W. A. Hampton.

The republican candidate for representative, was born Jan. 19th, 1851, at Oakfield in Perry county, Ohio. His father moved onto a farm with his family when he was four years old, where he worked during the summer and attended a district school during the winters, until he was sixteen years old, after which time he attended school at New Lexington, Ohio, one winter and during each summer until the spring of 1870, teaching a district school during the intervening winters, after which time he went to Elsworth, Kansas, where he accepted a position with James F. Ellison of San Marcos, Tex., an extensive cattle dealer of that state, as superintendent of his cattle interests in Kansas, which Mr. Ellison sold to a Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania late in the fall of 1870, with whom Hampton accepted the same trust and spent the winter of 1870-'71 and the following summer in Kansas. In the fall of 1871 he resigned his place with Stevens and accepted a trust with a Mr. Moore of Texas, as superintendent to drive 1,000 head of cattle from Elsworth, Kansas, to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and deliver to a man from Glenwood, Iowa, which delivery was made in November 1871, after which, he, in charge of the men and horses used in handling the cattle, returned them to Moore's ranch in Texas, and in the following spring again accepted a trust with Ellison to drive 1,500 head from San Marcos, Texas, to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he arrived in July 1872, Ellison sold the cattle to parties who were establishing a ranch in Wyoming, in whose employ he engaged and with whom he remained until December 1873, when he returned to Ohio and spent the winter at his father's. In the following spring he commenced the study of medicine at New Lexington, Ohio, continuing in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he graduated in February 1877, and practiced medicine in Stark county, Ill., until the spring of 1883, when he moved to Platte county, Nebraska. Being dissatisfied with the profession of medicine, he, in 1881, commenced the study of law with Martin Shellenbarger, of Toulon, Ill., and after moving to Nebraska continued the study of law in his own office and was admitted to the bar of Platte county in January, 1887, since which time he quit the practice of medicine and has practiced law.

Mr. Hampton's life has been one of constant effort to better his condition. He is animated by the true American spirit of progress—hold fast to that which is good, and with steady firm step, march forward.

As a representative of Platte county he would endeavor to know the will of the people and represent that will by his vote and his influence in the legislature.

He has the respect and esteem of those who know him, and will make Platte county a good representative.

Float Representative.

The convention was held at Genoa Oct. 2d, and nominated, as understood it would, without a dissenting vote, Mr. Niels Olson of Creston township, this county.

Mr. Olson was born in the southern part of Denmark in the year 1842. He removed to America in 1864, locating in Illinois for a year; afterwards removed to Milwaukee where he lived a few years. In the fall of 1871 he removed to his present home in Creston township, this county, where he has resided all these long years and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, as an honest, straight-forward, upright man devoted to the best interests of the public. He is and has always been a farmer, and is a man who cannot be swerved from his line of duty, as he sees it. Besides, he has the ability to know the right and the wrong, and to see the bearing of proposed measures.

On questions of railroad legislation, no man in the district would cast a more satisfactory vote.

On the question of prohibition, which agitates the public in several quarters of the district, he stands firmly on the republican platform, the Slocum law, a measure which, passed by the republican legislature years ago, has approved itself to the practical good sense of every community, where they have sought its enforcement in accordance with the sentiment of the community on the subject.

Mr. Olson has been school director of his district ever since its organization, and has been a member of the County Board of Supervisors since Platte county adopted township organization. As Nance county is likewise working under township organization, this feature of Mr. Olson's equipment for the service of the district will commend him to very favorable consideration, because the township law needs a good deal of wholesome amendment, and needs it bad. Mr. Olson has not been an idle member of the Board by any means, and knows, perhaps as well as any man in the district, wherein the township law should be amended.

Every voter in the district, without respect to party ties, should think several times before casting a vote against Mr. Olson; republicans who know Mr. Olson will be glad of the opportunity to cast their vote for a man so well informed, and so staunch and true in the line of duty.

James G. Reeder.

The republican candidate for county attorney, was born in Erie county, Pa., Jan. 18, 1858, which makes Mr. Reeder nearly thirty-one years of age, a very good age for him who is to have charge of the prosecution of criminals and to act as the law adviser for county officials.

