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PRING AND METALLIC CASES

THE WEDDING CASKET.

MARRIAGES AND THE PRESENTS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THEM.

When men stole their wives without

the formality of considering in the least swamp. the feelings, wishes or preferences of the keeping and the promise of condign pun-ishment in case they were not properly and efficiently used. When, however, marriage became a contract, and was recognized as such, the consent of the bride was an important preliminary, and was generally secured by gifts, some-times of nominal, often of real value. At first these were made to her father, as she was regarded as his propert and so she was virtually purchased from him, the amount of the purchase money being sometimes fixed after no little ing that there never was such a daughwould be husband calling attention to her defects and the high price demanded for her in comparison with other girls of

her age. of life, the married state became much more expensive; the wife became a drain on the resources of her husband, and then began to demand that, instead of paying for their wives, they should receive some compensation for being willneither the bride nor the bride's father weddings are still in vogue, entertain ment for man and beast being provided, and the guests paying, as at a hotel, for what they had received, the sums thus raised constituting a fund for the young couple. In Illyria, at the conclusion of the wedding feast, a row of tube is placed before the door and into these the wedding guests cast their presents just previous to departure. In Wales the same result was formerly reached in another

In every Welsh neighborhood, unti almost the middle of the present century. there was a functionary known as the bidder. The duty of this important official was to give notice of an approaching marriage, which he did by perambulating the neighborhood and surround-ing country announcing the festivities, inviting everybody to attend, and stating in pleasant doggerel rhymes the important people who would be present, the merits of the groom, the beauty and graces of the bride, and the abundance and delicacy of the viands that would be placed before the guests. He also served notice on all persons indebted in wedding gifts to the groom and bride or to their parents to pay up at once, the meaning of which peculiar dun will be apparent in the light of the fact that, on previous occasions, the parents of the pair have contributed to the household naturally desire a return.

effects of half the neighborhood, and On the day of the wedding the present are laid out in rows on tables, and an auctioneer, paid for the purpose, attends and values at a cash rate everything that has been presented. Receipts in due form are given, and in case the gift is not the payment of a debt similarly incurred, a return of similar value is expected when a marriage takes place in the family of the donor. By this plan the drain on resources of families for wedding presents is, in some measure, made good by a return, for among the Welsh the same kind of article is, if possible, returned when payment is requested, so that he who gives a pickle dish receives a pickle dish, and to prevent a multiplicity of pickle dishes a consultation of neighbors is generally held, at which the gifts to be made are deter- Table," O. W. Holmesshows that in "the

Among the wedding presents, however, there is often one which, from its peculiarity, is observable. It is a gift as we regard him," outside of the third from the groom to the bride, and is in problematic individual, "John as he the form of a small box, to contain such little trinkets as she may have. Once it this idea occurs in the use of the phonowas an invariable accompaniment of a wedding, but, like the bidding and the bidder, it is now falling into disuse, and is more rarely seen than even in the middle of the present century. But three or four hundred years ago the sound of the phonograph. It is found that few persons, if any, know the sound of their own voice. When several persons in succession have spoken in the machine, each may recognize in the use of the phonograph. It is found that few persons, if any, know the sound of their own voice. When several persons in succession have spoken in the machine, each may recognize in the use of the phonograph. At a large proportion of such funerals that have taken place lately there have been only one or two carriages besides the hearse. Undertaker Edward M. Senior said yesterday:

"At three-quarters of the funerals I wedding casket was as important an ac- his own, which often sounds to him essory to the ceremony as the ring.

During the middle ages there were among the kings and noblemen of Europe two kinds of marriages—the one in which the wife shared the honor of her husband and her children inherited his learned as a boy down south. It is this: rank and fortune, if he had any, the other in which he gave his left hand of the month he was born in better than other in which he gave his left hand during the ceremony; his wife was merely his legalized companion, her children could not inherit his property and the hearest did not take his nearest did not take his nearest did not take n nor share his rank. The latter marriage was confirmed the morning after its celebration by a gift—the morgengabe generally of deeds to property, the doc-uments being inclosed in a small but

