Sixty Stamp Mill. The sixty stamp mill erected during the summer in Butte, Montana territory. at a cost of \$300,000, has commenced operations. It is the most complete structure of the kind in the world.

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WATCHING THEIR MONEY TILLS. Methods Taken by New York Saloon

keepers to Keep Bartenders Honest. The trouble saloon keepers are put to in this city to keep what they get over their bar is simply amazing. The mechanical devices for preventing thefts by bartenders no longer serve the purpose, though the number of checks of this sort in use increases every day. In not be reasoned by adequate methods for the busiest places one now sees that an the time being. Delusions are the prinextra hand is employed to handle the cash, while the bartenders take the metal price marks from the registering machines, hand them to the customer, and then turn the cash over to the cashier and drop the price card into the lock box, whose contents are counted up at night and must correspond with the

> But it is what one does not see that is most suggestive of the merciless robbery to which the proprietors either are, or think they are, subjected. There is one large place which has the dwelling rooms of the proprietor over it. Tiny holes are cut in the floor over the cash drawer end, and, day and night, the eyes of some member of the proprietor's famly are glued to these orifices. In another place the proprietor employs men, who are unsuspected by the bartenders, to loiter in the barroom and surreptitiously keep account of every cent taken over the bar while they are present. When a second one comes in the first one either goes away or hangs about to hinder the bartender from suspecting collusion between the two.

There is a large and busy saloon about which there is only one feature not noticeable in any other places of resort. That is a box like protuberance in the wall parallel with the side street. Cases of wine and barrels are piled around this so as to make it as little noticeable as possible. It is a secret room entered in two ways-by a door from the street and other of these forms and hence they are | by a slender iron staircase from the room termed insane hallucinations or insane overhead. It is always kept dark, so illusions. These insane hallucinations that no one can easily distinguish the and illusions may occur in any one of the little slits in it that command a view of senses-in the sense of sight, hearing, the bar. The wife of the proprietor smell, taste or feeling-that is, cutaneous spends most of her time in that box of sight are very common among the in wishes to be relieved she has a way of of the orb of which it is poetically said sane, and their form depends upon the notifying her husabne if he is in the that "its red light mocks the pallor of disposition of mind and direction of saloon. He then slips on his coat and thoughts of the person. Thus in the hat and goes out into the street. He slips melancholic they are always of a de- into the secret side door and takes his pressing character. He sees the flames | wife's place at the peep holes. If he is of hell encompassing him, or sees not in the saloon his wife waits for him his children being tortured, while in the or summons another member of the fammaniac they are of the opposite kind- ily from upstairs. This saloonkeeper is exhilarating, exciting, exalting. He sees a German, and is worth \$150,000. He God in all his glory; heaven opens up says he would not have been worth more than half that except for his caution. His bartenders know that they are watched and how they are watched, but can never tell when any one is in the

mysterious box or when it is empty. All the modern tell the devices are in use in this saloon, but the proprietor has little faith in them. He says that smart bartenders can beat any machine that was ever invented. He says that the trouble is not that bartenders are any more dishonest than other men, but that the nature of the business is such that it is impossible to "take account of stock," as in other trades, and the waste must When asked why he had thrown the be excessive before it can be proved .-New York Letter.

A Rich Indiana Woman.

Except that Crossus in corsets, the Chilian donna we read about, Mrs. Meredith, of Cambridge City, Ind., is the cattle queen of the world. Mrs. M. is the widow of Gen. Meredith. Gen. Meredith when he was alive was one of the pioneer fine cattle breeders in this country. He became rich as the craze for high priced imported shorthorns grew until in the '60s and the early '70s he was worth probably \$500,000. He had the Airdries, and paid out \$10,000 as readily for a bull that happened to be after his own heart as more conservative men paid out money for good lands with houses on them. But the general went broke when the craze subsided. His son failed after him, but the widow, with all her style and grace, had a better head for business than either the husband or son. She took the herds that were left

