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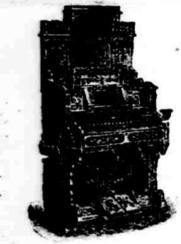
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ICURE FITS

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them re-turn again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

HENRY GASS. UNDERTAKER!



COFFINS AND METALLIC CASES

6-42 COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

PHOSPHORESCENCE.

THE LIGHT WHICH ILLUMINES WITH-OUT CREATING HEAT.

Fatal Gleam of Mackerel-The Firefles of South America and the "Lightning Bug" of the Northern Section.

There is no subject which the re-

searches of scientists have more completely failed to elucidate than that of the cause of animal, mineral and vegetable phosphorescence-the light which. unlike ail other lights, illumines without either consuming or giving out any perceptible heat. The ocean is the great storehouse of phosphorescent light. On its surface myriads of noctiluca (little creatures just visible to the naked eye) are often seen lighting the waves for miles, and presenting wonderful effects when the water is broken by the bow of a ship or the .ars of a boat. Persons who have passed through a stretch of water crowded with nostiluces say that the light they give dims that of the stars, and makes the sea look as though it were a vast heaving mass of metal at white

The intensity of the light is explained by the immense quantity of the little animals, which are computed to number thirty thousand or so to the cubic foot. Bathers in waters where they abound have often been amazed to find, on emerging, that their bodies are rendered uminous by the noctilucæ that cling to

A kind of sea slug that is met with in the Mediterranean and the Pacific emits light from certain spots in the body. It is capable of being kept in an aquarium. and there are usually some specimens in the famous one at Naples. When disturbed or swimming the light makes it look like a flame in the water.

PYROSOMÆ. The most splendid of the many luminous inhabitants of the sea are the pyrosome. At night they look as though made of glowing white hot iron; diffusing so strong a light that other fishes are 90.000 swim within the sphere of their radiance.

A distinguishing feature of the pyrosoma is the variety of tints that it gives forth-orange, green, azure, blue, white, and various shades of dark red having been all noticed by various observers. A tiny kind of shark that is met with off the shores of the southern states of America is a noted light giver. Specimens captured and taken into a dark apartment present an extraordinary spectac's. The entire surface of the head and body emits a greenish gleam that is constant, and is not, as in the case of most of these luminous inhabitants of the sea, increased by friction and agita-

The smallness of the fins of this fish show that it is not an active swimmer, and the assumption is that its light is useful in attracting its prey, on the principle of the torches used by many savages in fishing. Several kinds of crabs are luminous. One named the sapphirina is noted for the intensely vivid character of the light that proceeds from it. So brilliant is it that it does not need darkness to make its presence known, but corruscates blue, purple, green, gold and sapphire rays in full daylight. The presence of a school of mackerel is often indicated by the phosphorescent gleam which these fish produce. Fishermen often descry them at a great distance by this light, and hasten to surround them by their nets. It is thought that mackerel make a secretion which gives the light, as after they are captured a gleaming fluid is noticed running off their bodies, and sometimes covering the hands of the mea who toss them from the boat.

FIREFLIES. It has been urged that the poet was guilty of an exaggeration in describing the fireflies as giving sufficient light to be of any service; but the accounts of travelers in South America, who tell us that the natives light their path while journeying by a couple of these insects tied to their feet, show that he was speaking quite within the bounds of possibility. At evening entertainments in that part of the world it is customary far ladies to decorate their hair and dresses with fireflies, confined by delicate silken threads.

The natives of Vera Cruz do quite a large trade in fireflies, which they catch by waving a blazing coal at the end of a stick. The insects fly toward the light, and are captured in nets. The fireflies of Northern America differ from those just described in the fact that they emit their light in capricious flashes, instead of with a steady, uniform glow. This peculiarity has gained for them the name of "lightning bugs." Their light is very similar to that of our glowworm. A story is told of some French peasants who were returning home one night and saw a meteor fall through the sky in front of them; about half a mile further on they came to a glowing mass in a ditch and rushed away terrified, declaring that a star had fallen upon the earth and was burning it up. On investigation it was found that this burning star was nothing more uncanny than a mass of lrogs' eggs that had developed phosphor-

