varied to detail.

women can hold various school offices. In

Kansas they can vote at school meetings and

Argonia of that state has a woman mayor.

In other states and territories they have

Meanwhile a wonderful revolution ha

taken place at Washington. In the heat of

the civil war women were appointed to clerk-

ships, and the system grew so rapidly that

department. Almost every state now employs women as clerks, and many large post-offices; they are eligible as clerks of legisla-

tures, state librarians, and in many charit-

able and educational boards. But as to the

simple matter of voting, there seems to be no

progress to compare with that which was

noticeable in the five years following the

responsible and public places, especially as cashiers and clerks, than in any other coun-

try: yet there is no demand for the ballot,

"The drudgery is done by women and don-

keys: men and horses are saved for war."

says one satirist. There is little or no inter-

est in the ballot. In Russia, the most desper-

ate Nihilists are women; but in that country

reform is treated as treason. In Switzer-

land, Italy and the northern countries of Eu-

women. In England, however, the cause

has advanced slowly and regularly for

nearly a century. Mary Wollstonecraft pub-

lished her noted work in 1791, and Frances

Wright disseminated the same views in the

United States. John Stuart Mill elevated

the discussion to a higher plane, and the

women. In parliament a two-fifths vote for

woman suffrage has repeatedly been ob-

239 against 152. In conclusion it may be

COLUMBUS

### STATE BANK.

COLUMBUS, NEB.

- \$75,000.

DIRECTORS: LEANDER GERRARD, Pres't. GEO. W. HULST, Vice Pres't.

JULIUS A. REED.

R. H. HENRY. J. E. TASKER, Cashier.

of Deposit, Discount

Collections Promptly Made on all Points.

Pay Interest on Time Depos-

COLUMBUS, NEB.

CAPITAL STOCK, :

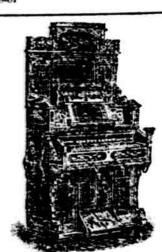
OFFICERS: C. H. SHELDON, Pres't. W. A. McALLISTER, Vice Pres'. ROBERT UHLIG, Cashier, DANIEL SCHRAM, Aso't Cash

DIRECTORS: J. P. BECKER. H. P. H. OEHLRICH. JONAS WELCH, CARL REINKE. H. M. WINSLOW.

----

This Bank transacts a regular Banking Business, will allow interest on time deposits, make collections, buy or sell exchange on United States and Europe, and buy and sell available

We shall be pleased to receive your business We solicit your patronage. We guarantee satisfaction in all business intrusted in our care.



**WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN** 

## A. & M.TURNER

Traveling Salesman. These organs are first-class in every par-icular, and so guaranteed.

SCHAFFROTH & PLATH,

-DEALERS IN-CHALLENGE

AND PUMPS.

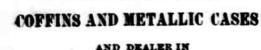
**Buckeye Mower, combined, Self** Binder, wire or twine.

Pumps Repaired on short notice

2. One door west of Heintz's Drug Store, 11th treet, Columbus, Neb. 17nov8i-tf

HENRY GASS.





Purniture, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Safes. Lounges, &c.. Picture Frames and Mouldings.

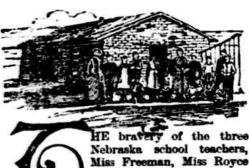
Repairing of all kinds of Uphol stery Goods. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

# Cavests and Trade Marks obtained, and all Pat-ent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business

THREE HEROIC GIRLS.

THE TALE OF THEIR BRAVERY TOLD IN DETAIL.

How Miss Royce Shielded Her Pupils Mind-Miss Shattuck's Death.



and Miss Shattuck, in the terrible blizzard that passed through Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska in January, has been the subject of much newspaper writing, but a complete and correct recital of their self-sacrificing heroism has not yet been told. Miss Loie M. Royce was teaching a school

near Plainfield, Neb., on the day of the great storm. At noon six of the children went home, and the blizzard coming up, they did not return. Miss Royce and the three remaining pupils stayed at the school until 3 o'clock, and the fuel giving out the young lady determined to take her little ones to her boarding house, situated only fifteen rods from the school house. They started out, but in the fury of the storm wandered out of their way and became lost. The storm increased, and after hours of endeavor the brave teacher sank down in the snow and gathered her little brood about her. Darkness came on. Weary and frightened, the little ones began to cry. Sinking to the snow covered ground, they sobbed themselves into a restless sleep. The brave young girl realized that this exposure would result in death to her little flock, and, stretching herself at full length upon the snow, and to the north, she buildled the three little ones to her breast, covering them with her own cloak, and thus shielding them from the wind

