L. II LANY, Co Supt , cash ail J. L. Belliken, livery, small-jux de 16.... C. A Varmin, 15 p. Addition A.W C off, D p A-constr Cold of Fer-thinful tenning, house root

C. I wart g, shortff, jailor feet .. 27 00 C I thrig, sheriff, lumiding Louis Hell, Supr., services as M. E. Shiller Supervio-ress,

Bupr., services as J. F. Harris, Supr., services as Julin 66-55, Supr., services as Wm. J. Rownian, Supr., services

The Mark of Supervisors of Platte county, Kalthan.

in view of the fact that the retaile of the Probate court of this county of ... the to destruction by fire at unv minute. they being wholly without protected of any character, and in event of had would entail upon the land owner of the county endless litigation and at the therefore the undersigned taxpayers, thereing nothing but the best interest of the county at heart, and beindividually interested in the safety of said resided, do entreat your bonorable body to provide some kind of vault protection the the records and files of the county court. Signed, Theodore Fried- Trinity street, Bristol, taking Hannah

The following proposition was sub-

Columbas, Neb., August 9, 1906. To the Board of Supervisors, Platte county, Neb.

Gentiliaten: - Referring again to the upprotected condition from fire of the records of the county judges office, I submit for your consideration the follow to & pri-prospition:

I propose to lease to the county two rooms ope of which is 20 feet square and the other 15 to 18 feet in size, together with the burgler and fire-proof vault between said rooms, for the sum of \$240 00 per year. In connection with this I am to thoroughly equip the said vanit with all necessary shelving; properly and fully heat said rooms with steam heat; provide same with a toilet room and equip said toilet room with all needful necessaries, keeping the same together with the halls clean and in order and pay all sewer and water charges. The county to have the option of declaring this lease at an end by giv-

ing thirty days notice to the owners. At the time this matter was before the board the first time, it was thought by some that these rooms would not be sufficiently light, but now that they are finished they are found to be perfectly lighted and are modern in every respect and will furnish absolute protection to these important records. Respectfully submitted, G. W. Phillippe.

Moved by supervisor Goetz, that for the purpose to give the records and files of the county judges office ample protection from fire the proposition of G. W. Phillippe be accepted and the county attorney directed to prepare and enter into a contract with the owner of the building in accordance with the proposition submitted and that the contract be executed on behalf of the county by the chairman of the board of su

Motion carried, supervisor Schure re questing that his name be entered upon he record as voting "No". The following was presented:

To the Board of Sapervisors of Platte county, Neb.

Gentlimen: -I kindly ask your bonor shie board to allow use to remove the homes now located in my office to the new office designated by the board. mes. County Judge.

Moved by supervisor Gostz, that the request of Judge Ratternian be granted and that to shall also be permitted to remove to the new office all records and files and fixtures belonging to his office

Metion carried." The following resolution was sub-

spenditure of funds not on hand, legality of former action, be it

Resolved that this board receired its adding machine, and that this board will not purchase an adding machine at thit time" Wm. J. Newman.

On motion same was adopted. Moved by expervisor Goots that the pand of bipervisors now adjourn until October 8, 1996, at 7 o'clock p. m. Mo-

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HANNAH MORE

mone Beglish Writer.

Hannah More was born on Feb. 2 1745, at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire her father being the master of a school in the neighborhood. In 1757 her eldest sister, Mary, who was then twenty-one, with her sisters Elizabeth and Sarah, opened a ladies' school in were then respectively twelve and ten years of age, as pupils. The school was a great success, and Hannah became a highly cultivated girl. Some where about the year 1767 she made the acquaintance of a Mr. Turner of Belmont. He was a wealthy bachelor, considerably older than herself and the owner of a fine estate near Flax Bourton in Somersetshire. She is described as being at this time an exceedingly pretty girl, with delicate features and beautiful eyes. These characteristics she retained to the end of her life, as the portrait of her by Pickersgill in the national portrait gallery clearly shows. She became a constant visitor at Belmout and in due course of time received from Mr. Turner a proposal