and managed them and where both men had failed she succeeded. Gen. Meredith used to own \$10,000 bulls and ran to \$5,000 calves. His handsome widow has got over that folly. She breeds cattle for money, not for glory, The general was quixotic from the stand point of cattle men. The widow is pracis to raise a herd and to breed it up until it has certain distinctive characteristics -of fine beef, for instance, or of great beauty. Mrs. Meredith would be happy if she could sell twenty calves a year for \$250 apiece. The general was never satisfied unless he could have a sale once in two years and could get \$5,000 or men now are gratified if they can take their customers out into their fields and show them a herd of cattle, each one of which is so much alike every other one that there is no distinguishing them. This is the latter day theory; the general's was the old fashioned. Men and women are getting rich now breeding fine animals. All the old cattle lords

Science in the Seventeenth Century. and dry exhalations shut within the it was difficult to remove them owing to cloud, which, seeking to get out, with torious assailant recovers his cap, smiles the attractive vision of a splendid feast great violence do knock and rend the and a warm fire which occupied the cloud." The hot and dry exhalations in minds of these persons. They had al- escaping is set on fire by the violence most reached the point of death from and becomes lightning, when it often continues burning until it falls to the Two teamsters were lost in the woods ground. "And oftentims a great stone cause is also natural." For, when the exhalation is drawn up from the earth. it sometimes takes earthy matter "like woods, where he claimed stood a man unto the finest sand" with it, and this, "through the moisture which it getteth in the air," "clottereth together," and "by the excessive heat which it findeth in the general matter of the exhalation,' becomes hard like a brick. Sometimes the exhalations not only carry up earthy matter with them but also frogs, fishes and grain, and this accounts for showers of frogs, etc.-Saturday Review.

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Germany's Ocean Carrying Trade.

The Germans are making the most renuous efforts to wrest from Great Britain a fair share of the ocean carrying trade by a system of bounties allowed to ocean navigation companies to all the great mercantile centers of the world. These bounties form an immense incentive to the development of the ship building interests of Germany, and with the advantage of skilled labor in the shipyards the government finds it an easy task to enlarge its facilities for the building of ironclads and torpedo boats, not only for the imperial service but also for that of the foreign powers. At Stettin the authorities have accepted a large contract with the Chinese naval department for a supply of armed frigates, and in this regard an amusing incident has just come to light in connection with the settlement of the Caroline islands dispute between Spain and Germany.

It may be remembered that during the war fever at Madrid, when the dispute bore an ugly aspect, a national subscription was opened in Spain for the acquisition of a torpedo boat. A sufficient sum was speedily subscribed, although it did not appear to strike the emotional Madrilenes that their torpedo boat could hardly be of immediate use in the event of the dispute leading to a rupture between the two countries. But happily an immediate need for the vessel did not arise, thanks to the good sense and moderation of both powers. The money being subscribed, however, it was decided by the committee to put it to its appointed use, and the torpedo boat, which will be called the Ejercito, is now being built in the German port of Kiel.-San Francisco Chronicle.

Mars to Be Investigated. Being a world of curious people, we want to be made sure in regard to the beings like us who live in the worlds that we have reason to believe habitable. From this point of view Mars presents the most hopeful field of investigation, and for this reason a sort of silent sympathy for it has been growing up of late years. Our hearts, or at least the hearts of grace and suppleness. His color, of the astronomers, have yearned to comits white faced sister planets."

But how to communciate? In the first place, let it be said that the astronomical theories regarding Mars are built upon knowledge extending back only a few years. It is only since 1858 that the principal geographical details regarding it have been known and only since 1862 that the observations have been considered sufficiently complete to form the basis of a geography of the planet. A map including the smallest objects to be seen with a telescope was commenced in 1877 and finished in 1882. Everything is ready for the Lick telescope to commence its work, to add to knowledge already gained or to change its details.-San Francisco Chronicle.

