ESTABLISHED MAY 11, 1890.

Columbus Journal.

Columbus, Nebr.

Entered at the Postoffice, Columbus, Nebr., as second-class mail matter.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS BY

Columbus Journal Co.,

(INCORPORATED.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, by mail, postage prepaid.....$1.50
Six months.....75
Three months.....40

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1904.

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

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows 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.

This Week in History.

May 15 to 23

15th.—Eifel Tower opened at Paris, 1889.

16th.—Lincoln nominated for the presidency, 1860.

17th.—Money-order system established in U. S., 1864.

18th.—Peace Conference at the Hague began, 1899.

19th.—Legion of Honor instituted by Napoleon, 1802.

20th.—Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 1775.

21st.—Manchester Ship-Canal formally opened, 1894.

The Journal will not support a democrat for governor, nor for county treasurer. Nor would it call either one a criminal simply because he happened to be a democrat.

The government of Mexico has promulgated a new traffic schedule. The rates on iron and steel products are advanced, and a duty of $10 per ton has been placed on iron and steel rails, heretofore free.

Many democrats will vote against Mickey upon principle. Some democrats, all republicans and the most of the populists will vote for him because of his honesty in dealing with the Standard Oil Company.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, well known as author of The Conqueror, in the May number of the North American Review decides magazine authors as "good family men, who eat well, rarely drink and are too dull to be bored by their own wives." How many men in Columbus could qualify?

After election, public officials elected by whatever party, are the officers of all the people they serve. They should be respected by the members of all parties alike so long as they perform their duties faithfully and honestly, and should be criticised first by the party that honored them with the office.

The Journal published the charges made against Governor Mickey that its readers might see both sides of the argument. The Telegram was afraid to trust its readers with both sides. Moral for democrats:—Subscribe for the Journal and hear both sides; vote with a party that takes the voter into its confidence.

The Columbus Journal lays down this axiom to begin the campaign: "Democrats and republicans look alike on the street. The majority of both pay their debts and tell the truth. That is a pretty good starting point for a red-hot presidential campaign and wise is he who returns to it occasionally to refresh his memory and cool his head. Democrats are just as good as republicans, in everything except their politics, and possibly their morals and religion, and we should not forget this in the heat of a campaign.—Fremont Tribune.

A bill was recently introduced into the national legislature of the German Empire which proposes to award damages out of the public treasury to those who have unjustly suffered arrest and criminal prosecution. The bill is attracting attention throughout the civilized world. The first paragraph of it is as follows: 1. Persons acquitted in a prosecution, or discharged by an order of court, may demand compensation out of the public treasury for the imprisonment suffered if the proceeding against them resulted in proof of their innocence or demonstrated that no just suspicion existed against them. Besides the persons imprisoned, those who were legally dependent upon them for support shall likewise be entitled to such redress.

The editor of the Telegram finally lies down in the Mickey argument. Failing to find the slightest shadow of evidence against the governor, he comes out with surprising honesty in an editorial under the heading, "Incompetent," in which he shows conclusively the incompetency of the Hayes charge against the governor. He not only admits the force of Governor Mickey's reply to the Hayes charge by not attempting to answer it, but he renounces his muse Hayes, by his silence on that subject. And so we accept what he has attempted to say in the sense intended, namely, an apology both to Governor Mickey and to his readers. We thank the editor of the Telegram for these apologies and for the fairness with which he has conducted the argument. We also congratulate him on coming over to the side of the Journal in praise of Treasurer Becher's method of enforcing the delinquent tax law. Treasurer Becher, like Governor Mickey, believes that laws should be enforced with justice and reason. Their methods are the same and we are glad to have had a part in bringing the editor of the Telegram to a juster view of the situation.

THE ISSUE.

Nebraska democrats will work strenuously to defeat Governor Mickey and to elect a democratic legislative ticket next fall. The new oil law and the new revenue law constitute their chief points of attack. The first they attack because they can ring in the name of Rockefeller, the latter because the word "railroads" appears, to cover up the lack of argument. Unable to argue, they appeal to prejudice and passion.

If the voters of Nebraska will remember the following facts they will vote for Mickey and a republican legislature:

1. A republican legislature and Governor Mickey made the new oil law which makes every gallon of Rockefeller oil burned in Nebraska safer than that burned during the administrations of Holcomb and Poynter. Will you turn Governor Mickey down for helping to make and for enforcing this law?