with her own form. In the night one of the little boys sank into a silence which the teacher knew was death. The feelings of the young guardian, herself suffering with the awful cold, cannot de described nor imagthe other boy died without a word of warning, and, with

an effort, the brave woman gathered little Hattie Rosburg, aged 7, in her arms. The child became delirious, and between her sobs came the pitiful appeal: "Oh, I'm so cold, mamma; please cover me up;" an appeal which rent the heart of the faithful teacher. At daylight the little girl died. At 6 o'clock in the morning Miss Royce reached shelter, both feet and her left arm and hand being frozen. Both of her feet have since been amputated at the ankles. It is believed her arm will be saved. Though unsuccessful in her efforts to save the lives of her little charges, Loie Royce did the best she could.

and the angels could do no more. Another beroine is Miss Minnie Freeman who was teaching a school in the Mira Valley district, near Ord, Neb. The pupils were wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement by the fury of the storm. In the midst of the teacher's assurance that all would be well, a terrible gust of wind struck the building, the windows rattled, the house shook and the door of the structure was torn from its hinges. It was then the young teacher realized the necessity of preparing for emergencies. With an exhibition of rare judgment she gathered her little brood together, and, securing a coil of strong, heavy twine, began with the largest ones and tied the children together by the arms and bodies, three abreast. This completed, she huddled her

charges around the stove. This was scarcely accomplished when the blizzard struck the building and carried away in the twinkling of an eve the entire roof ci the structure, leaving the frightened little ones exposed to the elements. The time for prompt action had

MISS FREEMAN. plucky teacher was equal to the emergency. Taking the young-est and frailest of her charges in her arms, she tied the remaining end of the twine around her own body, and, with all the words of encouragement she could muster, the courageous young woman started with the frightened little ones out into the fury of the storm. After a wearisome journey of threequarters of a mile, the little band reached a farm house and warmth and shelter. The cut at the head of this article is from a photograph taken of Miss Freeman, her chool house and her pupils, since the great

On the same night Miss Etta Shattuck. who was a teacher near Emmet, Holt county. Neb., took refuge in a hay stack, and was exposed to the elements for a period of seventy-eight hours. From Thursday night to the following Sunday evening she was without food or drink. Unlike the Misses Royce and Freeman, she was not burdened with the care of little ones, as all of her

pupils were sent to their homes in time to avoid the effects of the storm. To the children in her care she discharged every obligation. been sent home she started out herself. She wandered around on the prairie until she stum-d bled against a hay stack, and, feeling was ber only chance of safety,

she dug a hole in MISS SHATTUCK. the stack, crawled in, and pulled some of the hav into the mouth of the hole over her feet. The snow sifted into and over the place, and protected her from the cold. She sang hymns until she felt warm and comfortable, and finally went to sleep. She awoke after a time, but was lulled to sleep again by the howling of the storm. When she awoke again the snow had drifted and packed over the hay with such a have to take it at face value, which the weight that although she tried with all her banks and merchants won't do. I wonder if strength she could scarcely move. So she lay there helpless and hungry Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The mice nibbled her ands. She was faint and weary. She lost all account of time, but prayed for her delivery from the prison. Her friends searched for her, but they finally gave up. On Sunday a farmer drove to the hay stack to get some hay. He noticed the hay had been disturbed, and reaching into the hole,

OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence we can transact patent business in less time and at LESS COST than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your state, county or town, sent free. Address

C. A. EMOW A CO. brave and noble girls have called out the

from the good people of Nebraska. The Omaha Daily Bee, on learning of the devotion of these teachers to their pupils, immediately started a testimonial fund. When the amputation of Miss Shattuck's feet became necessary, and it was found she would have no way in which to earn a livelihood, the Heroine fund rapidly increased, and at the date of the noble girl's death \$3,752.01 had been paid for her benefit. Miss Shattuck's father is a veteran of the late war, and by reason of wounds received in the service he is incapacitated for labor. The family was dependent upon the earnings of their brave daughter, and the above named amount, together with about \$1,000 more from The Bee's special fund, is to be paid to the parents of the un-

deepest sympathy and heartiest recognition

fortunate girl. A prominent jeweler of San Francisco sent a handsome gold watch to Miss Freeman. The chain is wrought in emblance of a rope, as a reminder of the means by which she led precious lives from peril to safety. Already the fund for Miss Royce has reached \$2,000, and it is hoped the amount may be increased to such a figure that the interest will provide for her during the rest of her life.

