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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904.

FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, STEWART J. KENNEDY, Editors.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shown to what time your subscription is paid. Thus Jan05 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1905, Feb05 to Feb. 1, 1905 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

DISCONTINUANCES—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrearages must be paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another year after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

Republican County Convention.

Republican voters of Platte county, Nebraska, are hereby notified to meet in their respective precincts and wards on Saturday, May 7, 1904, from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention, to be held at Platte Center, on Saturday, May 14, 1904, at 1 o'clock p. m., of that day, to choose delegates to the republican state convention, and delegates to the republican third congressional convention, for the further purpose of nominating candidates for county attorney, delegates to the twenty-fourth district representative convention, delegates to the tenth district senatorial convention, to nominate representative for district number twenty-four, to select officers and members of the central committee for a term of two years, and for such other business as may come before the convention.

The township meetings will also nominate local officers.

The several wards and precincts will be entitled to 2 delegates for each ward and precinct, and to one delegate for each fifteen votes and major fraction thereof cast for Judge Barnes at the last general election, and will have the following number of delegates:

City of Columbus—			
First ward	4	Butler	3
Second ward	5	Loup	3
Third ward	8	Lost Creek	7
Columbus township	5	Granville	5
Bismark	4	Burrows	3
Sherman	4	Monroe	7
Creston	7	Joliet	5
Shell Creek	4	St. Bernard	5
Grand Prairie	3	Woodville	6
Humphrey	5	Walker	7

EDWIN HOARE, Chairman.

GARRETT HULST, Secretary.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The republicans of the Third congressional district of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in delegate convention at the opera house in the city of Columbus, Nebraska, on Tuesday, May 17, 1904, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for congress from the Third Congressional district to be voted for at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska on the 8th day of November, 1904, for the election of two delegates to the national convention to be held in the city of Chicago on June 21, 1904, and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before said convention.

The basis of the representation of the several counties in said district at said convention shall be the votes cast for the Hon. J. J. McCarthy, candidate for congress at the regular election held on November 4, 1902, giving one delegate for each one hundred votes or major fraction thereof so cast for the said J. J. McCarthy and one delegate at large for each county. Said apportionment entitles the several counties in the said district to the following representation in said convention:

Antelope	13	Knox	16
Boone	14	Merrick	10
Burt	15	Madison	15
Cedar	13	Nance	10
Colfax	10	Platte	11
Cuming	12	Pierce	9
Dakota	7	Stanton	6
Dixon	13	Thurston	7
Dodge	20	Wayne	10
Total			211

Dated Norfolk, Neb., March 3, 1904.

F. D. FALES, Chairman.

JACK KOENIGSTEIN, Secretary.

Official Call for Republican State Convention.

The republicans of the state of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in convention at the Auditorium in the city of Lincoln, on Wednesday, May 18, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the next general election to be held in the state of Nebraska, November 8, 1904, viz:

Governor.
Lieutenant governor.
Secretary of state.
Auditor of public accounts.
Treasurer.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Attorney general.
Commissioner of public lands and buildings.
Eight electors of president and vice president.

And to elect four delegates at large and four alternates to the republican national convention to be held in the city of Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, June 21, 1904; and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before said state convention.

The basis of representation of the several counties in said convention shall be the vote cast for Hon. John B. Barnes for judge of the supreme court at the general election held on November 3, 1903, giving one delegate for each 100 votes or major fraction thereof so cast for said John B. Barnes, and one delegate at large for each county. Said apportionment entitles the counties mentioned below to the following representation in the convention:

Boone	12	Butler	14
Colfax	9	Madison	19
Merrick	10	Nance	9
Platte	10	Polk	9
Stanton	7		

H. C. LINDSAY, Chairman.

A. R. ALLEN, Secretary.

When there was to be an appointment made to the bench at Omaha to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Judge Baxter to the office of United States district attorney, the lawyers of the town got together and were in the act of fixing up the matter when the governor had the audacity to fill the office. He did it without the aid or consent of any lawyer on earth, and when the lawyers aforesaid heard of it they spat and sputtered and resolved it was insolent for the governor to attend to his own business as he saw fit. The governor still lives.—Fremont Tribune.

