

OUR TICKET.

ALBERT J. ARNOLD. The candidate for sheriff, was born in Stenben Co., N. Y., August 23d, 1831. He had the usual experience of American boys and young men, and at the age of twenty-six, following Greeley's advice, came west to grow up with the country. He has ever since, lived in the west and has had a little more than the usual varied experience of western men. We follow him briefly. In June, 1857, he first came to Columbus, and has considered this his home ever since. In the spring of 1858 he moved here, taking charge of the Cleveland House (now the Hammond House) which was then located on the site of "Cleveland" east of G. W. Stevens' place. In 1858 he was in charge of the ferry across the Loup, which was, at that time, a crossing for all of the overland travel going west to Utah, California and other western points. To show the extent of the work done by the ferryman it is only necessary to refer to the fact that in March, 1859, when they put on a new boat, there were five hundred teams ready to cross. This was the year of the great excitement concerning the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, and all had caught a good share of the fever. In May of that year, he quit his boat and went to the new Eldorado, returning in the fall, and going back again in the spring of 1860 accompanied by his brother, E. W., and by J. E. Norton. In 1861 he entered the Indian service, being commissioned by Gov. Saunders as first lieutenant of O. P. Mason's battalion. In August, 1864, he was put in command of Co. C, 7th Iowa Cavalry. He did splendid service in the engagements against the Sioux at Plum Creek, and in the Republican Valley and Smokey Hill country, also at Ash Hollow where twenty-five lodges of Sioux under Two Face were surrendered. The same winter he acted as scout for a party of soldiers in a campaign against the Sioux. About this time he was appointed assistant U. S. Marshal for Nebraska, with headquarters at Kearney City, which position he held till the close of the war, doing his duty fully and satisfactorily, often under very trying circumstances. In 1867 he became deputy sheriff of Platte county, under C. D. Clough, which position he filled, till he himself became sheriff in 1870. In 1873 he was elected a member of the legislature, and there made his mark, as he always did, for the energy of his character. He is thoroughly courageous, acts upon his own convictions, fears nothing and has no friends to save from punishment as criminals. These are the qualities requisite in a sheriff, in addition to the fact that he knows very thoroughly the duties of the office.

JOHN W. EARLY. The candidate for treasurer, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1844. He received the education common to Buckeye boys in those days, at the district schools; when 17, he enlisted in the service against the rebels, joining the 19th Ohio. He served gallantly in many engagements of the war, including the terrific battles of Shiloh, Franklin and Stone River. After his time was out he re-enlisted in the 104th regiment, serving 2 1/2 years, and was afterwards in the government employ until 1865. In 67 he came to Nebraska, Platte county, and engaged in farming for seven years, in the meantime serving his county as commissioner. In the fall of 1873 he became assistant to County Treasurer, Vincent Kummer, serving him in the capacity of deputy until his death.

Considering that Mr. Kummer was a democrat and that he had held the office of treasurer for twenty years, his employment of Early as deputy gave the latter great strength in making the canvass for that office in the fall of 1873, to which he was nominated by the Republicans of Platte.

The contest will not soon be forgotten by those who took any interest whatever in it. There were four candidates, Mr. Early receiving 646 of the 1649 votes divided among them, and 259 more than the highest of the three. He has performed the duties of his office admirably, during the past two years, honoring the party which placed him there by a straight-forward, consistent and able administration of his office. This he has been enabled to do through the intimate knowledge that he has of all the details of his office and of the men and affairs of the county.

HENRY J. HUDSON. The candidate for county commissioner, is so well known to all our citizens that it seems like a work of supererogation to give even a brief sketch of his career among us. He has held various offices in old Monroe, (afterwards merged into Platte county) and the present county of Platte—among them being in Monroe in 1857, County Commissioner, then as Probate Judge, then as post-master for eleven years; three terms as County Clerk of this county; then in the legislature, always and everywhere, the duties of his station being performed in the public interest, fairly and faithfully. In public office he is one of those who appreciate the fact that an official is a servant of the public and not their master, hence he is courteous and affable, and always ready and willing to impart information concerning business of the public entrusted to his care. For what we regard as the most important office in the county, Mr. Hudson possesses the qualities of experience, thorough knowledge and a spirit and determination to represent the public desire.

