no treason, no trouble, no friction, an

stances under which Mr. Cleveland came

into power? Nothing in the world, abso

lutely nothing, but his own ignorance of

public affairs, the lack of trained states

men in his party, and its natural incapac

ity to administer the government. We might safely challenge Mr English or Mr

Cleveland himself to name any other dif-

ficult and embarrassing circumstances at

Will Remove to Germany.

Fearing that the Mills tariff bill will become

law, the Root Knit Goods Manufacturing com

pany, of Cohoes, has sent an agent to Germany with a view to purchasing a site for a mill in that

country and removing their business there, as it

here. The company employs 500 persons, with a monthly pay roll of \$18,000.

The company has two mills, connected

which in external appearance and internal

arrangement and equipment have no superiors in the world, and had plans pre-

pared some time ago for the erection of a third The head of the concern, the well

known Commodore A. J Root, has a repu-

English Farmers and Free T-ade.

Cousin Ben Talking Too Much.

PITH AND POINT OF POLITICS.

the Opening of the Battle.

Sharp Skirmish Shooting Befo

would be impracticable to continue in busine

tending his advent to power.

A dispatch says.

COLUMBUS

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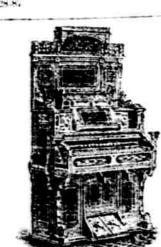
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Repairing of all kinds of Upholstery Goods. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence we can transact patent business in less time and at LESCOST than those remote from Washington.
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country were not clamoring for war because of the election of a Democratic tion. 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 president. None of these "peculiarly difficult and embarrassing circumstances" existed when Mr Cleveland came into power. On the contrary, all the states Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C. and all the people acquiesced in his elec-tion, and when he assumed the duties of

RAGS AND RAG PICKERS. the government in perfect running order.

WHERE WORN RUBBERS, OLD TINS, RAGS AND WHAT NOT GO.

ings of All Kinds-Sorters and Their

Twas in my golden age of childhood that there lived, if, indeed, she does not vet, a bent and withered woman, wrinkled as China crepe and merry as a lark's song Methinks 'tis as far back as the third time the pussy willows purred for me when first I heard her shrill, cheery call, "Raks, raks!" From then till I was "quite a bik gerl, missey," old Mary was a welcome arrival upon the domestic scene. I was reminded of old Mary the other day by seeing a woman walking briskly under a heavy sack of rags It was sunny, I was strolling insensibly and followed her. She entered a warehouse heaped with pickings of all kinds after hesitating a moment l did the same. Things seemed novel, so when the proprietor looked at me in rather a surprised manner, I explained I'd like to add to my slim stock of information regarding rags and rag pickers. Whereat the clerk inquired interestedly, "Are you the woman who writes?" and a rag peddler who had just dropped in leaned up against the wall and gazed at me fixedly, and with

tation throughout New York state of being the most considerate employer, and much the same expression as he would one of the best posted men on the ins and outs and ups and downs of the knitted goods industry wear in viewing a freak in the dime "Oh, it's a great business," he remarked in the country The better class of working girls in these mills earn from -I mean the proprietor-as he glanced over some letters before conducting me \$2 to \$5 a day, and machinists and other over the establishment, "if it weren't for high class workmen earn from \$1,000 to rags there would be no paper, you would \$3,000 a year. The lower grades of workhave no Bible, no romance, no-love leters are paid in proportion. In Germany the same labor would not cost half so ters," he added in quite a courtly manner. Of all the queer places, that warehouse! much as it does in Cohoes. Hence the far sighted commodore looks ahead and sees I clambered over the foot hills of rags, separated by valleys rich with old iron, that he can turn out the same quantity zinc sheets, lead piping, brass wire, and and quality of goods in Germany and sell them, through his New York jobbing my eye rested upon Arctic mountains in the background, perhaps I should say mountains of arctics It seemed I touched house without a tariff cheaper than he does now Here is an object lesson for rudely upon professional pride when I asked if that immense bulk and the many knitted goods and all other mill operators bales for shipping were brought in by rag pickers I was informed that rag pickers are those that go about the streets and The agricultural distress in England is alleys or beg rags, which they usually sell to small merchants Then there are rag clergyman to The London Times, who peddiers who own wagons and go about says that the few men whom the farmers among houses buying what they wish; are able to hire receive on an average merchants buying from both these classes. nine shillings, or \$2.25 a week, subject to and himself, buying mostly from them. deduction for days when work is inter-I asked the proprietor what under the rupted by stormy weather. He says that canopy he does with all this truck, and he has assisted two strong men to emiwas told he had contracts with large facgrate, who had been earning from four tories all over the country. Old metals shillings and sixpense to five shillings are returned to foundries; paper and rags per week, with deductions for all time lost on account of bad weather. This is to paper mills, and also ropes, which are used for manilla paper, vinegar and oil barrels to be refilled; bits of leather and in free trade England, which robs labor of its living to pile up capital in the coffers

