

# The Columbus Journal.

VOL. XX.—NO. 29.

COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 1,017.

## COLUMBUS

### STATE BANK.

COLUMBUS, NEB.  
Cash Capital - \$100,000.

DIRECTORS:  
LEANDER GERRARD, Pres't.  
GEO. W. HULST, Vice Pres't.  
JULIUS A. REED.  
R. H. HENRY.  
J. E. TASSER, Cashier.

Bank of Deposit, Discount and Exchange.  
Collections Promptly Made on all Points.  
Pay Interest on Time Deposits.

### COMMERCIAL BANK

COLUMBUS, NEB.  
Authorized Capital of \$500,000  
Paid in Capital 90,000

OFFICERS:  
H. P. H. OHLBACH, Vice Pres.  
C. A. NEWMAN, Cashier.  
DANIEL S. HARM, Asst. Cash.

STOCKHOLDERS:  
J. P. Becker.  
Herman P. H. Oehlrich, Carl Blumke.  
John Welch, W. A. McClister.  
J. Henry Wurdeman, H. M. Winslow.  
George W. Galloway, S. C. Gray.  
Frank Rorer, Arnold F. H. Oehlrich.

Bank of deposit; interest allowed on time deposits; buy and sell exchange on United States and Europe; and buy and sell available securities. We shall be pleased to receive your business. We solicit your patronage.

### FOR THE WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN

CALL OF A. & M. TURNER  
Or G. W. KIBLER,  
Traveling Salesman.

These organs are first-class in every particular, and so arranged.

SCHAFFROTH & PLATH,  
DEALERS IN—

CHALLENGE WIND MILLS, AND PUMPS.  
Buckeye Mower, combined, Self Binder, wire or twine.

Pumps Repaired on short notice

One door west of Heitz's Drug Store, 11th street, Columbus, Neb.

### CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I mean a PERMANENT CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS.

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst case. Because others have failed is no reason for not receiving a cure. Send me 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 save you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.D., 123 Park St., New York

### HENRY GASS, UNDERTAKER!

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

## TO THE MOON.

On moon, bright moon in this brilliant light. The moon that path, you see as silver bright. Like vapor's misty trail, you see it in the sky. Or you may see it as a ball of fire that

Thus comes that a slender orb of gold, in days advance, as we see it in the sky. Until, like mirror, hangs in Heaven's blue, On twinkling starry sky throughout the day.

And when you smile, white all the earth below. Reflects thy laugh, and trembles to thy flow. Falls soft from smiling mouth, and tangles on the breast.

—Miss, Peter in Boston Courier.

## A FAIRY TALE.

Once upon a time there was a brave soldier named John. After passing eight years in the army, according to the requirements of the law, he re-enlisted for eight years, and then for eight years more. After these twenty-four years he was discharged, and he left his regiment, carrying with him a pound of bread and six pennies, all the property that he possessed in the world.

"Yes," he said to himself as he walked along the highway; "a pound of bread and six pennies, that is what I have gained by serving the king twenty-four years. But, I am in God's hands! What is the use in finding fault? I shall only work myself into a passion."

A little further on a poor old beggar man stopped him and asked for charity. "What can I give you?" replied John. "I, who have served the king twenty-four years and have gained only a pound of bread and six pennies."

But the beggar, who was the charitable John took his knife and cut the bread in two pieces and divided it with his pennies with the old man.

The beggar ate his half of the loaf greedily, and when he had finished he said: "Since you possess a generous heart and have shared with me all that you have in the world, I will grant you one wish. What do you desire?"

"My bag here is empty," replied John. "I desire that to be able to make anything enter it that I choose."

"So be it," said the old man, and he disappeared. A short time afterward, as John was passing through a town, he saw in a shop a loaf of bread as white as snow and an appetizing sausage.

"I want my bag," he cried. Immediately the bread rolled towards him like a cartwheel, and the sausage glided along like a snake.

The owner of the shop and his son ran after the man who had carried off their property in such a fashion; but John, having a ferocious appetite, had already devoured all that which had so promptly entered the bag.

When evening came he reached a city where he meant to pass the night, and, resting a moment, he asked where he could find a lodging place.

"I am only a poor soldier," he said; "I have served the king for twenty-four years, and I have gained only a pound of bread and six pennies."

"The man who," replied the man whom he had addressed, "is a beautiful house, where no one dares to enter, because it is haunted by a frightful ghost. If you are not afraid, you can be very comfortable there. You will find an excellent supper all prepared for this man, who returns every night to his former dwelling, was very rich."