In all the state there is no republican of prominence who will undertake a defense of Mickey's railroad and Standard Oil record.—The Columbus Telegram.

The Mickey "record" is its own defense, the sufficiency of which can be tested only by an attack containing specific charges. Such terms as "railroad tool" and "official catspaw of corporations" may be effective in high school oratory for the sake of alliterative euphony, but as weapons of attack on public officials they are worn out from over use. They are a bow and arrow method of attack on an armored cruiser. Find more modern weapons or the "Mickey record" will never discover that it is being attacked.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We reprint the following from the Columbus Times of April 16th, in explanation of the merger of that paper with The Columbus Journal:

GOOD BYE.

The Times with its type, fixtures, good will and subscription list has been sold to the Columbus Journal and on and after this issue of the Times will be merged with that publication. The Journal will faithfully fill out all advance paid subscriptions. All advertising accounts due and unpaid will be settled only with the undersigned. To the tried, true and loyal friends of the Times and its editor we reluctantly say—Good Bye. The affliction of continued and increased impaired eyesight since August—constantly aggravated by the necessary use demanded of them is the sole and only reason for disposing of the Times. It was never in a more flourishing condition, and—as the writer has frequently stated—has a better subscription list than any paper in the city or county. This combined with the Journal list gives them a far larger list of subscribers than any newspaper in the city of Columbus, the county of Platte or any adjoining county. The writer has passed thirty-eight of the best years of his life in Columbus, and will continue to remain here. For his success in the journalistic field he returns his sincere thanks to his legion of friends.

Will B. Dale.

By the purchase of the subscription list and the good will of the Times we believe that we have doubled the efficiency of the Journal as an advertising medium and increased its possibilities for influence in the community.

The high character of the Times subscribers, whom it will be our pleasure to supply with the Journal, is the best possible testimony to the ability and influence of Mr. Dale in the community where the greater part of his life has been passed. And to those who have subscribed to the Times out of personal friendship for Mr. Dale, we are glad to say that Mr. Dale has promised to be a frequent contributor to our columns, adding to the Journal the influence of that personality which has been the main stay of the Times.

We trust that those whose names have been thus added to our list will find the Journal sufficiently to their liking to induce them to become permanent subscribers thereto. Times subscribers whose names are already on the Journal list will receive credit on the Journal subscription list for the amount which has been paid in advance for the Times.

Harper's Weekly says that democratic success this year depends upon the nomination of a democrat "opposite to Mr. Roosevelt in principles and temperament"; a man "distinguished for the qualities in which the present president seems lacking": that a democrat possessing these qualities can defeat Roosevelt in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana. Harper's Weekly has undoubtedly hit the bull's-eye in saying that democratic success depends upon the nomination of a man who can carry the pivotal states named, and that the only man who can carry these states is a man opposite from Roosevelt in "principles and temperament". But western people regardless of party, like Roosevelt's "principles" and his "temperament". They will admit that he is "lacking" in the qualities of cowardice, dishonesty and weakness; and they do not question the ability of eastern democrats to supply a candidate possessing those qualities. The democrats may, indeed, find a man who can carry the eastern states where corporate influence is supreme; but the western vote will be practically solid for him. The populists and Bryan democrats who stand for equality of capital and labor will not vote against the President who forced the arrogant coal barons to walk on the same carpet with the poor coal miner. Nor will they who believe in a wider federal control of railroads oppose the President who has done more than any other man to make the railroads subservient to federal law. The fact is, the democratic candidate who can carry the east cannot touch the west, not even Platte county.

One thousand delegates will sit in Democratic national convention. Of these the New York herald assigns five hundred and forty seven to Judge Parker, and one hundred and sixty nine to Hearst. Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virignia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Idaho, Montana and one half of Minnesota are conceded to Judge Parker. Rhode Island, Maine, District of Columbia, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Meixco, Arizona, California, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico are granted to Mr. Hearst, while Mississippi, Kentucky, Iowa, Oregon, Washington, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri and Wisconsin are given as doubtful, with the chances favoring Parker. Since six hundred sixty-six and two-thirds votes will be necessary under the two-thirds rule, the Herald figures are not sufficient to nominate Parker, unless the two-thirds rule is changed by the convention.

