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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. That date 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.

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

Republican Ticket.

United States Senator—
ELMER J. BURKETT.
Delegates-at-Large—
JOHN A. PIPER, Burt.
H. C. BROME, Douglas.
E. M. LEFLANG, Dawson.
C. B. DEMPSTER, Gage.
Alternates-at-Large—
I. M. RAYMOND, Lancaster.
SHELBY HASTINGS, Butler.
C. E. ADAMS, Nuckolls.
E. K. VALENTINE, Cuming.
National Committeeman—
CHAS. H. MORRILL, Lancaster.
Presidential Electors—
F. A. BARTON, Pawnee.
A. C. SMITH, Douglas.
A. C. ABBOTT, Dodge.
T. L. NORVAL, Seward.
W. P. HALL, Phelps.
M. A. BROWN, Buffalo.
H. H. WILSON, Lancaster.
J. C. ROBINSON, Douglas.

STATE.

Governor—
J. H. MICKEY.
Lieutenant Governor—
E. G. McGILTON.
Secretary of State—
A. GALUSHA.
Auditor—
E. M. SEARLE, JR.
Treasurer—
PETER MORTENSEN.
Superintendent—
J. L. McBRIEN.
Attorney General—
NORRIS BROWN.
Land Commissioner—
H. M. EATON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congressman, Third District—
J. J. McCARTHY.

The lands of Red Willow county and of many of the western counties are assessed lower this year than last.

The state board of equalization met last Monday. Their session may continue three weeks. Their work will be watched with eager interest.

Nebraska democrats will not attempt to use the new revenue law as a campaign issue unless they want to add one more boomerang to their already large supply.

The Japs have been accused of cruelty before, but the crowning atrocity was for them to send out a report that they had lost 30,000 men and then, just as St. Petersburg got up to the proper pitch of joy, to announce that it was all a joke. This is unfeeling and barbarous cruelty.

Journal readers will observe that they are getting a full report of the supervisors' proceedings, as rapidly as space can be spared. It is well known that the Journal receives no pay for this work, and does not have the copy prepared free as do the official papers, although it has one of the largest subscription lists in Platte county.

It is encouraging and pleasant to have your editorial utterances quoted by other papers. But when our esteemed friend, the Schuyler Quill, prints a long eulogy of P. E. McKillip, pointing out the certainty of his election and congratulating the country on the fact, and credits it all to The Columbus Journal, we feel like asking for a committee of investigation. We beg to plead not guilty.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia is up against it. He holds the office of United States senator as a republican, and here comes the democratic national convention and nominates his poor, decrepit, old father-in-law for vice-president. However, Senator Elkins rises to the occasion and declares that it is an insult to West Virginia for the democrats to put an unknown like Parker above Senator Davis, when Davis himself should have been named for president. Therefore, says Senator Elkins, West Virginia will avenge this affront by voting for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. It certainly is a very tough proposition to have to choose between a seat in the senate and the good graces of a father-in-law who is worth twenty millions and is about ready to drop off.

The Kelly trial, when all bills are paid, will cost Platte county right around $3000. Those who heard the testimony in this trial will remember that Kelly and Snowden would not have found their way into Platte county but for the fact that they knew where they could dispose of stolen goods here. Do away with the market for stolen goods in Platte county, and the Kellys and Snowdens will not come this way. How can this be done? By prohibiting the trade of peddlers and street fakirs and restricting the second-hand dealers. In the days of the pirates, merchants who traded with them sometimes bought below the legitimate market price, but in the end they had to pay their tribute which more than balanced their saving. The tribute that Platte county tax-payers will be forced to pay in the Kelly murder trial will more than balance the saving on the few yards of stolen cloth bought from the peddlers.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In retiring from a place in the management and editorship of The Columbus Journal, I desire to thank the business men of Columbus for the loyal support extended this paper. Wherever my business relations may call me in the future, I shall always retain the most pleasant memories of my brief stay in Columbus. Its business men are enterprising, wide-awake and liberal in their business dealings with the newspapers, and to newspaper men no better recommendation can be given for any city. The management of the paper is left in hands that will do everything within human power for the contested success of the best paper in Platte county, and to all who are acquainted with Mr. Abbott's ability and personality, there can be no doubt as to the outcome. It is with the deepest regret that I leave a city where so many pleasant relations have been formed, but business duties have made the move imperative. Again thanking the friends of the Journal for their loyal support, and trusting that the same substantial courtesies may continue to be a goodly portion of the Journal's happy lot, I am

Respectfully,
S. J. KENNEDY.

