

"Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

The Umattilla Indians had about eighteen thousand acres in wheat this year.

CRATER LAKE in southern Oregon is over 2,000 feet deep—the deepest in America.

CHILI has granted the widow of Vice Admiral Lynch a pension of \$6,000 a year.

MINISTER COX to Turkey, was about starting for home on a furlough owing to ill health.

NEW ORLEANS expended \$2,000,000 in building improvements during the year ending September 1.

The city council of Minor, Ill., has passed an ordinance forbidding the sale of cider inside the city limits.

It is estimated that about one hundred thousand species of flowering plants are now known to botanists.

The lumbermen of Fairfield, Me., are preparing to cut upwards of 25,000,000 feet of lumber this winter.

The bank statement at New York last week shows the banks held \$87,634,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The Susquehanna is the thoroughly Pennsylvania name of a \$250,000 steel steamship just launched on the lakes at Buffalo.

A CANADIAN great-grandfather was recently present at the christening of his one hundred and seventeenth descendant.

The newest weapon of war is an electric sword. Run a foeman through with it and death follows from the shock.

A TWELVE-POUNDER brass cannon that saw service in 1776 is part of the armament of the new Canadian cruiser Arcadia.

A. G. SEDGWICK, special United States agent to Mexico, positively denies the charge of intoxication brought against him.

To show how cheap cotton goods are, a Boston lady recently made a child's dress for ten cents, nine cents for material and one cent for thread.

ALVA MILLER, aged 10, a daughter of John Miller, of Wilber, Neb., was killed by lightning the other afternoon while playing on the sidewalk.

No man has ever lived a right life who has not been chastened by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage and guided by her direction.

The twentieth State Fair for Nebraska, just closed at Lincoln, has been a decided success in every particular. In attendance and financial success.

The virtues do not all abide with the man who assumes them, because it has been the policy of more than one deceiver to "assume a virtue, if you have it not."

It has been suggested and proposed to use in case of dead bodies, cementation as something better than incineration, or the present mode of interment.

The Denver Electric Railway is proving a prolific source of run-aways. Horses, not understanding what the motive power can be, are very much afraid of it.

The *Hewborn Standard*, in describing persons looking after felicity says, "Many run after felicity like an absent-minded man looking for his hat, which is on his head."

The public schools of this country now employ over three hundred thousand teachers, and pay \$62,000,000, a not very flattering average of a little more than \$200 each.

JAMES FROST, the man who drove off a team of mules belonging to Moses Allen, near Blue Springs, Neb., was captured the other night near Marysville, Mo., with the team in his possession.

DEPUTY United States Marshal Bracket arrested the other morning at the St. Paul Work House W. J. Glenn on the charge of being implicated in the Minneapolis postoffice robbery.

A MAN was recently fined \$5 in the Denver Police Court for fast driving, and a man who was run over by him and made the complaint, was fined the same amount for using profane language in the encounter.

LATE news from Corea states that the deaths from Asiatic cholera, from July 15 to 25, numbered 3,170. Since then, from 200 to 497 have died daily. Coffins could not be obtained, and the bodies were wrapped in sack.

THE JOURNAL is under obligations to John Fitzgerald for a pamphlet on the Irish question by Gladstone, I.—"The History of an Idea, II.—Lessons of the Election. It is a pleasure, a delight to read what Gladstone has to say, and this volume will be treasured in the JOURNAL library.

A MOST astonishing phenomenon of the Japanese earthquake was the splitting of the Papandayang Mountain. In a flash of time it was split into several parts. Where the lone Mountain had stood loomed up seven peaks each some 7,000 feet high.

HERR SCHMIDT, an accomplished German horticulturist, who was some time ago sent to East Africa to introduce the cultivation of European kitchen garden vegetables and corn, reported that after repeated trials the experiment has completely failed.

Mysterious Disappearance.

The following is from the *Freemont Tribune*. We had known of the matter at the time, but supposed that something had since been known:

On the 21st day of August, Robert Gregg, a well known citizen of Fremont and ex-Sheriff of Dodge county left on the U. P. road telling his wife he was going to Columbus.

