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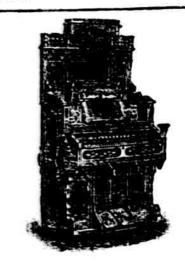
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THREE GREAT SPEECHES.

FREE TRADE FALLACIES MET WITH STERN FACTS.

Extracts from Addresses by Senator Shernan and Congressmen McKinley and

The last meeting of the Boston Home Market club was the occasion of three notable addresses by Senator Sherman and Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, and Congressman Goff, of West Virginia. Senator Sherman spoke first.

He began by thanking the club for the

enthusiastic greeting given him. He de-scribed the name of the organization as "a creed in itself-home market for home productions;" contrasted the greatness of the home market with the comparative unimportance of the foreign market and expressed his wonder that gentlemen of education were willing to endanger the greater in behalf of the less. He added: I can excuse such professors as Mr. Summer and Mr. Perry, whose theories exclude love of country and rest only upon the universal good of man. The most distinguished professor of this school of philosophy that I know of is Mrs. Jellyby, who devoted herself to the good of mankind, and especially of Africa, to the neglect of her house, her husband and the

little Jellybys. When you invited me to speak at the Home Market club I learned that there was another club in Boston, called the Massachusetts Tariff Reform league, and that its members had a banquet here recently, at which there were many distinguished guests and speeches. So I naturally thought that here, at least, I might find a statement of the benefits of the foreign market and what is meant by "tariff reform." I carefully read all these speeches, and confess my surprise to find so little on economic questions affecting our home industry, and so much about politics. It is like Falstaff's bill of

are—so little bread and so much sack. Take Mr. Lowell, for instance, a gentleman for whom I have always entertained the highest respect. He is known as an accomplished writer, a man of cultof this country at the English court. He gave tone and direction to it. I find but very little about the tariff in his remarks, but a good deal about Mr. Cleveland.

"Personally, I confess that I feel myself strongly attracted to Mr. Cleveland as the best representative of the higher type of Americanism that we have seen since Lincoln was snatched from us." Thus Mr. Lowell, who has been honored by a great party with its confidence and trust, places Mr. Cleveland above Grant, the great soldier of our country; above Hayes, who certainly gave to the country a pure and excellent administration, and Mr. Lowell, himself above Garfield, one

spect a model gentleman and a prudent and able president. Now, for what has Mr. Cleveland been listinguished to justify this eulogy? Two hings. First, for the promise of civil service reform, and he has practiced the most general, sweeping removals in the public ffices since the government was established. The other ground named to justify this eulogy is the recent message of the president recommending that all taxes now existing on home products be continued, and duties on imports be largely re-duced. The inevitable effect of this policy is to increase importations at the expense and loss of our home market, and especially to reduce the wages of all engaged in industries competing with foreign production. The message creates alarm among business men at home and gives joy and hope to every market in Europe. have had occasion recently to answer this message, and do not care to repeat it

here, but wish to reply to other remarks of our friends in the league. Mr. Lowell says: "Never before has a Pandora's box so full of the germs of infectious demoralization been offered to any people as our

growing surplus." This is not true. A surplus is a great deal better than a deficit. And this surplus is not new; it has been growing since the close of the war. It has enabled us to perform the magnificent feat of rapidly reducing the public debt, a policy which has excited the admiration of the greatest statesmen of Europe. Mr. Gladstone said to me twenty years ago that this was as great a victory as our success in war. This growing surplus was bequeathed to Mr. Cleveland by his predecessors, and was applied by them to the payment of debt and the repeated reduction of taxes It is the rational and steady result of our increase in wealth and population growing out of the policy of protection to home

