The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXIII.—NUMBER 46. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1893. WHOLE NUMBER 1,190.

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OF ALL KINDS.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

York will probably have an uptown telegraph office soon.

The Stanton county fair will be held October 3, 4, 5 and 6.

H. M. Winslow of Columbus is feeding 300 head of steers on his ranch near town.

The mayor of David City has ordered the tin horn gamblers to pack their duds and fly.

Columbus has organized an A.O.U.W. lodge with a charter membership of over thirty.

A Custer county farm which sold last year for $1,800 changed hands last week for $2,780.

A sunstroke received last summer resulted in the death of John Delaney of West Point last week.

A number of saloon keepers and druggists of Lincoln were arrested for keeping open on Sunday.

Mrs. Annie Ewing of Falls City while going out after some wood, fell on the ice and dislocated her wrist.

John A. Kehoe of Platte Center is said to be an active candidate for internal revenue collector of Nebraska.

John Haglund, aged eighteen, whose parents resides at Weston, has been taken to the insane asylum for treatment.

A horse became frightened by the cars at Oreapolis and ran directly into a locomotive, injuring itself so badly that it had to be shot.

The revival now in progress at Callaway is attracting such audiences that one church will not hold the crowds wishing to attend.

Norfolk has a chance to secure the location of a wind mill factory if her citizens will agitate the financial atmosphere just a little bit.

The Mercer is Omaha's newest and best hotel, cor. Twelfth and Howard streets. Rates $2 to $4.50 per day. 150 rooms and 60 connected with bath.

F. F. Rexford of Weeping Water has been requested to ship a lot of his sorghum for exhibition at the World's fair and he will comply with the request.

Parties from Iowa are talking of putting in a creamery at Walbach. They propose to lease a section of land and furnish the cows as well as the churn.

Judge Church of North Platte has been chosen department commander of the G. A. R. for Nebraska. Church Howe was made junior vice commander.

Miss Gertrude L. McIntyre, daughter and only child of Hon. Edmund McIntyre, treasurer of the state agricultural society, died last week of typhoid-pneumonia.

The Table Rock Argus says: Ten thousand dollars in extra taxes paid by the people of Pawnee county because of extravagant contracts made by county commissioners.

A would-be burglar at Harrison broke the glass in the door of a store building and was about to crawl through the aperture when the night watch arrived and he skipped.

The cob pipe factory at Syracuse has been running light for the last two weeks for the want of cobs. It is only a certain kind of corn which yields a suitable cob for the business.

The grand jury of Beatrice found an an indictment against W. A. Waggoner for forgery and a third indictment against Isaac W. Wright for obtaining money under false pretences.

Antone Johnson, a young man 23 years old, had his hand torn off and arm crushed while feeding a corn sheller on the farm of Fred Scrimscher near Talmage. It is thought the arm will have to be amputated.

It is announced that at the recent annual meeting of the directory board of the Burlington $84,000 was appropriated for enlarging the shops at Havelock. Work is to commence as soon as the frost gets out of the ground.

The grocery store of J. L. Fiske of Beatrice was closed on two chattel mortgages last week, one for $350 given to the Nebraska national bank, the other for $1,050 given to William and G. F. Lasalle of Courtland.

A Superior paper by mistake advertised that the Presbyterians would hold a "dime novel social." All the small boys in town attended and were much disgusted to discover that the novel part was a fiction of the printers.

While attempting to regulate the machinery of his elevator J. E. Dewey of Herman came near losing his right arm. It was caught in the shafting, which attempted to carry it all away, but compromised by leaving him the bone.

Wm. A. Sumner of Clay Center received from Washington letters patent on a well tiling coupler, the object of which tool is to lower lining tiles or tubes into wells so that the successive tile sections are squarely seated on those beneath.

The fine large house, four miles southeast of Table Rock, on the farm of Andrew Fellers, burned to the ground. The fire is supposed to have caught from a defective flue. It had been built six or seven years and cost nearly $3,000 when built.

Miss Mathilde Holmes, the superintendent of drawing in the Grand Island, Kearney, York and Hastings circuit, has selected a large number of specimens done by the pupils of schools in these cities and is preparing them for shipment to the world's fair.

A large number of farmers and merchants met at the Clother house and adopted articles of incorporation of the Farmers and Merchants Elevator company of Columbus, capital stock $10,000, for the purpose of buying, selling shipping and storing all kinds of grain.

