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WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1904.

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

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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 2 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	13	Butler	14
Colfax	9	Madison	19
Merrick	10	Nance	9
Platte	10	Polk	9
Stanton	7		

H. C. LINDSAY, Chairman.

A. B. ALLEN, Secretary.

Railroad freight charges in England are from two to six times as much as in the United States.

There is a large and growing element in the populist and democratic parties that has come to prefer the democracy of McKinley and Roosevelt to that of Cleveland or Bryan.

For the office of commissioner of public lands and buildings there are plenty of candidates. Wilson of Papillion, Manning of Wayne and Eaton of Fremont all have friends in Platte county.

Frank Williams of Albion, who is candidate for delegate to the republican national convention, will undoubtedly have the support of the Platte county delegation in the congressional convention. No man in the third district has been a more consistent republican or is more worthy of the honor.

There is no use of attempting to disguise the fact that personal jealousy, political ambitions and business rivalry among a few Platte county republicans have been largely responsible for the party's lack of success. That the same factors will not work towards republican defeat in Platte county this year is evident from the unanimous expressions of prominent republicans in favor of harmony.

The editor of the Telegram rises to correct our impression that he would support Roosevelt this year. We based this presumption merely on the fact that neither Parker nor Hearst has found favor with the Telegram. Permit us to ask one question. If the democrate convention should nominate either Parker or Hearst, will the Telegram then support Roosevelt? Of course, if this is an impertinent question we will withdraw.

J. M. O'Neal is salesman for the Ellsworth Thay Mfg. Co., a position which he has held for fourteen years. He was endorsed by the Lancaster county convention for auditor and instructed to name the delegation to the state convention. He has also been endorsed by the trarveling men's association throughout Nebraska. There are several candidates for this office, all of them recommended, but Mr. O'Neal at present seems to have the lead. Who will be Platte county's choice for nomination to this office has not yet been determined.

Democrats and republicans look alike on the street. The majority of both pay their debts and tell the truth. Neither party has a monopoly on political virtues and wisdom. All honest members of both parties will agree in private conversation as to the general purposes and aims of government and as to what constitutes proper conduct on the part of public officials. They will differ only as to the methods and policies best adapted to bring about the desired results. Now with all respect for the opinions of democratic voters who honestly believe that democratic polices and methods would secure better results, we should like to ask you as property owners and taxpayers, what more do you ask the government to do for you than it has done under McKinley and Roosevelt?

POLITICAL DUTY.

The primaries for the selection of delegates to the county and congressional conventions are now at hand. On next Saturday, May 7, it is not only the privilege but the imperative duty of every republican in Platte county to go early to the his polling place and cast his vote. And it is not the whole duty which developes upon him; if his vote is not to be wasted, it must be given to delegates who consider party above faction and principle above personal choice.

In this campaign of 1904 is born the opportunity of republicanism in Platte county. Throughout Nebraska this year republicans, democrats and populists will vote for Roosevelt the Man. Counties which have been hitherto the Gibraltars of democracy will be found in the republican columns. But this will not elect the county ticket in any county unless the members of that ticket individually display qualities similar to those which have made Roosevelt the people's president and the peoples's candidate. The most important of these are: (1) Unassailable integrity of character: (2) unanimous support within his own party; and (3) freedom from alliance with or obligations toany class, section or faction. If we nominate men possessing these qualifications, they will be voted for, by the same token that Roosevelt will be voted for, by men from the other parties. No man should be nominated whose candidacy will not receive the united supportof the republicans of this county. No man should seek nomination who has reason to know that he could not receive such united support for he is only courting defeat for himself and endangering the success of the ticket. Now is the time for republicans to pull together. Nominate men who are without reproach personally and without enemies politically. Nominate solid, conservative and honest men, andthe voters will do the rest. It is up to the republicans of Platte county. The opportunity is here.

Bryan the Bolter.

