State Historical Society

The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXXV. NUMBER 3. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904. WHOLE NUMBER 1,727.

TIME TABLE.

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Lincoln, Omaha, Chicago, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis and all points East and South.

Denver, Helena, Butte, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco and all points West.

TRAINS DEPART.

No. 22 Passenger, daily except Sunday. 7:25 a. m
No. 32 Accommodation, daily except Saturday ..... 4:20 p. m

TRAINS ARRIVE.

No. 21 Passenger, daily except Sunday. 8:50 p. m
No. 31 Accommodation, daily except Sunday ..... 1:20 p. m

TIME TABLE U. P. R. R.

EAST BOUND, MAIN LINE.

No. 12, Chicago Special ..... 1:27 a. m.
No. 4, Atlantic Express ..... 4:25 a. m
No. 6, Columbus Local lv ..... 6:30 a. m.
No. 102, Fast Mail ..... 12:32 p. m.
No. 6, Eastern Express ..... 2:25 p. m.
No. 2, Overland Limited ..... 5:25 p. m.

WEST BOUND, MAIN LINE.

No. 5, Pacific Express ..... 6:10 p. m.
No. 11, Colo. Special ..... 2:04 a. m.
No. 101, Fast Mail ..... 11:45 a. m.
No. 1, Overland Limited ..... 12:10 p. m
No. 3, California Express ..... 7:00 p. m
No. 7, Columbus Local ..... 9:20 p. m.
No. 23, Freight ..... 6:30 a. m.

NORFOLK BRANCH.

Depart
No. 63, Passenger ..... 7:10 p. m.
No. 71, Mixed ..... 7:15 a. m.
Arrive
No. 64, Passenger ..... 12:50 p. m.
No. 72, Mixed ..... 7:10 p. m.

ALBION AND SPALDING BRANCH.

Depart
No 69, Passenger ..... 2:10 p. m.
No. 73, Mixed ..... 6:20 a. m.
Arrive
No. 70, Passenger ..... 1:00 p. m.
No. 74, Mixed ..... 8:00 p. m.

Norfolk passenger trains run daily.
No trains on Albion and Spalding branch Sundays.
Columbus Local daily except Sunday.

W. H. BENHAM, Agent.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Representative ..... JOHN W. BENDER
Clerk ..... JOHN GRAF
Sheriff ..... CHARLES J. CARRIG
Superintendant ..... L. H. LEAVY
Assessor ..... JOHN J. GALLEY
Judge ..... JOHN RATTERMAN
Treasurer ..... DIRK A. BECHER
Clerk of District Court ..... C. M. GRUENTHER
Coroner ..... E. H. METZ
Surveyor ..... R. L. ROSSITER

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Dist. 1 ..... JOHN GOETZ, Chairman
Dist. 2 ..... PETER BENDER
Dist. 3 ..... MATHEW DIETRICH
Dist. 4 ..... FRANK KIERNAN
Dist. 5 ..... RUDOLPH C. MULLER
Dist 6-7 ..... LOUIS HELD, E. J. ERNST

U. S. SENATORS—Charles H. Dietrich, I. H. Millard.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 3D DISTRICT, J. J. McCarthy.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, John H. Mickey; Secretary State, George W. Marsh; Auditor, Charles H. Weston; Treasurer, P. Mortensen; Attorney General, Frank N. Prout; Superintendent Public Instruction, William K. Fowler; Commissioner Public Lands, George D. Follmer.

JUDGES 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—C. Hollenbeck, J. G. Reeder.

SENATOR—W. A. Way.

REPRESENTATIVE 24TH DISTRICT—J. W. Bender

FLOAT REPRESENTATIVE—E. E. Fellers.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL—Sabbath school, 10 a. m. Preaching, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Junior Endeavor, 3:00 p. m. Senior Endeavor, 7:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Ladies Auxiliary, first Wednesday in each month at 3:00 p. m. G. A. MUNRO, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN—Sabbath School, 9:45 a. m. Sermon, 11:00 a. m. Senior Endeavor, 7:00 p. m. Evening sermon, 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting and study of the Sabbath school lesson, 8:00 p. m. WALTER N. HALSEY, Pastor.

METHODIST—Preaching, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school, 12:00, m. Junior League, 3:30 p. m. Epworth League, 7:00 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Ladies Aid Society every other Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. G. A. LUCK, D. D., Pastor.

GERMAN REFORMED—Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. Endeavor, 7:30 p. m. Ladies Guild, first Thursday in each month, 2:00 p. m. REV. NEUMARKER, Pastor.

