THE JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1878.

MRS. ETTIE WALLACE, of Deadwood, committed suicide by morphine on the 2d inst.

THE Peacock Savings bank, at Fisherville, New Hampshire, has been closed by the bank commissioners.

AN exchange states that Thanksgiving was a failure in the Black Hills, as turkeys were scarce at 50 cents a pound.

A VERY severe storm prevailed in some of the Eastern States on the 2d inst., particularly severe in Maine and Connecticut.

H. WEIGLE, proprietor of the beer garden at Hamilton, Ohio, shot his wife through the head, then shot himself. Both died immediately.

IT is stated that the Fenian convict, O'Connor, has been released, and quietly placed on aboard a steamer bound for New York on the 4th inst.

ROBT. J. WHELAN, a young man not yet 21 years old, robbed his employer, James Yoeman, of Jersey City, the other day, of $41,000 and absconded.

THE Blair *Times* thinks that the legislature "will early be called upon to wrestle with giant railway monopolies, collection laws and bank interest."

A WATCH and chain was recently found in the stomach of a large fish caught near Port Washington, Ohio, which was lost by a man wading the river over two years ago.

THE English Parliament was opened on the 5th inst. The Queen's speech was very brief, and referred principally to her action in sending troops against the Afghans.

CHARLIE ROSS is now reported to be in the keeping of Nelson Vanderpool, a half-breed Indian living near Towando. It is stated that Charlie's father has gone to examine the boy.

GEN. GRANT in a private letter to friends in this country states that it is still his intention to travel eastward through India and China, thence home by way of San Francisco in about a year.

ORTON HYDE, one of the oldest members of the Mormon church, died at his residence at Spring City, Utah, on the evening of Thanksgiving day. He was one among the first founders of the Mormon church.

DOWN to the 7th inst., matters at the stock yards at Chicago were still somewhat unsettled by the stock yards strike. A majority of the strikers are holding out, only a small portion having returned to duty.

NORTH'S ranche on the Dismal river was reported burned last week by the Indians, who it is stated have already run off 300 head of horses from that range. *Later.*—We learn from friends here that the North ranche is all right.

JOHN MCMAHON, the owner of a saloon in Chicago, was shot and killed instantly by J. C. Haywood, a student of the Chicago Medical College. The trouble between them arose from a discussion regarding the payment of drinks.

A PRAIRIE fire below Crook City, Deadwood, destroyed an immense amount of hay on the 4th inst., which had been prepared and stacked for the military post at Bear Butte. It is stated that the military quarters barely escaped destruction.

THE citizens of New Orleans met in mass meeting on the evening of the 5th and passed resolutions expressive of their heartfelt gratitude for help and aid from outside friends, who dared face the deadly pestilence in their mission of humanity.

SENATOR EDMUNDS has given notice that he will call up the bill heretofore reported to amend sundry provisions of the revised statutes relative to presidential electors and the counting of the votes for President and Vice President and the decisions of questions thereon.

UNDER the Black Hills news we notice the following item: "Edwin A. Curley, the author of 'Nebraska, her Resources and Drawbacks,' was arraigned the other day in the district court of Lawrence county, on a charge of assault with intent to kill, and plead guilty of an assault and battery.

SEVERAL joint resolutions have been offered in reference to giving notice to the North German confederation to terminate the treaty of February 22, 1868, on the ground that its provisions had been violated in the person of a naturalized American citizen, by forcing him into the military service.

NEBRASKA is rapidly settling up, and the monthly report of sales of land for November, from the U. P. R. R. Co., is only one source from which we obtain the evidence of that fact. During that month no less than 13,875,064 acres of land were sold to actual settlers, at an average price of $4.52½ per acre.

A PARTY of hunters from Omaha, including Judge Dundy, were heard from the other day through the Kearney *Press*, which stated that James Van Sickle, one of the party, had come in with a load of deer, nine in number, weighing 1010 pounds. The remainder of the party was expected at Kearney in a few days.

CHARLES SLOCUM, an old man residing at Nebraska City, this State, was brutally murdered the other night at his residence, and his wife shamefully treated and abused. Several arrests have been made, but nothing definite is known who committed the murder. Great excitement prevails among the citizens of Nebraska City.

A BILL has been introduced in the House by Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, to regulate the manner of holding elections for representatives in Congress, and punishing fraud at such elections. Parties violating its provisions are pronounced guilty of felony and fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than two years. This bill looks like business on its face, but may it not fall as a silent and harmless act upon those who know its provisions can not be enforced?

IT was snowing on the 6th inst., at Jamestown, N. J., with the snow six inches deep.