school and made all penarations for This, however, never took place. Three times was the day fixed and as often for some unintelligible reason sed by Mr. Turner. His affec tion for her seems to have been sin cere, but he was a man of a curious and rather gloomy disposition, and his strange conduct may possibly be referred to some mental perversity. At last her friends interfered and insisted on the engagement being broken off. Mr. Turner was very anxious to make a set-

tiement mon her, and, though for some

of marriage, which she accepted. She

withdrew from her connection with the

time she declined to entertain the propossil, she was finally persuaded by Sir James Stopehouse to accept an annuity of £200 a year. This unfortunate affair did not interfere with the friendship and respect which Mr. Turner continued to feel for her, and at his death he left her a legacy of £1,000. But it probably left its mark on her. and, though she subsequently received two offers of marriage, she declined

SOME FIRST OCCASIONS.

Alexander del Spins made the first pair of spectacles in 1285.

them both.-New York Tribune.

The first books were bound by Attalus, king of Pergamus, in 198 B. C. The first glass window in England was put up in an abber about 680. The first typewriter ever made ap-

neared in 1714, the work of Henry The first bread was made by the

Greeks; the first windmills by the Sar-

The first playbill was issued from Drury Lane theater, London, on April

It is asserted that the drum was the first musical instrument used by hu-Trousers, in their present shape, were introduced into the British army

in 1813 and tolerated as a legitimate portion of evening dress in 1816. According to historians, the first

striking clock was imported into Europe by the Peculans about 800 A. D. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne from Abdella, king of Persia. by two monks of Jerusalem.

The three greatest conversational with whom it has been my good for tune to come into touch were Ma

sk Your Bealer For

And We Can Toll You Why.

that you will enjoy with your meals as well as for refreshment.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and an

Of these Dr. Helmes who the most spirited in the "bel esprit" sense, Bismarch the most imposing and at the point of wit, sarcasm, anecdote and narratives of historical interest. brought out with rushing vivacity and with lightningtile illumination of conditions, facts and men, but in Massint's words there breathed such a warmth and depth of conviction, such of the principles professed and of the cult to resist such a power of fuscina-tion.—From "Reminiscences of a Long Life," by Carl Schurz, in McClure's.

A widely known clubusts whose family is known to take cartest exception to his late hours recently encou his physician on the street. How are you feeling these days?"

asked the medico. "Very well, indeed, thank you," re plied the clubman, "but I'm a bit worried about my wife, doctor. She suffers dreadfully from incomnia. I have been on the point for some time of consulting you about her case. What would you suggest?" to motoses it set sail

"You might try getting home earlier." observed the physician.—New York

Business is not only a great civillant of nations and of peoples, but also the greatest educator and developer of character in the world, for it is a perpetual school, a great life university where we do not go to recite and heat lectures for three or four hours a day for a few years, but where we are constantly studying and practicing almost from the cradle to the grave.-

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own experts and specially imported for "Litzus" Boor. The

Mak is made from the heat harley in the world—that grown

we are willing to take our chances on their regular patronage. He free figes | diletti (ing mi

GOG AND MAGOGL

Who were Gog and Magog? English radition says that they were the last of a race of giants who infested Engthey were destroyed by the Trojans who went to the lish likes after the destruction of th castive to London, where they' e king. When they died wooden ges of the two giants were put in places. In the course of time a. that are destroyed these, but now, if reat hall of one of the famous buildmes — the Guildhall — two immense

But there are other traditions of the two giants. One is to the effect that when Alexander the Great overran Asia he chased into the mountains of the north as impure, wicked and man eating people who were twenty-two na-tions in number and who were shut up with a ramport in which were gates of brass. One of these nations was Goth and another Magoth, from which we and another Magoth, from which we readily get the names of the mythical glants. It is supposed, however, that the Turks were meant by Gog and the Mongols were the children of Magog. We shall see mention made of Gog and Magog is many books, including the Bible, but there are the great wall and the rampart of Gog and Magog, whatever may have been the fact that you the names of the two giants to gave the names of the two giants to that portion of the structure.