The speech delivered by Mr. Bryan in Chicago on Saturday evening is deserving of notice only because it fell from a man who has been the candidate of a great party for the presidencydate of a great paraty for the presidency. Mailcious, dull and vain, its pubclaition is all that is necessary to its refutation.

It may not be out of place, however, to explain that this stupid diatribe was the utterance of a man istensibly opposed to "lutocracy" in behalf of the candidacy of the one plutocrat who has aspired to the presidency and who has hoped to reach that honored poistion by the use of money.

Mr. Bryan upholding the bribery-suppuorted candidacy of William R. Hurst in the name of "the common peoule" is a spectacle which every American should remember.

We have had rich men in America who havenot been over scrupulous in the accomplishment of their object and we have had rich men who corrupt and even criminal but Mr. Bryan's partrons at this time and the man who no doubt pays him liberally for all that he does in his behalf is the first of our plutocrats who has been weak enough and unprincipled enough to suppose that he could buy the presidency. Mr. Hearst did not earn the money which he is squandering. He inhherited it. He is throwing money lavishly in a score of states in an attempt to buy and bully his way into the democratic national convention. He is debauching the youth of the land with his immoral publicatins. He is enticing the foolish and the deppraved in several of the great cities to the penitentiaries and gallows.

When Mr. Bryan comes to Chicago, therefore, to assail a mythical plutocracy it is no more than fair to ask him what are his relations with the contemptible little plutocrat who is trying to buy his way into the White House. William Bryans' position on the pay roll? How much more does an excandidate for the presidency receive of this dirty money than one of the heelers in the first ward of the city of Chicago, for example? Does the thrifty individual from Nebraska who writes wills, indites sealed letters and undertakes to devour widows' houses suppose anybody in this town believes that he is working for nothing?

Mr, Bryan's speech bristled with libels. Taking his cue from the other scamps in Hearst's train, he did not make his charges in direct and manly fashion, but by innuendo, by inference and by suggestion. He intimated that Judge Parker, chief of the New York court of appeals, and most of the members of the state convention in New York which proposed him as a candidate for the presidency were prejured and bribed not by any individual like Hearst, who is openly in business and who might be named, but by the "plutocracy".

There are a good many different kinds of slander in the world; there are many characters so mean that almost any libel many fall naturally from their lying lips, but we believe that this is the first time in the history of the republic that a man honored as this calumniator has been ever ventured to publish suc a falsood as this,. As the degradation of the democratic party when it took up with Mr. Bryan was unexampled, so his vicious ingratitude for all that party has attempted to do for him is also without a parallel.

Twice a candidate in violation of the principles and precedents of a hundred years, he now presumes to make it a criminal offense for democrats to ignore his person, his lunatic ideas, is corrupt associates and his ridiculous menaces. He has no quarrel with the democrats of the east except that they are democrats. If they were at this moment at the feet of the diminutive Hearst with his rotten money in their pockets and his pestilential doctrines on their tongues his vocabulary would not be sufficient to extol the virtues which only he could see in them. If the reeking Hearst could have bought New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania as he and his agents have bought a few counties and districts elsewhere this pattern of righteousness from Nebaska would have had a different story to tell in Chicago.

The sin which democrats are committing and for wihch this chronic bolter is now filling the arsenals of republicans with weapons to be used aganst them next fall is that they have concluded to dissolve the shameful alliance with populism and socialism which they have maintained for years. They are reorganizing the democratic party. They are doing more than that; they are reconstructing it. The work is going on from the ground up. If we may judge by the proceedings of the eastern conventions there is to be no place in the reformed organization for repudiators, law breakers or revolutionists. It is now certain that there will be no place in it for William J. Bryan, libeler.

As to the object of this interloper's falsehoods, it remains only to say that, urged on by his consuming vanty and by the desperation of his present employer, he must have imagined that the democrats of the middle west would give heed to his words and at St. Louis confront their breathren of the east with mongrel delegations opposed to democrats and democracy. Egotism reenforced by avarice is capable of any absurdity.

