

Republican Conventions.

The Republican electors of Platte county are hereby called to meet in convention at the Court House in Columbus, on Tuesday, October 13th, 1885, at 1 p.m. sharp for the purpose of placing in nomination a full county ticket, and for the election of seven delegates to the State convention to be held at Lincoln, October 14th, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

The several Townships will be entitled to representation as follows:

Table listing townships and their representatives: Grayville, Walker, Humphrey, Bismarck, Sherman, Creston, Grand Prairie, Shell Creek, Creston, St. Bernard, Joliet.

The caucuses to be held at usual voting place on Saturday, October 23d, 1885, at 2 p.m. sharp. All delegates to be selected by ballot. The polls in the city of Columbus to be kept open until seven (7) P. M.

By order of County Central Com. J. E. MONCRIEF, Ch'm'n.

J. J. TRUMAN, Sec'y pro tem.

SMALL-POX is reported at several places in Antelope county.

SENATOR VAN WYCK had a grand audience at Madison Thursday last.

FLORIDA has the largest fruit farm in the world, comprising over 2,500 acres.

RELIABLE reports from the corn crop of Nebraska indicate that it will aggregate 1,990,000,000 bushels.

SENATOR VAN WYCK delivered an address one day last week before the citizens attending the Sarpy county fair.

The Baltimore grand jury reports that the introduction of the whipping-post to punish wife-beaters has had a salutary effect.

News comes from Berlin that Prince Bismarck has accepted the apology of Spain for the recent insult to the German embassy at Madrid.

ONLY seven hundred and fifty-nine new cases of cholera and two hundred and seventy deaths were reported one day last week throughout Spain.

The American bark "Cashmore," Capt. Nichols, from Philadelphia, for Hilo, was lost at Tanega Lima, an island of Japan. A part of her crew were saved.

The sixth annual re-union of the army of West Virginia was held last week at Portsmouth, Ohio. Gen. R. B. Hayes, in the absence of Gen. Crook, presided.

An agreement has been effected with Germany by which Spain retains the Carolines, Mariana and Palao Islands, while Germany acquires the Marshall and Gilbert groups.

A BOSTON bank which daily receives a large amount of money from Montreal does not propose to spread small-pox. It has each bill placed in carbolio acid and then dried before passing it along.

CAPT. LEE, agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation, has recently telegraphed Commissioner Atkins that only 21,000 head of cattle remain on the reservation, and that they will be removed by the end of this month.

RECENT news comes from London that Russia has proposed a conference of the powers on the Roumelia difficulty, but wants the porte to take the initiative steps. Austria will await a decision from the porte before committing herself.

THERE is nothing new regarding the situation at the coal mines at Collinsville, Ill., and vicinity. It appears evident that the determination on the part of the miners is to receive better wages or strike and involve the whole district.

THE new chamber of commerce and board of trade building at Denver, Col., was formally dedicated the other afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The building is a handsome four story, gray-stone and granite structure, 50x120 feet, costing \$38,000.

RECENT news from New York says that the other night an unknown tug boat ran into the schooners "Ratidun" and "Edompost," at anchor off Bedloe's Island. The schooner "Edompost" sunk immediately, carrying down the steward, name unknown, and Capt. James Smith.

THE Misses Green, of Atlanta, ladies of literary and artistic culture, are making a collection of negro songs and setting them to music. The music is composed as the songs are sung by old-fashioned darkeys, and will perpetuate accurately the strange and weird melody of the plantation.

BULGARIA must be preparing for war, as recent news from Sofia states that a levy of all able bodied men in Bulgaria between the ages of 18 and 40 has been ordered. The object of this movement is to secure the union of their people, and establish their freedom from Turkish oppression.

PRINCE ALEXANDER has ordered several Turkish emblems seized during the rising of the citizens the other day to be restored to their owners. He has also telegraphed the Czar asking him to favor the unity of Roumelia and Bulgaria, and to grant the united countries the protection of Russia.

