# The Columbus Fournal.

How was it possible that I could hav

neglected such a noble, generous girl for that painted butterfly? Then I longed to

see Marie as I had never longed to see

she dropped her eyelashes on her rosy

cheeks that afternoon in the flower store.

Guided by an uncontrollable impulse, I

found myself going to the street in which

stood the elegant building of the Flower

association, and in a few moments stood

in the ball room. Marie saw me at once

from where she sat alone. She dropped

her eyes for an instant, and then looked

up to me as I approached with such a look

can't remember that I ever felt so much

misgiving in my life before. All at once

if I could not get her? What if she should

feel a contempt for my seeming fickle dis-

position? She seemed to be so far above

"You here, Herr Crowsfeld. I thought

I have been there," I said, "but left to

you were with Fraulein" (she blushed deep-

er and corrected herself) "at Kasino ball."

look you up." "Me?" she said, almost in a whisper. "Yes, you, Fraulein Marie, I

have been very much mistaken in my feel-

ings all along." Then I told her all;

all about my infatuation for Fraulein

Gunthert. "Yes, Marie," I said, "I have

been zealously endeavoring to grasp a

painted flower, and passed the really fresh

and natural one unnoticed. No, not

unnoticed," I said, as she suddenly

opened her eyes wider and looked at me

shyly and almost pained. "I suppressed

all my inclinations toward you to gratify

Marie looked me carnestly in the eyes an

instant, then she slyly took my hand, and

pressing it in her little warm soft palm,

said, "I believe you and trust you: I have

been troubled about you a long time. I

have known Fraulein Gunthert many

years and I knew she could not make you

ing a waltz and the next moment Marie

was in my arms. It was the happiest

waltz of my life. Towards midnight Herr

Behre, Marie's father, in an excellent

humor from the effects of the champagne,

which the old gentleman had participated

after Marie. He seemed surprised to find

her with me. "What will Fraulein Gun-

thert say to this, my boy?" he said.

shaking his finger knowingly at me. "Do

you know what a black rose is, Herr

"Pah! foolishness! there are no natur

ally black roses. Colored humbugs," he

said, warmly. "Well," I whispered in

his ear, "that is Fraulein Gunthert. I

have had my eyes opened to-night; I have

never seen Marie in her true light before.

I want her, Herr Behre, and she is willing

to take me. We have known each other

a long time. Will you consent to it?

He looked at me sharply for a moment:

then glancing at Marie's happy face, said:

always accede to our daughters' wishes.

You will find my answer in Marie's face.

So I won my wife and life's happiness

A Relic of the Past.

the world there was no man such a fogy

as not to be up with the ordinary rules

and customs of hotel life." I had been

talking with the night clerk of the Tre-

mont. He continued: "An old man came

in to-night carrying his valise, to which

he clung as though it held all he had in

the world. The bell boy over there offered

to take it, but the old man ordered him to

stand back. Then he approached me and

said he wanted to go to bed. I saw that

he was a well meaning old gentleman and

unused to city customs. I asked him if

he wanted a room pretty high. He looked

he couldn't get out if anything happened.

'And I don't want to be put in a bed with

anybody else, nuther!' he exclaimed.

'Want a bath?' I asked. At this he grew

furious, and said he had a good wash just

before he left home, and he didn't think

he was filthy yet, but he would probably

need a bath, he said, by the time he got

ready to leave this tavern. I thought that

called the bell boy to show him up. The

old fellow objected. He said he didn't

want no nigger prowlin' around the halls

with him. To please him I went with him,

and we got into the elevator. It is a fact

that the old fellow then grew speechless,

and when we reached the landing on the

fourth floor he asked me if there was no

other way of getting to the room. 'I'd

rather climb up a ladder from the out-

side,' he said, 'than to git into the box

agin. Sposin' that rope was to break?'

Having reached his room he took me by

the hand and said, 'Gooby,' in a warm

hearted way, and then asked: 'I reckon

you know John Wentworth?' I said I did.

'Well.' he said, 'mebbe John'll come

prowlin' 'round here lookin' for me be-

fore I get up. If he does let him come up.

I hain't seen John for nigh on to eleven

years-when I beat him on a calf trade.

And he shook my hand again. I came

back to the office and felt better. We

world, but they are the salt of the earth

and the article is getting scarce in the

In one of the most crowded thorough-

fares of the Chinese quarter of Shanghai

there has stood for forty years a free native

hospital, mainly supported by the Euro-

pean community. Very strange its wards look at first to English visitors. The pa-

tients bring their own bedding, consisting

of a bamboo mat and a wadded quilt.