Like all young Americans, Reeder enjoyed the benefits of the public school system, and made good use of his opportunities to acquire an education.

After his attendance upon the public schools, he was a student at the State Normal School at Edinboro, as well as the Penn College at Allegheny.

He taught school three terms in Pennsylvania, studied law at Erie, Penn., and went south to Memphis, Tenn., where he lived two years practicing his profession. His political convictions were strengthened and deepened by his residence in the south, so that he is no summer-day republican, but one who knows the worth of patriotism and the practical value of a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

In 1882 Mr. Reeder removed to Columbus, Neb., and here he has been the last six years in the practice of his profession, now being the law partner of Hon. John J. Sullivan, late county judge.

Mr. Reeder is recognized by his fellow-citizens as a careful, pains-taking attorney, very attentive to the interests of his clients; a man who is found at all times attending strictly to business. He is a man of decided convictions and when called upon for a legal opinion will give it so plainly that it will be understood by all. As an official he will do his full duty.

Reading.

Macauley said, "If any one would make me the greatest king that ever lived, with palaces and gardens, and fine dinners and wine and elegant coaches, and beautiful clothes and hundreds of servants, on condition that I would not read books, I would not be a king. I would rather be a poor man in a garret with plenty of books, than a king who did not love reading." And I read what great and good men and women have wrote, with so much pleasure and satisfaction, that I wonder not that he thus said. The young are greatly influenced by what they read, and therefore we cannot be too careful to provide good books and good papers at all times for them. And when any of us are overtaken by disaster, and poverty comes unawares, and those for whom we have done much, prove to be our enemies, or when sickness or old age causes us to become helpless, and death seems very near to us, it makes us gloriously happy to read these words of our Savior: "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also."

N. D. H. W.

Thos. L. Lutton served papers upon W. A. Hampton to the effect ordering Hampton to vacate a building that he forcibly entered. Hampton remonstrates and the end is not yet, for Hampton is the republican nominee for representative and will not allow his record as a lawyer to be infringed upon simply for the sake of a little dwelling, for which he worked hard and cut two dollars' worth of weeds, put in new locks into the door, and called a poor banker the meanest, littlest thing on earth, and——. Well, let's wait for further developements.—[Humphrey Demerat. The end and further developments mentioned have materialized, and resulted in Mr. Lutton calling at the office of Mr. Hampton, unsolicited by him, and paying all costs and paying $42.00, when the difference that caused the trouble between the parties was only $38.00. W. A. Hampton's record has not suffered personally, politically, or professionally by his transaction regarding the dwelling spoken of above, and the only thing exposed is the smallness of the editor of the Democrat in endeavoring to make political capital out of a simple business transaction that has proved a boomerang to the orignator.—[Humphrey Independent.

On Monday of this week, Mr. John Casey of Oak Creek, sold $150 worth of hogs at Brainard. At noon Tuesday, a tall, slender man, a stranger, with a small black mustache, stepped into his house, stuck a revolver to Mr. Casey's head, and compelled him to deliver up his $150, after which he disappeared as suddenly as he came. Mr. Casey was taken so effectually by surprise he can give no clue to the individual who robbed him. *Later:*—We discover the real facts are materially different. The person who did the robbing is a man who goes by the name of Kelly, and worked for Mr. Casey a long time last summer. He has been absent quite a while, and last week returned, pretending to be sick. After lying around Mr. Casey's for several days, the opportunity was presented on Monday, during Mr. Casey's absence, for him to rob the house, while the women folks were outside, attending household duties.—[David City Press.

The Cold Truth.

Minneapolis Tribune: The high license law has closed a thousand saloons in Minnesota. A vote for the third party prohibition candidate is a vote to open not only that thousand but several thousand more, simply to allow some impracticable people to try to close them a different way. They would probably succeed in a great many of the smaller towns, but for every saloon closed in the country there would be two opened in the cities and larger towns of the state. The best way to go forward is not to take two steps backward but to hold the ground already won and fight for more to add to it. Regular and steady progress to the total abolition of the saloon lies through the intermediate means of high license and local option.