BAPTIST—Sunday School, 10:00 a. m. Sermon 11:00 a. m. Junior B. Y. P. U., 3:00 p. m. Sermon, 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. REV. E. J. ULMER, Pastor.

GRACE EPISCOPAL—Low celebration, 8:00 a. m. Sunday School, 10:00 a. m. Preaching, 11:00 a. m. Evening service, 8:00 p. m. St. Andrews Brothers, second Tuesday of each month. Daughters of the King, second Tuesday of each month. Ladies Guild, second Wednesday of each month. REV. W. A. CASH, Rector.

GERMAN LUTHERAN—Preaching, 10:00 a. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m. Ladies Society meets one Thursday in each month. REV. H. MIESSLER, Pastor.

ST. BONAVENTURA CATHOLIC—Sunday services, mass and sermon at 8, 9 and 10:30 o'clock, Sunday school and benediction at 3 o'clock. The 9 o'clock mass is given in Polish and the 8 o'clock mass alternately in German and English. Week day mass every morning at 8 o'clock, Fridays at 3:45 o'clock, stations and benediction. Confessions heard from 4 to 6 o'clock Saturdays and from 7 to 9 on Sunday morning. Confessions also Sunday morning before 8 o'clock mass.

FATHER THEOBALD KALAMAJA, Priest.

LODGES.

VESHTI DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH, No. 108—Meets in Odd Fellows hall, second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Maud Dussell, noble grand; Mrs. Fairchild, secretary.

THUANELIDA No. 12, O. D. H. S. meets the second and fourth Monday of each month in K. of P. hall. Alois Maier, president and J. H. Johannes, secretary.

M. W. of A. No. 299.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in K. of P. hall. Louis Held, V. C., Louis Brunken, secretary.

OCCIDENTAL LODGE, No. 21, K. of P.—Meet every Wednesday in K. P. hall. J. M. Curtis, C. C., F. J. McCaffrey, secretary.

WILDEY LODGE, No. 44, I. O. O. F.—Meet every Tuesday, Odd Fellows hall. J. E. Paul, N. G., George Fairchild, secretary.

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS, No. 144.—Meet first Thursday in month, Odd Fellows hall. Carl Johnson, C. C., Peter Luchsinger, secretary.

COLUMBUS ENCAMPMENT I. O. O. F. No. 8.—Meet first and third Monday in Odd Fellows hall. George Fairchild, C. P., J. M. Curtis, secretary.

DR. R. A. VALLIER,
Osteopathic Physician,
Columbus, Nebr.

Nebraska 'Phone A 111. Independent 'Phone No. 73. Office, Barber block.

He will cure all your aches and pains; he cures when medicine fails.

LOUIS MAIER
—DEALER—
Boots, Shoes, Vaporizing and Rubbers
General Repairing on Short Notice.
Tenth and North Streets. Columbus, Neb.

Ramp Years Ago.

From files of Journal, June 1, 1870.

The citizens north of the depot say that they want a school house in that part of the city this summer.

The house, known as the Congregational church, is hereby offered for sale. For particulars inquire of J. B. Wells.

On Saturday last Becker shipped from this point 40,000 lbs. of wheat, and on Monday last received for shipment 13,000 lbs.

Married, on the 31st, by Rev. J. M. Wilson, at the residence of the bride's father, Leander Gerrard, esq., and Miss Bettie Weaver.

Lehman, Lawrence & Co. have received from Memphis the material for their new well and have already taken a great many orders for more.

James Hallows has the nicest garden we have seen this season, peas in blossom, radishes as large as a piece of chalk and other things in proportion.

J. P. Becker has moved to his fine building near the depot. He has for sale more things than you can mention, from a clay pipe to a threshing machine, and the people throng around there like bees about a hive.

Through the energy of Senator Thayer mail service has been increased between West Point and Norfolk, and West Point and Ashland have been made money order offices. Senator Thayer is also actively pushing a land grant to the Sioux City & Columbus railroad.

Some of our eastern friends don't know how a sod house is built: the sod is turned up by plow, and cut into any convenient size, then built up somewhat similar to brick, without mortar. Some make thatched roof, others board. These houses are warm, good against wind, and are said to be pleasant dwellings.

G. W. Brown publishes the following announcement to the public: "The Union Sunday school which convenes in the Congregational church will meet on June 3, to make all necessary arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July. All who are interested in the celebration are invited to this meeting."

Henry Ward Beecher preached a Sunday ago on the night scenes in New York and Brooklyn. He condemned midnight labor, late parties, late suppers, Saratoga excursions, etc. He made a point that good broad streets, well laid out, kept clean and well lighted, will have more moral influence than all the churches and all preaching put together.