Those who can move about are the only

regular attendants of those who cannot.

Christian Chinaman, for thirty years con-

nected with the hospital and one of the

first converts of a mission school. Yearly

about 800 patients pass through the wards,

and the proportion of deaths is small.

Last year there were fifty-six, and in the

lispensary more than 22,000 cases were

From very far distances many of the

poor suffering creatures come, and back

to their far off homes many a healed one

has carried a blessing greater than bodily

healing; for we believe that nowhere, at

home or abroad, could better proof be

found than in the Shanghai hospital of

the benefit of combining medical and Gos-

pel work. Daily the waiting room, seated

for 300, is crowded with men, women and

children long before the dispensing hour,

and daily an English missionary, as con-

versant with their language as his own,

sets before this waiting multitude the

word of life. "I believe," writes a Chris-

tian physician, who for some years had

the oversight of this work, "that the Chi-

nese undergo more suffering for want of

medical knowledge than any other nation

in the world. In an institution like this,

almost daily under a good physician may

the blind receive sight, the deaf hear, the

Style of Penmanship Hereditary.

A St. Paul man says that in noticing

the signatures of children of friends of

his he is frequently startled by the close

relations of their penmanship to that of

their parents. Inquiry does not demon-strate that the children have intentionally

copied the handwriting of their sires, but without intent have come into the same

pen peculiarities. In some instances the difference between the two could scarcely

be distinguished .- Chicago News.

lame walk."-The Quiver.

market."-Chicago Mail.

"I persuaded him to register, and then

was one on me.

"You would think that in this age of

-Translated from the German by W. N.

Take her, and God bless you both."

Harben for The Sunny South.

"If Marie wishes it. We fathers must

Behre?" I said in answer.

appy." Then the orchestra began play-

the foolish speil that was on me."

ie in everything, so noble, so good.

VOL. XVIII.-NO. 30.

COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1887.

**WHOLE NO. 914.** 

COLUMBUS

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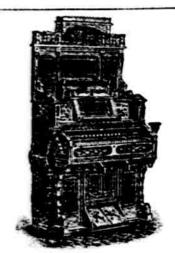
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THE MADRIGAL

Once, as I walked in woodlands green, I chanced on Love where he sat alone Catching the motes of the air, and sheen From sun rays broken and downward thrown.

"What are doing, Love?" quoth I—
For Love and I have been comrades true,
And I speak him freely when none are nigh, And he answers me as he might not you "I am making a madrigal," he said.

"I need but a rhyme to close it well;" And, lo! it seemed that a spider's thread Glanced in the light and he caught its spell. Wonderful, beautiful, rare and sweet

It lay there, perfect, upon his hand: It throbbed with a murmur, soft, complete— I could not describe; I could understand. "And how will you send it, Love?" quoth L. Ah, how he smiled! but he said no word; But he beckened me, and I followed, shy,

And we came on a Poet, all unheard. There, as he dreamed, did Love bestow The little song on his car, content; And so fled quickly that none might know Where it was written and how it was sent!
—Samuel Willoughby Duffield in The Century.

THE BLACK ROSE.

If any one had said a year ago that I would ever have run through the driving snow and storm after a black rose, I certainly would have declared that person to be bereft of ordinary intelligence; but now I could very appropriately ask myself if I were in full possession of my mental powers, for only a few days since I went ali over the city anxiously endeavoring to purchase one, regardless of cost-because Eveline had expressed a desire to have one. She deprived me of my judgment, with her bewitching smile, her meaning Collections Promptly Made on glances, her great deep eyes, the graceful poise of her head, and her beautiful, majestic shoulders. She entrapped me in a net woven from a thousand fascinating. asnaring threads, in which she drew me whither she would, and on that occasion she drew me after the black rose.

