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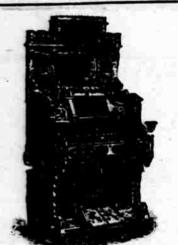
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COPPIES AND METALLIC CARES

BANGKOK AND ITS FIFTEEN MILES

out of the regular line of travel around the world. The great Siamese peninsula juts down from the east coast of China. It contains half a dozen different countries, the chief of which are Burmah, Siam and the French states of China. Siam itself is at the lower end of the peninsula and it bounds the greater part of the mighty body of water known as the Gulf of Siam. It is 1,300 miles long, and at its widest part it is 450 miles wide. It is almost as flat as your hand, though it has here and there a few mountain chains. It has many big rivers, and the country is as much cut up with canals as is Holland. During the rainy season it becomes a mighty lake, and the people move here and there from one city to another in

ON THE RIVER MENAM. The greatest river is the Menam, which the Siamese know by the same name as the Indians knew the Mississippi. It is "the father of waters," and it forms the great highway of the kingdom. This river flows into the Gulf of Siam at its head, and it is about forty miles from its mouth that I sit here on its banks and write this letter in this floating city of Bangkok. Imagine a city as large as Chicago, of which ninety-nine hundredths of the people live on the water. There are fifteen niles of floating houses on the two sides of this river, and these, with the king's palaces and a few foreign buildings on the land, make up the capital of the Siamese people.

There are six millions and more of

these Siamese and their country covers a territory of about twice the size of Colorado, four times the size of New York, and it is about five times as big as Ohio. The coccanut and the palm tree | crazy. line the banks of this Menam river and the boats flit in and out of jungles which remind one of the swamps of Florida.

I wish I could give you a picture of our ride up the Menam to Bangkok. The sides of the river are lined with these small floating houses. They are anchored to piles and they lie half hidden by the great palm trees on the banks. Here and there a canal juts off into the jungle and the houses on it makes this a floating street. These houses are made of bamboo, with their sides and their roofs thatched with palm leaves. They are sometimes on piles high above the water, but more often they rest on its surface. They are tied to poles driven into the bed of the river, and they rise and fall with the tide. Their average height is not more than ten feet, and eack looks like two large dog kennels fastened together and covered with palm

The river is winding. It is perhaps a quarter of a mile wide and every turn brings new surprises. As we near Bangkok the waters are alive with craft of all kinds. Little, naked, brown, shock headed youngsters paddle long canoes not over two feet wide and so sharp that the least balance would unseat the rower. There are half naked women with great hats of straw, which look like inverted work baskets, sitting bare legged and bare breasted in boats which they paddle along, and boats of all sizes are worked by all ages and sexes from babies of 6 to wrinkled old men and short, gray haired women of 60. As you enter Bangkok the crowd increases. Instead of one line of floating houses along the banks there are three and sometimes four. The whole river is alive, and you turn your eyes this way and that, meeting a maze of new objects at every turn. LIFE LONG SLAVERY. The king of Siam is supposed to own

the people, and each man in the realm has to serve for three, six or nine months as a servant of the government. At a certain time of the year the entire popu-lation is marked off to particular noblemen or government masters. These masters, whenever the government demands anything of them, can compel the men marked off to them to serve. All kinds of work are demanded, and the various marks put upon the men indi-cate their trades or profession. Some men are required to give all their time buckeye Mower, combined, Self to the government, and in this case they get nominal salaries. Those who give how's that?

"I know to the government, and in this case they how's that?

"I know to the salaries of cars."

"I know to the salaries of cars." days, and then have fifteen days off. The three months subjects get no pay, and during the time they are in Bangkok Pumps Repaired on short notice they have to find themselves in food and lodging. This work practically enslaves the whole population of males, and One door west of Heintz's Drug Store, 11th slavery is common in Siam. Criminals convicted often become slaves, and they are sometimes marked or branded on the forehead. I have seen many men in chains during my stay here, and just outside the walls of the palace there are at least two score of men, bright eved. good looking, lusty fellows who have chains about their legs and arms, who were making basket work, and who offered to sell me their wares as I passed. in the same way that their father and offered to sell me their wares as I passed. in the same way that their father and offered to sell me their wares as I passed. in the same way that their father and offered to sell me their wares as I passed. must become the slave of his creditor, who charges him from 15 to 80 per cent. a year, puts him in chains and takes his work as the interest on the debt.