With this week's issue Stewart J. Kennedy who has been associated with me in the management of the Journal, retires from the business, transferring to me all his stock. This change was necessitated by the demands made upon Mr. Kennedy's attention by the Boone County Advance which he has published successfully at St. Edward for several years.

In assuming the sole management of the Journal I desire to acknowledge to Journal readers the large measure of credit due Mr. Kennedy for any improvement that may have been made under our joint management.

The Journal will be conducted along the same lines in the future, hoping to gain friends and support only in proportion as its merits deserve.

FREDERICK H. ABBOTT.

A SOCIAL DUTY.

The Journal wishes to second the move recently made by the Telegram for the establishment of a social organization which will provide a meeting place for the citizens of the town on a purely social basis. It is something that is badly needed both for the comfort of the members and for the good it will do Columbus. The Elks lodge has been suggested, and no better could be secured. It is national in its scope and includes in its membership practically all of the progressive business and professional men of the cities where it is located. The establishment of this lodge here, provided it could be done, would do more toward advertising Columbus as an up-to-date town and a good place to visit than almost anything else.

The one obstacle which has been mentioned is that possibly Columbus cannot show the required population of 5000 which is necessary to get the Elks. It should be remembered that it is now more than four years since the last census was taken, and that in these four years Columbus has grown as it never did before. We undertake to say positively that we have 5000 population today and that before the next census year we shall have far in excess of that number. Let some of the leading spirits get together and appoint themselves a committee and get busy. This should interest every man who has property in Columbus.

A JOINT DEBATE.

We rise to suggest a course of political entertainment which we doubt not would prove extremely instructive to the voters of the Third district. Mr. McKillip has been nominated for congress; it is up to him to demonstrate his forensic abilities, and at the same time to define and defend his position on some of the leading questions of the day. An effective and time honored method is the joint debate.

We had at first thought of proposing a joint debate between Congressman McCarthy and Mr. McKillip, such as they used to give in the good old times when one man stood for one thing and the other man for another, and each man knew where he stood. But here is where we strike a snag. Mr. McKillip, unfortunately, is divided against himself, so to speak. He stands with his right foot proudly and defiantly planted on the Kansas City platform, Sixteen to One and no surrender; and his left foot, alas, planted firmly upon the St. Louis platform, the Gold Standard forever.

No, it would be too humiliating to Mr. McKillip to be led under such conditions into a public debate where the other fellow would have the privilege of asking embarrassing questions. Mr. McKillip is a pleasant gentleman and a good judge of tea, and we shall not insist on any such arrangement. But before we drop this project of a joint debate, we wish to suggest one other plan which we flatter ourselves will be considered a fairly brilliant conception. Why not let Mr. McKillip hold a joint debate with himself? Let him appear before the assembled multitude and, standing firmly on his right foot, recount the bloody crime of '73 and preach the glad tidings of free silver or die, as set forth in the platform on which he accepted the congressional nomination. Then after a brief intermission—during which the scenes are rapidly shifted, especially as regards portraits and banners—Mr. McKillip reappears, standing firmly on his left foot, and sings the praises of the gold standard which has been declared the national policy of his party. Then let Mr. McKillip change feet and occupy fifteen minutes in closing for the prosecution. If by this time there be any man in the audience who is not convinced as to which side of Mr. McKillip he should vote for, let him vote for McCarthy.

The more we think of this project, the more we are impressed with the idea of its advisability. We should be glad to have this considered an open letter to Mr. McKillip, and hope to hear from him or from his editorial spokesman, as to its acceptability.

DEVIL AND DEEP SEA.

Of two evils choose the less, as Clay remarked when he turned his support to John Quincy Adams instead of the old war-horse, Andrew Jackson.

