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WAR ON THE RHINE.

A VETERAN'S VIEW OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES.

The Condition Existing in 1870 in Favor of Germany Will Aid France Should Hostilities Break Out-Hatred of Rismarck.

The writer passed some time in the French

and German camps on the eve of the Franco-Prussian war. The popular feeling then was a good indication of what was to occur at the first provocation. Germany arose as one man; it arose for an idea, and France went as far as personal enthusiasm for a romantic figure could carry it and broke down when the imperial puppet was removed. There is an interesting field for study in the two nations to-day as they stand logically pitted against each other by reason of clashing traditions and opposing principles of govern-ment. There seems to be, however, a complete reversal of circumstances; and much that favored Germany in 1870 is not with Germany to-day, but is with France; and much that weakened France under the second empire is not with France to-day, but is with the rival empire across the Rhine.

Prussia has become the empire and the old opposition cry of 1866 against Bismarckone man power!-has come to full realization. The states have had union, a national sentiment and a national policy, and what do they think of them? The discontent of the people has not subsided; poverty has inncreased; emigration has gone on at a wonderful rate. The people turned away from loyalty to princes and nobility, the old tie that bound land and people and government, and their golden traditions are gone. Great estates have absorbed the land and the young have no home feeling and no incentive to love the native soil. There are many indications upon the surface to show a state of things far different to that of 1870. Experience has taught them that they have exchanged such liberties as their lazy and frivolous kinglets allowed them for a menial service to a mighty and all absorbing power that grinds on remorselessly, a power only great in itself and reducing all outside to a littleness more beggarly than before.

The Germans have stood for independence. progress in thought and the amelioration of man. But it is not many years since Bismarck sounded a warning note of another kind. It was not aimed at a sensualism. He said that dissipation was of that mighty force of human energy called up by the political agitations of Bismarck's early days turned from the noble channels of lofty endeavor to petty indulgence and base gratifications. The beer and music gardens conquered the all conquering Germans and their warmest friends have mourned over it. In another direction the energies of that powerful people were turned into fields of scientific discovery and Virchow and Buchner, not to mention Darwin and other outsiders, led the excited minds into all the dazzling mysteries of organic creation and development, and the destructive school of Bible critics at Stuttgart, with Bauer at the head, paved the way for a widespread materialism that has borne fruit in this age.

But in France all is national, all is fixed upon one idea, ultimately, and that idea destroys the possibility of any alarming spirit of neutrality or indifference. Legitimist imperialist, republican or socialist, believe in France, and once France is exalted the factions can settle somehow which shall rule. This national ambition is not one of conquest but looks only to the Rhenish border, to Alsace and the old provinces where Germany stands in the way. The name of German brings up a spectre that all Frenchmen loy-Now the man of France who nurses this

hatred of Germany is the citizen, the free and independent bourgeois. He is in the army and he stands today in the same relation to the struggle for nationality that his German counterpart did in 1870 toward the unification of Germany. The regular army of Germany is a body of conscripts, and made up of peasants who cannot evade the rigorous draft. This peasant conscript lives in the barrack and has all the traditions of imperial service to hold him to his work. He was a menial out of the army, and his pickel-haube and breechloader makes him a man of consequence. Beyond what this boorish en-thusiasm for a strong crown amounts to Bismarck cannot hope for popular support outside of Prussia. The burgher or citizen element in the standing army is independent, It is voluntary in a sense, is self-sustaining lives outside the barracks, and looks upon the service as an evil and a burden to be avoided. When this element comes to be summoned in the Landwehr for field duty, the crown must show good reason for its action or the Landwehr will not stand to its work. The brunt of battle in a new conflict with France will doubtless fall upon the ignorant peasantry of Germany, who can be held to their posts and will have a sort of brute enthusiasm, good so long as kept in motion. But Bismarck never yet won a fight with such material. In 1866 the Prussian schoolmaster whipped the Aus trian boor at Sadowa. That was the boast of the time. In 1870 the schoolmaster and his enthusiastic young ally from the burgher class struck together for the unification of Germany at Sedan. Both then made way under the empire for a huge standing army of the most illiterate orders who could not escape by emigration, or get exemption through privileges open to the bargher class, and so the man in pickel-haube to-day is a peasant. His French antagonist will be a citizen whose heart is in his work, and whose

York Mail and Express.