The strict enforcement of the anti-rebate laws is requiring the Standard Oil company to pay full rates on the railroads for carrying its oil. This is something the concern has not been in the habit of doing, and it does not want to begin at this late date if it can be avoided. To secure independence of the railroads around the great lakes the company is now putting into commission a fleet of half a dozen or more great oil ships. The crude material is sent from the wells in Ohio to the great refinery at Whiting, Ind. From there the refined oil has been sent out by rail but hereafter a large percentage of it will go by water. Each ship will have the carrying capacity of a heavy trainload of oil. As there will be oil ships at all of the lake ports, Mr. Rockefeller will now be able to go around and offer oil shipments to every railroad that reaches the lake region, and it will be practically impossible for the managers to organize to keep up the rates.—State Journal.

We are glad to see that Congressman McCarthy is actively opposing the passage of the parcels post bill, now in congress. It is a nefarious measure. One that will take thousands and thousands of dollars from the merchants in small cities and towns. It is in favor of the big catalogue and department houses, and asks that packages of goods which weigh four pounds be sent through the mails for 25 cents. See how it would work ruin to small country merchants. Dress patterns and like commodities, which the catalog houses now make their customers pay from 50 cents upwards in express, could be sent free by the houses as the postage would be but a trifle and this would be only a further inducement for local buyers to send to catalogue firms for goods, for "Jones, he pays the freight." In a letter recently written by Congressman McCarthy to E. R. Gurhey of Fremont, he says: "Nobody wants it but the large department stores and the daily newspapers which they have subsidized. It should confer no lasting benefit on the farmer, drive prosperity from the little towns throughout the rural districts, and what would the farmers be worth, or who would want to live on them? The interests of the farmer and the interests of the merchants in his home town are identical, and any thing that injures one is sure to injure the other."—Madison Chronicle.

When the World-Herald digs up an issue against President Roosevelt, it is a safe bet that the ground will be knocked from under it within three days. The latest is the World-Herald's charge of irregular appointments under the civil service law by President Roosevelt, followed by a prompt statement from ex-civil service commissioner Foulke, explaining the "irregular appointments" and showing that no other president has done so much for the advancement of the competitive system. The World-Herald's information must all come from the same man who interviewed Chancellor Andrews.

Senator Burton is the first United States senator to be convicted of a crime in the history of our government. It is interesting to note that he cannot now be deprived of his seat in the Senate pending his appeal for a new trial, without two thirds vote of that body. This is due to the constitutional provision which allows the Senate to be the judge of the qualifications of its own members.

COLUMBINES.

BY P. J. BARRON.

Another spring like this and we'll reform the Gregorian calendar.

There is nothing like traveling around to give one a taste for being settled.

Many men and women who never saw the inside of a college deserve more to be called educated than the majority of scholars.

It all depends on what you call education. Jim Jeffries has the same right to the title as some university professors. And the preacher who mistreats his wife belongs in the same category with the man who masticates his grub with his mouth open; education would have saved both.

Judge Parker would probably prove to be about such a candidate as Hancock was in 1880,—nothing for him nothing against him. Hearst would prove—the Lord knows what besides, but at least he would prove the extent to which the proud old democratic party approves of the debasement of the public press.

This department had the pleasure of taking Dr. Platz out for a nice long drive Sunday afternoon. We had one of the sportiest rigs in town and a very toppy little nag that kicked dust into the eyes of everything on the road. We let the doctor manipulate the reins and he enjoyed the ride very much. The horse and buggy belong to the doctor.

There is a profane place in Lincoln where daily and nightly congregates a mob for the play of chess. The members thereof are bound together by no tie but that of comradeship in the kingly game. No rules of social or ethical propriety are observed there. It is like being in congress: you are not responsible anywhere else for what you call a man there. Whenever ten or more are assembled together about one table, each one working both hands and his mouth, it is considered a pretty fair game. A fist fight between good friends is regarded merely as a pleasant diversion, not to be remembered outside the sacred haunts. If a member be too drunk to play intelligently, he is expected to let his friends play for him.