Smallest Paper in the World. If a prize were offered for the smallest paper in the world the latest addition to the Parisian press would stand a good chance. It is called Le Quartier Latin and its superficial area is less than a leaf of The Pall Mall Gazette. This insignificant paper, taking for its title the name of the great literary and artistic quarter of Paris, announces it collaborateurs as 'all the students." Though small it is

excessively bright and full of the genuine esprit of the quartier. Its strong feature is mots. Each mot s signed by the author and preceded with a little pictorial canard There are also echoes from the Boub-Miche (Boulevard St. Michel), sketches of types of the district and letters addressed to the professors. The editor has already got into trouble with his staff. The collaborateurs protest against having their contributions compressed into so little space, or, what is worse, crushed out altogether. They threaten to start opposition, but the conciliatory editor announces fortnightly supplements of forty pages made up of overflow matter. The Quartier Latin sells at one sou, for it employs the old nomenclature for the currency.-Pall Mall Gazette.

What Came of Carelesaness A gentleman of wealth one day, while practicing penmanship, wrote his name upon a blank slip of paper and allowed it to lie upon his desk. It attracted the attention of a neighbor, who, for a joke, filled the space above the signature in the form of a promissory note, and in a few days afterward presented the paper, with an offer to allow considerable discount if the apparent drawer would cash it at that time. The gentleman recognized the joke and the holder of the document, placing it in his pocket, departed and nothing more was said about t. Subsequently the holder was stricken with paralysis and died; and his executors finding the note and having no brought suit and recovered the sumtrating the danger of persons carelessly writing their names on blank scraps of practical jokes.-Exchange.

a seat, Mrs. Lady!" is the expression gested state of the inner surface, accomused in the street cars of that city. It panied with some pain. Sometimes this "Thunder is caused by reason of hot is a wretched expression, and the fact weariness indicates the need of glasses that it comes from the center of culture atrocity. The Baltimore model, "Madam, the eye and its surrounding as far as may sible, and it always receives such a pretty little bow and such a sweet "Thank you that the accommodating man is willing, if necessary, to hang his toes in the straps and stand on his head. New York of course takes no interest in street car etiquette because it his no use for it. In Philadelphia it is probably read but seldom used. We are glad to see Boston improving in this respect; but let us hope that it will organize a lynching party to attend to any man who perpetrates such a barbarity as "Mrs. Lady." -Baltimore American.

What is said to be a fact not generally known is that bees collect from only one description of tree or plant at a time.

WITH THE

MEAT FOR BABES.

gestion; Stuff them with 'ologies, all they can smatter at Fill them with 'ometries, all they can batter at; Crowd them with 'onomies, all they can chatter

What do they

and colleges; Keep the hot kettle on, boiling and frothing; Marks count for everything, death counts for

Rush them and Knowledge is great, though many you kill for it Pile on the taxes to pay you the bill for it: Urge them and press them to higher ambitions; Heed not their minds' or their bodies' condi-

Stick to the system you long have been cher Strong meat for babes! is the age's last motte; Drop the weak souls who can't learn as they ought to; Feed them and fill them, no end to the worrying; Push them and press them, no stop to the hur-

Parents at home will attend to the burying: Strong meat for babes! is the motto of progress; Knowledge a flend is, ambition an ogress.

A Royal Horse. One of the finest farms in this vicinity is that owned by Gen. Beale. It is named Ash Hill. The land is rolling, well watered and grows grass in luxuriance. The farm house is on a sightly elevation overlooking every foot of the domain. On this farm of 400 acres Gen. Beale raises large herds of blooded horses of

the Hambletonian breed. On this farm too is to be seen the famous Arabian horse Leopard, presented to Gen. Grant by the sultan of Turkey. This horse is a perfect specimen of his kind. Although upward of 14 years of age he is a marvel originally dapple gray, is now white. cept in the matter of size. His weight is about 850 pounds; his height scant fifteen hands. His mane and tail are light; ears small and tapering; limbs small, bony and indicative of blood, strength and endurance. His neck from shoulder to head is tapering and arched. His head is simply perfection, broad between the eyes, bony and gracefully tapers toward the muzzle. The nostrils when distended by action or excitement are large and pinklined. The eyes are large, black and flashing. They glow like coals of fire as he impatiently paws the earth. Such eyes are never seen in American bred horses. They glow with such spirit, indomitable courage and pride of race. Such is Leopard, the proud steed of the desert, whose royal