This seems to be the sentiment of Mr. Bryan in the present dilemma in which he finds himself, as between Roosevelt and Parker. He alleges against Roosevelt that he is an unsafe man because he is seeking to agitate the race question and because he believes in maintaining the standing army of the United States. Just how he is working to stir up the race question Mr. Bryan does not specify; probably because he invited Booker Washington to dinner. We greatly fear that this may lose him the vote of Mississippi, but then such is life. He cannot hope to be elected unanimously.

The standing army joke is getting a trifle stale, but it is much better than nothing. Everybody knows that enlistment in the regular army of this country will never be compulsory, and that militarism as it is found in European countries will never be more than a politician's dream in this republic.

But when Mr. Bryan gets through with Roosevelt and devotes his attention to Mr. Parker, then is when he gets down to business. He remarks imprimis that Judge Parker is the uncompromising enemy of the only thing that will save the country, namely, Sixteen to One without waiting, etc. He further observes that on the trust question Parker is in league with the octopus and we can hope for no relief from him. On the tariff plank Mr. Bryan sees a faint glimmer of hope, but reflects that the Parker platform was republican on the subject of tariff until Mr. Bryan himself made it democratic. On the labor question, he announces that it remains to be seen whether "the financial influence back of Judge Parker will permit him to take the labor side of these disputed questions." All this seems very convincing and supported by evidence. We begin to regard Mr. Bryan as a man of discerning judgment and political honesty.

But proceed: In consideration of these premises, Mr. Bryan will support Mr. Parker!

Touching Mr. William J. Bryan, we consider that there is enough said.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

The democratic newspapers differ as widely as to what the democrats should make the paramount issue of the approaching campaign, as do the planks of the Nebraska platform and those of the national platform. Mr. Bryan pledges his vote to Parker, but practically repudiates every Parker principle. While nominally a Parker supporter, he is practically a holter. The platform is distasteful to nine out of ten democrats. It does not go far enough toward the Kansas City platform to please Bryan, and it goes too far that way to please Parker. Harper's Weekly, in a disgusted tone, says of the platform, "It is a mere hodge-podge in perfect harmony with the management of the show. Apparently nobody required a card to inject himself into the platform; all one had to do was to walk in. But time is required to analyze the extraordinary document. For the moment in an atmosphere laden with coal dust the perusal merely serves to intensify the aching of the eyes. Bryan himself says that the greatest plank in the platform, the anti-trust plank, is "nullified" by Parker's nomination. Nobody knows exactly where Parker stands, but every one knows he was nominated by the financiers because he was thought to possess views, traits of character opposite to those of Roosevelt. All these considerations lead to this conclusion: Roosevelt is the candidate for the middle classes and his personality constitutes the republican platform. Those who believe in Roosevelt's record, on the trust, the railroad, the tariff, the Panama Canal, will not try to understand the unexampled, unexplainable democratic platform, but they will vote for the thing they are sure of, namely, the honesty and the courage of Theodore Roosevelt, and they will vote for republican congressmen and legislators in order that Roosevelt's will may have complete sway in congress.

COLUMBINES.

P. J. R.

Query: When a kitten lies down with his fore feet pointing north and his hind feet pointing south, on which side is he lying? (Note: It will be perceived that the foregoing contains a veiled yet crushingly sarcastic allusion to W. J. Bryan.

* * *

We have heard of white blackbirds and live corpses and such, but it remained for the World-Born'd correspondent to describe the democratic nominee for vice-president as a "gold-standard, high-tariff democrat." Newbranch always was a sarcastic cuss.

* * *

Of course we need an Elks lodge or a lodge of some kind before we are driven in humiliation to seek a lodge in some vast wilderness when a friend comes to lodge with us over night. As it is now, when one of your old pals drops in on you between trains, you can by way of entertainment take him down to the roundhouse and let him look at the switch engines. Then you can take him up to the public square and seat him on an iron bench under the shade trees, if you have an umbrella with you. And you can say to him, "Behold the grass: Lo! the beautiful trees." And then you are all in; there is nothing left but the grog shop. Yes, we need a club of some kind.

* * *

One of our little neighbors, when she heard of the fire in Tiffany & Johnson's, wanted to know if they saved any of the buckets. We said to her, "Alas, no, dear child; the buckets were unfortunately lost. But we saved the old cheese board, glory to God." And in truth the old board was the only thing that lived through the holocaust; but after the scenes it has been through, fire don't seem hot to it.