Several varieties of the vegetable kingdom are luminous in a greater or less degree. One of the fungi, which is not at all uncommon on the walls of damp. dark mines, caverns, etc., occasionally emits sufficient light to admit of the reading of ordinary print by it. The emission of light from the common potato when in a state of decomposition is sometimes very striking. Several of the Indian plants and grasses are also luminous, and it is said that in 1845 the mountains near Syres were nightly illuminated by their means. The root stock of a plant from the Ooraghum jungle, supposed to be an orchid, possesses the pe-culiar property of becoming luminous when wetted, while, when dry, it is quite lusterless. 'The hairy red poppy, the nasturtium and the double marigold are also luminous to a certain degree.-

When Perfection Brings Profit. Horse racing, in itself, is neither degrading nor anything else that is bad; a race is a beautiful and exhilarating spectacle, and quiet men, who never bet, are taken out of themselves in a delightful fashion when the exquisite thorough-breds thunder past. No sensible man supposes for a moment that owners and trainers have any deliberate intention of improving the breed of horses, but, never-theless, these splendid tests of speed and endurance undoubtedly tend indirectly

London Standard.

to produce a nne creed, and that is worth taking into account. The survival of the HISTORIC NORWICH TOWN fittest is the law that governs racing

A GROUP OF BUILDINGS MORE THAN clever men are constantly exercised with TWO CENTURIES OLD. a view to preserving excellence and eliminating defects, so that little by little

studs; the thought and observation of

nuch about the same.

Contemporary Review.

"but I cannot carry you."

The conductor knew of nobody around

the depot who had that authority.

the lobbyist's predicament and said:

When he came back he said:

"I can't carry you for nothing, but

will advance the money to you if"-

What Our Weather Costs Us.

The United States pays \$900,000 a year

we do, or takes general observ tions

more than once a day, the percentage of verification of predictions is rising there,

which is hardly the case in this country.

Our weather service, with its great cost

and therough organization, ought to be the best in the world.—Detroit Free

Same Thing.
The pastor was a little abstracted while

giving out the notices from the pulpit,

and did not observe the smile that passed

rive me one?"

all night anyway."

Asiatic Child Wives.

we have contrived in the course of a century to approach equine perfection. If a twelve stone man were put up on Bendigo that magnificent animal could Reported Arnold Learned to No a Druggist-John Trott's Cider "Flips." give half a mile start to any Arab steed that ever was foaled and run away from

While there are several neglected and

the Arab at the finish of a four mile olated houses scattered throughout vacourse. Weight need not be considered, rious parts of Connecticut of greater age for if the eastern bred horse only carried than any in Norwich, probably nowhere a postage stamp the result would be else in this country is to be found such a group of ancient dwellings as that in this Minting could carry fourteen stone old town. The famous stone house of across a country, while if we come to Guilford, which was a fortress in Indian mere speed there is really no knowing what horses like Ormonde, Energy, times and the history of which runs back to 1639, is only twenty years older than Prince Charlie and others might have some of this group. They all stand in done had they been pressed. If the historic Norwich Town, which a cen-Emir of Hall were to bring over fifty of tury or more ago was the town proper, his best mares the Newmarket trainers and when the present site of the city was could pick out afty filles from among known as "The Landing." Indians held could pick out fifty filles from among heir second rate animals, and the worst possession of the river in those days, and of the fillies could distance the best of kept the white settlers away. Here genthe Arabs on any terms; while, if fifty eration after generation of families have heats were run off over any courses from been reared, and the houses remain now half a mile to four miles, the English almost as they did then. The people horses would not lose one. The chamhere have cared more to keep their pospion Arab of the world was matched sessions intact than to have modern imagainst one of the worst thoroughbreds provements, until Norwich is pre-emiin training; the English "plater" carried nently the banner historical city of New about five stone more than the pride of England. THE BLISS MANSION. the east, and won by a quarter of a mile. Unconsciously the breeders of racers