AT Berlin it is semi-officially stated that the powers will not look calmly on the breaking up of the treaty of Berlin, but will side with Turkey, and, if Russia opposes them, she will be isolated. Only after the Bulgarians have been restored to common sense can the powers decide what to do for Bulgarian unity.

Mrs. MARGARET KELLEY, formerly of Galena, Ill., and thought to be living now somewhere in Nebraska, cannot be found. The last heard from her she said she should soon be married, she then being a widow. The object in obtaining her place of residence is to inform her that she has fallen heir to a valuable property in Dunn county, Wisconsin.

RICHARD BELL, a cow boy, said to be from Nebraska, was shot and killed the other night at Sturgis City, Dakota, while attending a dance, by some one of a lot of colored soldiers; one of them becoming disorderly was ejected from the house; he went away and returned with several comrades who drew up in line and fired a volley of bullets into the building, one of the balls killing Bell.

INDIANA has a big fraudulent issue of Township bonds on hand just now. It is claimed that they were issued by dishonest trustees in payment for goods that were never delivered, and that one Pollard and the trustees shared in the proceeds. Thus far only \$5,500 have been presented by the National Bank at Cincinnati, purporting to have been issued by Ernest Ketz, trustee of the Township in which Indianapolis is situated.

NEAR the town of Ayr, Cass county, Dakota, a large prairie fire broke out last Friday, and spread rapidly, taking everything in its course. Houses, crops and farm machinery burned up. The whole country is still fighting the fire. One farmer had ninety men at work. The fire was spreading towards the town of Buffalo. At Bismarck, D. T., the fires were very destructive. The losses thus far are over \$75,000, and the fires are still raging.

"Torics" of the State Journal always gives his friends good advice. Here is another sample:

"The desperate struggles of the bourgeois with their burden of civil service reform remind these Topics of the story of the fellow who was out for a sail with his sweetheart when the boat capsized. Hastily gathering her in his arms he tried to swim ashore. The task was long and desperate, and just as the pair were going under the cruel waves for the last time a man on the bank yelled, 'Why don't you stand up and walk?' They stood up and found the water not over three feet deep. So it would be with the democrat, if they but had sense enough to stand up and walk out."

CHICAGO nets an increase in revenue of \$1,200,000 annually through the high-license law. But if a prohibitory law should be passed and "enforced" in Illinois as it is in Iowa and Kansas, the city of Chicago would not get a cent of revenue from the liquor-dealers, who would, however, continue to sell liquor all the same. Yet there are persons who believe that prohibition, which has been practically demonstrated to mean "free whisky and no revenue," is preferable to high-license, which regulates the liquor traffic, produces a revenue, and lightens the burden of taxation.—Omaha Bee.

THE Rev. Dr. Carroll of Waco City made some very sensible and important remarks the other day at that city in his discussion of the negro problem. In his argument Dr. Carroll said that "The negro is here—he is part and parcel of our domestic system—it is not his fault that he is here or that he is a free man or voter. Neither is it the southern man's fault; his enfranchisement and civic rights are a result of the reconstruction theory. The south said, 'hands off.' The promise of the south to lift the negro up must be carried out to the letter. During the great civil war when our men were away from home they were docile, kind and obedient, and protected the women and children and toiled in the field to make bread for them. We owe him a debt of gratitude for this. Let us succor him, intellectually and morally."

NORTHWEST NEBRASKA.

