

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—1880.

The republican party in national convention assembled at the end of twenty years since the federal government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States, as its report of its administration. It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority. It reconstructed the union of the states with freedom, instead of slavery as its corner-stone. It transformed the national currency from the likeness of things, to the rank of citizens. It relieved congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from 25 per cent. to the par of gold. It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation from where 7 per cent. bonds sold for 90 cents, to that where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railroads have increased from 31,000 miles in 1850 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,250,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were \$200,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were \$294,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans, it has met every closed defrayed the ordinary expenses of the government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has annually disbursed more than \$30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid \$800,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly \$151,000,000 to less than \$85,000,000. All the taxes which have been levied have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed.

Upon this record the republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits for their approval the following platform of principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

1st. We affirm that the work of the last twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the disunion, now happily restored, should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the positions promised should be distinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be protected; that the commerce, already so great, should be steadily encouraged.

2d. The constitution of the United States is a supreme law not a mere contract; out of confederated states it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the nation, while others are denied to the states, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not by the state tribunals.

3d. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several states, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional duty. The intelligence of the nation is to be augmented by the intelligence in the several states, and the destiny of the nation must be guided not by the genius of any one state, but by the average genius of them all.

4th. The constitution wisely forbids congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each state is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the legislature of each state, and to forbid appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

5th. We affirm the belief avowed in 1846, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should not discriminate as to favor American labor, that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the states, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the territories; that those who are protecting the rights of citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and that we esteem it the duty of congress to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, and insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hour of battle are undiminished, and that fifteen years since their final victory—to do them perpetual honor, and shall forever be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of American people.

6th. Since the authority to regulate immigration and foreign nations rests with congress and with the United States and its treaty making power, the public policy, regarding the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese as well of great magnitude, invoke the exercise of those powers to the limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane, and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

7th. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate president, are the basis for a presidential candidate have continued to inspire him in his career as chief executive, and that history will accord to his administration the highest honors are due to an efficient, just and courteous discharge of the public business, and to his honest and disinterested position between the people and proposed partisan laws.

We charge upon the democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage; that to sustain possession of the honor and state governments and the control of public lands and position they have obstructed all efforts to promote the national interest, to conserve the freedom of suffrage and have devised fraudulent certificates and returns; have labored to unseat lawfully elected members of congress, and at all hazards the vote of a majority of the states in the house of representatives have endeavored to secure by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, and rescued by the courageous action of Maine's patriotic sons; have, by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attacked the republican legislation to appropriate bills, upon the passage the very movements of the government depend, and have crushed the rights of individuals; have violated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war, and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of national unity, personal freedom and individual equality.

The equal, steady and complete enforcement of laws and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of their privileges and immunities guaranteed by the constitution, are the first duties of the nation. The danger of solid south can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to its citizens. The execution of the laws and the punishment of all those who violate them are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured, and genuine prosperity established throughout the south. Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must perform, and the nation cannot with safety delegate this duty to the states. The solid south must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all opinions must find free expression, and to this end the honest votes must be protected against terrorism, violence, and fraud.

And we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the republican party to use every legitimate means to restore all the states of this union to the most perfect harmony that may be practicable, and we submit it to the practical,

sensible people of the United States, to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time, to surrender the administration of the national government to the party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there are now order, confidence, and hope.

The republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by the last national convention, of respect for the constitutional rules governing the appointment to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the civil service shall be thorough, radical and complete; to that end it demands the co-operation of the legislative with the executive departments of the government, and that congress shall so legislate that fitness ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