2. Nebraska was laboring under a defective revenue law; one which permitted an accumulation of millions of dollars of delinquent taxes and saddled upon Nebraska a growing state debt. Delinquent taxes accumulated and the state debt grew during the administration of Holcomb and Poynter just as under other administrations.

It was left for a republican legislature to make a new revenue law which provides for the assessment of every penny's worth of property in the state, including the railroads, at its full value. The law gives the state board of equalization as much power to ascertain the value of railroads as it does the local assessors to ascertain the value of the farmer's live-stock. In short, the aims of the law are just and fair. Will you vote against a republican legislature that had the courage and the good business judgment to place Nebraska on a debt-paying basis and all its property on a tax-paying equality?

PRODUCERS TAXED.

According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30th 1903, rail way companies operating 98 per cent of the entire mileage in the United States had gross earnings of $1,890,150,679.00 on an average of $9,382.00 per mile of line. Their operating expenses aggregated $1,348,520,483.00 on an average of $6,197.00 per mile, leaving net earnings of $641,630,196.00 or $3,185.00 per mile. The taxes of these companies amounted to nearly $53,000,000.00. Compared with the previous year the net earnings are greater by some $34,000,000.00 and the amount paid in dividends on stock greater by nearly $9,600,000.00. Notwithstanding the many consolidations of railroad property within the last few years which the managers of railroads have said would decrease the cost of transportation, there has been a steady advance in freight rates. The Elkins law which became effective in February, 1903, while it accomplished much in the way of stopping unjust discriminations, and causing a strict adherence to published rates did not give additional authority to the commission for reducing rates or preventing the railroads from raising them. To show what a slight advance means when applied to the immense volume of business done, we quote the following from the Commission's report: "An increase of but 10 cents per ton in the coal rates of the entire country, would mean more than $25,000,000 annually, and the actual advance has been much more than this. During the year ending June 30, 1902, railroads transported in round numbers 1,200,000 tons of freight. The increase of a single cent per ton in the transportation charge from the point of origin to the point of delivery would amount to $12,000,000 00." The commission further points out that the advance in rates was put in force by all the railroads at practically the same time, showing concerted action by them; and that this advance was not made at the request of traffic managers, but by the financial managers, who arbitrarily imposed this additional tax on the producers and shippers of the country in order to pay stockholders fatter dividends. While railroad managers claim that the cost of operation has increased, it is true on the other hand that greater economies in operation, together with an enormous increase of the traffic, have diminished the cost of operation. The producers of the country are being robbed by the railroad companies of nearly enough annually to pay the expenses of our government. Our Interstate Commerce Commission asks for sufficient authority to enable them to control the situation. Nebraska republicans should bind their congressmen and senators to vote to give them that authority.

GERMANS AND ROOSEVELT.

We reprint below a clipping from Harper's Weekly, a conservative democratic periodical, which shows the strength of President Roosevelt among eastern Germans. These Germans in the east will have to "go some" if they outdo their Nebraska brethren in Roosevelt enthusiasm: "There seems to be a concerted movement on the part of many conspicuous citizens of German birth or descent for the promotion of the election of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency. A meeting which had this purpose in view was held in Washington on Sunday, May 1, and an organization was effected, to which was given the name "The National Roosevelt League. Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, was chosen president; Joseph Winter, of New York, secretary; F. L. Ringler, of New York, treasurer; while on the executive committee were placed Arthur von Briesen, of New York, Judge A. H. Bade, of Cincinnati, E. G. Halle, of Chicago, Rudolph Blankenburg, of Philadelphia, Frank C. Wachter, of Baltimore, Otto Stiffel, of Missouri, and George Brander, of Wisconsin. Letters cordially approving the aim of the league were read from many German-Americans well known all over the United States, and resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of a central committee to be composed of one member from each state in the Union, and of an executive committee to take charge of campaign work. We need not remind our readers of the importance of the part played in pivotal States by German-American voters in 1896 and 1900".

AMERICAN FLOUR.