It develops right now, in the heat of this campaign, that our government when it undertook to tax foreign importations, made one extensive blunder,—in that it taxes its own people and business instead! Well, now, that was a cruel mistake—just think of it. Our government charges our people a duty because it lets foreign folks send in goods to compete with our business! This was the blunder of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Franklin and all the old heads we have been celebrating for the wise system of government they provided for us. Cleveland is wiser than all,—as he has demonstrated many times, in rejecting the combined deliberations of both houses of congress,—[Schuyler Sun.

It is reported that the whisky trust has instructed Brewer Iler of Omaha, to call for as much boodle as he can use judiciously in fighting the republican party in Nebraska. And at the same time the third party prohibitionists are bitterly fighting the republicans. Here's a conclusion that looks unsavory and suspicious but not at all dangerous.—[Fremont Tribune.

The German army has a new device introduced for the benefit and comfort of their soldiers. It is a cloak cut and finished in such a way that two of the garments together may be converted into a tent, the supports for which accompany the cloaks.

Henry Campbell, a member of parliament for South Fermanaugh, has brought legal action against the Times on account of that paper's having stated that he was the writer of the alleged Parnell letters.

CLOUDS.

Day after day—day after day—
Always the same gray skies;
And, sobbing the same dirge alway,
The sea beneath them lies.

"Day after day the wind is loud,
The stinging raindrops fall;
The earth lies in a misty shroud—
I'm weary of it all."

"Oh, fool," mine own heart said to me—
"And ready to complain!
Wait, and the gray skies blue must be,
The sunshine come again."

Souls that are sad, lives that are gray
'Neath sorrow's ling'ring blight,
Wait only—clouds shall pass away,
And earth once more be bright.

—Shirley Wynne in Once a Week.

THE FAMILY BURYING GROUND.

A wall of crumbling stones doth keep
Watch o'er long barrows where they sleep,
Old chronicled grave stones of its dead,
On which oblivious mosses creep,
And lichens gray as lead.

Warm days the lost cows as they pass
Rest here and browse the juicy grass
That springs about its sun scorched stones;
Afar one hears their bells' deep brass
Waft melancholy tones.

Here the wild morning glory goes
A-rambling as the myrtle grows,
Wild morning glories, pale as pain,
With holy urns that hint at woes,
The night bath filled with rain.

Here are blackberries largest seen,
Rich, winy dark, whereon the lean
Black hornet sucks, noses sick with heat,
That head not to the shadowed green
The heavy bearded wheat.

At dark, for its forgotten dead,
A requiem of no known wind said,
Through ghostly cedars moans and throbs.
While to this starlight overhead
The shivering screech owl sobs.

—Madison Cawein.

TESTING DRINKING WATER.

Unsatisfactory Results Which Are Sometimes Obtained—Remarkable Tests.

We are giving more and more attention to the purity of drinking water as it becomes more apparent that infection of almost every kind travels by water. It becomes of the highest importance to know whether the tests usually resorted to for the detection of organic impurities are trustworthy. If dangerous impurities slip past these tests, they afford no protection against the transmission of disease germs. The Sanitarian prints a paper by Dr. J. A. Tanner, of Boston, giving results of some of his experiments in this direction, which may almost be called startling.

Dr. Tanner declares boldly that the chemical processes relied upon for testing water are "as apt to condemn a good water as they are to commend it, and to commend an impure water when they should condemn it," and his statements go far to support his theory. For example, if 5 per cent. of milk or any beef extract be added to a gallon of distilled water the processes will condemn it as impure because it contains organic matter. Add a few million of disease germs to a gallon of distilled water and none of the processes will discover them, because the quantity of organic matter is not large enough. Yet the one mixture is entirely harmless, and the other, if we accept the germ theory, is dangerous. The combustion process relies upon the proportions found of carbon and nitrogen; the ammonia process upon the presence of free ammonia and albumoid ammonia; the permanganate process upon the amount of oxygen required to oxidize the organic matter. All of these tests are extremely delicate, and a slight inaccuracy is enough to cause an impure water to be rated as pure, or the opposite.