For the JOURNAL. Notes of Progress. Gradually the waves of agriculture are reaching out over the valleys and creeping up the bluffs and hillsides, there to meet with other waves that have extended themselves over the uplands till fields and groves blend harmoniously like mosaic. In traveling across the country, one is in a state of perpetual surprise at the groves and lines of trees that seem to have come up in a day as it were, and we exclaim in wonderment that so much land is broken here only a year or two ago it was thought but wild prairie. The plowed fields sometimes lie in plain squares and covered with vegetation in systematic order they resemble the patchwork made by our "aisters, our cousins and our aunts," and again others viewed from a distance take on fantastic shapes, now circling round the foot of a hill, the long rows of corn or trees giving them the appearance of a huge necklace embroidered with emeralds. Nowhere does a grove spread itself in such magnificent array and show to such advantage as when it crowns the crest of some hill, penciling the sunny slopes with long colonades of dark green, where swaying branches whisper of rest to the tired laborer, the weary pilgrim or the inquisitive school-boy, looking at the drifting clouds through the vistas made by the parting leaves, little dreaming of the undeveloped power hidden in these monarchs that are to be. Only a few years hence, a decade perhaps, and these forests in embryo that might appear to a casual observer so unimportant now, will so modify the climate, improve and beautify the landscape that the expectations of the most sanguine will without doubt fall far short of the actual change.

Patron, Neb. M. B. F. Concerning Male Animals. EDITOR JOURNAL: The introduction of blooded stock into Platte county will bring into notice some of our laws which thus far have been as a dead letter. For instance, the following: "Sec. 79. If the owner or owners, keeper or keepers of any bull, horse, or buck shall knowingly and purposely or carelessly allow the same to go at large out of his, her, or their enclosure and keeping, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars for each offense."

In other sections of our laws the imposed fine is according to circumstances, as high as fifty dollars, but I have not time at present to copy them. These regulations seem to be but just and right. Men expending hundreds of dollars and even thousands to get good stock are great benefactors to the country, and their interest should be protected. Supposing a man bring in a cow from the east worth say \$300, intending to raise good stock and his neighbor's scrub bull comes along—and instead of a calf worth \$100 at birth he gets one worth \$10—what would even the \$50 fine amount to? BREEDER.

Garfield and Back Pay. WASHINGTON, June 27.—The following letter explains itself: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, June 22. To H. D. Dusey, Esq., Des Moines, Ia.: Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 17th just received, asking to be informed on what date James A. Garfield paid into the treasury his back pay and how the treasury books show this transaction, I have to inform you, it appears from records of this office, that the sum of \$4548 was deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the United States in the name of James A. Garfield, on account of increase of salary of the 22d of April, 1873, and that this amount was covered into the treasury by a miscellaneous covering warrant number 704, second quarter, 1873, and cannot be withdrawn except by act of congress.

Very respectfully, yours J. K. Urzoo, Assistant Secretary.

The following facts are worth noting: The number of electoral votes in 1880 is 369, the same number as in 1876. It requires 185 to make a majority. The electoral commission in 1877 awarded to Mr. Tilden 184 and to Mr. Hayes 185. The votes of the southern states with that of New York will not elect a candidate. He must have in addition to the entire southern vote and the vote of New York that of either Indiana, or Connecticut or New Jersey, or the equivalent vote of other Northern States.

"Mamma, does the noise hurt your head?" "Yes, dear; don't do any more." "Then why don't you go into the other room, mamma?"

AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY.

Failing to get Employment as a Teacher She Hires out as a Cattle Herder.

[Pawnee Enterprise.] One of the young lady herdsmen mentioned by the Enterprise a few weeks ago, writes the following interesting letter to the Humboldt Sentinel:

EDITOR SENTINEL: I saw in your paper a short time ago that the Pawnee Enterprise had stated that a young lady near Table Rock had taken charge of a herd of cattle. As I believe I am the person referred to in the Enterprise, I would like to explain why I am herding. Last spring, after my school had closed, I was examined by the county superintendent and marked "A." My parents desired me to teach in our own district that I might be at home, and I accordingly applied for the school. The directors gave me every encouragement, and I was given to understand that if not underbid I should be employed. There were but two applications for the position, myself and another lady, until a person in the form of a man applied and secured the school. Being out of employment and my parents in limited circumstances, I concluded to herd cattle, that being the best situation offered me. I have a herd of 90 head of cattle, and am receiving \$18 per month. My father takes my place with the herd Sundays and rainy days. My sister assists me with the herd, so that I have company the greater part of the time. Very respectfully, YOUNG LADY HERDER.