United States Consul Hill at Amsterdam recently made a report to the department of commerce and labor which is of considerable interest to American millers and wheat producers. He says the Dutch legislature has recently declined to put an import duty on flour, thus insuring to American millers a continuity of a market they have enjoyed for years. The Dutch importers usually sell directly to the baker so that the flour has only a profit to pay between the American miller and the Dutch baker. Last year flour importations from the United States to Dutch ports amounted to $5,037,346, seventy five per cent of which was "clear" flour, the grade below the patent. "Russian wheat is responsible for quite a loss to the American miller this year," says Consul Hill. Russian producers, fearing war, rushed their wheat into Holland, Belgium and England in order to receive its market value, rather than what the Russian government might think it was worth in case a ukase forbiding exports should be issued.

COLUMBINES.

BY P. J. BARRON.

The new woman is about like the reformed spelling. Not so bad in itself, but the old style is better.

* * *

A man who, even in a political convention, would speak of "Him and I" ought to have something done to him.

* * *

The card of thanks is another social atrocity which has been abandoned in enlightened communities. It it usually in bad grammar and always in bad taste.

* * *

The papers report that the grand duke Cyril had his nerves shattered by the blowing up of the Petropavlovsk. It must have been quite a jar. If His Royal Highness fails to survive the shock, we would suggest for his royal monument the inscription, *Scared to Death*.

* * *

When a man objects to sitting at the same table or sleeping in the same bed with a colored gentleman, it may be because he doesn't like the Ethiopian aroma, and in such event he is justified in his objection. When he objects to dining in the same hotel or riding in the same car with a negro, in that case he is a fool and is inexcusable.

* * *

We have been slandered a good many times, but never more outrageously than by our old friend Howard when he represents us as having joined the crusade against the kissing habit. Thus to be maligned by a professional brother, and on such a tender subject, strongly inclines us to weep. In the item to which he refers we said expressly and in plainest English that we were opposed to the kissing of babies. It seems to us that the reason should be very obvious, namely, that when you attempt to kiss a baby he spits on you. If it turns out that our prospects in Columbus are ruined by the circulation of this false report, then banished from our heart be the image of Edgar Howard. We could introduce direct evidence in this matter, but we will let that pass. We do not believe any man will be condemned without a hearing.

One Man He Couldn't Buy.

[New York Evening Post.]

People express surprise that Hearst could hope to buy a presidential nomination, but why should they? Has he not been able to purchase everything he wanted? Has he not had reason to believe that, if he made his checks big enough, no one would refuse to prostitute talents to his service? He has unblushingly bought unblushing college professors. Clergymen have been taken by the jingling of his guines; so why should it not occur to him to extend his mercenary operations and buy up the necessary delegates? We are glad, however, to record one instance in which his impudence got a merited rebuke. Mr. Walter Wellman tells the story in his Washington correspondence. It seems that Hearst offered Col. Watterson $25,000 to spend the winter at the capital and write occasional letters to Hearst's paper. The Louisville editor declined as politely as possible. But it seemed incredible to Hearst that he had actually found a man who could not be bought, and so he renewed and pressed the offer again and again. Finally, Mr. Watterson reached for his pen and wrote:

"Dear Sir:—You haven't enough money in your family, and never will have, to induce me to write one line for you."

Real Estate Transfers.

Becher, Hockenberger & Chambers, real estate agents, report the following real estate transfers filed for record in the office of the county clerk during the week ending May 14, 1904:

Geo. Scheidel to F. Meyer, lt 3 & 4, bl 2, 2d add to Platte Cen., wd, $200.

Jac Masbach to Frank C German, s2 ne 2-19-2 w, wd $7,600.

P E McKillip to John Roman, w2 sw 1-19-3 w, wd $4,800.

Vin Wieser to Jac Mausbach, sw 18-19-1 w, wd $11,600.

Nellie J Burke to Fr Walker, lt 3 bl 130, Col, wd $2,200.

Basil Wyman to Geo Soukup, se se 22, sw 23, nw 26-17-2 w, wd $1,700.

Rob J Hogsett to R J Taylor, se sw 36-18-3 w and nw 6-17-2 w, $1.

Em A Baker to O A Johnson, pt sw sw 17-20-3 w, wd $1,300.

L R Evans to Alice M Geer, und 1-3 part lt 7 bl 57, Col, wd $1,810.92.

Same to S G Martyn, same, $1,810.92.