nation is his God.—George L. Kilmer in New

A PISTOL FOR SUICIDES. Provided for World Weary Prisoners in a Cincinnati Police Station. The most prevailing idea that seizes pris oners locked up at the station house is that they can not survive the shame and disgrace and must kill themselves. Hardly a night passes but that some one of these desperate infortunates is placed behind the bars at Central station. Often a young woman, who has taken the false step, finds herself in a pobetter of her senses, she is pounced upon by the police for some breach of the peace, and, deserted by her companion in the night's frolic, finds that publicity is forced upon her in its awfulest form. It may be that she has been entired to one of those places provided for the unwary, and a sudden raid groups her with a lot of creatures who have lost all sense of the shame she feels so keenly for the first time. No doubt the dark side of her life has been kept secret from the home circle. But now her disgrace must be exposed to the up to, and think that their peculiar antics and at the tip is a proud man. He whose nails are

come the agonizing cry from a cell.
"Is that all you want?" replies the accom-

that purpose."

Probably the unfortune may be a young Argonaut. man, whose discrepancies have at last brought him within the grasp of the law. He, too, would rather meet death than the terrible arraignment in court. It is not unusual for these classes in their desperation to call for means to end their existence. Often they will call the turnkey to their cell and plead for a weapon with which to blow out their brains. Equal to such emergencies, Turnkey Wright, at Central station, has provided what he calls the "suicide pistol." It is one of those small, seven-chambered affairs that shoot a hole the

size of a little pill. Long ago the spring disappeared, but to outward appearance it is as angerous as it ever was. "Oh, for a pistol to kill myself with," will

time is supper ready, mister?" Clerk-Six o'clock, sir. Well, I've got some business to 'tend to afore stained with snuff, is sure to be a schoolmodating turnkey; "we keep one here just for I est, an' I'm 'fraid I won't git back till 'bout

that he does not notice that it is unloaded and the hammer will not work. Some nerv themselves to the point of placing it to their heads and pulling the trigger. Others will raise the impotent weapon hesitatingly, let it fall and finally conclude that diagrace is preferable to death. It was with this weapon that the pseudo Duke Schaat tried to commit suicide before his removal to jail. The look of disgust that overspread his features when he saw its harmless nature cannot be pictured. It does not hurt the prisoners, and, as Turnkey Wright says, has a wonderfully soothing effect.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Distinctly American Decoration. It is getting to pass at our theatres that the managers will presently have to provide a special section, with ample troughs and conluits connecting with the sewer, as a tobacco chewers' sty. I have often noticed in the court rooms and corridors and ante-rooms of our public buildings how the decorations were enhanced by original designs in sepia, The cuspidor is a familiar accessory of every hotel parlor, and a good many private ones. There are asthetic cuspidors made specially for the drawing room, and humble but caanyhow, impossible to wander anywhere in public without encountering something, from the modest box of sawdust up to the gilded majelica urn, provided for the salvation of

The theatres have not yet adopted the cuspidor as an attachment of every seat. Consequently the men who chew tobacco during a performance are reduced to the more primitive methods of relieving their overburdene mouths. The other evening, at Mr. Harrigan's theatre, my neighbor was a well known man about town. He was sumptuously arrayed in evening dress, and when he came in wore a bran new silk hat of the latest London make, which he deposited under his seat. When he prepared to depart he discovered that the person behind him had adapted his head gear to the uses of the old time sawdust box, and had resorted to it so diligently that its value as a hat was over for good and all. The disgusted flaneur had to go home in a coach, swearing that he would hold the management responsible for his defiled tile. The author of its destruction sat placidly chewing his cud while his victim was de nouncing him, and said never a word in reply.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

The Chinese Inveterate Gamblers. "The Chinese are the most inveterate gamblers in the world," says an Orientally inwork all the week, night and day, for the sake of gathering together a few dollars with which to play his favorite game on Sunday. He will "blow in" every cent and start for home in the small hours of Monday morning completely cleaned out, but apparently as happy and contented as ever. In the Chinese quarter of New York there is a clique of Ceestial sharpers who regularly fleece their less sophisticated countrymen. Some of them are worth all the way from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and it is simply impossible for their compara tively poor victims to get the best of them The majority of Chinamen play simply for the sake of gainbling and will go back again and again to the dens where they have been repeatedly robbed of their hard earned dollars. This fact is but too well known to the blackless running the fan tan games, and I understand that few, if any, of the dens are conducted "on the square."-Brooklyn Eagle.