A Letter from Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—(Correspondence).—There are so many attractive features to this city of the Saints that the visitor is at a loss where to begin his tour of inspection. The days are now warm, so let us take a trip to Salt Air Beach, some 12 miles from the city. In the afternoon, trains run back and forth every hour, so off we go and take a plunge in the briny waters of the lake. How delightful, how refreshing it is! So salty is the water that you float without any effort. Even if you try to sit down in the shallow water, it lifts you bodily and the gentle motion of the water moves you in spite of yourself.

The beach is full of bathers enjoying themselves, and thousands of people come to this place which offers all kinds of amusements. The immense pavilion is two stories high and has a dancing floor large enough to accomodate a thousand couples. The lower floor is partly occupied by restaurants and also provides room for people who bring their lunch baskets. A shooting gallery, bowling alleys, shows of different kinds and a merry-go-round provide amusements for old and young. Built to give you a good view of the lake and the adjacent mountains, it has a wing on each side extending for hundreds of feet, and as from its upper portico we view the sunset on the lake we feel that wondrous indeed are the beauties of nature.

We had intended to spend only a few hours at this place, but the afternoon speeds away and it is late at night before we take the train that takes us back to the city.

The next day is Sunday and services are held in the great Tabernacle built by the late Brigham Young.

Thousands of people are in attendance, and as the grand organ peals forth its melodious sounds and a hymn is sung by a large choir of selected singers, we are enraptured by the delightful harmony. If this be the effect produced by the voices of a few hundred saints, what must be the rapture of the human soul when greeted at its arrival into the upper sphere by the songs of a heaven full of angels? After the singing of a few hymns a bishop preaches a sermon, reminding his hearers of the fact that the universe is governed by immutable laws, and that it is the sacred duty of the Latter Day Saints to live and act in conformity with those laws; the more so because the Almighty has seen fit to make them a special revelation of His will through the prophet of the church, Joseph Smith. The sermon ends with an exhortation to the young men to assumen the matrimonial yoke, to propagate and multiply, as only in that manner can they attain the full glory of redemption as promised in holy writ. The young ladies, so remarks the preacher (and in this we believe they resemble their Christian sisters), need no urging to matrimony on his part and are willing to obey the law as laid down to mother Eve and perform their duty in strict obedience to the laws of heaven.

Another hymn is sung with as delightful harmony as the first, and another bishop preaches a sermon the gist of which is salvation through the grace of God. Reference is made to the bishops of the church as the organ through which the Holy Spirit speaks to God's people the same as He did in ages past. Again young men are urged to marry and thus obey the law of God and fulfill their duty to posterity.

Had we not seen here any of the fair daughters of Eve we would be lead to believe that they had not been fairly treated by the Great Giver of All Things, but after careful survey of the situation, we are firmly convinced that the gentle influence of one daughter of Eve is superior to the sermons of a hundred preachers.

In close proximity to the Tabernacle stands the Mormon Temple, the construction of which required fifty years of continuous labor and cost four million dollars. In architecture it strongly resembles the cathedrals of the old world. It is built entirely of cut stone and with its many towers rising in the air, it makes an inspiring appearance. The Temple is not open to the public, but is reserved by the Saints for the performance of such sacred rites as marriage and baptism. It is said that when a Mormon elder suffers from that enlargement of the heart which can only be remedied by the possession of an additional wife, the walls of the Temple alone can provide that secrecy which is now absolutely necessary to the performance of the ceremony. It is reasonable to suppose that after the religious fervor of the affected mind has been brought to the white heat under the sacred roof of the Holy Temple that then and there the new link in the matrimonial chain is welded for good, to add to the glorious hereafter of the saint and the earthly well being of the new spouse.

Both the Temple and the Tabernacle stand on finely ornamented grounds, surrounded by a solid wall and to the visitor present a very interesting appearance. Across the street from the Temple stands the residence formerly occupied by Brigham Young, now inhabited by his successor. Here also is the eagle arch which spans the street. Schools for Mormon children and colleges for young men are near by while here and there is seen a remnant of the old wall which surrounded the city in days gone by.