Passing up the two aristocratic thorhave been evolving for us the swiftest, oughfares of the city, Broadway and strongest and most courageous horse Washington street, to the "plains" and known to the world, and we cannot out upon the old road, the change is afford to neglect that consideration, for most remarkable. Fashionable domiciles people will not strive after perfection unless perfection brings profit.—The give way to ancient looking rookeries, whose weather beaten sides are marked with time. The first and most famous of these old dwellings is the Bliss house, a substantial two story mansion, which The Indian reformers who have taken stands squarely on the main road to the old town. It is the oldest house in New in hand the remarriage of girl widows find no difficulty in obtaining plenty of London county, having been built in candidates. Where trouble comes in is 1659 by Thomas Bliss, one of the original as to the disposal of these matrimonially settlers of Norwich. It was, without disposed ladies pending the discovery of doubt, the first dwelling built in eastern suitable partners. No sooner does a Connecticut. The first town clerk had widow announce her intention of secur- his office in this house for years. From ing another husband if she can than she the time of its erection, 230 years ago, by her acquaintances and in some cases | rupted ownership of the Bliss family sent adrift to pick up a living for herself. until a few years ago, when it was sold The reformers feel under an obligation, to Mr. Angel Stead, the present owner. therefore, to soften the severity of the A few rods south of this old family martyrdom to the best of their ability, mansion stands another aucient build and with that object widow homes have ing, an odd, angular, unpainted, gambeen established here and there. The brel roofed structure, which is now used expedient is, perhaps, as good a one as as a dwelling by a very old lady. This could be devised, but the managers of little building was erected long before the homes are not to be envied. In order the revolution for the purpose of weavto carry out the rest of the scheme suit- ing stockings in. The sign which for ors have to be admitted to make choice vears hung over the door represented an among the bereaved beauties, and then, unsymmetrical leg clothed in a gaudy of course, a certain amount of philan- stocking. But this industry was evidering must be allowed to enable the dently unprofitable, and it was succeeded high contracting parties to come to terms. by a newspaper, the first in Connecticut. All maternal heads of families well Separated from this building by a narknow that even when only one affair of row lane is the Reynolds homestead, and this sort is going on in a household, a above the front door are scrolled the figdeal of finesse and circumspection often ures 1659, representing the year in which have to be exercised. Dire, then, must it was built. This house has remained have been the perplexities of the native in the Reynolds family since the land

matron at the Julpigori home lately, was set aside for them, and is now occuwhen twenty-five amorous youths were | pied by the family of the late Henry L. daily courting as many skittish widows. Reynolds. The bridegrooms expectant actually had Diagonally across the street from the the audacity to apply for lodgings in the Bliss place, partially hidden by shrubs house, but this request was, of course, and trees, is a brown two story dwelling sternly refused. Since, however, the known as the Thomas Leffingwell house. system appears to bring about a consid- It is fully 200 years old. The old stone chinney, which is twelve feet square at erable number of marriages, these little imperfections in the machinery may be its base, and the stones of which were pardoned. There is no fate more terri- laid in clay instead of mortar, the mahe than that of the Indian child widow, terial that is used in the construction of doomed to an isolated and hopeless ex- walls today, still performs its service.

istence while yet in her early teens.-THE OLD DRUG STORE Above this place is another but more unpretentious house, also once the prop-Badly Addicted to the Railroad Pass Habit. erty of the Leffingwells. It is, if any-A lobbyist at Springfield, Ills., who had been a railroad deadhead for many much smaller. The Leffingwells were a years, was called to his home, about forty miles from Chicago, by a telegram an-history. Col. Christopher Leffingwell's nouncing the serious illness of his wife. massive mansion is next in order. The When he reached Chicago it was late in colonel was methodically correct, and the the evening, and there was but one more house stands due north and south, one train to his town that night. As he was angle of its frame protruding partially waiting for the train time he noticed the out into the road. Col. Leffingwell was conductor was a new man, whom he did the first postmaster of the old town, not know, and then for the first time he operated the first paper mill in eastern called to mind the fact that he had left Connecticut, and carried on various other his annual pass over that road in his room at Springfield. Approaching the conductor, he introduced himself and told of fifteen rods, while some fifty rods fur-

the circumstances, said that all the old ther on another line of ancient dwellings conductors knew him, and he never had is approached. First comes the resite show his pass to them, so he had been dence of Mrs. Laura Thurston and Mr. Henry McNelly, which was the home of "I have no doubt it is all right," said Dr. Joshua Lathrop long before the rev-"But," said the gentleman, pleadingly, ing of the family of the late William C. "my wife is very ill. I must go home on Gilman, which was occupied by Dr. this train."