FEES IN ENGLAND.

The Treasury Has Many Scheme

That Swell Its Income. When a young man determines to come a burrister and enters his name of Dublin he has to pay to the government a fee of £25. And when he is a full fielded English or Irish barrister or a Scotch advocate he has to fork out a further sum of £50.

Should be desire to become a solicitor he is fined even more heavily. When he becomes an apprentice his fee to the government is 280, and his yearly duty when he begins to practice is, for the first three years, £3 in the country and \$4 10s. in London or Dublin and after the third year £0 and £9 respectively. So that a solicitor practicing forty years in London will have paid the government over £400.

A law agent (Scotland) pays £60 at commencement of study and £55 or £85 on beginning practice in the sheriff's court or court of session.

If you want to change your surname of your own free will the government charges you only £10, but if you do it under the direction of some deceased

Bishops pay £30 for permission to be elected and £30 more for the royal assent to their election, and the fees paid an receiving letters patent are: By a baronet, £100: a baron, £150; a viscount, £200; an earl, £250; a marquis, £300, and a duke, £350.—London Express.

The Ashes of the Dead. James Russell Lowell was a great favorite in the literary circles of London. On one occasion at a large banquet the peculiarities of American speech were discussed with English bluntness. Lord S. called to Mr. Lowell loudly, so as to silence all other speak-

There is one new expression invented by your countrymen so foolish and vulgar as to be unpardonable. They talk of the 'ashes of the dead.' don't burn corpses. No Englishman would use a phrase so absurd."

"And yet," said Mr. Lowell gently, "your poet Gray says, speaking of the

"And in the burial services of the church of England it is said. Dust to dust and ashes to ashes.' We sin in good company." A cordial burst of applause greated this prompt rejoinder.

Calmness under contradiction is detellect.-Elmmermann.



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A TRIBUTE TO GRASS.

Eulogy That Was Proby Senator Ingalla,

The following tribute to grass, written by the late Senator Ingalls of Kansas, should be preserved:

"Majestic, fruitful, wondrous plant! The corn triumphant, that with the aid of man hath made victorious procession across the tufted plain and laid foundation for the social excellence that is and is to be. This glorious plant, transmuted by the alchemy of God, sustains the warrior in battle, the poet in song and strengthens everywhere the thousand arms that work the purposes of life.

"Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three great physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Exaggerated by tropical heats and vapors to the gigantic cane congested with its saccharine secretion or dwarfed by polar rigors to the fibrous hair of northern solitudes, embracing between these extremes the maize, with its resolute pennons, the rice plant of southern swamps, the wheat, rve, barley, oats and other cereals, no less than the humbler verdure of the hillside, pasture and prairie in the temperate zone, grass is the most widely distributed of all vegetable beings and sunshine among the buttercups and on their heads. Six dining room chairs the dandelions of May, scarcely higher form an ordinary load for one woman. the dandellons of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of the mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass, and five are tied, forming a sort of case when the fitful fever is ended and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom

"Grass is the forgiveness of nature

the dead.

her constant benediction. Fields tramoled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow reen again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass grown like rural lanes and obliterated. Forests decay. harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitudes of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding plnnacles of mountains, modifies climates and determines the history, character and destiny of the nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed or the dynasty has perished it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abrogates. It bears no blazopry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air. and yet should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world."

A CHEMICAL TRICK.