Among the conveniences provided for the tourist, let us mention the sight seeing street car with a man in charge to point out the places of interest to the visitor and give such other information as may be desired. The car runs to all parts of the city but as it is here impossible to give a descripton of all the points of interest, we will just name a few.

At one end of the line close to the mountains that edge the city are found the Hot Springs, the temperature of whose waters somewhat exceeds blood heat. Good accommodations are provided for bathing, and it is claimed that these waters are a sure cure for many diseases of the skin.

West across the street stands a hospital where patients are cared for at a nominal price. Now we go to the east end of the city past the homes of millionaires, mine owners, and other wealthy residents. We also pass substantial church buildings and finally reach the Home of the Miners consisting of several substantial buildings located in the highest part of the city. It was intended by the founders that miners no longer able to ply their trade should here find a place to enjoy their remaining days. The location certainly could not have been better chosen for healthful and pleasant surroundings.

A little farther down the hill is located one of the reservoirs of the city, deriving its water from a mountain stream near by, and here let me say that the ample supply of pure spring water for another one of the many attractive features of this attractive city, protected on three sides from fierce winds by the mountains whose rugged sides and lofty peaks add not a little to the picturesque surroundings of the place.

We now descend again to the lower part of the city. We pass Liberty Park which almost tempts us to leave the car and spend a few hours in its shady nooks. I have not yet mentioned Calter's Park, a pleasure ground on the outskirts of the city, nor the innumerable fine residences we have passed since leaving the hill.

In some parts lofty poplars, in others wide spreading trees adorn the streets which are over a hundred feet wide. Little streams of water flow rapidly through the gutters. The telegraph, telephone and electric poles stand in the middle of the street and as each side is lined with asphalt it really makes a double street for the vehicles.

Uncle Sam has a fort adjoining the city and now and then we see our "boys in blue" parade in the streets, and what strikes us the most is the intelligent look and gentlemanly bearing of even the private soldier.

Last but not least, we will mention the monument erected near the Temple to Brigham Young. Surmounted by a statue of the father of Mormonism, it has on one side a statue of an Indian, on the opposite side the statue of a pioneer, while the other sides bear inscriptions commemorating deeds of valor.

Whatever views we may hold in regard to the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints, we are forced to admire the creative and administrative power of the late Brigham Young, priest, legislator and dictator of his people. And now

Good bye, fair Queen of the West.
Who knows what for Thee may be best?
Saint and Gentile love and honor Thee.
Fairer maidens than Thine, mortal shall not see.
From storms protected by Nature's walls,
May Heaven's angels ever spare Thy destiny.—A. S.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

It Dates Only From the Middle of the Last Century.

Some forms of spiritualism have had followers from remote antiquity. In the Levitical law we find the injunction, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," and throughout Old Testament history there are frequent references to this subject, while demons, pythonesses, sibyls, augurs and soothsayers have their places in the secular annals of mankind.

In its modern form spiritualism dates only from the forty-eighth year of the last century, when, at the house of a farmer of Hydesville, in the state of New York, the spirit of a peddler who had been murdered there some five years previously was said to produce certain unaccountable rappings and disturbances in the room occupied by little daughters of the house.

An investigation by the neighborhood followed, and, to quote the words used by Farrar in his pamphlet on the subject, "It soon became evident that an organized attempt was being made by the denizens of the spirit world to establish a method of communication with mankind."

From that time spiritualism spread rapidly, and by the year 1871 the number of its supporters was variously reckoned at from 8,000,000 to 11,000,000.

LIGHT REFLECTION.

The Reason Why Foam Always Appears White in Color.

When water is violently agitated small bubbles of air are mixed up with it, and thus foam is formed, and its whiteness is due to the fact that when light passes from one medium to another of a different refractive index it is always reflected, and this reflection may be so often repeated as to render the mixture impervious to light.

It is, then, this frequency of the reflections of the limiting surfaces of air and water that renders foam opaque, and, as each particle reflects light in all directions, so much light is reflected that the mixture appears white.

To a similar cause is due the whiteness of transparent bodies when crushed to powder. The separate particles transmit light freely, but the reflections at their surfaces are so numerous that the resulting effect is white. Thus glass when crushed is a white powder and is opaque, but when it is put under water it once more becomes transparent, because the water fills up the interstices between the particles, and the reflections are destroyed. Salt and snow are also common examples of this condition.