old boots to soap factories, where the grease is extracted for soap for my elegant of the rich merchants and manufacturers. -Hartford Courant. ladies' white hands; old bones to sugar refineries, where, calcined, they purify sugar and syrup, or bones may be shipped Cousin Ben Folsom, the genial and effifor fertilizing Old bottles are returned cient American consul at Sheffield, "ho is to brewers, etc., new cloth rags from new in this country on a visit. ankly tailors back to cloth factories, and rubber, states that the English manufacturers "gums" as the Anglomaniacs term them, earnestly hope for the passage of the Mills to the factory in Massachusetts. bill on account of the improvement it will That pile of rubbers and arctics reach effect in their business. Cousin Ben is ening to the ceiling did look odd. There tirely right in assuming that it is the polwere tiny baby arctics and large scows icy of this administration to "tell the truth," but he should be taken aside and quietly informed that there are times

stranded side by side: those exasperating run-down at the heel rubbers which people had lost in the street and plenty which had sprung a leak and been abandoned You've walked from many directions, through many paths, upon feet shod in righteousness and those taking hold on hell, haven't you? They present a good illustration of reincarnation doctrines, they will be rid of the useless parts and the impurity and their best parts sent to the factory, whence they will shortly issue again, shining and new.

any attention to whether rags were linen, woolen, mixed, what not. I asked one of

them how she tells. "By the feeling.

We scarcely ever stop to tear it. We get

so that we can tell anything by touching

"Easy learnt? Well, for those as has

the knack Some girls pick it up in a

Oh, it isn't disagreeable work when you're

used to it. Most rags is pretty clean.

like "filthy rags."-"A. E. P." in Pioneer

BILL OF PARTICULARS WANTED.

Statement Which Hon. W. H. English

Hon. W H. English, of Indiana, is cred-

Would Find it Hard to Verify.

ited with this statement: "President

Cieveland came into power under circum stances peculiarly difficult and embarrass-

ing." In the platform adopted at the

state convention it is stated that "coming

into power under circumstances peculiarly

The Indianapolis Journal pertinently

Mr English seems to be deeply im-

pressed by the peculiarly difficult and em-

barrassing circumstances under which Mr.

Cleveland came into power. What were

they? The repetition of the statement

justifies us in asking for a bill of particu-

ars. We know some peculiarly difficult

and embarrassing circumstances that did not exist when Mr Cleveland came into

power The Republican states had not

passed ordinances of secession, and were

not preparing to break up the Union,

were when Abraham Lincoln was inaugur-

ated The navy of the United States had

not been scattered to the four quarters of

the globe and army officers were not re-

signing their commissions every day to

with treason. The treasury was not empty, nor the national credit bankrupt.

The government was not obliged to bor-

meet current expenses. The government arsenals had not been depleted of muskets

to arm its enemies. Hostile cannon were

not trained on any of its forts. The press

and people of one entire section of the

row money at 1 per cent. a month to

most of the Democratic states

period of Republican rule.

comments upon it as follows:

couple of weeks, some never can learn it.

it, even with our eyes shut."