Tin-Lined Stomachs.

"Yes" said a well-known chemist to a World reporter last evening, "people will have tin-lined stomachs before long." Then the chemist went to a closet and took therefrom several small bottles, which he held up before a strong light. He exhibited several sheets of tin which had been extracted from sugar purchased from this extensive dealer in this city. "This," said the chemist, "is what they use in the adulteration of sugars, and I am informed that some of the dealers buy tin by the ton. This tin has been cut with muriatic acid and was used in sugars and syrups. I have here [exhibiting some other small bottles] samples of glucose. From 25 to 30 per cent. is used in sugars and 75 per cent. in syrups. Poor starch and flour are also used by some of these wealthy sugar dealers, and I am informed that such adulterated sugars produce skin diseases. Here is a bottle [exhibiting a reddish brown powder] that I cannot describe. I don't know what it is, but intend to find out. It was taken from sugar." The chemist is yet at work, and in a short time expects to make his report public.—N. Y. World.

The Omaha Herald calls upon Nebraskans to support English because he was the author of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Yes, verily. The Kansas and Nebraska bill was gotten up for the purpose of giving about 150,000 square acres of land to the South as a slave market. It was just such northern statesmen as English that encouraged the Southern Democrats to push their plans for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the enactment of the fugitive slave law. These two Democratic measures broke up the old Whig party, organized the Republican party as a protest against the extension of slavery in the north-west, split the Democratic party in two at the Charleston Convention, and caused the war that followed the election of Lincoln in 1860. What Nebraskans, and all other citizens of the United States, owe this man English and the rest of the northern dough-faces that assisted him and his bill, and in the furtherance of the base policy it represented cannot be easily reckoned. They will pay the debt, however, in some other way than in giving him the second highest office in the gift of the nation. Nebraska will especially lay herself out to reward this eminent benefactor, that plotted to make her prairie the heritage of the slave driver. We are obliged to the Herald for this timely reminder of our obligations to English.—Lincoln Journal.

A London tourist in Scotland met a young woman of Falkirk going to the kirk, and, as was not unusual, she was carrying her boots in her hand and trudging along barefooted. "My girl," said he, "is it customary for all the people in these parts to go barefooted?" "Pairtly they do, and pairtly they mind their own business." In this town of Falkirk there lived a very notorious infidel who gloried in his profanity. On one occasion he was denouncing the absurdity of the doctrine of original sin, and the beads of the parish, perhaps, thought himself bound officially to put in his word, although the other was socially his superior. "Mr. H.," said he, "it seems to me that you needna fash (trouble) yourself about original sin to your certain knowledge you have as much awkward (actual) sin as will do your business."

Judge—How comes it that you dare break into this gentleman's house in the dead of night? Prisoner—Why, judge, the other time you reproached me for stealing in broad day.

Nebraska.

Two brief articles have been prepared and published, and left standing in the JOURNAL, relative to Nebraska, its advantages and products. One more short article must close the series for this season.

To persons who never saw a prairie country, to look over it is rather an interesting sight; as a general thing the absence of timber gives to it the appearance of waste and barrenness to those who are accustomed to live in a timbered country. Timber of every kind common to this latitude can be cultivated on the prairies of Nebraska. Near the water courses and river bluffs a large quantity of trees are generally found growing in great luxuriance.—Among the varieties found in such localities are cottonwood, box-elder, locust, maple, locust, ash, hickory, oak, willow, poplar, sycamore, walnut, pine and cedar. The shrubs include common juniper, pawpaw, prickly ash, sumac, red root, spindle tree, plum, currants and gooseberries, dogwood, butter bush, buffaloberry, mulberry and hazelnet. Cedars are found on the islands of the Platte, and along the Loup, and on the Niobrara there is a large quantity of pine.