"PETROLEUM V. NASBY."

In the village of Vestal, Broome county. V. Y., on the 20th day of September, 1833, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Reed Locke a boy baby. This son thrived as an infant, flourished as youth and experienced innumerable ups

nd downs as a man. He was named David Ross Locke at an early period of his history, and as Petroleum V. Nasby he made his eccentricities a great power. Indeed, where thousands are amiliar with his real name and deeds, tens of thousands know him by his pen name and

At the age of 11 years young Locke en-tered the office of The Democrat, at Cortland, N. Y., as an apprentice, and there he earned the printer's trade. This accomplished, he started out on what was then the usual tramping expedition, and either as a 'jour" printer or a reporter he visited about all the great cities of the United States. A journeyman printer gathers even less moss than the rolling stone, but in this period of his career D. R. Locke acquired a mine of experience and knowledge of humanity that

later years. In 1852 he went from Pittsburg, where he had been working for The Chronicle, to

Plymouth, O., where with a partner he established The Advertiser, which still lives. started out with a cash capital of \$42 between them, but in two years they left the town with \$1,000, and did it and honestly, too. In subsequent vears Mr. Locke was idencountry papers in

tified with a half dozen or more the state of Ohio, and he put them all in way of becoming successful. It was while he was in Findlay, O., that he wrote the first of the "Nasby" letters that made him famous. This one was a satire, dated March 21, 1861, from Wingert's Corners, Crawford county, O., where the inhabitants were nearly all disunionists. A few more followed from the same alleged source, and then they began to appear from "Confedrit X Roads, wich is in the State uv Kentucky. The satire embodied in them, and the all important subjects touched upon, in those stir-ring times brought the "Nasby" letters into

In 1865 Mr. Locke first became connected with The Toledo Blade, at first on a salary, then as part and afterward as sole owner. In Toledo, O., after his years of roving, he pitched his tent for a permanent residence and there he acquired a fortune represented by the value of his paper and of a score of business and residence buildings. He made several trips to Europe, wrote books in prose and verse, and for fifteen years lectured every winter while still transacting his other business. He also wrote a number of plays, which were, in a measure, successful. In one year he erected nearly \$500,000 worth of buildings, among which was the present

During the latter portion of his life Mr. Locke prepared his copy himself with a typewriter, but his interlineations and erasures after the copy left the machine were many, and every one of his later Nasby letters and his "Pulverize the Rum Power" editorials were characteristic autographs of the man. During the present year it became evident Mr. Locke, as well as to his family and friends, that the constitution that had borne so much in fifty-five years of his life was beginning to give out under the strain of business cares. At the solicitation of those near est him he went south in hopes of recuperating his health, but the hopes were not realized, and on his return to Toledo he was compelled perforce to take less active part in his affairs. When winter came Mr. Locke's health failed further, and the editorial management almost wholly devolved upon his eldest son, Capt. Robinson Locke, who, like his distinguished father, learned the

Providence, R. I., was recently visited by one of the most disastrous fires in her history, the loss suffered by which runs well along toward \$1,000,000. Newspaper readers

trade of journalism from the rudiments.



AFTER THE PROVIDENCE FIRE. verywhere are already familiar with the details of the disaster. The cut here presented was engraved from a photograph taken in Providence as soon after the breaking out of the fire as it was possible to bring the camera to bear on the ruins

The Conductor's Bad Coin. I don't see why everybody who gets a chewed up or battered coin wants to foist it off on us. We get more scaly money than any other class of people in the city, and we people ever stop to think that every tough piece we take can be thrown back on our hands at the company's option. Often we have to submit to lose fares given us by cranky customers who have influence with the company, simply because if we should decline to take it we would soon be out of work. And sometimes, when money isn't so very rotten, the cashier returns it in our pay envelopes. This always means that we're not to turn it in again with our fares, and in such cases I give it to my grocer or butcher with a little more good money. But in spite of all our pains we get stuck sometimes. -Car Conductor in Globe-Democrat.