It is said that the Gage county board of supervisors will at the next regular meeting adopt a resolution of inquiry to ascertain the necessity of certain of the county officers spending so much of their time at Lincoln and elsewhere outside of their offices during office hours.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Bennett has opened a series of interesting and profitable revival meetings. Rev. A. C. Calkins, assisted by his wife have charge. Beginning Sunday, February 26, the Presbyterian church of the same place will begin holding revival meetings nightly.

Stewart Ryder committed suicide at McCook by cutting his throat from ear to ear. A corner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death while temporarily insane. It was developed at the inquest that the deceased had been very despondent for several days, but no reason could be assigned therefor.

Coroner Heintz held an inquest over the body of a boy named Charles Berberg, 8 years old, accidentally shot by his brother Fred, 14 years old. The family are Swedes, living near Lindsey. The boys, with the other children, were standing about the stove at the time of the accident, and the coroner says it is a wonder more of them were not killed.

Captain Nathaniel Herron, chief of the Beatrice fire department, and member of the council from the Second ward, died at his home in that city last week after an illness of several weeks. Captain Herron was formerly sherin of Gage county, and a man well known throughout that county and the state.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEINGS IN THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HQUSE.

Both Houses Now Getting Down to Business in the Passage of Bills, in Recommending Them for Passage, in Indefinitely Postponing or Taking Other Action—An Abbreviated Report of Proceedings in Both Branches as Arranged for the Press from Day to Day.

Nebraska Legislature.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 18th, House roll No. 170, by George Cross, making cities of over 5,000 inhabitants cities of registration at the general elections was recommended to pass. House roll No. 117, by Kyner, fixing the salaries of the officers in cities of the metropolitan class was indefinitely postponed. Bills ordered to second reading were: Legalizing the Nebraska state military association, to define certain duties of said association, to make an annual appropriation therefor, and fixing a penalty for the misappropriation of any of the money thereby granted. To amend section 1422 of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska and entitled "Divorce how decreed" and to repeal the section so amended. To regulate railroads, to fix reasonable maximum freight rates to be charged for transportation of freight upon the railroads of the state of Nebraska and to define the duties of the governor, supreme court and attorney general in relation thereto. To provide for fixing rates for sleeping cars operated within the state of Nebraska and providing a penalty for violation thereof. To provide for the manner of appraising real and personal property sold under process of court and to repeal certain sections of the code of civil procedure.

A BANKING BILL.—Below is the title of the new bank bill introduced by the committee on banks and currency. The bill is a voluminous affair and will if passed and approved be a new banking law entirely:

For an act to establish a state banking board; to define and designate state banks and to regulate said state banks whether commercial or savings; to provide for a secretary of the state banking board and state bank examiners and define their duties and provide for their compensation; to require corporations, partnerships, firms and individuals transacting a banking business to make reports and statements under oath to the state banking board of all their resources and liabilities; to provide for the examination of the affairs of all state banks to fix a minimum capital; to provide for the issuing of charters by the banking board; to provide for the appointment of receivers; to make it unlawful for insolvent state banks to receive deposits and provide for a penalty; to provide penalty for banks and bank officers, directors, clerks or employes making false statements, entries and representations and falsifying books of such banks; to make it unlawful for officers, directors or employes to borrow the funds of the bank except under certain conditions and to provide a penalty; to provide a penalty for failure of banks to make reports and statements required; and to repeal chapter 37, session laws 1889, entitled banking and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 20th, Senate file No. 35, was read the third time and passed. It provides that but one-fifth of the road tax collected in counties under the township organization law shall remain in the hands of road overseers, the other four-fifths to go into the township treasury for the benefit of all the roads in the township. Senate file No. 14 was also read the third time and passed. It provides that if any person shall purposely, or in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any rape, arson, robbery or burglary, or by administering poison, kill another, or if any person by willful and corrupt perjury shall purposely procure the conviction and execution of any innocent person, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of murder in the first degree and upon conviction shall suffer death or imprisonment for life in the discretion of the jury. Darner's bill No. 18, requiring all banks of deposit to give bonds to the county boards for the benefit of the depositors, came up for a lively discussion, in which considerable feeling was engendered. The bill was indefinetely prostponed. Bills introduced for the first time were: To amend the state depository act. To tax sleeping and dining cars. To provide for levying and collecting taxes in cases where an injuction has been decreed against the levy. To provide for the free passage of fish in Nebraska streams. To fix reasonable maximum rates upon the transportation of live stock, grain, lumber, lime and salt, making an average reduction of 20 per cent in present rates. Relating to the manner in which county treasurers shall make settlements with the state with the state treasurer.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 20th the bills reported for passage were No. 249, Oakley's bill, regulating registration in metropolitan cities and cities of the first and second class; No. 266, Jensen's bill, regulating school levies; No. 283, Dobson's 2 cent passenger mileage bill; No. 261, Lockner's bill, providing for the registration of marriages, births and deaths; No. 295, Fulton's bill, creating county loan and abstract offices; No. 278, Lingenfelder's bill, appropriating $7,495.73 for the relief of Scotts Bluff county; No. 218, Brown's bill, prohibiting the pointing of firearms, was recommitted. The following bills were indefinitely postponed: No. 300, Kyner's bill to promote the supply of gas in cities; No. 171, Porter's land and real property definition bill; No. 269, Smith's tax sale bill; No. 253, Schlotfeldt's bill, offsetting delinqnent personal taxes against any claim held by the delinquent against the county; No. 270, Merrick's bill, regulating admission to the Home for the Feeble Minded; No. 21, Cooley's bill, regulating telephone charges; No. 9, Newberry's bill, regulating telephone charges; No. 274, Van Duyn's bill for the relief of B. F. Baughn, Sheridan's bill providing for the repeal of the act creating the state board of transportation, brought on a lively discussion, notwithstanding that it was recommended for passage in committee of the whole. On roll call it failed to secure the necessary sixty-six votes to carry with the emergency clause, the vote standing 52 to 29. Another vote was taken without the emergency clause, resulting yeas 50, nays 27. So the bill was declared carried without the emergency clause. Oakley's bill, No. 268, appropriating another $50,000 for the world's fair commission was next taken up. After a long discussion the bill was recommitted to the committee to see if something could not be done.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 21st the resolution congratulating Grover Cleveland upon his appointment of J. Sterling Morton to a place in the cabinet was adopted, notwithstanding vigorous opposition. Senator Mattes, from the committee on miscellaneous corporations, reported a number of bills to be placed on the general file. One bill, senate file No. 61, was reported with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The bill was introduced by Dale and provides for the regulation of stock yards and fixing maximum charges. The bill was ordered to the general file. Senate file No. 6, Packwood's bill, requiring all railroads touching the same point in Nebraska shall build and maintain transfer switches for common use in transferring freight from one railroad to another, was stubbornly contested from the beginning. It was finally recommended for passage. A message was received from the governor announcing that Rev. P. W. Howe had been appointed chaplain of the penitentiary and Dr. W. G. Houtz physician for the same institution. Several reports from standing committees were received and Senator Lowley offered three bills, which were read for the first time. Scott's bill, senate file No. 40, providing that the state board of health may revoke the certificate of a practicing physician in this state who is proven to be a chronic drunkard, was recommended for passage. Among bills introdued were: To regulate and establish reasonable maximum charges for the transportation of freight on railroads within the state of Nebraska.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 21st the committee report recommending the indefinite postponement of No. 198, Johnson's bill increasing revenues for road purposes, and No. 310, Jensen's bill providing for a state laboratory at the experimental farm, was adopted. The following were recommended for passage: Requiring the placing of safety valves on all vessels containing carbonic acid gass or other gasses under pressure; imposing a fine of $15 for selling liquor to any Indian, idiot, insane person, woman, or habitual drunkard; prohibiting the pointing of fire arms was returned without recommendation, and was placed in the general file; amending the statutes regulating the election of state and county officers and fixing a penalty for the violation of this act; to provide additional land and construct and furnish additional buildings at the Nebraska Institution for Feeble Minded Youth and making appropriation therefor; to establish a state banking board to define and designate state banks and to regulate said state banks, whether commercial or savings; to provide for a secretary of the state banking board and state bank examiners and define their duties and provide for their compensation; to provide for the levy, assessment and collection of taxes in cases where injunctions have been decreed against the levy or assessment and collection of taxes heretofore levied and assessed, and to declare and enforce the liability of railroad corporations under the laws of this state in respect to such taxes as shall hereafter be levied or assessed under the authority of this act; to regulate and protect primary elections of political parties and to punish offenders thereat; to punish persons entering, starting, driving or owning horses, in races for which entrance money is charged at the gate of any race track or in contests of speed for which purse prizes or stakes are contended for and to provide fines and penalties for the same.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 23d the following bills were passed: Providing for the augmentation of the senate libraries and the library of the State Historical society. Senate file No. 40, by Scott, providing that the state board of health may revoke the certificate of any practicing physician who is addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks to excess. Providing that registration of voters shall only be made in cities having a population of 10,000 and over. The bill relieves a number of smaller cities of the expense of registration. Senator Moore offered a motion directing Director General Garneau of the Nebraska Columbian commission to forward to the senate within five days the specifications under which the Nebraska state building at Chicago was built. Carried. Senate file No. 59, by Dysart, providing that all cities and towns in the state reached by four or more systems of railroad such railroads shall build and maintain union depots, was indefinitely postponed. Senate file No. 112, by Moore, providing for the incorporation of universities was amended and recommended for passage. The following were passed: Amending section 5025 of chapter I of the consolidated statutes. The section as amended provides that it shall be the duty of the county clerk, clerk of the district court and county treasurer and the treasurer of the village, town or city where a levy is contemplated, to certify to the sheriff when requested the amount and character of all leins existing against the lands and tenements levied upon. Senate file No. 48, by Gray, providing that registers of deeds verify by proof reading all copies, the expense of any corrections to be paid out of the county general fund; requiring notaries public to write after their signatures in all papers signed officially, the date of the expiration of their commissions.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 23d forty-four new bills were introduced in the morning. Among them was one authorizing the governor to employ counsel to assist in recovering the money due the state from the defunct Capital National bank and appropriating $3,000 to defray all necessary expenses. House roll No. 212, Lingenfelter's bill, conferring full suffrage upon women, was considered. It brought on a spirited debate that was listened to with a keen relish and enjoyment by the crowded lobby and galleries. The motion to recommend the bill for passage was carried. The house then took up No. 100, Kessler's bill, conferring municipal suffrage on women, and it was recommended for indefinite postponement by a vote of 37 to 36. No. 56, Berry's bill, amending the questions to be asked by assessors, was recomended for passage. No. 166, Stevens' bill, designating taxable property, was next taken up. The bill was discussed for an hour and a half, and was then recommended for indefinite postponement by a vote of 36 to 35. Higgins' bill, providing for an additional judge in the Twelfth district, was recommended for passage after being so amended as to call upon the governor to fill the place immediately, pending the next general election. The report on the universal suffrage bill brought on a skirmish, and the motion to adopt the report resulted in the tie vote of 40 to 40, but it was announced that it had carried by a vote of 45 to 38. The members have no hopes of carrying it when it is put upon its passage, but they are hustling for votes, and offering trades where they cannot get them otherwise. There is little probability that it will pass the house, and none whatever that it will get through the senate. The report on the municipal suffrage bill was rejected and the bill ordered engrossed for passage. After the introduction of a large number of new bills the house adjourned.

