

ISSUED WEEKLY BY M. K. TURNER & CO., Columbus, Neb.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS: All communications to this journal must be accompanied by the full name of the writer. We reserve the right to reject any manuscript and cannot agree to return the same. A correspondent in every section of the state is invited to contribute to this journal. We are especially desirous of receiving news items, short stories, and other material. Give us facts.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1906.

FRED WALTERS has been arrested in Omaha charged with adultery.

FAYE's periodical comet is on its return and has been discovered at Nice.

The official vote of Nevada has been made. Harrison 7,238; Cleveland 5,326; Fish 45.

Serious strikes were reported last week among the laborers in various parts of Italy.

At Jacksonville, Fla., on the 4th inst., there was but one new case of yellow fever, and no deaths.

JUDGE ROBERT B. WARREN, formerly judge of the supreme court of Ohio, died at Washington City on the night of the 2d.

An attempt was made in Paris on the 5th to blow up the registry office in Rue St. Denis with dynamite. Several arrests have been made.

The anarchists in Chicago are about to stir up more trouble by holding their public conventions and disseminating their lawless and incendiary ideas.

The trial of Baureison, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy striking engineer indicted for putting dynamite on the company's track, was begun one day last week at Geneva, Ill.

It was shown on the second day of the woman's suffrage convention at Omaha last week by a duly certified list that there are in the state of Nebraska 12,000 women who desire the ballot.

The secretary of the treasury at Washington transmitted to congress estimates of appropriations required for the government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. They aggregate \$323,467,488.

It seems very probable that a strong effort will be made at the coming session of the legislature to pass a law providing for the investment of a goodly portion of the surplus public funds in the hands of county treasurers.

On the day last week near Youngstown, Ohio, a collision occurred between a mixed passenger and freight train. Conductor Kennedy, of the passenger, was instantly killed, and the fireman and brakeman fatally injured.

JOHN H. WELCH has tendered his resignation as superintendent of the treasury. He went home to Albany before the election to vote for Cleveland but has not returned since. He sent his resignation by mail, assigning no reason for his action.

THEO. E. HAZELBUSH, past grand commander of the grand commandery, Knights Templar, of the state of New York, shot and killed himself one morning last week. On examination the doctors are of the opinion that death resulted from accidental shooting.

The earth's internal heat is now being used in a practical way at Pech, where the deepest artesian well in the world is being sunk to supply hot water to public baths and other purposes. A depth of 3,120 feet has already been reached and the well supplies daily 176,000 gallons of water heated to 150 Fahrenheit.

In London constant rumor asserts that the failure to capture "Jack the Ripper" is due to the official jealousy which has prevailed in the police department, and it is confidently predicted that the advent of Mr. Monroe will be marked by the murderer's speedy arrest and conviction.

At least 30,000 ex-Confederate soldiers in Virginia voted the republican ticket at the last election. This is the most promising sign of the times, and is an indication that the best sentiment of the south is tired of the democratic party, its reactionary politics, and its blind hatred of northern loyalty. For such "rebels" the loyal north has an open heart, filled with warm and fraternal kindness. Let more of them come!—Chicago Journal.

In speaking of the operation of the prohibitory liquor law in Rhode Island, the Providence Journal says: "The saloons are quite as open, much more numerous, and a great deal more mischievous than when under a license and restriction as to character and conduct, and paid a revenue to the city and state." We commend this statement to the impracticables who wish to substitute prohibition for the Slocum law in Nebraska.—Omaha Republican.

At Birmingham, Ala., in mystery and cruelty the Hawes murder was reported on the 8th inst., has not been equalled in that section. May Hawes and her mother were both murdered. The body of Mrs. Hawes was found at the bottom of a lake in the park half a mile from the cottage where the family lived, and five miles from east lake where the body of little Mary was found. The circumstances and evidence pointed to Dick Hawes, the husband of the dead woman, as the murderer and he was arrested and placed in jail. At midnight a mob gathered at the jail for the purpose of lynching Hawes. The officers fired several volleys on them. It is reported that nine men were killed and several wounded at the jail. Another report says that over twenty of the lynching party were killed and wounded.

Nebraska's Back Yard.

For farming and stock raising Nebraska is probably not excelled anywhere in the United States. She has a climate exceedingly well adapted for the latter, and a soil not easily excelled for the ready production of crops of all kinds.

Fortunately, for everything that we can raise, there promises to be a rapidly growing market in the mining regions west and northwest of us, and here, too, as mines develop and manufacturing interests multiply, the products of Nebraska farms and workshops will be in increasing demand, as the years roll by.