IT is stated in an exchange that boots are now made on the Pacific coast, with pockets in the tops for pistols.

THE West of England Bank, headquarters at Bristol, has suspended. Capitol stock, £1,000,000, and it has forty-nine agencies. Losses in the iron trade the cause.

E. E. HUDSON, late trader at Crow Creek agency, charged with alleged forgery at Yankton, D. T., has had his trial, and the prosecution, it is stated, failed to back up its charge.

THE large boiler in Hayden's rolling mill at Columbus, Ohio, exploded with a terrible crash on the 5th killing several employes. All mill buildings in the neighborhood of the boiler house were wrecked.

BEN. BUTLER, who ought to know, said a few days ago in a speech made at a Dairy Fair in New York, that it was amazing, but nevertheless true, that the cows of this country produced over $350,000,000 worth of butter and cheese last year.

WE learn that a military company was organized at North Platte the other day by electing Major Frank North as captain, John Pratt first lieutenant, and Frank Alexander second lieutenant. The officers are all cattle men. They start with 100 men and 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

IT will be presumptuous for statesmen to expect honest elections in this country until they have severe laws to punish fraud in elections and then strictly enforce them, irrespective of locality or party. Without something of this sort to insure a free expression of opinion through the ballot-box our citizens may bid farewell to their boasted liberty.

THE latest news from the Viceroy of Indian is down to the 4th, which states that Gen. Roberts is halting with his command to allow them to rest and for supplies to come forward. The Afghans are at the top of Peiwar pass, and are known to have two battalions of horse artillery. It is thought that the British troops will meet with stern resistance.

A BILL has been introduced in the House by Mr. Finley, of Ohio, which proposes to prohibit the U. P. railroad company, under the penalty of heavy fines, charging any additional sum for the transportation of freight and passengers over the bridge at Omaha, in excess of the amount now allowed by law for similar transportation over any other part of the road.

NEWS has been telegraphed to this country from the scenes of conflict that General Roberts, the British general in command has gained a complete victory over the Ameer's forces, capturing Peiwar and Kataland, and all the Afghans cannon. It is stated that the Afghan loss was heavy. British loss, eighty killed and wounded. Captain Kelso, of the artillery, and Captain Anderson of the pioneers are among the killed.

THE Lincoln *Journal* suggests to the coming legislature the propriety of so codifying the laws as to give us "a simple and cheap method of running municipal governments." The subject of taxation, and more especially for local purposes, needs to be well considered in every part of the United States, to the end that the public burdens be lightened, and the heavy load of public debt taken off by payment. If this is not soon done or attempted, the next cry will be 'repudiation."

Rising City.

After a two weeks' sojourn in the newly-created city of Rising, I feel that I am able to say something of its present and prospective future. Nine weeks ago this place was born and thrust upon the world as the bantling of the Republican Valley Railroad, and the three private individuals whose farms comprise the town site and to-day they sport a hotel where a square meal can be obtained, and a post-office with boxes nicely arranged, three dry goods and grocery stores in full blast, three elevators completed, and taking in grain, one restaurant, two stables nearly completed, some twenty dwelling houses nearly completed, and a population of 150 souls. There is one harness shop in operation, one meat market in running order, one drug-store hastening to completion, and one saloon in a fair way to being ready for work. On the faces of all there is an eager, hungry look, full of expectancy filled in with hurry and business, induced no doubt by a wonder as to how the experiment will terminate when the place reaches bed rock, or in other words finds its level. The situation is a good one in some particulars, inasmuch as it is nestled down in a little valley with gentle slopes to the city from every point of the compass, and really it is the opposite of Boston, as it is down hill to Rising from any point you may mention. One other feature I conceive to be a great mistake, the city is divided by the railroad and already there is a strife between the south and north side. The drawback on situation is the want of water; it is 75 or 80 feet to water, and as yet I think there are but two wells in the place, aside from the tank at the railroad, and water for man or beast is scarce. One lady told me she had no washing done since she reached the city. Now, as cleanliness is next to godliness, there can be but little of the latter without more water or better facilities for obtaining it than at present exist.

There are rumors in the air about things which will have a bearing on the future growth of this place, one is that the officials of the road think of establishing a round-house and machine shops here; another is, that Polk county will vote bonds to aid in extending the road through said county, each of which would have an effect upon the future of this place.

The people who have commenced at this place appear to be of the solid sort, of that stripe known as moral men who can dispense with many of the foolish frivolities which attack many places and which become chronic in their nature and petrified nuisances in the character of many towns, villages and cities.