Since Germany has abandoned free trade its commerce has increased 67 per cent. I always used to deprecate throwing its maritime tonnage 120 per cent, and its bank discounts, showing the activity arctics, etc., into the alleys, but now I of domestic trade, 240 per cent. These shall do all in my power to assist these rag pickers to a pientiful spring crop. are hard facts for free traders to face, es pecially as Germany's prosperity has been They receive four cents a cound for them; besides, quite a number of boys and girls accompanied by a corresponding depres sion in many English industries. - Boston get employment in cutting off the rubber. It's queer, baling them. Hundreds of Journa! them are flung into a huge box lined with What has become of the old Democratic burlap Then a man on each side pumps cry of four years ago, "Open the books!" "Show the rascals up!" "Turn the ras on a windlass-this may not be clear enough, but that's what it looks like. When cals out!" They have got the offices and the box was opened, I saw the rubbers

opened the books, but where is the "rashad been pressed out of all semblance. cality" that was going to be exposed?-The proprietor took me to another ware-Chicago Inter Ocean. house where the rags were being sorted. William H Barnum's refusal to serve A long room was bordered with deep again as chairman of the Democratic naboxes, in shape and size like tables, with bottoms of sieves for the dirt to sift tional committee is not construed as indicating that he will work any harder to through. On either side stood women carry Connecticut for Cleveland this year rapidly sorting them, and unerringly than he did in 1884.-New York Tribune. flinging the rags into various barrels round about. They were calico gowns The Republican party is more nearly a reaching to their feet, and kerchiefs on unit today than it has been at any time their heads, to protect themselves from in the last fifteen years. On national the dust. They didn't seem to be paying

issues it is practically solid.-Saratoga Saratogian. The Republican national convention will be a thoroughly representative body and not one that can be readily stam peded. - Fort Wayne Gazette.

One thing is certain. If the Republican party can have its way, the tariff will never be tinkered in such a manner as to lower laboring men's wages and cause general injury of his interests. This is one Some," she pointed to a bin. It gave new of the most important facts to be kept in meaning to men's righteousness being mind during the coming campaign.—Troy

"Let it be Cleveland and Thurman. says The Central New Jersey Herald That is a ticket that would suggest a bul. pup scooting along with a rare old Roman vase tied to its tail.—New York Press

When President Cleveland in his mes sage remarked that the question of free trade was "absolutely irrelevant" he little dreamed that within four months there after Roger Q Mills would show the country that he didn't know what he was talking about. Yet it must be admitted that Mr Mills has done that very thing -Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Watterson is urging the south to stand by the Mills bill, on the ground that a reduction of duty on iron and iron manufactures will close many northern furnaces and give better opportunities to the southern. This is an argument which is designed exclusively for southern con sumption .- Boston Journal.

Nearly 8,000 emigrants arrived at New York on one day lately It is odd that these people should fly from the lands where free trade prevails to come to a country where protective tariffs exist.
The free traders should explain all this.— Philadelphia Press.

The administration has made no exposure of Republican rascality, simply because there was none of the article to be found.—Troy Times.

senators were not resigning their seats for the same purpose. The departments at Washington were not here. buy labor in the cheapest market. In some foreign markets labor can be had for

> A league of Democratic clubs is now proposed. Imitation is sincere flattery. The Democrats follow the footsteps of the Republicans as rapidly as they can, but they are always behind.-Hartford Post.

less than ten cents a day. The free traders ought to live there.—Detroit

The civil service reform mugwumps, learning that Cleveland is no longer a civil service reformer, declare that "tariff reform" is the only issue. The mugwump surpasses all other creatures in forgetting to remember what he most believed in last

TALES OF THE TEETH.

overflowing treasury, the books balanced to a cent, the national flag full high ad RADITIONS, OMENS AND ADAGES vanced, the national authority respected at home and abroad, and all the conditions AMONG THE UNEDUCATED. of a prosperous people and a powerful government •What, then, were the pecu liarly difficult and embarrassing circum

Teeth-Charms and Other Remedies for Toothache-English and Irish Recipes

he Tonga Islanders respectively. Siamese valued a monkey's tooth so highly that they are reported to have offered the Portuguese 700,000 crowns for it. There was a tradition that, from the time Chosroes, the Persian, carried off a piece of the true cross from Constantino-

OMENS AND ADAGES.

ou dreamed they fell out. old cavity.

be caused by a worm. Thirteenth century.

when even telling the truth may upset the most precious schemes of statesmen Clearly Cousin Ben's diplomacy is wearing following remedy: The patient was to inrough on the edges. -Philadelphia Press hale the smoke from a vessel in which dried herbs were mixed with live coals. He must then breathe over a cup holding water mixed with wax and serum, when it was said that a worm, the cause of the rouble, would appear in the cup.