I do not know exactly how it came

about. I have always been such a quiet,

thoughtful man, and falling in love was the last thing I would have thought of doing; but at the fateful ball, exactly one year ago, when I saw her in that yellow satin bodice, with her golden hair, the dark prettily arched eyebrows, and her fairy like movement; from that hour I was not like my former self. She was pretty, but not positively beautiful; one could also not read any great depth of feeling or character in her deep gray eyes; she was bright and versatile, but had no especial talent, and her conversational powers were only ordinary. I knew that her family were in very moderate circumstances, and therefore believed that she would not object to marry some young man of fortune. I knew that she knew I was in good circumstances, and felt that if I won her my fortune would have much to do with it; and yet I followed her like-yes, like a faithful little dog, and could not tear myself from the magic chains she threw around me. She seemed to enjoy every possible luxury; how she managed to do so, I could never understand, for her extravagance would almost bankrupt a wealthy man. She did not trouble herself about household affairs; and I strongly suspected that her mother had to exert every energy to keep up the appearance of ease and comfort before the

outside world, and that she worked secretly to contrive that her daughter might dress elegantly and becomingly. I do not know whether she really loved me or not; sometimes I hoped so from her actions, but was never sure of it. I was, therefore, continually troubled with the uncertainty, so that if a single day passed without my seeing her and exchanging a few words with her I was absolutely miserable. This state of affairs lasted for a whole year. I could not make up my mind to give her up, and was, also, not willing exactly to take any decided step which would bind me for life to the enchantress. She attended ball after ball, went to all fashionable places of amuse ment, and each time she succeeded in making her toilet more recherche than any one else. For the coming ball she fancied that she wanted a black rose to wear in her golden hair; that would be novel. would attract attention, admiration and wonder, and would excite the envy of

But were there any black roses in existence? I asked myself when I thought of gratifying her wish. I had read of such a rare flower being on exhibition at flower expositions, but had never seen one, and all of my acquaintances whom I asked about it said they did not think they could be gotten. One of them said that e had seen a rose so darkly red that it was almost black; but that was several years ago. At all events, it seemed that they were very rare; and how was I to obtain one in winter time? I went to at least ten flower stores, six gardeners and everywhere that I thought I had a ghost of a chance to get it, but in vain.

Marie, the daughter of the flower dealer at King's place, my pretty little friend whom I had known from her childhood. said she had, once, two roses almost black, which she had sold to Graf Egousfeld, and which had caused a sensation at the court ball, and was afterward mentioned in the report of the ball on account of their great rarity and beauty.

Marie was a charming girl; young. blooming, pretty, modest and loved by everybody, and was said to be rich, for her father, whose only child she was, had the most extensive and prosperous business of the kind, supported by the most distinguished and wealthy class. Marie regarded me with an interest which she tried in vain to conceal. Her face would turn pale and then would cover with blushes when I would enter the store suddealy; and sometimes when she spoke to me her voice would tremble. And I could see her pretty, delicate little hand quiver when she delivered the flowers to me. which I oftentimes purchased more to get chance to feast my eyes on her pretty face and to engage her in a few words of conversation than because I really wanted the flowers.

Eveline seemed to enjoy being with me. She was quick and brilliant in repartee. She would sometimes press my hand warmly when she would thank me for some gift that I brought her, and my hopes would climb to fever heat in consequence. But then she seemed so cold and indifferent toward me, when she knew I loved her. I found myself wondering how Marie would act if I were to take her hand and tell her I loved her. Her little trembling, soft white hand would lay in mine and her face- But what was I thinking about? At Eastgate there was another gardener. It was already 12 o'clock, and at 6 Eveline must

have the black rose. I called for a cab, but there were none to be had, and it was snowing, raining and freezing. I must walk. I could not send any one, for I must get them in person. In vain, in vain. After my long walk I was doomed to disappointment again. The flower dealer did not have them. It was already 2 o'clock. What could I possibly do? How I would like to gratify her wish and see her smile of pleasure! Could they be made? No; im-

possible. But stop. Could the natural roses not be colored? She would only

want them for one evening. So, with

brightening hopes I hastened again to King's place. "Marie, a couple of dark red roses, piease," I said, entering the store. "They are for Fraulein Gunthert," she faltered; and in her eyes I noticed a pained and sorrowful expression that went strangely to my heart.

replied, hastily. "The darkest you have,

I took the flowers, but somehow the pale, pretty face and the sad expression affected me deeply. I motioned to a cab any one before. I knew that she was also and drove home. "Why am I a chemata at a ball that night, at the Flower club ist," I said to myself, triumphantly, "if I ball—she had told me so, bashfully, as can't overcome such a difficulty as this?" I locked myself in my little laboratory, which I had hardly entered since my infatuation with Eveline, and worked about two hours on one of the roses with iron, powdered brimstone and charcoal dust. I almost smothered myself by inhaling the dust and odor of the ingredients; but triumph! the rose became black—deep velvet

of glad surprise that I felt a thril of in-I waited until almost time to go after describable happiness run over me.
But I stood before her unable to speak. Eveline, and then prepared the other rose, with greater success than before, for it was more beautifully and perfectly black than the first. the thought struck me like a blow, what