A Trip to Dawes County. We left Albion July 9th and went up the Beaver valley to Cummingsville. It is a beautiful country and good soil; from there we went to Swan Lake, passing through some beautiful valleys. On either hand are class-blue, some reaching a height of four hundred feet. From there to Bassett, which is a little town on the Elkhor Valley R. R., with about 200 inhabitants. From here we took the emigrant trail to Long Pine, then up the E. V. R. R. to Alworth, all the way through sand. From here to Ft. Niobrara, passing through several little towns with from 300 to 500 inhabitants. Here we saw our first wild buffalo which was feeding near a herd of cattle. At present there are not many soldiers at this fort, having been called to Kansas to suppress the threatened Indian outbreak. From here we went southwest to Valentine, then we took the trail through 90 miles of sand hills to Gordon, which we reached after two and a half days travel. Gordon is a beautiful little town of 800 inhabitants situated in a lovely country. In April, there was nothing here but whisky shops and one log hotel and those one-half mile east of present site. We were much surprised to see the beautiful station houses that had been placed along the railroad every ten or twelve miles, many of which are right among the sand hills. From Gordon we traveled southwest with the railroad and passed over a beautiful, gently-rolling country, which is of a very black sandy loam, arriving at Rush Creek which, when we were here in April, had nothing but a post-office. We were surprised to see a thriving town of 200 inhabitants and all busy building stores and dwellings; from here we go southwest over beautiful rolling country to the Niobrara river, crossing which we find a laid out road running south along the county line; following this for ten miles then

go southwest into Dawes county, Tp. 27, Range 47, which we think cannot be excelled in the state. On July 23d we arrived on the claim of Stanley J. Howard and ate dinner by a beautiful spring of soft water, with flowers in bloom on all sides, and herds of antelope to be seen feeding in every direction. It makes us feel that it is the Providence of God that brought us here. After dinner we stepped across to L. S. Donnan's claim which is gently rolling; there is but little choice in the land here, as if is about the same as far as the eye can see. We turned our steps back just in time to direct S. J. Howard on to his claim, who in company with his mother and brother had just arrived with their stock. Many of our friends told us we would have to irrigate to raise crops in this country, but since our arrival here there has been abundance of rain.

On July 26th we organized an M. E. class and Sabbath school, and had 30 in attendance. We find as talented people here as we have met in the state. There are a goodly number of school ma'ams here that have taken claims. All have 160 acres and many 320; Miss Ada Tobitt, formerly deputy P. M. of St. Edward, Neb., has two claims near us.

L. S. DORMAN.

Duties of Parents.

Thousands of parents do not realize the great responsibility in the rearing of their children, that is resting upon them, individually. It is true, the sense of the responsibility of support not unfrequently is so absorbing as to shut out from attention the duty they owe their children and society in a moral and social light. Thus thousands of boys and girls are allowed to grow up to maturity, coarse, rude, unmanly, and immoral, whose very actions and language are disgusting to the intelligence and the respectability of all well cultivated society. This condition is the real cause that marks the line of degree in society. In some instances sordid propensities make lure the Rubicon. In this country where all are born free and equal, with certain inalienable rights, the very nature of our institutions is such as to make it possible for the progeny of the meanest peasant to aspire to the highest post of honor within the nation's gift. In fact, a large number of our most eminent men, and most distinguished women have sprung from a very ordinary mediocrity, and in many instances from the most extreme pecuniary obscurity, through diligent application and untiring effort. The most symmetrical form, when given to rude unmanly actions, and coarse, unguarded, impolite language, at best can but attract notice—no admiration. That which nature has intended for a beautiful and attractive being, is converted into an object that is regarded by all good society with a feeling of pity and disgust.—Pity, for the being in whom the object of the Divine stands perverted; disgust, at the unbecoming attributes of that degrading nature. Good parents loathe to see their sons and daughters associated with such, and greet them not with a welcome into their household. Perverted principles are hard to eradicate, and good principles, when once supplanted by evil, are hard indeed to reinstate. It is vastly more difficult to unlearn that which has been learned amiss, than to learn a thing anew. So that if children are allowed to grow up without cultivation of the head and the heart there is but little hope for any high attainments in life. While on the other hand, the individual who has been given all the advantages of an education placed within his grasp; who has been carefully guarded in his department, and properly admonished as to his duty; whose parents have constantly aimed to supplant all childish and whimsical notions, unbecoming his age, by a steady, diligent and manly, or womanly deportment, and down on a selfish nature, by principles of benevolence, is aided on all sides by the good and influential, and buoyed up, amid adversity, and the accomplishment of all good aims, and placed in positions of trust and profit, whilst his unfortunate class-mate is doomed to stand at the foot of the ladder, and gaze with dazzled eyes upon the brilliancy of his achievements, and turn his back upon the world, and plunge into deeper corruption, and crime, saying by his very actions, shame be upon my parents, for the cultivation which I received while in the nursery. There is such a diversity in the natures of children, that it behooves every parent to be on the alert. The physician must first make a diagnosis of the disease of his patient before he commences to drench him with drugs. In addition to this he must try to ascertain as near as possible the constitution of the patient, lest he over-dose him, or dose him insufficiently, in order that he effect a sure and speedy cure. So with the parent. He should study to learn the nature, and disposition of his child, so as to know his weak points, and to guard there in a proper way. We are all aware of the fact, that some children are born with more of the Satanic qualities than others. This difference is frequently seen in members of the same family. It manifests itself in different forms. In one it is a mania for pilfering, in another a gusto for lying, in a third, sullenness; in a fourth, insolence, and so on. Now the parent is responsible, in the first place, to a certain degree, for the presence of these qualities, and in a very great degree he is responsible for the development of these qualities, or their suppression. He can weed them out in their infantile state, and plant in their stead seed of a different character. You need not attempt the task with your child, unless you govern yourself. The work will prove a failure. Remember the