There is talk of there being three drug-stores, in the place. There is no indication of an insalubrious clime about here, that there should be so many drugs needed. I cannot account for this number being needed, only on the supposition that inasmuch as the four leading planets will occupy such relation to the earth for the next four years as to make the atmosphere very unhealthy for man and beast, yet there are some, who think that these drug-stores propose to deal largely in cordials, soothing syrups, cow herder's delight and fresh-laid milk.

I have heard in my sojourn here of nearly every branch of industry being introduced and established that is common to a western town, except a bank and a newspaper.

I have seen on the street the average "hoodlum" busily engaged in burying a live kitten; Young America was desirous of doing his part in starting a graveyard and improvising the first funeral.

Of churches and schools there are none as yet, but proper steps, I hear, have been taken to secure these necessary things.

Soon, Rising will have risen to the altitude by nature assigned to any inland town, taking its proper place and flattered, cajoled and pestered by the ordinary book agent, lightning rod man, and insurance agent, will quietly plod on its way, and become great or otherwise, just as the citizens make it. QUIZ.

THE President in his message begins by expressing thanks "to the Divine Being" for peace and prosperity. The subjects recommended to the consideration of congress are

NATIONAL SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The facts of the yellow fever scourge are very briefly summarized and the statement made that there were about 100,000 cases, of which about 20,000 proved fatal. The fearful spread of the pestilence has awakened a general sentiment in favor of a national sanitary department.

The President's views on the

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS AT THE SOUTH.

are as modest, and as mildly expressed as the most calm and moderate Republican could wish, and, being the most important subject treated of, we give, at length, what the president has to say:

The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uneasiness and wide-spread condemnation. The recent Congressional elections have furnished a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage, secured by the Constitution to the liberated race in the Southern States. All disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all of these States.

The three Constitutional amendments, which conferred freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the authority of the National Government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such a cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war. The people of the former slave-holding States accepted these results, and gave, in every practical form, assurances that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should, in good faith, be enforced, rigidly and impartially, in letter and spirit, to the end that the humblest citizen, without distinction of race or color, should, under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property and in political rights and privileges. By these Constitutional amendments, the Southern section of the Union obtained a large increase of political power in Congress and in the Electoral College, and the country justly expected that elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and Constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections, as offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people and would be respected by their fellow citizens; but a more general enjoyment of freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the record of the elections discloses. In some of those States in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular Congressional Districts outside of those States, the records of the elections seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overridden and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free.

It will be for the Congress for which these elections were held to make such examinations into their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego a renewed appeal to the Legislatures, the courts, the Executive authorities and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance toward bringing to justice the offenders and preventing a repetition of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for the Department of Justice at the last session contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved Feb. 21, 1878, entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,' or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto."

It is the opinion of the Attorney-General that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently upon Congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the Executive Department to enforce the laws.

I respectfully urge upon your attention that the Congressional elections, in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State, every political party, is entitled to the share of power which is conferred by the legal and Constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen, possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all departments of Government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of Government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods of free speech, free press, and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of Government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts.

While the country has not yet reached complete unity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override all political prejudices, and all sectional or State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

The remainder of the message has not attracted particular attention, and is mostly local in its character, excepting what the President has to say on

FINANCE.

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year which ended on June 30th, 1878, were $257,763,878.70; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were $236,964,326 80, leaving a surplus revenue for the year of $20,799,551 90. The amount of the public debt, less cash in the treasury on November 1, 1878, was $2,024,200,083.18, a reduction since the same date last year of $23,150,617.39.

As to legislation the President says:

"In the present financial condition of the country, I am persuaded the welfare of legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in existing financial legislation. Let it be understood that during the coming year the business of the country will be undisturbed by governmental interference with the laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS,

which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business prosperity. Let the healing influence of time, the inherent energies of our people, and the boundless resources of our country, have a fair opportunity, and relief from present difficulties will surely follow."

JAEGGI & SCHUPBACH,

(Successors to A. Henry)

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,

WINDOWS, DOORS, BLINDS, BUILDING PAPER,

Oak Lumber and all Kinds of Moulding. 4

GUS. A. SCHRŒDER,

—DEALER IN—

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

IRON, NAILS, ROPE, PAINT, Star Wagons, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Pump and Pipe Fittings, WIND WILLS.

Tin and Woodenware, COOK AND HEATING STOVES, McCORMICK Harvesting Machinery, BUCKEYE LANTERNS, BUCKEYE FORCE PUMPS.

I CARRY NOTHING BUT

THE VERY BEST OF GOODS,

AND WILL SELL

AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

Call and see my well-assorted line of Heating stoves, on which I will give special inducements.