I got a carriage and drove to Eveline's home. "Did you get it?" she said, in great suspense and excitement, running to me. I nodded and held out the pack-age to her. She threw her arms around me and kissed me, pressed both my hands and looked me in the eyes—she knew well how to show her appreciation; she admired the rose, her eyes beamed with delight and her cheeks colored beautifully. For an instant I was almost jealous, for it did seem like she appreciated the rose more than she did me, and I could not re-member that she had ever blushed with delight at seeing me; but she was so respectful to me, and this time almost affectionate, I was more infatuated with her than ever. We went to the ball, of course, with her mother as chaperon. I had provided a commodious carriage. Her mother and I sat with our backs to the horses, giving Eveline all of the back seat so as not to rumple the elegant party costume she wore. She created a furore -she was always the queen of the ball room-but on this occasion more so than ever. Her old gold bodice was beautifully embroidered with flounces, and the black rose nestling among her golden tresses, attracted the attention of every one. I did not myself escape being mentioned, as it was known that I had procured the strange flower that many and never seen before. With what queenly grace she carried herself! She was at home in the ball room; was greatly advated gentleman. With her pleasant smile to this one, her bow to that one, her pretty rounded arms, her queenly head, in sitting, standing, waltzing or dancing, she was a model of perfection. She was constantly the center of an admiring group of old and young, and was beseiged by dancers. Every one who met her was favorably mpressed with her. But of all her friends and admirers she seemed to appreciate me the most. I decided to know my fate that very night. I felt that my happiness depended on my being able to call that irresistible essence of womanly loveliness my

The first dance was ended: the signal from the cornet in the orchestra announced the next dance. I approached her to secure the waltz she had promised me, when-oh, horror! what did I see! The rose had completely changed color; no longer shining black, but faded yellowish green, spotted with rusty edges to the leaves. It must have been caused by the reparation in the hair, the nitrogen, the eated atmosphere or the gas. What if Eveline should notice it and discover the cheat? What would she do? What would she think of me? For a moment I was so excited and astonished that I could hardly ontrol my voice to speak to her. I did not have much time for speculation. Large plate glass mirrors with narrow gilt rames covered the walls of the salon.

She glanced in the mirror opposite where we stood, ready for the waltz, with her arm resting quietly in mine. Suddenly she drew her arm away and approached the glass. I could see her face in the mirror distinctly. She turned very pale; her eyes became fixed with astonishment and hagrin; she trembled from head to foot. With a powerful and angry movement, that I had never thought possible for her delicate white hand, she tore the rose from her hair and as quick as lightning had ground it into powder beneath her feet. Her figure became suddenly angular, her shoulders high and pointed, and her face had the expression of a fury. I had never in my life seen such a re-

vengeful, ugly and malignant face-it revealed to me a cold, heartless woman of the world, whose only aim in life was to gratify her measureless vanity and coquetry. How was it possible for a human being to change so completely in an instant—she was absolutely hideous. All the fears that I had entertained that I might not win her, were gone; I was struck with amazement at the discovery I had made. Then I saw that she was attempting to resume her usual dispassionate expression; but she was unsuccessful, for she could not conceal all her anger. A lisagreeable, dry smile played around her

to me with poorly affected calmness, but the tone of her voice betrayed an indescribable suppressed vehemence. The words came from her lips almost hissingy; and in her eyes lay a world of cold, deberate hatred. "The rose was colored," she continued; "why did you make a dupe of me? If any one had noticed it I could never have forgiven you.' She drew her hand languidly across her forehead, and signified her readiness to dance. I had seen her mother, however, in the mirror, who had taken a seat on the opposite side of the ballroom, and had evidently noticed that something was wrong, give her a warning glance of reproval. Eveline had suddenly become inbearable to me, more detestable and perverse than I had ever thought any woman could be. I was permanently cured of my infatuation. I felt that could not stand to be with her any longer; no, not another moment. I could have waltzed with a snake with quite as much pleasure as with any quondam model of perfection. I realized that I had been in ne power, the very slave, of a heartles feelingless coquette. I aroused myself from the flood of painful sensations that had come over me; but instead of offering my arm for the waltz I led her to her mother and excused myself, leaving her surrounded with eager applicants for the