Chili has declined to exhibit at the world's fair on account of bitter feeling towards the United States.

High society in Boston has been shocked by the elopement of Secretary Gooch, of the Algonquin club, with the daughter of Millionaire Herrick.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE PROBLEM OF FARM HELP CONSIDERED.

Hiring Help by the Year—In the Land of Roast Beef — Management of Cream—Stock Notes and Household Helps.

Hiring Help by the Year.

Steady employment throughout the year is what is needed to secure and keep a reliable class of men to work on the farm. It is the fact that the farm only offers work for a few months, and those when least is required for subsistence, that drives the energetic and enterprising to seek employment in cities. In olden time there was more winter manufacturing on the farm than is now possible. There are no more farmers who tan hides and make the leather into boots and shoes or harnesses. All these are put on the market so much cheaper and with so much better polish by wholesale manufacturers that it is impossible for the home manufacturer, working on a small scale, to compete. There are still shoe repairers who are able to earn a living in cities, but they are often not so well paid as workers in large shops, and their number tends to decrease rather than to increase.

Some farmers we have known to grow broom corn extensively, says the American Cultivator, and manufacture at least a part of their crop into brooms. The labor is not difficult to learn, and in this way in certain neighborhoods, employment is given to a number of men. But the wages are not and cannot be high. There is too much competition to allow manufacture of brooms to be carried on during winter, even on the farm if high wages are paid. But if one or two farmers in each neighborhood should grow broom corn and manufacture and sell it during the winter to their neighbors, they might be able to get something better than the wholesale prices.