There are hundreds of such slaves in Bangkok, and many of the men become slaves by gambling away their living. The nation, all told, seems addicted to vice rather than to virtue, and it is nearer akin to pure beathenism than any other I have yet seen. Still it claims to be progressive, and its king has made some steps to the front. The whole, however, compares more to the colored republic of Hayti or to the blacks of San Domingo than to any other civiliza-tion. The people are devoted to Buddh-ism, and the priests are numbered by thousands.—Frank G. Carpenter.

USELESS KNOWLEDGE.

Forks More Harm Then Good. I am glad that there are a few men this age of the world like the old armer who once said to me that farmer who once said to me that "wimmen hadn't no need o' l'armin' beyond a knowledge of how to write their own names and read fairly well." But I do sometimes think that this higher education for women should be sovered in some degree by con-

THE CAPITAL OF SIAM.

BANGKOK AND ITS FIFTEEN MILES
OF FLOATING HOUSES.

A City as Large as Chicago, of Which Mine Out of Ten of the People Live on the Water—Semething of the Country Resit.

The King Owns the People.

Siam is one of the out of the way countries of the world. None of the great steamship lines of the Pacific or of the Indian ocean stop at it. Few globe trotters visit it, and it is about 1,500 miles out of the regular line of travel around the world. The great Siamese peninsula juts down from the east coast of China. It occurred to me that a young woman who had been educated up to this high standard must have had little

man who had been educated up to this high standard must have had little time for the study of many things it behooves the possible mistress of every home to know. I wondered of what earthly use her knowledge of chemistry, of astronomy and geology would be in the home she would now have and in the society in which henceforth she is destined to move. I bethought me of the mistress of a certain house whose knowledge of both bethought me of the mistress of a cer-tain house, whose knowledge of bot-any is very much greater than her knowledge of bread making, and she could discharge the duties of a college president better than she can direct the affairs of her own wildly disor-dered home. Too close application to her books has greatly undermined her health, and her husband and children

are objects of general sympathy in the neighborhood in which they live. I recall the case of a hard working mechanic and his wife who made every sacrifice that their only daughter might receive an education better than that given her in the excellent public schools in the city in which she lived. After graduating from the high school she was sent for four years to a well known college, and came home highly proficient in many things she knows nothing about to-day, for she is now the wife of a hard working carpenter who cannot afford to keep even one servant for her, and she married in utter ignorance of some | as it really is. A few days ago a gentle-

It does not, of course, follow that a

highly educated woman must be either a slattern or an inefficient mistress of a home. But it cannot be proven that this so called higher education is of nny value to the wives of nine out of ten men. The education given in our public schools is amply sufficient for their needs, and if to this can be added the practical education necessary to conduct a home and a knowledge of how to make that home a place of rest and peace and comfort to her husband and children, she need never blush because of her lack of knowledge. Of what use is a knowledge of chemistry and higher mathematics and hydrostatics to the wife of a man. who may have to do her own house work and care for her own children? A great deal of fun and poor wit is noked at modern cooking schools, but what is taught at them might well form a part of every woman's educa-tion, for the palates of a good many have keener sensations than their hearts when they are once fairly established in their homes, and the best of them think "a sight" of what they are to eat, so that it behooves every woman to go to a home of her own prepared to conduct its affairs in a wise and sensible manner. This is particularly true in this day of inefficient servants, when even wealthy women are sometimes compelled to discharge the duties of the kitchen and laundry and pantry themselves. A clear conception of her duties as a wife and mother should form a part of the education of every woman, even though she goes to her grave without knowing how to calculate the exact distance from the earth to the moon,

home a place of rest and peace to him

—a home that is indeed a home for the
spirit.—Zenas Dane in Good House-"Do you see that long, lank girl with the pink calico dress and blue knit jacket, standing over there?" said a station agent in a country town not far from Pittsburg the other day.