Daniel Lathrop at the same time that "I am sorry," replied the conductor. Joshua occupied the other. These brothers kept the first drug store which was "Is there anybody around here authoropened between Hartford and Boston. ized to issue a pass? Anybody who can Their old store was in existence until two years ago and was popularly known as the "Benedict Arnold drug store," because within it Arnold was trained to "Well," said the lobbyist in despair. be a druggist. Just above these two I shall have to drive out there, and I places stands an immerse, gambrel don't know the road, and it will take me roofed, venerable looking two story structure which was the residence of The conductor was at last touched by Gen. Jabez Huntington prior to and dur-

ing the revolution. The house is on land that was deeded to ancestors of Gen. Huntington by the "Thunder and lightning!" exclaimed Indians, and the mansion has been in the the lobbyist, smiling all over; "I've got a thousand dollars right here in my pocket," and he ran off to buy a ticket. were prominent in the revolutionary war. ritories; and though the profits will grow curely tied.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. every cloud attracting all lesser ones Nearly opposite the Huntington place is somewhat less, the territories will always money I should never have thought of Samuel Huntington.

paying my fare. I had forgotteen that I could travel on anything but a pass."
His fare was \$1.10.—Washington Post. the most notable is the old Trott place, which was occupied by John Trott as a tavern prior to and during the revolu-The United States pays \$900,000 a year for its weather service, Great Britain \$80,000, Germany \$36,000, Russia \$65,000, Austria \$10,000, Switzerland \$6,000, France \$60,000. And, though no European nation attempts to do as much as year and the Lathrop places,—Cor. New York Times.

York Times.

The several thousand non-paying and half dozen paying subscribers to that especial journal, The Congressional Record, now miss its neatly cut and bound pages from their morning mail. It is noteworthy that up to its dying day The Congressional Record was full of speeches, some of which were "delivered" in senate or house two months before, and "held for revision." The

rather ridiculous seal displayed by him-self when he was a member of the freshman class in the house. That was just breaty-four years ago. The then Representative Cullom had made a big speech on the polygamy question, and he determined to see that speech to press. At the old Globe office he was told the proof would be ready at 2 o'clock in the

norning. At 2 o'clock he was told he would have to wait until 3, and at 3 his pulse quickened as the proof of his first congressional speech was placed in his hands. He spent a half hour over the proof and was unable to find any errors. typographical or others. The foreman was calling loudly for the proof so the forms could be put on the press, and the young congressman was determined to find an error of some sort to repay him for his all night vigil. Finally, in a moment of desperation, he struck out a whole sentence and crawled off to bed. Rising about noon he eagerly grasped The Globe, and with humiliation discovgreat that the only blemish on the composition of the epeech was the unhappy omission of that sentence, whose absence left a number of other sentences well nigh meaningless. Since that night

speeches.-Walter Wellman.

Mr. Cullom has not bothered the govern-

ment printer to send him proofs of his

The Ravages of the Tiger. According to the administration report of Java recently laid before the Dutch chambers, portions of that island are being depopulated through the tigers. In 1882, the population of a village in the southwest of the Bantam province was removed and transferred to an island off the coast in consequence of the trouble caused to the people by tigers. These animals have now become an intolerable pest in parts of the same province. The total population is about 300,000, and in 1887 sixty-one were killed tigers, and in consequence of the tread existing among the people, it has een proposed to deport the inhabitants of the villages most threatened to other parts of the country where tigers are not so common, and where they can pursue their agricultural occupations with a

greater degree of safety. At present they fear to go anywhere ple at present seem disinclined, or they ack the means and courage, to attack and destroy their enemy, although considerable rewards are offered by the government for the destruction of beasts of prey. In 1888 the reward for killing a royal tiger was raised to 200 florins. It appears also that the immunity of the tiger is in part due to superstition, for it is considered wrong to kill one unless he attacks first or otherwise does injury. Moreover, guns were always very rare in this particular district, and, since a rising a few years ago, have been taken away by the authorities altogether .- Ex-

Clothing a Ship in Steel.