GLACIER MOTION.

The Movement Is Like That of Pitch Upon a Plane.

The motion of glaciers has been scientifically defined as that of a viscous mass, partly sliding upon its bed, partly sheering upon itself under the influence of gravity. In other words, the motion resembles that of pitch poured upon a table, which spreads, not by the expansion of the bottom of the mass, but by the edges rolling over above the lower stratum, which is dragged by the table surface. It was argued against this that ice was a brittle substance, but Principal Forbes was able to show that glacier ice differs from others in possessing a distinct granular structure and that the grains, by imparting a certain amount of motion to each other, as in water, gave the whole plasticity.

The rate of motion varies with local conditions, but is sometimes extremely slow. Thus the Theodul glacier ejected, in 1865, from its end two skeletons, with fragments of clothing, and two medals, dated 1582.

Other high authorities attribute their motion to other natural forces, such as alternate expansion and contraction.

A Banao Cure.

Dr. Bisbof of Valdivia, Chile, describes the hard work of the mining peons, who carry 150 pounds of ore in bags strapped to their shoulders while they climb up hundreds of feet on ladders, often consisting only of notched trees. They toil without a recess from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m. and might seem to be in need of all the rest they can get, but before supper prefer to take the strain out of their muscles after a fashion of their own—viz. dancing vehemently to the sound of a fiddle for an hour or two or even longer if their lady friends happen to muster in force. —Health Culture.

Lake Baikal, the "holy sea," is, excepting Victoria Nyanza in Africa, the largest lake in the eastern hemisphere. It is 2,100 feet deep.

STAINED GLASS WORK.

An Art In Which Methods Have Not Changed Much In Centuries.

The twentieth century American stained glass maker follows without important variation the simple methods of the French monk of eight centuries ago. The first requisite is the design. The artist makes a small water color sketch to show the general design and color scheme, accompanying it with detailed studies. From this two large drawings or cartoons are made, the exact size of the desired window. One cartoon shows where the leads will be placed—the thin strips of lead, hollowed on both sides and looking in a transverse section like the letter H, which form the framework to bind the pieces of glass together. Another drawing gives the size and shape of each piece of glass. This cartoon is cut into its component pieces by a pair (or triplet) of three bladed scissors, which leave between their parallel blades a space sufficient for the leads. These cut out patterns are put together again on a large glass easel, to which they are attached by wax and the spaces between are blacked in to give the effect of the leads.

The easel is then placed against a window where the light can stream through it. The artist or his substitute replaces each paper pattern on the easel by a piece of glass of exactly the same size, cut from a sheet of glass of the color called for by the color sketch. The sketch is not followed exactly; experiment with the actual glass will suggest improvements. To a greater or less extent this stained glass is supplemented by painted glass, on which the colors are fired as in china painting. When all the pieces have been cut they are transferred to the "leading" drawing, the flexible leads are twisted into shape and soldered at the joints and a special cement applied to make the whole water tight. The window is now complete, ready to be put in position, where it is made secure by copper wires fastened to the transverse bars of iron.—Booklovers' Magazine.

KOREAN PROVERBS.

A man is good when he is old.
A thing is good when it is new.
He who hath eaten salt drinketh water.
When the tiger is gone, the fox is master.
If one is not observing, one sees nothing.
Does smoke come out of a fireless chimney?
The higher the mountain the deeper the valley.
One knows the face of a man, but not his interior.
One can paint the fur of the tiger, but not his joints.
A family who has no sickness for ten years must be rich.
As soon as the moon is full it begins to grow smaller.
Even the blind man can find his way through an open door.
When the ox has broken through the stall, repairs are first made.

Mark Antony's Mistake.

At a performance of "Julius Caesar" at Hurst college, England, some time ago, Mark Antony made a mistake when the dead body of Caesar was brought in. He apostrophized the fallen hero with impassioned eloquence, and the audience felt acutely for the poor citizens, who were all presumably horror struck and overcome with grief, when Antony gently but firmly grasped, as he thought, the face cloth and slowly, very slowly, began to draw it back. Just then an excited whisper came from the other end of the corpse, "This end, you fool!" But Antony was inexorably wrapped in grief. He persevered and disclosed to the fatently gazing audience Julius Caesar's boots.