Plant your fields in corn and then put it into pork and beef. It is a standing reproach to our farmers that every pound of ham, bacon and lard that is for sale in our city today, is brought here from Iowa and farther east. This should not be: we must fatten our own pork and cure our own bacon and then we can begin to realize the advantage and profit of good farming.

It is evident that another public school in our town is a matter of necessity. The present one is overcrowded, there being nearly eighty children in daily attendance. Many of the children in the district do not attend school for the reason of the distance, it being nearly four miles from the residences of some of them. We shall continue to agitate the subject, and would like to hear from citizens upon this subject.

The following children represent the roll of honor in the schools during the week ending May 27. Annie Bremer, Eleanora Bremer, Johny Becher, Everetta Coffey, Cland Coffey, Johny Coffey, Harry Coolidge, Anna Kelley, Sarah Marmoy, George Matthews, Minnie Phillips, Augusta Rickly, Albert Rickly, Tom Reagan, Mary Reagan, Freddie Speice, Gussie Speice, Dora Taylor, Valentine Weaver, Susan Wake, John Harbottle, Sarah Rice, Mary Weaver, Nellie Ferren, Charlie Lathrop.

A. J. Stevens writes a column and a half article on advantages of easterners coming west, in which he states: "We are located on the great national highway, the U. P. railroad, in the path of the world's commerce, and where the people of all nations in their intercourse with each other must pass our doors. Come to the Platte valley, take a homestead, the free gift of the government, go to work upon it and at the end of five years you will find yourself owner of a farm worth from $25 to $200 per acre. Choice homestead farms can be had from 12 to 20 miles from here. City residence lots in Columbus can be purchased at prices ranging from $50 to $300 each. Business lots from $100 to $200."

A Trip to Big Horn Basin.

We started on Sunday, April 3d, going over the Burlington by way of Seward, and arriving at Garland, Wyoming, on Tuesday morning. There were seven in the party, composed of the following gentlemen: Capt. J. E. Buckingham, assistant general passenger agent of the Burlington, Omaha, Col. A. B. Todd of Plattsmouth, J. T. Baughan of David City, F. P. Andrews of Cedar Rapids, J. W. Templin of Lincoln, E. B. Wilson of Central City, and the writer from Columbus. We were met at Garland by Mr. O. C. Morgan of Basin City, who furnished us with teams and carriages, and after taking our first Wyoming dinner we started overland to Basin City, the county seat of Big Horn county, Wyo. About half way to Basin City, we came to the little inland town of Germania, which is located in the Grey Bull valley, where we first saw the fruits of irrigation. All around this village are fine farms where large crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, barley and alfalfa are raised in abundance. After taking lunch at "hotel de Grey Bull" we continued on our journey to Basin City where we arrived at 10 o'clock p. m., having driven 50 miles. Basin City is a beautiful inland town of about 500 people, situated on the Big Horn river banks. Has a fine brick and stone court house, large stone store buildings, filled with up-to-date stocks of merchandise, two good hotels, large schools and churches, fine residences, etc. All merchandise is freighted in on wagons drawn by 4 and 6 horses. The mail and passengers are taken in and out twice a day by stage coach, drawn swiftly over the valleys and mountain sides by 4 fine western horses that make better time than some of our Nebraska freight trains.

We left Basin City Wednesday morning to view the new canal which is about completed by the Hanover Canal Co. and which will cover about 35,000 acres of as fine land as there is in the west. Our driver pulled up at the village of Worland for dinner, and after disposing of a square meal of irrigated potatoes, cabbage and pumpkin pie we started for the Robertson camp near the head of the canal. (By the way, C. P. Robertson, promoter of the Hanover Canal Co. is from Omaha and is a brother of Wm. Robertson of Norfolk.)