Geo Scheidel to F Hughes, pt ne se 12-18-2 w, wd $150.

Wm Weber Sr to Wm Weber Jr, e2 sw 6-18-2 w, wd $1.

John Wiggins et al to Rosa Wiggins, lt 1 bl 164, Col, qcd $1.

D N Newman to J D Stires, lt 1 to 6, bl 163, Col, qcd $1.

Kath Ernst to Otto Kummer, lt 5 & 6 b 113, Col, wd $595.

A Faugman Jr to J F Eaglist, und hf lts 12 & 13, Robison's 00 add to Humphrey, wd $185.

Ida P E Schmidt to U P R R Co, pt sw 23-17-1 w, wd $1,612.50.

Marriage Licenses.

Peter Leik, 20, Lindsay.
Martha May Miry, 19, Lindsay.

Harry Durham, 25, Monroe.
Ethel Hays, 20, Monroe.

J. M. Scridan, 28, Monroe.
Anna Ragan, 21, Platte Center.

Chas C. Godhersen, 27, Humphrey.
Bertha Plath, 18, Columbus.

Dennis K. Sullivan, 27, Columbus.
Elizabeth Moersen, 18, Columbus.

John Rupert, 26, St. Bernard.
Katie Ruffling, 23, St. Bernard.

Joseph A. Yonken, 23, St. Bernard.
Mary Yonker, 23, St. Bernard.

BEATING GOLD LEAF

THE WAY THE SQUARES OF METAL ARE WORKED UNDER THE HAMMER.

Gradually Reduced In Thickness Until the Sheets Are Transparent and So Fine That 300,000 of Them In a Pile Would Measure but an Inch.

A local sign writer was in the window of a large F street establishment putting gold leaf on the outlines of letters he had made with a stencil. The curiosity of a reporter was aroused as to how these tiny sheets of gold were reduced to such minute thinness. A visit to the establishment of one of Washington's largest sign writers and a talk with the proprietor brought forth the following:

"I learned the gold beater's trade in Rochester some years ago. Imagine a slab of gold measuring eight inches in width, ten inches in length and half an inch in thickness being reduced to 8,520 sheets of gold, each five inches square and almost transparent, and you get a vague idea of the queer industry known as gold beating.

"Imagine a square of gold three-hundredths of an inch in thickness, and you will appreciate the brawn and brain making for the result, and then reflect that the word 'beating' means just 'beating'—for no power other than the strength of a man's arm is used in the process—and you will have been mentally initiated into the mysteries of a silent art.

"Few persons are familiar with the work for several reasons: First, there are less than twenty-five gold beating establishments in the country; second, it is an exclusive industry, and few, either manufacturers or laborers, are admitted to its secrets, and, third, the trade is limited. Therefore it is a most interesting study.

"The gold beater buys direct from the government assay office, where the gold is weighed, stamped and guaranteed. A fraction too much of alloy would cause it to pulverize or part into fragments. Twenty-three carat gold is used exclusively. Usually the gold comes in nuggets weighing fifty-five pennyweights and valued at $55 each.

"After the gold has been received it is placed in a crucible and made ready for the beating about to follow. It is molded into a shape which will fit into the only power machine in the place, which compresses the gold into a ribbon ten yards in length, one inch in width and one thirty-second inch in thickness. Out of this ribbon are cut 220 squares of equal size.

"The work of reducing is begun. To each workman is given twenty-five squares, and these he places between the leaves of a book. This book is a 'kutch' paper and is sealed with a patent envelope device which prevents the loss of particles of gold, a precaution made necessary by the many turnings and floppings of the book in the process. A sixteen pound hammer is used, and the beater is compelled to work uninterruptedly for twenty minutes to gain the desired measurement.

"Wielding a sixteen pound hammer for a few seconds only is exhausting work for the uninitiated, but the beaters hammer away as if it was boys' play. They must grasp the end of the hammer farthest from the head, which increases its weight, but the benches they use are so constructed that they cause a small rebound of the hammer.

"When the 'kutch' book is opened twenty-five sheets are taken out, and each sheet of gold is cut into four pieces. Its thickness has been reduced in the operation from one thirty-second of an inch to one one-hundredth of an inch. Twenty-five of these squares are put into a book called the 'shodder.' The 'shodder' is not a paper, but a skin, and it is said that certain intestinal parts of 500 oxen are required to make a package or book of twenty-five papers. The 'shodder' is made in England by a secret process. It is the most exclusive industry in the world.