A moment later I stood alone outside of the building and breathed freely the tresh night air. It was very quiet there; only a faint sound of the music reached me through the thick walls. The great arched canory above was bedecked with stars, and they show out clearly over the snow covered ground. A sublime tranquillity rested over everything. I was in a peculiar frame of mind. I was free; it seemed to me that I had thrown aside a life of uncertainty and doubt, and I looked forward into a future full of hope. "You have lost a year," I said to myself. "a year thrown away on a worthless fancy, and what did you see in her anyway? You have allowed yourself to become fasci-nated with a cold blooded society flirt, and almost made yourself miserable for life. Under the carefully studied manner, the appearance of an angelic disposition, and the bewitching smile, lay the ugliest nature ever born in a woman. The chemically colored rose is emblematic of the woman, and in the coloring alone, you have been in love all this time." Blessed be the accident that opened my eyes to her imperfections.

And then in my thoughts I beheld Marie as I last saw her when I bought the roses, with her fresh, blooming face, her black eyes, her cherry lips, her pretty waving, glossy black hair. Marie, whose eyes betrayed not the slightest deception. Unaffected, truthful and as pure and unde-"Yes, for the Kasino ball to-night," I filed as the flowers she lived among.

ABOUT PAPER MONEY.

AT TWENTY TIMES FACE VALUE. But Little Profit in Holding On to Confederate Scrip-The Continental Cur-

"If any of the holders of confederate noney hope that it will eventually reach par, or anything like it, as a curiosity, they will have a long time to wait," said a veteran coin collector. "The Continental currency issued by authority of the congress of the United States sells today -that is a considerable quantity of it does-at less than a cent on the dollar of face value. The \$30 bill issued under resolution of May 10, 1775, can now be bought for 25 cents. The \$2 bill of the same date is also worth 25 cents. In other words, the face value of the bill has no relation whatever to its value as a

"Probably the nearest that any Continental currency known to be for sale at all comes to par is in the case of the \$4 and \$5 bills printed under resolution of congress at Yorktown April 11, 1778. The \$4 bill with a boar and spear brings \$3 if in tine condition, and the \$5 bill with a hand and brush also \$3 if in good

"Certain very small bills, owing to comparative rarity, bring more than some bills

of very high denominations. "A great many people have held on very tenaciously to the Continental currency, in the expectation that it would be redeemed at par, and every now and then somebody sends on his collection to Washington demanding payment, only to be met by a rebuff in some form or another. Even now the quantity of Continental money in the market is not unfrequently augmented from the hoard of some departed veteran whose father or family may have eiven full value for it in times long gone by, and who has kept it sooner than part with it for a song as a curiosity. The heirs, however, having a more practical and less sanguine view of the subject, are generally willing to let the stuff go at colhas known it for so many years knows it

"How about the state issues of paper money?" "They are of considerably more value, as a rule, than the United States or Continental money, being much rarer, es pecially if issued in the colonial period. For instance, a Connecticut five shilling bill of 1764 is worth \$2; a one shilling and threepence of the same date is worth the same amount; a twopence of 1777 is worth \$1.50, and so forth. The Delaware bills, many of which were printed by Franklin, are more common and less costly. Georgia issues are scarce and costly, a \$20 bill, however, being worth just the same as a quarter of a dollar-\$2. One of these, hich represents a tree forcing a millstone upward by its growth, is interesting and suggestive, the motto also alluding to the growth of the colonies, notwithstanding he oppression of England. It would be eminently appropriate, just at present, for

Ireland. Maryland bills are not so rare. "A claim for £340 against the common wealth of Massachusetts, issued under authority of that state in January, 1780, can be purchased for the moderate sum of \$2. The treasurer of the commonwealth would, however, doubtless refuse to honor it if presented. On the other hand a Massachusetts bill for twopence, with a pillars and codfish design, but no beans, is also worth \$2, which illustrates more plainly, perhaps, than any other comparison, how utterly the matter of face value is ignored in Revolutionary currency.

"New York money of the revolution brings quite a fair figure, a bill signed by Abraham Brinckerhoff for half a Spanish milled dollar, Sept. 2, 1775, being worth 82. Indeed, with the exception of a few £5 and £10 issues, most New York money, than or about its face value. Interesting issues are those of the New York water works, running from 1774 to 1776 inclusive. As curiosities these bills are worth. in some cases more than in others, close to the original value. As to present values, the New York issues present a favorable contrast to those of most other original states.