Since that time nothing has been heard of Mr. Gregg excepting a short conversation with the Sheriff of Platte county at Columbus when he said he was going to Cheyenne. Mrs. Gregg is suffering great uneasiness regarding his absence as she says, "though his business as a private detective has often kept him away, he always kept her posted as to his whereabouts and usually told his mission and probable route. He has not a short time before he left and the suspicion of his friends is that he possibly may have met with some accident."—*Freemont Tribune*.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Commander-in-chief G. A. R. was at Charleston, S. C., and investigated, in person the unfortunate condition of her citizens, and is satisfied that a large sum of money is yet required to relieve their actual wants, besides what has already been received. He feels confident that every comrade will do what he can to bring comfort and happiness to the stricken people. He therefore requests the department commanders to call each post in their departments at once to appoint a committee which shall collect such sums as their comrades and fellow citizens in the cities, villages and on the farms may desire to contribute. Money should be transmitted to department headquarters, whence it will be sent to W. A. Cowetery, Esq., mayor of Charleston, and distributed under the direction of a committee to the relief of the worthy and necessitous.

A LONG time ago Commander Morrison, of the *Royal Navy*, published some observations on earthquakes. He said "earthquakes generally follow close on the heels of eclipses. At the period of the earthquake many aspects will be found between the planets in the heavens." The *Boston Advertiser* says "in the present instance an eclipse of the sun on August 29th, Jupiter and Uranus were in conjunction with the moon August 31st. On the same day there were important aspects between Mars and Jupiter and between Mars and Uranus. Mars is at present in Scorpio, which has been supposed to be another circumstance favoring the production of earthquakes."

PLATTE county sends to the republican state convention a solid delegation for Hon. Leander Gerrard for governor. It is said that Mr. Gerrard is in the race to stay, and will have considerable backing from the northwest. It is very evident that the governor will not be nominated on the first ballot, and no confident predictions can be made as to the outcome of the race. Mr. Gerrard has lately entered the field, but is an experienced politician.—*Lincoln Journal*.

The members of the convention, representative men from the various townships, who unanimously and enthusiastically expressed their preference for Mr. Gerrard for governor, can do much during the coming week to further the good cause. Let us have, not only a voting delegation of seven, but a working delegation of seventy at Lincoln. At a convention it often happens that a good deal can be done in a little while, by a score or two of solid workers.

JAMES G. BLAINE, jr., and Miss Maria Nevins were united in marriage on the 13th inst., in the rectory of St. Joe's Roman Catholic church in New York City. Father Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of the church, performing the ceremony. Miss Nevins is a daughter of Col. Richard Nevins, of Columbus, Ohio, and her maternal grandfather was Hon. Samuel Medary, a long-time editor of the *Ohio Statesman*. Young Blaine is said to be the favorite of his distinguished father.

RECENT news from Havana states that the springs that appeared not long ago near the village of Ceibalague continue to flow in undiminished volume, and in spite of efforts to deflect the water from its course, the inundation is increasing. A portion of the village is now more than three feet under water. The inhabitants are panic stricken and are leaving the locality in increasing numbers.

We believe that Platte County Republicans have a fair show to secure the nomination of Hon. Leander Gerrard for governor, and it becomes every republican in the county to put his shoulder to the wheel and make good the purpose of our county convention in commending him to the republicans of the state as a suitable man to fill the high office of governor.

NEAR Middletown, N. Y., is a curiosity that is creating widespread attention. It is a spring, the water of which is cold as ice and as clear as crystal. In digging down two or three feet, wherever the water has touched everything is crystallized. Leaves, grass, feathers, and grasshoppers can be clearly traced in the beautiful white limestone. Large numbers of these specimens are being carried away daily.

"WREX you not a little hard on Mr. Carnes last week?" asked a friend. In answer, all we have to say is that we spoke of Mr. Carnes's style of serving the public; Mr. Carnes is a very pleasant gentleman, socially, and has a great deal more than ordinary ability. In his political opinions, so to speak, he has the merit of being consistent, persistent and bold.

It was reported last week at Fort Benton, Mont., that a band of Indians were out among the white people on a horse-stealing and murdering expedition. News of their depredations had been brought to the Fort by a courier. Cowboys went in hot pursuit of the Indians, and if they should come up with them they will give them a hard deal.

The trial of Thomas Casey, charged with robbing a stage coach of 6,000 government funds last January was in progress last week in the district court at Chadron. Ten lawyers were engaged in the case and fifty-one witnesses were examined. The jury, after fully considering the evidence, returned a verdict pronouncing Casey not guilty.

JAS. McDONALD writes us from Holt county that their senatorial and representative district elected Van Wyck delegates by a vote of two to one. The delegates are: H. G. Cross, C. H. Gardner, O. Wallace, M. V. McElheny, J. A. Phillips, L. A. Woodward, L. Cleveland, J. Leatherman, A. H. Rangan, J. W. Hunter, P. Hagerty.