But the interesting point we want to make is the fact that all this variety of trees will grow and flourish on the prairie, and that as much timber as may be needed by each farmer can be raised on his farm.

It is not a little surprising to know that the early travelers, and, among others, Gen. Fremont, should have formed the opinion that the prairies of Nebraska were a sandy desert, unsuited for farming purposes, when in these times it has been examined by competent judges and pronounced without any hesitation to be a region which is to be the great grain and stock-producing area of the continent. Men don't make bread of sand, and they don't, as a general thing, settle in such localities. The United States cover 23 degrees of latitude; away to the frozen north, and down to the semi-tropic south. With all this choice, from the beginning of western settlement the great current of movement has been within a central belt five or six degrees in width, and nearly corresponding with the latitudinal length of Illinois, which lies between 36 degrees, 56 minutes and 42.3 degrees. This is the belt in the United States in which industry obtains the most certain and highest rewards. It is temperate in climate—and a man can work up to his best notch. The land is fruitful, and bears in great abundance those products which are necessities of life, and which therefore have a steady commercial value.

The population of Nebraska in the beginning of 1856 was 10,716, and at the close of 1875, 259,912, which was a twenty-five-fold increase in twenty years. Corn in Nebraska is most bountiful in production; with fair cultivation the yield is from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Wheat from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. Barley from 30 to 40 bushels. Rye 25 to 30 bushels. Oats 40 to 50 bushels. A country which is adapted to the raising of corn; small grains; good for grass and hay, and has at all times a favorable climate, must be a good location for stock-raising. Livestock is in great demand the civilized over, and it is in live stock the farmer finds a great deal of his wealth. It has been demonstrated among the Nebraska farmers that mixed farming is the most profitable, therefore every farmer should combine grain and stock raising. In fact every farmer that has carried cattle upon his farm and handled them with judgment for any length of time is now enjoying the rich profits of his investment and labor. Look around among your neighbors and in every case where money has been invested in stock and handled with care it has brought the largest increase in dollars and cents to those who have invested. And there is room in Nebraska for hundreds of thousands more farmers.

If you would have your desires always effectual place them on things which are in your power to attain. Success is full of promise till men get it; and then it is a last year's nest from which the bird has flown. A sin without its punishment is as impossible, as complete a contradiction in terms, as a cause without an effect.

There are two periods when Congress does no business. One is before the holidays and the other after. "There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes if they could govern their tongues."

"The doctors ought to escape calumny. No man living has a right to speak ill of them."

"The working of a corkscrew is about the only thing 'best achieved by indirection.'"

"A dinner to which a man is not invited generally sits hardest on his stomach."

The fullest and best ears of corn hang lowest towards the ground. Hardening in crime decays the heart like as rust decays iron. The vices we scoff at in others laugh at us within ourselves.

The Doubtful States.

It is generally understood that democrats vote for the nominee, and the democratic presidential candidate whoever he may be, is pretty sure to get the entire electoral vote of the southern states—138. There is a bare possibility of a different result in Florida, but it is too slight to count. In the last presidential election, Hayes received 166 of the electoral votes of the northern states, and we count these same states as sure for Garfield. Four northern states gave their votes to Tilden. New York 35, Indiana 15, New Jersey 9, and Connecticut 6—total 65. These are the debatable votes. It takes 185 votes to elect; therefore of these debatable votes the democrats must secure 47 to succeed while the republicans need but 28 of them. In 1876 Connecticut gave a democratic plurality of 2,900; Indiana, 5,514; New Jersey, 12,445 and New York 32,818. The enthusiasm with which the Chicago nomination is received presages that the Republicans will sweep away these majorities and secure New York, Indiana, and Connecticut, at least, with a fair show for New Jersey. In this count New York shows a decided democratic majority, but since that time the state has elected a republican Governor and the machinery of the government, which is a power in the Empire state, is in the hands of the republicans.—Lincoln Globe.