The fact that they disagree wildly in their results with the same water is enough to shake faith in all of them. Dr. Tanner shows this by reference to the investigation conducted by Professor I. Mallet for the national board of health some years ago, with which he was connected. Nineteen samples of natural water, believed from actual use to be wholesome, were examined by these processes. They agreed that ten were potable and three were not, but as to six, or one-third of the number, they disagreed totally. Then nineteen samples were taken of "natural waters which there seemed to be fair grounds for believing have actually caused disease." But only four of these were rejected as unwholesome; as to nine, or one-half, there was no agreement, and six, or one-third, were pronounced wholesome by all the processes. Then twenty samples were taken of natural water of doubtful but suspected character, and as to these the results were really more unfavorable than as to the waters known to be dangerous.

The most remarkable of all the tests were with twenty samples of good water, to which were added various pollutions, such as sewage from various sources, black vomit and like offensive and poisonous substances. Only eight of these samples, less than half, were condemned by all the processes; as to nine the reports did not agree, and three the processes actually concurred in pronouncing good. Water, to which enough of a weak mixed sewage from a large public sewer had been added to create, it was believed, serious danger of typhoid, was pronounced to be of "great organic purity" by two processes, and "good" by the third. A larger admixture of the same sewage, as much as 5 per cent. was pronounced of "medium" quality by two processes, and "bad" by only one. Even more striking examples could be given. Yet the same processes condemned as impure the Lake Drummond water from the Dismal swamp, which is in part the water supply of Portsmouth, Va., and the Cochituate of Boston, simply because of the presence of vegetable matter contributed by leaves, roots, etc.—New York Tribune.

Mountain Climbing for Invalids.

Oertel has extended his advocacy of mountain climbing, as a curative agency, to other forms of heart disease besides such as are dependent upon or associated with corpulency—namely, to all forms of "weak heart," and also to valvular defects. For this purpose he prefers resorts surrounded by mountains, on the sides of which graduated walks, of increasing difficulty, and extending up to between three thousand and four thousand feet can be mapped out. "It is by no means a matter of indifference how you walk up these ascents. It is to be done in a strictly prescribed manner. The hills are to be ascended slowly, and the pace must be as even as possible, with no talking and no interruptions. This may not be attainable at first, but it is the end to be aimed at.

"Then the pace and the breathing must, in a sort of way, keep time; with one step the patient should make an inspiration and with the next an expiration; both acts should be equal and regular in length, neither longer nor shorter than the step. One foot is raised with the beginning of the inspiration and put down as it ends; the other foot makes its step, in the same manner, with the expiration. These precautions must be minutely observed, or palpitation and difficulty of breathing will be induced. The patient may lean on a stick, but he must not pause often in his walk; but he may rest for half an hour or an hour after the completion of one of the appointed tasks. The cure will be slow and gradual, requiring great patience; it should last from four to six weeks, and it may have to be repeated several times in the year."—Home Journal.

Queer Plants at Washington.

"I want to call your attention to the unlicensed barrooms you will notice in this house," said Mr. Smith, as he entered another house near by.

Here flowers resembling small red bananas could be seen. They were hollow and open at the top, and contained a liquid. These were the unlicensed barrooms.

Breaking one off and opening it, it was filled with small red ants.

"They come and drink the liquor," said Mr. Smith, "get drunk and die happy."

"Here is the cockroach barroom," he continued, "and here the spiders. An ant will not drink any of the roach or spider liquor and vice versa."

Near the door a beautiful plant with creamy white leaves was labeled "consumption plant."

"Whence the name?" asked the reporter; "is the plant diseased?"

"Yes, it really has the consumption," was the reply, "and where these leaves are tinted a creamy white they are diseased lungs. You know that a plant breathes through its leaves. This plant is propagated for its beauty."

The fly trap flower, in a large pot near by, hundreds of tiny, thick leaves resembling semi-circular jaws provided with small, sharp teeth attracted the reporter's attention.

"That's the well known fly trap flower," said Mr. Smith, by way of explanation.