LEWIS J. CRAMER. The candidate for surveyor, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, in 1847. He graduated at Heidelberg College, Ohio, engaged in civil engineering for two years, and has been a teacher the remainder of the years of his manhood. He has been principal of the public schools in district 1 of Platte county for the past five years and has the affection and admiration of all his pupils. He is a thorough scholar and a most excellent man. In appearance, the professor somewhat resembles that sturdy republican, James G. Blaine.

DR. S. A. BONESTEEL. The candidate for superintendent of schools, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 5, 1852. He was raised on a farm, his father, a lawyer, residing in the suburbs of Ogdensburg. At the age of 14 he entered the academy at Lewiston; afterward the college at Ogdensburg, and taking a course in the business college of Bryant & Strat-

ton. At the age of nineteen he came to Illinois, teaching in winter time, and working on a farm in summer. He has pursued the same general course since he came to Lost Creek precinct, this county, in 1875, having been engaged in one district three terms, in another two. When the office of superintendent became vacant last winter, Mr. Moncrief was selected by the county commissioners, and the manner in which he has conducted his office since that time has justified their choice. He is well fitted for the position, and has already won the esteem of the public.

DR. S. A. BONESTEEL, too well known as a physician of long and extensive practice in this community, to need any commendation from us. No man in the county is better qualified for the place.

Don't Whine. Don't be whining about not having a fair chance. Throw a sensible man out of a window, he'll fall on his feet and ask the nearest way to his work. The more you have to begin with, the less you will have in the end. Money you earn yourself is much brighter than any you can get out of the dead men's bags. A scant breakfast in the morning of life whets the appetite for a feast later in the day. He who has tasted a sour apple will have the more relish for a sweet one. Your present want will make future prosperity all the sweeter. Eighteen pence has set up many a peddler in business, and he has turned it over until he has kept his carriage. As for the place you are cast in, don't find fault with that; you need not be a horse because you were born in a stable. If a bull tossed a man of metal sky-high, he would drop down into a good place. A hard-working young man with his wife about him will make money while others will do nothing but lose it. "Who loves his work and knows how to spare, may live and flourish anywhere." As to a little trouble, who expects to find cherries without stones, or roses without thorns? Who would win must learn to bear. Idleness lies in the bed sick of the millgrubs, where industry finds health and wealth. The dog in his kennel barks at fleas; the hunting dog does not know that they are there. Laziness waits till the river is dry, and never gets to market. "Try" swims it, and makes all the trade. "Can't-do-it" would not eat the bread but for him. "Try" made meat out of mushrooms.—John Ploughman.

A Cheap Horse Power for the Farm. As almost every farmer has frequent occasion for the use of a horse power to do light work—such as shelling corn, churning, sawing wood, or if a wind mill should get out of rig, or there not being sufficient wind for several days at a time, a light horse power comes in very handy.

The simplest, easiest running and cheapest power is in use on the farm of R. R. Cook, in Dayton township, who improvised probably the least expensive power out of an old Buckeye rafter that had been thrown away as worn out and worthless, and this is how he did it: He unbolted the tongue, turned mowder over on one of the wheels, unkeyed and took off the logged drive wheel from the center shaft, and got a blacksmith to square the end of it for the reception of a knuckle, put on two joints of a tumbling rod with their accompanying jack-blocks, put a piece of tumbling rod, for the reception of a belt, to connect with the sheller, tied the sweep with fence wire across the centre of the upper wheel, and there stood the nearest little horse power that man could wish for, and it did not cost him fifty dollars, either.

Mr. Cook can now shell his corn with his key-stone "Pony Sheller" at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour, and has such unbounded faith in his "Little Giant" that he intends to rig it up to saw his next winter's wood. But should he be the favored candidate for sheriff at the next county convention, he will sell out his right in the invention to the worst beaten man in the crowd of aspirants.—Clarkeville Star.

Mr. Recommendations. 'Twas a dull, heavy evening; the light of the dozen gas-jets along the streets only served to make the haze and fog visible. The clock just ticked forth the hour of 9, and, with the usual remark that "twas time to get to bed," old McGoniggle trudged up upstairs, followed by the aged partner of his sorrows and searcher for his joys. "Do you young folks set up till the morning paper comes, this time," shouted she over the banisters. "No—no," replied a sweet voice from the parlor; "we won't, will we?" said she in an undertone.