In these days the wedding casket was he was expected not only to provide the asket, but also to fill it with the finest owels his means could procure. When this species of gift was found to be too much of a tax the jewels were omitted from the programme, but the box was retained and presented, usually with a single piece of money inside, as symbolic of "all the worldly goods" with which the groom, even to the present day, is supposed to endow his bride.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEGRO BOYS ATTACKED BY BEARS. Dea, Where He Was Found." Along the south bank of the Warrfor iver, in Tuscaloose county, there is a ract of land, some 8,000 seres in extent. which is a strange combination of swamp, hillock and dense forest. There are little patches of forest where the following of the cak and poplar trees shut out the suplight at noonday; then there is a cluster of little hillocks, some of them

so dismal that only the most daring hunters will penetrate it. This locality is the hunters' paradise. In the notches of forest there are thousands of squir-

reis, turkeys, coons, rabbits and a few deer. In the swamp, bear, mink and other animals are found. The swamp is covered with a dense growth of cane-brake, and in this black bears are found in large numbers. They prey on the young stock of the farmers around the

more than thirty feet high, and then comes & stretch of swamp, so dense and

ladies concerned, there was no thought of presenting the bride with anything save the necessary utenails for house many of them very close to the swamps many of them very close to the swamps or forest, there are probably 200 families of negroes. The little children of these result they often get lost. Several times children have been lost in the swamp to: Perry Taylor, colored, aged 4 and 6, left

home early one morning and wandered off into the forest. They were not missed until noon, and then their parents felt no uneasiness about them. Night came dickering on both sides, the father ex-alting the value of the girl and declar-turned. Taylor and his wife were alarmed, but they could do nothing until ter in the market as his daughter, the morning. Next day they organized a searching party and penetrated the fifty people in the searching party, and they covered several miles of the swamp the search was continued, and probably

200 negroes joined the searching party. negroes, who had penetrated a mile ceive some compensation for being will-ing to marry. Thus originated the bride's dowry, on the principle that as marriage dowry, on the principle that as marriage is a contract and the expenses of a mar- killed by a bear, and his flesh and clothried man are far greater than those of a ing were badly torn. The main searchbachelor, the bride should contribute to ing party came up and began to search the resources of the household. When for the youngest boy. A few hundred yards from the spot where the body of was able to provide her dowry, it was the oldest boy was found the party ran sometimes raised by contributions from into a bears' den. There were one male friends, and the convenience of this and two female bears and five cubs. The nation at about the same time. In sev- dead, several of the negroes being armed. eral country districts of Germany pay At the sound of the shooting the five cubs had huddled close together under the upturned roots of a fallen tree. They were dragged out, and there, half smothered by the young bears, was the 4-year-old negro boy. There was not a scratch on the boy's body, but he was almost starved and was very weak.

The child said they got lost in the woods and kept walking until they were tired, and then lay down and went to sleep. He was awakened by hearing his brother scream, and, looking up, saw him in the clutches of a bear. The little fellow was too badly frightened to run or make an outcry. He lay still and saw his brother torn to pieces. Then the bear turned to him. He acreamed and closed his eyes, expecting to be killed. The bear put its nose in his face, and, after smelling him a while, caught his clothing in its teeth and started away with him. The bear carried him to the den and dropped him among the young cube, where he remained until found by the searching party. Neither the old or child.-Birmingham (Ala.) Letter.

Mahlon D. Turk, of Oley, six miles from this city, is the owner of five large fish dams. Of late he has been greatly troubled by the depredations of fish hawks, which have made frequent descents upon his fish preserves, where swim some 3,000 or 4,000 German carp of various sizes. The other day, intending to abate the nuisance some what if pomible, he took down his shotgun, and with a supply of buckshot secreted himself in the bushes beside one of the dams. Presently an enormous bird soared overhead, and after circling around slowly three times made a rapid descent into the pond. Just as it emerged from the water with a fish in its talons Mr. Turk let drive at it with a load of buckshot and killed it instantly. Instead of being a fish hawk, as he supposed, it proved to be a bald eagle, and measured 5 feet 6 inches from tip to tip of its wings.— Reading Cor. New York Sun.

In the "Autocrat of the Breakfast person named John," there were, for all practical purposes, two distinct entities, "John as he thinks himself," and "John harsh, unnatural and "uncanny."-New

I have a theory about heat which I who were born in winter laugh at the frost, but groan when the sun begins to their wills, and many prudent ones exscorch them. And men who are bern in spring or autumn always seem to bear extremes of weather of all kinds with Just watch this awhile and you'll find it for the bridegroom a solemn reality, for less comes true. —Interview in St.

A writer in The Business W men's Journal advocates a dress with seven pockets for business women. That will not do at all. Think of a man attempting to find his wife's thimble in a dress having seven pockets. With such in-ventions no wonder that the lunatic asylums are overcrowded.—Chicago News.

