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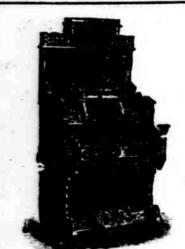
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HENRY GASS.



COPPINS AND METALLIC CASES

SUPERSTITIONS FOUNDED ON THE

ideas have been and are still connected with numbers. Great hopes have been founded upon certain combinations of numbers in lotteries, in horoscopes, or in predictions regarding important events. Important undertakings have awaited favorable dates for their inception, and the lives of more than one leader of men have been more or less influenced by a tions, supposed to have a dominating power in shaping a successful ceres. There have been superstitious notions connected with nearly every one of the

The number 1 was held to be sacred breause it represented the unity of the Gorihead. This number is esteemed as very lucky by the Javanese, who allot but one day to each of the several operations of husbandry, leaving that portion of the

The second digit acquired an especially The second digit acquired an especially evil reputation among the early Christians, because the second day hell was created, along with heaven and earth. The Cabalists said it typified the hypostatic union of Christ. It seems to have been a number unlucky in English dynasties. Harold II was slain in battle; William II and Edward II were murdered; Ethelred II, Richard II and James II were forced to abdicate; and Henry II II were forced to abdicate; and Henry II, Charles II and George II were unfortunate in many ways. The number seems to have been an unlucky one to the sovereigns of other European countries. The Charles IIs of France, of Navarre, of Spain, of Anjou and of Savoy passed or ended their reigns unhappily.

The number 3 has an abundance of su-

perstitions connected with it. It was the perfect number of the Pythagoreans, who said it represented the beginning, resented the trinity, not only in the Christian religion, but in many others. There was but little mystery attached to the numbers 4 and 5. In folk lore the four leaved clover is especially lucky. The four of clubs is an unlucky card, and it is named the devil's four post bed.

The Cabalist asserted that the number 6 was potent in mystical properties. The world was created in six days, the Jewish servant served six years, Job enrabbis asserted that the letter vau, which represents six, was stamped on the manna, to remind the Jews that it fell

The number 6 was an unlucky one at Rome. Tarquinius Sextus was a brutal tyrant, the church was divided under Urban the Sixth and Alexander the Sixth was a monster of iniquity.

SEVEN AN IMPORTANT NUMBER. more mystery than all the other digits together, and to it were ascribed magic and mystical qualities possessed by no other number. Several learned treatises have been written on this number, and septenary combinations have been sought everywhere. In an old writer of two centuries ago we may read why, in his opinion, the number is peculiarly ex-cellent. First, he says: "It is neither begotten nor begets;" secondly, "it is a harmonic number and contains all the harmonic number and contains all the harmonics;" thirdly, "it is a theological number, consisting of perfection;" fourthly, it is composed of perfect numbers, and "participates of their virtues."

He may find better reasons for the important attached to this number. Much in the Bible. The seven days of creation led to a septenary division of time to all ages. Several of the Jewish feasts lasted

The ancients not only noted the imperiod, but also connected with the seven planets the seven metals then known. The soul of man was anciently supposed to be controlled by this double septenary combination. It was also an ancient belief that a change in the body of man occurs every seventh year.

the ninth, commonly bring great changes to a man's life, and great dangers; there-fore 63, that containeth both these num-bers multiplied together, containeth unknown dangers."

When a servant maid finds nine green peas in one pod she lays it on the window sill, and the first man that enters will be her "beau." Nine grains of wheat, laid on a four leaved clover, enable on to see

ONE PUZZLE SOLVED

Why Painted Clocks Point to Eighteen Minutes After Eight. A reader of The Sun, who was also, as all Sun readers are, an observing man, recently sent a letter to this office asking why it was that every clock and watch maker who slung an imitation clock or watch outside his shop as a sign had the hands painted on the face at ex-actly eighteen minutes after 8 o'clock.

tical monopoly of the Chicago market and the territory for hundreds of miles around. In Cincinnati W. H. Smith does the business without competition, and in this city, and for as many miles around as New York commands the clock trade, W. L. Washburn enjoys a laborious but enviable monopoly.

This state of affairs is brought about

by the wholesale clock and watch dealers themselves, who got used to patron-izing these three dealers many years ago, and never got enough out of the habit of it to give any other painter the ghost of a show to succeed with an op-

position shop.