Clever Smuggling Trick.

Smuggling from Geneva into France used to be carried on at a great rate. Alexandre Dumas tells how Beaute, a famous watchmaker of that city renowned for his skill in smuggling, got the better of the Count de Saint Cricq, King Louis Philippe's director of customs, who was traveling as a detective. The count bought 30,000 francs' worth of jewelry on condition that it should be delivered free of duty in Paris. When he went up to his bedroom on arriving at the French capital he found his purchases on the dressing table. Beaute had bribed the count's valet to stow them away among his luggage.

Hard on the Doctor.

Weel, Tam, are ye gaun hame wi' your work?" was the invariable greeting of a doctor to a tailor of his acquaintance when he met him carrying a bundle. Once the tailor saw the doctor walking in a funeral procession. "Weel, doctor, are ye gaun hame wi' your work?" he asked.—From Reminiscences," by Sir Archibald Geikie.

Make Yourself Felt.

Let your education be so broad and thorough that, whether you paint pictures, write books, sell merchandise, make contracts or cultivate land, you will make yourself felt in your community as an all round man of broad ideas and general culture.—Success.

Not Hungry at the Moment.

"Did Alkali Ike make that tenderfoot eat his words?"

"No. The tenderfoot turned out to be one of those fellows who would rather fight than eat."—Chicago Journal.

Their Views of It.

He—Did you see the pleased expression on her face when I told her she didn't look any older than her daughter? She—No; I was looking at the expression on her daughter's face.—Detroit Free Press.

Coffee In Wartimes.

In the civil war there were numerous coffee substitutes. The principal was potatoes, which were cut into small cubes and parched. The beverage was declared to be potable. A Texas regiment used corn, parching the grains till they were a blackish brown. It was common to make coffee out of rice and other cereals besides corn. Many of the southern troops made a drink of the tender roots of the sassafras by boiling them in water. Many a gallon of sassafras tea have I drunk, and the effect is gloriously stimulating. A pint of it will enable a fatigued person to labor on indefinitely. The taste is deliciously aromatic.—New York Press.

Passions and the Face.

All real and enduring beauty must come from within. Notice how angry passions, evil emotions, worry, fear, hatred, envy, jealousy, malice, even though they be but momentary feelings, will distort and destroy for the time being the most perfectly fashioned face. If evil thoughts or deeds be persisted in, the transient effects will become lasting.—Success.

Change of Business

Not being able to close out our business, we have arranged to make a change, to take place

Sept. 1st.

This necessitates closing out ALL WASH GOODS and SUMMER STUFF during the next 60 days.

We begin at once to slaughter prices.

25 cent to 65 cent	Dimities, Tissues, etc.,	at 10c	to 25c
10 " 12½ "	Ginghams and Percales,	at 5¾c	to 8c
6 " 8 "	Prints,	at 4½c	to 5c
25 Net Corsets,		at 12½c	
35 to 75 cent Corsets,		at 25c	to 49c
$1 Crash Skirts,		at 50c	

Etamine, Voile and Silk Skirts and Jackets all to be sold at once.

F. H. LAMB & Co.

HERE TO STAY!

We are here for business and intend to stay. Give us a trial order, we will use you right. Agents for the Morning Glory Flour

Groceries AND Hardware.

Wrin & Sons,
Columbus, - Nebraska.
Our Phone No. is 37. 11th Street.

MEN WHO LOOK ALIKE.

It Is Easy to Become a Victim of Mistaken Identity.

"One of the strongest pieces of evidence against an accused man when there is any doubt connected with the identity of the criminal is the statement of any one or more witnesses that 'he is the man: I could pick him out of a crowd,' and yet despite the awful weight this often has in deciding the result of a trial it is in reality weak and fallacious and would fall to pieces if a good, practical test were made of the witness' alleged remarkable perspicuity," said the man who is fond of criminal research. "I think it has been the experience of nearly every man who has traveled any to meet with numerous people who will take him for some one else. At least a dozen times in my career has this occurred. This has been in broad daylight, on the street or some public place where with clear vision and unhampered thought a man does not know if I am myself or some one else. Change the conditions—sunshine for darkness, an ordinary street scene for one of crime, perhaps murder, with its attendant excitement and mind disturbance, and say if it be possible for a man who has caught perhaps one moment's view of the fleeing criminal to go into the witness stand and 'identify' the man. Suppose we were to advertise for three or four men bearing a close resemblance to the prisoner (and they would not be very hard to find in a city of this size), dress them exactly like the accused and let them mingle and intermingle among themselves, and it is almost a foregone conclusion that the best witness in the court will be so puzzled he cannot tell one from another."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

LITTLE THINGS.