They also play chess in Omaha; play at the Y. M. C. A.; play to win; observe all the proprieties; speak no word, drink no drink, smoke no smoke

Result: (1) The Omaha gentlemen are passing acquaintances; the Lincoln mob would fight for each other. (2) The Omahogs sit and ponder and grow thin; the Lincoln hogs wax fat. (3) Lincoln can beat the daylights out of Omaha playing chess. And it's a good thing. Democratic customs and cosmopolitan rules are the saving graces of western civilization. And besides it is education.

Among the Churches.

The ladies' aid society met this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Rothleitner.

John Carrig of Aurora, a postal clerk, nephew of Rev. Munro, visited his uncle and family Sunday.

Hazel From will sing a solo Sunday evening at the Epworth League meeting in the Methodist church.

The discourse of Rev. Munro Sunday evening on "Pippa Passes" was a scholarly interpretation of that beautiful poem of Browning.

The subject of Rev. Munro's sermon next Sunday morning will be "The Sacredness Secular." Thursday evening a business meeting will be held in the Congregational church.

Frank Blair of Sumner, brother of Mrs. Rev. Munro, visited relatives here and returned home Monday. Mr. Blair was a delegate to the Presbytery which met in Genoa last week.

A conference of the Columbus Deanery of the Catholic church was held yesterday morning in the Catholic monastery. The deanery comprises the churches in Platte county and is represented by 25 priests, all of whom were present at this conference. Bishop Scannell of Omaha and Father O'Donahue of Albion were among those from out of the county. The conference was called to consult about discipline and other church matters.

Rev. Halsey and J. N. Naitor went to Fremont Monday to attend the Presbytery which meets there this week. Rev. Halsey is chairman of one of the important committees.

The ladies study circle of the Presbyterian church will meet Friday in the pastor's study. The subject for the afternoon will be Monasteries in the Early Ages.

Carl T. McKinnie, of Colorado Springs, Colo. will sing a solo Sunday evening in the Methodist church. Mr. McKinnie is bass soloist in one of the best churches in Colorado Springs.

The principal gathering of interest in the Methodist circles is the district conference to be held this week, beginning yesterday and continuing to Thursday morning. The Journal published the entire program last week. This evening Rev. Horn of Grand Island will give an illustrated lecture on the Holy Lands. A vocal solo, "The Holy City," will be illustrated by views thrown upon the canvas. All the sessions at the church are free to the public.

Dr. Proper of Des Moines, Iowa, district secretary of the home missionary society of the Baptist church, addressed an audience in the Baptist church here yesterday.

Sunday morning Rev. Ulmer will give a special address to the children of his church, taking for his subject "Rejected by his Own".

Rev. Wagner, pastor of the German Methodist congregations of Columbus and Duncan, returned Thursday from Omaha where he had been in a hospital for several weeks. He is again able to resume his regular work.

The Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational churches will unite in a Sunday conference to be held in the Congregational church April 24th. Prof. H. M. Steidley, field secretary, and Miss Agnew, primary superintendent, of the Nebraska Sunday school association, will conduct the meetings. The following program will be given:

Sunday afternoon, April 24th.—Prayer service, 2:00; Primary and Junior Work, Miss Agnew, 2:20; Teaching Problem, H. M. Steidley; 3:15; Children's meeting, conducted by Miss Agnew, 4:00

Sunday evening—Song service, 7:30; The Boy God Made, H. M. Steidley; Saving the Children, Miss Agnew.

A chorus and Prof. Pool's orchestra will furnish the music.

AGRICULTURE.

For this department The Journal solicits items from Platte county farmers, showing what they are doing and how they do it.

Joseph Henggeler reports a hatch of 190 chicks from one of his 200 egg incubators.

Farmers should not forget that their personal property tax is due December 1, and delinquent February 1, under the new law.

Farmers will note the poultry and egg ads in this paper. Don't buy until you have investigated the products of your own county.