VERMONT.—The returns from the election show that the republicans have carried their ticket by an increased majority. Ormsbee, republican candidate for governor, received 37,681; Shortell, democrat, 17,091; Seely, prohibition, 1,822. Edmunds will have a large majority of the representation.

MAINE.—Maine has gone republican and elected her governor by over 12,000 plurality. Every congressional district carried by big majorities. Both branches of the legislature will be strongly republican. The prohibition vote is much smaller than had been expected.

AN interesting ghost story is told that a widow living at Finlay, Ohio, is visited every evening by her deceased husband, who still clings to the old rocking chair, even though his bones lie in the cemetery. The chair begins to rock every evening, and the widow is sure that her husband's spirit occupies it.

The Omaha *Republican* charges that "Democratic campaign documents are being franked through the mails. Before the days of phenomenal honesty and Jeffersonian simplicity such a thing would be referred to by the organs as an infamous outrage upon the horny-handed taxpayer and honest yeomanry."

We have received a call for a people's state mass convention to meet at Lincoln October 8, which will publish next week as a portion of the political history of the times. The object of this meeting is to nominate a state ticket and to select delegates to a national convention Feb. 22, '87 at Cincinnati.

WIND storms near Hartford, Conn., and New York City occurred the other evening. At the former place its course was through the timber where it cut a straight path an eighth of a mile wide, and at the latter place it was very severe displacing every loose thing in its course.

Children at school have been known to work hard for the "rewards of merit" that are distributed at stated times, but there are school children not a few who try to learn, without reference to rewards of merit.

(From our regular correspondent.) WASHINGTON, September 14, 1886.

Of all the Cabinet officers of the present administration, Mr. Bayard appears to be the most ill-starred in his selection of men. We have long been traduced of foreign nations because of the ignorance and vulgarity of the members of our diplomatic and consular service. The Sedgwick scandal has scarcely been silenced, when we hear of another in relation to our Consul at Hong Kong, ex-Senator Robt. E. Withers. The people of the great Chinese city must have very little respect for America, if they judge her by her representatives. Of late serious charges have been laid at the State Department against the present consul there. It is alleged that he defrauds American sailors stopping at Hong Kong. A rigid investigation will be made, and it will probably result in Mr. Withers's recall.

Gen. Aitkins, the Commissioner of Indian affairs, has ordered the agents at various places on the Sioux reservation to issue invitations to the different bands to attend grand feasts to be held at the agencies. The object of this is to count the Indians, and thus arrive at some approximate idea as to how many there are on the reservation. Gen. Aitkins believes that the Government is now furnishing rations for a much greater number of Indians than really exist, and since Congress has failed to make an appropriation for a census taken in the regular way, the Commissioner thinks that a call to a feast will certainly bring the Indians together, and enable every buck, squaw and papoose to be counted better than by any other method.

It is a big step from the Sioux reservation to the bureau of Engraving and Printing, but the subject of how to make money is always interesting, and I propose to explain it to your readers free of charge. The greenbacks, banknotes, bonds, silver and gold certificates, and postage and revenue stamps used by the United States are printed at the bureau of Engraving and Printing in this city. The engraver takes a piece of soft steel, covered with wax, on which the design to be represented is transferred. He then scratches the lines

of the design on the wax, and puts the plate into a bath of acid, which eats into the steel through the lines cut through the wax. The latter is then removed and the plate hardened in a furnace. A cylinder of soft steel is then rolled over the plate, receiving the impression thereon. From this cylinder, now called a die, any number of plates can be made. After the plate has been carefully inspected, it leaves the engraver's hands, and is sent upstairs to the printer.

As every note has two colors of ink upon it, it must be printed twice. Usually the outer edge is printed first; then after being dried and dampened it receives the impression of the portrait or vignette. This is numbered, the white edges clipped off by a little machine, and smoothed under a powerful hydraulic press. It is now ready to be sent to the United States Treasurer, who affixes the great seal, or if it is a National Bank note, it is sent to the bank to receive the signatures of the president and cashier.

It may be thought that there is danger of some of the money being lost or stolen as it passes from hand to hand. But this great money mill moves even its most petty details with such clock-work system, that every piece of money, finished or otherwise, and every piece of paper accounted for, and the least irregularity in one printer's returns would be at once noticeable.