"No if I know it," was the reply. "If the old folks are going to be as snore as this I guess I'll skip now," and he reached for his hat. "See here!" and the girl's eyes gleamed with earnestness, "you're the first fellow I've had and you've got to put down that hat and sit up and exert me in good shape. I'm home!" I know, but I can build better bread, iron a bosom shirt hand- some, suit a pair of stockings quicker and make \$1.37 go further than any girl in the village. Them's my recommendations." "That suits me exactly," and his hat flew into the corner, and that evening details of the wedding were all arranged. He depended on a girl as smart as that to get the best of the old folks.—Chicago Tribune.

Suggestions on Making Butter in Cold Weather.

[From the Nebraska Farmer.] Without a convenient appliance of cold water or ice, it is very difficult, indeed almost impossible to make uniformly good butter in hot weather. But whenever the atmosphere is below 60 degrees there is no excuse, except want of knowledge or experience for making poor butter. Yet white, crumbling, streaked and strong butter are quite common in winter. My mother made gilded butter and I was accustomed to assist her and had no idea that I was entirely ignorant of the process until I was thrown upon my own responsibility. Then churning was the dreaded work of the house. Sometimes the butter would come in a few minutes and be very soft and white, again hours of churning would result either in entire failure or in a very small quantity, very hard. But now after a good many years of experience, although it is work which requires time and care, it is the most pleasant and profitable part of the household work.

I set the milk in a cool, airy place, freezing does not affect the quality of the butter. When not obliged to skim soon, let it stand at least forty-eight hours. If none of the cream has soured when a sufficient amount is collected for churning, I stir into it a small quantity of butter-milk and place on the stove (if the cream jar is earthen it is safer to put the jar in a vessel of warm water) stirring the while, until it is nearly warm as new milk, then remove to shelf in a warm room and cover closely so that the heat will be retained. If this is done in the evening it will be sour in the morning. The main thing in churning is to secure the right temperature, and to do this a thermometer is essential. In my early days of trial, I asked an old lady how she "tested her cream," to which she testily replied, "I test it myself."

The "feel" of it depends upon the temperature of the hand at the time and is not a safe test. When in want of a thermometer I can judge pretty well by first placing the hand in water of a known temperature. Put the thermometer into the cream and if below 62 degrees, place the jar on the stove or in hot water, stirring with a paddle which reaches the bottom until it reaches 62 degrees. If one is not very watchful it will run rapidly above the mark, or the heat of the jar, if thick (nearly tin) may carry it above. If so, it must be cooled again. By no means commence churning if the cream is too warm. In very cold weather, when the cream is at a temperature, the churn should be warmed by sealing water and the churning done in a warm place. Until it "breaks" the motion may be rapid, but after that it must be moderate else the butter globules will be broken and no after care can make it a superior butter. If too obtund a little hot water may be put into the churn while slow turning. I never expect the best results if the butter comes in less than a half hour.

Whatever the butter may be, and however carefully worked when taken from the churn, it cannot be excellent without a second careful working. As this is a tedious and laborious part of the work in very cold weather, its neglect accounts for much of the poor butter sent to market in winter. It saves labor and answers very well in cold weather to re-work it after standing in a cold room a couple of hours. C. S. REED, Columbus, Neb.

Seasonable Hints Repeated. Bank up all buildings that need it. Make arrangements for placing feed where it can be given to the animals with the least possible labor. Be sure, if possible to have a stock well where the animals can be watered easily. See that all cellars are close, but well ventilated. Look over the stacks, repair all damages done by wind, and put scatterings of hay and straw where they may be used for bedding down stalls. Do not attempt to keep over winter any more root crops than you are certain to save. Prices are good now, and may not be enough higher in the spring to pay the expense. If you do not cultivate beets for stock, buy a few bushels to try, and be convinced of their value. When you are in town with a load of grain or products, devote a part of the proceeds to the purchase of a few rivets of various sizes, waxed ends, harness needles, a bottle of harness oil, etc., for use during winter, so that your harness may be in the spring as good as new. Any stock not in good condition should at once receive extra care, so that it may not run down during the winter. Don't be stingy with corn. Much such small fruits as need it, and cover all grape and other vines that are not perfectly hardy. Take note of fruit trees, and see if there are any unripened wood. It would do no harm to trim peaches back a little if too much tender wood is seen. Sort out carefully, label exactly and put in a secure place an ample quantity of all sorts of seeds for farm and garden. Rake and pile manure, so that when the time comes for hauling it