If you want to buy or sell anything on the farm, either write or call up the Journal and ask for a want ad. Advertising pays the farmer as well as the merchant.

Platte county farmers are to be congratulated on the large cash valuation they are turning in to the assessors. Your taxes may be higher this year. But in the end a complete and honest listing of all property at actual value will make the tax uniformly lower for all honest property owners.

If you have an item that you think will interest your neighbor send it to the Journal for the agricultural column. New breeds and large records are always interesting. Call us up by phone if you haven't time to write. This column is for all the farmers of Platte county. It will be what you help to make it.

Leading the list of evergreens for Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, by general consent is the Austrian pine. Take 14-inch trees, twice planted, and take care of them, and they will be sure to live. Black Hills spruce and Colorado blue spruce will do well. Ponderosa pine for central and western Nebraska does well.

Shrubs.—There are about twelve kinds of spiraea. I name three in order of flowering. First, Arguta, earliest to bloom and last to hold its foliage, which is rich in autumn tints; next, Van Houti, very hardy and a snow bank of white when in bloom; then Opulifia. Don't forget Synryas; most of the twelve kinds do well.

Flowers.—Plant perennials. Mixed Columbines in masses are very effective. The glorious oriental perennial poppy is a dazzling splendor and very hardy. But chief and queen of all the flowers for beauty, fragrance and hardiness is the modern paeony. Plant early and late ones and have a succession of bloom, which will not disappoint you.

Climbers.—The Crimson Rambler is the most splendid success ever introduced into the state. Never touch the White and Golden Ramblers; they are frauds and worthless. Halcanna, Honeysuckle, is a perpetual, white blooming, sweet scented climber. Chinas fragrant is fine, and the Belgian is the perpetual red bloomer. These are all hardy, while the Juckmani and Paniculatta Climatis are very fine.

"The states of Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Oklahoma and South Dakota will have to import 45,000 men to assist in harvesting the wheat crop this fall, according to members of the western association of free employment bureaus. The organization, which is designed to assist in securing help for the handling of the western wheat crop, held a meeting with representatives present from the seven states belonging to the association. So great is the demand going to be for harvest hands this year that the association is already hunting for men."

Governor Mickey has set apart Tuesday, April 22, as Arbor Day. The question as to what trees, shrubs and flowers to plant on that day should be carefully considered. The following, quoted from the Nebraska Farmer is suggestive: "Plant your waste wet ground to cottonwood and Cowlina poplar. Millions of dollars could be saved to the state by utilizing the waste places, and make trees dig gold out of mud. The Thurlow willow should also be planted on a large scale, as it is the most rapid growing of all trees, and will grow readily from cuttings. Never plant a box elder. Good-bye forever to a thing that starts out to be a tree and turns out to be a pumpkin vine. Besides it is the home of bugs which swarm by the millions all over the land, creeping into every crevice, getting into your beds and into the carpet. We have the grand native trees which take the lead—the elm, ash and honey locust. They seem to endure everything. Then we have the Kentucky coffee trees, the Linden and bird cherry, also natives. If you plant these species have Nebraska grown seed."

"UP THE SPOUT."

One Explanation of the Origin of This Suggestive Saying.

"If you are suffering from ennui and want to divert your mind from life's routine I'll give you a panacea," said a young man who has a penchant for delving into unusual things. "Just pick out some quaint phrase or expression, whether it is a clear cut epigram or a crude colloquialism, and trace it to its source. You will invariably find that these phrases, or 'saws,' as they are called, have a history all their own. And they are usually descriptive of some actual condition. These provincial phrases have enriched the language and have added to its force as well, though some of the provincial phrases are a good stride from the line of correct English. Some days ago several friends were disputing about the origin of these quaint old sayings, and one in particular was used which is as familiar to every one as the dial of a clock. I refer to 'gone up the spout.' It is applied to almost any failure or misfortune. A firm that fails has 'gone up the spout.'