The same is true of many other kinds of work. There are some advantages in the wholesale production of garden plants, like tomato, cabbage and celery, by those who grow and sell millions every year. It is cheaper doubtless for a farmer who only wants 100 or 200 plants, to buy than to grow that number. But here again the neighborhood idea will apply. To build and run a greenhouse during winter employs labor and requires capital. But if one such at least were in every neighborhood it could supply farmers on better terms than they are likely on the average to get. The neighborhood supply of garden vegetables is what is needed to make farm gardens what they ought to be, and though the large gardeners advertise as liberally as they can afford, it remains true that the local distributing wagons bringing plants to the farmer's door will furnish the supply of garden plants that most farmers will buy.

It is, we are satisfied, in ways like these that the problem of winter employment on the farm must be solved. There must be such employment, or the supply of summer help will continue to decrease both in amount and quality, as it has long done. The ways of providing farm work will vary according to locality, but that cannot be considered a properly balanced system of farming that does not give some employment in winter at a rate that will something more than pay expenses to the larger part of the help required by farm operations in summer.

In the Land of Roast Beef.

John Bull is not a vegetarian. He eats meat and plenty of it. He thinks more of his chop or joint than anyone else on earth. From the days of Hengist and Horsa this has been true of the inhabitants of the island of Great Britain. Moreover, they are fond of good meat—beef and mutton that has been ripened in the most approved manner. Mr. Van Natta's "crack" Hereford, Jerry Rusk would not have been faulted so much for excessive richness in London as he was at the Chicago Christmas fat stock show. The result of this national appetite for choice meats has been the creation of a list of improved, meat-producing breeds of British origin, such as no other nation has ever evolved; and as skill in breeding necessarily implies skill in feeding, it is probably true that there are probably more real expert feeders and fine "finishers" of butchers' stock among the English and Scotch than among the farming population of any other one country—our own not excepted. The British farmer knows that the highest results in producing select beeves and muttons cannot be attained save by a degree of watchfulness and care in the breeding and feeding which is seldom resorted to in American agriculture. While they appreciate to the utmost the necessity of good sires, and have successively and successfully invoked all the powers of selection, heredity, inbreeding and out-crossing, they unquestionably have a deeper realization of the true influence of good care and keep in the maintenance of form and type than exists among our Western people. While we have only just fairly began to study the problems involved in economical and profitable feeding, our old country cousins have, for at least a century, been forced by the exigencies of their situation and the exactness of the connoisseurs to whom they were catering to make feeding for market almost one of the learned professions.—Breeders' Gazette.

Proper Management of Cream.

Mr. John Oliver, late principal of a dairy institute of England, has delivered several lectures on the proper management of cream and the churning of butter. His ideas are summarized by the Dairy, of London, and they are well worth considering by dairymen. It is, he says, generally necessary to mix the cream of two or three days together for churning. These creams should be kept apart until brought together for ripening, because the casein in those which had been properly acidified would churn rapidly, the others would not, and there would come a loss of fat in the buttermilk. Therefore it is necessary to held the oldest cream back so as to bring each day's cream together at as equal a condition as possible. After the main part of the cream has been separated it is useless to continue churning it with the hope of obtaining the balance. In ripening cream it is necessary to give a lower temperature while cows are feeding on grass and succulent foods than when feeding on hay, grain and other dry foods. This was because of the difference of the relative proportions of the solid and liquid fats. The success and economy of churning depends in a great degree on skill and judgment in ripening the cream. Every butter maker must make a special study of this point.

Hard Work in Gardening.

Some branches of gardening are light, easy, and altogether pleasant, but more of the work in running a market garden successfully is heavy and often disagreeable. As for handling manure, the market gardener applies from three to five times as much per acre as the farmer would deem necessary, and much of it is applied in the hill by hand. Not so many ways of dispensing with hand labor have been found for the gardener as for modern farmers. There are scores of jobs that the gardener must do bending low to the ground and as hard on the back as pulling beans. They are the kind of slow, puttering work, such as occur in the farmer's own garden, and which most often put him out of patience. We believe more farmers ought to begin market gardening; but would be very sorry to mislead anyone into doing so under the idea that the business is an easy one. If it were its rewards would not be so large as they are.—American Cultivator.