If western democrats are disposed to accept the counsel thus gratuitously extended to them in the mistaken belief that they are still to act within democratic lines we would remind them that in this speech Mr. Bryan burned his bridges. He will not and he can not now support any democrat who may be named for the presidency. He has done his best to stigmatize the entire organization collectively and indivdually. His democratic disguise, thin enough at best, has been cast aside. He is now plainly enough merely Bryan the populist and socialist, hating democrats and democracy as only a populist and soccialist can. He will bolt the nomination of Judge Parker just as he did that of Cleveland.

We do not believe that the democrats of this section will follow him in the devious path that he has mapped out for them.—Chicago Chronicle.

COLUMBINES.

BY P. J. BARRON.

We are in favor of the abolishment of the reed organ by statutory enactment.

* * *

The State of Nebraska is still waiting for somebody to say something definite against Mickey.

* * *

Many things have been said, justly or unjustly, against W. J. Bryan, but nothing so damaging to his reputation for honesty and sanity as that he would lend his support to a man of the stamp of W. R. Hearst.

* * *

Why can't Columbus have a ball team? A baseball nine is to a live town what a football team is to a live college. The Columbus press hereby undertakes to produce an aggregation which will mop up the sandy soil of Nebraska with any other business or professional gang that the municipality of Columbus can furnish forth.

* * *

The favorite noonday repast of our common friend, Judge Curtis, consists of two pounds of honey and forty-cents-worth of sour pickles. He eats honey a while and that makes the pickles taste good, then he eats pickles a while—but what's the use of explaining your jokes?

* * *

A St. Louis Judge has handed down a decision to the effect that eleven p. m. is late enough for any fellow to stay when he goes to see his sweetheart. Being safely without the jurisdiction of this learned court, we make bold to surmise that he is an old bald-headed lobster with two or three marketable daughters and no hopes of out-living his present wife.

* * *

The communion service is a ceremony that no doubt is dear to the hearts of church men and women, and symbolically it is a beautiful custom. But hygienically it certainly is dangerous and wrong. For two or three hundred people to drink from one cup, in a community where various contagious diseases may be prevalent, as scarlet fever and smallpox are now in this, is to invite the wholesale spread of disease germs, and medical men should be courageous enough to protest against the practice.

Unanimous.

The prisoner is led from his cell into the presence of his seven wives, for having which number he is about to answer to the law.

"John," cries wife No. 1, "see where your folly has led you."

In a dazed manner he looked at the array of women.

"How dared you?" demands No. 2.

"Wretch!" shout No. 3 and No. 4.

"Villain!" exclaim No. 5 and No. 6.

Nervously he clutches the arm of his guard.

"Have you no excuse, perfidious man?" demands No. 7.

Wiping his beaded brow with trembling fingers, he at length stammers:

"I—I—I must have been crazy."

"You certainly were!" agree the seven wives, each looking meaningly at the other six.—Chicago Tribune.

EDUCATIONAL.

Next Friday and Saturday, May 6 and 7, Superintendent Leavy will conduct an eighth-grade examination at the court house.

The following pupils have received a certificate of award from Superintendent Leavy for being neither absent nor tardy during the year 1903 to 4: Clarabel Newman, Alice M. Newman, district 77; Bessie Roberts Nellie Nelson, district 37; and Vera Freeman, district 28.

The last legislature changed the law which provides for the pupils of one district being transferred to another where the school is closer. Inasmuch as 247 children of Platte county receive the benefit of this law, it is important that those interested note the changes. Formerly a renter's personal tax only was transferred, but now added to his personal is tax on the land on the section on which he resides, not to exceed 160 acres. It is well for all parties residing over one and a half miles from the school house in their own district that they can avail themselves of the benefit of this law by applying to the county superintendent for a blank, the same to be filed not later than the annual meeting the last Monday in June. The following important interpretations of the law have been made by the courts: Persons transferred vote in their own district, not in the district to which they are transferred. Children transferred should be enumerated only in the district to which they are transferred.