11th St., South of Jaeggi & Schupbach's Lumber-yard. 446-x.

GOOD GOODS,

LOW PRICES

—AND—

SQUARE DEALING

Have always been the Motto of

GALLEY BROS.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

BOOTS & SHOES, AND FANCY NOTIONS,

Hats and Caps, Gloves and Mittens.

We are also Headquarters on

Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, and Everything kept in a First-class Millinery House.

Talk is Cheap, but We will not be undersold by any Straight Dry-Goods House in the West.

A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man. One Price to All is Our Motto.

ELEVENTH ST., SOUTH OF HENRY'S LUMBER YARD.

J. C. ELLIOTT,

AGENT FOR THE

STOVER WIND MILL

$20 OSCILLATING FEED MILL,

And All Kinds of Pumps

—AND—

PUMP MATERIALS!

—ALSO—

Challenge Wind and Feed Mills, Combined Sheller and Grinder, Malt Mills, Horse Powers, Corn Shellers and Fanning Mills.

Pumps Repaired on Short Notice,

Farmers, come and examine our mill. You will find one erected on the premises of the Hammond House, in good running order.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

CLEARING OUT SALE

—OF—

Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CAPS AND GLOVES.

I am selling out my entire stock of the above goods

AT COST, FOR CASH ONLY.

L. COCKBURN.

AT THE OLD POST OFFICE STORE. 439-3.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

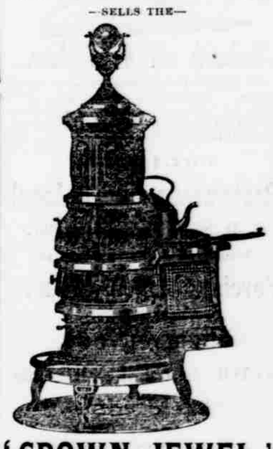
U. S. Land Office, Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 6th, 1878.

COMPLAINT having been entered at this office by Robert Linn against John C. Rogers for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 7511, dated April 4th, 1878, upon the south ½ of northwest ¼, Section 26, Township 20 north of Range 1 west, in Platte county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 16th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. Depositions to be used in said case will be taken January 8th, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of Speice & North, Columbus, Neb.

M. B. HOXIE, Register.
448-4 WM. ANYAN, Receiver.

WIGGINS

—SELLS THE—



'CROWN JEWEL,'

THE FINEST AND BEST,

Hard-Coal Stove in the Country,

Besides other kinds too numerous to mention. ☞Heating Stoves, with or without oven attachment, at

Prices Lower than Ever Before. 439-3

NEW MILL,

—ON—

SHELL CREEK,

Near Matthis's Bridge.

JOSEPH BUCHER, - Proprietor.

☞The mill is complete in every particular for making the best of flour. "A square, fair business" is the motto. 495-x.

LEGAL NOTICE.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
PLATTE COUNTY, }

Before H. C. Magoon, J. P., Monroe Precinct, Platte county.

Summons to Thomas Taylor, non-resident:

YOU are hereby commanded to appear before me, H. C. Magoon, a Justice of the Peace of said county, at my office in Monroe precinct, on the 10th day of December, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., to answer the action of James Murry, who sues to recover $75.00 on a certain promissory note, drawn by you and payable to the plaintiff, James Murry, now due and unpaid.

If you fail to appear plaintiff will take judgment by default for $75.00 and $25.67 interest money and all costs of suit not to exceed $50.00.

Witness my hand this 11th day of November, 1878.

445 4 H. C. MAGOON, J. P.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a chattel mortgage executed by August Pfeffer, to John Elston, dated August 28th, 1878, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Platte county and State of Nebraska, on the 28th day of August, A. D., 1878, in Book C. of Chattel Mortgages, on page 353, upon which default has been made. I will expose for sale at public Auction on Thursday the 12th day of December, A. D., 1878, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, the property described in said chattel mortgage, consisting of one black horse, about eight years old, and one brown or bay stallion about twelve years old; amount due at first publication, $56.50 and costs. JOHN ELSTON,

By JOHN J. RICKLY, Agent. 445-4.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the County Court for Platte county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the adoption of Edward Mister, a minor.

NOTICE is hereby given that application in due form has been filed in said court praying for the adoption of Edward Mister, a minor, son of William T. Mister, deceased and Jane Lloyd (late Mister) by David Thomas and Mary E. Thomas his wife. Said application will be heard at the County Judge's office in said county on Thursday the 12th day of December 1878 at 2 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested may appear and be heard.