But why is not this surplus applied to the payment or purchase of the public Whose fault is it that it accumulates in the treasury? Plainly the fault of Mr. Cleveland, whose secretary of the treasury is authorized to apply this surplus at any time to the reduction of the public debt. But if the president prefers to reduce the surplus by the reduction of taxation, why did he not apply to congress to diminish taxation without disturbing home production? I know that at any time in the last congress taxation could have been reduced but for the desire of the speaker of the house and the president to strike at home industries rather than to reduce taxation. A majority of the house, though Democratic, would have passed in an hour a bill reducing taxation if it had been permitted by the speaker to vote upon a reduction of internal rather than external taxes; and today, if the house is not packed to defeat its will, a bill to make all the reduction recommended by the president could be promptly passed. But the truth is, that the president and the controling elements of his party are determined to use the exigency he has in their way, so as to strike a dangerous blow at our domestic industries; and it is because of this that he receives the high eulogy of Mr. Lowell.

BARD BLOW AT THE TARIFF. One Free Trader Who Argued from Fac Unanswerable.

Maj. McKinley followed Senator Sherman and gave the following amusing description of a young free trade Mugwamp who had outgrown his country: A college bred American, who had traveled much in Europe, whose inherited wealth had enabled him to gratify every wish of his heart, said to me a few years ago, with a sort of listless satisfaction. "that he had outgrown his country." What a confession! Outgrown his country! Outgrown America! Think of it! I felt at the time that it would have been truer had he said that his country bad outgrown him, but he was in no condition of mind to have appreciated so patent a fact. He had had no connection with the progressive spirit of his country. He had contributed nothing to its present proud osition, or to the uplifting and welfare of

of the republic. The busy, pushing American lad of humble origin, educated at the public schools, had swept by him, as affort and energy always lead and leave the laggard behind. His inheritance was not invested in productive enterprises, nor was his heart located where it sympathized with the aspirations of the people with whom-

his fellows; he had no part in the march

ne was born and reared. His country had got so far ahead of him that he was positively lonesome, out of line and in the rear of the grand procession.

He was a free trader, for he told me so, and complained bitterly of the tariff as a burden upon the progressive men of the country, and that it severely handicapped him. When I pushed him to particularize the trammels which the tariff imposed upon him, as one of our 60,000,000 of people, he raised his hand-which had never been soiled by labor nor touched by honest toil—tightly incased in a French kid, and said: "These gloves come enor-mously high, sir, by reason of the tariff; the duty is actually added to their cash value, which falls heavily upon us con-

What answer could I make to such an indictment? How could I repel such a blow at our great industrial system? Discussion would have been idle. I could only regard him in speechless silence, and gaze upon him with a feeling mixed with curiosity, pity and contempt. I heard later on that he became a Mugwump.

WASHINGTON AND CLEVELAND. Were the Builders of the Tariff Right, or Are Its Destroyers?

The third speech on the same occasion was by ex-Congressman Goff, of West Virginia, who made this striking com-"I believe the framers of our constitu-

tion were right when they permitted the

enactment of a protective tariff, and I think the makers of the Montgomery con-stitution of the late so called Confederate states were wrong when they pro-"I believe that George Washington, our first president, was graudly right when he advised the enactment of and approved

into law our first tariff act at the first session of our first congress, and I think that Grover Cleveland, our present president and last free trade one, is frightfully wrong when he advises, and shamefully wrong when he uses, the power of his high position to secure the destruction I believe that Alexander Hamilton was

right and that C. S. Fairchild is wrong. I believe in the system of Clay, of Lincoin, of Sumner, of Chase, of Grant, of Garfield, of Kelley, of Sherman, of Blaine, and not that of Calhoun, of ure and taste, a welcome representative Breckinridge, of Walker, of Yancey, of Morrison, of Hurd, of Mills and Carlisle. On this question, men of Mas we should all be together.