Thursday morning we started for Thermopolis which is becoming one of the great western summer resorts. Thermopolis lays on a level valley at the foot of snow-capped mountains, below the snow line. These mountains are red, making a beautiful picture. Thermopolis is located in the south end of the Basin, in the northeast corner of Wind River Indian reservation, two townships having been set aside for the white man to enjoy the pleasures of this wonderful health resort, where the hot sulphur springs are gushing from the base of one of these lofty red mountains which overhang this beautiful little city 100 miles from any railroad. Thermopolis has about 600 population, has two large hotels, newspapers, as fine stores and stocks as we have in Columbus, one of the best school buildings in the state, wide streets and fine electric light plant, which is run by the power of the large boiling hot spring which gushes from the earth, throwing out 18,600,000 gallons of hot water daily. The water being too hot for bathing purposes it is run into a cooling lake, it is then turned into the hotels and bath houses, plunge baths and vapor baths and many other purposes which utilize the water. After performing all the functions which is possible to perform for man's convenience and pleasure, this great body of water leaps over a high ledge of rock into the Big Horn river. There are many smaller springs in the vicinity of Thermopolis but they are not used for any purposes as the great spring furnishes more power and water than can be utilized. Some day Thermopolis will make a great city as the resources are many and valuable, coal mines, copper mines, stone quarries and lumber are all found in large paying quantities on every side of this resort, which is sure to set the railroad builders on fire within the next 12 months. Our boys all took an hour's swim in the plunge bath and some of them that never swam a stroke before came out expert water dogs. After enjoying a days sightseeing around the springs we started on our return trip to Cody, the city on the Shoshone made famous by Buffalo Bill. Here the grand hotel "The Irma," called after Col. Cody's daughter, is built and is certainly a fine structure, made of different colored stone and cement. There is a telephone in every room in this hotel that you can call the office or anywhere in town from your room. There are many fine paintings throughout the whole building, some of them costing as much as $6,000 each. I noticed that most of them were painted by great artists in London and Paris. There are buffalo and elk mounted and life-like in the large windows. The parlors and rooms are elegantly furnished throughout. There are some very large coal mines, oil wells and stone quarries near Cody. There is a hot sulphur spring and bath house 3 miles up the canyon from Cody that is well patronized by health seekers. We stopped one day in Cody after arriving there on Sunday evening. We enjoyed a fine evening on Saturday at Basin City, where Col. Todd gave us a birthday party—fresh mountain trout, oysters on the half shell, "Black Jack" to drink and many other irrigated things—the only sad feature about the banquet was that the building took fire and Col. Todd got his goatee singed in assisting the fire company. After the excitement was over our driver called out all aboard for Cody and we left Col. Todd standing on the hotel veranda wiping the big alkali tears from his cheeks, and the last words he spoke "He waved his handkerchief." Monday night we left Cody for home over the Burlington, which is the only railroad into Big Horn basin, and I wish to say that this company has worked wonders in opening up and developing a once unknown and supposed barren country. The Burlington runs through an interesting and picturesque country all the way and the scenery is grand. You pass Gen. Custer's battle ground where Custer and his brave men are sleeping on the hillside a few miles east of Fort Custer. The monument and head-stones can be plainly seen from the train. You pass through the Crow Indian reservation, where 2300 of those red men are living in villages along the railroad. The Devil's Peak can be seen from the train after you leave Jellette which is a great sight. This is a rock that runs almost perpendicular up into the sky, and which is said to have about one acre surface on top, and only reached by one living being, who scaled its walls and planted the American flag on the 4th of July, 1901, and was awarded $500 by the state of Wyoming for the risk. He was a cowboy from that state and it took him 13 days to accomplish the feat.

The seven members of our party each purchased from 160 to 320 acres of land on the Big Horn valley covered by the Hanover Canal. F. T. WALKER.

—Bring us your job work. We will endeavor to please you.

AGRICULTURE.

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

The following excellent article upon the raising of potatoes comes from R. Y. Lisco, one of the most successful farmers in that line in this locality.

"Potatoes require a rich mellow soil fully supplied with humus. I prefer a piece of land that has been well manured and thoroughly cultivated in corn the year before. The corn stalks should be removed as much as possible. I disk the ground twice, then plow six inches deep. I then harrow until I have a fine mellow seed bed. I consider the Early Ohio the best potato to raise here. I have tried late varieties, but have had no success with them, while I have never had a failure with the Early Ohios. I cut my seed potatoes so as to have one or two eyes in each seed, (that is in large potatoes); if I plant small potatoes I cut the potato in two lengthwise so as to cut through the head of the potato. I soak my potato seed in a solution of Formalin using one pound bottle to fifteen gallons of water. I let my seed remain in the water 1 1-2 to 2 hours. Before I commenced this treatment six or seven years ago, my potatoes got so bad with the scab it was hard to sell them. I aim to plant the seed about three inches deep and the rows about three feet apart and the seed twelve inches apart in the row. I commence to harrow the ground as soon as the first grass or weeds start after planting and harrowing about six times before the potatoes are up. As soon as the potatoes are up so I can see the rows, I cultivate them three times, hilling up all I could with the cultivator the last time, which I considered good in a wet season, like last season was but not so good in a dry season. This season I shall follow the advice given us by McFerguson at our Institute "do more cultivating and not quite so much hilling up." I am also experimenting by planting part of a piece of ground to whole potatoes, and the other part to cut seed, to see if there will be any difference in the yield. The potato growers in England claim that they get a very much greater yield by planting whole potatoes. Some land is more adapted to the raising of potatoes than other, in the same locality. My land seems to be especially adapted to raising potatoes as I have not had a failure in any of the dry seasons since I have been raising potatoes, which is over twenty years ago'.