A Mysterious Assassination.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 23.—James Finney, a prominent and wealthy farmer living near Wallace, some fifteen miles from this city, was assassinated last night. The facts in this horrible and cold-blooded crime are most revolting. The deceased and wife were sitting at the table eating supper and chatting, when a sudden discharge was heard, and Mr. Finney tumbled over on the floor and died in a few minutes, not speaking a word. Upon examination it was discovered that he had been shot in the back of the head. Eleven No. 2 buckshot were found. One of the shots missed the victim and lodged in the shoulder of Mrs. Finney, who was sitting directly opposite him with their child in her arms. The wife said she heard footsteps without, a moment prior to the sound, and also heard the retreating patter of feet. Finney had lived in this section all his life, was about 45 years of age, and by hard work and rigid economy had amassed a good fortune, his wealth being estimated at \$60,000 or \$75,000. His name has been very conspicuous before the public since last May. Previous to then, Finney, who was a bachelor, lived with his mother near the place where the awful crime was committed. Mary Grifey was a hired girl, Finney and Mary became intimate and she soon gave birth to a child. Suit was brought by her against him for \$20,000 damages for breach of promise and bastardy. At the trial last May the jury returned a verdict for \$7,500 for plaintiff. A new trial was asked for and granted. A week or ten days before the time for the second trial a compromise was effected whereby defendant was to pay \$350 and costs. This practically ended the celebrated Grifey-Finney case. Last August the general public was startled by the fact that James R. Finney and Mary E. Grifey were married. They went to keeping house for themselves four weeks ago, and were living happily when the bloody crime was committed. Last week two suits were entered against Finney by lawyers for fees, one for \$500 and the other for \$1,200. The entire affair is shrouded in deep and profound gloom, and many rumors are afloat. One is to the effect that this is the culmination of a grudge long standing. The funeral occurred to-morrow. The deceased belonged to one of the oldest and best families of this section.

The kind of a man Blaine is may be seen in a single incident. With all his might he fought Plaisted, of Maine, a year ago, and had the mortification of seeing him win. It was a bitter defeat of Blaine, and hurt him for the rest of the campaign. The other day he found that Gov. Plaisted and his newly-wedded wife and his military staff were looking in vain for provision to get to Yorktown in comfort; whereupon Blaine made the whole party his guests.—Chicago Times.

The 8-year-old daughter of a family who has the decorative craze the worst way was discovered with the big album, dabbling the faces of the photographs of her parents, brothers and sisters with water colors. When the little innocent was scolded, she replied that she was "only decorating family mugs."

An exchange says it's a very bad thing to get rich too rapidly. We never thought of that before. Here's another danger to worry about and strive to guard against. The man who thinks it foolish to reward his wife's devotion with kind words and caresses is the same one who wonders why it is that women sometimes go wrong.

"Mamma, the teacher says all people are made of dust." "Yes, my dear, so they are." "Well, then, I s'pose negroes are made of coal dust."

The best die and the cunning lie. Courage goes ahead and scales the ramparts, and falls in the ditch. Cowardice skulks and populates the earth.

No convicts, either for men or women, are to be found in Norway or Sweden. They are absolutely forbidden by the laws.

A Washington correspondent says it is eight years since a Senator was seen in his seat intoxicated.

Poverty is in want of much, but avarice demands everything it has not.

The art of prating caused the art of speaking.

A little leak will sink a big ship.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

C. H. VAN WYCK, U. S. Senator, Nebraska City. ALVIN SANDERS, U. S. Senator, Omaha. T. J. MAJORS, Rep., Peru. E. K. VALENTINE, Rep., West Point.

STATE DIRECTORY: ALBINO NANCE, Governor, Lincoln. J. J. Alexander, Secretary of State. John Wallis, Auditor, Lincoln. G. M. Bartlett, Treasurer, Lincoln. C. J. Dilworth, Attorney-General. W. W. Jones, Supt. Public Instruc. C. J. Nobes, Warden of Penitentiary. W. W. Abbey, Prison Inspectors. C. H. Gault, Prison Physician. H. P. Matthews, Supt. Insane Asylum.