"My dear," said a dying husband, "do you think you will marry again when I "I don't know, John," replied the lady with a burst of tears, "I haven't given the matter very much thought as yet."-

BURYING OF THE DEAD.

CHANGES IN FUNERAL CUSTOMS DICTATED BY GOOD SENSE.

that funerals are no longer what they exceptions they don't. The statement of this fact was brought about through the publication in a Philadelphia newspaper of a number of interviews with undertakers in that city. In a recently published death notice of a woman in Phila-"Male members of the family only are invited to attend." This notice was published in accordance with the wishes of practical and sensible turn of mind. Her bject was to prevent the attendance at her funeral of women who might, if it were bad weather, contract disease of a

Until very recently numerously attended funerals had been very common in Philadelphia. Scores of carriages followed the deceased man or woman to the weather while the coffin was lowered into its last resting place. Philadelphia is gradually awakening to the fact that to say, it appears to be due to the undertakers of that city that these changes are being made. Evidently they are not so calculating and selfish as various writers of fiction have portrayed them. The more carriages there are at a funeral the bigger the undertaker's bill is, yet the Philadelphia members of the profession seem to view this fact with indifference. Said Mr. R. R. Bringhurst, one of the most prominent of these gentlemen:

"The custom in vogue here of a large Male members of the family only should accompany the hearse to the burial ground, and I am glad to see that this plan is being adopted by several families of this city. Ladies should not be taken to the burial ground, for more than one reason, either in good or bad weather. It subjects them to a great nervous strain to see the body of some member of their family or some relative lowered into the ground, and time and time again I have seen ladies faint from this excitement.

"Sometimes there is a hitch in dropping of the coffin, so that considera-ble difficulty is occasioned in getting it straightened out. Accidents of this natration, and women should not be subjected to them. "It is a striking fact that half of our

funerals take place on stormy days, when it is positively dangerous for any man. not to mention ladies, to stand for a long time on the wet ground until the interment is finished. This city is, however, getting to be somewhat enlightenyoung bears made any effort to hurt the , ed on the subject of funerals. A few years ago there were forty or fifty carriages to every funeral, but now this number is reduced to about eight. Of course, the more people attend funerals the better it is for the undertaker. His business is advertised, and he comes in for the burial of those who are taken sick and die because of the exposure at the burial ground. But we undertakers have sympathetic souls like other classes of humanity, and I for one advise all my patrons to have the funeral ceremony at the house, and then let only a few gentlemen of the family accompany the body to the cemetery.

Undertaker J. R Knowles expresse the same sentiments and added: "The exclusion of ladies and friends at funerals is an admirable policy to adopt. This city is just awakening to the fact that a big funeral is a big folly. As a rule every large funeral is the cause of the death of at least one person who attends it."

New York adopted the new custom some time since. Save in the case of men of great official prominence, few funerals, with the exception of those of foreigners and persons of the poorer class, who accept innovations in such matters slowly, are largely attended, even by men. Nowadays there are rarely more than three or four carriages at the funeral of a person of good social rank, and five seems to be the maximum. The more fashionable the family the simpler the arrangements are.

have had in charge lately, no women have been present. As a rule they do not even ait in the same room with the body of the dead. The body is usually placed in the parlor, and some male relative remains there to receive visitors and do whatever is needed, while the women stay upstairs. They may come

to provide minutely for their burials in premly request that no woman be allowed to follow their bodies. When the late actor, Chanfrau, died, the funeral at Long Branch was largely attended. The pall bearers were all old men, and they dropped one end of the coffin in going out of the house. The widow fainted at the sight, and a painful scene was the result. The new rule is to have the coffin carried by hired assistants.

He Wasted a John. Most men, especially in the newspaper profession, have a high enough apprecia-tion of their value and ability. There is a Scotchman, however, who is conscious that he does not possess in a marked de-gree all the essentials for perfect jour-nalism. His name is John Saunders and

yoursel, a newspaper mon. I ha come to the saty on one special mension. I ha

be the fashion to write jokey articles, CLAY THEIR DAILY FOOD. and I wad like to ken if I ma hire a mon to do thet for mesel."

The Scotchman was told he could hire some one for that class of work, but that such men came high. A good man, he was told, for that class of work was worth \$40 or \$50 per week.

"Oh, dear, dear, so muckle as the Well, I must ha ane for a' the price. Can ye tell whanr I'll be finding sic a mon?" "Yes, I think I can find you one," said the city man: "but why don't you write it yourself?" Well, I'll tell ye, Ye see, I can do

cial articles, but I mun say thet I joke and chickens for coffee and tobacco. wi difficulty."-Chicago Herald.