Single Stalls for Cows.

Single stalls are better for cows, as the danger of one stepping on another's teats and injuring or wholly destroying them is avoided. The cows are kept cleaner when in single stalls. The usual width of the stall is four feet. One inch slope in the floor from the head of the stall to the gutter is sufficient. The length of the stall depends on the size of the cow, and as some are larger than others it is common to make the floor wider at one end than the other, and this have a regular gradation by which the small and large cows may all be accommodated. The length of floor given is the clear space between the manger and the gutter. If the floor is too long the cows will not be kept so clean as if it is of such a length that the hind feet come at the edge of the gutter.—Mirror and Farmer.

Stock Notes.

Careless feeding and handling of cattle will give no profit.

Corn and cob meal, with bran, makes a good feed for cattle.

The profit of feeding is not always confined to the increase in weight.

One of the first items in cattle raising is to breed them right at the start.

It does not pay to raise scrub cattle, as a scrub costs as much to raise as a good one.

Good feeders say to give the corn to the steer calf and oats and bran to the heifer calf.

Good care goes a long way toward bringing out the good points of an unpromising animal.

It does not pay to keep young, growing cattle without sufficient feed to keep them thrifty.

A good feeder can readily tell by the appearance of a calf whether or not it will turn out well.

Milk giving and beef forming are not analagous, and each needs its special breeding and feeding.

With a large class of farmers profitable cattle feeding is almost entirely a question of lessening the cost of production.

There is one objection to feeding cattle without any exercise, and that is that they are more liable to tire of their feed.

Cattle will thrive better with plenty of good hay or corn fodder, without grain, than with plenty of grain and no roughness.

One decided advantage in feeding by hand is that the quantity of milk can be better regulated, as also the length of time it is fed.

Southern farmers are ahead of their Northern neighbors in many respects. They think blood and bone fertilizers are as necessary as good seed to secure a fair crop.

Household Hints.

The flavor of a young roasted chicken is improved by placing inside of it a bouquet of parsley, a small onion and butter the size of a walnut.

If sheets or tablecloths are wrung by putting the selvage through the wringer the edges will not curl up and they will iron much more easily.

When the edge of a rose blanket becomes worn it may be very neatly button-holed with Scotch yarn or worsted to match the borders in color.

If the wick of a lamp does not move easily in the holder draw out one or two threads from one side. The wick should be as large a one as the holder will receive.

Half a dozen onions planted in the cellar where they can get a little light will do much toward absorbing and correcting the atmospheric impurities that are so apt to lurk in such places.

Old feather beds may be freshened and the feathers made lighter and more lively by laying them on a clean grass plot during a heavy shower. Let them be thoroughly wet through, then dried and beaten with rods.

By immersing a lead pencil in a jar of linseed oil until it is thoroughly saturated, lead, wood and all, it will be found that the lead has been toughened and softened, and the pencil will outwear two of the untreated.

Buy bar soap by the quantity if you want to be truly economical. Stand the bars on edge, one above another, with as much open space as possible between them. They will then dry out and last almost twice as long.

Nothing is of more benefit to the hair than daily and vigorous brushing, but this entails a sadly soiled hair brush every few days. If the brush is dipped in ammonia water and then dried in the sun it will come out as good as new.

BUILDERS IN CONVENTION.

Important National Gathering in St. Louis—Plans for the Fall Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—The convention of builders, which has been in session here this week, has been closely watched by architects all over the country. The convention brought something like a thousand people to the city who were interested in architecture and building. All of the delegates spent an afternoon going through the big business buildings of St. Louis, and examining from carriages, as they rode along the boulevards, the handsomest private residences of the city. The convention took very strong ground against the National policy of trusting important public work in the hands of "political architects," as Charles Dudley Warner calls them in his article on the World's Fair buildings in Harper's, protesting that it encouraged extravagance, and gave the country ugly and unworthy government buildings.

For some time work has been stopped on the comprehensive system of boulevards planned for the city last year, and it has required legislation authorizing an additional taxation of the property that would be benefitted to get the money to carry out the plans. The property owners affected were willing enough to pay the small extra cost the boulevard building would have imposed on them, but the law would not allow the tax to be collected, and so in this legislature the unique spectacle was presented of the owners of land begging for the imposition of a greater tax on their ground in order that its value might be increased. Now, the money being secured, work on the new boulevards will be pushed vigorously as soon as spring fairly opens, and by the end of summer it will be possible for a man to drive over smooth asphalt and telford paving for twenty miles without getting out of the city.