Two or three months or less after the completion of the fairing the ship is probably in frame and locks like the keleton of some Brobdignagian monster that has stranded on the bank of the river. The ribs have been hoisted into position at right angles with the keel, and strung together by rib bands, and already there are signs of the coming subdivision by decks and bulkheads o the hollow space within. You can still see through her, however; she is like, to make yet another comparison, a great oblong wicker basket, the supple willows being represented by the network of steel. The next step is the clothing of ribs with plates.

As they reach the yard the plates are square and flat, but they are passed through rollers of various kinds, from which they issue in any shape desiredhollowed like a spoon, curved lengthwise or breadthwise or diagonally, as the contour of the ship may call for. A steam or hydraulic plane smooths them down as though they were the softest of white wood; another machine trims the edges as easily as a woman cuts silk with pair of scissors. Then, suspended by iron chains, they are thrust between the jaws of a punching machine, which has esemblance to a sinister human face with a flat nose, a long upper lip and a small chin. The jaws close upon them and bite out, ten at a time, the holes for the rivets by which they are to be fastened to the frame.—Scribner's.

Western wools, according to Western more care, but with that care comes a much better quality of wool and higher prices. Montana wool ranks very much higher than it used to, and Montana is a great sheep country. The increase of sheep in the territory has been steady right along and the number will continue to increase because the conditions of sheep raising and wool growing are so favorable. If wool growing could be con-ducted in the haphazard way in which it was once done in the territories more money could be made for a time, but in the long run better wool will bring the most profit. As land grows more valuable in the new sections, of course there is less profit in wool. At present in this

scale must wait, and will be sure to wait. until the little remnant of our forests shall be administered economically, and at such a profit on costs of exportation as will justify the outlay required to cover costs of replanting, but meantime millions of acres of denuded forest land may be preserved from the destruction of its soil by fire, or its erosion by water, for the trifling cost of collecting and scattering the seed over their surface. The winds and the birds annually redeem thousands of acres in this way, and we need only open our eyes to the import-ance of their labors to realize how much

may be done in the same way by systematic, intelligent effort.—Forest and Stream. A young lady broke off her engage ment with a suitor when a wealthier lover appeared upon the scene. She wrote to her old lover requesting him to return her photograph. Here was a chance for revenge, which he took by sending her veteran statesman nearly always lets | the following note: "I would gladly comaround the congregation like a magic his remarks go in the manner in which ply with your request, but if I do it will hat, as it were, when in speaking of the they are caught by the official stenogconcert for the benefit of the poor fund he called it "A Charity Bawl." Every wants to revise his speeches, but to read ing cards, and I do not want to break it body smiled except the quartet.—Burthe proof before The Record is put to by giving away the queen of diamonds. dette in Brooklyn Engle. by giving away the queen of diamonds.

- Waverly Magazine. press. Senator Cullom often laughs at the | - Waverly Magazine.

THE WESTERN MULE.

PECULIARITIES OF THE BURRO USED IN THE MOUNTAINS.

"A man who has roughed it out among the mountains," it was said at a Broadway sales stable the other day, "remembers the mules about as well and as long as anything."

It is just about at this time, the speaker told, when asked why the mind should be particularly impressed by the familiar quadruped, that a good many are rounded up for the summer's work after being turned out all winter. As natural to expect, a mule that has had no restraint for several months is inclined to show the worst side when the hand of a would be master begins to be felt. A drove of 100 or so in a corral fresh from the plains will carry just about as much downright "cussedness" as can be found in any brute collection under the sun. The first thing is to have them shod. Such a thing as one of them consenting to the job is unknown, but frontier blacksmiths have no fear or hesitation, and in a trice

the mule is tied up and ironed. The pack mules are smaller and ferior in every way to the riding mule, except in toughness and rascality. Like Joey Bagstock, the packers are sly. Most of them are sired by Indian ponies and are born on the open plains. A wild horse is gentleness itself beside them, but as they are usually used for carrying packs their wickedness does not so much matter. PACKING THE "CRITTER."