The following new books have just been purchased for the Columbus library:

Natural Way in Moral Training, Knight of Barbara, How to Study Pictures, Autobiography of LeConte, Roosevelt Citizen, American Humor, Russian Advance, Tree Dwellers, Baron Munchausen, Helen's Babies, Patsy, Russian Life in Town and Country, Rebecca, Velvet Glove, Compromises of Life, Primer of Psychology, Bluegrass Region of Kentucky, Strange People, Mother Goose Village, Child Stories from the Masters, Ali Baba, Robinson Crusoe, Who is Who in America, Turkish Life in Town and Country, His Daughter First, Log of a Cow Boy, Gladstone, Life and Destiny, Rocas, the Indian Boy, Stories of Indian Children, American Indians, Story of the Potter, Real Diary of a Real Boy, The Boy and How to Keep Him, When Patty Went to College, Daughter of Sioux, Hans the Eskimo, Story of Ab, Roderic Taliafero, A year in the Field, Pepacton, Handy Andy, Hound of Baskerville, Horses Nine, Thrall of Leaf the Lucky, Bow of Orange Ribbon, Two Little Savages, The Deliverance, Red Rock, Emmy Lou, The God of his Fathers, Maid at Arms, A Start in Life, Tinkham Brothers Tidemill, Peterkin Papers, George Washy Jones, American Revolution, Trowbridge, his Life by Himself, Crowded Out of Crofield, Colonel Carter's Christmas, Sanctuary, Little Colonel at Boarding, West Point Colors, Phieps Story of Jesus.

Shakespeare.

The presentation of King Lear by the Shakespeare department of the Woman's Club on May 11th at the Orpheus opera house will represent many weeks of study devoted to this play by the ladies who will take part. This is one of the most intensely dramatic of the tragedies of Shakespeare and is justly considered among the very first in point of emotional interest of the dramas of that gratest portrayer of the human heart. Above any other one author, Shakespeare should be read and studied, and no person can law claim to literary culture who has not a speaking acquaintance with all his works. As a matter of education it will pay any one to attend this performance. The entire proceeds from the entertainment are to be devoted to public benefit in the purchase of a drinking fountain for the city park, but the attendance of Columbus people is not solicited as a charitable contribution. You will be given your money's worth and it will pay you to attend. The play will be presented purely from a literary point of view, no costumes or scenic effects being employed.

Monroe R. F. D. No. 1.

Mrs. John Bryan is very poorly.

T. S. Hoare and family visited friends in Watteville Sunday.

Miss Alice Hoare visited relatives in Platte Center Friday and Saturday.

Miss Hattie Keller visited friends in Columbus the latter part of the week.

E. Nicholson began planting corn Thursday and Ben Nelson began Friday.

James Marker, our efficient assessor, was doing official duty on the route last week.

Miss Stacia Cronin closed a very successful term of school in the Postville district last week.

The families of F. R. Hoppel and Chas. Watts visited at the home of G. A. Kerr Sunday. Mr. Kerr who has been confined to his bed for the past eight months is not much better.

The Misses Mary and Stacia Cronin and Augusta Nelson, all teachers on the route, left this week for their homesteads in South Dakota. They will be gone a week or ten days and will engineer some improvements on their homesteads while there.

Walking Locomotives.

Professor Hele-Straw of Liverpool has invented the "pedrail," a walking locomotive which is decribed as a "traction engine which actually walks up stairs with the stride and sure footedness of an elephant and hauls loads behind it under circumstances which would nonplus an ordinary traction engine. Ruts, curbstones and boulders it thinks nothing of, and even 9-inch balks of timber are stubble before it." This engine, it is claimed, can be used to advantage not only in ordinary freight hauling on common roads but is practicable as a traction engine over bad roads, and even in districts where there are no roads at all. It will be suitable for hauling minerals from newly developed mines and will be useful in military operations. The invention is attracting attention throughout Europe.

