

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

LOUIE STARBUCK, EDITOR.
ELVA HUNT, ASSISTANT.

Mr. Dauchy, one of the school board, visited the high school, on Tuesday.

The exercises of Division No. 1, will be postponed until after the public entertainment.

The teachers' reading circle held a meeting, Monday, Feb. 28th, at the residence of Dr. Kay.

Twenty-six young ladies have passed the first examination in the Royal University of Ireland.

We are glad to see Miss Florence Yarnell, one of our pupils who has been east on a visit, back to school again.

All the departments of the McCook schools will give an entertainment at the close of the term, at Menard's Opera Hall.

Miss Lillie Crabtree, of the Indiana public schools, made us a visit on Tuesday. We hope she may have an opportunity to visit us again.

At a recent examination in Miss McNamara's room, the following pupils stood one hundred per cent.: Solomon Dewey, Lillie Rouark, Ella Williams, Elizabeth Kelsey and Gracie Vincent.

The use of tobacco is absolutely to be prohibited in all the government schools of France, on the ground that it effects injuriously the ability to study. The regulation is based on the recommendation of a commission of men of science, and meets with general approval.

Our thanks are due to Mrs. S. C. Boyle for the following article concerning temperance instruction:

"The agitation for the enactment of laws making instruction in the physiological effects of the use of alcoholic liquor has met with unusual success in the legislature of seventeen states—Alabama, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin, having since 1882 passed such laws, while a similar law requiring such instruction in the District of Columbia and the territories has been passed by congress. Such a victory for temperance deserves more than a passing notice, as it is important to note what a magnificent victory it is. According to the report of the commissioner of education for the years 1883-4, the school population of the United States is 16,794,403, of which 8,459,500, or more than half the total school population come under the provisions of the law requiring scientific temperance instruction. The total number enrolled in public schools in the United States is 10,739,192, the average daily attendance being 6,693,928, while the total enrollment in the seventeen states mentioned with the territories is 5,157,463 and the average daily attendance 3,144,990. Thus more than one-half of all the children of the nation and about one-half of the total number enrolled and the average attendance, live in states in which temperance instruction is obligatory. Think of 3,144,990 children daily being taught the effects of alcoholic liquors on the human body, and you can form some idea of what the coming generation will be. The total number of teachers in the United States is 307,904; more than one-half of whom (161,267) daily give scientific temperance instruction. Moreover, the states that have passed this law are the wealthiest and most prosperous, and have the highest average salaries of teachers. The twenty-one states that have not passed this law, pay their 146,437 teachers \$26,526,779, an average of only \$191 each, while the seventeen states mentioned above, exclusive of the territories, pay 155,311 teachers \$34,770,400, an average of \$224. The estimated value of sites, buildings and all other school property in the seventeen states having laws compelling the instruction of the physiological effects of alcohol, is \$138,967,770, or \$45.65 for each pupil attending, while the estimated value of school property in the remaining twenty-one states is \$97,393,271, or only \$27.43 per pupil attending, only three-fifths as much as the seventeen states. It is self-evident, therefore, that the most prosperous and the better educated people of a state become, the more they become aware of the terrible ravages of the liquor traffic, and the more they desire the children to become acquainted with the dangers of using alcoholic liquors even moderately. Who can prophesy what immense progress will be made for prohibition in the next ten or fifteen years, when the school children of today become legal voters?"

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W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

MASS MEETING.
The W. C. T. U. will hold a Mass Meeting at Menard's Opera Hall, on Sunday evening, March 13th, at 7 o'clock, M. T. Come one, come all.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

To close up every saloon door, brewery, beer garden, variety theatre, negro minstrel show, and other places where people spend their money for that which is not bread, would be equivalent to opening all the mills and work-shops and setting every man to work at better wages than he has ever received before.

George W. Bain said in his recent lecture regarding high license: "The difference between a high licensed saloon and a low licensed dogery is, one is the inlet to the rivulets of moderation, the other the outlet to the river of drunkenness. I would rather vote for the low dogery through which the drunkard escapes into the grave from the demon on his track than for the gilded gateway which opens the road to destruction for young men."