While he was speaking a butterfly alighted in one. Quicker than thought the jaws closed and the butterfly was a prisoner.

"How long will that butterfly remain a prisoner?" asked the reporter.

"Two or three days. By that time the flowers will have derived all the benefit and good the fly possesses, and its jaws will soon open and the fly be cast out. It is my belief that the flower obtains sustenance from the prisoners it takes. Sometimes it gets hold of the wrong kind of food, however, and it gets dyspepsia. This conclusion is reached from the effect of the food on the leaves. Now this cell caught the head of a blue bottle fly a couple of days ago, and got the dyspepsia, as you can see by its color."

The reporter looked and saw a sickly combination of green and yellow markings on the leaves, and the dead fly still between them.—Washington Star.

How to Act at a Fire.

In a lecture before the Society of Arts, London, Mr. A. W. C. Ghean gave the following concise and simple directions how to act on the occurrence of fires: Fire requires air; therefore, on its appearance every effort should be made to exclude air; shut all doors and windows. By this means, fire may be confined to a single room for a sufficient period to enable all the inmates to be aroused and escape; but if the doors and windows are thrown open, the fanning of the wind and the draft will instantly cause the flames to increase with extraordinary rapidity. It must never be forgotten that the most precious moments are at the commencement of a fire, and not a single second of time should be lost in tackling it. In a room, a table cloth can be so used as to smother a large sheet of flame, and a cushion may serve to beat it out; a coat or anything similar may be used with an equally successful result.

The great point is presence of mind, calmness in danger, action guided by reason and thought. In all large houses, buckets of water should be placed on every landing, a little salt being put into the water. Always endeavor to attack the bed of a fire; if you cannot extinguish a fire, shut the window, and be sure to shut the door when making good your retreat. A wet silk handkerchief tied over the eyes and nose will make breathing possible in the midst of much smoke, and a blanket wetted and wrapped around the body will enable a person to pass through a sheet of flame in comparative safety. Should a lady's dress catch fire, let the wearer at once lie down. Rolling may extinguish the fire, but if not, anything (woolen preferred) wrapped tightly round will effect the desired purpose.—Boston Budget.

How Lions Hunt Game.

Lions, as a rule, hunt in family partics. A very old lion, not infrequently incapacitated from taking an active part in pursuing game, is generally to be found at the head of such a coterie, and on him devolves no unimportant part of the programme.

Down to leeward, a hundred paces below where the draught bullocks are made fast when a train halts for rest, the young and active males and lionesses place themselves behind what available cover is to be found. This being done, the old lion goes to windward of the encampment and shakes out his abundant mane in the breeze, so that the odor from it may be carried down to the excited draught animals.

One sniff of the tainted breeze brings every ox to his feet in a moment; then, standing, often trembling with fear, they gaze with dilated eyes into the impenetrable darkness. Closer and closer approaches the aged lion to his victims, shaking and reshaking the dense, tawny covering of his forequarters.

Then, if the traveler's harness be not strong, he may look out for a stampede. Should it hold temporarily, the aggressor, as a climax to his former maneuver, gives utterance to his deepest and loudest roar, when the frightened beasts, if not secured by the stoutest fastenings that can be obtained, will break free and rush with inconceivable rapidity into the very jaws of their foes, secreted to leeward.—Days and Nights by the Desert.

Bicycles for English Soldiers.

The bicycle force that has been organized in connection with the English volunteers recently had its second field maneuvers, the first having been held at Easter. Rainy and disagreeable weather embarrassed the troops on each of these dates, but the result of the turnout has been very satisfactory. On the recent trials the men covered about 100 miles in forty-eight hours, fighting, scouting and camping by the way. There were seventeen officers and seventy-seven men out, made up of representatives of a number of the leading volunteer regiments.

The force was divided into two bodies, one retreating and the other following it. At frequent intervals the retreating force made stands at bridges and other eligible points of defense, and the pursuers were compelled to halt, dismount, send out a skirmish line and perform all the other preliminaries of attack, as though in active war. It was found that two or three men left behind by the retreating body could make a show of force at a bridge that would greatly delay the advance of a pursuing force, and then could mount and swiftly ride away under cover of a hedge and escape to the main body. This ability to fight and run away with greater facility than the ordinary infantryman is one of the chief points urged by the bicyclers in favor of the new "arm." It is said that scouting and reconnoitering parties mounted upon bicycles could do much more effective work without risk of capture than men on foot.