BUYING RUBIES IN BURMA.

A Peculiar Method of Bargaining For the Precious Stones.

The peculiar business methods of oriental merchants are illustrated by the manner of buying rubies in Burma. In the examination of rubies artificial light is not used, the merchants holding that full sunlight alone can bring out the color and brilliancy of the gems. Sales must therefore take place between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., and the sky must be clear.

The purchaser, placed near a window, has before him a large copper plate. The sellers come to him one by one, and each empties upon this plate his little bag of rubies. The purchaser proceeds to arrange them for valuation in a number of small heaps. The first division is into three grades, according to size. Each of these groups is again divided into three piles, according to color, and each of these piles in turn is again divided into three groups, according to shape. The bright copper plate has a curious use. The sunlight reflected from it through the stones brings out with true rubies a color effect different from that with red spinels and tourmalines, which are thus easily separated.

The buyer and seller then go through a very peculiar method of bargaining by signs, or, rather, grips, in perfect silence. After agreeing upon the fairness of the classification they join their right hands, covered with a handkerchief or the flap of a garment, and by grips and pressures mutually understood among all these dealers they make, modify and accept proposals of purchase and sale. The hands are then uncovered and the prices are recorded. —Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

JAPANESE PROVERBS.

They Are More Picturesque In Language Than Ours.

"Roses have thorns" and "Walls have ears" are as common in the Japanese speech as in our own. We say "More haste, less speed," but the Japanese phrase is "If in a hurry go round." In this country we very often remark that "accidents will happen in the best regulated families." The Japs, on the other hand, with an eye to the picturesque, vitalize it, so to speak, in their "Even a monkey sometimes falls from a tree." One of our useful English sayings is "Those who play with edged tools must expect to cut their fingers." In expressing a similar thought the Jap goes us one better so far as picturesqueness is concerned. He says, "If you keep tigers you are likely to have trouble." One of our standard maxims is to the effect that "oil and water won't mix." The Japs have not improved on this. "You can't rivet a nail in a custard" is their way of putting it. "The lotus springs from the mud" is their poetical expression of the common thought that "out of evil good may come."

What could be more suggestive and at the same time so poetic as their "Scattering a fog with a fan?" When a Jap undertakes the impossible his neighbors do not scoff at him or mock him. They simply say that he is "building bridges to the clouds" or that he is "dipping up the ocean with a shell." Failure in such a country must be as delightful as success in our more material land. "Thine own heart makes the world" is worthy of Emerson or Browning.—Rochester Post-Express.

The Defiant Drummer.

"It was right funny," said Uncle Hosea, telling of the orchestral concert. "A smart Aleck lookin' feller set in the middle, an' all ter oncet the little man at the end o' the line hit the big drum a sassy rap. Well, the smart Aleck feller shakes a little stick at the drummer, an' what does he do but hit her up ag'in jest ter show he was as good as the next man. An', by Jinks, he didn't take no back talk—or, rather, no orders—from the smart Aleck man, because he just kept a-whackin' that big drum in spite o' the boss' a-shakin' that stick, as if ter say he'd catch it if he didn't quit. Yes, sir; I gloried in his spunk, if he was little. An' at the end o' the tune he whooped it up on that drum harder than ever. A little man for nerve every time."

Right and Left Handed.

It is curious to notice the vagaries of humanity in cases where no hard and fast line has been already drawn. Although most right handed persons put on their coats left arm first, a considerable percentage thrust in the right first. Soldiers fire from the right shoulder, but sportsmen are found who prefer the left. In working with a spade a proportion of right handed men grasp the spade with the left hand and push with the left foot and right hand, though when using an ax the same individuals would grasp farthest down with the right.—Chambers' Journal.

Herbert Spencer Was Human.