INTERESTING READING. "For inscriptions North Carolina currency takes the prize. If King George ver got hold of any of the currency of that trate it must have been interesting reading. It is, however, rather calcuated to arouse mixed feelings to seea \$10 Ill with the inscription 'American Union 'orever' going for fifty cents, while a \$40 iil reminds Americans of the cost of championing 'Freedom of Speech and Liberty of the Press' by a scale of just \$39. "A Virginia bill of \$300, issued for army clothes, is worth only the moderate sam of \$2, while \$500 bills of the same commonwealth, set affect in 1780, bring only fifty cents apiece. A Virginia \$1,000 bill of 1781 is rated at from \$1 to \$1.50, and a \$2,000 bill of the same year, but a later issue, is worth \$1.50 to \$2. Virginia appears to have gone in more heavily than env other state on bills of large denomilaugh at such people in this age of the

"The worth of Confederate money as a curiosity, like that of Continental currency, bears no relation to its face value. The possessor of one of the very few Confederate silver half dollars, struck off about the beginning of the rebellion, rates its value at \$1,000. On the other hand, a Confederate \$500 bill with a picture of Stonewall Jackson is worth just twentylive cents. A \$100 bill with the head of Mrs. Jefferson Davis can be bought for fifty cents. There is not a Confederate bill in existence, whatever its face value, issues of the Confederacy reach \$1 in | ton Budget. sters of Alabama, North Carolina an South Carolina bring fifteen cents apiece among collectors.

"In the dark days of the war even the most enthusiastic Unionist could hardly have anticipated that within a quarter of century five cents of United States fracional currency would be worth from fifty ents to \$1, or from ten to twenty times the lawful value. Such, however, is the act as to the series of 1862, while certain specimens of all the issues are largely in mand at high prices."-New York Sun.

FIREARMS OF THE RICH.

Wealthy Men Who Have a Big Stock of Guns on Hand in Gun Storage Rooms. In a dingy little workshop near Univer sity place two men were busy one day last veek cleaning the barrel of a shotgun. They were hearty looking Scots and worked slowly, stopping at short intervals to take a particularly long pull at their black briarwood pipes and to eye their work critically. Piled up on the shelves around the room and against the wall were many leather gun cases, with tags bearing the names of their owners attached to them. As I stood watching the two men I read some of these names and was surprised to see such prominent ones is James Gordon Bennett, William K Vanderbilt and many others that I have ince forgotten.

"All here for repairs?" I inquired. "Oh, no," replied one of the bonny scots, shutting his lips tightly immediaterom escaping.

"On storage," said the second Scotch-"We take fine guns on storage, keep them in good repair and send them

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN DEMAND thing exists. The wealthy gentlemen and speak, their private arsenals and armorers.
Here they keep their firearms, certain that they will be preserved and ready for rency-Issues of State Paper in Demand use at any time. They can well afford to

> Scotch brothers. As they are first class workmen and very independent, only the wealthy sports-men can afford to deal with them. They have conducted this business for many years, and in that time have been associated with all the prominent New Yorkers of sporting proclivities and have learned a great many of their characteristics. The trust reposed in them is very great, as the guns are all valuable and are sometimes left in their care for years. Such is the case, for instance, with some of the firearms belonging to James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of The Herald. The duel-ing pistols which this gentleman intended to use in his famous encounter with Fred May have lain in their leather case on a shelf in the storage room on University place for several years.-New York Mail

plains gathering the sweet substance on the ground have so dried that the glistening crystals fall readily upon the carpet spread to receive them. The crystals are separated from the pieces of Christians. As we were traveling through a rather dry region the article came in

An Overcrowded Profession "The reason why there is such rush of lawyers for every judicial and worked by Dyaks and Malays, but with him. There are over 1,500 lawyers in chiefly from the tertiary gravels and re-

in his office waiting clients and at night drive a hansom cab to live."-Chicago

Burglary is not usually classed among nechanical trades, but it is nevertheless an "industry" in its peculiar way, and very numerously followed in cities and large towns. Some one-a safe manufacturer, we believe-has been at the pains of compiling a summary of the processes which burglars employ in the present advanced state of the art. They are said to be: 1. The driving of wedges into door jambs, by which the tenon is forced out of the packed groove and explosives inaround and into the rabbet or stepped flange. 2. The application of the drill on material represented as drill proof metal (?). 3. The application of the Harris stripper, in peeling plates from their rivet and machine screw fastenings. 4. The application of the Burton pulling wrench, by which lock and bolt spindles are drawn out of doors. 5. The application of the Mason ripper, a late and in-genious implement of burglary, used on safes or vaults with iron surfaces. The application of the powder pump in