It may not be generally known that America engraving is far superior to that of any other nation, and that in this country the art has been brought to such perfection that at the present time notes of fifteen European and South American nationalities are printed in the United States.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, September, 1886.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Much might be said, of interest to your readers in regard to the route from the east to California, but I have not time to more than hint at these. Your correspondent went to California via the Atlantic and Pacific or middle route and is now returning via the Central Pacific. On either of these there are nearly a thousand miles in which the discomforts far exceed the pleasures. In our experience the middle route, said by so many to be so hot and unpleasant, was not so disagreeable or uncomfortable as has been the Central Pacific. On the Middle we encountered the "Mojave Desert" at "The Needles," just after crossing the Colorado river. The day before we reached The Needles the thermometer stood 130 degrees above zero and the night before, at midnight, 108 degrees above zero, and yet we experienced no special inconvenience from the heat in travelling across that desert, during the entire day, as the breeze caused by the moving of the car was sufficient to make us comfortable. The sun was so hot that by noon it was impossible to hold your hand on the car brake wheel. On the Central Pacific we suffered more with the heat, and combined with it was an intolerable dust which did not trouble us on the other route. At "The Needles" we were treated to condensed milk for our coffee and informed that there was not a cow living within 150 miles of that place. Here and at Laguna, Gallup, Navajo Springs, Yucca and other points we saw plenty of Indians, each representing different tribes. The children and men were ever ready to exhibit their skill in the use of the bow and arrow, when any of the passengers were ready to put up a nickel or piece of silver for them to shoot at, as was always done when we stopped long enough for this sport. But there was one peculiarity about them in this, that they would not shoot at or for a copper piece of money, nor even a ten dollar gold piece, copper and gold being worthless in their estimation. They are practically mono-metallics, but their standard is strictly silver.

We are now at one of the most interesting points in our country at the present time; interesting not only because of the nice city, the beautiful parks or section of country in which located, the noted Salt Lake near whose head it is located, but also because of the institutions of the Mormons and polygamy which here prevail. Every one is able at once to apprehend the fact that polygamy is most infamous, and should be suppressed, and yet many may be disposed, honestly, to believe that Mormonism may only be a matter of opinion and hence should not be interfered with by our government, as should polygamy. In conversation with intelligent citizens of Salt Lake we were assured that Mormonism is but little better than polygamy; that the latter is infamous in its relation to the family circles, while the former is traitorous in its relation to the government; that there is no principle or teaching in Mormonism that is in harmony with our republican institutions, but that on the other hand the teachings of Mormonism are undemocratic and disloyal to the government. The gentiles of this city and territory have been made to rejoice with exceeding great joy at the appearance of so many old soldiers on the way to and from California. Perhaps ten or fifteen thousand old soldiers have stopped here going or coming, and their presence has given new courage to the gentiles and corresponding depression to the Mormons and polygamists. There have been led to realize, as never before, that this government was supported and defended by these men in the hour of need and should their service be again demanded they would be just as ready to respond. Public meetings were held in the city and many representative old soldiers were

enabled to give a word of cheer to those living here, who are loyal to the principles of our government. We attended services in the Mormon Tabernacle. This is a very large building, well represented in its outside appearance by the half of a water-melon, with the cut side downward, except as to size. It presents no artistic beauty whatever from the outside, the rounded roof going down to within ten or fifteen feet of the ground. On the inside it is 150 by 250 feet, will seat fifteen thousand people and is said to have held, at one time, twenty thousand people; it is provided with a grand organ, said to be the second best in the United States; the choir is composed of from forty to fifty voices, nearly equally divided between male and female voices, the male voices being on one side of the great organ and the females on the other, at a half angle to the audience; in front of the organ and within the line of the choir are three pulpits, one elevated above the other, each of which has a platform with seats, upon which are a number of representatives of the church, occupying the first, second or third pulpit or platform, according to their standing in the church. After the opening exercises of singing and prayer, ten elders of the church step in front of the altar where they proceed to break the bread for the sacrament, which takes from five to ten minutes, when ten young boys take the bread to pass through the audience, and in a similar way dispose of the wine. The passing of the bread and wine occupy a great part of the time of the service. Soon after the bread is started through the congregation the preacher commences his sermon, without any regard to the other part of the service. The day we were there a Mr. Roberts, who for eighteen months past has been engaged in missionary work (as he called it) in the United States, and principally in the southern states, preached. His text was, "Blessed are ye when men revile you and persecute you, &c." You may well conclude what the character of the address was. We never saw an audience gathered anywhere which in every appearance seemed to represent as low an average of intelligence, culture, or refinement, in proportion to the number present, as characterized that in the Mormon Tabernacle. It seemed to be composed very largely of Englishmen, who from their appearance looked to be the most "bull-headed" of all English people, Swedes and Norwegians, belonging to that class of which it has been said, if their leaders were to tell them to kill a man because he was opposed to them, they would at once consider it a sacred and religious duty. If Mormonism is to be judged by the character of the audience which we saw, and not by what it has done and is doing, even that would be enough to condemn it. The advent of two lines of railroads to this place, the coming of thousands of people, the determined stand of the gentile people and the influence of the government, all combined, will speedily hasten the day when this "Twin relic of barbarism" shall be wiped out from the face of the earth, as it should be. Honest, intelligent believers in the Mormon faith elsewhere, should make one pilgrimage to Utah and stay there long enough to strengthen what Mormonism is, in its stronghold, and they would forever thereafter renounce it.