"Otoe county farmers and stock growers have organized the Otoe Stockman's association. The object is to secure better transportation facilities for stock, to be in position to treat with the railroads for fair rates, and to agree among themselves upon the time for getting stock ready for market. Other counties are making similar movements, and a state organization is talked of."

"If the weather is favorable it is predicted that the acreage of corn in the United States will be greater this year than ever before. The high price of the last three years is the influence that is expected to produce this result. There is some danger that many farmers will be tempted to plant more land to corn than they can cultivate properly, a policy which always results in loss."

"The Nemaha County Herald points with pride to the cattle feeding record of Dietrich Harms, who lives near Auburn. On September 17, 1903, he purchased 26 feeders on the Omaha market. They averaged 1,070 pounds each and cost $3.70 per hundredweight. He put them on pasture for seventy-eight days, and then he put them in a lot where he gave them a weekly allowance of 170 pounds of hay per week and one-third of a bushel of corn per day for 106 days. In the 106 days they were on feed he increased their average weight from 1,070 to 1,421, and on March 7 he sold the cattle on the Kansas City market at $4.70 per hundred."

Mr. J. O. Blodgett of Duncan reports the grass in the pasture late and says that the hay supply is being exhausted as a result.

Farmers at Platte Center say that the clover was frozen out last winter and that alfalfa suffered greatly.

Flour has been put on the free tariff list by Holland. This is good news for the millers and grain raisers of America.

In planting corn observe that three stalks to the hill will raise more corn to the acre than any other number..

Kherson oats are a Russian variety introduced into this state three years ago by the State Experiment Station at Lincoln. They are an early oats, ripening in Buffalo county, Nebraska, about July 20. Two bushells of seed per acre is sufficient. In 1903, 800 bushels were raised from 15 acres in this locality.

Nebraska live stock breeders should have a share of the state appropriation in aid of a state exhibit of live stock at St. Louis.

Lindsay Trustee Enjoined.

Edward A. Broadbolt of Lindsay has filed a complaint in district court against Chas. E. Charnquist, a village trustee of that place. The complaint alleges that the defendant as trustee of the Lindsay village board, together with other members of said board, made a contract with himself by which he was to receive $60.00 for copying ordinances of the village; and asks that the defendant be enjoined from cashing, negotiating or transferring an order issued to him for that amount.

OUR SENSITIVE EARS

THE PECULIAR MECHANISM OF THESE WONDERFUL ORGANS.

How They Are Affected by the Shock of the Discharge of Big Guns—The Odd Way In Which Some Hars Are Played Upon by Various Sounds.

Whenever a big gun is fired at Fort Hancock, the government's proving grounds on Sandy Hook, the officers in charge advise all spectators to stand on their tiptoes, stick their fingers in their ears and open their mouths. On board ship, where conditions are such that one cannot get far away from a thirteen inch rifle, the more sensitive among the officers and sailors place a cork or chunk of rubber between their teeth when there is about to be a discharge. Men have been known to bleed in the ear from the effects of the concussion caused by a much smaller gun than a thirteen inch bore. One of the officers at Fort Hancock was asked to explain the philosophy of elevating oneself on the toes, placing fingers in ears and opening the mouth.

"Standing on the toes is like standing on a spring," he replied, "while standing on the heel or full sole of the foot is like standing on a solid. By placing a spring between your person and a violent force the impact is so weakened that you are unlikely to suffer injury. In the firing of heavy ordnance a severe shock may be received from the ground.

"As for the fingers in the ears, that's plain enough. It is simply closing the auditory canal to prevent the ingress of the air which is set in intense vibration by the discharge. Many a careless soldier has had his tympanic membrane destroyed by neglecting to close up his ears, either with his fingers or some foreign substance.

"It is wise to open the mouth, for the reason that to do so tends to equalize the pressure caused by the detonation. With the mouth closed the pressure is on the external side of the tympanic membrane, forcing it inward and splitting it. When the mouth is open this is offset by the same pressure from within, by means of the eustachian tube.

"Many men in the artillery are minus tympanic membranes, but that wonderful design of nature is not absolutely necessary to hearing. When it is torn the hearing is impaired, certainly, but not destroyed, since the surrounding air then acts directly upon the membranes of the two orifices. Nothing in anatomy is more beautiful than the arrangement of the ear. I have made a study of it since coming here, as I had the misfortune to lose one of my tympanic membranes.