In these maneuvers, although the retreating force numbered but three officers and twelve men, they succeeded in delaying the pursuers so that it took them three hours to cover a distance easily made in less than two when no obstacles are interposed. Three of the retreating force dallied too long at a bridge, and were ridden down and captured by a detachment of the enemy. There were no other losses. The chief difficulty experienced was due to the number of parallel roads occasionally converging that ran through the country traversed. The retreating party had to keep scouts constantly ahead picking up the lay of the land and bringing in reports, to protect themselves from the danger of being flanked on some of these roads and cut off entirely at a converging point. In a country with one good main road and but few side roads the success of a bicycle corps in obstructing the passage of an enemy would be much greater. Bicycles have not yet been introduced in the British regular army, but if their success among the volunteers continues, it is expected that a similar corps will be organized in each regular regiment.—New York Sun.

Progression in Car Brakes.

Every year has shown progress in perfecting the comforts and safety of the railway car. In 1849 the Hodge hand brake was introduced, and in 1851 the Stevens brake. These enabled the cars to be controlled in a manner which added much to the economy and safety in handling the trains. In 1869 George Westinghouse patented his air brake, by which power from the engine was transmitted by compressed air carried through hose and acting upon the brakes of each car in the train. It was under the control of the engineer, and its action was so prompt and its power so effectual that a train could be stopped in an incredibly short time, and the brakes released in an instant. In 1871 the vacuum brake was devised, by means of which the power was applied to the brakes by exhausting the air.

A difficulty under which railways suffered for many years was the method of coupling cars. The ordinary means consisted of coupling pins inserted into links attached to the cars. There was a great deal of "slack," the jerking of the train in consequence was very objectionable, and the distance between the platforms of the cars made the crossing of them dangerous. In collisions one platform was likely to rise above that of the adjoining car, and "telescoping" was not an uncommon occurrence.

The means of warning passengers against standing on the platforms were characteristic of the dangers which threatened, and were often ingenious in the devices for attracting attention. On a New Jersey road there was painted on the car door a picture of a new made grave, with a formidable tombstone, on which was an inscription announcing to a terrified public that it was "Sacred to the memory of the man who had stood on a platform."—Scribner's Monthly.

Using Second Hand Tin Cans.

Economy may be the secret of wealth, but there are cases where it does not pay to economize too closely. A method is in use, and has been recently patented, of using again old tin cans from which peas, lobster, salmon and other edibles have been removed. The practice may prove a pernicious one, and the cans should be relegated to the furnace and rolling mill before being again used for canning food. At best, cans are never preserved, after the food has been removed, in a very clean condition, to say the least, and the acid contained in the food often causes poisonous compounds, when combined with oxygen of the atmosphere.

The old cans are, it is stated, collected in the "revamping" establishment, the damaged top removed, and the cans thoroughly cleansed. If this statement be true, there may be no objection from a sanitary point of view, but it is doubtful if cans can be cleaned short of removing the entire coating of more or less oxidized tin coating with which they are covered, thus leaving some of the poisonous matter to contaminate the next food placed in the can.

After cleansing, the old bottom is punched to serve as a new top, and a new bottom soldered on from the inside, through the punched hole. It might be well for purchasers of canned goods to examine the construction of cans when purchasing, and promptly reject all goods likely to be in cases or cans that are "second hand."—Boston Budget.

Horses of the World.

Considering the very important roles which cavalry and artillery play in the art of modern warfare it is an interesting fact to know the total number of animals which the leading countries of the world can throw into the field of battle. It is equally interesting to know that the statistician in formulating his tables places the United States in second place. The following is the list, according to the late statistics furnished the war department at Washington:

Russia, 21,570,000 horses; America, 9,500,000; the Argentine Republic, 4,000,000; Austria, 3,500,000; Germany, 3,850,000; France, 2,800,000 and 800,000 mules; England, 2,790,000; Canada, 2,624,000; Spain, 680,000 horses and 2,300,000 mules; Italy, 2,000,000; Belgium, 383,000; Denmark, 316,000; Australia, 301,000; Holland, 123,000, and Portugal, 88,000 horses and 50,000 mules.—New York Mail and Express.

