

MY SISTER-IN-LAW'S BABY



DEAR Brother Orpheus: I write to you to let you know that my wife, finding it necessary to go to New York on business, will start from Columbus on Thursday afternoon at half-past 5, and will arrive in your city about the next day.

When I reached the spot, I was unfortunately, owing to the crops, I cannot travel with her. I have, therefore, proposed that she should stay with you for a few days, instead of going to a hotel.

She is a very nice, dear girl, and, unfortunately, owing to the crops, I cannot travel with her. I have, therefore, proposed that she should stay with you for a few days, instead of going to a hotel.

She is a very nice, dear girl, and, unfortunately, owing to the crops, I cannot travel with her. I have, therefore, proposed that she should stay with you for a few days, instead of going to a hotel.

She is a very nice, dear girl, and, unfortunately, owing to the crops, I cannot travel with her. I have, therefore, proposed that she should stay with you for a few days, instead of going to a hotel.

She is a very nice, dear girl, and, unfortunately, owing to the crops, I cannot travel with her. I have, therefore, proposed that she should stay with you for a few days, instead of going to a hotel.

the man. But we got lost somehow, and we've been an hour inquiring our way back, and can't find the baby." "There's been a little mistake, and I'm sorry, but I will rectify it. Come along." "Well, sir, what do you want?" inquired the sergeant.

"The baby?" I gasped. "You remember the baby. I made a slight mistake. I want him back." "You are the fellow who gave me so much bother an hour ago, are you?" asked the gentleman, fiercely.

"The unfortunate child has been sent to the founding asylum. The matter is out of our hands." "Where is the founding asylum?" I asked.

"The direction was hurried at me, so to speak, and we departed. The dreadful journey, with Augusta Jane in spasms of grief, and the other two women crying I cannot describe." "Where is the founding asylum?" I asked.

"It's his name, madam!" cried the Irish lady. "It's his name, madam!" cried the Irish lady. "It's his name, madam!" cried the Irish lady.

"It's his name, madam!" cried the Irish lady. "It's his name, madam!" cried the Irish lady. "It's his name, madam!" cried the Irish lady.

"It's his name, madam!" cried the Irish lady. "It's his name, madam!" cried the Irish lady. "It's his name, madam!" cried the Irish lady.

"It's his name, madam!" cried the Irish lady. "It's his name, madam!" cried the Irish lady. "It's his name, madam!" cried the Irish lady.

WASHINGTON ANIVERSARY 1895



MT. VERNON TO-DAY

THE NEW AND POPULAR way of making the great American pilgrimages to the home and tomb of Washington is by way of the automobile.

Alexandria leads through historic ground. To the right, and prominent in the landscape, is the tall spire of the Episcopal Theological Seminary.

Despatches, the greatest which the world has ever seen, had but one hand and was an advanced republican. His manual dexterity was remarkable, and it was very interesting to watch him with his one hand.

A singular reason for deciding to end his life was given by Charles Jenkins, whose body was found in the Hunter river in New South Wales. In a letter to a friend, he stated that he had a fixed opinion that a man over 55 had no right to compete in the labor market with younger men.

A pulseometer has been invented with which, it is claimed, it is possible to tell to a fraction the exact condition of the heart beat. An electric pen traces on paper the ongoing, halting and precise perignations of the blood, showing with the fidelity of science the strength or weakness of the tollable pulse.

er. On one occasion he took some plowshares into Alexandria to be sharpened, which were urgently needed in the spring plowing, but falling in with some cronies he was induced to go off for a month's sojourn at the "springs," and never came back until his wheat crop had gone by default. "Charley" Washington was a great, "charming" man, a good many other folks on the island in control to fit up Washington's chamber very nearly as it was when it was occupied by the late President.

There is an outbuilding on the grounds, which should have given the well-meaning ladies a hint as to what the father of his country used to cover his floors. The building is called the "spinning room" and in it is a great loom for weaving the good old-fashioned rug carpets of our forefathers.

Life Long Friend of Washington and Italian Soldier. The Marquis de La Fayette was born of an illustrious French family on the 7th of September, 1757. He was but nineteen years old, with every prospect of great wealth and family influence can give, when he embraced the cause of liberty in America.

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S BEDROOM. Vernon the distance is five miles, the last station being Riverside Park, at Littleton, Colorado. The route provided the old river farm of Washington's map from the Mansion House farm. A mile beyond the creek the carriage left the road and entered the grounds of the old mansion.

and for more than thirty years was a member of Washington's family. It is said the first President built Wellington Hall for Colonel Lear's use, but whether this be true or not, he certainly occupied it for most of his life. By will General Washington made Colonel Lear a tenant for life, rent free, and he lived on the place until his death in 1816. His remains now repose in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington.

Q.—We have subsoiled both in spring and fall with equally good results. How many horses do you use? A.—We use three horses on each plow, though two good horses will do the work.

Q.—What kind of a plow do you use? A.—The Mape's subsoil plow, manufactured by Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. Cost of plow, \$120.00.

Q.—See analyses of the soil, and letter of Prof. Whitney appended hereto. A.—I see your land upland or bottom? A.—I have upland prairie, the depth to water being 114 feet.