Monkeys in a Rage. Monkeys are susceptible of anger, and tes tify it by the same actions as men. Du Chaillu's bald chimpanzee, as has been seen already, showed marked preference for certain food. When one kind was given him and he liked another better, he would become irritated, throw what had been offered him to the ground, stamp his foot, and utter a

particular cry. He conducted himself like a completely spoiled child. Dr. Abel's orang-outang (simia satyrus would get into a rage when refused the fruit e demanded. He would roll on the ground ike an angry child, uttering piercing cries. Monkeys in a state of liberty show similar signs of anger and hatred. The green apen that Adamson pursued in the forests of Senegal, would knit their brows, grind their teeth, and scold furiously.—Henry Howard in

Oldest Christian Church.

Cosmopolitan.

The oldest specimen of Christian architect ure in the world is the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, which was built A. D. 327 by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantia the Great. An altar in this splendid basilica s said to mark the spot where were buried the 20,000 children massacred by order of Herod. Here also is a low vault, called the Chapel of the Nativity, with an inscription which says: "Here Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary." The ancient church is now used by all sects alike, and it is in a state of great neglect. Adjoining it are Roman Catholic, Greek and Armenian convents, and connected with it is a chamber which was formerly the study of St. Jerome.—Boston Bud-

The Lord Mayor's Mistake. The lord mayor, a few years ago, was try ng a case at the Mansion house. Not satis fied with the testimony of a witness, he cautioned him to be careful, saying: "You must be very careful in your statements, for could have sworn that when I arose this morning I put my watch into my pocket, and I have only just missed it; and now recolect that I left it on my dressing table." On his return home, the lady mayores asked what had caused him to send so many nessengers in such quirk succession for hi watch and chain, as but one could take it to him. His lordship then saw his indiscretion. Several professional thieves had started im mediately for that watch, and the first one

had obtained it .- Youth's Companion. Actresses and Their Jewels It is strange that actremes have not learner appreciate the risk of carrying their jewels with them on their professional tours. Another case of robbery of a distinguished artist's liamonds and pearls has been reported. In olden times, brass mounted bits of colored glass answered every purpose on the stage. But those were the days when salaries were more equitably apportioned than is now the this way I harrow my field of research, and sition where she must face the terrible judge | rule at the theatre, and the idea of giving | then I generally have little difficulty in findleader of a company had not been conceived. -Boston Transcript.

> Salvationists in Ceylon. Miss Anna Ballard, well known among journalists in New York city as the only female member of the Press club, writes from Colombo, Ceylon, that the Salvation Army has attacked the island, but that the soldiers

Gen. Zachary Taylor. Walt Whitman remembel's meeting Gen. Taylor in New Orleans about forty years ago, and found him, in civilian's clothes, "a jovial, old, rather stout, plain men, with a wrinkled and dark, yellow face, and in ways and manners the least of conven ional ceremony or etiquette I ever saw; he saughed unrestrain- tion. Lovers with transparent nails usually elly at everything comics. He had a great carry their passion to the verge of madnes

Looking Out for Him. Countryman (in an uptown hotel)-What

Countryman (with an air of vexation)

The harmless weapon is brought and eagerly grasped through the bars. The would-be
suicide is probably in such a frame of mind

seven.

Clerk—Pil have the cook put something a recluse, a philosopher, a compositor or a away for you on a plate.—New York Sun.

dver. A man with yellow nails is one who

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD.

PROBABLY THE MOST RAPID READER IN THIS COUNTRY.

Reading a Daily Newspaper-Picking Out the Meat of a Book-A Time Wasting Habit-Arrangement of Books in the

Mr. Spofford, the librarian of congress, probably the most rapid reader in this country. The other day a reporter sought some information of him. Simultaneously, within a space of five minutes, he conversed with the reporter, "read" through completely a tweive page New York paper, dictated a letter to a stenographer and gave directions to two assistants. He commenced all at the same time and finished them together. A remark, a sentence dictated aside, a direction, sentence dictated, a remark and so on, apparently without an effort, and all the time his eyes were running over the paper almost as fast as he could turn from page to page. The reporter asked him afterwards how he

"Oh, it comes natural for me to give my attention to two or three things together that way. I do it by a sort of intuition without

PICKING OUT THE MEAT.