afterward, as if to prevent any secrets "What are they here for, then?" I per-

It is the only place of the kind in New York and probably in the country. Even in Europe it is a question whether such a nobles who have large country estates on the continent and in England have, so to do this, as they need not go far to do their shooting, and may have occasion to do it

at a very short notice. In this country, however, where large estates stocked with game are unknown and a shooting trip takes time and preparation, such private arsenals are not needed. Even the wealthiest and most extravagant do not find it necessary to employ private armorers, and most sports-men take delight in cleaning and putting away their own guns. Some though, who have great demands upon their time either because of social or business cares, cannot afford or do not care to bother with the work, and it is for them that this gun storage business was begun by the two

and Express.

Manna in Eastern Turkey. Mr. Cole, of Bitlis, a missionary of the American board in Eastern Turkey, in describing a journey from Harpoot to Bitlis. says: "We traveled for four days through a region where had newly fallen a remarknatives sometimes call it-manna. There 33,000,600 carats of diamonds (or more were extensive forests of scrubby oaks, and most of the deposit was on the leaves. Thousands of the poor peasants, men, women and children, were out upon the Some of them plunge into kettles of boiling water the newly cut branches of the oaks, which washes off the deposit until the water becomes so sweet as to remind the Yankee of a veritable sugaring off in the old Granite state as he takes sips of it. Other companies of natives may be seen vigorously beating with sticks the branches, that from having been spread

leaves by a sieve, and then the manna is pressed into cakes for use. The manna is n great demand among these Oriental play for our plain repasts."—Frank Leslie's.

legal office that becomes vacant is plain enough," said a lawyer. "The profession is overcrowded. Lawyers, like most other men, prefer the sweets of earning their livings independently, to the obligations of a salaried office. But the temptation to make a try for an office worth anywhere above \$5,000 a year is strong to a man who knows the chances are against his earning that much in his profession. It is the wish to live comfortably more than the desire for honors that actuates Chicago. Take out the Trumbulls Knickerbockers, Jewetts, Goudys, Swetts, Fullers, Bisbees, and a few score others, and how many earn \$5,000 a year? How many earn \$3,000? How many half of color and quality. Companies with large that sum? There is more and more a disposition to setule commercial disputes privately. Big cases are scarcer. And Other gem stones found in that colony are n criminal law all the rich professional criminals who fought desperately are dead, exiled or in prison. The bar presents few attractions. Why, I knew one young Lin who used to sit day after day

forcing explosives around the jambs of safe doors and into crevices created by wedging and in the use of jackscrews. The explosion of dynamite on the surface of the door, by which the bolts and bolt worth more than \$1. None of the state | frame are dislodged by concussion.—Bos-

> In the Azores. There are no beaches and but little or

no level ground on these islands. Most of the roads are excellent, equal, if not superior, to anything that our parks can boast of. While at Fayal I had several rides along these smooth, clean, hard roads. They are lined for miles with flowers, the most prominent being the hydrangea, whose flower clusters some-times exceed ten inches in diameter, and were so close together that the leaves were hardly visible. For miles we could see this magnificent shrub doing duty as fences for their fields and gardens. It appeared like passing through a park like garden. The road skirts precipices and basses over hills, giving a magnificent view of the country; and then descends through valleys and crosses many water courses spanned by good substantial stone bridges. These people use the same ox cart as their forefathers. The wheels, a circle of wood with iron tires, and the axles simply a huge stick firmly wedged in the wheel and kept in place by a wooden pin.-Cor. Pittsburg Post.

"Sam, how is Tallier getting along "Oh, so. He's putting on too much style now to please me." that?" "Well, he's got a mild attack of dyspepsia, and he calls it 'Bright's disease'-tryin' to make it appear as if he is to see a fellow puttin' on so much style." -Kentucky State Journal.

Costa Rica has levied a tax of \$1 per

PRECIOUS STONES FOUND IN THE

Yield of the Mines of India and of Bra-

which the diamond has been sought for. ence, may possibly bring to light gems that have not been discovered by the rude native processes of search.