One phase of Nebraska's back yard is thus set forth by the Omaha Bee: It is undoubtedly true that the people of Colorado and the territories hardly realize the great natural resources of that section of the country awaiting to be developed. We have repeatedly called attention to the possibilities and benefits which will come to the west through the development of the petroleum fields and asphaltum beds of Wyoming and Colorado. It now comes to light that there is a great future for the use of such the soda deposits so plentiful in all the territories can be put. In Wyoming, especially, there are remarkably rich deposits of pure soda found in the so-called soda lakes. The proximity of soda to fine beds of quartz, sand and limestone makes it possible that in the near future extensive glass works will be established there but one thing is necessary. Nature has provided everything in her laboratory except anthracite coal, which is a prime necessity to supply heat blast for making blown or pressed glass. Unfortunately anthracite coal is not known to exist in the bowels of the Rocky mountains. But its place can be supplied by petroleum, which can be made to yield a flame equally as reliable and as hot as from anthracite coal. It is plainly evident that not only the glass industry but other great manufacturing enterprises are awaiting the development of the natural oil regions of Wyoming and Colorado. For that reason the petroleum beds of these localities should be developed without further delay.

A Chicago Man Shows His Landlady and His Hiss.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—John A. Martin, an engineer, fell desperately in love with Mrs. B. W. Merrill, his landlady, and knowing that his love was unrequited, shot her this morning and then killed himself. The woman died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. B. W. Merrill and his wife have kept a boarding house for several years. Among their boarders was Martin, and ever since his arrival in the house, over a year ago, he has professed the greatest love for Mrs. Merrill. His attentions at last became unbearable, and today she advised him to leave. After pleading with her not to send him away and finding her determined, he shot her and then himself.

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Senator Ingalls and Speaker Carlisle snapped their respective houses to order at noon on the 3d, and the closing session of the Fifty-third congress was formally declared open for business. Neither house was by any means full, but the number present was much larger than was expected or thought possible forty-eight hours ago, every train bringing additional members, and it is probable that nearly all of them will be here by the middle of the week. According to the action of the democratic caucus in agreeing to break the long dead-lock in the house at the last session of congress, one of the first measures to come up in the house will be the direct-tax bill. This is the bill that the southern members filibustered against because under its terms they will receive no money. Its early passage by the house is confidently expected, and it has been intimated in some quarters that Mr. Cleveland would veto it.

Nebraska Notes.

Hastings is to have a sewerage system.

W. B. Thorne of Blue Hill fell from a load of hay the other day and was killed by the wagon passing over him.

The annual session of the Nebraska woman suffrage association will be held in Omaha Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Thos. Carriber, a farmer living near Madison, was seriously injured one day last week by being thrown from a load of hay.

During the absence of John Stillman, a farmer of Otoe county, John Treichel, a hired man, robbed the family of \$222 and left far parts unknown.

A collision was reported one day last week from Hastings between a switch and freight engine on the B. & M., which resulted in the fatal injury of Bill Nolan, fireman on the switch.

They have a big grain elevator at To. his, called "The Farmers' Elevator." It has only been open for a week for business and it is said to take in daily about 3,000 bushels of grain.

The industrial society of Kearney contains 184 ladies and 61 girls. Lancaster county furnished the largest number of inmates, 65; Douglas next, 39; Gage third, 34, and Buffalo fourth with 24.

John Koberg, jr., who was shot by Louis Wonsky in Madison county, on the 16th of November while in the act of stealing a turkey, died on the morning of the 8th inst., after an operation was performed.

One day last week a four year old daughter of Jacob Lein, living near the town of Mason, was so badly burned while popping corn over a cook stove that in a day or two thereafter she died in great agony.

Mrs. Andrew Jacobs an old lady living at Lincoln, while gathering up coal under the cars, was run over and crushed to death one day last week. She had often been warned by friends and railroad men of the danger, but she did not desist until it she lost her life.

Frank Seppek, whose parents live near Tobias, is quite a thief for one of his years, being not over fifteen. He has stolen a colt from his father, for which he has been arrested. From a friend in the vicinity he has since stole a valuable necklace. He has been arrested also on this charge.

An erring girl of Bel Cloud, fifteen years old, left her home one day last week and was found the next day by police in a bagnio in Hastings. She was returned to her father. Her leaving home was due to the influence of a railroad man. Young girls, mothers, should be aware of the acquaintances they make.