"The inner membrane of the cochlea is lined with elastic fibers, discovered by Corti and bearing his name. They apparently form the terminations of the filaments of the auditory nerve. Helmholtz, the greatest authority on acoustics the world has produced, declared that each one of these fibers is attuned to a special note, and as they are above 3,000 in number there must be over 400 for each octave. The interval from one to another is one-sixty-sixth of a tone. They form a wondrous instrument for reproducing every note that the ear can distinguish. The cochlea may be called an aeolian harp of 3,000 strings that move in sympathy to all the sounds of creation.

"Many ears are incapable of hearing very high sounds. Many persons are deaf to the chirping of crickets, and some cannot hear the twittering of sparrows. There was said to be a boy in Texas whose ears were deformed to a remarkable degree, the auricle of one being nearly as large as the side of his head, while that of the other was no bigger than your thumb nail. By closing the small ear he could hear the approach of a rainstorm a hundred miles off. By closing the big one he could hear a fly walking on the ceiling. Isn't that romantic enough for you? It takes a vivid imagination to believe the story, but when you consider the miracles of the ear and hearing you may believe almost anything.

"I do not doubt that there are many sounds so faint that our ears are deaf to them, but they make sweet music for others. You know what paracousis is, I suppose. No? Well, you have it when you cannot hear faint sounds at all when things are still, but hear them at once when they are accompanied by a great noise. I once read of a woman (an authentic case) who made her servant beat a drum whenever she wanted to listen to anything, for then she could hear very well. There was a man who could not hear except when the bells were ringing. It is an old story that deaf persons hear well when traveling on a railroad, or when rattling over a rough highway in a carriage.

"There was a shoemaker's apprentice who heard only when his master was beating out a sole on his iron. The left ear generally hears better than the right. Some say this is owing to the common habit of sleeping on the right side. I have my doubts. There is a record of a man whose two ears heard different tones at the same time when a single one was given.

"The ears of the lower animals are incomplete. Do fishes hear? Certainly, although the cavity of the tympanum is entirely wanting, the round and oval orifices being at the top of the head. Look out! Get up on your toes and open your mouth. The mortar on the left is about to be discharged. The wind is with the shell, so you needn't close your ear. There she goes!"—New York Press.

Where there is much pretension much has been borrowed. Nature never pretends.—Lavater.

Naval Torpedoes.

Torpedoes for the destruction of vessels were first used in the spring of 1861 by the Confederates in the James river. In 1865 the secretary of the navy reported that more ships had been lost by torpedoing than from all other causes. General Raine, chief of the Confederate torpedo service, put the number at fifty-eight, a greater number than has been destroyed in all the wars since.

Portuguese Characteristics.

The men of Portugal are as fond of show as are the women. Their fingers are nearly always loaded with rings, and about their bodies, which are often as round as the bowls of their tobacco pipes, hang chains as thick as ropes, from which are suspended bunches of trinkets.

The Portuguese dandy is very fond of anything that will attract public attention to his much esteemed person. Above his snowy vest he wears a cravat of gleaming colors, while in his buttonhole is stuck a full blown rose of inordinate size. I think I am pretty safe in saying that most of the promenaders I have seen strutting about in the chief thoroughfares on Sunday with a riding whip in their hands and handsome spurs on their heels have never set foot in the stirrup. The spur is to them a sign of nobility which they arrogate to themselves—a relic of the privileges of the old chivalry.—London Standard.

Retailers of Fine Sawdust.

In the shop of a cabinetmaker in New York a sign announces "sawdust for sale." There is no evidence anywhere of the bags of coarse pine sawdust such as is used in butchers' shops, markets and saloons.

"We don't handle that stuff," said the proprietor of the shop. "Our specialty is in the sawdust of fine woods, such as mahogany, boxwood and sandalwood. We sell sawdust by the ounce or the pound, not by the bushel. The sawdust of fine hard woods brings good prices. There are about twelve varieties of it, and each has its appropriate use.

"Boxwood sawdust, the most expensive of all, is used by manufacturers to burnish silver plate and jewelry. Sandalwood is used for scent bags and for the preservation of furs. There is no waste of sawdust in our business." —New York Press.

Where Rubies Come From.

The ruby mines in Burma are of four kinds, the most valuable being gullies formed by the action of water on the side of the hills. Next to these come the shafts, or tunnels, sunk in the hillsides; and then the wells. These last are sunk in the valley, and are of two sorts. The deep wells are sunk to fifteen or twenty feet, and the shallow ones only reach to four feet, where the first ruby bearing stratum is found. Rubies, or rather red stones of all sorts, are offered for sale in large numbers and at every conceivable price. The inhabitants are well off, the miners being either Shans, in their enormous broad brimmed straw hats and baggy trousers, or Chinamen, in indigo blue.