The Englishwoman's Year Book states that the demand for educated women as such, is everywhere in the colonies-nil,

WOMEN OF PROGRESS.

THEY ARE GOING TO HOLD A BIG some political powers, too numerous and JUBILATION SOON.

The Object Is the Celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the First Step Fortieth Anniversary of the First Step they now greatly outnumber male clerks in Taken Toward the Establishment of many divisions, especially in the treasury After forty years of agitation the "ad-

vanced women" propose to celebrate the formal beginning of their organization by an international council at Washington city. to begin March 25, and continue eight days. If the programme announced is carried out it will be the most peculiar and interesting congress of women since that celebrated senate of Roman ladies which, in the days of the empire's worst corruption, used to meet and fix the fashions and etiquettes. This council, however, promises us many good things
—nothing less than a general overhauling of
social, moral, domestic, political and eleemosthing is subordinated to the military spirit. ynary institutions, with a view to making woman's influence therein more direct and powerful. Literary clubs, art unions, temperance unions, labor leagues, missionary and moral purity societies, charitable, educational and industrial associations, in short, all sorts of combinations in which women work, are invited to be present by delegates, rope, there is freedom of discussion, and feeble movements for the advancement of and many have already named their repre-

We are promised that the talented women of the world will be there-Mesdames Mary . Livermore, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and Caroline Buell, with Misses Francis Willard, Mary F. Eastman, Clara Barton, Susan B. Anthony and many others from the United States; Miss Helen Taylor, stepdaughter of John Stuart Mill: Miss Henrietta Muller, of the London school board; Miss Alice Scatcherd and others from England; Mme. Isabella Bagelot, of Paris; Pundita (Professoress) Ramabai, of India, and representatives from other nations. Helen Campbell, author of "The Prisoners of Pov-



MARY A. LIVERMORE. FRANCES WILLARD. JULIA WARD HOWE. erty," writes that she is too busy in England come, but will "lend a hand." Fanny Zampini Salazaro (whether Miss or Madame her letter does not hint), editor of "The Review of Women's Interests," in Rome, will send a paper to be read, and so will learned literary ladies of Germany and elsewhere. Indeed, as a literary treat purely, the council will be well worth attending.

This council will be a sort of forty year

jubilee for the first regular organization of

woman suffrage, which was perfected at a

convention held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in

1848. At the start it was closely identified

with the movement for the abolition of slavery, and the master spirits then were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Amelia Bloomer, Mrs. Stebbins and Frederick Douglass; but since the colored man has become a voter Mr. Douglass is very skeptical, if not an opponent, of making the colored women voters. At any rate he is willing to wait until there is much more general information among them. This combination of radicals of all sorts gave the movement a bad start; the great army of the queer and crazy rushed into it, and for near twenty years the woman suffragists were heard only to be laughed at. But as the agitators were able to point out evident wrongs in the laws of many states, these were generally reformed and the property rights of women well secured. In the pronounced woman suffragist, introduced into the legislature and secured the passage of the celebrated statute on descent and distribution of property, which, with other laws secured by him, put Indiana at the head of all the states in laws favorable to women. Several other states have since adopted simi-"woman's rights" were Lucretia Mott. Paulina Wright Davis, Ernestine L. Rose, Frances D. Gage and Sarah Tyndale. In 1851 Susan B. Anthony presided over a convention at Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1863 she organized the "Loyal Woman's League." The close of the war and the enfranchisement of the negroes seemed to leave the popular mind in a receptive condition never known before or since. All sorts of reforms were urged with wonderful ability and zeal: people seemed afraid to oppose anything lest they might find themselves in the position of for a few years woman suffrage made wonderful progress. The National Woman Suffrage association was thoroughly organized. and now has branch organizations in almost every state. Among the most active in it are Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Laura Curtis Bullard, Lillie Devereaux Blake, Ellen C. Sargent and Jane Graham Jones. As might have been expected, the first substantial victories were gained in the far west, where pioneers were laying the

eral principles. The proposition to make women voters and jurors was introduced into the legislature of Wyoming territory, "just for a joke," as the projector says; but it was gravely argued that the measure would "advertise the country and attract immigration," so it was adopted and became law Dec. 10, 1869. Two ladies were chosen justices of the peace and three or four juries empaneled with women jurors; but the practical inconve was found to be so great that the experiment was quietly discontinued. A few years later the legislature repealed the law, but the governor vetoed the repeal, and there lacked a few votes of the needed two-thirds to pass it over his veto. As the adult white women of Wyoming number but a few hundreds, and are outnumbered three or four to one by the men, not much can be deduced from the ex-