"But how do you read so rapidly!" "I acquire the subject matter," said Mr Spofford. "I pick out the meat—the pith. pay no attention to the verbiage. I scarcely see the words and never note the form of sentences. I have learned, by long practice and having a natural tendency for it, to get the nformation without the rhetoric. In this way the thought is got at a glance. It is not the words you want. When your time is all too short for your work you can't afford to waste it on words. In reading there is so much that is of no use to you—a worthless lot verbiage. By practice you can avoid all Nearly all books or papers are taken up mostly with rhetoric, and have the fact and ubstance stored away in a very small space, f you only know how to find it. I seldom spend more than half an hour and never more than an hour and a half in reading-or reconnoisance of the largest volume. For in stance, I take this," and he took a volume from the shelf. "No," looking at the title,

"this is hardly the proper book to illustrate it with. This is Carlyle; he has to be read; every word. He is one of the few authors who cannot be read as I have described. You for the time. But it is only such a rugged and extraordinary writer that it is necessary to read that way. All those thousands of books with smooth, easy running sentences, they are all alike, and you don't want to waste time on the language-you want to seize on to the soul and devour it in an instant. Like this, now," and he reached another book (not Carlyle), and went down the pages one after another, as an expert accountant would go down a column of figures. "Nothing there want, nor there, nor there." Then occasionally striking something to the point and getting the thought in an instant. He went over probably fifteen or twenty pages in this way n a length of time hardly worth reckoning and without even making a break in the con

"Many people," Mr. Spofford went on "have the time wasting habit of prenouncing every word in their mind and noticing every pause and punctuation as they go along as it reading aloud. All these words and sentences, with the capitalization and punctuation—the commas, the colons, the semicolon the periods and paragraphs, are only the signs to be followed, but not to be recorded in the nind. Many readers, perhaps most readers chuck their heads up with commas and colour instead of thoughts."

ARRANGEMENT OF THE BOOKS. "It is said," suggested the reporter, "tha "In a general way. I know where to fine every book, its size and general appearance and its subject matter. I could not tell you the contents of the books, but merely what they are about. There are some 600,000 volumes, arranged in forty-four subdivisions. which are again subdivided. I have the library arranged according to what I conceived to be the common sense plan. The books are arranged alphebetically by subject. the fiction only by authors. You are now in the alcove containing biographies of Englishmen. The alcoves are arranged alphabetic ally by subjects, and the books within arranged in their alphabetical order. For instance, take Cromwell; all the biographies of Cromwell are together, and next is another "C" progressively. Supplies some one wants certain work on finance. I know it is in hat alcove up there. I know what book it is by association, and just where it is. But that alcove is overflowed, and the books are all piled up on the floor and along there in front. Suppose they ask for a book of comparatively recent date. I know it is not on the shelves, because they were filled long before its publication. So it must be in that pile somewhere. I know the size of the book and its appearance; I can recognize it, for it passed through my hands to get into the library. For the past twenty years every book that has come into the library has gone through my hands, and I remember it. In a general way I know its size and appearance. and about what is in it. Any one of them you mention I will remember it and what is is like. It is all a working of the mind by "How about finding quotations?" asked the

Well, if a member wants to use a quote tion that is not in 'familiar quotations' and s from a poet who has no concordance-Byron and Burns, for instance, have no conordance-and he wants to know the exact words and where it comes from, he will probably come to me. He will likely remember in a general way what it is-a few of the words-or what it is about and the meter. I may be able to tell by its sound who its author is, and I can form an idea anyhow as to the period it belongs to. Then I discard all poems of an earlier or a later period, then ! discard all authors I knew could not have written it, and then I discard again all poems of a different metre and all upon subjects wherein the quotation could not occur. In

"It is the same principle throughout—dis-card all that you don't want."—Washington Star Interview.

I FINGER NAIL INDICATIONS. Signs that Show the Temper and Die

position of People. He who has white spots on his nails is fond are regarded there with li tle favor. The of the society of ladies, but is fickle in his atnatives haven't the least id'a what they are tachments. He who keeps them well rounded family and the world. In such a moment goings on are only amusing illustrations of detached from the finger at the further exteath would seem a relief. portion of the finger than usual, ought never to get married, as it would be a wonder if he were master in his own house, for short nails betoken patience, good nature, and above all, resignation under severe trials. Nails which remain long after being cu level with the finger end are a sign of gener-

osity. Transparent nails suffused with lightred mark a cheerful, gentle and amiable disposipersonal resemblance to Fenimore Cooper, If you come across a man with long and pointed nails you may take it for granted that be is either a player of the guitar, a tailor or an attorney. He who keeps his nails somewhat long, round and tipped with black is a romantic poet. Any one having the nail of his left

thumb all streaked, as though it had been

master. Thick nails indicate obstinacy and

indulges in every species of vice, that of smoking being the most predominate. Be careful not to confound with these such as are in the habit of peeling their oranges with-