It would be curious to ascertain the

qualand (which all lie within a circle with amount of diamondiferous ground removed and the known average yield per load in each, it is found that not less than than 61-2 tons weight) must have been extracted since the first discovery, realizing in round numbers £40,000,000

labor and the development of native trade

fields. The Dutch government are the owners of the diamond mines in Borneo, which are situated in the district of Laddak, in the territory of Ponteyanak; they are far superior skill by the Chinese. The gems are found in a yellow colored gravel, at depths ranging to sixty feet. Advances are made to the miners, who are bound to deliver all stones at 20 per cent. below their market value. Diamond mining in New South Wales and the colonists are sanguine of being

able to compete with South Africa in this trade. Twelve thousand diamonds have been obtained up to the present time, cent drifts in the Bingera, Inverell and Chittagong districts. The largest diamond yet found weighed 16.2 grains, or about 5 5-8 carats. They are of good capital are forming to buy up and work the extensive diamond fields in Bingera. garnets, the common emerald (green beryl), Oriental emerald (green sapphire), royal blue sapphire, white and pale blue

Ceylon has always had a reputation for its richness in precious stones. Inferior kinds, such as the moonstone and the garnet, are found in the beds of streams about Kandy, Newara Eleya, Badulla and some of the small rivers of the south; but the more precious stones, such as the ruby, the blue sapphire, the Oriental topaz of various yellows, the Alexandrite and the cat's eye, must be sought within a radius of thirty or forty miles from Ratna-The search for gem stones is carried on

in the most primitive manner in Ceylon.

Of the siliceous gems, the amethyst, of a purplish violet hue, is the most valu-The best amethysts are brought from Cambay in India, and from Siberia. Ceylon and Persia, where they are found both lining the cavities of geodes and in rolled masses. The chief supply of the blue turquoise is drawn from the peninsula of Sinai, the great mining district of the ancient Egyptians.-Professor P L Simmonds in Journal of the Society of Arts. I. H. RUSCHE,

Justices in Their Robes

The justices of the supreme court of the United States now wear plain black robes. In the beginning of the century the robes had a scarlet facing, because once Chief Justice John Jay borrowed the robe of the chancellor of New York, which was so faced, and all the other justices followed the style. In 1908, however, some one asserted that the red trimming was too English, and it was discarded, was too English, and it was discarded, and the plain black has been used ever Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware!

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DIAMOND MINES.

REGIONS OF GOLCONDA.

zil-The Famous Kimberly-New South Wales and Borneo-Cevion's Valuable There are in India three extensive tracts, A Surplus Fund of - \$20,000. widely separated from one another, in

The name of Golconda, originally applied to a capital town (now a deserted fort in the neighborhood of Hyderabid), seems to have been used for a whole kingdom; but he town itself is many miles distant from the nearest diamond mines, and it was only the mart where the precious stones were bought and sold. The second great tract occupies an immense area between he Mahanuda and the Godavery rivers: and the third great tract is situated in Bundelcund, near the capital of which-Punnah-some of the mines are found For those content with a slowly paying occupation and a hard life, involving close supervision of the workers, diamond mining will pay, provided such persons pos-sess capital sufficient to last them a few vears. The diamonds now are usually brought from Parteal, close to the southern portion of the Nizam's dominions. The deepest pits are not more than twelve feet. The matrix of the diamond in those localities is a conglomerate sandstone. The appliances of modern machinery for excavation, etc., directed by men of set-

rield of diamonds in the east from those mines in the last 350 years, and of Brazil in the last 150 years since the discovery there; but no such data are obtainable, nor indeed can any reliable estimate be formed of the value of the diamonds owned in different countries. From the four principal mines in Gri-

diameter of three miles), calculating the The yield of diamonds from the Kimber-

ley mine alone, from the opening in 1871 ceeded 17,500,000 carats, equal to three and one-half tons weight of precious stones, in value about £20,000,000. To obtain this, as many thousand tons of reef and ground have had to be excavated. The mine is 450 feet deep, and the cubical contents of this huge cavity measures about 9,000,000 cubic yards. Four thousand Kaffirs are employed at this mine, and more than 20,000 natives of Africa arrive yearly at the mines in search of work; so that the employment of native

are incidental benefits conferred on South Africa by the discovery of the diamond

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topaz and agates. CEYLON'S PRECIOUS STONES.

pura, the city of gems. The soil, supposed to be rich in precious stones, is rented for an annual sum from the government. Coolies are set to work to dig the earth, which is heaped up on one side, and then washed through a trough with variously sized perforated zinc stops, which retain all stones, according to their sizes. These are placed on a table or flat surface, and the gems are easily distinguished and picked out. The proportion of gems capable of being cut and really marketable is not more than

since.—Chicago Herald.

have you, madam? House Owner-That alters the case

avenue. Good night - Chicago Tribune

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