Changing a White Pasteboard Car Into a Striped Tiger,

When we happen to witness s phenomenon which seems to violate natural laws we are not likely to for get its cause if it be explained to us The following experiment, which I devised for my students, helped them to any more: I know you don't! Nulywell some chemical data:

A white cat, made of flexible paste board and imprisoned in a glass jar, is shown to the audience. The lectures announces that without opening the far or even touching it he will cause the cat to undergo a zoological as well as a chemical transformation. He takes the support of the jar and pushes it forward in full view of the students The change occurs almost instantaneously. The cat takes a rich orange color on which black transversal stripes rapidly paint themselves. The cat has become a tiger. The whole transformation is pro

duced by emanations of hydrogen sulitself without any visible apparatus The cat has been previously coated with a solution of chloride of antimony wherever the orange hue was to be produced and with a solution of basic acetate of lead wherever the black stripes were to appear. Both solutions are colorless. After the coated cat has been introduced in his glass cage a small piece of pasteboard is placed under the wooden support so as slightly to incline the jar forward. A few decigrams of pulverized sulphide of fron folded in a piece of blotting paper are deposited behind the cat on the elevated side of the bottom of the jar. Two or three cubic centimeters of di- results. luted sulphuric acid are dropped with

a pipette on the opposite side. When the performer wishes the transformstion to take place he takes the wooder support and pushes it forward as if he wanted everybody to see better what is going to happen. By so doing he suppresses the slight inclination which kept the iron sulphide beyond the reach of the sulphuric acid. The gas is evolved, and the formation of the crange sulphide of antimony and black sulphide of lead takes place in a few seconds.-G. Michaud in Scientific American.

MOVING IN PORTUGAL.

t Takes About Fifteen Women and

Five Men For One Job. Moving day in Portugal is a greater time of trouble than it is even in this country. A traveler tells about its "Vans are unknown, the only means of wheeled transport being rough carts drawn by bullocks, these in turn proving so ruinous to furniture that only kitchen utensils, fron stoves, bedsteads and other unspollable articles are sent by them. For the rest, the goods are carried often for many miles by wemen, only the heaviest things being taken by men, of whom four are em ployed to take planes, wardrobes and other heavy furniture. They carry these on poles laid across their shoulders, to which they are tied by scarfs is at once the type of our life and the passing under the opposite arm. All emblem of mortality. Lying in the lighter goods are taken by the women

"She carries these by placing one on her head, to which chair the remaining around her. Previous to starting the woman gives herself a shake, the chairs vibrate around her, and, with her hands on her hips, she starts off at a conte of the earth has made, and the carpet | ed jog trot, covering six miles perhaps of the infant becomes the blanket of in an hour and a half and consider herself fairly and sufficiently well paid with 12 cents or 16 cents for the return journey there and back again for a fresh load. For long distances only

two journeys are made in the day. "The women are nearly always barefooted, except on the coldest days in winter, when they may perhaps wear sabots, but they often wear as many as fourteen or fifteen much gathered petticoats of all colors and materials tied with a sash round the waist, the bunch thus formed upon the hips making a rest for the hands. All the china and glass are carried in big round baskets on the head and very rarely supported by the hand. About fifteen or sixteen women are generally employed in an ordinary move and four or five men."-Chicago News.

The Whale's Mouth

The whale's mouth is the largest institution of the kind in the animal kingdom, being capable of containing over two hogsheads of water. The whale's throat, however, is so small that an orange would scarcely pass through it, and he lives on the minute sea animals contained in the water. Drawing in a large quantity, he strains it through his whalebone sieve, retaining the animal organisms it contains and throwing out the water through circular holes in his head. Whales engaged in feeding are said by whalers to be "spouting."

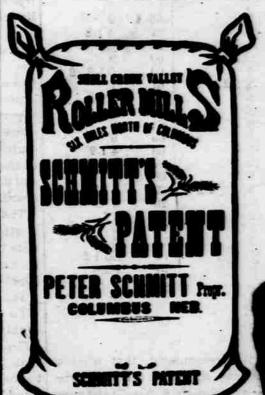
Benevolent Old Gentleman (rescuing one small boy from the pummeling of two others)-What are you hurting this boy for? "Because he made so many mistakes

in his arithmetic this morning." "But what business was that yours?"

"Why, he let us copy our answers

A Strike.

Mrs. Nulywed-You don't love me understand as well as to remember -But, my dear, you're mistaken. I adore you. Mrs. Nulywed - No; you don't. No man could love a woman or badly dressed as I am!-Paris Rire.



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