The first time the pack saddles are put on a young mule the excitement surpasses description. The green beast, strong and wiry, is lassoed and led into a small open space. Before he knows what it is all about a noose of the lariat around his neck is slipped over his nose; of wear.—Philadelphia Times. this gives him a shock, as it were, and he makes a start for liberty. But the his nose, so he finally gives it up and swer from a dullard and draw a dolt stands still.

binder put over his eyes. The next step "The American Boy," published in The is to put the pack saddle on. The great North American Review, tells the story kicking is done when the crupper is of a schoolmistress' success in drawing slipped under the tail. Words cannot out the latent genius of an intractable tell the way that mule's heels flash through the air in all directions. But

Mules always like company, and work acter. especially well with a horse. With a One day she saw him catch a fly. His horse on the lead they will follow steadi- dull countenance lighted up, while with ly, and keep in the horse's company at the keenest interest he for fifteen minto get near a horse. At night the mules submit without moving a muscle to having the packs removed. A good roll on can you tell me about flies? the grass is the first thing when relieved. their jaws industriously in motion.

"Packing" a saddle is an art in itself. saddle was used. This invariably cut fly. Both teacher and scholars were M. TURNER & CO., and chafed the mule's back; but now astonished. the California stuffed aparejo is the on either side, who brace themselves with one foot against the mule's ribs and network. When all is ready for the final tightening the men "give it to her." The later years an eminent naturalist. poor mule actually groans under the pressure, but even under this tightest of tying the loads quite frequently slip out

tive manner. One, for instance, will be nine to twelve months old, and that from amiable and pleasant until led up to be one pair only in ten years, allowing only saddled, when all at once he will appar- six to a litter, male and female, upward could be wished for. Another, perhaps might in the course of ten years count used for riding, will not let a match be their progeny by millions. This is not Rural, grow in popularity. There is not such immense profit in wool growing in Washington and Montana territories as used for riding, will not let a match be lighted by any one on his back without an outbreak, but will not object to smokfor it has been shown that one sow there once was, because the flocks require ing. Some will wade through a stream actually produced 355 pigs in twenty litand any water gets into his big ears, he already the father of 1,466 hogs. Here will lie and drown without a struggle. then is wealth for the million. -San They are very private and particular Francisco Argonaut. about their ears, objecting to having them handled.

It is not easy to gain a mule's confidence. They are absurdly timid, and if weather is going to be, go out and select panic stricken. An old black log always eye on it, and if it decreases and disapmakes a mule shy. Snakes terrify and bears it shows a state of the air that is bears paralyze them. On the plains no sure to be followed by fine weather; but spurring or whipping can drive a mule if it increases take your overcoat with up to an Indian. Take a number of you if you're going away from home, for mules and throw their reins over some falling weather is not far off." The rea of the others' ears and they will stand son is this: When the air is becoming all day in the belief that they are se- charged with electricity you will see

The Way French Paste Is Made Shammed Off as the Real Article. The formula for compounding French paste, which is a peculiar kind of glass perfected in Paris by Donault-Wieland, s as follows: Rock crystal, six ounces; red lead, nine and a quarter ounces; pure three drachms; boracic acid, three drachms; white arsenic, six grains. When fused, thoroughly interblended. cooled, cut and polished, in diamond tain point, the greater is the resultant brilliancy, but the softer the glass and consequently the less permanency to its

Persons of means invest in bogus geme

who do wear them most. Another person in society may be the actual owner of a fine lot of family diamonds, which are temporarily in pledge, a fact that must not be suspected by others, and will not, so long as "French paste" can show its houest glitter in the seeming likeness

of the hypothecated treasures. Still another may own plenty of diamonds and actually have them in possession, too, yet be too prudent to expose them to the danger of loss or theft in a mixed multitude, so long as all the effect of

stoned hive made a reputation that

covers the others. Who is going to sus-

their splendor may be produced at much Rubies and sapphires are even more successfully imitated than diamonds.