"That is good," cried John. "I desire nothing better than such a lodging. I am not afraid. The house pleases me. And he entered, and he found the cellar well stocked with choice wines and the dining table spread with an abundant feast.

"You need have no fears," replied John. "To gain a pound of bread and six pennies I served the king faithfully for twenty-four years; and, I am now recompensed for my services, shall I not re-act your wishes?"

With a sigh of relief the specter disappeared. John scrupulously carried out the wishes of his ghostly visitor, and, with the sum given to him, he bought a large estate.

But the evil one was enraged at seeing this soul, which he had believed was his own, saved by the prayers of the poor and of the church, and he determined to revenge himself upon John.

A little imp, very shrewd and very cunning, procured for the guilty one to him, and one morning he stayed out and found the soldier sitting tranquilly in his garden.

"Good morning, soldier John," he said. "Good morning, my little man. You are very rich, upon my word. It took forty years he was discharged, and he left his regiment, carrying with him a pound of bread and six pennies, all the property that he possessed in the world."

"No, I do not smoke." "Have a glass of wine then." "No, I do not drink."

"What have you come here for, then?" "To take you away with me." "All right, I will make no objection to that. I have not served for four and twenty years to retreat before an enemy as small as you are. John, the soldier, fear nothing. But for the long journey which you propose to take with me, I must purchase some provisions. While I go to seek them, amuse yourself by climbing up into that apple tree and picking some of the beautiful fruit."

The imp, who was a little gourmand, hastened to the tree, and in a few minutes he returned holding in his hand his instrument of safety, and cried: "Into my bag!"

Howling and making frightful contortions, the little imp was forced to enter the terrible bag. John took an iron bar and began pounding the captive, and did not leave off until he had broken every bone in his body. Then he let him go.

The evil one was in a frightful rage when he saw the condition of his former master. "By the horns of the moon," he cried, "this proud soldier shall pay for all this I will go and get myself."

John, who expected this visit, stood at the door of his house with his bag in his hand, and as soon as he saw the evil one enter, he said quietly to him: "You know that I fear nothing."

"We will see about that," replied the evil one, advancing toward him with great flames flashing from his eyes.

"Into the bag," cried John. The imp, who was vainly attempting to escape, he fought and struggled. It was of no use. Into the bag he had to go. John took a heavy hammer and struck him with all his force, and kept beating until his captive was as thin as a sheet of paper.

When he was worn out by fatigue he said: "There, that will do for today; but recollect, if you ever dare to return, as surely as I served the king for twenty-four years for a pound of bread and six pennies, I will tear off your tail, your horns and your claws, and we will then see whether I am afraid of you or not."

When the inhabitants of the evil realm saw their chief return in this pitiable condition they set up a howl of rage.

## NEBRASKA NEWS.

Miscellaneous Items from All Over the State.

Mention of Politics and Plunder, Progress and Poverty, Good Deeds and Bad, Accident and the Deceit of Fate, All Cut to the Core.

S. W. Mosher of Plainview has taken a contract for the construction of a complete system of waterworks for Randolph.

A camp of sons of Veterans has been mustered in at Norfolk.

The board of pension examiners at Orleans, Harlan county, has recently been reorganized by the appointment of Dr. S. S. Sailer, president; Dr. W. H. Banwell, secretary; and Dr. Rhoads, treasurer.

The West Union Gazette has been launched from R. G. Carr. Ham Kantankam is now at the rate of 600 out of 850 bags from cholera in the past six weeks. The York cannery factory has closed for the season after a most successful run.

Miss Edna Rawlhuser of Herman is insane from religious excitement.

Wells are going dry in Sarpy county. A new paper is to be started at Hampton.

John Wolf, a well-known farmer living thirteen miles from Beatrice, committed suicide by jumping into a deep well.

The barn of Cyrus Halliger, living near the mouth of the Missouri river, and three Clydesdale stallions and a considerable amount of other thoroughbred and fine stock amounting to about \$12,000, belonging to him, was burned.

About sixty tons of hay were burned for William Clumey and L. Coffman on their farms north of Dakota City. Also twenty acres of corn for Coffman. The fire was started by an engine.

It now begins to look as though there is something tangible in the Yankton and Norfolk railroad, at a mortgage of \$15,000 per mile has been filed in the clerk's office in the counties through which the road passes.

The building season has been an active one at Nebraska City.

The little village of Dorchester was badly scorched by fire last Sunday.

The Union Madison was destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning.