John W. Wilson, who was hanged a short time since at Norristown, Pa., for murder, said while on the scaffold: "O, Rum, thou wrecker of homes; thou lover of broken hearts, I hate thee. Thou art a robber of virtue, a promoter of vice, an assassin of virtue, a deadly foe of God! Thou art a murderer of souls and trap-door to perdition." He closed his address in the following significant language: "When my strangled body hangs between Heaven and earth, may all who look upon it, imagine they hear me say: 'This is the work of rum! it is nothing to you, all ye that pass by?'"

SAYS the Keokuk Gate City: "J. W. Havens died at Boone, Ia., during the past week, of congestion of the lungs. We hate to moralize about a dead man, because it looks mean and pharisaical. And yet nothing is sadder than for a grave to stand at the end of a wasted life. Twenty years ago J. W. Havens was one of the most promising young men in Iowa. Editor of the Signourney News, a state senator, prospective congressman, one of the most felicitous writers in the state, a charming accession to any circle of men of brain anywhere, life looked as brightly for him as any young man in the state. Then he took to his genial good fellowship whiskey and whiskey took his paper and broke up his family and ruined his health and prospects and sacrificed him as it does all its victims. And what a splendid fellow he was, and how hard he tried to get out of the toils. None of us could write as good an article as he could when he did his best. And yet whiskey burned out that bright brain like the wick of a candle."

The writer in this column of the Journal knew J. W. Havens right well. We learned the printing trade and about all we know of newspaper work in his office—but it was less than twenty years ago, as is remembered, when he was all and more than is written of him above. Seventeen years hence Warren Havens was known all over Iowa as the most accomplished newspaper man in the state. The Signourney News—a weekly journal—was quoted from upon leading questions of the day more extensively than all the other papers of the state in its class, and wherever known its young and handsome editor was recognized as the most brilliant man on the Hawkeye press. He was some two or three and thirty years of age at that time, and what bright prospects lay out before him. A splendid business and out of debt. The prettiest home in a pretty little city of 2,500 people. A young wife, beautiful and accomplished, and three of the sweetest children in all the country side. All these, and hosts of as warm hearted friends as a man ever knew, were his. Then the burglar, whiskey, entered. First it took his steady walk and turned it into a half stagger once a month. Then it claimed more of his time, and at length he began to neglect his work. From that hour his going in the downward way—towards wreck of hopes and home and business prospects—was at frightful speed. His wife died of a broken heart his children went with relatives, home and business went to creditors, and at not more than thirty-eight or forty years of age J. W. Havens found himself robbed of his last dollar and left sadly alone. For a time he remained among those who knew him best determined, with their help and such strength as was left him, to break the chains that held him a slave. He succeeded manfully for a brief season, and friends—such scores of them as few men can claim—felt confident that he had fought and won a good fight. Flattering offers of position came to him and at last he accepted that made by Council Bluffs Nonpareil management, and took a chair on the editorial staff of that paper. Life looked fair once more for the brilliant journalist. And how the Nonpareil did glitter and shine beneath his pencil. But he was not alone now. A giant shadow, terrible and dark and damnable in every form and feature stalked continually by his side, and one night, in the midst of a jolly and happy company, it sprang upon him and bound him hand and foot. He left the Bluffs shortly afterwards to become editor of the Creston, Ia., Gazette, and that paper, under his charge, soon became known around the state for the marked ability displayed upon its pages. From there he went to Boone, two years or more ago, and the end of all and of his journey is marked to-day by a grave over yonder in the snow. Accursed be whiskey. If it were possible to heap in yellow gold the market value of all the infernal stuff that was ever distilled, the amount would be too small to repay the loss of just one such man as Warren Havens would have been had his blight never fallen upon him.—Topics in State Journal.

Salt Rheum or Eczema,

Old sores and ulcers, Scaldfest and ringworm, Pain in the back and spine, Swelling in the knee joints, Sprains and bruises, Neuralgia and toothache, Tender feet caused by bunions, corns and chilblains, I warrant BEGG'S TROPICAL OIL to relieve any and all of the above. McCILLEN & WEEKS.