Early in 1869 Hon. James Ashley proposed in the congress of the United States to make the women of Utah voters, so that they might abolish polygamy. The Mormous promptly took up the matter, and at the next session of the territorial legislature (1870) conferred the suffrage on all adult women and all married to adults, regardless of age, partly to turn the tables on the statesman but more to double their vote against the Gentiles, who were getting numerous in certain counties. As the Gentiles were largely miners, with very few women, the policy was a success. A foreign born woman married to a native or naturalized citizen is held to be naturalized; so the unique spectacle is

often presented of a Danish, Swedish or English girl of 15 or 16 years voting within a few months after reaching the territory. The Mormon women invariably vote the ticket prepared for them by the church; so we cannot fairly draw any conclusions from the experiment in Utah. Latterly a modified suffrage has been conferred upon the women of Washington territory, but the legal construction of the law is still in dispute. In Iowa the amendment for female suffrage was adopted by the house in 1876, and was defeated by a very small majority in the

senate; but in that state, as in several others,

courage them; but history shows the curious fact that woman's rights advance for long eras and then recede. It is an unquestionable fact that the women of Homer's day enjoyed

An Odd Way to Demonstrate Her Harmlessness to Her Neighbors. If a doubt still lingers in the mind of some

PEACEABLE RUSSIA

as to the hostile intentions of Russia toward her western neighbors, it must certainly have been dispelled by the latest reports, according to which there are now 570,000 Russian soldiers, with 2,250 cannon, massed on the borders of Austria and Roumania, and still the concentrating of troops is going on there. To what purpose, we must ask, does of troops on the borders of countries that



RUSSIA'S STRATEGIC BAILWAYS. [The boundary between Germany and Russia is have furnished no apparent reason for such state of Indiana, Hon. Robert Dale Owen, a | a course? Another ominous sign of Russia's real attitude, notwithstanding its periodic declaration of pacific intentions, is the fact that she has recently erected fortifications and built strategic railroads on a scale not at all in harmony with her needs as the peace loving power she would like to be considered. To illustrate this point the more lar measures. Other early advocates of forcibly we give here a map, showing the railroads which Russia now possesses in the provinces from which an invasion would probably be attempted; also the important fortified places that in the event of war would serve the purpose of defense, as well as furnish a basis for military operations. In this place we might state that that part of Russian territory does by no means require so many railroads, except for purposes of strategy, since extensive tracts of it are unpopulated swamp lands, especially the district between Rowno and Wilna, Among the numerous fortifications that have lately those who had opposed emancipation, and been either newly erected or greatly strengthened (which work is still going on), we would mention Rowno, Luzk, Dubno, Warsaw, Iwangorod, Brest-Litewsk, Nowo-Georgewsk, Ossowez and Kowno. On Austrian territory adjoining that part of Russia where the concentration of troops is chiefly effected, there are the fortified places, Crakow and Przimysl, while Germany has strong places in Thorn, Posen, Dantzic, Konigsberg and Graudens, the last mentioned not yet completed. Taken all in all, we see that Russia has chosen a very singular way for showing her desire for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. The Late Archbishop Lamy.

New Mexico has lost a distinguished prelate, who, for nearly forty years, has labored He came to America in 1839, and labored for eleven years at Cin-

cinnati. On Nov. 24, 1850, he was consecrated bishop of Santa Fe. and PA took charge of his see in 1851. His early life in what was then a new country, was one of great hardship and danger. The country was inhabited by hos-tile Indians, and the journeys of the bishop between the bishop between the different points his duties led him to ARCHEISHOP LAMY.

visit, were often perilous. In 1876 he was made archbishop of Santa Fe, with Arizona and Colorado as suffrages, but resigned in 1885 on account of the breaking of his health from hard work and age. The archbishop was revered by the people among whom he labored so long, and throughout the country in which he had done so much to build up the Catholic church.

Russia is awazening to the importance of improving her milling industry. The minister of agriculture has called for a meeting in February of a congress of millers, agriculturists and all others interested in grain and flour. The object of this meeting is to discuss the present condition and future prospects of milling in Russia.

FARM AND GARDEN.