The Secrets of Success.

Without doubt, the secrets open to all in business, if well followed, are most sure to lead to sufficiency, which is success enough. These are: Tenacity of purpose, courage of convictions, strict attention to your own business and letting that of others alone; knowing when to say no and meaning it when said; allowing thought to precede words and action; placing a high value on truth; rating the respect of mankind higher than wealth; living within your means; wearing an old coat until you can pay for a new one; having a firm belief that this life is not all there is to work for. There are other "secrets" which seem to lead to success, and one called "booming," but it is doubtful if they should be encouraged or recommended to the rising generation, as they are based on deception, supported by falsehood, and lead to but a glitter of success, likely to tarnish.—J. H. McVicker in Chicago Journal.

A Natural Soap Well.

A natural soap well has been discovered sixty-eight miles west of Buffalo Gap, D. T. The soap is skimmed from a boiling spring and hardens by exposure to the air. It is like soft clay, and can be gathered with a shovel, and is supposed to be a mixture of alkali, borax and the lubricating oil found in many parts of Wyoming. A sample has been tested by a prominent Chicago soap manufacturer, and he reported the discovery worth the full weight of the manufactured article. Parties surrounding the springs have used the natural article as axle grease by adding a little of the oil discovered there, and it is pronounced the finest material ever used for that purpose. The soap will wash in the hardest of water and leave the hands much softer than the ordinary article. The supply is supposed to be inexhaustible.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Concerning Eyesight.

The inhabitants of mountainous districts and of dry, elevated table lands may have a better sight than dwellers in low, humid, and level regions, although just the reverse may be the case. Among European nations the Germans are generally supposed to have weak eyes, owing, some imagine, to their excessive indulgence in tobacco, while others attribute the supposed decay to the form of type used in their books, which requires closer looking at than ours in reading.—Longman's Magazine.

What a Philosopher Said.

There recently died in this city a well known Boston merchant of convivial habits, and who was known as a good liver in an epicurean sense. Among those who attended the funeral were two friends, one of whom said to the other: "J—— ought to have lived twenty years longer; he had a constitution equal to it." "Yes," replied the philosopher of the two, an ex-member of the senate, "a man inherits his constitution; but he makes his own bylaws."—Boston Budget.

Boat Building of Old.

It is sod to think of the trouble Robinson Crusoe put himself to when he undertook to make himself a boat. Had he been up in archæology he would have hollowed out a tree trunk with red hot stones. His ancestors appear to have used this rude, but effective, method. A canoe found recently in the Tunhovd fiord, in Central Norway, has proved to have been fashioned after this manner. It is in good condition, and will be shown at the museum of Christiania.—Detroit Free Press.

A New Nickel Plated Bullet.

A new bullet proposed for the English army is of an unusually small caliber, and is encased in an outer sheet of nickel, which increases its power of penetration. It is used with a rifle of greater thickness of barrel, in which a heavier charge than usual can be fired. Several hundred of the rifles have been made for experimental use.—New York Sun.

A New English School.

A young woman's polytechnic institute is a new English school, the object of which is to supply technical instruction to women, such as dressmaking, cookery and bookkeeping. In the evening the building will be used as a young woman's club, and rooms are fitted up for social purposes and reading.—Good Housekeeping.

Mortar by Machinery.

An idea has been developed in Germany in the shape of the manufacture of mortar by machinery in large quantities, to be delivered to contractors and individuals as required for use. About 2,000,000 barrels were disposed of in Berlin on this plan alone last year.—Public Opinion.

Cats Versus Rabbits.

Cats are found to be the best exterminators of rabbits in New Zealand. They do great havoc among the young ones, and in some sections scarcely a rabbit was to be seen.