"Like the 'kutch' book, the 'shoder' book is sealed and handed to the artist, who is required to pound it ninety minutes with a twelve pound hammer. This reduces the thickness, and when it is taken out of the book each leaf of gold is again cut into one inch squares. This time the gold is so fragile that a metal knife blade, no matter how sharp, would break the edges; so a knife with double blades is used, requiring only two strokes to cut a square.

"Now comes the last beating. Each square is again put into a book called a 'mold.' Forty minutes' beating is required to give this the proper size. When the leaves of gold are removed they are transparent, but perfect in shape and unbroken. It would require 300,000 of them to make one inch in thickness.

"The last operation is to send them to the booking room, where women remove the gold leaves and place them in wax paper books ready for sale. The leaves are so delicate that they can be handled only with bamboo sticks. So adhesive is the gold that if a leaf is broken in removing it is easily patched without a trace of it being apparent to the naked eye."—Washington Star.

Story of a Widow's Mite.

Here's a "widow's mite" story. A widow in West Bromwich, England, obtained a farthing in a breach of promise action she brought against a faithless sweetheart. She put it in the window of her tobacco shop with a printed warning to trusting women to beware of "Mizpah" rings, and inviting men to come and buy "breach of promise cigars" and "widow's mite cigarettes." The result was such a big business that the police had to stand by to keep the pavement clear, while nineteen men, mostly widowers, came and offered themselves in marriage.

England's Magna Charta.

That shriveled parchment, the charter of English freedom, was saved, it is said, by the veriest chance from the scissors of a merciless tailor. Struck by the great seals attached to a piece of paper the tailor was cutting up, Sir Robert Cotton stopped the man and gave him fourpence for the document he would have destroyed. It is now in the British museum, lined and mounted and in a glass case, the seal a shapeless mass of wax and the characters quite illegible.—London Mail.

"Where have you been, Sam?"

"I've been to a meeting of the Girls' Friendly society, ma'am," was the maid's reply.

"Well, what did the lady say to you?"

"Please, ma'am, she said I wasn't to give you warning, as I meant to. She said I was to look upon you as my chum—and bear it."—New Yorker.

Willingness.

"But would you die for me?" persisted the romantic maiden.

"I would," replied the frank and elderly suitor. "Even now I am using a high priced preparation warranted to restore hair to its original color."—Detroit Free Press.

We Have a Few

Bed-Bug Proof Woven-Wire Springs

SAME PRICE AS OTHERS

HENRY GASS

East Eleventh Street

Route 3.

Miss Emma Bisson is visiting her parents this week.

Louis Buchenahn planted Peter Shaforth's corn last Friday.

Tom Adams has set out a strawberry patch of several acres.

Ferdinand Seefield took his little folks down to see the parade Friday.

The farmers drove their planting hard last week and will finish this week.

Martin Albers is building a large barn on his farm. Martin seems to be prospering.

W. F. Rodehorst found it necessary to purchase a new corn planter to plant his corn.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Albers were at the capital of Platte county Friday with some produce from their productive farm.

Hans P. Mohrman drove his fat cattle to market Monday morning. We understand he got $4.15 per hundred for them.

The Lutheran school, taught by Mr. Karnatz, was closed last Thursday, that day being observed as a day of rest by the Lutherans.

A new house and barn have been built near Short Creek. They have been painted and fixed up to the "queen's taste." Names will be mentioned later.

J. F. Seims, our "Natural" hen man has patented and will soon put on the market, a washing machine. The first machine he makes, we are informed, will cost him $100. If it proves as successful as his incubator did, Mr. Seims will soon be prepared for a rainy day.

Platte Center.

Mrs. Wilk was a Columbus visitor Friday.

Mrs. R. C. McGuam is suffering from an attack of lumbago.

T. T. Dress of Woodville visited his brother Henry Dress Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Anna and Bessie Webster visited with their brother James Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Zingg returned Saturday after a week's visit with friends in Fremont and other points.

A large crowd of pleasure seekers attended the dance given by the base ball boys last Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker are attending the St. Louis Fair. Mr. Cooley of Albion is acting as agent during Mr. Parker's absence.