Madison, the expounder of the constitution, said, speaking of our first tariff act: ·Upon this question we are all Federalists, we are all Republicans," and we should say on this question, the protection of our industries, our homes, our labor, our flag: "We are all Democrats, we are all Re-

Among other things Mr. Gof said: 'Can it be possible that the system by which this wonderful result has been wrought out is all wrong? Is it as President Cleveland says, 'vicious, inequitable and illogical?' Will you tear it down? Will you be frightened by the cry of 'surof the most accomplished of American plus' by men who never made a surplus themselves, but who have always been statesmen, and above Arthur, in every reaccustomed to a 'deficiency,' and who now wring their financial hands in political agony and cry, 'What, oh what, will you do with the "the surplus?" Build a navy with it, construct coast defenses, improve our rivers and harbors, pay our debts, educate our children, and pension the grand army of maimed and veteran heroes, who, by their patriotism and heroism, made it possible for us to have a country and a 'surplus.' "

Influence of Collars and Cuffs. Here is proof of the influence of good collars and cuffs over the feminine mind. A lank, loose jointed man, with a faded mustache and a slightly bald head, leaned against the iron gate beside a Fourteenth street boarding house. Everything about him seemed a missit. His outer clothes were much too large for him, and they hung about him as though they shrank from contact with his person. His long, lean hands, covered with bruises. seemed very much in his way, and his feet wobbled about uncomfortably in Horace Greeley shoes. But his collar and cuffs reached far beyond the frayed edges of his coat, and by their immaculate white glossiness emphasized by contrast the general dilapidation. His watery blue eyes were melancholy, and the droop of

his mustache suggested a disappointed

man. He was talking in low tones to a pretty chambermaid. An hour afterward I saw him again. He was with two tramps more ordinary in their dilapidation than himself, and the trio were enjoying some bits of food and a can of stale beer, the results of his plea with the servant girl Over this luncheon, which was being enjoyed in the chill open air of a park, the decayed gentleman was saying to his companions: My collar and cuffs were what did it. They were the marks of a gentleman, and the girl couldn't withstand their influence Let me give you this advice, based on my own experience: No matter how badly off you may be for clothes, never fail to wear a clean collar and cuffs. They are impressive, let me tell you. Don't omit them from your toilet, no matter if the rest of your persons are covered only with rags Clean linen at your neck and wrists will have a magic, unexplainable influence. and any sacritice which you may have to make in maintaining them will be far more than compensated by the favors

they will bring you." No doubt there was practical as well as theoretical truth in this gentleman's phtlosophy.-New York Sun.

Alpine Climbing in Winter. Climbing the Alps in winter is a pastime in which few mountaineers indulge, though much more extended views may be obtained in tine winter weather than during the more or less lazy summer days. Mrs. Jackson, an ambitious English climber, has this winter, however ascended the Lauterarrhorn and the Little Viescherhorn, two summits that have never before been reached in winter. The ascent and descent of the Lauterarrhorn occupied a day and a half, and was made under the guidance of Emil Boss, the famous guide, who led the way three years ago up Mount Kabru, in the Himalavas, the highest ascent yet made by mountaineers.-Chicago News.

Changes in National Drinking ? Its. Some important changes are now taking place in the drinking habits of several great countries. China, for example, has fust ordered a lot of bottled beer for the use of the sailors who man her lately acquired fleet of ironclads Japan, not to be behind her ancient rival, has sent a professor of Tokio university to Europe or the purpose of "sampling" the various kinds of beer that Germany produces. Thence he will go to England, and on his return to Japan his imperial majesty, the emperor, will issue a decree to establish beer as the national drink. This action is taken on account of the vicious habit of gin tippling which has recently obtained a footbold in Japan. In England, too, the consumption of beer is on the increase, whereas the British bill for liquor is smaller this year than it has been for a decade. In France, on the other hand, the use of brandy and gin is much more common and frequent than it was before the Franco-Prussian war.—The Epoch.

Didn't Quite Understand.

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS.

Are Benefited by It. committee of gentlemen who consented to assume the task of examining several thousand letters addressed to The New York Tribune by citizens and creanizations interested in agricultural pur-suits, discussing the tariff question, has prepared a long and interesting report.