"A politician who is crushed is 'gone up the spout.' A man will say that if he does not do a certain thing he'll go 'up the spout.' Going 'up the spout' is a penalty for every sort of failure. Even if a man is dying his friends will answer inquiries with a sad shake of the head and say that he's 'gone up the spout.' The discussion as to the origin of this phrase or expression did not result in any elucidation of its history. A few days later I attended church in this city, and the pastor, who has been occupying a New Orleans pulpit for years, told his congregation how the phrase originated.

"Years ago in England money lenders had private offices for the convenience of a particular class of patrons. Any man who has ever gone into a pawnshop, passing under the glint of three gleaming yellow balls, knows what humiliation is secretly felt as he emerges. Many people, in fact, are too timid to enter a pawnshop. It is a matter of pride with them. They do not like to confess their impecuniosity. With the noble paupers of England it was a thing they always left to some trusted servant. It was only natural, then, that some means of allowing these high toned borrowers to pawn their jewels without being seen would be invented. The 'spout' was the result. It was simply a dumb waiter. The man upstairs never saw his patron. The article was put in the 'spout,' sent up, and the money came back, together with the ticket. That is how the expression 'gone up the spout' started. It can be readily seen how very expressive it is when applied to crushing adversities."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

His Brother's Skull.

It was a rather unusual ornament for a room, if it could be called an ornament, but bachelors often have strange things in their rooms. This was a human skull, polished and made into a receptacle for stray bits of paper or anything else that one wanted to put into it. The top could be removed at pleasure.

It was a grewsome thing to have on a writing desk, and it attracted a great deal of attention. Callers shuddered as they looked at it, and one day one of them asked the bachelor why he had it around.

"Oh, it's a sort of keepsake," he said carelessly. "It was my brother's."

"Your brother's?"

He looked surprised as he saw every one in the room edging away from him.

"Why, yes," he said.

"Do you mean to say that that was your brother's skull?" demanded one.

"Certainly. What's the matter with it?" he asked, with apparent astonishment. "He gave it to me when he was married. He got it when he was a medical student, but his wife wouldn't have it around the house."

Blazing a Trail.

The ignorance of many people about the habits and capacities of the blind is illustrated by a question which a man once asked Helen Keller. Although he was a scholar and a man of letters, he wanted to know if she enjoyed painting! A bright boy, who was a pupil in one of the earliest institutions for the blind, says Fanny Crosby in her "Life Story," was vastly bored by the foolish questions asked by visitors whom he had to escort about the school.

The climax was reached when he took them to the dining hall.

"Dear me!" exclaimed a wondering dame. "How do you blind folks ever manage to see the way to your mouths?"

"Well, ma'am," replied the boy solemnly, "each of us hitches one end of a string to his tongue and the other to the leg of his chair. By following that he manages to prevent the victuals losing their way."

The Movement of Odors.

That odors move with the air or diffuse through it like gases and do not pass through it in waves as sounds do or in swiftly moving particles like the radium emanations seems to be conclusively shown by experiments on the propagation of scents through small tubes. In such tubes there can be no general motion of the air, and the rate of travel of an odor is extremely slow. That of ammonia took over two hours to get through a tube a yard and a half long. The presence of the ammonia could be detected chemically at about the same time that its smell was noticed. It seemed to make little difference in the speed whether the tube was held horizontally or vertically or whether the odor moved up or down.—Success.

Real Balm of Gilead.

The real balm of Gilead is the dried juice of a low shrub, it is said, which grows in Syria. It is very valuable and scarce, for the amount of balm yielded by one shrub never exceeded sixty drops a day. According to Josephus, the balm or balsam of Gilead was one of the presents given by the queen of Sheba to King Solomon. The ancient Jewish physicians prescribed it evidently for dyspepsia and melancholia.

Didn't Want an Elephant.

"An elephant must be a pretty expensive animal."

"Yes; I wish I had enough money to buy one."

"What do you want with an elephant?"

"I don't; I merely expressed a wish for the money."—Philadelphia Press.

A STORY OF CRANES.

Novel Way In Which the South Americans Utilize the Birds.