But enough for this time, as my letter is already too lengthy.

A. J. SAMPSON.

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.]

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 12th, '86.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Chas. H. Van Wyck must go. We have said it. We have no use for him—he is not our style of a man, and we can't depend on him in an emergency; any man occupying the position he does, and who has the brazen effrontery to appeal to the people instead of appealing to us, to decide who shall be our next Senator, shows that he is imbued too much with the principles of the common herd to again adorn that great conservator of the interests of organized capital known as the "American House of Lords." The idea that the people "should be allowed to express a preference as to who should represent them in the U. S. Senate, is not only supremely absurd, but if allowed to become a common thing would entirely do away with the little love feasts and distribution of money always connected with the election of U. S. Senators in our state legislatures, practically taking the bread out of our children's mouths—and leaving our best machine workers stranded for want of an occupation. Yes sir, to use a homely but expressive phrase, "it is a ground-hog case with us." We have either got to beat Van Wyck or go to work with the common herd, and that would be a mighty cold day for us, and those depending on us for fire wood, and that other thirsty crowd depending on us for their supply of fire water. No sir, we will camp on his track—and turn loose on him our best trained prevaricators. We will denounce him as a demagogue. We will turn loose our big dogs the Metropolitan papers, and we will throw a little more cold mush on our little yelpers through the different counties and between the big dogs in our cities and the little cur barkings through the country we will make it so hot for Van Wyck that he will be glad to return to the common herd

and his farm down in Otoe county. Look at his record on that little scheme where our boys had something like 3,000,000 acres of government land nicely covered up on the Northern Pacific. It was his doings that compelled us to unload for the benefit of the common herd. Yes, and he helped them get away with our little Backbone R. R. scheme down in Louisiana and many things that I will explain in my next.

FINANCIAL.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Bismark Township. Jacob Karlne has been sick. Road work was in progress last week.

Louis Heiden, er., is selling his old corn. John McGill, jr., has purchased a new top buggy.

The late rain stopped the threshing for some little time. C. H. Sheldon sold a large number of his fine hogs recently.

Deedrich Bartler has got a windmill put up at his house. George Hodel had part of his windmill blown down last week.

Messrs. Crann and McGill are putting up new buildings again. Messrs. Heiden and Mueller are enlarging and walling up their cellars.

Robert Heiden returned on the 8th from Ohio, where he has been staying with friends for some time. Quite a number of the farmers here have a large amount of threshing to do, and some have already threshed.

Emil Carr recently returned from Iowa, where he had been to visit his sick mother, whom he reports much improved. There was quite a prairie fire here one day last week. It originated at an old hay stack and would have destroyed considerable property had not Bismark's citizens turned out in force and subdued it; as it was, Jacob Schwaak lost about eight loads of hay.

Quite an accident happened here the other night. As Ferdinand Reinke was going home with a load of lumber, his team became frightened at the rattling of the lumber and ran away, throwing Mr. Reinke off, and injuring him, it is thought, fatally. The wagon was all broken and the team literally cut to pieces, in O. D. Butler's barbed-wire fence, after having run about a mile.

Charles D. Wilson was plowing the other day; he hadn't been pursuing that healthful occupation long before we noticed him going out of the field with horses galloping, lines flying, and his coat left behind him. After a little inquiry we found that he had plowed into a tumble-bees nest; some few stung the horses and one made acquaintance with C. D.'s hand, but did no further injury.

DUNCAN. Geese are coming. Swallows are going. Corn is maturing fast. The husk is rather loose, indicating a mild winter.

For parties feeding cattle for market, this point would afford a splendid chance to furnish all the corn, hay, straw and water needed for the purpose.