It gives the conclusions reached as regards the general tendency of sentiment manifested in that mass of correspondence. The outcome is strongly indicative of a belief on the part of a vast majority of the farmers of this country that the protective system, as developed in the impo-sition of customs duties upon imports,

And the views thus expressed are verifled not only by theory and common observation, but also in the form of official statements. For example, the last census showed that the increase in area of cultivated lands in ten great farming states of the west between 1880 and 1880 was 160 per cent., involving, of course, a corresponding volume of agricultural productions.

has been of great value in promoting the welfare of agricultural as well as other

This would have created a disastrous glut if no ready means of consumption had appeared. But owing to the encouragement afforded to enterprise in all directions by the protective tariff the hands employed in manufactures increased 251 per cent., the wages paid them 303 per cent. and the material they used 389 per

The wages these manufacturing operaives had to spend averaged \$1.10 for each improved acre of land in 1860, and had advanced to \$1.71 in 1880. The materials ourchased for manufacturing uses, mainly from farms, which averaged only \$4.02 for each improved acre in 1860, had reached an average of \$7.58 in 1880.

But for this augmented consuming power, derived from manufacturing activiies, tillers of the soil could have disposed of only a small portion, comparatively, of their products, and their industry must have suffered ruinous depression. Agriculture was sustained and made fairly remunerative only by the prosperity of man-ufacturing interests which naturally became tributary to it.

It appears from the tenor of many of the letters that the writers, while appreciating the value of protection to manufacturing industries, are desirous of extending the system in such a way as to cover more completely products of the soil, and hence the committee has included considerable information in its report concerning specific points in respect of which changes may be desirable.

These are enumerated in the subjoined draft of a memorial to congress, which farmers are recommended to forward either through their senators and representatives or through The Tribune office: PETITION FOR MORE EFFECTUAL PROTEC-TION OF AGRICULTURE. To the Speaker of the House of Repre-

The undersigned respectfully pray that agriculture may be more effectually protected, by preventing fraudulent importations of cattle on preteuse that they are for breeding only; By a duty of 20 cents per bushel on

barley, with proportionate increase of duty on malt; By duties of 25 cents per bushel on potatoes and onions, \$2 per 100 on cabbages, \$3 per ton on hay, 10 cents per pound on hops, 20 per cent. on beans and peas, 5 cents per dozen on eggs, 30 per cent. on fowls and poultry and on 'vegetables in their natural state or brine, not otherwise provided for," with no removal or reduction of duties on market garden products; By such increased duties on flax and on

linen goods as will effectually encourage the preparation of fiber and manufactured By abolishing all duties on sugar, with bounty to home producers; By preventing imposts of leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers at the duty imposed

on other leaf tobacco, and repealing all internal taxes on tobacco; By restoring to wool growing the substantial protection enjoyed under the tariff of 1867, so modified as to meet the later forms of foreign competition and of eva-

The committee which has had thi matter in charge consists of gentlemen who are well known throughout the country as friends of agricultural enterprise, and most of them are or have been connected with some branch of it

Flowers of the Arctic Regions. The polar flowers seldom have any perfume, and the few that exhibit this delightful quality, however feeble, are, think, from that class that have crept over the cold border marked by the Arctic circle: or, in short, none of the fifty mentioned-Eskimo flowers, we might call them in a popular way-have any appreciable odor. The color of these boreal blossoms are generally of the cold tints, as if in harmony with the chilly surroundings, instead of the warm hues that would break in upon the desolation with double effect by sheer contrast where so few cheering sights are to be seen. White and light yellow predominate, and these colors seem associated with frosts and cold weather, for it appears that these flowers we call "everlastings," and which are the longest to defy the nippings of the coming winter weather, are mostly tinted like the northern snows and yellow northern lights.