Grapes come first, especially black

cinal than a good ripe peach. Peaches, their regular diet. however, should not be eaten overripe. They may be eaten at meals or between are far better than salts, oils and most valuable to make drinks in case plaints, and are certainly more pleasant than medicines. Figs, raspberries, strawwhile being nutritious at the same time. -Once a Week.

in wind and in rain." "Hout," cried Jenny, "I'm no sae sure

ture are very prolific of nervous pros- I wadna believe some men as far as I iences are unknown.

order to heap up food in his horse's manger, so that the faithful beast might share the universal joy." Wine drinking, idleness, and what they call munificence have not been salutary, and perhaps the Nobles' bank, the literature and the journals may help to modify these excesses of virtue. In any case a little more attention is paid to crops, and it

paying exports.—London Spectator. Cracking Cuba.

seems to be not impossible that, in time, Georgian wine and tobacco may furnish

The startling discovery has been made that Cuba is cracking. Numerous fissures have suddenly appeared in the earth near Matanzas. Some of them are 600 feet long, twenty-four feet wide and twenty feet deep. These disturbances are no doubt a continuation of those not long ago felt on the south Atlantic coast. cientists find that the earth's crust thickens from the sea inland, and that therefore the inland pressure is towards the nearest coast line. The crust there and in the ocean beyond being thinner. is more sensitive to central disturbances than are other portions of the earth's surface. The cracking of the earth in Cuba, therefore, may be no more than a continuation of that sliding of the inner crust seaward which manifested itself so forcibly at Charleston several years ago. - Boston Budget.

On Their Heads. In France, when a putient is under made so that in an instant they can be elevated with one end in the air, so as to bring the patient into a position resembling that of standing on his head. -Boston True Flag

"Wee is me!" the student cried, While a frown his visage marred "I cannot wee the map of though "For the move in our back yard!" A young lady named Key offered a lock of her hair to a gentlemen whose offer of mar-riage she had declined. He replied, with great bitterness, that the lock would be un-less to him without the Key.—Detroit Free Press.

Fugitive Fancies.

An aching void—A dude's headache. The affection which an aunt lavishes upo

nicce or nephew is a kind of entidote.

gree all the essentials for perfect journalism. His name is John Sannders and he publishes a paper down in the country for the especial edification of a colony of his own countrymen. He came to the city not long ago and at once went to one of the newspaper offices to see the editor. In broad Scotch dialect he enid:

"Ye'll see by ma card thet I am, like yoursel, a newspaper mon. I ha come to the auty on one waster of the sety on the sety of t

"Those people are clay eaters."

en and women of various ages who had gathered at a country store in Winwell enou on items o' news or commer- ston county, Ala., to barter a few eggs They were poorly clad, men and wome were barefooted, and three children in the party were also barelieaded. Their faces were pule and haggard, and in their grapes, which are most nutritious, and eyes was a dull, hopeless look, showing at the same time purifying to the blood. that they were not only densely ignor-Grape cures are quite the fashion in ant, but without ambition to better their is of the continent, and are condition in any way. The storekee to work miracles at times. Peaches after attending to the wants of these also are most hygienic to the human system, as well as being one of the most exquisite fruits in nature. Nothing indeed is more palatable, wholesome and medition, and that white clay was a part of tion, and that white clay was a part of

The writer spent several days in Wi They may be eaten at meals or between meals; they are particularly hygienic when eaten at breakfast. An orange eaten before breakfast will, it is said, They live in small log cabins of the rudcure dyspepsia sooner than anything est kind, and eke out a miserable existelse. Apples are also very hygienic, es-pecially when baked or stewed. They Their farms, or patches as they call are excellent in many cases of illness, them, are small clearings around their pills. The juice of oranges, as of lemons, acres in extent. Their crops consist of is most valuable to make drinks in case of fever. Tomatoes are also excellent fortunate enough to own a horse attempt emedies in some liver and gastric com- to raise a little cotton. The land is very the yield is always very poor. Men, berries, currants and cherries are all women and children are slaves to the cooling and purifying to the system, tobacco habit. The women chew and smoke, and most of them also use snuff when they can obtain it.