line for 1,200 years.-Washington Cor. Detroit Free Press. The Etiquette of Tact. There is no aphorism that commands

descent can be traced in an unbroken

more respect than this: "The truth is not to be spoken at all times." Plain spoken people are always dreaded by their friends. They excoriate with unskillful scalpel. It is a rule with them to smooth pussy's fur the wrong way on the principle that it is a healthy function. But the cat never appreciates it. A few days ago a grand looking old gentleman with white hair but fine strong physique gave up his seat in the street car to a lady. Whereupon a young miss jumps up and with great

eagerness exclaims: "Take my seat; please do. I never like to see an old person stand." Doubtless the motive was good, but the manner was most offensive, drawing as it did a sharp and obtrusive line between youth and age and calling attention to the infirmities that all are sensitive to. saying nothing to the implied rebuke to the lady who accepted the old gentleman's seat.

A similar incident witnessed by the writer was met with a brusque response. An elderly lady was standing in the car when a young lady arose and said: "I am younger than you; I will stand. "Suit yourself," answered the lady who was so suddenly brought into promi-

nence, and she remained standing.-Detroit Free Press. Remedy for Tired Eyes. People speak about their eyes being

tired, meaning that the retina or seeing portion of the eye is fatigued, but such is not the case, as the retina hardly ever gets tired. The fatigue is in the inner and outer muscles attached to the eveball and the muscle of accommodation, which surrounds the lens of the eye When a near object is to be looked a this muscle relaxes and allows the lens to thicken, increasing its refractive knowledge of the joke attached to it power. The inner and outer muscle are used in covering the eve on the object \$500-for which it was drawn, thus illus- to be looked at, the inner one being especially used when a near object is looked at. It is in the three muscles mentioned paper and the mischief of thoughtless | that the fatigue is felt, and relief is secured temporarily by closing the eyes or gazing at far distant objects. The usual indication of strain is a redness of The Boston Herald says that "Here's the rim of the eyelid, betokening a conrightly adapted to the person, and in lowers it to the level of a full fledged other cases the true remedy is to massage take this seat," is the best and most sen- be with the hands wet in cold water.— Herald of Health.

Wanted a Full Share.

Several years ago, in an aristocratic old town in Massachusetts, there lived a wealthy judge who had an only daughter. She was a little deficient mentally but this fact was to a great extent ignored on account of her father's money. One day the family were at a stylish dinner party and after several good, old fashioned dishes had been served the waiters brought in plates containing on each plate a piece of apple and a piece of custard pie. The judge's daughter addressed one of them in a loud voice, saying: "I don't like apple pie, but I'll take two pieces of custard."-Detroit Free Press

WHOLE NO. 873.

Gray Heads in Congress. There is a great deal of old material yet in congress, despite the fact that many of the statesmanic landmarks have been removed during the past few years. In the senate, Morrill, of Vermont, stands out as the oldest man, being 76 years of age, while his colleague, Edmunds, is 68. Payne, of Ohio, is also 76 years old, but falls short of Morrill by seven months. Dawes, of Massachusetts, is 70, although he does not look 65. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; Evarts, of New York, and Sawyer, of Wisconsin, have withstood the blasts of 68 winters and the heat of as many summers. Evarts looks much the oldest of the trio. Conger, of Michigan, is spry, but has worn 69 years. Wilson, of Maryland, and Brown, of Georgia, are each 65, while Beck, of Kentucky, is 64. Pugh, of Alabama, is 66, and Saulsbury, the rusty bachelor from Delaware, is 69, and looks it.