It is in the depths of old ocean that we find some of the largest expressions of plant life in the polar zone. Here, within short distance of shore, are colossal kelps and other life that grow throughout the year; of course, vegetating the most in the short summer months. Land plants, as already said, are pigmies com-pared with those of the sea, or even the corresponding class in lower latitudes, and this dwarfed condition, a naturalist tells us, is not due so much to the intense cold in the arctic winter as to the fact hev do not get enough warmtn in mer to develop them perfectly. Dr. Joseph Hooker mentions it as a rare property of one of the graminese (the grasses), Trisetum Subspicatum, that it is the only polar species known which is equally an inhabitant of the arctic and antarctic regions. -Frederick Schwatka in Woman.

A Story of the Stage.

"In my early time upon the stage," writes Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, "I was engaged with a certain opera company. We were playing at a certain theatre in a certain city not 100 miles from the Irish sea. It was Christmas time, and the pantomime was still running, though somewhat waning in its attraction, so an opera was played before it. What opera was on the particular night to which ! refer I forget; but remember that during the last act I was sitting in the green room waiting for my call, and I saw the principal characters of the harlequinade come in. As usual, they began getting into trim for their work by doing before the glass some of the pantomimic business which they were soon to act off the stage, especially the harlequin, whom I knew well.

"He was a nice kindly fellow, always cheerful and pleasant, particularly to the younger members of the company; always making them laugh by some droll thing be did or said. Well, there he was, be-George—Does a rat smell like whisky?
Mother—No, dear; why do you sak?
George—Last night when pape talked a little funny I smelt whisky and you said

a little funny I smelt whisky and you said

a little funny I smelt whisky and you said

we laughed ourselves tired and told him

he was taking away the clown's business. This went on for a few minutes, and then I saw that the tears were streaming down his face; still he went on with his twisting and twirling. I went to him and asked: 'What is the matter, Mr. Tanner?'

On went the contortions of his body faster han ever, and the tears fell faster still. Te pulled the black mask of the harlequin quickly over his face, still keeping on his exercising, and in a trembling voice. broken by sobs, gasped out: 'My mother died this morning.'"—New York Trib-America and England Contrasted. Men speak of the sacredness of liberty.

They talk as if the will of every one ought to be his only guide; that allegiance is due only to majorities; that allegi-ance of any other kind is base and a relic of servitude. The Americans are the freest people in the world; but in their freedom they have to obey the fundamental laws of the Union. Again and again in the West Indies Mr. Motley's words came back to me. To be taken into the American Union is to be adopted into a partnership. To belong as a crown colday to the British empire, as things stand, is no partnership at all. It is to belong to a power which sucrifices, as it has always sacrificed, the interests of its dependencies to its own. The blood runs

freely through every vein and artery of

the American body corporate. Every

single citizen feels his share in the life of

his nation. Great Britain leaves her crown colonies to take care of themselves, refuses what they ask, and forces on them what they had rather be without. If I were a West Indian I should feel that under the Stars and Stripes I should be safer than I was at present from political experimenting. should have a market in which to sell my produce where I should be treated as a triend; I should have a power behind me and protecting me, and I should have a future to which I could look forward with confidence. America would restore me to hope and life; Great Britain allows me to sink, contenting herself with advising me to be patient. Why should I continue loyal when my loyalty was so contemptuously valued?—"The English in the West Indies," by James A. Froude.

Pen Picture of Stepniak. Stepniak, the author of "Underground Russia," was formerly a professor in a Russian university. He now passes his days, accompanied by his charming wife, ing. At evening they return to their pretty little villa near Regent's park. The garden slopes down to the canal, so that nothing but trees bounds the view. Stepniak has an essentially Slavic type of physiognomy, a square, powerful head, strong jaw, and rapid, flery glance, indicating great intellect, resolution and energy. He also possesses remarkable

quickness in interpreting character. He has a massive frame, a broad chest, and is of fair height. In conversation and discussion where he is interested his manner is animated and impressive. He is quite at ease in writing English, but in speaking it he now and then checks himself an instant to choose a word. He is a complete master of the whole field of Russian subjects, and is a generally learned and cultured man. His manners are somewhat brusque and original, but he receives his friends warmly. In his whole bearing there is such an air of superiority and strangeness that he cannot fail to attract attention. His wife is a graceful, gracious, vivacious, intelligent Russian lady with a most sympathetic countenance, two large dark eyes, short, curly black hair and fair skin.-New York Post.