A report reached O'Neil on the evening of the 8th that E. J. Leder, a prominent citizen and postmaster at Bliss, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, the ball entering his body just above the right nipple, and glancing from a rib, passed around to the back. At last report he was still living.

John Oleon, a Swede recently arrived in this country and employed on the B. & M., work train on the Island east of Nebraska City, while attempting to get on the engine slipped and fell in such a way that his left foot was caught and crushed in a painful manner. It became necessary to amputate his leg below his knee. He is resting easier since the operation.

J. Curry's store was burglarized Tuesday night, and goods consisting of jewelry, mufflers, silk handkerchiefs, overcoats, hats and caps, neckties, shoes, underwear, and grips were stolen, to the amount of \$500. Entrance was effected by unlocking the front door. No trace at this writing. Mr. Curry offers \$200 reward for recovery of the goods and capture of the thieves.—Schuyler Sun.

MR. REED IN ENGLAND.

How Harrison's Election was Regarded.—Dr. Parker's Church.

LONDON, England, Nov. 8, 1888. The fact is I have been very jubilant today. I never was so proud of my country. It seemed enough yesterday when the news came that Harrison was elected, but when today we learned that the republicans would have a clear majority in the house and an increased majority in the senate, it seemed to be one of the grandest victories ever effected in our country. I can appreciate it, as I would not have been able to do at home. I am just as satisfied as I can be of anything that I do not know absolutely that the result been different we should have come to a point when our progress would have been deflected downward instead of upward as it has been. Not so much on account of what had been done, as for that would have followed, which now will be impossible. All the force of this great English nation (and it is a tremendous force), would have been used with yet greater energy than it already has been to urge our government in the wrong direction. If you could see what a change has come over English opinion as represented by the great journals, in the last 24 hours, you would be as much interested as I am. They give us the battle of free trade so far as the United States is concerned and concede the matter to be settled there, and yet the result has commanded the admiration of the people here. Not so much has been said favorable to the States, their people and their institutions, not one-hundredth part so much in all the time I have been here as in this morning's issues. The United States is the topic for the long leaders in all the influential papers, and all in an entirely different vein from what had been said before.

What adds to the interest of the day, yesterday at Birmingham was held the most important meeting, one from which far-reaching results to this nation will come, than from any meeting for eight years. The liberals, headed by Mr. Gladstone, have laid down a policy not only with regard to Ireland but to form in England and Scotland, that have been seconded by the people with such emphasis that the whole conservative structure trembles today. Nothing can withstand the tide that has now set in, and if more is not done within the next few years to the benefit of the masses than has been done here in the last half century, I shall be greatly disappointed. That grand old man, seventy-nine years old, stood last night before, or rather in the middle of an audience of nineteen thousand people (admitted by ticket) and spoke for an hour and fifty minutes, not merely to make a speech, but he discussed frankly the matters to be urged and accomplished by this liberal element for the benefit of the people. The enthusiasm was almost without precedent.

FRIDAY EVENING.

I went to Dr. Parker's church last night to a free concert. I had heard something about these concerts given in several of the leading churches, that is, of the non-conformist churches. I should think the church would hold at least 2,000 and every seat was full, and about 100 or more stood all evening. The audience was made up from the poor class of people. All were decently dressed but it was easy to see that they were working people not accustomed to such places. The admission was by penny, for which each one paid one penny. The performance consisted of two or three solos on a violin played by a lady, and songs by one lady and two gentlemen, all sentimental songs but of the healthful sort, and most beautifully rendered. Nothing operatic about any of them—the words very distinctly uttered. The singing was really very enjoyable and pleased the great audience wonderfully. There was no distinctly religious sentiment in any of the songs, nor was there any speech-making or anything of the kind to give the people any impression other than that the entertainment was given for their entertainment. During a short intermission the boxes are passed around after they are asked to give what they could towards paying the expenses. As I was put in such a way as to make them feel that it was their concert, and I noticed nearly every one put in something, but the coins were only pennies, I guess. Now this church is located in one of the busy centers of the city. When night comes no one is left in that part but the poor who live in cellars or garrets or some little room back behind the business places, those that have no brightness or pleasure in their homes. The inclination of course is to go onto the streets or into the drinking places, and these concerts are kept up once a week the year round, and mostly by amateur musicians from the church congregation. The influence for good must be beyond estimating. When I came to London it seemed sometimes that the few churches and christian people in the great city would be no account whatever, so surrounded as they are by wickedness and worldliness, but I begin to see that there is a tremendous influence for good in the churches and benevolent organizations here. It is all in a quiet way but it is the saving of the city. Whatever Dr. Parker may be, it is certain that his church is a power in London and many other churches are doing the same sort of work, and work it is.