Mr. and Mrs. L. V. DeVore of Waterbury, passed through here Saturday on their way to St. Edward to visit relatives and friends.

Miss Agnes Carrig has been employed to teach the third and fourth grades in the Humphrey schools next year. She is now attending the Fremont Normal.

The commencement exercises of the Platte Center high school will be held in the high school building on Thursday May 19. Mary Christensen and Anna O'Callaghan are the graduates.

R. F. D. No. 1.

Mr. Nelson visited at C. J. Wagner's Sunday.

Some of the early planted corn on the route is up.

The Nicholson family visited friends in Platte Center Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Watts visited at the home of her parents Sunday

The Wattsville and Mayville schools opened Monday after a two weeks vacation.

Geo. Lamb and Henry Albers shipped their fat cattle to South Omaha last week.

Dr Walker of Lindsay performed an operation on Owen Perry's baby last Wednesday.

We now have free delivery of meat and groceries. Charles Kelley of Monroe delivers twice a week, taking eggs and butter in exchange.

District 44 and Vicinity.

Quite a number of farmers finished planting corn Saturday.

If there is no lost time to be made up, school will close for the school year on the last Friday of May.

Nearly every family in the district has had a siege of the measles during the last two weeks, which caused a light attendance at school.

Strawberries are setting and promise a fair crop on the upland. Apple and peach trees are in bloom, with prospects of light crop. We are told by a person who has examined the white clover, that that plant has been severely damaged during the past winter.

Reward.

$50 reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the thief who stole a spool of barb wire from the White farm north of town on Tuesday evening, May 17th. M. H. White.

Notice.

Series "N" of the Columbus Land Loan and Building Association is now open for the subscription of stock at the office of the secretary.

H. Hockenberger.

J. W. Pauble has secured the contract to build a $12,000 brick building for D. J. Poynter of the Albion Argus. The basement will be arranged for printing offices and the two upper stories for store room purposes. Mr. Pauble expects to go to Albion in about one month to begin work, and intends to complete the job before December.

GETTING IN THE WALNUTS.

An Industry That Closes California Country Schools.

The first English walnut orchard in California was planted with seed from the Los Angeles mission gardens, where the padres had started a few trees with nuts brought with them from Spain. The undertaking was a success from the first, and the acreage of walnuts has steadily increased. The walnut tree's early age of bearing, its long life and the steady demand for its product tend to make the enterprise deservedly popular.

The walnut tree begins to bear when six or seven years old, and nothing is known definitely of its age limit of bearing. Fabulous stories are told of trees in Spain one or two centuries old bearing enormous crops. The oldest trees in California are still bearing, but deductions from the short history already made show that the tree is in its prime from its twenty-fifth to its thirtieth year. Fifteen hundred pounds of nuts to the acre is a good average yield, making seventy-five pounds the average weight from one tree.

The harvest time begins about the middle of September and lasts nearly six weeks. The nuts begin to fall with the leaves, and the perfect cultivation under the trees leaves no chance for them to lose themselves among clods or weeds. The brown dead leaves alone hide the nuts. Under normal conditions they drop free from the outer husk, or hull, through its irregular bursting, and getting the nuts picked up is a simple matter. Sometimes the trees are well irrigated just before harvest time to insure the clean dropping of the nuts.

Boys and girls, men and women, Japanese and Chinese, are all pressed into service, and on hands and knees the great orchards are gone over, not once, but several times, on account of the irregular ripening of the nuts. The trees are occasionally shaken during the season to loosen the nuts, and before the last gleaning they are "poled" to start the very tardy ones. This is done by long, coarse bamboo poles, whose light weight makes them easily handled.

In certain rural districts the public schools close regularly for a "walnut vacation." The help of the children is needed, and the children are nothing loath to replenish their diminished purses. Pails, cans and gunnysacks are scattered among the pickers, and when the bags are full they are carried to the drying grounds, where they are spread out on slat trays to dry.—Review of Reviews.

The Proper Caper.

"And what did you do when the doctor told you you would have to quit wearing a corset and give up sweets?"

"I sent for another doctor."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred in the company.—Swift.

Joy, temperance and repose slam the door on the doctor's nose.—Longfellow.

California produces more English walnuts than all the other states, and they are of better quality.—Exchange.