A Marvel of Wood Carving.

One of the greatest works of Henry Vorbruggen is the carved pulpit of the grand parochial church at Brussels. The whole design is an allegorical scene. At the base are Adam and Eve, life size, expelling the angel, while grim Death himself may be seen hovering in the rear. The first pair bear upon their shoulders a hollow globe, the cavity being the place where the preacher stands while delivering his sermons. From the globe rises a tree sustaining a canopy, which in turn supports two figures—one of an angel and the other a female representing Truth. Above all this are the Virgin and the infant Jesus crushing the serpent's head with a cross.

One Way to Break Glass.

It is scarcely credible, but it is a fact, that a glass can be broken by the voice. If you strike a thin wineglass while you hold it by the stem it will emit a certain note—in most cases a pretty, deep one. On approaching the glass rapidly to your mouth and shouting into it the same note as loudly as possible, the vibrations of the glass being thereby extended, it will be shivered into fragments. This used to be a favorite experiment of Lablache, the renowned basso, who, when in company with his friends, thus broke one after the other all the glasses that were handed to him.

Our Oldest Bit of Literature.

The book of Job, as it is incorporated in the Bible, is believed to be the most ancient literary work in existence. It is known to have been written prior to the Pentateuch and prior to the promulgation of the law. In profane literature the poems of Homer are the most ancient that have come down to our day, though the names of others still older are in existence. The Pentateuch was written about the year 145 B. C., and the Homeric poems about 640 years later.

The Heavens Seen From the Sea.

Every one who has been much at sea knows something of the peculiar splendor of the heavens when beheld from the deck of a ship. Celestial phenomena seem to possess an unusual impressiveness when viewed under such circumstances. The clearness of the air in fair weather and the flatness and distance of the horizon tend to heighten this effect.

Applying Her Information.

"Mamma," queried little Florence, "should I say pants or trousers?"

"Trousers, my dear," replied her mother.

"Then," said Florence, "I must give Fido some water, for he trousers just awfully."

Grotesque.

Dumley—Smith is an awful coward. Why, he looks afraid of his own shadow. Lumly—I don't wonder at it—if his shadow looks anything like the original!

Think three times before you speak and then talk it over with your wife. A good wife has more wisdom than the supreme court.—Schoolmaster.

The Snow Leopard.

In the highlands of central Asia lives the snow leopard, which never descends below the snow line of the mountains. Its color is a gray, inclining to buff. A few large dark spots show about the lower parts and a number of smaller ones congregate about the head and the neck. The back and the sides are marked with faded looking brown rings or rosettes. The comparatively enormous tail of the animal is fully as long as its body.

A DOG'S TESTIMONY.

It Was In His Own Defense and Was Irresistible.

In one of the Prague district courts recently a foreman named Dastych sued a manufacturer named Weinwert, alleging the latter's dog had bitten him, thereby rendering him for some time unfit for work. The dog was produced in court and the services of a veterinary surgeon were requisitioned as expert evidence. Herr Desenay, in the presence of the judge, did his utmost to irritate the dog, and even struck it, but all to no purpose. The dog remained calm, and finally, finding the proceeding monotonous, crept under a stool. "Quiet as a lamb!" was the finding of the veterinary surgeon; but "Oh, no," said the foreman, "the dog behaves itself because its master is present." So the dog was taken out into the corridor, among the public, this time unmuzzled, and the veterinary again tried his best to irritate the animal. Doggy wagged his tail, offered first one paw and then the other, and, its advances being rudely repelled by the unfeeling veterinary, ran back into court, sat upon its hind legs before the judge, and begged! Not even the hard heart of a judge could resist this appeal, and the animal left the court without a stain upon its character.

FISH FED BY HAND.

Many Specimens of the Finny Tribe Are Easily Tamed.

Experiments made in a large aquarium have proved that fish may be easily tamed and trained. This is particularly true of blue perch. They soon consent to taking their food—ulva, a green, lettucelike weed—from the hand, and do not at all object to being handled. A huge kelp cod, a splendid specimen of rich blue and green hues, that was kept in the same tank with the perch, readily learned to feed from the hand, and seemed to enjoy being scratched and rubbed.

Sea slugs, too—singular, shell-less things possessing the faculty of secreting a purple fluid which they throw out in self defense—took their regular meal of seaweed from their feeder's fingers without the slightest fear. Sticklebacks, perch, bass and catfish are among the most easily tamed fish, and the story is told of an old fisherman who day after day fed a large horse mackerel in the open sea with pieces of the fish he cleaned. It gradually got into the habit of coming nearer and nearer to where the boat was tethered until, finally convinced that it would not be harmed, it consented to take its daily meal directly from the fisherman's hand.