or how to separate carbon from oxy-gen in anything in which those useful elements exist. She will most likely have a husband who can forgive such

pitiful ignorance if she can make his

"Pretty tail? Yes, she's about 23, and this is the first time she ever saw a train of cars. Talk about enlightenment:

"I know the whole family. They live over here in the country, about seven miles. I went over there to get some butter the other day, and I swear I thought I had been transferred back to colonial times. Bare floors, rafters all bare, home made linen on the table, home made towels, home made dresses on the girls, home made cheese and ham and eggs for dinner; everything home made; even the old gentleman wore a

"One of the girls, nearly 23, has never seen the cars nearer than a mile, and never was in a city. And yet they are great iron coliars about their necks and intelligent and contented to live within world, isn't it?"-Pittsburg Dispatch.

The insidious character of the danger lurking in electric light wires in the street was exemplified the other day in Baltimore. Two individuals conversing close by an iron awning post were observed to fall suddely to the ground. A broken telephone wire had established unication between the electric light wire and the framework of the awning. The strength of the current was doubtless divided, and the victims eventually recovered their senses.-New York Tele-

Municipal Electric Lighting resping now and shall continue to reap for many years. In his inaugural Mayor Little was able to call attention to the fact that the cost of fully and beautifully lighting the city is no more than the ex-pense of half lighting it under the old system.—Lewiston (Mo.) Journal.

A hotel in Grounville, No., is said to be the only one in the world that prives trout on its table, every ment in the pair;

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

HOW ADVANTAGE IS TAKEN OF THE IGNORANT PUBLIC.

purchasers are so completely at the mer-cy of store keepers as the jewelry trade," said a leading dealer. "The masses are caught by mere appearances. They know what pleases them, but have little idea of actual value. Few know the difference between machine made and hand made goods; still less can tell whether gold is six carats fine or whether a stone is worth \$10 or \$100. Public trust in these matters is absolutely pitiable. Popular pride and ambition are stupen-dons. Mere looks and alleged price are practically all the buyer has to go by, and the honesty of the dealer is his only safeguard. Then in addition to actual grades of quality there are numerous snide practices that are resorted to by disreputable merchants and manufacturers, so that if a person contemplates buying anything where the risk is con-siderable it behooves him to know something about the man he deals with. PAINTING AND VENEERING.

"Two diamonds, for instance, may be of the same size and cut, yet one will be worth twice, thrice or perhaps a dozen times as much as the other. Yellow white diamonds are common and blue white are scarce, and even experts find difficulty in giving the intermediate shades their proper place in point of dol-lars and cents. Among irresponsible dealers it is a common practice to 'paint' the stones so as to make the vellow dismonds whiter and the white diamonds bluer. The paint will not even resist soap and water, and will wear off more quickly than the thinnest possible film of gold on a brass ring. Yet for a time it makes the stone look twice as valuable were so yellow. It is a common trick of confidence men to paint diamonds and then get a loan on them of twice or thrice their value. I will venture to sey that two-thirds of the people could not tell a paste from a genuine diamond.

"Then there is the process of veneer ing other precious stones. A piece of glass or crystal of the desired color and appearance is taken as a body and a thin vering of the genuine article is superposed so as to convey the impression of being genuine. Such a stone in setting designed to cover up the deception would make dupes of half the purchasers. The danger of being taken n would not be so great were people better posted. Show a man a lot out on the prairie and tell him it is worth \$100 front foot and he will laugh at you for resuming upon his ignorance, but show him a ruby or sapphire and tell him it is worth \$1,000 and he will believe you. The masses know nothing about relative values in gems, and the scope for deception is enormous.