JUDICIARY: S. Maxwell, Chief Justice. George R. Laked, Associate Judges. Amasa Cobb. FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT: H. W. Hight, Judge, York. M. R. Reese, District Attorney, Wahoo.

LAND OFFICERS: M. B. Hoxie, Register, Grand Island. Wm. Anyan, Receiver, Grand Island. COUNTY DIRECTORY: I. G. Higgins, County Judge. John Starnes, County Clerk. J. W. Early, Treasurer. Geo. Spielman, Sheriff. R. L. Rossiter, Surveyor. Wm. W. Lee, County Commissioners. Joseph H. Hill, Coroner. J. E. Montefrey Supt. of Schools. G. B. Bailey, Justice of the Peace. Byron Millett, Charles Wake, Constable.

CITY DIRECTORY: J. B. Meacher, Mayor. J. H. Johnson, Clerk. John F. Wermuth, Treasurer. Geo. G. Bowman, Police Judge. L. J. Cramer, Engineer. COUNCILMEN: 1st Ward—John Richards, G. A. Schroeder. 2d Ward—Wm. Lamb, I. Gluck. 3d Ward—J. Rasmussen, A. A. Smith.

Columbus Post Office. Open on Sundays from 11 A. M. to 12 M. and from 4:30 to 6 P. M. Business hours except Sunday 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. Eastern mails close at 11 A. M. Western mails close at 4:30 P. M. Mail leaves Columbus for Lost Creek, Genoa, St. Edwards, Albion, Platte Center, Humboldt, Madison and Norfolk, every day (except Sundays) at 4:35 P. M. Arrives at 10:55. For Shell Creek and Creston, on Monday and Fridays, 7 A. M., returning at 7 P. M., same days. For Alexis, Patrons and David City, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7 A. M. Arrives at 12 M. For Conkling Tuesdays and Saturdays 7 A. M. Arrives 6 P. M., same days.

U. P. Time Table. Eastward Bound. Emigrant, No. 6, leaves at 6:25 A. M. Passenger, " 4, " " " 11:00 A. M. Freight, " 8, " " " 2:15 P. M. " " " " " " " 4:30 A. M. Westward Bound. Freight, No. 5, leaves at 2:00 P. M. Passenger, " 3, " " " 4:27 P. M. Freight, " 9, " " " 6:00 P. M. Emigrant, " 7, " " " 1:30 A. M. Every day except Saturday the three lines leading to Chicago connect with U. P. trains at Omaha. On Saturdays there will be but one train a day, as shown by the following schedule:

B. & M. TIME TABLE. Leaves Columbus, 5:45 A. M. " Bedford, 6:30 " " David City, 7:20 " " Garrison, 7:30 " " Staplehurst, 8:55 " " Seward, 9:50 " " Emporia, 11:10 " " Pleasant Dale, 10:45 " " Emerald, 11:50 " " Arrives at Lincoln, 11:50 A. M. Leaves Lincoln at 12:50 P. M. and arrives in Columbus 7:00 P. M. Makes close connection at Lincoln for all points east, west and south.

O. N. & E. H. ROAD. Time Schedule No. 4. To take effect June 2d. For the government and information of employees only. The Company reserves the right to vary therefrom at pleasure. Trains daily, Sundays excepted. Outward Bound. Inward Bound. Columbus 4:55 P. M. Norfolk, 7:20 A. M. Lost Creek 5:31 " " Madison 7:42 " " Pl. Centre 9:12 " " Madison 8:26 " " Humphreys 2:35 " " Humphreys 3:35 " " Main 7:00 " " Pl. Centre 9:48 " " Munson 7:43 " " Columbus 10:00 " " Norfolk 8:01 " " Columbus 10:55 " "

ALBION BRANCH. Columbus 4:45 P. M. Albion 7:43 A. M. Lost Creek 5:31 " " St. Edwards 6:30 " " Genoa 6:16 " " Genoa 9:11 " " St. Edwards 7:00 " " Lost Creek 9:50 " " Albion 7:47 " " Columbus 10:45 " "