Records That Went to Halifax. It has not long been known that at the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in March, 1776, many of the loyalist inhabitants of the city departed with them. The fleet, conveying the troops and the fleeing civilians, proceeded to Halifax, where many of the loyalists took up their abode, and where many of their descendants are to be found at the present day. It is also a matter of general belief that these fleeing tories took with them many valuable records. It is not, however, generally known that these missing records include all of the papers of the Boston custom house from the time of its establishment to the time of the evacuation. Among these papers were the records of the arrival of many of the vessels which brought the early settlers of the colony, and, doubtless, included much which, at the present day, would be of the greatest value as historical material. It is credibly reported that many of these documents are still in existence in the possession of the authorities at Halifax. Would it not be an excellent idea to recover, if possible, these valuable papers, which it probable might be done upon proper application!-Boston Advertiser

The Conductor's Doctored Punch. An ex-conductor says that it is a somesuspicious a doctored punch, which will fail to register the full cash receipts of the day by a dollar or two. Of course the conductor drops to the irregularity in a day or two. If he is honest and knows what is best for him he will turn in the crooked indicator at the office immediately. If he is crooked, and thinks he can hang on to his punch and sait down a few extra dollars, he is suddenly requested in the course of a week to hand over his punch. Then he gets his walking papers, and under the circumstances he feels a diffidence about inquiring why he is bounced and seeks employment elsewhere. The ex-conductor asserts that such a register was given to him once on a as the diameter of the round. The time, but he "tumbled" to its inaccuracies after a two days trial, turned it in and was never afterward troubled .- Chiago Tribune.

Fitting Testimonials Proposed. Several of the Democratic papers of Oregon are so intensely delighted with the confirmation of Lamar that they will probably send him a testimonial of their feelings in the form of a beautifully en- apart enough to shut it up to the desired grossed copy of the Confederate constitu- angle for a special ladder. tion and a full jeweled shotgun.—Portland

Crushing, but He Survives. We observe that Senator Chandler is making himself felt and heard in a way that the country admires and appreciates, notwithstanding the crushing charge re iterated by the Mugwump press that his ame is "Bill."—Trenton Gazette.

Give Us the Benefit of the Doubt.

The Democratic members of congress are bowing a commendable hesitation about inkering the tariff. Exactly adapted to their present position is the old precept, "When in doubt, don't."—Baltimore American. A Man of Limited Scope. The Chicago Mail scores a good point

dent of New York," an allusion to his limited political knowledge of the rest of the country.—Toledo Blade. Syrap of Figs

when it refers to Cleveland as "the presi-

Is Nature's own true lazative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective emedy 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

WARMING WATER FOR STOCK.

tinet Breed-The Honey Union.

Farmers who live at remote distances treatment, but, in cases calling for outto so arrange a bandage that the beast will suffer no inconvenience from it.



FIG. 1-THEOAT BANDAGE. This bandage serves well for any outside etc., it is advised to first adjust the bandage, then place the poultice in a cloth folded so as to retain it and draw between the bandage and the throat. After it has been adjusted, the halter is put in place. A liniment can be applied in the same

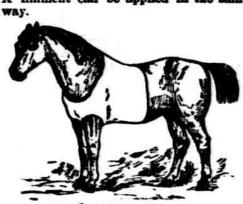


FIG. 2-CHEST BANDAGE. In the second cut is shown a properly djusted bandage to the chest. This will found especially useful for applying liniments and like curatives in cases of lung fever, etc., or for holding in place a poultice on collar boils.