A vast late report in the northwestern part of the state has given them abundant opportunity to use the new implement. It is hardly worth while to enlarge upon the advantages and pleasure of a s-c-a-m in the field, but I think there are really enthusiastic advocates. I candidly believe that an acquaintance and association with the dog, such as is involved in a week's campaign, is itself of vast benefit to a man. I never knew a hunter who did not love dogs. I better know a lover of dogs who was not a better friend to his own kind than he would have been without the auxiliary emotion excited by the lower animal. Parties who have been up to the new hunting grounds report the shooting excellent.

Rapid railroad building. Reports from the "coal mine extension" of the Wraying Central branch of the Burlington are an agreeable relief from the monotony of news in that line. The track-laying record has been broken, more than ten miles having been put down one day last week, while two and a half miles is the regular task accomplished every day. The coal mines at Newcastle will be reached in two weeks and shipments to market are promised to begin by the 9th of November. According to the prevailing impression this new field will supply an important factor in the fuel supply of the country.

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under a misty spell; and the long lines of many houses, miserably have and there down the precipitous rocks, the echo perhaps of a distant Alpine horn, the solitude and sublimity of those remote and awful heights are borne in upon the very soul, and one feels that these hills he has found the true sanctuary, the latest shrine of nature. —Cor. Christian Union.

Effects of Smoking. The first impression made by the smoke of tobacco is through the blood, and a prominent physician to a reporter, and inasmuch as the whole volume of blood courses through the body in from three to five seconds, the indications of its effect are felt universally in the young.

After a short time, on the blood, the organic nervous chain and the organs it supplies are powerfully impressed. For the young the habit of smoking causes impairment of growth and physical pro-

I do not believe that it is possible that any man can constantly smoke a foul pipe without being constantly a martyr to dyspepsia. Cigars, if they are good, produce dyspepsia very quickly, for in smoking them nicotine is more rapidly absorbed.

Smoking destroys appetite and enfeebles digestion. Consumption does the same, and one of the most common causes of consumption is indigestion. For instance, I have made it a rule for years past to insist that every consumptive patient should abstain from the pipe and cigar, and I have found a rigid adherence to this rule worth any formal prescription. —New York Star.

Overhauling the Microphone. "There is one thing I have not perfected," says Mr. Drawbaugh, "and that is the means of recording the character of sound. To illustrate what I mean it will be necessary to tell you first what suggested the use of a microphone to me. Somebody had been stealing my chickens. There was a burglar alarm in the house, and I concluded to put one in the yard also, so as to discover when anybody favored the premises. I hid on the side of the microphone, and did after a good deal of thinking, and found that we would be notified in the house whenever any one entered the yard. My big watch dog, however, in prowling around at night, kept the alarm going nearly all the time, so that I couldn't tell the difference between the dog and a chicken thief. My first experiment," Mr. Drawbaugh continued, "was in the Yellow Breeces creek. I put the microphone in a tin canteen and kept the dial in the center of the sound. The dial was registered from a distance of two and a half miles."

"By attaching an ear trumpet to the machine, such as is used on telephones, I expect to be able to distinguish as to the character of sounds. The dial also, also be made to leave a mark on the face of the dial each time it moves. There will be no difficulty, moreover, in applying the apparatus to railroading, so that it will indicate the exact position of a train, and in this fact there was the instrument a great number of times about here, and at the distance of a mile it is affected as well by the approach of a railroad train as by the walking or shouting of a man." —Exchange.

Education in Ancient Egypt. Boys intended for the government service entered the school at a very early age. The course of instruction was very simple. The first care of the teacher was to initiate the young scribe into the mysteries of the art of writing. After he had mastered the first difficulties, he was given older texts to copy. These texts were moral treatises, older poems, fairy tales, religious and mythical writings and letters. From these old books the teacher preserved the greater part of the literary remains of ancient Egypt. When one of these school boys died, the copies he had written, that could be of no earthly use to any one else, were buried with him. From these old books the teacher copied to learn from his own style; he learned the grammar and syntax of his beautiful language; he became acquainted with its vast stock of moral precepts, religious and mythical traditions, and with the unnumbered poems and tales that undoubtedly abounded, and of which the merest fragments have come down to us. Two classes of writings were preferred for this purpose, moral precepts and letters. It was considered absolutely indispensable to inculcate on the minds of the pupils the maxims of morality. Letters, which were considered a high and difficult art, and the pupils made very special preparation in it. —F. C. H. Wendel in Popular Science Monthly.