RANGE OF COUNTRY.

temper-Hints on Tree Planting-Taking Wire from Fences and Hop Yards. Device for the Apiary.

A Kentucky apiarian, J. S. Reese by name, had in practical use the past season a device for getting bees out of finished or full cases of honey while on the hive without the use of smoke, etc. The plan also works well when applied to a -less or more-of full cases, when the bees can escape and not return. Mr. Reese believes his plan to be a new one, but modestly declines to apply for a patent, and describes it in detail for the benefit of others, with plain illustrations, in Gleanings in Bee Culture.



said that the ladies who will meet at Washington have much in recent history to en-A CONE CASE BEE ESCAPE. This cone case bee escape is simply as follows: Take an empty surplus case that any beekeeper may be using—say, for illustration, the T super. Cut a thin more freedom than the Greek women of St. board that will just fit inside the T case; Paul's time, and as much as Greek women do bore two one inch holes, one near each today. The same may be said of Roman and end. Make two small cones of wire cloth, Italian women, while the German women of just large enough to tack over the one Tacitus were certainly nearer equal to their | inch holes, and about one and one-half cones, about three and one-half inches at base and three and one-half inches high, and tack over the smaller cones. This will leave a space between the smaller and larger cones, and each cone has a hole in its apex that will admit a bee. You now have a device like E in the illustration. Fasten this board, with cones, near the bottom of your empty super, as shown by B. Now, as this empty section case is just the size of the surplus cases already on the hive, the full super may be raised. as at A, and a super (C) filled with empty sections can be put on the hive. Between the supers A and C, the cone case B is placed, with cones pointing toward the brood nest. The full supers of sections and bees can be put on top of the cone case, and all is done in a twinkling. In a few hours you may expect to have your full super all clean of bees and not a cell uncapped. If the cone case be adjusted in the afternoon or evening, your full super will be just as you would desire it

next morning. Mr. Reese says that he makes the wire cloth cones very rapidly by using two tin cones of right size, molding the wire cloth between the tin ones. F shows the outside cone, G is the square of wire cloth and H the inside cone, which is fastened on to a wooden stake, the latter stuck into the bench. The central mesh of G. or as nearly as may be, is placed on the apex of the cone E. The cone F is then driven down, forming the square of wire cloth into a cone. Queen cell protectors can also be made on these tin cones to

Mr. Reese inclines to the belief that one set of wire cones would answer every purpose that the two do, especially if the nole was made larger, say one and threequarters or two inches. The editor of the journal quoted from, commenting on the ame, expressed the opinion that one set of cones is practically safe.

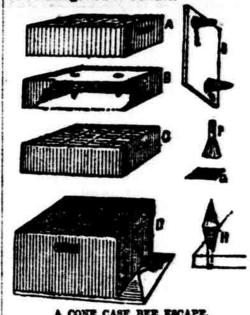
Quinine for Horse Distemper Quinine is said to be the favorite remedy at Woodburn farm, Kentucky. Mr. L. Brodhead, the superintendent of that breeding establishment, is credited with having given his method of treatment for

distemper as follows: "Give for weanlings from fifteen to twenty grains a day. We generally give this quantity once a day, but when first taken and the fever is high, give about fifteen grains twice a day, morning and evening. If the attack is mild we give only one dose a day, and continue till the disease has left the system. The quinine allays the fever and is good for the inflamed throat. It is an excellent tonic, and so far has cured every case we have had, about 150 in number. In the early spring we had several very severe cases that I am sure we should have lost but for the quinine. These were yearlings, and we gave about twenty grains at a dose twice a day. Older horses can be given sixty grains a day, in two doses. Whenever you have fever use quinine freely, no matter what the disease. It is almost specific for lung fever and pneumonia have cured two cases of lockjaw in suckings this summer with quinine and altrophia, twenty drops of the latter to a dose. We are not particular to weigh the quinine, but guess at a dose. Put it in a spoon and place it on the tongue without elevating the head, or exciting the animal. We pull the tongue to one side, insert the spoon, turn it over and wipe on the tongue. It is easy to administer, and the animal gets it all. It is perfectly safe, and there is little, if any, danger in giving too much. As the weanlings in the effectively in that field. Archbishop Jean south average considerably larger than Baptiste Lamy died at his home in Santa Fe our northern ones, a smaller dose would on the 13th of February last. Born in Cler- probably answer the purpose in this secmont, France, on Oct. 11, 1814 (the year of tion. It might be better, on the whole, Waterloo), he received his preliminary edu- to get it put up in ten grain powders. cation at Clermont and studied theology at | Then the quantity can be regulated very Montferrand, where he was ordained in 1838. easily, for if fifteen grains is required divide one of the powders in two, and add one half to one of the ten grain powders. As distemper is very prevalent in all sections of the country, the above directions should be remembered by those who have the care of horses."