child is a creature of imitation, and the example of your life will prove a precept for it. Admonition of good, and precept of evil are incompatible. Determination and resolution of purpose is another very important feature. When you order your child to perform or abstain from a certain act, see that you have obedience, even if severe chastisement be necessary. Rude manners, and immoral conduct are usually engendered in one of two ways. Some parents are too strict with their children. Denying them privileges of amusements that are really innocent, simply because they forget that they themselves were one day children, and because they possess an arrogant, selfish disposition. When their children get from under their charge, they are so ecstatic over their freedom from prison, as it were, that they know no bounds of restraint, and do and say many things, disagreeable, and disgusting, inconsiderately, in the sunshine of their new existence. Again, others take but little cognizance of their children, at home or abroad. They seem to feel that there is no duty toward children devolving upon them. They are so much absorbed by pecuniary matters, or in amusement of their own selfish natures, that they seem to almost forget they have children, or forget, at least, that they need training. Another division of this class is the over-indulgent. Usually this parent has but one, or two children. Now it is highly important, and it is quite natural for those whose very natures are not bestial, to love their children. And loving them, kindness will be the sequence. But while we are caring for their wants, and gratifying their many desires, we should consider whether we are doing them a kindness or not. Children are apt to have whimsical notions. The more these are gratified, the more the disposition grows, and soon a refusal will be followed by petulance. My dear friend, every such act of supposed kindness you do your child, will almost invariably prove no better than a curse, and most certainly will, soon or later, repay you by remorse of conscience, and a sense of mistaken duty. When your humble servant was about 18 years old, he was boarding in a family which had a little, delicate looking girl about six years old,—the most obstinate child, I think, I ever saw. When she took a notion to have, or to do anything, if refused she would throw herself upon the floor and kick and scream at the best of her voice, to the very great annoyance of all about the house. Finally the mother, tired of the noise, granted her request, and quiet was immediately restored. I said to the lady one day, "Why do you not chastise that child for such conduct?" "Oh, Mr. —," says she, "She is delicate, and if I should whip her, and then she were to die afterward, I could never forgive myself." "Very good," says I, "but if in the future you should wake up in the invisible, and perceive your child in perdition, and should realize the fact that your manner of rearing her had been instrumental in bringing her there, how then?" I met her 3 years later. Almost the first thing she told me was, "What you said to me about Cora haunted me constantly, till I changed my course with her, and now we have the sweetest child on earth."

More anon, Br A.

Correspondence.

[In this department the people talk, and not the editor. Each writer must hold himself ready to defend his principles and his statements of facts. "In the multitude of counsel there is wisdom."—Ed. JOURNAL.]

Township Organization.