Herbert Spencer in the attitude of superintending his household affairs was practical and amusing. At one time the poulterer had not been giving satisfaction, so Mr. Spencer called his housekeeper and gave her directions to transfer his custom to another tradesman whose shop faced the delinquent's. "And, Miss Smith," said the author of "Synthetic Philosophy," "be particular that the first poulterer sees you giving your orders to the second poulterer!"

A Korean Custom.

In some parts of Korea, and among some Korean families, it is the custom for bridegrooms to dwell under the roofs of their fathers-in-law until the first son has been born and attained to years of manhood. Should any Korean, however, stay in the house of his bride's people for more than three days after his wedding, he is compelled to remain for an entire year.

Platte Center.

(From Platte Center Signal.)

We hear complaint that much blue grass in lawns and pastures has been killed during the past winter. This is accounted for by the almost total absence of snow and the frequent freezing and thawing of the surface of the ground.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Parker expect to leave here about the 15th of May for quite an extensive trip in the south. They will visit the St. Louis exposition several days and then continue their journey to New Orleans. Mr. Parker will gladly look up any information while at the exposition for any who contemplate paying it a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Carrig moved their household goods to Columbus Tuesday, and Mrs. Carrig and the children left for that place Wednesday. Platte Center is loth to have this family leave here. Mr. and Mrs. Carrig enjoy the devotion and respect of this community in more than ordinary measure, and we congratulate Columbus in acquiring the residence and friendship of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Carrig.

SCOTLAND'S CROWN.

The Precious Relic Still Kept in the Castle of Edinburgh.

A once precious diadem, which is now only a historic relic of much interest, is the ancient crown of the Scotch kings kept in the castle of Edinburgh. It is supposed to have been made for Robert Bruce and is formed of two circles of gold, the upper and narrowest circle being surmounted by a row of crosses and gem incrusted imitation flowers. The lower ring, the headband proper, is adorned from end to end of the golden band with large precious stones of different kinds, mostly in their rough, unpolished state. Above rise two arches of gold, which unite and are surmounted with the historic "cross and ball." Even when the Stuarts became kings of England they went to the trouble of going to Scotland to seat themselves for a few moments upon the celebrated "stone of scone" and to have King Bruce's diadem pressed upon their royal heads.

Charles I. declared his intention of removing Scotland's famous relic to London so that such ceremonies could be carried out at home, but the sturdy Scots soon convinced him that such a proceeding would be an infringement upon their rights, so the king had to go to Edinburgh, as others had done before. The wife of a preacher of the name of Granger once stole the Scotch crown and the other royal insignia, this in 1652 or 1653. At the time of the restoration they were transferred to Charles II. They were returned to Edinburgh castle in 1707.

WILD DOGS OF ASIA.

Fierce Animals That Pursue and Kill Bears and Tigers.

The quality of courage possessed by hunting dogs of Asia appears in a marked difference of habit from that noticeable in all other carnivorous beasts. As a rule, each ferocious animal has its natural and favorite prey, which may vary in different localities, but is in each case the easiest and most profitable victim. Tigers, for instance, are cattle slayers or deer killers just as cattle or deer happen to be most abundant in their district.

Leopards prey on goats, sheep and, when they can get them, on tame dogs; wolves on sheep and cattle, stoats or rabbits and hares, and weasels on rats and mice. But, though the jungles which they visit abound in defenseless animals, the wild dog does not limit his attacks to these. The packs deliberately pursue and destroy both the black and Himalayan bears and the tigers, affording perhaps the only instance in which one carnivorous species deliberately sets itself to hunt down and destroy another. From their rarity, the uninhabited nature of the jungles which they haunt and their habit of hunting at night—which a probable suggestion makes the basis of the early legends of the demon hunter and "hellequin" at a time when the "red dogs" still remained in Europe—observations of their habits are rare.—London Spectator.

The Despised Left Hand.