ANOTHER STRANGE REMEDY. che in all your life."

effective.

Some of the Irish cures for the tootaabove. One of these empirical recipes bids you go to a grave, kneel upon it, say three paters and three aves for the soul of taken from the grave, spitting it out. The toothache will never after trouble

Paper Manufacture and Its Methods. The Chinese are supposed to have been the inventors of paper. They used rice straw or rags of cotton or linen for making their paper stock. Modern nations folowed their example, but made few improvements on the ancient process until within the last forty years. Since then every decade has witnessed great advances in this industry. New methods, processes. and machinery have been devised, new multifarious forms of the manufactured product now enter into the economies o modern life. Rags are gathered in all parts of the world and brought by ship loads to the United States, but they are no longer the chief raw material. Paper fibers are obtained from old rope, jute butts, straw of the various grains, from many grasses and reeds, and from the wood of cypress, pine, poplar, spruce, hemlock, basswood, sycamore and other trees. Now great mills prepare the fiber stock for paper manufacturers, who buy it by the ton, in bulk, and then work it into whatever shapes their business requires As it costs far less to carry chemicals to the forests than it would to transport the logs, wood pulp establishments are generally located near sources

dissolved in water to make the cooking liquids, have been employed in huge wooden tanks, in which, because the temperature could not be carried above boil progress of invention has recently made it possible to greatly reduce the time required for this purpose. The demand for paper in all forms for old and new uses is unlimited, and is daily increasing. In no part of the globe is there a greater variety of vegetable fibers than in the south, whose cane brakes, swamps, forests and cotton fields can furnish inexhaustible quantities for all time. The cotton plantations alone could probably supply every pulp mill in American with a material cheaply gathered and handled.

fiber. -Baltimore Journal of Commerce.

The teeth and the aches to which they give rise have been subjects of many strange ideas among uneducated people. feeth have even been worshiped, and are still venerated as relics in some Catholic shrines. Buddha's tooth is preserved in a temple in India, and Ceylonese worshiped the tooth of a monkey, while an elephant's tooth and shark's tooth served a similar purpose among the Malabar Islanders and

ple, the number of teeth in the mouths of men were reduced from thirty-two to twenty-three. It is needless to say that we still have thirty-two. Teeth have often been worn as amulets. Sharks' teeth serve this purpose in Samoa. It was formerly thought that a wolf's tooth, worn in a bag about the neck, would chase fear away from the possessor. The back tooth of a horse, found by chance, will, say the Irish, keep you sapplied with

There are many omens connected with nfants' teeth, as well as those of adults. f a child teethe early, it is thought in England to predict more children. "Soon eeth, soon toes," is the adage, both in that country and in Sweden. If a tooth comes first in the upper jaw it is, on the contrary, an omen of early death, as the child cannot survive so potent a disaster. An old work, published in 1633, tells us that to loose a tooth or an eye is also to ose some friend or kinsman, or is, at least, attended by some ill luck. He who has his teeth wide apart is there said to be attended by good luck. Breton mothers will not touch infants gums, lest the teeth grow crooked. To dream of teeth creased, the general body temperature was a warning of some disaster, unless | was raised and the free surface tempera-

The period of teething being an anxious one in childhood, it is extremely important to have it over with. In Sussex, England, a necklace of beads made from peony root was placed on the child's neck o assist this operation, and one of amber beads was also thought powerful. It was dso said that first teeth must not be brown away when they fall out, for if any animal got such a trophy the next tooth would be like that of the animal finding the old one. In Nova Scotia, and in some parts of the United States, children are told that the new tooth will be a gold one if the tongue is kept out of the

Folk lore is full of odd notions about he toothache, and many queer remedies are current for it. It was once thought to One of the most potent remedies was thought to be a charm of some kind or other. In England this charm is a rhyme or prayer written on a piece of paper. Verses for this purpose are current in Germany to this day. St. Appollinus was especially invoked for this malady in the

A work published in 1595 prescribes the

Nearly a century later we find another strange remedy: "With an iron nail raise and cut the gum from about the teeth until it bleed, and that some of the blood cooden beam up to the head. After this done you never shall have the tooth-Another old writer of the same period, gibbet was thought efficacious in the north of England, while in Devonshire it