YOUGHIOGHENY.

The Proper Way of Pronouncing This Indian Name.

Perhaps the most difficult geographical name in the United States is Youghiogheny, or geny, as it is sometimes spelled, the name of a creek in western Maryland and Pennsylvania. Few besides natives of the region pronounce it with the chief accent on the penultimate and who so essays it with the accent elsewhere finds his mouth filled with a meaningless confusion of vowels and consonants. The first syllable is "Yough," pronounced "Yo," with a short "o." The second is "i" short, the "o" following is almost if not quite unheard in the mouth of the native, while the last two syllables are those made familiar in "Alleghany," though there is even here a question of "a" long or "e" short.

The pronunciation of Youghiogheny is, however, a simple matter with the modern spelling compared to what it must have seemed to the stranger who met it with the old spelling. On an ancient map of the region the name is spelled "Yoghyyoyghgania." Doubtless this spelling came nearer than that now in use to indicating aptly the Indian pronunciation of the name.

Tarring and Feathering.

The practice of tarring and feathering, which we regard as essentially American, belongs to Great Britain. To us the honor of inventing or adopting that very disagreeable mode of punishment belongs. Among the laws for the preservation of order when King Richard sailed on his crusade was one that any soldier convicted of theft should have his head shaved, be stripped of his clothes, have melted pitch poured all over him, after this be covered with feathers and so set ashore at the first land that was touched.—London Queen.

Smoking In Korea.

All men and women in Korea, whatever their age or station, smoke tobacco incessantly. The bowls of their pipes are so small that they only hold a pinch or two of tobacco, and the stems are so long that the smoker is unable to apply a match to his own pipe. The cooly carries his pipe thrust down his neck between his coat and his back; the Korean gentleman carries his in his sleeve.

One Consolation.

Patient (feebly)—Doctor, do you think I shall survive the operation? Proud Physician—Well, sir, if you don't, you have the satisfaction of knowing that it cost nearly twice as much as any similar one performed in the city.—Smart Set.

The Precise Moment.

Bessie—And when does a young man begin to think about marriage? Tom—About two months after marriage, as a rule.—Puck.

Well Prepared.

Minister (to widow)—I hope the dear departed was prepared to die? Widow—Oh, yes; he was insured in three good companies.

Double Action Springs.

First Patient (at the fashionable springs)—What are you here for? Second Patient—To flesh up a little. And you? First Patient—To reduce my weight.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The One to Be Considered.

"Did she consult the groom in fixing the date for the wedding?"

"Oh, no; only the dressmaker."—Chicago Post.

Should Investigate

We are particularly anxious that you investigate the character of our service, to the end that you may become a permanent patron.

The Columbus State Bank

HENRY GASS,

UNDERTAKER.

Coffins and Metalic Cases.

Repairing of all Kinds of Upholstery Goods.
COLUMBUS, NEBR.

COLONIST ONE-WAY RATES

From Columbus, Neb.,

Every Day via Union Pacific

March 1st to April 30th, 1904.

$25.00 To San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and many other California points.

$25.00 To Everett, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Vancouver and Victoria via Huntington and Spokane.

$25.00 To Portland, Astoria, or to Tacoma or Seattle, via Huntington and Portland or Huntington and Spokane.

$25.00 To Ashland, Roseburg, Eugene, Albany and Salem, including branch lines in Oregon, via Portland.

$22.50 To Spokane, all intermediate, main and branch lines on O. R. & N. Co., also to Wenatchee and intermediate points.

$20.00 To Butte, Anaconda, Helena and all intermediate main line points, including Ogden and Granger.

$20.00 To Ogden and Salt Lake City, and main line points on U. P. where regular second class rates are higher.

W. H. BENHAM Agent.

Home-made Bread

makes American men the tallest and strongest in the world—and no wonder. The most and best of it is baked by their wives and mothers, and raised with the celebrated Yeast Foam. Such bread is light, sweet, nourishing and productive of men of size and strength.

YEAST FOAM

is a compound of the finest malt, hops and corn, made in the cleanest and best-equipped factory in the country. It's always fresh and ready for use. Try it for griddle cakes, buckwheat cakes, or anything where yeast is used.

The secret is in the yeast.

Put up in a neat package containing seven cakes—enough to make 40 loaves of bread—for 5c. Sold by all grocers. Send for book, "How to Make Bread," *free.*

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO., Chicago.

J. D. SPIRES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office, Olive St., fourth door north of First National Bank.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.