The owner of very round and smooth nails is of a peaceable and conciliatory disposition. He who has the nail of his right thumb slightly notched is a regular glutton, even nibbling at himself, as, when having nothing eatable at hand, he falls to biting his own finger nails. And lastly, he who keeps his nails irregularly cut is hasty and determined. Men who have not the patience to cut their nails properly generally come to grief; most of them commit suicide or get married. We advisa the fair sex to keep their eyes on the nails of intending husbands if they are to look for happiness in their wedded life.—Ex-

The observance is universal of the rule which prevents all men and women from occupying the inner compartments of the tents only at night, or when driven to the same by storms; though you may lounge in the front of the tent to your heart's content day and night. In case of quarrels involving serious structure and possibly endangering life, no man detecting himself may be pursued with-in his tent. This is an inviolable law, and the direst penalties will surley follow its infraction. Gypsies cling to an old tent to the last moment it can be spliced and patched together, out of pure affection for it. "An old tent's an old friend," is one of their sayings. Any gypsy born under a tent preserves a piece of the bows or the woolen covering until his dying lay, and it is then burned with his effects Nothing can make them confess it, but there is clearly discoverable a superstition that this bit of the old tent home will somehow accompany them and serve them a good turn in the

as unfortunate. They are often called in derision kair rajalis or "house lords." The tent olmost invariably faces southward. The natural inference regarding this is merely the expression of a desire to secure the health ful and genial sunshine; but a deeper significance attaches. It is not difficult to trace, in this fact, a lingering recognition of the adoration taught in the sacred Zend Avesta. -Edgar L. Wakeman in Chicago News.

future world. That place, or condition, is

expected to provide them with all prized ma-

terial things, especially inclusive of splendid horses and limitless free grazing. To be born

in the tent carries pride as does a good strain

of blood. Those born in a house are regarded

A Senator's Wayward Sou. as a "terror" at home, and with all the advantages that unlimited wealth could command for him, there is nothing of character around the world with a tutor as a measure of education and escape from bad company at home, and the tutor had the sympathy of all the nations he visited. He has gone around the Horn in sailing ships and been sent on other long sea voyages to break up his bad habits on land. Last spring his father offered to give him a round million of his own if he would stop drinking for a year. He kept the pledge for seven months, and then leaving his father's room the other night in twenty minutes was crazy drunk with his first taste of liquor and flourishing a pistol wildly. The irate father had the youth caged for the night under his own eye, and in the morning shipped him to Panama. That or any other tropical town is a poor place to send a boy to reform, the more usual experience being that the climate and the intemperate habits of such places carry off a riotous newcomer in short time. - Washington Cor.

Globe-Democrat. Quail a Nuisance in California Quail have multiplied so in California that they are a nuisance. When the game law was being discussed in the assembly the other day Assemblyman Young said that there "was a revolution" in his county (San Diego) against quail, which come down in swarms upon vineyards and destroy them. Owners of vineyards have persons employed to do nothing else than kill these birds, which he declared have become an intolerable nuisance in his county. He recited an instance where a swarm of these quails ate up the pasturage that cattle fed upon. His constituents de-manded that a remedy be provided. The bill was so amended that quail may be killed between March 1 and Sept. 10, while during the grape season they may be also trapped.-

New York Sun From London to Madrid. The establishment of a bi-weekly swift train from London to Madrid in fifty-one hours-a gain of twelve-and from London to Lisbon in thirty-six hours-a gain of seventeen-has more importance than seems. It is the first tangible step toward the realization of the king of Portugal's dream to make Lisbon the Liverpool of the south, in which cables and steamer lines will later figure. The train will run irom Lisbon to Calair without change of cars. The break of gauge on the French frontier is obviated by lifting the carriages by derricks upon new platforms with other wheels. Luggage is sealed to its destination. - The Argonaut.