"But Father Washburn," said one wholesale dealer, "is father of them all, and of emblematic signs as well. He was the first painter to make a sign emblematic of any business, and he started in way back in \$3. Why, the big concerns that make metal signs don't bother him at all. He gave his ideas to the whole world to copy, and the world got rich. The friends he made back in the payer street to him are since and '50s have stuck to him ever since, and one branch of the business has stuck so close that no competitor in other branches of sign work ever thinks of getting a clock or watch sign to make, and if by chance he did, he'd probably be so scared he'd send the customer to Father Washburn"

Mr. Washburn was painting a clock on a big star when the reporter called. He was an old man with a happy face and a white beard. There were clock

on a big star when the reporter called. He was an old man with a happy face and a white beard. There were clock signs mapped out, half done and fini hed, hanging all around, and every blessed one of them had the hands pointed at eighteen minutes after 8 o'clock

"The reason all the dummy clock hands point to that hour." said Mr. Washburn, "is because I paint them all, and I always paint that hour. When I painted the first emblematic sign ever painted as a matter of business, back in '53, it was a clock. I don't know how I put the hands. All I remember about it is that it was for P. T. Barnum's old concern on Cortlandt street, the Jerome Clock company, since gone up the spout. I painted the hands any way I chose, up, down, crosswise, or together, as my mood dictated, from that time up to April 14, 1865. That night the news was flashed into the city that Lincoln had been shot in Ford's theatre. I was working on a sign for Jeweler Adams, who used to keep on Broadway, opposite Stewart's, at the time. I was making a great clock to hang outside. Adams came running in while I was at work. Ho was a strong Lincoln man. He said:

valley in Switzerland some years ago, the circumstancee of which are substantially as follows:

While strolling about one evening to admire the calm and repose of the valley, which lay spread out before them, their talk unaccountably turned to the subject of murder, and each began to speculate as to what their first impulse would be if they should be so unfortunate as to what their first impulse would be if they should be so unfortunate as to what their first impulse would be if they should be so unfortunate as to what their first impulse would be find the body of a murdered man in the wood. Continuing in this strain, the Brownings talked until they reached the hotel, when the matter was dropped. Mr. Browning applied for the use of a carriage the next morning, and was referred to the landlord, who informed their carriage, as one of them was wantled to bring in the body of a man found the body of

"I painted the hands, therefore, at eighteen minutes after 8. The idea struck me forcibly, and when I came to look at the effect I found it was the most convenient arrangement, since it displayed both the hands well, and left the top half of the clock free to paint in the name of the clock seller if desired. So I threw all my s way and made new ones for that wir. I have never varied from the system where and that's the research of the coincidence, they were told that no crime of violence, so far as known, had ever before been committed in that valley. The fact that the mind of the poet should have turned to such a subject just at that time partakes of the nature of a presentiment, and the coincidence is certainly one of the most peculiar on records.

proposed copyright law is not as yet clearly understood. The law is demanded not to protect foreign but native authors. The American writer has for years been struggling to get place in a buyers' market, where he has had to compete with the work not of men who were his equals on his support but of men who were his equals or his superiors, but of men whose works, or his superiors, but of men whose works, whatever their value, could be got for nothing. That American authors have gained the place they hold in the fall of the flood of English books which has deluged this market is enormously to their credit. They have forced people to buy by the real excellence of their work in the face of the most cruel kind of opposition. The immediate effect of the law will be to stimulate American writers. It will also put an exd to what are called cheap libraries, as every book worth reprinting will be protected by copyright,—Current Literature.

We have seen how the literary educa-We have seen how the literary educa-tion which we now consider so essential was regarded in England—as ungentle-manly. It is not so long since the phy-sician or leech was, as Hallam says, "an inexhaustible theme of popular ridicule." The barber's pole, so common in our streets, recalls a time, not so long past, when the barber practiced bloodletting and other medical arts. It is within our own memory that the dentist stood on a own memory that the dentist stood on a level with the barber; indeed, the two were often the same person. How is it that all this is changed; that literature, medicine and dentistry have become gentlemanly occupations? Simply, I think, because they are now taught scientifically and institutions have been established for that purpose. It may be laid down as a general rule that whatever is taught in school will soon become respectable and gentlemanly, while that which is picked up in the borne or the workshop will all up in the home or the workshop will al-ways be regarded as menial.—Professor Thomas Davidson in The Forum.