It would not be surprising if some society women were to specially set apart a day upon which to receive their dearly beloved children.—Philadelphia Call.

The First Symptoms

Of all Lung diseases are much the same: feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption." Run no risks, but begin immediately to take **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**

Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that they could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine, two or three months, he was pronounced a well man. His health remains good to the present day.

J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes: "Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated, and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5

A pretty woman said the other night she didn't in the least mind being old, but it was the getting there that distressed her.

When little Alice first saw a muddy river, she exclaimed, "Oh, how sunburned the river is!"

A New York street merchant's sign reads "Lemenaid."

The B. & M. R. R. have arranged to run several Harvest excursions from the east to Nebraska points, including Columbus. Any persons desirous of advising friends in the east of these excursions can have them advised from our Omaha office by addressing J. Francis, Gen'l Passenger Agt., or by advising C. E. Barrell, Agt., Columbus, Neb.

The wolf must die in his own skin.

Mothers, Read.

The proprietors of SANTA ABIE have authorized Dowty & Becher to refund your money if, after giving this California King of Cough Cures a fair trial as directed, it fails to give satisfaction for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough and all Throat and Lung troubles. When the disease affects the head, and assumes the form of Catarrh, nothing is so effective as CALIFORNIA CAT-R-CURE. These preparations are without equals as household remedies. Sold at $1.00 a package. Three for $2.50.

He that keeps his own makes war.

At this season of the year people can not be too careful about keeping their bowels regular. Bilious and malarial diseases are often brought on by allowing the bowels to become torpid. An occasional dose of St. Patrick's Pills is all that would be required, and might prevent serious sickness. For sale by Dowty & Becher.

Promising is the eve of giving.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses; blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swolen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by C. B. Stillman, druggist, Columbus. 6-1y

He can give little to his servant that licks his knife.

The Passenger Department of the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," has issued a neat little pamphlet, pocket size, entitled "National Platform Book," containing the democratic, republican and prohibition platforms, together with the addresses of acceptance of Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and Clinton B. Fisk; also tabulated tables showing the plurality vote, the electoral vote and an analysis of the vote as cast for Cleveland and Blaine in 1884. This book is just what is needed at this time and should be in the hands of every voter. It plainly sets forth what each party has to offer and every reader can draw his own comparisons. Sent to any address on application. Address, J. S. Tebbets, Gen'l Passenger Ag't, Union Pacific Ry, Omaha, Neb.

A stone in the well is not lost.

An Absolute Cure.

The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two-ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands and all kinds of skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABITINE OINTMENT Sold by Dowty & Becher at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents. mar7y

Poverty is no sin, just a little unhandy

Cholera Morbus is one of the most painful and dangerous diseases, many deaths result from it each year, usually because it is not properly treated. The most severe cases may be cured, by using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It never fails. Sold by Dowty & Becher.

Words are women, deeds are men.

What Florida People Live On.

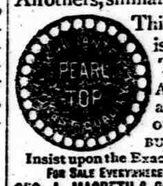
"What do you Florida people live on in summer?" "Fish." "What in the winter?" "Yankees." Alas! how many northern people draw their last breath in Florida, slain by the fell destroyer, consumption, who would have lived, had they used at first that marvelous specific for consumption, when not too far advanced, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—better that hypophosphites and cod liver oil, because more nutritive tonic; also an invaluable liver corrective and blood-purifier, cleansing away all scrofulous humors (which cause consumption), and all other impurities of the blood, curing glandular swellings, goitre or thick neck, old sores, and ulcers. Of druggists.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. decfly

Clear the track for Columbus Lumber Co.

This is the TOP of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. All others, similar are imitation.



This exact Label is on each Pearl Top Chimney. A dealer may say and think he has others as good, BUT HE HAS NOT. Insist upon the Exact Label and Top. FOR SALE everywhere. MADE ONLY BY GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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For "run-down," debilitated and overworked women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is a potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to Women; a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, it imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. It is carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

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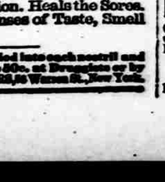
COLD IN HEAD.