The natives of Venezuela and adjoining countries on the north side of the river Amazon often avail themselves of the services of the native crane to care for their poultry and also use it in the place of a collie or shepherd dog to guard and herd their domestic animals. This remarkable bird, which the Indians call yakamik and the ornithologists Psophia crepitans, is found in a wild state in great forests that lie between the northern coasts of South America and the Amason and British Guiana. The birds never leave the forests unless shot or captured.

They travel about in flocks of from 100 to 200 in search of the berries, fruits and insects upon which they subsist. Their usual gait is a slow and stately march, but they enliven themselves from time to time by leaping up in the air, executing eccentric and fancy waltzes and striking the most absurd and preposterous attitudes. If pursued they endeavor to save themselves by running, for their flight is so weak, according to Schomburg, that when they attempt to fly over a body of water of any considerable width they are often compelled to drop upon it and save themselves by swimming.

When alarmed they utter the peculiar cry which has obtained for them the name of trumpeters. The sound is something like that produced by a person endeavoring to shout the syllables "tow, tow, tow, tow, tow," with his mouth shut or the doleful noise made by children on New Year's day with their trumpets. The yakamiks usually deposit their eggs in a hollow in the ground, often at the foot of a tree.

A nest generally contains ten eggs of a pale green color. The young birds follow their mothers as soon as they are hatched, but do not lose their pretty down covering until several weeks old. The yakamiks are very readily tamed and prove valuable servants to the Indians, who domesticate them, and as they are courageous and will protect animals intrusted to their care at every risk of themselves even dogs are obliged to yield to their authority.

They may be trusted with the care of a flock of sheep or domestic fowls and every morning will drive the ducks and poultry to their feeding places and, carefully collecting any stragglers, bring them safely home at night. A yakamik soon learns to know and obey the voice of his master, follows him when permitted wherever he goes and appears delighted at receiving his caresses. It pines at his absence and welcomes his return and is extremely jealous of any rival. Should any animal attack its master, the yakamik in utmost fury attacks it with wings and beak, driving it away.

It presents itself regularly during meals, from which it chases all domestic animals and even the negroes who wait on the table, if it is not well acquainted with them, and only asks for a share of the eatables after it has driven away all who might aspire to a favorable notice from the family.

Ancient Way to Force Confessions.

In a remote village in Hungary a husband and his wife were found murdered, and their manservant, being arrested, confessed the deed, but stated that three brothers—neighbors of the old couple—had persuaded him to murder them and had divided the spoils, something like £500, with him. These three brothers were immediately arrested.

The judge did an unusual thing on the day of the funeral. He brought them in chains to the churchyard, placed them near the open grave and bade the priest in his address to praise the good qualities of the victims and end with the startling words, "And here stand their vile murderers at the grave." This was done, and the judge in the meantime watched the three brothers' faces to see if they looked guilty. This form of examination caused some indignation among the people of the neighborhood.—London News.

Russians Who Never Take a Bath.

In Russia and in the Balkan states the baths are, as elsewhere, restricted entirely to the upper classes and may be regarded as a luxury of the rich. The peasantry in these countries—aye, and in the middle classes as well—never take a bath, practically speaking, and yet they seem to bear up heroically under the deprivation and to be perfectly oblivious to environments that can only be described as aromatic in the extreme. Baths would be of but little use to the Russian peasant, since he never undresses and he could hardly be expected to bathe in his clothes. He is manifestly of the opinion that if he keeps himself hermetically sealed no dust can possibly get at him, nor can one quite understand how it does happen that the dust does get to him.

Beginning the Day Aright.

You remember perhaps the story of a Greek philosopher who had his boy every morning awakened from sleep by soft, sweet music. His purpose was that the boy might begin each day with thoughts of beauty and goodness. The idea was admirable. It is a glorious power we have to set the thoughts and feelings of our children for the days. It is so easy to make a bad start and so hard to get reset before we have lost the beauty of three or four hours. It is no light thing to have lived a half day meanly. Then we have to take account of the fact that a great many influences are capable of setting the day badly. The weather affects our boys and girls as it does us, and they are not experienced in a way to give them power by reason to rise over antagonism.