Instructive Figures in Egg Production. A French authority gives the following as the average weight of eggs from different breeds: Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins' eggs, 7 to the pound; they lay, according to treatment and keeping. from 80 to 100 per annum, oftentimes more, if kept well. Dark Brahmas, 8 to the pound, and about 70 per annum. Black, white and buff Cochins, 8 to the pound; 100 is a large yield per annum. lymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound, lay 100 per annum. Houdans, 8 to the pound, lay 150 per annum; non-setters. La Fleche, 7 to the pound, lay 130 per annum; nonetters. Black Spanish, 7 to the pound, lay 150 per annum. Dominiques, 9 to the pound, lay 180 per annum. Game fowls, 9 to the pound, lay 130 per annum. Crevecours, 7 to the pound, lay 150 per annum. Leghorns, 9 to the pound, lay from 150 to 200 per annum. Hamburgs, 9 to the pound, lay 170 per annum. Polish, 9 to the pound, lay 150 per annum. Bantam, 16 to the pound, lay 60 per annum. Turkeys' eggs, 5 to the pound, lay from 30 to 60 per annum. Ducks' eggs vary greatly with different species, but from 5 to 6 to the pound, and from 14 to 28 per annum, according to age and keeping. Geese, 4 to the pound, lay 20 per annum. Guinea fowls, 11 to the pound, lay 60 per annum. Large eggs have generally a thicker shell than smaller ones.

A Convenient Ladder. The present is an opportune time for preparing conveniences that may be made in the work shop for future use. A farmer can hardly comprise in his stock of farm appliances too many ladders; short ladders, long ladders and step ladders being all required at one time or other. The accompanying cut shows a wonderfully convenient ladder, which, while by no means new, is very desirable. It plays, according to adjustment, the dual part of what common practice to give an employe step ladder and an ordinary straight of whom the street car company is a little ladder.

A STEP AND STRAIGHT LADDER IN ONE. The idea is conveyed in the cut, in which the two parts are shown ready to months of May, June, July, August and be put together. The upper round of the wide ladder should be run through slots in the narrow one. The slots are a little

more than twice as long, and just as wide, notches in the end of the inside ladder should rest firmly upon the second round of the outside one, and the notches in the end of that one on the projecting ends of the round of the other. The uprights are made of 2 by 3 inch spruce, and when reasonably. spliced for a long ladder, and a block pressed into the slots beside the rounds, it is nearly as firm as though made of one piece. It takes but a moment to pull it

Manufacturing Bone Dust. The method of manufacturing bone dust at home and here given is vouched for by a New England farmer who has tried it From 150 pounds of steamed ground bones separate fifty pounds of the finest. Put the coarser 100 pounds into a steamer or kettle with an equal weight of water, cover and boil about an hour. Then dip out the contents into a half hogshead tub while hot, and gradually pour into it about fifty pounds of the oil of vitriol. stirring the mixture. When effervescence has ceased, add the remaining fifty pounds of dry, fine bones and mix thoroughly. Bones which have had the grease and glue removed from them are much easier dissolved than raw ones.

The Percheron a Distinct Breed. For a long time war has been waged among the breeders of French draught frost and well cured, stock prefer it to bay. When selected for seed all stalks bearing two ears or more are left standing in the field until dead ripe, and when they are cut up the top ears only are saved, and only those that are well formed and have straight rows. By judicious selection of the first ears that ripen, the period of maturity has been materially shortened. This variety the first year was 141 days ripening. Last year it ripened in ninetyainety days.

Tresplanting Trees. A southern correspondent calls atten-

FARM AND GARDEN.