The Life of Bread

Good yeast is the life of bread—without yeast bread is cold, dead dough. You never tasted finer, whiter, sweeter, all-round better bread than that raised with Yeast Foam. It tastes good, does good, and stays fresh and moist until the last crust disappears.

YEAST FOAM

(TRADE PURITY AND EXCELLENCE MARK)

contains the energizing principle of leaven in its purest form. It is made from healthful vegetable ingredients, malt, hops, corn, etc., in the largest, cleanest, yeast factory in the world.

The secret is in the yeast.

All grocers sell it at 5 cents a package—enough to make 40 loaves of bread. With proper care it never grows stale. Keep it on hand all the time. Send for our book "How to Make Bread," *free*.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO., Chicago.

TINWARE FREE!!

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

Rothleitner & Co.

Will Accept This **Cash Coupon**

Columbus Journal CASH COUPON.

Good for 20 Per Cent Off the purchase price of any article of Tinware in our store if presented on or before June 11, 1904.

Rothleitner & Co.

in payment on any article of Tinware on our shelves. CUT OUT THIS COUPON and bring it in with you. It is the same as CASH!

One Coupon and $4.00 buys a $5.00 Peoria Peerless Cream Separator.
" " " 2.40 " 3.00 One burner Gasoline Stove.
" " " .80 " 1.00 Wash Boiler.
" " " .40 " .50 Oil Can.

REMEMBER, this offer is good only until Saturday, June 11th.

We GUARANTEE every article we sell. We MUST reduce our enormous stock. COME EARLY.

Thirteen Poultry Specialties

We Keep Only The Best!

MONEY REFUNDED if you are not satisfied.

SEE OUR BIRDS before you order elsewhere.

We handle all varieties of fowls found in any high class poultry yard. Our breeders are high scorers.

1.	White Langshans	Eggs, $1.50 Per Set
2.	Black Langshans	Eggs, $1.50 Per Set
3.	Light Bramahs	Eggs, $1.50 Per Set
4.	Silver Laced Wyandottes	Eggs, $1.50 Per Set
5.	Barred Rocks	Eggs, $1.50 Per Set
6.	White Wyandottes	Eggs, $1.50 Per Set
7.	G. S. Wyandottes	Eggs, $1.50 Per Set
8.	Buff Orpington	Eggs, $2.00 Per Set
9.	Buff Leghorns	Eggs, $2.00 Per Set
10.	R. C. & S. C. Brown Leghorns	Eggs, $1.50 Per Set
11.	S. S. Hamburgs	Eggs, $1.50 Per Set
12.	Pekin Ducks	Eggs, $1.50 Per Set
13.	Toulo Geese	Eggs, 20 Cts. Each

W. H. SWARTSLEY & CO.

Columbus, Nebraska

Schmoller & Mueller

The Big Piano House.

Spring house-cleaning sale of high grade pianos including Steinway & Sons, Vose & Sons, A. B. Chase, Steger & Sons, George Steck, Hardman, Reed & Sons, Emerson, Schmoller & Mueller and twenty other makes. These pianos are strictly new, up-to-date makes of many years reputation.

WOULD YOU LIKE ONE OF THESE?

$550.00 Piano now - -	$345.00
$500.00 Piano now - -	305.00
$400.00 Piano now - -	270.00
$350.00 Piano now - -	245.00
$300.00 Piano now - -	210.00
$275.00 Piano now - -	185.00
$250.00 Piano now - -	148.00

Don't delay. Call or write at once.

Omaha Store, 1313 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.
Council Bluffs Store, 502 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Lincoln Store, 135 So. 11th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Sioux City Store, 408 4th St., Sioux City, Ia.

You are Respectfully Invited to look over

Our New Spring Goods.

OUR CLOTHING is made up in the best of workmanship, latest styles, perfect fit and lowest living prices—We offer you real bargains. : : We keep everything that's good in the GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS line in great variety.

We call your attention to our complete line of

..SHOES..

They are especially made for us of the best material by the foremost manufacturers of the country and we sell them no higher than inferior shoes are sold for. : : : : : : : :

We Repair Shoes Neatly and Promptly

FRISCHHOLZ BROS.,

411 Eleventh St., Columbus, Nebr.

TRY **The Journal** For JOB WORK.