How Hazing Began at West Point. "I think that hazing began at West Point in 1827, my plebe year, and the same in which my old friend, Jefferson Davis, graduated. That year a young fop- you would probably call him a dude in these days—entered the academy from one of the New England states, I forgot which one now. At any rate, the boys made him the first victim of the persecution since known as hazing. reatment was very mild, and consisted of puns and satires upon his appearance, mimicry of his airs and graces, and, lastly, a seemingly accidental fall into a horse trough." -Gen. William Emory in Washington Post.

Pugilist and Pupil. There are some disreputable pugilists, who have played a mean game upon ambitious young men. They engage to give a pupil a dozen lessons for a stated price and demand the money in advance. They give one lesson, but upon the second occasion make their appearance in a seemingly intoxicated condition and astonish the pupil by knocking him all over the room and leaving him in a generout for another pupil.—New York Journal.

The Pandos Canal. The following items regarding the progress

of work on the Panama canal are of interest: Twenty thousand men are on the isthmus; 415 | inated pond. Since that time the same cause miles of special railroad bave been built; 14,-000 cars, 29 steamers, 200 vessels, 304 small | dozen cases of occurrence of typhoid fever or fron works, 48 drags, 96 herculean excavat- of diarrhea. Certainly this is a very small ors, 36 powerful perforators, and 468 immense pumping engines are at work. Light for night work is supplied by 7,000 lamps, and 175 engines are constantly engaged.—Boston streams or ponds that they would consider too Transcript. Endurance of Big Guns. Gun makers record with satisfaction that to a considerable extent, it is by no means

The endurance ranges from 300 to 2,400 | dead organic matter. That freezing will not rounds. The average pressure in Krupp's destroy the life of the bacillus of typhoid guns is 30,000 pounds to the square inch.—
Boston Budget.

After the Battle.

fever is shown by Dr. Billings in a communication which is given in another column of this formal thirty-five rounds to see who should marry a | when a health authority is called on to decide certain young lady. When the battle had whether the water of a particular stream or

Pope Leo XIII will not touch the \$3,500,-Pins IX would touch it. - Chicago Herald.

fight.-Detroit Free Press.

SNEAKING AND CLEVER.

HOW THIEVES OPERATE.

stations, when he was asked about this form of crime." "The ingenuity and labor which some of them devote to their dishonest efforts would, if applied to respectable industry, make them rich. They are constantly devise ing something new or giving an old trick a new and unexpected application. A man has
to be on the alert to keep up with
these people. One day last week a lady who lives near here came in and complained that she had been robbed by a census taker. He had come in and taken down the names of all the members of the family. A moment after leaving he had returned and politely begged her to see if he had not left his notebook in the room. While she had gone to look he had coolly 'pinched' a gold headed cane and a beaver overcoat from the hat rack and

narched off with them.

thief to do that trick. ever he can see about him.

THE MEANER CLASS "But as I was saying, these men that I have described are the aristocrats of the sneak thieves' profession. After them comes the hoi polloi. The scale runs down through the men who call to get furniture and silverware to repair and the men who take away umbrellas to fix up and never return them, the men who steal up the front steps and try the front door while the family is at supper, down to the man who has a stick with a hook in it and reaches over back yard fences and lifts clothes from the line. He is about the meanest, because he makes the most trouble for poor washer women, who cannot afford to replace the costly raiment of their patrons which he has stolen. He has cast doubts on the honesty of many a poor woman who wouldn't steal an old handkerchief to keep herself from

Somewhere near the bottom of the list should put the conscienceless scoundrels who used to go around and beg money for alleged charitable institutions, but we have broken up their business of late years and that is worn out. The men who used to do that I suppose are now stealing the papers from blind newsmen and women. They are mean

they can't make enough money to keep out of poverty's grip. There isn't one of the clever thieves that couldn't tell you that there is no money in being dishonest. Sooner or later we are bound to get our clutches on them and then all their smartness in scaring women and robbing children seems very mean and pitiful when it is brought out in court and lands them in the penitentiary for three or four years."—Brooklyn Eagle.

taminated Pond-Timely Advice. Questions as to the dangers to health con ally battered and broken up condition. The localities are of great interest, the more so pupil has no desire to continue the study and since disease produced by the use of contamthe "professor" pockets the money and looks insted ice could rarely be traced to its true cause, which in most cases would probably not be even suspected. Attention was in fact, not called to this matter until 1875, when an epidemic of diarrhea at Rye Beach, N. H., has been suspected or proved in about half a proportion of bad results as compared with the impure to furnish drinking water, because they think freezing purifies water. While the purification of water by freezing does occur not one of the Rodman guns has ever been exploded, even though the pressure goes as high as 200,000 pounds to the square inch.