My friend Wise says that I carry water on both shoulders. I should be sorry to charge him with willful blindness or perversity of judgment yet how in the face of what I said in my last he could make such a charge I am at a loss to decide. However, for his benefit I will say plainly, I am a friend of township organization, having in common with perhaps most of our native born citizens been raised under such an organization in one of its various forms and never until within the past two years have I heard its benefits called in question. As I wish to give nothing but facts, I will here say by way of correction that I should have said that the county tax of '84 on the same tract of land was less than the tax of '83 instead of '81, as I said. But I do not admit that the township tax was one-half of the levy, nor did I charge the retiring board with increasing the levy one-half; the responsibility which I endeavored to fasten on the latter body is capable of proof or I should not have made the assertion; and if the citizens of Sherman were so unwise as to levy a town tax on themselves equal to one-half of the rest of their taxes it shows that the law limiting the amount of such levy to 7 mills was passed none too soon.

I make the assertion that before township organization, the western townships of Platte county, with Columbus, paid more than their due proportion on their land, while the northern townships with land equal in quality and if anything higher in market value, paid less than their due proportion. As an ex-member of the county board and representing the interests of that part of the county, can our friend deny this to be so? Again our friend is not very happy in his illustration of the township machine, and I put the question to him as a business man, would he buy a new and expensive machine, no matter how good its reputation, without an understanding with the manufacturer or his agent that if it did not accomplish what it professed to do when properly used it might be returned without loss, but would such

agent accept it as fair play if the machine were taken to the field with its wheels clogged with dirt, sticks or other impediments, and then put on its trial? Yet such has been the ordeal to which township organization has been subjected even in the houses of those who should have been its friends, as I may have occasion to show further on. My friend asserts that there is a deficiency in the present administration of county affairs and wants to know how it is to be met; as an ex-commissioner he should know more about it than outsiders. If the present board were reckless in expenditures they will find no defendant in me but my present business is to deal with causes and the most prominent among these is the refunding of back taxes on the unpatented lands of the U. P. R. R. Co., and others which were illegally sold, and which with the usurious interest added to them, amount to a considerable sum. It is rather unfortunate that township organization has to provide the means of payment but it is not responsible for the difficulty. Again, he says we are running a double-headed in county government, which is correct, but if each branch were to its legitimate duties there would be no clashing. This is an American system, for are not our state governments within and under the National government and I trust that no patriot would wish to see them put out of existence. Without them the National Government would be too unwieldy and would fall to pieces of its own weight or would run into a confirmed despotism. It may be within the remembrance of our friend that after waiting for some time for relief the citizens of Monroe asked for a bridge on one of our public thoroughfares, and we only received one on the condition that we should haul a cast-off bridge from Shell Creek and place it in position. Does he suppose that under township organization such an alternative could have been placed upon us? I find by reference to the minutes of the board of supervisors that on one or two occasions they quietly snubbed the town board of Sherman for undertaking to expound the law to the county board, in accordance with their own ideas of common sense; perhaps this is the gall that has made them enemies of township organization, but we of Monroe have more reason to complain, for on the 18th of Nov. '84 the following resolution was unanimously adopted and a copy forwarded to the board of supervisors according to direction, yet no notice whatever was taken of it on the minutes of that body, on the contrary tradition informs me that they decided that they had no right to act in the matter, but that as individuals, a number of them signed a memorial to the legislature asking it to amend the township law,—the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the board of supervisors be requested to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the county attorney in the drafting of such amendments to the township law as shall be approved by the board, as experience has shown to be necessary, in order that the same may be laid before the legislature for its action thereon. I fail to see that we have asked anything unusual or improper, which would have been the case had we asked them to place the necessary amendments in such a shape that when presented to the legislature or its committees they would have understood exactly what was needed. "If you would be well served serve yourself" is a trite maxim, and there is no doubt we could have done all we asked the county to do for us, but then we thought that so august a body as represented the county of Platte would command attention at Lincoln than one of its insignificant townships, and I have had occasion to verify the truth of this quite recently, for the county board, after keeping the bills of the officers of the last general election on hand for nearly two-thirds of a year, under the advice of the county attorney sent them to the respective town boards for settlement; the injustice of such a course must be apparent from the fact that there being no precedent for it, the town had not included it in their annual levy, therefore, before any action was taken by our board, I endeavored on their behalf to obtain the opinion of the attorney general in regard to it, but he was too much absorbed in his public duties particularly in his new imposed as a R. R. commissioner, to give even a civil answer but referred us to the county attorney, who, having already decided the case against the townships, rendered compliance on their part a necessity. One of the most remarkable features of this crusade against township organization is the number of ex-commissioners who are active in engineering this movement; perhaps I may be able to shed a little light on this in the future, but in the meantime I would respectfully ask the supervisors that they scan well the character of the petitions from their respective neighborhoods, and see that they are signed by legalized voters, for though it is the duty of the friends of township organization to submit to the requirements of the law when legally expressed, it is equally the duty of its opponents to comply strictly with the same.