JOHN G. HIGGINS, County Judge.
445-4t.

School Books.

I will furnish School Books for introduction at the following price viz:

Harper's Introductory Geography	$ 45
" School "	94
" U. S. First Reader	12
" " Second "	19
" " Third "	27
" " Fourth "	42
" " Fifth "	56
" " Sixth "	69
Swinton's Language Primer	22
" " Lessons	28
" " Grammar	45
" Grammar & Composition	60
French's Common School Arith	50
" Elementary for the Slate	28
" Mental Arithmetic	27
" First Lessons	18
Dalton's Physiology	75
Scott's U. S. History (small)	52
" " " (large)	75
Copy-books per doz.	1 08

Other books on catalogue at corresponding prices. Will sell books on time to districts.

S. L. BARRETT, Agent for Harper's Text-books,
444-x. Columbus, Neb.

HUNNEMAN & TOLMAN,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS, WINDOWS,

And Building Paper.

Also constantly on hand an assortment of HARD WOOD and WAGON STOCK We make CLOSE figures for CASH.

Yard and Office on Eleventh St., ☞NEAR U. P. DEPOT. COLUMBUS, NEB.

REMOVED OPPOSITE CLOTHER'S HOTEL, One Door North of State Bank.

I Mean Business!

Extraordinary Inducements

Will be offered in

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps and Notions,

As my stock must be converted into cash.

Talk is cheap, but prices tell, I have got the goods, and am bound to sell.

W. H. HEIDELBERGER,

12th STREET, (2 doors west of Hammond House), 280

REMOVED OPPOSITE CLOTHER'S HOTEL, One Door North of State Bank.

THE REVOLUTION

Dry Goods and Clothing Store

Is now ready for the Fall and Winter Campaign with an immense stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Dry Goods,

Carpets,

Hats, Caps,

Etc., Etc.

At prices that were never heard of before in Columbus.

☞ Dry Goods have taken a big tumble in the Eastern Markets lately, and as I buy my goods strictly for cash, I will give my customers the benefit of it, and supply them with anything in my line at much lower prices than they were ever known to be heretofore.

All I ask for is, give me a friendly call and convince yourself of the facts.

I. GLUCK,

437, Proprietor of the Revolution Dry Goods Store.

AMERICAN

MEDICAL & URGICAL INSTITUTE.

T. E. MITCHELL, M. D. D. T. MARTIN, M. D

Physicians and Surgeons.

G. D. MERCER, M. D., & J. C. DENISE, M. D., of Omaha.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.

For the treatment of all classes of Surgery and deformities; acute and chronic diseases, diseases of the eye and ear, etc., etc.,

Columbus, Neb.

J. M. HONAHAN,

Manufacturer and dealer in

Boots AND Shoes.

First-Class Work and Good Material.

☞Full selection of eastern work always on hands. Repairing neatly and promptly done.

Store opp. the Post-Office, on 13th St. 439-tf

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Paticulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE

—AT PRICES—

Ranging from $7 to $12.50

Description.	Section	Town.	Range.
N W ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼	11	17	1 e
N E ¼ and E ½ of N W ¼	5	17	2w
N ½ and E ½ of S E ¼	17	17	2w
All of	23	17	3w
S E ¼ of S W ¼	3	18	1 e
W ½ of S W ¼ and S E ¼	9	18	1 e
N E ¼ of N E ¼	13	18	1 e
S E ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼	25	18	1 e
N E ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, N ½ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ and W ½ of S E ¼	27	18	1 e
N ½, N ½ of S E ¼ and W ½ of S W ¼	31	18	1 e
All of	33	18	1 e
S E ¼	11	18	1w
S ½ of N E ¼ and N ½ of N W ¼	15	18	1w
E ½ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼	17	18	1w
E ½ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of N E ¼	23	18	1w
S E ¼ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼	33	18	2w
N E ¼	23	16	1w

Improved Farms.

	S.	T.	R.
S W ¼	8	16	2w
E ½ and N W ¼ of N W ¼	20	16	2w
W ½ and N E ¼	20	16	2w
S E ¼	12	14	3w

J. A. REED, Columbus, Nebr.

MARY ALBRIGHT,

Merchant Tailoress,

12th Street, opposite Post-office.

Men's and boys' suits made in the latest style, and good fits guaranteed, at very low prices. Men's suits $6.00 to $9.00, according to the goods and work. Boys' suits $3.00 to $4.00, according to size.

☞CLEANING AND REPAIRING DONE.☜

Bring on your soiled clothing. A whole suit renovated and made to appear as good as new for $1.25 424-y