The weight of an ordinary new laid hen's egg is from one and a half to two and a half ounces avoirdupois, and the quantity of dry solid matter contained in t amounts to about two hundred grains.

In 100 parts about 10 parts consist of shell, 60 of white and 30 of yolk. The white of the egg contains a larger proportion of water than the yolk. It contains no fatty matter, but consists chiefly of albumen in a dissolved state. All the fatty matter of the egg contains a larger proportion fatty matter, but consists chiefly of albumen in a dissolved state. All the fatty matter of the egg is accumulated in the yolk, which contains relatively a smaller proportion of nitrogenous matter and a larger proportion of solid matter than the white. Therefore, in an alimenthe former being mainly a simple solu-tion of albumen, the latter being a solu-tion of a modified form of albumen, together with a quantity of fat.-Cassell's Domestic Dictionary.

"The Duchess" is the pseudonym of Mrs. Margaret Hungerford, an Irish lady, now living in London. Hungerford is the name of her second husband. The story runs that her first husband, Mr. Argles, committed a forgery shortly after their marriage, was convicted and sent to jail. His wife, thrown upon the world without any source of livelihood, turned in despair to literature and produced her first novel, "Phyllis," which proved a great success. Ever since she has maintained herself handsomely by her pen.—Notes and Queries.

Often you hear street car conductors or drivers talking of the almost impossibility

COINCIDENCES.

STRANGE OCCURRENCES THAT HAVE DEFIED EXPLANATION.

The three veteran pensioners have ever since been known among their acquaint-ances as the "three legged Jims."

BROWNING'S EXPERIENCE.

A curious story of coincidence is re-lated by Robert Browning in an English newspaper as having occurred to him-self and sister while visiting a remote valley in Switzerland some years ago, the circumstances of which are substan-

Lincoln man. He said:

"'Point those hands at the hour Lincoln was shot, that the deed may never the identical place where, on the previous evening, they had stood speculating as to what they should do in case of such

ing," says Taverner, "on my way down town, with a neighbor who was going the same way, when my companion, for no apparent cause, suddenly changed the subject on which we were chatting by an inquiry concerning a common acquain-tance, who had disappeared out of our lives several years before, and whom I knew he held in especial detestation.

My friend had heard of him the year before in San Francisco, and later as somewhere on the continent of Europe. reached Tremont street, where, suddenly turning the corner, one of the passing crowd came squarely into collision with my friend, slipped upon a spot of ice as he struggled to keep his balance and fairly measured his length on the sidewalk. I turned to pick up the hat of the fallen man, when I felt myself grasped by the arm by my friend, who whispered: 'Great Scott, Tayerner, don't you see it's 'Great Scott, Taverner, don't you see it's the very man, and I've done it, after all!" Sure enough, it was the distant traveler, who had turned up to be knocked down,

No branch of art within the past few years has attracted such universal attention as etching. The art of etching is not, as is popularly supposed, a new invention, but the revival of an art in which Rembrandt and Albert Durer excelled. tary point of view, the white and the The process by which an etching is made is both delicate and difficult. It is accomplished by coating a copper plate with a preparation of wax, upon which the artist traces with a sharp instrument, called the needle or point, the lines of his picture. The plate is then immersed in acid, which eats into the lines laid bare by the needle, and the acid bath is repeated. The lines when sufficiently bitten are storned up with fine French. repeated. The lines when the bitten are stopped up with fine French

This process has been repeated more than fifty times in some plates before the proper effect of light and shade was obtained. Etching is really a drawing on a plate, thus giving the genuine work of the artist as much effect as in an oil

Harmoned to a Friend of the Post Regers

nature, is that of the "three Jims." A group of four men were in the trenches during an artillery engagement. They were lying on the ground, chatting and smoking, out of the direct reach of fire, when a shell suddenly exploded over their heads and so seriously injured three of the men that it necessitated amputation of the left leg in each instance. The Christian name of each of these three men was the same—James. The fourth, who was untouched, bore another name. The three veteran persioners have ever

an event. To heighten the dramatic effect of the coincidence, they were told

the system since, and that's the reason all the clock signs point as they do. The Chicago and Cincinnati people, I find, are doing the same thing. They don't know the story, but they probably were won to my plan by the capability of that particular arrangement for artistic display in painting."—New York Sun.

