Columbus Journal.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications, to secure attention, 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.—We desire a correspondent in every school-district of Platte county, one of good judgment, and reliable in every way.—Write plainly, each item separately. Give us facts.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1889.

DAN HOPKINS was confirmed by the Nebraska senate almost unanimously on the 28th ult., for warden of the state penitentiary.

A VERY distinct earthquake shock was felt at Clarksville, Mo., on the morning of the 2d. It rattled things pretty lively but no damage is reported. The same shock was felt at Paynesville.

AMERICAN MINISTER PHELPS and his wife sailed for New York on the 31st ult., on the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn. A large number of Americans and members of the diplomatic corps gathered in London at the railway station and bade them a hearty farewell.

DELEGATE SHELTON in the West Virginia house created a sensation on the 28th ult., by announcing that he had been offered a bribe to vote for the republican candidate for United States senator. A committee was appointed to investigate and report as soon as possible.

THE walls of the MAX MEYER building in Omaha, which was burned some time ago, fell during the high wind Monday, burying about fifteen people in the smaller buildings below. Six persons are known to be killed, and several others were injured more or less.

Patents Granted

To citizens of Nebraska during the past week, and reported for this paper by C. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers, opposite U. S. Patent office, Washington, D. C.

J. B. Romine, Germantown, cultivator; Chas. Schoolherr, Beatrice, tag fastener.

THERE is a vast deal of railroad talk being indulged in nowadays that concerns Norfolk. The Union Pacific has just completed a traffic arrangement with the Illinois Central by which the latte can receive trans-continental business and ship to the Union Pacific via Sioux City and Norfolk. The Central will thus be able to compete with the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Rock Island roads for through business and also for Omaha business—something it has never yet been able to do.—[Norfolk News.

While this arrangement would be a good thing for our enterprising neighbor on the north, it will be no less so for Columbus, as at this point, all freight and passenger trains connect with the U. P. main line.

Submission.

Since our last issue on January 31st, senate file 31 carried in the house with an amendment offered by Cady providing that a license amendment to the constitution be submitted at the same time as the prohibitory amendment proposed.

There are several reasons why this is a good thing. As matters are now, any legislature so minded, can alter or repeal the present (local-option) law. If either of these proposed amendments carries, a change of policy cannot so easily be made under a constitutional proviso.

This mode of submission brings the present law and prohibition to a direct issue, one against the other.

In either event, the probability is that the subject will not for some years thereafter engross public attention.

Washington Letter.

[From our regular correspondent.]

Senator Allison, who has three times refused the invitation of Gen. Harrison to enter the cabinet as secretary of the treasury, has now gone to Indianapolis to finally settle the matter. The trip was very sudden and a great surprise to Mr. Allison's friends and was only taken because Gen. Harrison refused to accept the written declinations sent him by Mr. Allison, and because he has fully made up his mind that he wants that gentleman to set the financial peace for his administration. Another reason given for the trip is that an intimation was given Mr. Allison that unless he accepted the position tendered him, Iowa would have no representation in the cabinet. J. S. Clarkson, whom it is said Mr. Allison has been desirous of having in the cabinet as Iowa's representative, with several other prominent Iowa republicans, is expected to meet Mr. Allison at Indianapolis, and some arrangement will be definitely made.

Senator Sherman is working energetically for his bill prohibiting trusts, and confidently expects its early passage by the senate. It would probably have passed last week when it was up for consideration, if the senator from Ohio had not, in deference to the requests of a number of senators, agreed to have it laid aside temporarily, to take up an arpropriation bill. In giving way Mr. Sherman took occasion to say that he would do so no more, and that when his bill came up he should insist upon its disposal.

The senate tariff bill has been sent to the house and referred to the committee on ways and means, and contrary to general opinion a few days ago, it now looks as if some legislation on this subject will be gotten through at the present session. The democrats of the ways and means committee have given their pledges publicly to report the bill to the house at the earliest time possible, and if the house agrees to the appointment of congress, as asked for by the senate, some sort of a compromise is expected to be reached that will result in a large reduction in the surplus revenues. The tobacco tax is almost certain to be greatly reduced, if not altogether abolished. In fact this tobacco business is at the bottom of the change of tactics on the part of the democrats. A number of members from the tobacco states have announced that if they could get relief in no other way they proposed to join the republicans and adopt the senate bill in its entirety.