THE ABODE OF A CLAY EATER. The interior of the cabin of a clay eat-Thomas Blackbull fell over head and | er is rude in the extreme. The cabin is concourse of friends and relatives at- ears in love wi' bonnie Jenny Wilson, usually built of small pine logs, from parish. They were in the habit o' walk-ing o' nights in the plantation by the one door. There are no pictures on the superb. Velvet faced ribbons with satin banks o' the Dye-a burn that winds its walls, no ornaments of any kind and way through the hills o' Lammermoor. often no furniture worthy of the name. flowers in high relief are the most One evening, Will Smeaton, a tailor by If there are bedsteads they are of the costly. Gros grains with picot edges, occupation, was in the plantation and he overheard the following conversation:

"O, Jenny," quo' Tam, "I do lo'e ye small for bedsteads if the family is large, armure styles are less often seen than small for bedsteads if the family is large, armure styles are less often seen than less conversations. steadfast, there's nae power on earth and they sleep on quilts and mattresses last season, although they will still be could knock your image out o' ma heart. spread on the floor. The entire family, used, particularly for children's sashes. It is rooted there in storm and sunshine, often ten or more persons, eat and sleep in one small room. The cooking is done in the one fireplace, the utensils consisto' that; the love o' man is as changeable ing of a frying pan, a kettle, an oven as the wind—it is even like the butter—and possibly a few pots. Cooking stoves, the best costs, therefore, no more than By that flits frae ae flower to the ither. sewing machines and all modern conven-

> could fling them."
>
> The clay eaten by these people is found "What!" cried Tam, "for goodness along the banks of the small mountain sake, Jenny, dinna misdoot me. I'll streams in inexhaustible quantities. It is lo'e ye, Jenny, my ain dear, as lang as of a dirty white color usually; sometimes there's fur on the back o'a rabbit or a pale yellow. It has a peculiarly oily hair on the back o' a horse."-Exchange. appearance, and this oil keeps it from sticking to the hands or mouth. When dry it does not crumble, and a few drops Riding out one day, Mr. Wardrop of water will easily soften it until it can be passed a wine shop where three or four rolled into any shape desired. It is almost Georgians were making merry. They without taste, but must possess some pressed him at once to join them; he de-clined; but as he returned from his ex-cursion they came out, hat in hand, and a small piece in the mouth and hold it presented him with a goblet, which he there until it gradually dissolves, and is could not refuse. "When a Georgian is swallowed in small quantities at a time. merry," he says, "everybody else must The quantity eaten at one time varies share his jollity or he is unhappy." He from a lump as large as a pea for the adds, by way of further illustration: "I child or beginner to a lump as large as have seen a squire unnecessarily leave a a hen's egg for those who have eaten it scene of revelry for a minute or two in for years.

A CLAY BATER INTERVIEWED. "How did you learn to eat clay?" I the color of the stuff he was eating. "Dunno," he answered. "I seen pap and t'others eatin' it, an' I got at it." "Does the habit grow until you acquire

a taste for the stuff?" "Huh?" "Can you quit eating clay?"
"Dunno; never tried."

"Has the stuff a pleasant taste?" "If 'twant good I wouldn't be eatin' it." and the native drew a second lump from his pocket and began to eat it with a The only bad effect of clay eating seems to be the peculiar appearance it gives the

akin of those who become addicted to the habit. The skin turns pale, so pale, in fact, as to give the face the pallor of death, and then, later on, it turns a peculiar pale yellow, a color closely resembling some of the clay eaten. Children who become saidicted to the habit grow old, at least in appearance, prematurely, and their faces lose forever the oright glow of youth and health. There is little sickness among the clay eaters, and they live as long as the average of mankind, so it is conclusive that the habit is not fatal in its effects.

It may or may not be the result of clay eating, but these people are as supersti-tious as the black followers of a voodoo. They have signs for everything and al-most worship the moon. Corn is planted when the moon is full and potatoes are is, with his head downward and his hecks in the air. This, they say, always restores him; and such is their faith in the efficacy of this method, that the operating tables in the Paris hospitals are larger than the other it. level there will be no rain until another change occurs. - Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Within recent years there seems to have been infused into almost every domain of physical science a fresh life. Through gradually acquired generaliza-tions higher points of view have been reached; old notions have been discarded for newer and broader ones. Professor Langley tells us of the "new astronomy;" the doctrine of the conservation of energy has given us a new physics: evolution, a new biology; and the study of carbon compounds, a new chemistry. So, too, the application of the microscope

So, too, the application of the microscope to the study of rocks has given us a new geology.

The recent development in the science of the earth consists of the return to the work begun by its earliest ploneers. The old petrographers were right. If we would know the life history of our planet constitution. we must learn the origin, structural re-lations and composition of our rocks. We must discover the fordet—chemical and physical—which work is and upon them, and we must see how they work.