In Forster's "Life of Dickens" a curious story is told of what Dickens called a "paralyzing coincidence," experienced on the Doncaster race course. On the St. Leger day, in 1857, Dickens bought a card of the races, and facetiously wrote down three names for the winners of the three chief races. He had never heard or thought of any of the horses in his

The poet, Samuel Rogers, narrated a coincidence which, although it may have been a humorous invention, is quite within the bounds of possibility, and at the same time somewhat amusing. An by some unaccountable impulse, began to look for it, when, strange to say, he found, just at the very spot where he had paid the coachman—not the shilling, but twelve pennyworth of coppers, done

of the artist as much effect as in an oil painting. It is this absolute quality of art possessed by etchings, as distinguished from the purely mechanical methods of engraving, which gives to them their value. The ink used in printing is thick; the plate is warmed by placing it on a heated marble slab, so that the ink will flow freely enough to fill up all the lines. After inking the plate is rubbed clean, leaving the ink only in the lines, excepting where certain effects of light and shade may be desired, not represented by the lines. These can be obtained by the skill of the printer, who can produce

rest on, and all from roller which passes over the plate, exerting great pressure, so that the paper is forced into the lines of the plate. After each impression the plate is cleaned and inked again, and the same process gone through with, so that the printing of etchings cannot be hurried. To insure uniformity, a sample print is before the printer to look at. This is either printed by the etcher or superintended by him. So great is the skill required to properly print etchings that less than half a dozen printers in the country have won a reputation as the country have won a reputation as

being first class.

Etchings are quite expensive, and often bring as high as \$1,000.—New York Evening Sun.

A Dog That "Blinked." It is a queer psychological fact that highly bred setters and pointers, with their instincts well developed, often become frightened at the first real operation of the pointing instinct and never recover from it. A local sportsman had a well bred fancy pedigreed setter which he raised with due regard for his future usefulness in the field, and at maturity started out to give him a trial or the set of the

surprise many to learn that we also have been favored with at least one case well attested as their own. I refer to the raised with due regard for his future usefulness is the field, and at maturity started out to give him a trial on game. True to his nature the dog galloped over the fields in the merry style of his trained ancestors, and coming suddenly upon a large covey of birds he stopped at the seent of the birds in obedience to his pointing instinct.

The dog had never seen a game bird, and the odor of the cover rose as thickly about him that he was fairly intoxicated with the delightful sensation of the "point." He shivered in his excitement, and so pronounced was the effect upon him that his hair rose with his bears as follows:

When Yarnell was living near this day, be suddenly burst into a fit of almost uncontrollable laughter. His most uncontrollable laughter. His most uncontrollable laughter. His most moisy whir, and the unexpected sight of qualis and the noise they made getting away so alarmed the dog that he turned tail and ran off to hide in the bushes. Since that time the dog's fear of birds has been so great that he always runs away from them. He will bunt diligently to find birds, and he will make his point after they are found, but the moment he stops to point he recollects his first brids, and with the most abject expression he steals away from the object he has worked so hard to find.

SEEN AT LONG RANGE. expression he steals away from the object he has worked so hard to find. This peculiarity is by no means uncommon, and sportsmen have named the act "blinking."—Chicago Tribune.

Canyon of the Gunnison. runs through the valley of the same name, closely following the river. Soon the well worn channel grows narrower, the chills mount higher; vegetation is less abundant, and suddenly the sunlight is entirely shut out by broken sum-mits, and the black canyon of the Gunnison holds us fast in its embrace. This gorge is grander, deeper, darker and more beautiful than the Royal which we passed through earlier in the day. It is thrice as long and much more verdant, and although its walls are of red sand-stone they are sufficiently dark hued to give the place its name. At times the canyon narrows and is full of sharp curves, but again it has long, wide stretches, which enable one to study the steep crags that tower heavenward two or three thousand feet above us. An open observation car is attached to the train and the lovers of nature feast upon the charms of this wonderful locality. Currecanti Needle, the most abrupt of the towering pinnacles, stands like a grim sentinel, watching the canyon's solitudes. It is red hued from point to

base, and has all the grace and symmetry of a Cleopatran obelisk. The sunlight which bathes the pine tops in golden halo never reaches down the dark red walls. Huge bowlders lie scattered about and project out many feet above the travelproject out many feet above the travelers' heads, as though about to fall. Somber shades prevail; fitful winds sweep down the deep clefts; the rushing green hued river fills the space with sullen roar. Everything is on a scale of grand proportions; detail is supplanted by magnificence, and one's feelings are stirred to their very depths.—Cor. New York World.