been decided and the ambulance sent for, if was learned that the girl had been married it will probably be dangerous to health, it can for a week to a chap who'd sooner run than only proceed on probabilities, since it will gonaut. very rarely be possible to prove that ice taken from that particular locality, or even the water from the same place, has caused disease. Nevertheless, these probabilities may the Italian government, and about \$7,000, be quite sufficient to warrant the forbidding 000 has been forfeited because neither he ucr the sale of ice taken from a particular spot. This seems to have been the case as regards

BROOKLYN DETECTIVE TELLS

I suppose that Brooklyn has some of the cleverest sneak thieves in the country," said

"Did you notice the arrest of two men in New York the other day for swindling the the mother country to be penal slaves in the customers of express companies, by calling fields of heartless, and mostly absentee, maswith the cards that are hung on store fronts and taking away the packages which are intended to be shipped? Some people thought that was a new kind of audacious robbery. But it isn't. There are three men in the Kings County penitentiary for playing just the remembrance of a master's lash and will-that same game in Brooklyn years ago. It is ing to dare any native danger to escape the a stupid trick, because the victims quickly slavery he had fied, the approach of another discover they have been robbed, and the express companies take hold of the matter and make short work of the thieves. Another variety of the same game is to call around with boxes purporting to have come by ex- his home it was kept remote from neighborpress and collect charges on them. It used to be very common during the holiday season, but we have broken it up of late years. Some-little doubt that among the first settlers of times the thieves deliver what purport to be the mountains were these British convicts ackages of expensive dry goods from well sold into slavery to the American plantations, known firms on which small charges remain and condemned to a life of laborious servi-to be paid. Sometimes they delude some tude, which they only escaped by such hardavaricious woman into thinking she can profit by the apparent mistake. Of course the package is found to be filled with hay or rags the mountains or through the passes and when it is examined. by the apparent mistake. Of course the pack-

"A once familiar method of wholesale rob bery here and in New York was to visit a house that had been closed by its occupants during the summer months, and making an entrance within, holdly proceed to carry off all the contents in broad daylight on a truck. It is not often heard of lately, because it takes a great deal of nerve and the chances of deection are very great. I understand that thieves in western cities have just learned the trick, and are making things very unpleasant for families that go out of town for the

"A very common guise for the sneak thief to assume is that of the room hunter. He scans the newspapers for advertisements of rooms to rent in available quarters. Then be calls and inspects the premises. Every time the landlady's back is turned he picks up something of value. Sometimes he drops his glove or his handkerchief and then goes back o look for it and gathers in whatever he can. Or if he sees a good overcoat in the hall he will send the landlady back for the handkerchief while he disappears with the coat. It takes a well dressed and plausible tongued

"The telephone in the hands of an expert thief often becomes another innocent means for robbing unsuspecting people. You know in the drug and grocery stores in the outlying districts the telephone is usually placed by the proprietor's desk, where it will be nice and handy. The stranger who requests to use it asks for it so politely that it would be the height of discourtesy to refuse it. But look out for him when he comes in when you are all alone in the store. While he is having a hand to hand struggle with the intelligent artist at the central office, and you are waiting on a customer in the front of the store, he is quietly filling his pockets with what-

enough to do anything.
"But with all their ingenuity and smartne

IMPURITIES FOUND IN ICE.

nected with the use of ice taken from certain was clearly traced to ice cut from a contamalmost universal use of ice, especially when Two young men at Shelbyville, Ind., fought It will be seen from what has been said that

lee cut from Unondaga lake, which the city board of bealth of Syracuse, in this state, forbade to be sold for any use which would National Bank bring it into direct contact with articles of food or drink. The firm engaged in packing and selling this ice objected to this interfer-ence with their business, whereupon Mr. James T. Gardner investigated the matter for

the state board of health, which has published his report. Mr. Gardner found that Onondaga lake is contaminated with sewage; that the contamination is increasing from the sewers of Syracuse, and that ice taken from it contains living bacteria of various kinds, and about 10 per cent. of the sewage matters in the water from which it is formed. He, therefore, approves the order of the city board of health, and the propriety and wis-dom of this decision can hardly be questioned. —Sanitary Engineer.

THE MOONSHINERS' ANCESTORS.