The imitations of them actually possess the same chemical composition as the real stones. Equal quantities of aluminia and red lend are hented to a red heat in an earthenware crucible. A vitreous substance is formed, which consists of silicate of lead and crystal of white corondum. These are fused with bichromate of potassium to form the ruby, or with a little oxide of cobalt and a very small quantity of bichromate of potas-sium to make the sapphire. The gems so made are expensive, but much less so than the real stones, and are very hard, with fine luster and excellent color, if the proportions of the materials are exactly right. Emeralds, topazes, garnets and various other more or less valuable gems are well imitated in glass colored with different silicates and oxides. Sham pearls are also so well made that, when properly set, they cannot be distinguished from genuine ones. They are simply heads of clear glass coated inside with a lustrous solution obtained from the scales of some small fishes-bleak and dace. It takes the scales of 40,000 of the fishes to make two pounds of the solution, which is called "Essence d'Orient." The imitation pearls are more durable than the real ones, which are liable to be injured by perspiration or various other incidents

Transforming a Dunce. from the dunce's block into the scholar's More ropes are brought into use, and he is finally brought to have a leather Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, in an essay on

pupil.

Nobody had been able to do anything strategy wins and mules do tire. The with him. Punishment had no effect; pulling up of the "sinch," as the girth is called, brings out a new struggle, but it mother were unavailing. The teacher mother were unavailing. The teacher is soon over and to an extent the mule is studied the boy, watching him closely that she might find the key to his char-

night without attempt to wander away. utes examined the insect. The teacher They will even fight among themselves had discovered one road to the boy's "Boys," said she not long after, "what

The brightest boys could tell very lit and then they go to easing. At any hour the. Then she turned to the dolt, and of the night, if they are looked at, their saw that, for the first time, his enthusinoses will be seen on the ground, with asm was kindled by something going on in school. He forgot his indifference. and became eloquent in describing the In former years the Mexican sawbuck wings, feet, eyes, head and habits of the

The teacher saw the bent of his genius thing. This is fastened by two men, one and put books of natural history into his hands. Then she led him by degrees to see the necessity of preparing himself pull on the lash rope with all their might.
The load is balanced properly, and the lash rope twisted and looped in a sort of lash rope twisted and looped in a sort of lash rope twisted and looped in a sort of lash rope twisted and looped in a sort of lash rope twisted and looped in a sort of lash rope with all their might.

See the necessity of preparing himself for his favorite pursuit by learning something of grammar, geography and mathematics. matics. The dunce of the school became one of the best scholars, and in

Some rather startling computations have been made on the subject of hog A CONTINUAL REVELATION. breeding. It has been found that, if per-The mountain mule is a continual mitted, hogs will live from fifteen to revelation. New phases of character are twenty years of age, that they comcontinually unfolding in the most posi- mence breeding when they are from ently be possessed of the evil spirit itself. of 6,434,838 pigs would be obatined: Another will resist all attempts to saddle that is to say that, if, instead of three and pack until the others have been acres and a cow, a countryman started attended to, when he will be as docile as with some acres and a pair of pigs, he without hesitation, and another will ters; while at an exhibition of the Agrivigorously object to wetting his feet. cultural society a boar was shown which, When in the water, if one falls down although only twenty months old, was

> Safe Weather Indicators. "When you wish to know what the toward it until it gathers into a shower, and, on the contrary, when the fluid passing off or diffusing itself, then a large cloud will be seen breaking into pieces and dissolving .- New York Tele-

Great is the slaughter of clams along the coast in Knox and Lincoln counties. carbonate of potash, three ounces and Men dig them for bait to sell to fishing vessels and for the canning factories at a rate which one would think would soon exhaust the beds. At Friendship they sell the bivalves by the hundred barrels forms, it takes a good expert to tell the Employment is furnished to a large gems so made from the real ones. The number of men and boys, who are paid more oxide of lead is added, up to a cer- twenty-five cents a bushel.—Lewiston

Average 13te of a Horse.

According to The Field, the possible length of the life of a horse is far beyond the average duration of it. A horse 15 for various reasons. One does not care years old is usually accounted of little to keep locked up in mere ornament the large amount of money that would be required to purchase diamonds in such size and number as society might expect him or her to have, so a few mally fine him or her to have, so a few mally fine is used with care it may do valuable stones are purchased for habitual wear, service during all this long term. It may to challenge criticism, and a brilliant array of "French pastes" is provided for show upon occasions when big display is expected and there will be no danger of close critical inspection. The few real

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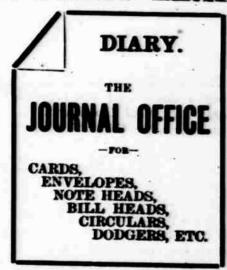
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