Will not be Deceived. The people will not be deceived by this nomination. They will penetrate its purpose and be superior to its will. They see the contest as it is. It is not one of men. It is not Garfield against Hancock. It is the republican party against the democratic party. It is the spirit that saved the Union against the spirit that would have destroyed it. It is America redeemed, disenthralled and advancing, against reaction. This is the contest as the people will see it, and in this contest, though they love the Union soldier, they will vote against the democratic leader. The nomination will draw nothing from the republican party.—Detroit Post and Tribune.

Old Mr. Barnes was given to boasting of his religious standing. In prayer meeting, the other evening, he said, "Yes, brothers and sisters, I feel as though I was put here to point the way to heaven." Before he could say more, Mrs. Burnwell spoke out, "Well, Brother Barnes, I hope you will stay here and point long after the rest of us are safe in heaven." Barnes hardly knew how to take her.

"Oh, come on, let's have some fun," says ragged urchin to little knee breeches. "Can't. Mother won't let me." "Spose she won't. Ask your dad." "It's no use to bolt. They run me by the unit rule, and I catch the ferrule if I try to vote against instructions."

A convention of quack doctors were discussing the question of stomach pads, when the janitor of the hall broke out with the exclamation: "The best stomach pad is a fine, light buckwheat cake saturated with maple syrup."

While his mother lives, a man has one friend on earth who will not desert him when he is needy. Her affection flows from a pure fountain, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

An Illinois girl with a breach of promise suit testified that it was the usual thing for girls to show their love letters to fifteen or twenty other girls in order to make them jealous.

Can Hancock serve two masters at the same time, and be consistent—the Nation and the "solid South?"—Nebraskian.

Life, as we call it, is nothing but the edge of the boundless ocean of existence where it comes upon soundings.

If you would have your desires always effectual place them on things which are in your power to attain.

Success is full of promise till men get it; and then it is a last year's nest from which the bird has flown.

A sin without its punishment is as impossible, as complete a contradiction in terms, as a cause without an effect.

WAGONS! BUGGIES! WAGONS!

END SPRINGS, PLATON SPRINGS, WHITNEY & BREWSTER, SIDE SPRINGS. Light Pleasure and Business Wagons of all Descriptions. We are pleased to invite the attention of the public to the fact that we have just received a car load of Wagons and Buggies of all descriptions, and that we are the agents for the services of Platte, Butler, Boone, Madison, Merrick, Polk and York, for the celebrated

CORTLAND WAGON COMPANY, of Cortland, New York, and that we are offering these wagons cheaper than any other wagon built of same material, style and finish can be sold for in this country. Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

PHIL. CAIN, Columbus, Neb. COLUMBUS STATE BANK, Successors to Deard & Reed and Turner & Balch. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA. CASH CAPITAL, \$50,000.

DIRECTORS: LEANDER GERBARD, Pres't. GEO. W. HULST, Vice Pres't. JULIUS A. REED. EDWARD A. GERBARD. ARNER TURNER, Cashier.

Bank of Deposit, Discount and Exchange. Collections Promptly Made on all Points. Pay Interest on Time Deposits.

HARNESS & SADDLES

Daniel Faucette, Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Collars. keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Saddlery, Harness, Currys, Combs, Brushes, Bridle Bits, Spurs, Cards. Harness made to order. Repairing done on short notice. NEBRASKA AVENUE, Columbus, Neb.

UNION PACIFIC LAND OFFICE.

SAMUEL C. SMITH Agent. ATTENDS TO ALL BUSINESS pertaining to general Real Estate Agency and Notary Public. Has instructions and blanks furnished by United States Land Office for making final proof on Homesteads, there being a trip to Grand Island. Have a large number of farms, city lots and all lands belonging to U. P. R. in Platte and adjoining counties for sale very cheap. Attend to contesting claims before U. S. Land Office.

HAZEN WIND MILL!