White Birch Toothpicks. A toothpick factory is one of the flour-ishing wood working establishments at Harbor Springs, Mich., and it is one of the largest factories of the kind in the country. White birch is exclusively used splinters are turned out daily. The logs are sawed up into bolts each twenty-eight inches in length, then thoroughly steamed and cut up into veneer. The veneer is cut into long ribbons, three inches in width, and these ribbons, eight or ten at a time, are run through the toothpick machinery, coming out at the other end, the perfect pieces falling into one basket, the broken pieces and refuse falling into another. The picks are packed into boxes, 1,500 in a box, by girls, mostly comely looking young squaws, and are then packed into cases, and finally into big boxes, ready for shipment to all parts of the world. The white birch toothpicks are very neat and clean in approximate the state of th clean in appearance, sweet to the taste, and there is a wide market for them. The goods sell at the factory at \$1.90 a

case of 150.—Timberman. Effects of Using the Telephone At the meeting of the American Oto-logical society in Washington, Dr. Clar-ence J. Blake, of Boston, read a paper on the influence of the use of the tele-phone on hearing power. He thinks that this influence must be injurious, bethat this influence must be injurious, because the extremely low intensity, as demonstrated by experiment, of the sounds to be caught from the telephone, compelled a strain of the ear which soon fatigued it, and made it especially liable to injury by the accidental sounds of comparatively high intensity, which were constantly liable to be heard. Dr. C. H. Burnett said he had seen several patients who believed that the continued use of the telephone had impaired their hearing. Dr. O. D. Pomerov gave the hearing. Dr. O. D. Pomeroy gave the case of a patient who said the use of the telephone fatigued her very much, and, and difficult. It is account of the coating a copper plate worse.—Science.

Brought Rim to Time. It was getting pretty near the end of leap year and Amarantha was becoming agitated. "Charlie," she said with a sigh, as she raised her store frizzes from the shoulder of his Tewksbury mills all wool cassimere conundrum: Why are you like green our button cutaway, "I've thought of a

"I don't know, I'm suah, Amarantha O, it's because I'm so sweet."

"No," replied Amarantha, whose education was completed at the Athens of America; "it is because no degree of warmth causes you suddenly to expand into a desiderated efflorescence."

Count de Piquelon, a French noblemais of ancient family and impoverished in-come, is the keeper of the lighthouse at Perrequet Island, one of the most cheer-less spots on the coast of Labrador. 'The salary is \$400,

Life is history, not poetry. It consists of little things, rarely illuminated by flashes of great heroism, broken by great dangers or demanding great exertions.

A BOY'S SECOND SIGHT.

LIVED HALF A CENTURY AGO.

SEEN AT LONG RANGE.

day and hour he had held his conversation with young Yarnall. He learned that there had been a shower at the time; and several of the field hands had gone into the house to escape the rain; the persons on the porch had been faithfully described, even to the color of their hair.

fields, sitting on a stump and crying. On being asked the cause of his grief he said he saw great numbers of men engaged in killing each other. Although he had never seen a battle, a ship or a cannon, he described military and naval battles as if he had been an actual

any money for answering questions, be-lieving that his visions were God given, and that it would be wrong to turn them to account pecuniarily. Wives whose husbands had long been missing and were supposed to have been lost at sea or perished in accidents, and others whose relatives had disappeared would come to him for information. Of those still alive, he would tell how they looked "No one; but you stole a pocketbook This is about all there is of the strange narrative, which, like Sam Weller's love letter, ends so abruptly that the reader wishes it were longer.—Pittaburg Dis-

One of the most lovely of Alpine health resorts is Bad-Kreuth, a hamlet of some half dozen houses built by the side of a spring of mineral water. The charm of the resort is not, however, due

a most generous charity.

The prince, the eldest son of Duke
Maximilian and the brother of the empress of Austria, surrendered to his younger brother, Karl Theodor, all his rights as the head of the family, because he wished to marry a lady of inferior social position, with whom he had fallen in love.

dren, and live for the greater part of the year in a simple suite of apartments at Bad-Kreuth, where, according to a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, she diffuses brightness and happiness around her, and he shows how a prince may earn an honest livelihood, and be the first, not to receive, but to render aid.