Q.—What is the cost per acre of plowing by your method? A.—My method is first to harrow even and then to plow deep. This breaks up the clods before they become hardened, and prevents the soil from drying out by evaporation. Before planting we harrow and pulverize the surface with a "float." We are then ready for planting.

Q.—We find that it is not necessary to subsoil each season, but that once in three years will answer all practical purposes. If a field is subsoiled and planted to corn the first or first and second year, then followed by wheat or oats, the results will be satisfactory, though a slight falling off will be noticed in the third crop after subsoiling. For instance, A field that was subsoiled in the fall of 1891 and cropped to corn seasons of '92 and '93, was planted to oats in the fall of '94 and produced a yield of 39 1/2 bushels per acre; while on another portion of the same field which had been subsoiled in the fall of '92 and cropped to corn the season of '93, the yield of oats was 44 1/2 bushels per acre, showing a difference of 5 bushels per acre in favor of the land which had not been subsoiled.

GROUND SUBSOILING.

SECOND ONLY IN IMPORTANCE TO IRRIGATION. The Benefits of Subsoiling as Set Forth by the Experience of Younger & Co., Proprietors of the Great Western Agricultural Experiment Station—A Plain Statement from the Commencement of Experiments Eight Years Ago.

In answer to numerous inquiries in regard to our method of subsoiling we will endeavor to present a plain statement from the commencement of our experiments as conducted during the past eight years at Geneva, Nebraska. In the spring of 1887, we commenced our nursery grounds to prepare the ground for planting in the ordinary manner. We plowed the ground deep and planted our nursery stock, among which was a quantity of seedlings which were dug the same fall. In order to get the proper length of root to successfully transplant the seedlings it became necessary to get under them much deeper than the ground had been plowed, which was accomplished by using a seeding digger set to run nearly sixteen inches deep. It required six horses to do this work and the ground was stirred up as it had never been before.

Each succeeding year gave good results by deep stirring, though we did not attain the full measure of success in our experiments until we began to use the Mape's subsoil plow. The Mape's subsoil plow with which we succeeded in getting down to the depth of six to ten inches below the surface of the ground with an ordinary 14-inch stirring plow which is followed by the subsoil plow running in the same furrow, loosened the soil to the depth of eight inches more but not throwing it to the surface. This gives us a reservoir sixteen inches in depth to catch and retain the moisture that falls, and we are convinced that during the twenty-three years we have resided in Filmore county there has never been a season so dry as the present one. We are now filling this reservoir with water before the growing season commenced.

Q.—We have subsoiled both in spring and fall with equally good results. How many horses do you use? A.—We use three horses on each plow, though two good horses will do the work.

Q.—What kind of a plow do you use? A.—The Mape's subsoil plow, manufactured by Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. Cost of plow, \$120.00.

Q.—See analyses of the soil, and letter of Prof. Whitney appended hereto. A.—I see your land upland or bottom? A.—I have upland prairie, the depth to water being 114 feet.

Q.—What is the cost per acre of plowing by your method? A.—My method is first to harrow even and then to plow deep. This breaks up the clods before they become hardened, and prevents the soil from drying out by evaporation. Before planting we harrow and pulverize the surface with a "float." We are then ready for planting.

Q.—We find that it is not necessary to subsoil each season, but that once in three years will answer all practical purposes. If a field is subsoiled and planted to corn the first or first and second year, then followed by wheat or oats, the results will be satisfactory, though a slight falling off will be noticed in the third crop after subsoiling. For instance, A field that was subsoiled in the fall of 1891 and cropped to corn seasons of '92 and '93, was planted to oats in the fall of '94 and produced a yield of 39 1/2 bushels per acre; while on another portion of the same field which had been subsoiled in the fall of '92 and cropped to corn the season of '93, the yield of oats was 44 1/2 bushels per acre, showing a difference of 5 bushels per acre in favor of the land which had not been subsoiled.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Columbus - State - Bank (Charter Bank in the State) Pays Interest on Time Deposits and Makes Loans on Real Estate.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: LEANDER GERRARD, Pres't, B. H. HENRY, Vice Pres't, DANIEL SCHUM, Am't Cash, JOHN STAUFFER, G. W. HULST.

COMMERCIAL BANK

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

OFFICERS: G. H. SHELDON, Pres't, H. P. H. OHLRICH, Vice Pres't, CLARK ORAY, Cashier, DANIEL SCHUM, Am't Cash.

First National Bank

OFFICERS: J. H. GALLEY, Pres't, J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pres't, O. T. ROEN, Cashier.

Statement of the Condition at the Close of Business July 12, 1894. Assets: Loans and Discounts, \$341,677; Real Estate, \$1,786,873; Total, \$2,128,550.

HENRY GASS, UNDERTAKER!

Coffins: and Metallic Cases! Repairing of all kinds of Upholstery Goods. 142 COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

THE Columbus Journal

PRINTING OFFICE. PREPARED TO FURNISH ARTISTS REQUIRED OF A

CLUBS BEST PAPERS

COUNTRY.