D. W. MORRIS, wholesale and retail druggist, 130 Commercial St., Emporia, Kas., Jan. 10th, 1887. To CHAMBERLAIN & Co., Des Moines, Iowa: Gentlemen—In sending you the enclosed order for a gross of your Cough Remedy, allow me to say that without any exception it is the best selling goods now in the market. I have sold a great amount of it during the past year to the citizens of this place, and have the first complaint to bear. It is the best article to use for croup I ever sold, being pleasant to take, which is an important feature where children have to take medicine. Sold by Willey & Walker.

NEW STORE—Messrs. Miller and Torrey will open up a furniture store in the room lately occupied by Barney Hofer, next to the postoffice, as soon as the building can be placed in readiness.

DELL G. MORGAN & Co., prominent druggists, Council Bluffs, Iowa, say they regard Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as the best preparation in the market, and recommend it always, where prompt and efficient treatment is required; it always gives satisfaction and is an excellent medicine for cramps, diarrhoea and bowel complaint in either young or old persons. Sold by McMillen & Weeks.

Alex. Stewart of Wymore and Chas Anderson of Orleans came up to the city on 3rd, this noon.

Ich, Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 Minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. A sure cure, and perfectly harmless. Warranted by S. L. Green, Druggist, McCook.

Try the Commercial House, when in McCook, just once!

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, Indiana, Neb., Feb. 23, 1887. NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Assessors of Red Willow county will be held at the County Clerk's office on Tuesday, March 15th, 1887, for the purpose of consultation in regard to the value of the various kinds and classes of property to be assessed. C. D. CRAMER, County Clerk.

FINAL PROOF NOTICES.

LAND OFFICE AT McCOOK, NEB., February 24th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Friday, April 8th, 1887, viz: Ephraim C. Gaston, on Homestead No. 1748, for the southwest 1/4 section 27, town 2 north, range 39 west, 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Edward Huffey, Daniel A. Clements, R. M. Wade and G. A. Gustin, all of McCook, Neb. S. P. HART, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT McCOOK, NEB., February 25, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Friday, April 9th, 1887, viz: Eliza C. Withrow, formerly Eliza C. Pinney, on Homestead 3085, for the southeast 1/4 section 31, town 3, range 33, west. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: T. J. Pate, Ellen Pate, William Bertram and Poloxonia Bertram, all of McCook, Neb. S. P. HART, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT McCOOK, NEB., February 25, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Friday, April 9th, 1887, viz: Sarah M. Nettleton, formerly Sarah M. Hartley, on Homestead Entry 303, for the north 1/2 southwest 1/4 and west 1/2 of section 15, town 12, range 32, west. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Daniel Clements, George E. S. 276, for the southeast 1/4 section 12, town 2, range 29 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles Ebert, Henry Voges, Herman Bay and Herman Schumaker, all of McCook, Neb. S. P. HART, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT McCOOK, NEB., February 25, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Monday, April 11th, 1887, viz: Charles Weitz, on Homestead Entry 277, for the southeast quarter of section 12, town 2, range 29 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Archibald B. Davis, Baxter J. Davis, John N. Smith and Esrom Rothermel, all of McCook, Neb. S. P. HART, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT McCOOK, NEB., February 26, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Monday, March 14th, 1887, viz: Gertrude A. Coleman on Homestead No. 2006, for the southeast 1/4 section 12, town 4, north, range 31, west. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Archibald B. Davis, Baxter J. Davis, John N. Smith and Esrom Rothermel, all of McCook, Neb. S. P. HART, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT McCOOK, NEB., January 29th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Friday, March 11th, 1887, viz: Fred. Benjamin, on Homestead Entry 3443, for the north 1/2 north-east 1/4 section 31, west 1/2 northwest 1/4 section 32, town 2, range 29 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. S. Hamilton, William Doyle, Richard Johnston and Silas H. Colvin, all of McCook, Neb. S. P. HART, Register.

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LAND OFFICE AT McCOOK, NEB., January 29th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Friday, March 11th, 1887, viz: Emma M. Carter on Pre-emption D. S. 276, for the southeast 1/4, south-east 1/4, section 17, town 4, range 29, west. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Y. Johnson, John M. Henderson, Samuel D. McClain and Michael Dooley, all of McCook, Neb. S. P. HART, Register.

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McCOOK, NEB., FEB. 16th, 1887.

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