Experiments with Field Corn. Of thirty-five varieties of field corn

tested on the grounds of the State Agricultural college of Colorado, and reported upon by Professor Blount, but two have een in any way improved. The Pride of the North and the Yellow Flint, having proved most valuable, have been selected for several years. From a six ounce ear, growing singly on the stalk, in five years the ears have been made to average eight to ten ounces, and have been doubled on the stalk. Reports from those who have planted the same seed are most flattering. The fodder is fine and when cut before plant are the only part having nutritive value. The stalk portion and the husks are, for the most part, indigestible, tasteless, woody fibre. When fodder is cut into very short lengths, these dissimilar parts are inextricably intermixed; the animal is unable to extricate them; and, in rejecting the worthless portion, is forced to discard much that is valuable; hence, the greatly increased 'waste' when the shorter lengths were used. The additional advantage in the use of the longer lengths in the great saving of power required to cut a given weight of fodder is a very considerable item, not likely to be lost

NEW PEAR. ADAPTED TO A WIDE



The black walnut must be gathered and cleaned of its husk before hard frosts. Then the nut can stand any kind of D. T. MARTIN, M. D. weather. Eat it and all other nuts with a small quantity of salt. The off in nuts requires a cast iron digestive apparatus. The salt aids nature in digesting the fruit. Chestnuts will grow anywhere, but better near the salt air. The cultivated varieties can be improved by the aid of A correspondent claims that a walnut grafted on butternut stock produces fruit that is better flavored than the natural walnut. The only difficulty is that the walnut outgrows the butternut stock. Ventilating a Cellar. In this enlightened age, it is not necessary to waste space or time in explaining

the reasons why every cellar, whether under dwelling house or elsewhere, ought to be ventilated. Every progressive man and woman understands the necessity, but everybody does not know how to bring about the desired ventila tion. A Kansas genius, who has solved the problem to his own satisfaction, explains, in Prairie Farmer, with the assistance of a diagram similar to the one here presented, his mode of ventilating an outdoor cellar. In his cellar he puts a vertical tube-

Creamery or Cheese Factory.

factory will return the most money to its

patrons, one year with another. But

there are special seasons and conditions which would change this. The returns

the creamery leaves all the milk, a differ-

duced would have an important bearing

upon the returns. If the products of

either are of a low grade, through the lack

of experience or carelessness on the part

of the managers, such factory or creamery

will not be able to pay their patrons as much as if they were making a first class

article. It would be better to sell your

milk to a well managed creamery than a

poorly managed factory, and vice versa. Brains and experience are essential in

Nuts and Nut Trees.

from thirty to fifty miles from the sea-shore. It will perform better work in fruiting if its roots are fed from a running

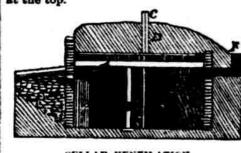
The butternut produces better crops on

the hills away from the shore, and it also

delights in damp feet. The fruit is better if left on the ground until after hard

The shell bark hickory tree thrives best

3 inches square, inside measurement, extending from within 4 inches of the floor. out 3 feet above the roof. This is left open until extreme cold weather when it may be readily closed with a wisp of hay at the top.



CELLAR VENTILATION. This tube, he explains, draws off all moist and cold air from the bottom, as the warm air always rises to the upper space. If the cellar becomes too warm, a slide is drawn from the side of the tube near the roof, until the desired lower temperature is secured. When this correspondent builds another

he proposes to have two tubes, one reaching down to the floor, as above described, and the other just through the roof, as shown at C. The construction of his cellar is as follows: F, ventilator, with screen over inside end. This is for summer use, being closed in winter, though it might serve as a chimney if it was necessary to have a stove in the cellar during the latter season. The roof beam A and brace B are of hard timber, 6 by 6 inches. The plank covering the rafters, E, is 2 by 12 inch hard pine. The walls are made of stone