Many conservative people here believe that Secretary Bayard's bungling methods have put us in a condition where war with Germany is not only one of the possibilities of the near future but is probable. Evidence of Bayard's wretched management in Samoa is before the foreign committees of both houses of congress in the shape of official correspondence. So urgent do the needs of our government appear to Senator Sherman that he has offered an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill appropriating $600,000 to be spent by the president in looking after American interests in Samoa.

Representative Burrows, of Michigan, one of the most prominent candidates for speaker of the next house, is very much in favor of holding an extra session of congress. He said in a conversation: "I shall tell Gen. Harrison that not to have an extra session will be to gamble with fate and court defeat." Mr. Burrows then proceeded in detail to name what he considered the reasons for the extra session. April is the month Mr. Burrows favors for the calling of the extra session.

Representative Butterworth made a speech last week criticising some of the methods resorted to by the Knights of Labor in order to carry their points, which according to the politicians, among whom it created a genuine sensation, was bound to be the political death of Butterworth. On the contrary, Mr. Butterworth has received a flood of letters and telegrams, many of them from members of the Knights of Labor, endorsing the manly position he took in his remarks. Right or wrong, Ben Butterworth deserves credit for having the moral courage to stand up in the house and speak his opinion regarding the organization that the demagogues of both parties are always ready to humbly bow and kneel to. Would that both house and senate had more Ben Butterworths, not to make war on the Knights of Labor or any other organization, but to uphold the right and oppose the wrong, no matter who might be offended or pleased by their action. More of the old-fashioned manliness is one of the crying needs of the time, particularly in congress.

Members of the senate committee on territories say that the Springer "omnibus" bill, which recently passed the house, is so contrary in its terms and so loosely constructed, that if it were passed no territory could come in under it without further legislation. The committee is now trying to see if the bill can be patched up so as to accomplish what it was supposed to do.

MR. REED IN VENICE.

Some Things of Interest about the City of the Watery Streets.

We came in sight of the "towers and domes and palaces" of Venice a little before night, Dec. 22. I had always thought of the city being built on a low shore, more as some of the cities in the Netherlands, but instead of that the bridge which took us over to the island on which the city is built, is two and a quarter miles long—the guide book says the longest in the world. It is certainly the longest I ever went over. I kept my head until I passed out of the long station with the crowd and then it began to swim. Instead of a long row of cabs and omnibusses which usually await incoming trains in large cities, were little queer black boats all along the dock, two or three deep. The usual number of labelled hotel porters stood in a row. I called for the hotel I wanted to reach, a porter stepped out of the ranks and beckoned an oarsman, who took my bag and I was told to follow. He handed me into the boat and into a little covered place in the center almost as long as the inside of a city cab, not much unlike one with its cushioned seats and side windows, only you enter from the front instead of the side. The oarsman stepped behind the cover and we were off. I never was much of a hand for fairy stories, but when we had crossed the grand canal and glided into one of the little narrow water ways, darting under bridges and around corners, with everything so utterly strange all about, I felt very much as if I were off old *terra firma*, whether in fairy land or some other. There is no use though, it would be simply impossible, to give any idea of my impressions during that ride. It was a long one, and I soon got my head again and my eyes open. The small canals are simply narrow water ways between high buildings with frequent high arched buildings and sometimes under buildings or rather through archways under them. There are landings (which are simply a few stone steps down to the water) at all the bridges and in many other places. Most of the houses have their own landings. The canals are from eight to sixteen feet wide, not like our American streets, at right angles, but like the narrow streets of all old European cities. These little canals run in every direction except straight ahead. The boats for passengers called "gondolas," are mostly of the same shape, varying in size, but there are boats of all sorts. We passed loads of goods—boxes of vegetables, one of quarters of beef, and many with passengers. In one was a richly dressed little girl, six or eight years old, entirely alone as if put in a carriage to be sent to a neighbor's, and in another an anxious looking business man, seeming as anxious to get ahead as if in a London cab, a young fellow and his girl, who did not look as though they were very anxious to go any faster, a company of tourists, I judged they were at least, for they looked about as curiously as I felt. It was about the same as going along a street in other cities, instead of land vehicles with their ordinary loading, you met and passed other vehicles with the same kind of loads.