SOLID AND STUFFED GOLD. "Then as to quality of metal and workmanship. There is jewelry in the market sold for solid gold which is so low in purity that a respectable plate would be far preferable to the so called solid stuff. A certain amount of alloy is, of course, necessary for durability, but the gold that is actually manufactured into jewelry varies in purity all the way from four or six carats fine to twenty. Fourteen carats fine is the standard, but there is an immense amount of 'solid' stuff of the low grade sold annually, and a good share of it is palmed off for the standard purity. This cheap stuff is often dipped in a bath just so as to color it. The multitudes who are ignorant enough to accept a 'guaranty' that an article is solid rarely think, perhaps, of degrees of purity, and they are wofully taken in. As a rule, there is something about all plated and cheap stuff that betrays its quality to the experienced eye. Every manufacturer has his own designers

and, though copying is rife among the workmen, you will rarely see goods cheap in price without finding them cheap in design and workmanship. "As a rule, I think people have crude ideas about our profits. The price of jewelry is due principally to the scarcity of the material used and the amount of labor expended upon it. I do not think that we get more than 25 per cent. gross profit on the average. When it is borne in mind that styles are constantly changing, that a large amount of capital bound up, bearing no interest, and that the value of the goods is constantly dereciating, owing to the flux of styles, this is not above or even up to the average. If we could turn our money over rapidly and not suffer loss from depreciation we would have a pretty good thing; but the numerous failures in the Jewelry bustness bear witness to what I say about small margins of profit. Dismond dealers have possibilities of making great profits legitimately, since, when bought in the rough, the stones often turn out exceptionally well.

A SAMPLE DAY AT HARVARD.

A Buffelonian Tells How His Time Spont in College. Counting undergraduates and special idents together, there are 1,140 young men between the ages of 17 and 24 now residing at Harvard college. The writer enjoyed as interview with one of the Buffalo boys, who was at home for a brief recess, a short time ago. "You will understand," he said, "that I am neither a 'grind' nor a loafer, but an average student, and the vast majority of them live just about as I do. A picture of my college day is about as follows: I turn out anywhere between 7:30 and 8 in the morning, and go over to Memorial The Lewiston city council that bought to breakfast at 8 or 8:30—sometimes the city's electric lighting plant did a wise act, the benefit of which we are Prayers come at 8:45, and are well at-Prayers come at 8:45, and are well attended, though we don't have to go unless we choose. After this recitations and lectures take up nearly the whole forenoon, and I have one in the afternoon three times a week. On four days of the week I have three recitations, on the others two. Other men have them dif-

ferently, according to the electives they take. My studies are over for the day at 8 p. m., and they occupy, all told, about given bours a day.

granasium, or in outdoor athletics in the season for them. Part of our train-

ing, in suitable weather, consists of a run of two miles, to Porter estation and back. The gymnasium is always crowded, and you get pretty well heated up by your scercise, whatever it is. Then, after a cold shower and a brisk rubbing, you feel like a king, and don't you just sleep nights, though! I find that my athletic training helps my studies greatly. Dinner comes at 6, and I generally study evenings, though not always. I've been

to the theatres some eight or aine times this term, but I don't like to go to Boston much. It takes too long and you have to be up late, which won't do when you are in training. "Many people have the idea that you can let your studies go and lonf, or worse, until two or three weeks before the examinations, and then cram up. This is

utter nonsense. It is simply impossible to keep up with your class in that way, unless, fadoed, you can spend \$100 or \$150 for private tutors, and even then rou wouldn't be safe. As for cutting recitations, if you made a practice of doing it oftener than twice a week, you'd be investigated, sure as fate and that is "On Sundays I go to church some-

where-sometimes to Boston to hear Phillips Brooks, sometimes to the college chapel, sometimes elsewhere. There are usually 400 or 500 at morning prayers, and more than that at the Sunday evening service, though you don't have to go to either unless you want to."-Buffalo

Cheque Banks. The very latest importation of an English notion in New York is an innovation in banking circles, known as the cheque bank, which has opened up a branch of the London institution. The system is totally different to that of any other banking institution, for the reason the its assets are invested in government securities, and that it does not discount notes or bills like other banks. In addition to this they never issue a check until the value of the check is deposited in the bank. A customer opening up an account with the bank deposits, for instance. \$1,000 and receives a check but with checks to the value of \$1,000, each having its value distinctly printed and peforated upon its face. The customer may fill out a check for less than its face value, and the difference will go to his credit, cash for which will be paid or added to a new book. It is intended to furnish these checks cheaper than the rates charged for international exchange, arrangements being made with desig nated bankers in 2,000 cities of Europe to honor them, and ultimately they will be accepted by shopkeepers.-St. Louis