The whole of the health resort belongs to the dural family. The servents are

Verree, with other Quaker relatives or acquaintances from Bucks county. Verree, to test the lad's miraculous power, asked him various questions and the high winds begin to scatter them nower, asked him various questions and the high winds begin to scatter them.

An archeological discovery of some hair. As to the mill pond, the men had drained it in order to catch muskrats. In alluvial soil to make senicient waterway short, every detail given by the boy was something hard was encountered, which, proven to be accurate. The habit of the young seer, when asked to exercise his singular faculty, was to hold his head downward, often closing his eyes. After waiting for some time, apparently deep in thought, he

Within a radius of forty miles of Rochester there are more than 1,500 frui evaporators. These evaporators give employment during the autumn and winter to about \$0,000 hands, whose wages average from \$5 to \$12 a week.
Last season the projection of these evaporators was about \$0,000,000 pounds, worth at first cost about \$2,000,000.

They Held Their Dinner altogether more elaborate than the price agreed upon would warrant. After the meal it transpired that they had disposed of a dinner for a special party later in the day, and by mistake served to them. The ministers met the situation calmly, held their ground and their dinner, and left the landlord to settle with the other party.—Boston Congregationalist.

There are in North America about 800,000 persons keeping bees. The annual honey product is about 100,000,000 pounds and its value is nearly \$15,000,000. The annual wax product is about 500,000 pounds and its value more than

Hubby—A bigger gas bill than we've ever had before, you say? Why, we've been burning lamps all this month.

Wifey—Yes, but the last time the gas man was here he saw the lamps.—New

A negro at Lexington, Ky., wagered fifty cents that he could handle a rattle-snake and not get bitten. The serpent struck him on the end of the nose and twice on the chin inside of thirty sec onds, and neither whisky nor doctors could save him.

To Save Life

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

8. H. Latimer, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ga., says: "I have found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a perfect cure for Croup in all cases. I have known the worst cases relieved in a very short time by its use; and I advise all families to use it in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, &c."

A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middletown, Tenn., says: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly atant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."

"I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," writes E. Bragdon, of Palestine, Texas, "believ-ing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died."

catefully as the wealthies guess, and that, too, without its costing them one penny. If at the height of the paying season a room is left vacant, some poor invalid is invited to occupy it, and no one can tell from the manner of the host or his servants that the new arrival is not a millionaire.

Prince I relation according to the manner of the host or his servants that the new arrival is not a millionaire.

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implicable as a find produces. Persons gain rapidly while taking it. SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by hysicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

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nine digital numbers.

seven days. Elisha sent Naaman to wash in the Jordan seven times, and Elijah sent his servant from Mount Carmel days seven priests with seven trumpets invested Jericho, and on the seventh day they encompassed it seven times. There were seven virtues, and seven mortal

The Koran enumerates seven heavens. There was an old Russian superstition to the same effect, and a ladder of seven rounds was placed in the grave to enable the defunct to ascend these seven grades. WHAT YOU MUST DO ON THE NINTH. Says an old writer: "Augustus Cæsar, as Gellius saith, was glad, and hoped that he was to live long, because he had passed his 63 years. For olde men seldom passe that year but they are in danger of their lives. Two years, the seventh and

Leases, now granted for a period of ninety-nine years, were formerly given There were nine earths, according to mediæval cosmogony; nine heavens, nine rivers of hell, nine orders of angels, etc. The number being perfection, since it represented divinity, was often used to signify a great quantity, as in the phrases:
"A nine days' wonder," "A cat has nine lives," "Nine tailors make a man," etc. see nine magpies is extremely unlucky. Nine knots made in a black woolen thread served as a charm in the case of a sprain.

Globe-Democrat.

the fairies.-F. S. Bassett in St. Louis

This was a poser to every clock seller a reporter asked. The signs came to them that way, they said. The majority of them had never noticed the curious coincidence. If asked where they got their signs painted the reply was that they left the order with their wholesale dealer and the sign came along. That was all they knew about it. Inquiries among the wholesalers in Murray street and Maiden lane developed the curious fact that there is no competition in the trade of painting clock sisns. A man named Groot has a prac-

can believe it, those three races were won, one after another, by those three horses."

officer who was ordered to India went. on the day before leaving England, to his lawyer's. The day being wet, he took a hackney coach, and when he got out, as he was paying the driver, dropped a shilling. He looked in the mud and slush for it in vain, and so did the coachman. On his return home after some years' service he had occasion again to go to his lawyer's. When leav-ing he recollected his lost shilling, and,

up in brown paper.