The despised left hand makes good its claims in many cases to be the defter of the two. The fingers that touch and adjust with such nicety the strings of the violin are surely as cunning as those that move the bow. The hand that guides the reins and steers with exactness the horse through the crowded streets is quite as cunning as, one might say much more than, the hand that wields the whip. But great is fashion; unanswerable is theory.

It would appear that as life becomes more and more complex we are becoming more and more specialized, and the difference between our limits is encouraged rather than hindered by every screw made in Birmingham and every slap administered to the offending fingers that would dare to shake hands incorrectly.—Chambers' Journal.

Betrothals In Germany.

When a maiden is betrothed in Germany she is called "bride" by her sweetheart, who addresses her thus until it becomes time to call her "wife." Immediately upon betrothal the lovers exchange rings, which, if the course of true love runs smooth, are to be worn ever afterward until death parts them. The woman wears her betrothal ring on the third finger of her left hand until she is married, and then it is transferred to the third finger of her right hand. The husband continues to wear the ring just as the wife wore hers when she was a "bride," so that one can tell easily at a glance if a man be or be not mortgaged as to his affections.

Basking In the Sun.

"Basking in the sun" is in itself of real and considerable benefit, and it is no compliment to our human intelligence to find that cats and dogs understand that fact much better than we do. The love of sunshine is naturally one of our strongest instincts, and we should be far healthier and happier if we followed and developed it instead of practically ignoring and repressing it. How a sparkling sunny morning exhilarates us and makes us feel that "it's too fine a day to spend indoors!" And yet how few holidays are taken for that reason!

The wealth of the sunbeams is poured out lavishly all around us, and we turn from it to struggle for a few pitiful handfuls of something else that is yellow and shining, but not half so likely to bring us happiness and often has strange red spots upon it. Give nature a chance, and we shall find that there is more than a mere fanciful connection between natural sunlight and that "sunny" disposition which, after all, is the true "philosopher's stone."

Sleeping In a Cannon.

The interior of a cannon is perhaps the last place in the world one would associate with a siesta, and yet India possesses a gun which is capacious enough to form a chamber where officers retire for a siesta during the heat of the day. This cannon, which is beyond question the largest in the world, is probably also one of the oldest. It was cast nearly 400 years ago by a famous chief of Ahmednugger, and came into English possession when India was conquered.—London Standard.

Dr. Hale's Secret.

A young man greatly impressed with the great amount of work accredited to Dr. Edward Everett Hale asked the doctor one day how he did it. "Since you are so much interested," said Dr. Hale, "I will tell you, provided you keep it a secret." "I promise," said the inquirer, with an air of one about to receive a remarkable revelation. "Well, to tell you the truth," said the doctor, with a wink, "I don't do it."

The Seal of Honor.

"She's exceedingly honorable," said the first woman.

"Indeed?" queried the other.

"Oh, to the point of eccentricity. Why, she wouldn't even steal another woman's cook."—Exchange.

13 - Poultry Specialties - 13

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8.	Buff Orpington	Eggs, $2.00 Per Set
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12.	Pekin Ducks	Eggs, $1.50 Per Set
13.	Toulo Geese	Eggs, 20 Cts. Each

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Barley,	35
Hogs—⅌ cwt.	4 10@ 4 20
Fat steers—⅌ cwt.	3 25@ 4 25
Stock steers—⅌ cwt.	2 50@ 3 50
Fat cows—⅌ cwt.	2 25@ 3 00
Potatoes—⅌ bushel	60@70
Butter—⅌ lb.	14@18
Eggs—⅌ dozen	14@

Notice

All persons are hereby notified to clean up all alleys and grounds adjoining their premises, and see that all rubbish or filth is removed or properly covered up. This should be done every spring, and all should be interested in this movement, as it is in the interest of good health, and also in compliance with the ordinances of the city. If this is not done within a reasonable time the work will be done by the city, and the expense for the work will be charged up to the property and collected as other taxes.

AUGUST BOETTCHER, Mayor.