Aubrey, gives popular remedies for the toothache. A splinter of wood from a was thought best to bite a tooth from a skull in a grave vard, and carry it in the pocket as a charm. In another part of England, an equally ghastly amulet was a were over 100 cases, with thirty-six tooth drawn from the mouth of a corpse. carried in the pocket. The paw of a live mole or a double nut were also prescribed as preventive charms. To dress the left foot and leg before the right is equally ache were fully as ghastly as those cited

the dead, then chew a handful of grass curring in man, and that it could be car-

Another remedy is to vow never to comb your hair on Friday, invoking the Creator, he Virgin and the new moon. You may afterwards neglect the two first, but must kneel and say five prayers on first beholding the new moon. The two jaw bones of a haddock have been powerful in allaying the toothache ever since the miracle of the loaves and fishes. If you wish to avoid the toothache, say the sons of Erin, never shave on Sunday.-Globe-

The chief chemicals are lime, potash, ods ash, and caustic soda. These alkalies, ing heat, it was necessary to continue the cooking from two to three days. The

A Great Opportunity Lost. Mr. Little has strong opinions not favorable to the current idea of the wealth. strength and prowess of China and her value as an ally, and considers that these are only remotely potential. He thinks

the Chinese possess "a much less highly developed organization than do the Cau-casian races;" finds their religion consists in "propitiating evil spirits," and that they "can hardly appreciate the Christian ideal." On the other hand, they have "many virtues," and, although the social system is undermined throughout by peculation and deceit, "from the armies which only exist in the commander-inchief's wardrobe and the public granaries containing only chaff, down to the presents not intended for acceptance and the proclamations never meant to be observed," so that the empire is a sham; yet still he is forced to admit, on reflection and in fairness, that such is the persistent industry of the Chinese "that with

highly gifted rulers to guide and rule them, they may yet be a great people." As illustrations of their readiness to obey he points to the edict of Kublai Khan, which directed that the cemeteries should be plowed up, an edict obeyed and only revoked two centuries ago, and to the Manchu orders which abolished the flowing robes and imposed the pigtail The first emperor of the present dynasty ordered the tribes of Yunan, "on pain of death, to learn Pekingese," and was obeyed Mr. Little thinks that had we, when masters of Peking, "had the cour age to usurp the dragon throne, and had we issued an edict prohibiting thence forth the mutilation of children's feet, the command would have been obeyed, sullenly, perhaps, at first, but afterward thankfully." That, undoubtedly, would have been an immense social reform, liberating from torture and physical deformity the women of China.-London

Physiological Effects of Massage. In a discussion of this subject by British physicians of eminence, Dr. Symons Eccles declared, as the results of his own experiments on healthy persons, from a combination of the various massage manipulations, that the texture of the skin was improved, the sense of locality inture of a part under massage became higher than that of the rest of the body. while abdominal massage decreased the surface temperature of the extremities; a course of massage of one month's duration increased the body weight, the appetite, muscular strength and ability to sleep and work well.

Dr. Playfair expressed it as his opinion that massage is only one agent, along with overfeeding and freedom from previous surroundings, in the treatment of profound cases of nervous debility or malnutrition, the exact character of which is not as yet thoroughly understood; some of the cases which were commonly accounted as incurable and were a curse to their families could, he thought, be cured by these means. - New York Tribune.

Stonewall Jackson and the Priest. Dr. J. William Jones, the gallant Confederate veteran, was standing with some friends on Broad street bridge waiting for the procession on Decoration day. wonder," some one asked, "if any body of troops ever moved exactly on time? "Never," replied the doctor quietly, magine, since Stonewall Jackson died." This seemed to set the reminiscental mood and the doctor continued:

"By the way, did you ever hear the close of the prayer made by Father Dubert, the brave Catholic priest who was chaplain of Hav's brigade? It was in New Or leans, on a big Confederate day, and Father Dubert was praying. He had eulogized the Confederate soldier in Gen. Stonewell Jackson in particular-when he closed with these words: "And now, Almighty God our Father, thou knowest that when thou madest up thy mind that the Conspill upon the nail. Then drive it into a federacy should be defeated in war thou found it necessary to remove thy servant, Stonewall Jackson, before thou couldst accomplish thy purpose!"-Atlanta Con-

stitution. Diphtheria from Poultry.