Antics of a Compact An Ellenville lawyer, who was in Kingston the other day, said to a Freeman reporter: "While in the woods a few days ago I came across a surveyor who was puzzled. The surveyor had been engaged to run a line, but he found every time he leveled his compass, to use a surveyor's expression, 'his line ran

in the air.' "The surveyor said his compass had never cut up that caper before, and he didn't know what ailed it. The north star must be all out of gear. I said: 'See here, what sort of a hat have you on? The surveyor took off his hat. 'Why, an ordinary hat with a stiff brim.' 'Yes. a stiff brim, and there is the trouble. If you examine you will find a steel wire in it. Hang your hat on your compass and see what it will do.' He did so, and up went the needle. 'By Jocks! that beats me," said the surveyor. He tossed his hat behind him, and his faithful compass did its work well."-Kingston

A New Moral. A family residing at Cape Elizabeth have two boys, one aged 4 and the other 1 years old. The older boy fell head foremost into a tub of water. He kicked and screamed, but no one was near to help him, but his little brother taking in the situation, began tugging away to pull him out. His little hands were not strong enough to do so. All at once an return with a switch, which he began to apply quite vigorously to that part of his brother hanging over the tub, nearest to him. The application of the switch aroused the temper of the boy in the tub, who by a dexterous use of his legs and the help of his little preserver raised himself and backed out. Moral: Spare the rod and drown the child.-Lewiston

Mabel-Mother, I have broken my engagement with Arthur. No woman could be happy with such a brute. Mother-Horrors! What have you

cover on my workbox and he hit his finger with the hammer, and, mother, he-

"I son He densed ares threw the hammer out the window, and kicked the workbox to pieces, and called you a gibbering idiot, and"-"Why, no, he didn't; he only said 'damn,' and went on tacking,"

From an Unhappy Mother. Among the letters of condolence which Emperor Francis Joseph received on the "Mother of Oberdank." In 1882 Ober-dank was arrested for having a shell in his possession when the emperor visited Trieste. He was tried and condemned to death. His mother sent an appeal to the emperor for his pardon. So did Victor Hugo. His majesty refused the pardon and Oberdank was executed. "Unhappy father!" says the mother in her letter to the emperor. "I regret that on account of the tragic death of your only son you are compelled to feel the same pangs that I, a poor abandoned mother, felt on the morning of Dec. 20, 1882."-Detroit Free

Excited Lady (rushing into editorial rooms)—Oh, Mr. Editor, can't you print an obituary notice of my husband in this evening's issue?

Editor—Certainly, madam, if you will give us a few particulars. When did your husband die?

Lady—He isn't dead, sir, though the doctors give him up; but I thought if you printed the obituary it might save his life. I have heard of so many cases, of that east—Ruelington Free

cases of that sort. -Burlington Free

IT LOOKS LIKE MINE.

PEOPLE HAVE OFTEN SAID THIS ABOUT AN UMBRELLA.

of Canco and Paracols Changes.

the city hall shelters a singular industry, the leading feature of the establishme being the exchange of umbrella handles. A visit to the thrifty proprietor unravels the mystery of where unreturned and otherwise missing umbrellas go to.

methods by which the feat can be accomplished, the shield which art interposes between civilized humanity and the weaping heavens. You seem the procession that passes your window the next wet day in the hope of detecting the man with perverted morals who has dripping cover.

And yet you may have been right in your first guess, though the man who was saving his silk hat from the damaging effect of the downpour may have been innocent of wronging you directly. The black silk he is carrying was possibly ornamented by a handle of totally purchaser "set 'em up" for his fellow

than his fellows in other respects, and given the right conditions he might with his fellows fall beneath the influence of a lonesome but lovely specimen.

But this time he was a victim, not to the loss of his rain defler, but its metal Review. handle. Unequal expansion between it and the stick, combined with faulty cement, had caused a divorce fatal to the good looks of the relict.

been unintelligible to his visitor.
"The other handle? Why, I lost it, and that's why I came to you to get a new

in your pocket and don't mind me. I know all about dat business. Day all lose dose handles until dey find oud how to know de ropes a little bit. Look again.