Away back in the dim ages, a tribe, or parts of a tribe, known as Veneti were driven from their mountain homes and found security on a few low islands formed by the sands washed by the rivers from the Alps. They gradually grew into power and for more than a thousand years Venice was the seat of government, and one of the most powerful nations of the east, and attained distinction in the arts and sciences, equal to that of any other city. The first book printed in Italy, the first editions of the Bible, and the first newspaper in the world were printed here. The coin that the newspaper was first sold for was called "Gazetta." I confess I never knew before why so many newspapers were called Gazette. The first bank of deposite and discount was here. But all these things and many more of interest you can no doubt find in your Appleton. I can understand all this better than I can understand how a foundation for all these magnificent buildings was ever secured on these low, soft islands. At one time it was a city of 200,000 now only 132,000. It is built on three large and 114 small islands, formed by 146 canals. This all stands for more labor than I can estimate or conceive of. The water in the canals has rather a thick green appearance and there is some light rubbish floating, but it is not so turbid in appearance as one would suppose and the city is not considered especially unhealthy. The only thing that saves it is that there is a slight ebb and flow which keep the water in the canals in constant motion. To think of a city of 132,000 people without a horse or carriage or road vehicle of any sort seems very strange. You can go all over the city on foot, and the statement I have seen in books—that nobody thinks of walking in Venice—is a great mistake. The streets are mostly paved with hat stones and are from six to eight or ten feet wide, so far as I have seen. They are crossed by bridges of the same width over the canals, in the form of arches. Don't think that I have been spending the Sabbath in making observations. I have been to church, but not finding just the one that suited me in the form of service, I had to go to a good many and of course I looked about on the way. I went to "San Marco" in the morning. As early as 829 a body, claimed to be the body of St. Mark, was brought from Alexandria by some Venetian merchants and deposited here, and ever since, St. Mark has been the patron saint of Venice. The church that was built over his remains was destroyed and the present one was built in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and a very wonderful structure it is. I have read of lavish expenditure upon oriental churches, but never conceived of anything like even what I see on this Italian building. It is in the form of a Greek cross and instead of a tower attached to it, it has three great domes, and several smaller ones. There are over 500 marble columns decorating the building inside and out, many of them on the inside having been brought from oriental churches. Over the principal entrance are four bronze horses, supposed to have once adorned the triumphal arch of Nero, being of Roman origin. They are of pure copper, bronzed or gilded, and weigh about two tons each. Constantine took them to Constantinople and when the city was conquered by the Venetians they were brought here. When Napoleon took Venice, or afterwards, he had them taken to Paris, but they were restored some time early in this century. They are a sample of the curious and valuable material that go to make up the buildings. The service was scarcely less interesting than the building. All of its surroundings are intensely interesting. The Doge's (ruler's, I suppose it means) palace stands next to it. First built in 820, but has been destroyed and rebuilt several times. It is on the same gorgeous scale as the church. The "Campanile" or bell-tower of the church is built at some little distance (seventy-five or one hundred feet) from it. These bell-towers I find are often separate in Italian churches. This is a plain, square brick pyramid, forty feet square at the base and 350 feet high, crowned with a large bronze angel with wings spread. In front of the church and surrounded on the other three sides by magnificent marble buildings with wide arcades supported by marble columns, is the best known spot in Venice. The finest shops and most noted cafes in the city are here. I have been several times to take another look at the church and passing through this "piazza" find always hundreds of people walking about. I am always interested in animals. As far back as the thirteenth century the Venetians were besieging Candia island, and by means of intelligence carried by carrier pigeons, were enabled to take it and ever since their descendants have been carefully attended, being fed on the piazza at public expense. There is a very large flock with their homes in the nooks and corners. They are very pretty and the people seem to almost worship them. Almost any time in the day you can see men and women with their little children supplied with packages of some kind of seed going through, scattering it to the birds, which are very tame. I saw one woman hold out her hand with corn in it, and at least half a dozen alighted on her arm.