There is no one in the house so old a the two oldest senators. Judge Kelley, the father of the house, the venerable Pennsylvania protectionist, leads the list. He is 72. But Eldridge, of Michigan, it is said, is quite as old. Plumb, of Illinois, is 70, while the directory records Waite, of Connecticut, at 75, which must be an error. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is 69. Reagan, the ex-Confederate postmaster general and treasurer, the pride of Texas, is 68, as is also Singleton, of Mississippi. Barbour, of Virginia, 66; ditto Lindsley, of New York. Charley O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, is 65; Wadsworth, of New York, the same, and Geddes, of Ohio, makes up a good 62. The old men in the senate seem to be much more aged in actions than those in the house.adianapolis Journal.

A Great Sea on Fire. The shores of the Caspian abound naphtha springs extending for miles inder the sea, the imprisoned gases of this volatile substance often escaping from fissures in its bed and bubbling up in large volumes to the surface. This circumstance has given rise to the pracin large volumes to the surface. This tice of "setting the sea on fire," which is thus described by a modern traveler: "Hiring a steam barge we put out to sea, and, after a lengthy search, found a suitable spot. Our boat having moved Telephones at office and residences. round to windward, a sailor threw a bundle of burning flax into the sea, when | feuhrer's Jewelry Store. floods of light dispelled the surrounding COLUMBUS. darkness. No fireworks, no illuminations, are to be compared to the sight that presented itself to our gaze. It was as though the sea trembled convulsively amid thousands of shooting, dancing tongues of flame of prodigious size. Now they emerged from the water, now they Office over First National Bank, Columdisappeared. At one time they soared aloft and melted away; at another a gust of wind divided them into bright streaks of flame, the foaming, bubbling billows making music to the scene. In compliance with the wishes of some of the spectators our barge was steered toward the flames and passed through the midst of them, a somewhat dangerous experiment, as the barge was employed in the transport of naphtha and was pretty well saturated with the fluid. However, we escaped without accident and gazed for an hour longer on the unwonted spectacle of a sea on fire."-Moscow Vedomosti.

Curious Custom in Java. A curious custom of the natives of Java in the neighborhood of the Bromo volcano is recorded in The Straits Times, of Singapore. It is said that whenever an eruption takes place the natives, as BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER. soon as the fire (the molten lava, no doubt, is meant) comes down the mountain, kindle at it the wood they use as fuel for cooking. They keep in the fire thus made for years, and whenever it goes out through neglect or for any other reason, they never kindle it anew from LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE matches, but they get a light from their nearest neighbors, whose fire was originally obtained from the volcano. The fires in use up to the late outburst in the native cooking places were all obtained from the Bromo eruption of 1832 .-Frank Leslie's.

The Jolly Savants. Among the people who do not appear to be greatly impressed with the example of Succi must be reckoned those German professors and literati who attended the annual banquet of the scientific societies recently held at Berlin. The menu comprised 200 ox tongues, 700 ducks, 2,000 pounds of fillet of yeal, 1,000 lobsters and 1,000 pounds of Rhine salmon. A Bearnaisse sauce, which formed one of the accessories, required for its composition 200 pounds of butter and 1,000 eggs .-Le Figaro.

A society for promoting physical rec reation has just been founded in England by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Lord Charles Beresford and others. An essential part of the work will be to organize drill, marching, calisthenic exercises and all games that involve activity and discipline. It will provide teachers, and in winter time will procure halls and covered places where instruction and practice may still go on in spite of the

weather.-Chicago Tribune. Great Sources of Wealth. The silver mines of Mexico extend from the Sierra Madre in Sonora, near the northern border, to the gold deposits in Oaxaca, in the extreme south. A continuous vein traverses no less than seventeen states and since the day of its discovery has yielded more than \$4,000,-000,000. Yet these great sources of wealth are estimated to be not more than one per cent of the undeveloped and undiscovered whole.

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Emerson was immensely practical. His imitators should remmeber that he never thought so much of the over soul as to forget the over shoe.-Boston Record.

Julia Ward Howe says that while some of the best newspaper work is done by women, so, also, is some of the mean-

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