Geo. S. TRUMAN.

Fear Teachers.

What if an ignorant man should say, "I hope to get an office, and I will practice law until I get one?" he never studied law, nor does he intend to study it, but he is going to practice. Or suppose he should say, "I can't get work for a year, I think I will practice medicine." In either of these cases, you would not trust him with your property, nor with your health, even though his fees were very low.

And so it is with your tradesmen, your blacksmiths, your carpenters,

and all other servants of the public,—years of study and experience are required, except only one, i. e. the teacher.

This profession, the most important of all, the one on which the future prosperity of all our institutions depends, is neglected and abused. Speaking of the smaller and district schools (the great city schools are of course exceptional), very few teach because they mean to make teaching a life-work.

Here is a young man who has, by the skin of his teeth, obtained a third grade certificate, now he can teach, he has reached the pinnacle of his fame, and does not aspire to climb farther up the educational ladder.

Here is another with more ambition; he has finished at the academy, and wants to go to college to study the liberal profession; he is in debt, and so he says, "I will teach a year, just to raise the wind, of course I don't mean to follow it as a business."

And so we find that the children, those who are to become the future rulers of the greatest nation on the globe, are intrusted to the care of raw material. There is a reason for this and also a remedy.

The people are not willing to give teachers the honor and support allowed those of other liberal professions. If a man will teach for us at \$30 a month, he is the man unless there is another who will teach for \$25.

For the protection of your health and property, you demand years of study and experience, with little regard to cost, but for the care and education of your children, any thing so it is only cheap. These are the reasons, now for the remedy.

Pay your teachers good wages, give them your help and approval when it is desired, and encourage excellence by hiring the best not the cheapest. Then, and not before, will teaching become a profession in reality, teachers will be able to attend Normal Schools and county institutes, and the progress of common school education will increase. TEACHER.

ED. JOURNAL.—Will you permit a few more remarks about your brother editor of the Omaha Republican? I begin now to think I spoke hastily when I said he was smart and intelligent, as he still continues to bark at the heels of Senator Van Wyck on every occasion, and dog him through the columns of his paper wherever that Senator is invited to address the people. The Senator was invited to attend the re-union of the old soldiers at Beatrice and deliver an address. He attended and delivered an able address, one long to be remembered by the soldiers. This editor cites what he calls a gem from the Senator's address, and then speaks of it in the following encouraging language: "There are paragraphs in the foregoing which, if delivered by a candidate for justice of the peace in any intelligent community, would defeat him. And the speech was not extempore, but was written and read." The object of a smart and intelligent editor of a republican paper should be to assist and support all the able, honest, influential and popular republicans of his state, instead of rating the talents of an able, honest, bold and influential U. S. Senator as not fit to fill the office of justice of the peace.