SOCIETY NOTICES. \$27 Cards under this heading will be inserted for \$3 a year. G. A. R.—Baker Post No. 9, Department of Nebraska, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month in Knights of Honor Hall, Columbus. JOHN HARRISON, P. O. D. W. WASHINGTON, Adjt. H. P. BOWEN, Sec'y, Maj.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward OVER A MILLION OF PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PADS have already been sold in this country and in France; very one of which has given perfect satisfaction, and has performed cures every time when used according to directions. We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that we will pay the above reward for a single CASE OF LAME BACK That the Pad fails to cure. This Great Remedy all POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY cures Lame Back, Sciatic, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Insensibility and Retention of Urine, Hematuria, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, Noto or Lumbago, Pains in the Groin, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs whether contracted by private diseases or otherwise. LAMENESS, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs, YOU CAN BE CURED! Without swallowing nauseous medicines by simply wearing PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD. Which cures by absorption. Ask your druggist for PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. If he has not got it, send \$2.00 and you will receive the Pad by return mail.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PEOPLE. JUDGE BUCHANAN, Lawyer, Toledo, O., says:—"One of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads cured me of lameness in three weeks' time. My case had been given up by the best Doctors in my city. During all this time I suffered untold agony and paid out large sums of money." GEORGE VETTER, J. P., Toledo, O., says:—"I suffered for three years with Sciatic and Kidney Disease, and often laid to bed on crutches. I was entirely and permanently cured after wearing Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad four weeks."

"SQUIRE N. C. SCOTT, Sylvania, O., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer for 15 years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. For weeks at a time was unable to get out of bed; took barrels of medicine, but they gave me only temporary relief. I wore two of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and I now know I am entirely cured."

Mrs. HELEN ARNONE, Toledo, O., says:—"For years I have been confined, a great part of the time to my bed, with Leucorrhoea and female weakness. I wore one of Guilmette's Kidney Pads and was cured in one month." H. R. GREEN, Wholesale Grocer, Findlay, O., writes:—"I suffered for 25 years with lame back and in three weeks was permanently cured by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads."

R. F. KEESLING, M. D., Druggist, Logansport, Ind., when sending in an order for Kidney Pads, writes:—"I wore one of the first ones I ever had and I received more benefit from it than anything I ever used. In fact the Pads give better general satisfaction than any Kidney remedy ever sold."

H. R. GREEN, Hamilton, Mo., writes:—"We are working up a lively trade in your Pads, and are hearing of good results from them every day."

PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH LIVER PAD. Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Acute Choke, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. Price \$1.50 by mail. Send for Prof. Guilmette's Treatise on Kidneys and Liver, free by mail. Address FRENCH PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio. For sale by A. HEINTZ, Druggist, Columbus, Neb. 547-y

1870. 1881. GOING EAST TAKE THE Columbus Journal. Is conducted as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Devoted to the best mutual interests of its readers and its publishers. Published at Columbus, Platte county, the centre of the agricultural portion of Nebraska. It is read by hundreds of people east who are looking towards Nebraska as their future home. Its subscribers in Nebraska are the staunch, solid portion of the community, as is evidenced by the fact that the JOURNAL has never contained a "dud" against them, and by the other fact that 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. Single copy sent to any address in the United States for 5 cts. M. K. TURNER & CO., Columbus, Nebraska. GO EAST! NORTH-EAST OR SOUTH-EAST VIA THE B. & M. R. R. This Road together with the C. B. & Q. which is called THE BURLINGTON ROUTE! Forms the most complete line between Nebraska points and all points East of Missouri River. Passengers taking this line cross the Mo. River at Plattsmouth over the Plattsmouth Steel Bridge, which has lately been completed. Through Day Coaches. Pullman Sleeping Cars. ARE RUN TO— Burlington, Peoria, Chicago and St. Louis. Where close connections are made in Union Depots for all points North, East and South. Trains by this route start from the various accidents which so frequently delay trains coming through from the mountains, and passengers are thus sure of making good connections when they take the B. & M. route east. THROUGH TICKETS Lowest Rates In force in the State, as well as full and reliable information required, can be had upon application to B. & M. R. R. Agents at any of the principal stations, or to PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen'l Ticket Agent, OMAHA, NEB. 60-y

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