Our friends Messrs. John and Wm. Ernst, made a large shipment of their last year's corn, last week, a train load of seven cars, parties from other points have been patronized, and home trade was not taken into consideration.

From a Minister. Rev. C. T. Clark, a member of the South Georgia Methodist Conference, writes from Tattall county, Ga.: "One year ago I was taken with rheumatism, and became almost helpless for over three months. All the remedies used seemed to fail until I commenced to use Swift's Specific. I have taken five bottles, and am perfectly sound and well again. I would have written sooner, but waited to see if the cure was permanent. And now I unhesitatingly recommend S. S. S. as a safe and reliable remedy for rheumatism. I have all confidence in its virtue."

It Never Fails. I have had blood poison ever since October, 1885, and obtained no relief from any treatment (and I tried several) until I commenced taking Swift's Specific. In one month I felt as well as I ever had. I also had a good appetite, and was entirely free from the pains in my shoulder and head, which had tormented me so long. Now all the sores and swellings from my head are gone.

S. W. MCCARTHY, No. 76 Madison st. New York, April 30, 1886. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. New York, 157 w. 23d street.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant. To Julia Manahan: You are hereby notified that on the 30th day of August, 1886, Joseph Manahan filed a petition against you in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, the object of prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you and for the custody of all the children that are the issue of the marriage, on the following grounds: (1) That you have, at sundry times and on divers places, committed adultery with one William Edgerton, and (2) that you willfully abandoned the plaintiff without good cause. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 30th day of September, 1886.

JOSEPH MANAHAN, PLAINTIFF. By his Attys, HOGGINS & GARLOW. Iscp4w

GOLD. Gold is now scarce, but those who write to Hoggins & Garlow, 157 W. 23d St. N. Y., will receive a full description of the best gold, and how to get it. Send for our circular free. It contains full particulars of the gold market, and how to get the best gold for the least money. It is a valuable book, and one that every one should have. It is sent free to those who write for it. HOGGINS & GARLOW, 157 W. 23d St. N. Y.

COLUMBUS BOOMING!

WM. BECKER, 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. Thirtieth and K Streets, near A. & N. Depot.

W. T. RICKLY & BRO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fresh and Salt Meats, GAME, POULTRY, And Fresh Fish.

All Kinds of Sausage a Specialty.

27 Cash paid for Hides, Pelts, Tallow. Highest market price paid for fat cattle.

Olive Street, second door north of First National Bank.

JACOB SCHRAM, DEALER IN

DRY GOODS!

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, FURNISHING GOODS AND NOTIONS.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH

JOHN'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PILLS

MAKES NEW BLOOD.

WOMEN'S LAXATIVE

LEGAL NOTICE. In the District Court of Platte County, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Charles Heitsman, deceased. NOW, ON THIS 21ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1886, this cause came on for hearing on the petition of I. J. Nichols, executor of said estate, heretofore filed in this case, praying for a license to sell certain real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, to-wit: The west half of the northwest quarter, of section fifteen, and the south half of northwest quarter of section ten, all in township twenty, north range one, east of the sixth principal meridian, in said Platte County, Nebraska, to pay the debts and liabilities of said deceased. It is therefore ordered by the Court that this cause be continued for service of notice, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before the Judge of said Court at the Court House in Columbus in said County of Platte, on the 18th day of October, 1886, at one o'clock p. m., to show cause why license should not be granted to said Executor to sell said lands, to pay the debts and liabilities of said deceased. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be served by publication in the COLUMBIAN JOURNAL, published in said county for four successive weeks, prior to said 18th day of October, 1886. A. M. POSEY, State of Nebraska, Judge.

Notice of Chattel Mortgage Sale. Mr. S. M. Rossom, station agent at this place, just returned from a visit to his brother who lives out in the mountains west of Laramie; he reports regular winter in that region.

Our friends Messrs. John and Wm. Ernst, made a large shipment of their last year's corn, last week, a train load of seven cars, parties from other points have been patronized, and home trade was not taken into consideration.

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Notice to Non-Resident Defendant. To Julia Manahan: You are hereby notified that on the 30th day of August, 1886, Joseph Manahan filed a petition against you in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, the object of prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you and for the custody of all the children that are the issue of the marriage, on the following grounds: (1) That you have, at sundry times and on divers places, committed adultery with one William Edgerton, and (2) that you willfully abandoned the plaintiff without good cause. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 30th day of September, 1886.

JOSEPH MANAHAN, PLAINTIFF. By his Attys, HOGGINS & GARLOW. Iscp4w

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