In Skiatos, one of the Grecian isles, there has been no case of diphtheria for over thirty years until the summer of 1884, when a child died of the disease, and in the course of five months there deaths, in a community of about 4,000. Careful investigations of the origin of the epidemic resulted in tracing it to a flock of infected turkeys received from Salonica, and which on examination showed unmistakable evidence of the diphtheria process Dr. Paulinis, the reporter (Bul etin Medical), consluded from this ex perience that the diphtheria of the ord inary barn yard fowls was similar in its course and symptoms to the disease ocried from the one to the other, sometimes through the medium of the air.-Chicago

Eating a Meal in Silence. "There are," says Sir John Lubbock, perhaps few more objectionable scenes n this life than a man or a woman eating a heavy meal in perfect silence It is at meal time when the spiritual element in man should be most apparent. It is easy enough to have great ideas and to express them in the lecture room, the library or the drawing room. The animal nature is practically dormant with such association. but at dinner, for instance, the very con trary is the case, and it is of all situations the severest test of a man's claim to be master of his animal nature. The man who can discuss home rule, the conservation of energy or the authenticity of the fourth Gospel over a dinner consisting of soup, game, joint and the usual sweets, may fairly be considered to come within the poet's description of man as a creature looking before and after The two car dinal sins in conversation are talkative ness and silence; the rest are what might e called venial offerses "- Home Journa Afrald of the Favorite Sons.

The Indiana Democrats are afraid of the Harrison boom, the Ohio Democrats are afraid of the Sherman boom, the Michigan Democrats are afraid of the Rusk boom: the New York Democrats are afraid of the Depew boom, and the Connecticut Democrats are afraid of the Hawley boom. The favorite sons of sovereign states are causes of Democratic terror everywhere. The favorite sons of Democracy who excite Republican terror-where are they? Ask of the winds-but even the winds can't tell-Philadelphia Press.

A Warm Proceeding. Brown-What's the matter. Dumley? You look hot about something. Dumley (angrily)-Hot! I should say s I was around at the Eagle just now, and that fool Featherly dropped a chunk of ice down my back. Frough to make any man hot! - New York Sun.

Syrap 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 Habit ual Constination, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig. Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For the whole band enjoys the bright and bracing weather. Each is fed outs in a

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

TIMELY INSTRUCTION IN VARIOUS but it pays in the long run. FARM DEPARTMENTS.

Necessity for Feeding Crops When Young. Imperfect Seeds III Adapted for Poor Soils-Mature Seeds Best for All Kinds

The fact that every plant has to form roots, leaves and stems before the fruit can appear-i e., organs which collect and store up the materials from which the fruit is formed-it follows that in case a plant has not been able to collect a sufficient quantity of these fruit producing constituents by the time of flowering it cannot by any possibility bear abundant fruit; hence the importance of supplying to seed crops from the moment of their growth proper quantities of all kinds of food that are necessary to form grain as well as leaves.

With forage crops the case is somewhat different. There would be no special harm in forcing these to bear luxuriant leaves by means of nitrogenized manures, provided always that the growth is not so rank that the plants will lodge It would be folly, however, to attempt to force a grain crop in this way unless the young plants had access to an abundance of phosphoric acid, and all the other ash ingredients necessary for the formation of

The same reasoning that teaches the necessity of the early harvesting of forage crops applies, of course, to green crops that are to be turned under as man-These should be plowed under when in flower or even just before flower ing, for at that time they are richest in easily decomposable organic matters, and contain nearly all the ash ingredients they are capable of taking It is usually important, moreover, in green manuring, to save as much time as possible in order to get in another crop, and to avoid the formation of seeds, whether those of the crop itself or of the seeds that grow

It ought to be borne in mind that im perfect seeds are specially ill adapted for poor land, and that, as a rule, dead ripe seeds are best for sowing in all soils The results gained by scientists and progres sive farmers of trials with seeds at difent stages of ripeness, sown in the open field, make it appear that the less ripe the at the start