CHEAP AND EASY PLAN OF rays of the sun, while the north side is

How to Cure Hams-Percherons a Dis-

from veterinary surgeons often lose valuable animals because they lack knowledge, not only of the disease and its side applications, best methods of applying bandages. When hot poultices are in order it is very necessary that these should be adjusted so as to retain the heat and prevent an aggravation of the complaint which is likely to follow when the poultice is not closely held in place. It is with any application only wise and kind



is characterized by a very pleasant flavor The first figure here presented, illusand distinct aroma. Its season is later trates a throat bandage for a horse, that than that of the Bartlett, and it gives was described recently in Ohio Farmer. application to the throat. If a poultice is used, as in the case of swollen glands,



It is claimed that the trees are vigorous in habit, having dark foliage, with the fruit quite evenly distributed over the tree, sometimes in clusters. The Idaho pear is a seedling, grown from the seed of large red cheeked pear (name unknown) planted by a lady at Lewiston, Idaho, some twenty years ago. The tree fruited the fourth year from seed, it is claimed, and has borne annually ever since. As the latitude of its origin is 46 degs. 15 mins. north, and it has survived winters when the thermometer ranged from 15 to 30 degs. below zero, there is good reason for believing it hardy and adapted to a

south side of a tree is exposed to the direct

nore or less protected from them.

Nature accommodates itself to this changed condition, and the difference in

development in many trees on the south

and north sides is obvious to ordinary ob-

to the north, each side finds itself in a

position for which nature has made no

reparation, and death follows almost as

ertainly as if the top were put in the

ground and the roots turned up to the

The willow and some other trees will

zrow if planted upside down, and many

trees will grow with the south side turned

to the north, but with trees difficult to

transplant at best, it is a mistake very

apt to be fatal to turn the south side to

the north, and the older the tree the

greater the danger from changing sides in

A Pear of Promise.

The Idaho pear, which takes its name

from the state where it originated, at-

tracted, during last season, considerable

omment from prominent pomologists.

The shape of this pear, which is roundish

or obovate, is shown in the cut. It is of

arge size, the illustration here given hav-

ing been reduced one-third from natural

size. It varies in color from a greenish

yellow to a bright yellow, according to its

ripeness. The flesh, which is firm and

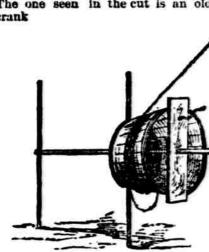
juicy, is devoid of any gritty texture, and

promise of being a good keeper.

transplanting.

When the south side of a tree is turned

wide range of country. Cheap Device for Winding Wire. The device shown in the cut for taking wire from hop yards or fences appeared riginally in Rural New Yorker, where it was described as follows: Take an old washtub and a board five or six inches wide; nail the board across the tub, letting t project three or four inches at each end. Then through the center of the bottom of the tub and of the board on top bore a one and a half inch hole. Put a pole through the hole for a shaft. Also bore s hole about a foot from the center and frive in a peg for a crank handle, as shown. The one seen in the cut is an old well



WINDING WIRE. If it is worked in a hop yard, fasten the shaft to the poles, letting it project at the end where the wire is to be taken off enough to slip the tub on. If it is to be used in taking wire off a fence or where there is nothing to which it can be fastened, drive two posts in the ground six or seven feet apart. Then tie the wire to the end of the board and turn the crank, and you will see how nicely the wire will coil around the tub. The tub must be tapering, of course.

The Honey Producers' Union. At the convention of the New York State Beekeepers' association at Utica it was decided to form an international association under the name of the Honey Producers' union, to secure and publish statistics regarding the product in every honey producing state in the Union in the September.

A Good Ration for Jerseys. The Jersey Bulletin says that a good ration for Jerseys is four pounds corn meal, four pounds kinseed meal, six pounds wheat bran, and fifteen pounds of clover nay. If you have corn fodder, add a little more linseed meal and wheat bran or s little malt sprouts if you can buy them

What a Time

People formerly had, trying to swallow magnesia vainly disguising its bitterness; and what a contrast to Ayer's Pills, that have been well called "medicated sugar-plums" - the only fear being that patients may be tempted into taking too many at a dose. But the directions are plain and should be strictly followed.

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