Today was "Lord Mayor's Day," but I understand a great departure from the long-time usage on such days. £100,000 (\$500,000) are usually spent on decorating the city, on the display in the parade, and in the banquet in the evening. But a small fraction of this amount, not over one tenth, I suppose, has been spent today in that way, but instead, the balance of the funds have been spent in giving about 10,000 poor people within the precincts of London city proper a good "meat dinner" and in various such ways. It was the Lord Mayor's own notion and it met with a good deal of opposition by the people and some of the leading journals, which claimed that the people ought not to be deprived of the grand show they had been accustomed to, but by tomorrow he will have raised for the very bold step he has taken.

[The above portions of a letter from our neighbor, J. H. Reed, were not written for publication, but we feel sure that he will forgive the liberty that has been taken with his letter, when he knows what interest is taken by his many friends, and the readers of the JOURNAL.—Ed. JOURNAL.]

The Journal's Colorado Correspondence.

I have learned from Elmer Sheets, since writing my last, that Charlie Coan is still working at the freight depot of C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. in this city at a salary of \$200 per month. Elmer says that he does not see Charlie very often, but that he thinks that he is getting along nicely, that he must be giving satisfaction to the Co., or he could not retain his situation so well, in a city where there are so many idle men anxious for almost any kind of a show to earn their daily bread. When I was at Columbus last summer it seemed very strange to hear people say, that any one can get work, who wants to. If they lived in a large city very long and looked around very much, their delusion in that regard would soon be dispelled.

I can learn nothing of Geo. Schram's whereabouts. I presume that he is somewhere in this locality.

Robert Baird, brother of Frank Baird of Woodville, is still on the Merchant's police force. We room near by, so that one can see that the other keeps straight.

"Bob," as we call him, says that he has not heard from Frank for over a year, that he wrote him last July and has never received an answer. We who know Frank understand that he has the faculty of taking care of himself pretty well, so that it is reasonably safe to guess that he is O. K.

Doctor Bonesteele is so busy I do not try to see him any more except as he drives along the streets in his buggy.

A man who used to work for George Scott called to me on the street a few days ago. His name has escaped my memory. I was glad to meet him. Geo. will doubtless recollect him. I told him about Mr. and Mrs. Scott's trip to the old country, and little "Georgie's" accounts of the many strange sights he beheld, while they were "over there."

This was all news to the young man, so I am not going to say anything in my own behalf for that, according to the rules of the law, would not be evidence, coming from an interested source. I am too selfish to say anything against myself, so I will have to let my friends, and those who may feel otherwise inclined infer, what they wish about me; and if they are happy in such reflections, then I say "so mote it be."

Thanksgiving day passed off very pleasantly with us. Your correspondent attended the Unitarian church in the evening, listened to an address from the pastor. Subject "A morning with Count Tolstoi of Russia," whom he had recently visited near Moscow. The speaker said that the count and his family spoke good English, that they lived in plain style; that the works of Dickens and Henry George are great favorites of his. It would seem from this discourse that the count believes and practices the non-resistance doctrine of Jesus as far as he can.

Last week a man and woman were convicted in our district court of murdering the woman's husband last July. If the verdict stands the punishment is death. The parties are Hungarians, and the woman has a child three weeks old. Marshall Smith is back in Denver again. The last time I saw him he said that he was managing a man's business for him, while he was absent. He also informed me that Mrs. Smith's health does not improve very rapidly. The boys are well, and are very many in their way.

John G. Compton stopped in Denver last fall while on his way to Old Mexico with a view of speculating in lands and mines. John was much fatter than he used to be when he lived in Columbus. He said that Harry, his son, is a clerk in a bank located in that city, and gives good satisfaction. John only staid here a few days, and spent the greater part of his time with Doctor Bonesteele.

Mrs. Alexander, mother of Mrs. John S. Henrich, is here to stay the winter with her daughter and son-in-law. She is well pleased with Colorado, and that there is little more spice and variety out this way, than in the country from which she recently came.

BYRON MILLET.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD SETTLER.

BY INDIAN.