HARRISON & CRAINE. HAVK the agency for this celebrated wind mill, and will also sell pumps, and make repairs on pumps and mills. The Hazen is better governed than any other, more durable, will run longer, go in as little wind and in greater quantities of water, and gives the most satisfaction. See one at the Grand Pacific, and call on us opposite the post-office.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER. MESSRS. MCBRIDE & DRUSE, publishers of the Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb., are making that paper a grand good thing for our country people and are ably seconded by Ex-Governor Furnas, at the head of the Horticultural department, and Geo. M. Hawley at the head of the Grange department. It risks with any agricultural publication in the world. A copy of the Farmer may be seen by calling at this office, or by sending stamp to the publishers. The subscription price of the Farmer has been reduced to \$1.50 and can be had by calling at this office, as we are clubbing it and our paper—both for one year—at the very low price of \$3.00.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risk. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered. No room to explain here. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

FARMERS! BE OF GOOD CHEER! Let not the low prices of your products discourage you, but rather limit your expenses to your resources. You can do so by stopping at the new home of your fellow farmer, where you can find good accommodations cheap. For hay for team for one night and day, 25 cts. A room furnished with a cook stove and bunk, in connection with those who will free. Those wishing can be accommodated at the house of the undersigned at the following rates: Meals 25 cents, beds 10 cents. J. B. SENEAL, 1/4 mile east of Gerrard's Corral.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start free. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at any thing else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can do right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRU & CO., Augusta, Maine.

NEW STORE! HERMAN OEBLICH & BROS. (Successors to HENRY & BROS.) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE, GOOD GOODS For the Least Money.

IRON, TINWARE, GREISEN BROS., Boots and Shoes.

SPEICE & NORTH, Wagon Material General Agents for the Sale of

Real Estate. Union Pacific, and Midland Pacific R. R. Lands for sale from \$1,000 to \$10,000 per acre for cash, or on five or ten year time, in annual payments to suit purchasers. We have also a large and choice lot of other lands, improved and unimproved, for sale at low price and on reasonable terms. Also business and residence lots in the city. We keep a complete abstract of title to all real estate in Platte County.

EAGLE MILLS, SHELL CREEK, Near Matthis' Bridge. JOSEPH BUCHER, Proprietor. The mill is complete in every particular for making the best flour, 8 1/2 square, fair business. 65x8.

Dr. A. HEINTZ, DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, WINES, LIQUORS, Fine Soaps, Brushes, PERFUMERY, Etc., Etc. And all articles usually kept on hand by Druggists. Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

ADVERTISING. In its columns always brings its reward. Business is business, and those who wish to reach the solid people of Central Nebraska will find the columns of the JOURNAL a splendid medium.

JOB WORK. Of all kinds neatly and quickly done, at fair prices. This species of printing is nearly always wanted in a hurry, and, knowing this fact, we have so provided for it that we can furnish envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, circulars, posters, etc., etc., on very short notice, and promptly on time as we promise.

SUBSCRIPTION. 1 copy per annum \$2.00 " Six months 1.00 " Three months .50 Single copy sent to any address in the United States for 5 cts.

M. K. TURNER & CO., Columbus, Nebraska. MAKE THE CHILDREN HAPPY! \$1.50 THE NURSERY \$1.50. Now is the time to subscribe for this BEST ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR THE YOUNG. Its success has been continued and unexampled. Examine it! Subscribe for it!

The Columbus Journal. AND THE NURSERY, both post-paid one year, \$3.10. If you wish THE NURSERY, send \$1.50 to John L. Shoney, 26 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. If you desire both, send by money order, \$3.10 to M. K. Turner & Co., Columbus, Neb.

Wooden and Metallic Burial Caskets. All kinds and sizes of Caskets, also has the sole right to manufacture and sell the Smith's Hammock Reclining Chair, Cabinet Turning and Scroll work, Pictures, Picture Frames and Mountings, Looking-glass Frames, Walnut Lumber, etc., etc. COLUMBUS, NEB. \$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for the money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth \$5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STILES & CO., Portland, Maine.