"DEY YOOST 'MAKES' HIM." The visitor being innocent was imper-vious to the implication. "What do you mean?" he asked the grinning proprietor

knows him not again alretty, eh?" "Do I look like a thief?"

"A tief, is it? Vy you must be dumm, nopody schteals einen regenschirm, der yoost 'makes' him. He is lying arount and you cooms along or some oder man cooms along and takes him up. Den dey all cooms here by me and I puts a new handle on and de next Sauntag dot regenschirm to der kirche goes mit de man and de handle stops mit me. "Aber if you are so dretfully particu-

lar I put you a new handle in him for teventy-fife cents or half a tollar and you keeps de oder handle and puts him n the stove alretty, ch?" Not knowing at this stage of the pro

reedings but that the handle he should select might have come from an umbrella of the same shade and general appearance as his own, and thus lead to awkward complications with the loser of the one it originally graced, and not car-ing particularly to do business with a man who had such loose ideas of the rights of property, even in umbreilas, the would be customer was backing out -there was scarcely room to turn. "You needn't be feared dot I gife you avay. I put you a handle dot vas on a

But the comparatively fresh air of the and swore a blue streak a yard long, and been reached ere this last inducement had been offered, and the job went to a bed of down was well beaten and a

black one, and de von you haf is brown,

near the place until they are ready for thrashing down; but when that time has come a solitary pioneer will appear first, death of his son was one signed by the "Mother of Oberdank." In 1883 Oberdank was arrested for having a shell in over the place they will settle and examine the state of the crop. If the outer rind is loosened from the shell of the nut, a problem soon solved by the birds' biting a piece off, they will fly away and give information to the rest that luxuries are to be had. Then a number come, nipping the nuts off in the most whole-sale manner and flying off with them. In the first field or mendow they dine; with a dig or two of the powerful bill they split off the outer covering, and then with one more dig open the nut and cat the contents. They are quickly back for more. "Hi! Gip! Rooks!" cries a man's voice, and a fine old dog dashes over the lawn a dozen times a day, barking his loudest to scare them off, for if left to themselves they will clear the heaviest crop from the

trees in a very short time.

It is no use thinking of shooting them; you may point a stick at them and flourish it about as much as you like,

committing their robberies in an open and deliberate manner, as is their usual way, they will clatter into the trees like hawks when they got a chance, nip of the nuts and fly away.

The only effectual plan is to trap one. I once saw the experiment tried. One of them hopped into a common trap, ast openly, only so accured that the bird could not fly off with it. Finding himself in trouble the rook yelled out his note of alarm. Up the others cluttered, cawing their loudest and dropping some of their plunder. All their friends round about came to see what was the matter and to join in the uproar. Flying round and dashing down to him as though to get him out, and finding this no use, they were frightened out of their wits by their comrade's frantic shouts, and they mounted high up in the air, cawing their

When the captive had his neck twister aces was settled; not a single rook has been near the place from that time. I have often proved the fact that shooting some does not affect the rest in the least: appropriated your property. In vain. but trapping one upsets the whole rook-You may see a handle like that attached ery for a long time. When that calamity to the umbrella that once was your brown silk, but the covering is black, hence the hope raised by the sight of the be the attractions of the locality, it is peculiar form of the silver or ivory top shunned with the greatest caution.—
is dispelled when your eye travels to the Cornhill Magazine.

Not only is Russia the greatest milltary power in the world, but she is the European power with the largest homogeneous population and the greatest ex-pansive force. Territorially she has the largest empire, possessing a vast share of the Old World, and here is a people full different pattern when it left the shop of patriotic and religious spirit and so and was subsequently loaned or left in a well disciplined that all except an infini-corner of the saloon where the proud tesimal minority obey cheerfully and without question under all circumclerks on the strength of his investment. stances, whether good or evil, the will The peculiar handle was too easy of of a single man. Yet, although subject identification attached to its original to what, with our parliamentary ideas. silken superstructure and the aforesaid we are disposed to style despotism, the dingy shanty was hastily visited and an Russian people are full of spirit and of exchange effected. The visit was made those qualities which we consider spesubsequently to that of the successor to cially Anglo-Saxon-"pluck" and "go. your property and that is how you came | Russia has absorbed with rapidity, but This is no fancy sketch. The "ex- and nearer to our frontier and has made change" was visited in all innocence of herself extremely popular with the peoits real character by a man whose lack | ple she has conquered. Her policy of opportunity has hitherto preserved throughout the century has been appar-his honesty pure and undefiled in the ently fixed in object, but pursued with matter of umbrellas, the temptation to natience; and while there seems to be no absorb which seems to be irresistible to the average mortal, and he is no better speedy collision, which England will do nothing to provoke, it is impossible for those who are charged with the defense of India to shut their eyes to the possibilities or even the probabilities of the future.—Sir Charles Dilke in Fortnightly