The Importance They at Times Assume In Affairs of Life.

"The longer I live," observed the cashier of a bank downtown, "the more I realize the importance of little things. Here is a case in point," he continued, referring to a letter he just had received. "A few weeks ago I had two callers in my office, one an excitable elderly man, a big depositor, and the other the president of a manufacturing concern and the writer of this letter. This manufacturer left, and soon afterward the excitable man discovered that some one had taken his hat. He stormed about the place until one of the clerks suggested that perhaps the manufacturer had taken it by mistake. The excitable man demanded his address and started out to hunt him down and give him 'a piece of his mind.'

"The other day I read a letter from the manufacturing concern and was astonished to see among the names of its officers that of my excitable caller as vice president. My curiosity was aroused, and I made some inquiries. Now I learn that the excitable man was so pleasantly received when he called for his hat that his anger cooled at once. Then he got to talking about the manufacturer's business and the money he was making. A few days later he invested heavily in the concern and was elected its vice president. And all because of that little mistake about a hat."—New York Press.

New Year's In Tibet.

Feb. 18 is New Year's day in Tibet, and for the succeeding three weeks Lassa is the scene of strange proceedings. Its government passes from the lama to a monk of the Debang monastery, who buys the right of rule by auction. He is called the talno and, receiving the homage of all, exercises his authority by imposing heavy fines for his own profit. His men visit every house in Lassa to collect heavy taxes and fines, so that all the poorer people leave the city at the New Year. From the country round priests flock in for numerous religious ceremonies, which culminate in the selection of a human scapegoat for the sins of Lassa. The face of the victim is painted half black and half white, and after he has been beaten by the populace as a symbol of the transference to him of the sins of the people he is hooted and mobbed out of Lassa, whither he may not return for a year.

COLUMBUS MARKETS.

Wheat, new	68
Corn	35
Oats—⅌ bushel	30
Rye—⅌ bushel	45
Barley	30
Hogs—⅌ cwt	4 60@4 70
Fat steers—⅌ cwt	4 00@4 50
Stock steers—⅌ cwt	2 55@3 55
Fat cows—⅌ cwt	2 30@3 05
Potatoes—⅌ pk	40
Butter—⅌ lb	15@18
Eggs—⅌ dozen	12@

WORLD'S FAIR LOW RATES.

EVERY DAY

The Union Pacific will sell Round Trip tickets to St. Louis and return at following low rates:

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS

Every day to Nov. 30, good to return 15 days. $17.10.

SIXTY DAY TICKETS

Every day to Nov. 20, good to return 60 days. $19.00.

SEASON TICKETS

Every day to Nov. 15, good up to Dec. 15. $22.80.

Inquire of W. H. Benham, Agent.

Say Boys!

Did you know there was a FIRST-CLASS Tailor Shop over the Commercial Bank? SUITS A SPECIALTY. A big line of samples. Prices right. Every thing right.

S. E. Baker,
The Long Tree Tailor

Safe Yeast

Do you want never-failing good bread? Use Yeast Foam; it's safe yeast. Poor yeast means badly-raised, badly-baked, dangerous bread. Yeast Foam means the best and most strengthening bread in the world.

YEAST FOAM
TRADE PURITY AND EXCELLENCE MARK

permeates every particle, expands and bursts every starch cell, makes a fine, white, bubbling dough, brings out every nutritive value, and makes a loaf that contains more healthful nourishment twice over than any baker's loaf you ever saw.

The secret is in the yeast.

For sale by all grocers at 5c a package. Each package contains 7 cakes—enough for 40 loaves. Write for "How to make Bread"—free.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.
Chicago.