The national bank system furnishes the best currency the country has ever had, yet there are now a generation of young business men on the stage of life who know nothing practically of any other paper currency excepting the greenback. Their elders well recollect the inconveniences of the wild-cat banking system, under which a man starting on a journey with his pockets full of the notes of those banks, was not certain that his money would be current when he got a hundred miles from home, and when he went to bed at night he was not assured that it would be good in the morning. Such was the system prevailing at the time of the organization of Nebraska territory. It is not probable that the first legislature was disposed to charter any such institutions. A bill was introduced and passed granting a charter to the Western Exchange, and fire and marine insurance company, authorizing them to issue policies on fire and marine risks, and one section authorized the company to receive deposits, and issue certificates therefor. The place of business was Omaha City, and among the incorporators was Thomas H. Benton, jr., then superintendent of instruction of Iowa. The company never issued a policy of insurance, but erected a good building for those days for an office and had certificates of deposit printed on bank note paper reading:

"The Western Exchange and Fire and Marine Insurance Company will pay to the bearer on demand the sum of _____ Dollars (insert the blank) on presentation of this certificate."

THOS. H. BENTON, JR., Pres't."

L. R. TUTTLE, Sec'y."

The stockholders of the company had the confidence of the people of Nebraska and western Iowa, and they had no trouble in floating their notes. They transacted a regular banking business, receiving deposits and selling exchange. Leroy Tuttle was the manager, and there were employed two young men as tellers, one of whom afterward became treasurer of the United States. This was Treasurer Wyman. The second legislature chartered five banks, the Bank of Florence, the Flatte Valley Bank of Bellevue, the Bank of Nebraska at Omaha, the Nemaha Valley Bank of Brownsville and one at Nebraska City. These bills bore one on the margin the legend, "Stockholders individually liable," which we were accustomed to translate, "Bill-

holders individually liable."

A Nebraska bank note would not pass east of the Mississippi river, and was marked with a dash in the bank note reporters, which meant worthless. In one eastern city a few bills were inadvertently taken in by a firm and through a mutual friend were sent to me to be exchanged for eastern money." The Bank of Florence, Bank of Nebraska and Western Exchange were considered to have the most wealthy stockholders and were preferred. A man who had been sheriff of Douglas county wished to make a visit to his old home in Illinois, and wishing to borrow money from one of the Omaha banks, they loaned it with the agreement that it should be in their notes which he should get in circulation in that state. On reflection the man was afraid that he might not be able to use their money when he got there, so he took the crisp new notes they had given him and crumpled and soiled them until they looked like old ones and got a friend to present them to the bank for redemption. This was in the vernacular of those days "moulding money." In those days a part of the money in circulation were the notes of the Agricultural Bank of Tennessee which had on them the stamp of Andrew J. Stevens & Co., brokers, Des Moines Iowa, promising to redeem them at his bank in that place, which gave them credit. The Andrew J. Stevens mentioned was our former very enterprising but unfortunate townsman.

When the Bank of Nebraska was opened a young man was employed as teller, whose name then as now was D. H. Moffatt, jr., and who was then developing himself for what he afterward became, the great Colorado banker. At the third session of the legislature a batch of new bank charters was passed and all vetoed by the governor. The charter for the Bank of Tekama was passed over his veto. This was in the session of 1867-7. The following summer the passage came and the banks, "O, where were they?" The Bank of Tekama got out a few notes, which in a month or two were valuable chiefly for book-marks. For a while all the money was Omaha script. Then Iowa organized a system of state banks secured by state bonds, which furnished a good currency, then came the war, with the greenback, and the taxing of state banks out of existence.

MUSICAL.

BY MRS. PAGE.

Extracts from Chapters on Piano Teaching.

If you intend to play in public, if you desire to take rank among fine performers, then let technique be the principal object of your study; be a pianist above all. If, on the other hand, your ambition does not point in this way, if you follow your musical studies with the sole view of teaching, then, without entirely neglecting the important side of mechanism, apply yourself more and more to becoming a musician.

Study to become an irrefragable reader, and to make yourself familiar with the works of the great masters; instruct yourself and feed your mind with good healthful reading, extend your knowledge in all the questions relative to your art, so that when a pupil consults you on any point, there will be no error in your judgment.

The teacher's authority over the pupil should be established less by the employment of a systematic severity than by a sort of moral ascendancy. Instead of inspiring fear, a teacher ought to inspire confidence and love of duty; he should reign by affection. Here again is presented a new danger. Affection leads sometimes to familiarity, and from the day when deference is forgotten, all authority is lost, never again to return. Whatever, then, be the intimacy that exists in private life, when once the lesson is begun, it should be remembered that there should be no confusion of the role of teacher with that of pupil. They must be thoroughly distinct. The distance ever to be maintained between the disciple and the master should be constantly borne in mind. For the hour, assume the exercise of all your rights, for one hour let the friend give place to the instructor.