In London recently a well known artist of the camera was called in to photo-"Aber we ist der anderer griff?" asked the "repairer," his gesture supplying the meaning of what otherwise would have circumstances. The body was laid on a sofa in the drawing room and presented a singularly beautiful spectacle. The photographer was left alone in the room with the body and took a negative. After inspecting it he was not satisfied that the exposure had been sufficient and he took another. And then, to his amazement, he discovered that the two negatives were not alike. The body must have moved. Not having lost all his nerve by this extraordinary occur- M. K. TURNER & CO. rence, he took a third negative, which was exactly like the second. He instant ly summoned the nurse who had been in of the 7 by 9 shop.
"What I means? Vy, dat you 'made' dot regenschirm—you know what dot doctor fetched. To cut a long story

Both, post-paid to any address, for \$2.00 a year.

Both, post-paid to any address, for \$2.00 a year. means—and you vants to change dot short, the young lady was not dead at handle for another, so de oder man all. This is a true story. - Atlanta

American. C. W. Russell, a prominent busine man, wears the biggest hat in town, if not in the whole country. He is a large, well proportioned man, and one would 84 hat. It is a fact, however. There is only one establishment in the country where they have a block large enough to build a hat for Mr. Russell, and that is located at Bethel, Conn. In all probability Russell would have to go hatless if the manager of the Bethel factory had not made a block expressly for him. Mr. Ames exhibited this enormous hat to a large number of persons yesterday. It fitted a man who wore a 74 hat like a Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware circus tent over a balloon. A box had to be made specially for it. The brim is a fraction over three inches wide from the body to the rim all around. - Chicago

First, a page took a torch and went to the wardrobe where the bedding was kept. The articles were brought out by the keeper to four yeomen, who made the bed, while the page held the torch at the foot. One of the yeomen searched the straw with his dagger, and when he found there was no evil thing hidden there he laid a bed of down on the straw and threw himself upon it. Then the more honest or cautious man.—Chicago
Times.

bolster laid in its proper place. Then the sheets were spread in due order, and over these was laid a fustian. Then came a "pane sheet," which we now call "What? Is that all? Oh, you foolish the nutum when the nuts are ripe child! You have lost an angel."—Philathe rook is bus?. Walnuts are his esturned down and some pillows laid on the holster. made a cross and kissed the bed where their hands were. And then an angel carved in wood was placed beside the bed, and the curtains let down. After this a gentleman usher brought the king's sword and placed it at the bed's head, and the whole was then delivered into the custody of a groom of page, who watched it with a light burning until the king retired to rest.—Cleveland Ameri-

> A story is now going the rounds about Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's recent wooing and marriage that may interest Amer ican readers. By a romantic coincident Mr. Chamberlain's son, Austin, played an important part in his father's mar-riage to Miss Endicott. The young man had met the lady at Washington the year before Mr. Chamberlain went there to negotiate the fisheries treaty. On his return he gave such glowing accounts of Miss Endicott that his father determined to meet the secretary's family and took purpose. The sequel is known. The spell of fascination was cast over the father, as it had been over the son, and you may point a stick at them and flourish it about as much as you like, and it will not disturb them in the least. A gun is a different matter; only let them eatch sixts of one, and instead of it. Louis Star Savings.

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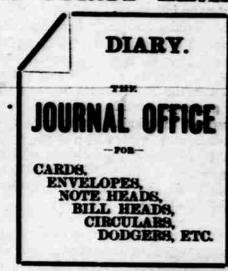
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