The popularity of Senator Van Wyck among the people, growing every day notwithstanding the un-called for opposition of this smart editor, has somewhat disturbed his head, and driven out of it a considerable portion of what little common sense he ever possessed. It is demanded, especially by the people, that the leading republican papers of the state shall support their public men, in the absence of all charges against their characters private or political, and it is difficult to account for this action except on the principle of "bread and butter," and we gently remind the smart editor of the Omaha Republican that the people of the state may take off this supply in another direction.

A VOTER.

ED. JOURNAL.—I noticed in your issue of two weeks ago a communication from "Tax-payer" of Lost Creek, making some grave complaints against the ex-town board of Lost Creek Tp. I have been waiting to hear from some of said board, expecting, of course, that they or some of them would come forward and vindicate themselves. But as yet they do not do so. It certainly looks to an outsider as if there was something wrong, and as if "Tax-payer" had good reasons for his remarks. A LOOKER ON.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

St. Edward.

Crouch brothers have lost 125 hogs with a disease supposed to be hog cholera.

Mrs. J. W. Jennings and daughters returned last Wednesday from an extended visit to South Bend, Ind., and other points.

On hearing that Rev. J. W. Jennings had returned to St. Edward, E. L. Penfield sent for him and on his arrival at the bank, he was presented with \$100, to be applied on his salary in behalf of E. L. Penfield and other friends not members of the church. The astonished pastor says, verily that is an extraordinary but very acceptable welcome to St. Edward.

On August 28th, Mr. Geo. Han lost 14 head of pigs; after looking for them two days he found them in the yard of Arnold and Catharine Schmidt who positively refused to appoint an arbitrator or to allow Mr. Han to take his hogs away without first paying the sum of \$50.00. Mr. H. not being willing to do this complained to Esquire Thompson, who after seeing Mr. S. and not being able to get a settlement issued a summons and placed it in the hands of Constable N. D. Buck, summoning A. C. and C. Schmidt to appear before L. C. Thompson, J. P., on the 12th of Sept. 1885 at 9 a. m., and commanding the constable to immediately take the pigs and return the same to the plaintiff.

COLUMBUS BOOMING!

WM. BECKER, CHEAP FUEL!

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

STAPLE AND FAMILY.

GROCERIES!

I KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A WELL SELECTED STOCK.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Dried and Canned Fruits, and other Staples a Specialty.

Goods Delivered Free to any part of the City.

Cor. Thirteenth and K Streets, near A. & N. Depot.

Whitebreast Lump Coal... 5.00

" Nut " " " 4.50

Canon City " " " 7.00

Colorado Hard " " " 10.00

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TAYLOR, SCHUTTE & CO.

JACOB SCHRAM,

DRY GOODS!

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

FURNISHING GOODS AND NOTIONS.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

THE REVOLUTION Dry Goods CLOTHING HOUSE! I. GLUCK, Proprietor. READY-MADE CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, CARPETS, HATS, CAPS, ETC., ETC. THAT WERE NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE IN COLUMBUS.

UNION PACIFIC LAND OFFICE, SAM'L C. SMITH, Ag't. General Real Estate Dealer. I have a large number of improved farms for sale cheap. Also unimproved farming and grazing lands, from \$1 to \$15 per acre.

BECKER & WELCH, PROPRIETORS OF SHELL CREEK MILLS. MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND MEAL. OFFICE, - COLUMBUS, NEB.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grades successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer. To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

NO HUMBBUG! But a Grand Success. R. P. BRIGHAM'S AUTOMATIC WATER TROUGH for stock. He refers to every man who has it in use. Call on or leave orders at George Yale's, opposite Gehlrich's grocery. CAMPBELL & ST. CLAIR, DEALERS IN Rags and Iron!

NOTICE TO TEACHERS. J. E. Moncrief, Co. Sup't. Will be in his office at the Court House on the third Saturday of each month for the purpose of examining applications for teacher's certificates, and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to schools. FARMER'S HOME. This house, recently purchased by me, will be thoroughly refitted. Board by the day, week or month. A few rooms to let. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Feed stable in connection. HAMILTON HEADS, N. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Platte Center, Nebraska.