Perhaps the most astonishing coincidence of any we might mention and at the same time one perfectly authentic, is related by that charming writer, "Taverner," of The Boston Post. "I was walk-

the lines. These can be obtained by the skill of the printer, who can produce beautiful effects by his manipulation of the ink on the plate. There is a great difference in plates in this respect, some requiring much more skill to print than others. After the plate is ready the paper, having first been dampened, is placed on it and then covered with felt. The press consists of an iron bed, perfectly true and level for the plate to

Looking over Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," published in 1830, I came across a remarkable story, which cannot

About two years later the Yarnalls were visited by a friend named Robert among other things inquired what was then going on at his own home in Bucks county. The boy described the house, which he had never seen; stated that it was built partly of logs and partly of stone, that there was a mill pond in front of the house which had recently been drained, and concluded with a description of the people in the house, and of two persons, a man and a woman, who were setting on the front porch.

When Verree reached home he inquired who had been at his house at the

Some of the Quakers who saw him became much interested in the boy, believing him possessed of a noble gift, and desired to have charge of his bringing up. He was accordingly apprenticed to a Frankford tanner, but he attracted so much attention, and so many called at the shop to hold conversation with him that his master became annoyed and tried to discourage such curiosity. The boy, therefore, began to shun questions boy, therefore, began to shun questions as much as possible, and seemed by degrees to lose his singular gift. He drifted into bad company and eventually became

and what they were doing. On one oc-casion a man asked him in jest who had stolen his pocketbook, and was much taken aback when the lad replied: And the historian of the boy's wonder ful deeds states that such was the fact.

to its loveliness, nor to its healing waters, but to the fact that its landlord is Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, a courteous host, who in his management of the place combines a lucrative business with

The marriage proved to be a happy one, and to this day, though more than thirty years have passed since they were united, the prince's manner to his wife is more that of a lover than a middle aged married man. They have no children, and live for the greater part of the year in a simple suite of a partments at

The whole of the health resort belongs to the ducal family. The servants are theirs, and the entire management of the place is under Prince Ludwig's superintendence. He is his own butcher, brewer, dairyman and baker.

During June, July and August Kreuth is filled with southern Germans, who pay liberally for their rooms and board, and make these months the prince's harvest time. During May and September the prince receives no paying guests, but fills the house with those he calls his "friends." They are those who are too proud to ask for charity, but need a little help—efficers depending upon their pay, university students, poor professors, struggling literary men and artists.

Two or three hundred of these "triends" are housed, fed and tended at the hotel during May and Sentember as

not a millionaire.

Prince Ludwig never forgets a face or a name, and has a pleasant word for every one, whether a paying guest or a "friend." His manner is the same to all, the sympathetic greeting of a courteous hest and the kindly greeting of a well bred man. across a remarkable story, which cannot fail to be of interest both locally and generally, even at this late day. The author says:

"The good people of Caledonia have so long and exclusively engrossed the faculty of second sight that it may justly surprise many to learn that we also have been favored with at least one case as well attested as their own. I refer to the

America is the land of plenty, and it is as well the land of waste. Many Euro-peans would become wealthy on what

and gather them up as carefully as they would a crop of fruit or vegetables. The small farmers purchase those leaves, at prices unproportionately high, and use them for fertilizing purposes. Leaves in those countries are regarded as valuable property, and those who gather them without permission and take them off are prosecuted, fined or imprisoned.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

interest has been made in the tidal river Hamble, near Botley Hants. A boat house is being built at the point of the junction of the Curdridge creek on the river, some distance above the spot where there is a still existing wreck of a Danish

principal consuming countries abroad are Germany, England, Belgium, Holland and France, in which the new product has entirely displaced the old fashioned sun dried fruit. West Africa and Australia are also beginning to call for evaporated fruit.

Not long ago a local ministerial association, at its regular meeting at one of the Boston hotels, partook of a dinner of eleven or twelve courses, which seemed altogether more elaborate than the price

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