The managers of the St. Louis Exposition have just made an arrangement with the World's Fair directors by which the art gallery of the great exhibition here will get the benefit of the finest of the pictures sent to the Fair by painters in this country and others. Paintings will be exchanged between St. Louis and the gallery of the World's Fair. The arrangement is a very costly one to the exposition but it promises much better results than the old way of borrowing a few pictures here and there from private galleries in different cities, and then filling up the rest of the space with paintings that were for sale by the artists. By the new plan visitors to the Exposition here will be able to see the very best works of art from the galleries of all the great cities of the United States as well as Europe.

From this time till the end of the year, the Health Department of the city and the Citizens' Sanitary Committee will spend over half a million dollars in carrying out the sanitary plans that were made last year. It is intended to make the streets, alleys and vacant lots of the city so clean that not only will it be impossible for any epidemic disease to break out here during the summer and fall, but more than that, the intelligence of the wholesome condition of the city, going abroad, will reassure timid people who have not yet recovered from the cholera scare of last season in New York, and will convince them that in St. Louis they will be protected against any sort of danger to their health. The widest publicity is to be given to this sanitary campaign, and it will be sure to leave St. Louis the best guarded city in the country, in the event that any plague from foreign shores comes this way.

It Isn't New.

Those who imagine that the care of the teeth and the replacement of the natural grinders with false ones is "something new under the sun" may be surprised to learn that artificial teeth were made of ivory, placed on plates of the same material and held together and in place by gold wires and rivets 500 to 1,000 years before Christ. Herodotus, "the father of history," tells us that the Egyptians of the fifth dynasty understood the diseases of the teeth and their treatment. There are several passages in history to lead one to the belief that both Cæsar and Antony wore artificial teeth. The date of the introduction of false teeth into Europe is uncertain. They were known in England as early at least as the discovery of America. "The Mathematical Jewel," published in 1585, contains an account of Sir John Balgrave, "who caused all of hys teethe to be drawne out, and after had a sett of ivory teethe in agayne." The visitor at the centennial of 1876 was given a chance to view the false ivory masticators which once served the immortal Washington.

Care of Street Trees.

Street trees sometimes need pruning. If, however, they have been originally well selected a small knife will be all that is necessary for a few years to remove an occasional branch that starts out in the wrong place. There is rarely any necessity of cutting off a large limb. If this necessity ever does come the limb should be cut off close to the trunk and the place smoothed over and painted, so that the wound will be ultimately covered with healthy bark. We have often explained that wherever a stub is left this must inevitably die, and as the trunk grows about it there will be a plug of rotted wood where the branch originally grew, and the disease will eat inward and downward as the water soaks in from without. After street trees have attained mature size pruning is rarely needed beyond the occasional cutting away of a dead branch or the removal of one which interferes with another.—Garden and Forest.

An Instructive Fable.

A swarm of flies had been feeding all summer on the blood of a thrifty cow. The feed was good early in the season, and the cow gave a large amount of milk and gained in flesh at the same time. But when the grass dried up and the weather was cold the flies were driven off. Then the leader of the swarm, named Benjamin, sat on a rock and made a speech, in which he said: "Now let us see if the cow will do as well without us as she did while we were sucking her blood."—Manchester Union.

When a Man is at His Best.

The best half of life is in free of the man of 40 if he be anything a man. The work he will do will be done with the hand of a master and not of a raw apprentice. The trained intellect does not "see men as trees walking," but sees everything clear and just measure. The trained temper is not rush at work like a blind bull at a haystack, but advances with the cold and ordered pace of conscious power and deliberate determination.—Vick's Magazine.

—THE—

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Statement of Condition at the Close of Business Sept. 30, 1892.

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Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		16,701.53
U. S. Bonds		15,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	$ 675.00	
Due from other banks	58,620.13	
Cash on hand	28,, 28.03	87,923.16
		$340,088.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 60,000.00
Surplus Fund	30,000.00
Undivided profits	3,868.52
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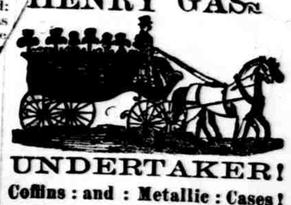
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