In reply to a query in Science. "Is it rue that while one holds his breath it is impossible for him to be stung by a wasp? a Connecticut correspondent in the same journal says: "I have picked up hundreds of live wasps, holding my breath at the moment when the wasp was grasped, and have never been stung under such circumstances. I have frequently been stung by wasps when I have disturbed them unawares. As to the explanation of the phenomenon, I have none to give. I have tried the experiment on hornets, honey bees and bumble bees, and a single trial with each was sufficient to prove that the plan did not work with either of these

Syrup of Figs Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches. Colds and Fevers: to cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig. Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For sale only by Dowty & Becher. 27-y

To Save Life

lently requires prompt action. An hour's delay waiting for the doctor may be attended with serious consequences, especially in cases of Croup, Pneumonia, and other throat and lung troubles. Hence, no family should be without a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has proved itself, in thousands of cases, the best Emergency Medicine ever discovered. It gives prompt relief and prepares the way for a thorough cure, which is certain to be effected by its continued use.

S. H. Latimer, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ga., says: "I have found Aver's Cherry Pectoral a perfect cure for Croup in all cases. I have known the worst cases relieved in a very short time by its use; and I advise all families to use it in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, &c.' A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middletown, Tenn., says: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my hysician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me." "I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," writes E.

agdon, of Palestine, Texas, "belie ng as I do that, but for its use, I should ong since have died."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$6.

THE FIRST In reply to the question, "Which is the more profitable for the average farmer and small stock raiser, the creamery or the cheese factory?" Michigan Farmer answers: "As a general rule the cheese National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB. -HAS AN-

made by cheese factories the past season run from \$33 to \$75 per cow—the average would be about \$50. It must be re-Authorized Capital of \$250,000. membered, however, the cheese factory A Surplus Fund of - \$20,000. only leaves the whey for its patrons, while

ence which, if properly utilized, would materially change results. Then, again, the quality of the butter or cheese pro-And the largest Paid in Cash Capital of any bank in this part of the State.

try and Europe bought and sold. Collections and all other bus

STOCKHOLDERS.

prompt and careful attention.

ANDERSON, Pree't. J. H. GALLEY, Vice Proc't. O. T. ROEN, Cashies

Business Cards.

F. J. Scave, M. D. Drs. MARTYN & SCHUG.

U. S. Examining Surgeons, Local Surgeons, Union Pacific, O., N. & B. H. and B. & M. R. R's.

Consultation in German and English. Telephones at office and residences. Office on Olive street, next to Brodfael per's Jewelry Store. COLUMBUS, - - NEBRASKA.

LIAMILTON MEADE, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Platte Center, Nebracks. MA MCALLISTER, ATTORNEY & NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office up-stairs in Henry's building, corner of Olive and 11th streets. aug 10-77y M. CORNELIUS. LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

Upstairs Ernst building, 11th street. CULLIVAN & REEDER ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office over First National Bank, Columbus Nebraska. D. EVANS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and rooms, Gluck building, 11th M. MACFARLAND.

ATTORNEY & NOTARY PUBLIC. Office over First National Bank, Colur TOHN EUSDEN.

COUNTY SURVEYOR. 23 Parties desiring surveying done can address me at Columbus, Neb., or call at my office in Court House.

CO. SUP'T. PUBLIC SCHOOLS. I will be in my office in the Court House, the third Saturday of each month for the examina-tion of applicants for teachers' certificates, and for the transaction of other school business.

WALGRAF BROS., DRAY and EXPRESSMEN. Light and heavy hanling. Goods handled with care. Headquarters at J. P. Becker & Co.'s office. Telephone, 33 and 34.

T.R. J. CHAS. WILLY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Columbus, Neb. EYE DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

C. J. GARLOW, Collection Atterney HIGGINS & GARLOW, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Specialty made of Collections by C. J. Garlow.

R.C. BOYD. Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware! Job-Work, Roofing and Gutter-ing a Specialty.

Shop on Olive street, 2 doors north of Brodfuehrer's Jewelry Store. 82-tf DEED thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

\$500 Reward We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indi-

liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indi-gestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfac-tion. Large boxes containing 80 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and immitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 262 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. dec7'87y

wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me. dec28

NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages. The best book for an It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, fluds to it the inwants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while forhim who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or con be made to do so by slight changes assily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUERAU. (10 Surgesst. Frinking House \$q.), New York,