Rude Mountaineers.

perceptible. From the semi-ducal plantations of the king's favorites in Virginia and the

Carolinas many of those unfortunate or

ters, escaped into the refuge of the moun-

tains, and, animated by a despairing hope of freedom, sought the most inaccessible hiding

the remembrance of a master's lash and will-

refugee was as full of terror as of comfort.

The runaway felon could trust nobody; or

perhaps, he had a brand upon his forehead to hide from curious eyes, and wherever he made

ships as could tempt no free man. The free

pioneer and the woodsman pushed on across

ting his peace in the impregnability of his re-

treat. It was, perhaps, an inherited instinct,

therefore, that made the mountaineers hate

negro slavery as bitter as the most determined

abolitionists of the north, and which led them

by force of fate to join the Union armies

when the civil war came on. The mountain

regions not only furnished the northern armies

thousands of soldiers but also maintained

warm sympathy for the cause in the rear and

front of the Union lines, and it is not singu-

lar, perhaps, that they have continued in

sympathy with the Republican party as in-

stinctively as has the emancipated negro. - Y.

Consumption Cured by a Car Platform.

As soon as I saw that I was going down I

made up my mind to take some desperate

means of salvation. I wasn't financially able

to go to California, or to travel anywhere

except to and from my work. So I did the

next best thing. Every morning in riding into town I stood out on the platform, and,

drawing long breaths, filled my lungs full of

"At first I couldn't inhale much, but by

and by my lungs gathered strength, respira-

tory cells that had long been unused began to

open and admit nature's life giving oxygen,

and in a few months I was surprised at my

own strength and good health, as were my

friends. Four times a day-for I rode home

to dinner and back again-I stood on the

platform and inhaled as much of the air as

possible. The weather made no difference to

me-rain, cold, snow, bliggard-for more than

a year I haven't sat down in a railway coach.

Now I can draw a longer inhalation than any

man I know, and a long inhalation simply

means filling with air all of the cells of the

lungs, bringing the whole system into service, as it were—and I have no more fear of con-

sumption. People who work indoors, and

who never, under ordinary circumstances,

get their lungs more than half filled with air, had better try my prescription. It is a won-

Fashion in Gravestones.

stones as well as in anything else!"

"I suppose there are fashions in grave

"Certainly there are. The heavy style,

such as one used to see universally in bury-

ing grounds up to twenty years ago, is be

coming antiquated and going out of fashion. What takes now is the light, airy kind of

work, with graceful outlines, and of fine ma-

terial. Angels, small statues after the Greek,

doves and fancy figures are now most in

vogue. Next to them there is the rough

style-just the hewn rock, showing the un-

polished surface. That seems to be the best

liked by mourners of a serious, contempla-

tive turn of mind, while sentimental people

"As to the degrees of grief now," it was

asked, "did your experience teach you that

young people sorrow more visibly and expen-

sively over their dead than do mourners of

money freely in fine tombstones than younger

persons. It may be that young folks feel it

as much as older ones, but they haven't got

the money to spend, you see, as a rule. I

know I often have trouble enough collecting

my bills from such people, even if it's for

nothing heavier than a little baby angel.

Widows, I must say, as a rule are good cus-

"Do widows who have buried successive

"Well, now, that's a ticklish question to

ask," replied the artist. "I couldn't be sure

of it; still, if I can judge from what I've

seen. I should say that the widow's grief be-

comes all the stronger on putting her second

or third one under the sod."-New York

Off the Stage.

When Mr. Joseph Jefferson was campin

out last summer one of his mates asked him

to recito a certain scene from "Rip Van

Winkle"; but the actor declined, saying that

The world is a comedy to those who think,

a tragedy to those who feel.-Horace Wal-

Fashionable young girls in London have

abjured bracelets this season.

Mail and Express.

husbands show just as poignant grief-as expressed on tombstones—on the demise of their second or third husband as on that of the

tomers; widowers, not nearly so much. And

that's as true of the young as of the old, per-

haps even truer of the young ones."

"From my own experience I should judge

der."-Chicago Herald.

prefer the other style."

sedate age!"

the fresh air from the lake.

E. Allison in Southern Biyouac.

The origin of the mountaineers that

rulation Upon the Origin of the

habit the ranges from Virginia to Arkansas is a subject that might tempt the curiosity of rompt and careful attention. a serious historian. The vestiges of the early population, and of some of the singular episodic inroads that accompanied the steady flow of English colonization, are still plainly

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