Treatment of the Insane. Year after year facts are accumulating which show that many diseases and derangements which once appeared to be in no way concerned in the causation of insanity are now capable of inducing it. In fact, it now seems clear that serious affections of any important part of the system may be the means of bringing into existence that grave mental state. In women, for instance, insanity must often be attributed to diseases peculiar to their sex. Ample evidence has been offered that constipation and various other affections of the abdomen are among the exciting causes. Diseases of the ear as causes of insanity have long been recognized; and it is also a well known fact that it frequently has its origin in optical defects. Considering all this and the varied influences which are capable of making one insane, it has been suggested that in insane hospitals the superintendent and assistant system should be abolished, and instead, a staff, made up of reputable specialists, appointed, as in other hospitals, such as the Boston City hospital. Most assuredly there is every argument in favor of such an innovation. —Boston Herald.

The American rage for baseball is after all weak compared to the British craze for cricket. At the last match between the two greatest of the county elevens, Surrey and Nottingham, which took three days to play, nearly 60,000 people went to see it and Surrey's victory. The hatting of Lockwood and Abel, who together made 159 in Surrey's second inning, was so important toward winning the match that the collection taken up for their benefit amounted to \$42, 25 of which was in penny pieces.

Of the \$5,000 tons of wire fencing annually imported into the Argentine Republic it is said that Belgium furnishes half, Great Britain about a quarter and France somewhat less.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

It is rumored that the firm of Bedford, Clarke & Co., the publishers who failed recently, will pay dollar for dollar.

The Lake Shore railroad cars side two worn out cars a day. It requires 150 new cars a year to maintain the equipment of 15,000 cars.

W. K. Vandenberg and other New York Central people, it is reported, are interested in the construction of a \$1,000,000 summer hotel near Albany, N. Y.

A railroad official states that it costs 22 per cent. more to run a vestibule train than an ordinary train, under the most favorable circumstances. This extra expense includes keeping the cars in order.

According to Thomas B. Reed's figuring he will have ninety-two votes in the governorship election on the first ballot, or seven more than enough to give him the nomination, while William McKinley will have less than fifty. Mr. McKinley has not made his estimate yet, so far as the public knows.

Claus Spreckles declares he has no use for sugar trusts. Sugar has fallen. A State competition is not a bad thing.

The gross exchanges at the leading clearing houses of the United States and Canada for the past week show a total of \$1,219,908,359, or 11.9 increase over the same period last year.

Secretary Proctor has finally rejected the plans for a new bridge across the Missouri within a mile of the mouth of the Kansas river. The location selected is not in accordance with the terms of the act authorizing the bridge.

A delegate to the late Inter-Seminary Alliance at Chicago introduced a resolution relating that the law excluding Chinese from the United States is hurtful to the missionary work in China, and requesting its repeal by the government. Eight a dozen delegates were on their feet in a moment in opposition, and the resolution was quickly tabled.

Secretary Blaine is said to favor the organization of the Sandwich Islands, the third Hawaiian group, as a county of California. The islands are fifteen in number, divided by deep sea channels, inhabited by native Hawaiians, Chinese and a sprinkling of other nationalities. The population bid fair to outlive the natives, who have within forty years been reduced in number from 400,000 to 40,000. The principal products of the country are sugar, rice, coffee and bananas. A very prominent graft is leprosy, which prevails to a considerable extent. It is a delightful country and the people are strongly attached to their king. They were recently warmly attached to his predecessor, however, and wanted to see him when he died, but after grave dissension decided to forego the pleasure. The islands are situated about two thousand miles from California.

The spectacle of a prosecutor taking the law in his own hand and crushing it out of shape was witnessed at Tucson, Ariz., the other day when the district attorney refused to push the indictments against Judge Stiles, for embezzlement, and the case had to be dismissed for want of prosecution.

The complete failure of crops in Miner county, Dakota, has rendered many farmers destitute.

The Republican state ticket has been withdrawn in Mississippi.

The colored race is not likely to die out if we are to take the statement of Rev. Dr. Hartwell before the Tennessee Methodist conference. He declared that 500 negro babies are born every day in the southern states.

In his forthcoming report Postmaster General Wainwright will recommend that postoffices be established on the principal steamers plying between the United States and European ports.

## DIRECTORIES

A. ANDERSON, G. E. BERRY, G. E. BERRY, G. E. BERRY.

G. ANDERSON, G. E. BERRY, G. E. BERRY, G. E. BERRY.

## First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business September 30, 1889.

Assets and Liabilities: \$100,000

Capital and Surplus: \$100,000

Unpaid Dividends: \$100,000

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