Energy Wasted After Business Hours

A great many people dissipate more energy between the time when they leave their work at night and when they return to it in the morning than they expend all day in their vocations, though they would be shocked and offended if any one were to tell them so. They think that physical dissipation is the only method of energy sapping. But men and women of exemplary moral habits dissipate their vitality in a hundred ways. They indulge in wrong thinking; they worry; they fret; they fear this, that and the other imaginary thing, and they carry their business home with them, and work as hard mentally after business hours as during them.—Orison Swett Marden in Success.

The Portuguese Rebanadas.

A dish as much eaten by the Portuguese as mince pie by Americans is the rebanadas. It is of Moorish origin and is easily and quickly prepared—as befitted the habits of a nomadic race. Thick slices of bread are soaked in new milk, fried in olive oil and then spread with honey and eaten hot. The result is something delicious, and those who have once tasted the rebanadas will want to taste it again.

13 - Poultry Specialists - 13

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Sioux City Store, 408 4th St., Sioux City, Ia.

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I have two good old time insurance companies which insure against tornadoes and cyclones. The rate is very cheap. See me if you want some protection.

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A Fish That Could Talk.

A natural curiosity captured on the coast of Africa on May 5, 1854, by Signor Cavana and exhibited in all the great cities of Europe during the years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, where it was advertised as the "talking fish," was in reality a species of the African seal, well known to naturalists on account of its wonderful powers of mimicry. This particular animal was about twelve feet in length and weighed something over 800 pounds. It had a fine, doglike head and large, beautiful black eyes, which seemed to sparkle with intelligence whenever the creature was spoken to by any one. It was very docile and when told to dance would roll over and over in its bathtub, with first tail and then head above the water, all the time chattering as though enjoying the sport as much as the spectators did. It soon learned many odd tricks and, it is claimed, learned to articulate at least three words very plainly—viz, "mamma," "papa" and "John," the last being its keeper's name. When told to pray it would clasp its flippers in the attitude of supplication and put on a sanctimonious look.

Origin of the Aztecs.

An old tradition says the Aztecs were one of seven powerful tribes that emerged from seven caverns in a region called Aztlan, or place of the heron. They wandered away from their fellows after a great confusion of tongues and settled in the region they are known to have inhabited. This tradition may be partly fabulous, but it is sure that the Aztecs settled the country before the eleventh or twelfth century.

All the tribes lived in peace for a considerable time until the strong began to encroach upon the territory of the weaker. Then a fierce war for supremacy over the whole territory ensued and lasted many years. Under the leadership of their military chiefs the Aztecs obtained control of the whole territory and established a very enlightened form of government. This was consummated in 1324 or 1325.

Detecting Guilt in Liberia.

The brown skins of the natives in Liberia are often daubed with red and white clay, the effect of the latter being rather startling. This is called dressing. Sometimes a vertical blue mark is seen across the forehead. This is a sign of freedom. The Kroomen have it more than others. They are largely employed as extra hands on the steamers. When a man is suspected of murder, theft, etc., he is made to drink sasce wood. This being deadly poison, his innocence is declared by the draft not proving fatal. It is said, however, that this is only a form. When the fatal moment arrives some expedient is generally adopted, or else it is considered that only an innocent man would be willing to approach the deadly draft.

Gets Nothing.

Hicks—The way Bragley talks of providing for his wife he seems to think nothing too good for her. Wicks—H'm! And the way he actually provides for her he seems to think nothing is good enough for her.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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Wheat, new	74
Corn	40
Oats—⅌ bushel	32
Rye—⅌ bushel	50
Barley,	35
Hogs—⅌ cwt.	4 30@4 40
Fat steers—⅌ cwt.	3 25@4 25
Stock steers—⅌ cwt.	2 50@3 50
Fat cows—⅌ cwt.	2 25@3 00
Potatoes—⅌ bushel	75@85
Butter—⅌ lb.	13@18
Eggs—⅌ dozen	14@
FEED PRICES AT MILL.	
Bran, bulk	80
Shorts, "	90
Chop feed, bulk	90@
Chop corn, "	85@

Markets corrected every Tuesday afternoon.