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

Varieties That Are Decidedly Decorative and Easily Cultivated. Vines growing about the house, climb ing on bare walls and covering old fences, or biding under clustering leaves some unsightly old building add greatly to the appearance of a place These festoens of green not only conceal defects, but de dwelling house as it comes from the hands is hard to understand, for there are many kinds that are easily grown and which re

quire but little care There are few plants of more value to the gardner than the hardy or perennial climbers, which, once planted, remain and | are self counting, being uniform in size, grow larger and better every season The and will carry their fragile freight much general cultivation of the Virginia creeper | safer than ray other way. It is best to a native of our woods, has done much to make two grades, those absolutely clean beautify rural homes. The ivy and wood | and fresh and those not up to the stand bine are two other popular climbers The | ard in color, cleanliness and freshness. clematis is yet another favorite climber, and for covering trellises, rock work or screening a lattice it cannot be excelled. The large flowering varieties are particularly desirable for these purposes Clematis jackmanni, an English hybrid that bears intense violet purple flowers. and the queen, with delicate lavender flowers, are two choice varieties among the large flowering clemetis

The so called moon flower plant, which tatoes are up. Afterward they will not the past two seasons has had such a large eat a Paris greened slice if they can get patronage, is useful for verandas and the leaf. makes a good green house climber The well known cypress vine, with its bright. beautiful flowers, is another deservedly popular climber, and, by the by, thrives best in sandy loam The few plants above enumerated are but the beginning of an almost inexhaustible list of ornamental vines that one may have growing about their home with the expenditure of a lit tle labor and almost no money.

The Best Small Fruits. Early in the season The Rural New Yorker sent out inquiries as to the best three kinds of early, medium and late fruits. The replies came from authorities over a wide range of country-from Can ada to Texas. Following are in brief the results of the inquiry Strawberries, 34 votes, as follows: Crescent Seedling, 10; Downing, 10; Sharp less, 10; Cumberland, 8, Wilson, 4; Bid well, 4; Jersey Queen, 3; Jewell, 3; Miner. Raspberries, 21 were voted on with this result: Cuthbert, 14; Souhegan, 5; Marl borough, 4; Gregg, 4; Hansell, 3; Shaffer, 3; the others 1 and 2 each. Blackberries, 18 were voted on with this

3; Bubach, 3; the others 1 and 2 each. result. Kittating, 9; Taylor, 6; Wilson, 3. milk. Snyder, 3; Ancient Britton, 3; Erie, 3 the others 1 and 2 each. Gooseberries, 6 were voted for as fol lows: Downing, 13; Houghton, 9; Industry, 7; Smiths, 6; Triumph, 2; Dougal, 1. Currants, 8 were voted on with this result: White Grape, 11; Fays, 10; Versail

laise, 4; Cherry, 4; Victoria, 6; White Dutch, 2; Lee's Prolific, 2; Red Dutch, 1 Of white grapes, 19 were voted for as follows Niagara, 12; Lady, 10; Empire State, 5; Pocklington, 5; Duchess; 4; Mar tha, 4, Hayes, 3; the others 1 and 2 each lows. Brighton, 14; Delaware, 12, Ulster. 5, Lindley, 3, Salem, 3, Vergennes, 3, the others 1 and 2 each Of black or blue grapes, 14 were voted for as follows: Worden, 12; Concord, 10. Wilder, S. Moore's Early, 7; Herbert, 4. the others 1 and 2 each.

A Breeder Tells How to Raise Colts. A breeder in fine horses tells in Turf. Field and Farm his plan for raising fine The brood mare, after foaling, is fed

liberally on grain. When the flies are bad she is sheltered during the heat of the day and is given the range of succalent pastures at night. When the air is chilly she is housed at night and is turned out during the day Each mare is put in a box at feeding time so that she may en joy her oats in peace. If the grain is put into troughs out in the pasture there will be serious scrimmages for it In every band there are two or three mares who want to rule, and at feeding time they rush from trough to trough and keep everything in a ferment. The grain is hastily swallowed and there is danger of the colts getting injured by kicks The foal will begin eating grain when two weeks old, and if the mother is fed

in a quiet place the baby will have more inclination as well as time to nose in the trough itself. At five months old the foal is weaned and it goes for the winter into a sunny and sheltered yard used ex clusively for weanlings. At night two colts occupy one box, and during the day

separate box and is given panty or good hay, and gathering in a band for exercise promotes cheerfulness and aids digestion. All this requires thought and attention,

Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

None of the so called "beef breeds" of cattle have attained a more rapid or well deserved popularity in this country than the Aberdeen angus, says American Agriculturist. Their freedom from horns is an obv.ous advantage in feeding and transporting by rail They are prolific, mature early and fatten easily Well bred "dod-dies" which "rustle" the first two years, and are finished off with grain, weigh from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds each, and when brought to the final test of the butcher's block, yield as high as sixty pounds or more of finely marbled dressed beef for every hundred pounds of live weight. For the purpose of securing purity of blood, the leading breeders of these cattle several years ago organized the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeder's association, and two volumes of its herd books have been published and the third is in course of preparation The association has a mempership of nearly 140, embracing many of the foremost live stock breeders of the

Calla Lilies. New York florists who grow calla lilles or market keep the plants in pots all the year round. In a word, they keep the allas in active growth until May or June, then they dry them off and put them away to rest until about August, when the plants are repotted into the same sized pots (six or eight inch) in which they were previously grown. After reotting they are watered and exposed to air and sun, when active growth soon beins again The plants, under this treat ment, begin to bloom in October and continue to flower during the winter and on

until after Easter. Some growers vary the above plan by danting their callas in the open ground uring the summer and lifting and potting them in the autumn. This latter practice is productive of luxuriant foliage and very large lilies. The first plan mentioned-resting the plants in summerwill, however, give the greatest number

Gas Lime as an Insecticide. Prof. A. J. Cook, in a lecture delivered on gas lime as an insecticide, makes the

"To use gas lime for leaf eating insects seeds the fewer germinate and the weaker | it may be scattered on as a powder or it are the young plants. On sandy soil these | may be mixed with water and sprinkled differences persisted throughout the en- on the plants. I have reason to believe tire life of the plant, but in wet garden | that if a little of it is incorporated in the soil the weak plants soon grow strong soil in beds where radishes and cabbages after a time. In a word, the hurtful in are being grown that the destructive magfluence of light seeds may be overcome in | gots will not put in an appearance. We a fertile soil, when all the conditions are | tried it on plants already attacked, and favorable, while on poor or dry land the found that all the maggets actually crop may never recover when thus crippied | touched by the powderwere speedily killed. Like the kerosene emulsion, to give perfect satisfaction, it must be applied as early as the fleas come to deposit the eggs. It is very possible that by scattering this gas time on our squash vines in June we might stay the ravages of that dreaded

pest, the squash borer. The Wilson Strawberry and Concord Grape. There are unquestionably better varieties of the strawberry than the Wilson. but there is none that gives better returns stroy the primness and formality of a under inexperienced management. Just so the Concord grape, though not the best, of the builder Just why one does not it is the grape that will stand the neglect see more of these graceful climbing plants | and want of favorable conditions of the general grower better than any other sort.

How to Pack Eggs. It pays when packing eggs for market to put them in egg cases. These cases

Things Told by Others. The professors and others are telling us in the farm press that if slices of potatoes are soaked in Paris green water and scattered over the field before the potatoes are up the potato beetles will be killed This is not Rural New Yorker's experience. In the first place, the beetles don't appear in large quantities before the no-

Skimmed milk is good for young chicks Indiana Farmer says that the Shropshire sheep have grown more rapidly in favor han almost any other breed, especially in

the central western states. An authority on poultry claims that close breeding and breeding for feather reduces the size and especially the number

of eggs. American Cultivator expresses the opinion that barley is somewhat better than oats to sow early for soiling purposes. It grows up to cutting size more quickly, and just before heading out is especially rich and succulent for cows giving milk. A southern farmer very truly says Pigpens ought not to be in the same locality every season. By having them movable much valuable manure can be secured from the saturated earth around the old sites, while the change to fresh places will greatly promote cleanliness

and health. For the first meal to little chicks a prominent poultryman recommends boiled eggs chopped fine, shells and all, with baked corncake crumbled into scalded

A Scotch shepherd says that sheep keep much better when they have to get their feed with some difficulty A feed box. in which they can get only their heads. with a troughlike arrangement on top, a narrow slit at bottom, of three or four inches, saves about all waste, and muss ing and soiling of the hav

Want of Sleep

insane asylum; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase, The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-puritier. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is incomparably the best. It corrects these disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplessness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful

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