As I have already said, the early goologists had full faith in the importance of their labors, but they were forced to

culties presented. Today this import is not diminished, but rather incres

by what has been accomplished along other lines. If we can renew the attack upon the old questions with improve the hope of success is almost daily attracting fresh and earnest workers to the ranks from every land.—Professor George H. Williams in Popular Science The people referred to were a group of

Dr. Henry M. Scudder relates a cas of Oriental justice that could hardly be stdone for sharp and subtle discrimnations. Four men, partners in business, bought some cotton bales. That the rats might not destroy the cotton, they purchased a cat. They agreed that each of the four should own a particular leg of the cat: and each adorned with ade and other ornaments the leg thus apportioned to him. The cat, by an accident, injured one of its legs. The owner of that member wound about it a rag soaked in oil. The cat, going too near the fire, set the rag on fire, and, being in great pain, rushed in among the cotton

burned up. It was, a total loss. The three other partners brought an action to recover the value of the cotton against the fourth partner who owned the particular leg of the cat. The judge exmined the case and decided thus: "The held up that leg and ran with the other three legs. The three unburt legs therefore carried the fire to the cotton, and are alone culpable. The injured leg is not to be blamed. The three partners the cat ran to the cotton will pay the whole value of the bales to the partner who was the proprietor of the injured leg."—Once a Week.

New ribbons are, I think, loveller than backs, and satin ribbons with velvet The Fair and Square ribbons are the best ribbons made, without doubt, and they have the advantage of being washable They are of American manufacture, and the poor foreign qualities.-Fashion Let-

When Benjamin Franklin went to Eug-land, it is said that he took with him a negro servant, who was much interested in the in-dustrious habits of the people of the country. At Bath he even saw the dogs at work turn-

ing the spita.
"Ah," he said, "everything work, massa in dis country! Water work, wind work, fire work, smoke work, dog work, man work, oz work, horse work, donkey work. Everything work but one thing; only one gentleman in England."
"And who is the gentleman, Sambo!"

master asked. "De pig, massa. He cat, he drink, he sleep—he do nothing all day. He be de only gentleman is England!"-Youth's Compan

About forty years ago it was the rage for men to wear shawls. The shawl supersoled the overcost almost entirely. All sorts and grades of men walked the streets enveloped in shawls. Tall, lank men looked like bean in shawle. Tall, lank men looked like bean poles on which horse blankets had been hung to dry, and short, fat men resembled bales of merchandise rolling along the sidewalk. The fushion was not confined to the city, by any means. It invaded the country, and the boy going to school and the hired man hauling saw logs sported the universal shawl. But it went out of fashion again almost as suddenly as it came in, though it lingered several seesiow in taking up a new style and slower still in letting it go. —Texas Siftings.

I'd ruther live in my own boughten bogs head then in another person's four story man When you're tied up to a man for better worse it's a sight more easy to get along when it's for better. Tis queer to call menfolks the strongest

on to some woman the fast minute troub I mean to take an int'rest in my feller crit ters, some of 'em, that is; but I don't want to pole my nose through the crack of a door be-fore 'tie opened. — Rose Terry Cooks in Stead-

Steam Boating for Cars This whole matter of steam heating is still in a somewhat crude state; and it does not seem desirable to force it by legislation. It has been demonstrated that it is the cheapest way of heating trains, and the most rasily regulated; and it has become a good adver-tionment to attract passengers. Consequently, the whole subject may be safely left in the hands of the railroad companies, and allowed to develop itself naturally in a business way.

A Pisherman was making loud and bitter complaints as he reeled up his Line after an all day's Fish, when a Sucker arose to the surface of the Water and Inquired: "Prithes, man, but why this Laugenta

use of my ill luck. I have not caught a single Fish."

"Ah, yes; but that is the very Reason why we are now Rejoicing. Your Luck must have been our Loss."

Moral—When lawyers are without clients a ity may congratulate itself. - Detroit

A Bochelor Until Be Was 160. The grandfather of Mr. Walls, now living near Athens, never married till his 102d year. His wife was just 20.

monyville, Chester county, Pa., suddenly "fell out" while the farmer's wife was

A. ANDERSON, Pres't.
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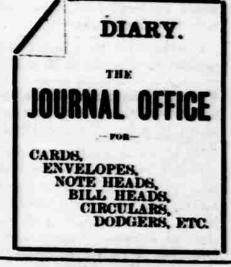
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