I have still to speak of some little faults, some unfortunate habits, sometimes met with in certain young ladies, too forgetful of the precepts and examples of the good education they are pupils in their own homes. How many will openly show a lack of interest, or come to their lesson in a bad mood, and thus wound the professor. How many others hardly lend a distinct ear to the most important recommendations and pay no attention to the task or the method of practice prescribed by the teacher. They seem to think it a matter of course that the teacher should forget nothing, while it is their privilege to forget everything, as if he, simply because he is a teacher, must have memory, patience, zeal. These tendencies cannot be too strongly condemned, for they show in reality a want of good breeding. If accuracy is the duty of kings, as is often said, good will, attention, and often may be called the duty of pupils. Since I have mentioned good breeding, let me speak here of a bad habit which is too common; a pupil, who, in a lesson whatever, is obliged to miss a lesson, ought always to take care to give his teacher notice two or three days in advance. Instead of doing so, the pupil generally informs him at the last moment, and the teacher with such short notice cannot dispose of the hour, either for his own use or for pleasure. If he gives his lessons outside what he can do with this unoccupied hour? It is completely lost to him. Hence some teachers will not make allowance for missed lessons.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Maple Grove.

Farmers have taken advantage of the nice weather and have got most of their corn out now.

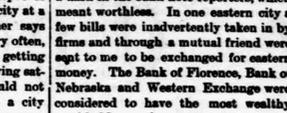
A great many of the neighbors have been erecting new buildings this fall, among which are Peter Greiden, who has erected a new barn, Otto Miller, Louis Heiden, sr., and a number of others.

A few days ago while unloading corn fodder from a hay rack, O. D. Butler slipped and fell to the ground, hurting his side badly.

Louis Heiden, jr., has purchased a new buggy lately, so we expect by this that he expects to take some of the la-

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COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

die buggy riding. We wish him success as he is a promising young man.

George Hodel has purchased 60 acres which he intends to feed this winter. Mr. G. is a prosperous farmer.

The literary that is held at the Bismarck Academy every Tuesday evening is a grand success. All are invited to call.

M. M. P. Hurd is conducting the winter term of school at the Bismarck academy; he has an enrollment of 32 scholars.

O. D. Butler and Stephen Waggoner have left for Iowa on business.

Otto Miller has erected a new windmill; he is also fencing 50 acres of his farm.

William Crum came home on a visit Thanksgiving from Central City, returning the next Monday.

George Hodel lost one of his steers the other day, cause unknown.

enjoyable time. One of the most interesting features of the entertainment was the reading by Miss Wells of "Betsey and I are out," and by Mrs. Pugsley, of "How Betsey and I made up." The next meeting will be at the residence of D. W. Zeigler, Thursday evening, 19th inst.

The literary at Okay is well attended, and interesting. We think it speaks well for the young folks of the vicinity. The weather is delightful. No snow yet. Father winter is dealing very gently with us.

Lookingglass Leaks.

Fine weather for this season of the year.

Corn husking is finished here with the exception of a few.

Mr. Borg and Neils Peterson did some fencing last week.

Swan Swanson is building an entry to the Swede Methodist church.

The second month of the Lookingglass school closed on Friday last with an enrollment of twenty-nine pupils.

Several persons here have been sick with cold and it is reported that G. A. Dahlman's little son is down with the diphtheria.

CHARLES.

Notice to Herby Builders and Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Platte county, Nebraska, at Columbus, Nebraska, on the 12th inst. of the day of December, 1906, for the rebuilding of the bridge over the Missouri river, between the bridge of 1901 and the new bridge, at a point near the city of Columbus, Nebraska. Plans and specifications will be on file at the office of the County Clerk, at Columbus, Nebraska, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. on the 11th inst. and will be on file at the office of the County Clerk, at Columbus, Nebraska, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. on the 12th inst. and will be on file at the office of the County Clerk, at Columbus, Nebraska, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. on the 13th inst. and will be on file at the office of the County Clerk, at Columbus, Nebraska, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. on the 14th inst. and will be on file at the office of the County Clerk, at Columbus, Nebraska, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. on the 15th inst. and will be on file at the office of the County Clerk, at Columbus, Nebraska, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. on the 16th inst. and will be on file at the office of the County Clerk, at Columbus, Nebraska, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. on the 17th inst. and will be on file at the office of the County Clerk