A WEEK IN CHICAGO.

Its Incidents and Happenings.

II—SUNDAY.

The hoarse cries of the newsboys which heralds the dawn of the Sabbath morn would hardly warrant us in the belief that this is the day of rest, but so it is. And we are astonished to find that it is nine o'clock, but then Chicagoans are late risers on this holy day and seem reluctant to greet it at all, for the shades of all the neighbors are still drawn. But we will try what a good example will do so we rise, and after a light breakfast must begin to dress for our devotional proceedings. The church which will most probably interest us, as strangers, is the "Church of the Ascension" of the very high Episcopal denomination. It is on La Salle avenue and our walk there will take us down this, one of the prettiest avenues on the North Side. We have a distance of little over half a mile to go, but no matter, as we have plenty of time and an abundance of interesting things to see. The avenue is very wide and the walks on either side being wide also, lined all along with most luxuriant trees it presents a very pretty sight. The residence streets are kept scrupulously clean and are visited by the sweepers twice a week. But as we walk along we see very few yards—occasionally there will be one—a very small one, but still very valuable. And to give one some idea of property value, lots 50 feet deep on this avenue command on an average $300 a foot front. In almost every instance a little plot of grass 8x18 feet between the walk and the curb, forms a meager excuse for a front yard, but nevertheless this is carefully trimmed and watered and zealously guarded on all sides by an iron fence presumably to prevent some forlorn little dog from "gamboling on the rolling sward," or perhaps a stray foot from trespassing within its sacred realm; but this is hardly necessary as the trees I mentioned are planted directly in the center of these "lawns" and consequently little room is left for any ordinary Chicago foot! The houses are set startlingly near the street, the bottom of the steps landing directly upon the pavement. Very many are of the basement type with a flight of steps that remind one of the proverbial "golden stairs" because of such extraordinary length, leading to the front entrance. But look! What a great house that is! It looks like a great hotel—but it isn't. It is one of those fashionable apartment houses. Probably in this one house there are as many as twelve or fourteen separate and distinct families each occupying one of the apartments which consists of seven or nine rooms. We must walk slow as we are passing and take a good look. The entrance is in the center and passing the plate glass doors one stands in a palatial hall with marble floors and oak walls from which a flight of stairs of heavily carved wood lead to the upper floors. A colored light at the foot of these casts its dainty glow on this pretty scene, while at the farther end of the room is the elevator. This is a perfect little marvel of beauty and is kept running from 6 in the morning till 11 at night. There are probably two apartments on each floor and the building is six stories high. Each one is finished handsomely and heated with steam. Two janitors are employed for this and two darkies for the elevator. The rent of one of these apartments of course depends largely upon the location. Those on the first floor are all the way from $125 to $150 a month. This is a very popular mode of living in Chicago and such apartment houses are frequently seen on the avenues and boulevards.

But here we are at the church and we must stop gossipping. We open the door and drawing aside the heavy portieres disclose to view the interior of the oddest and prettiest of the Protestant churches. The broad center aisle carpeted in olive green leads down to the altar, while on either side are the pews. The real novelty lies in the walls, which are of the finest dark pressed brick, instead of the usual gaudy paper, or still worse, the cold white plastered walls. This, combined with oak trimmings, forms a beautiful as well as suitable combination. As it is early, the soft notes of the prelude fill the whole church with the most solemn and soulful music. The pipe organ in this church is of medium size (about as large as an ordinary room) but many here are perfectly gigantic. The organ is of the same wood; and now let's take a good look at the chancel. This is like a Catholic church, being large and most magnificently appointed. The carpeting here is of red velvet and the railings and trimmings are of highly polished brass. The altar is covered with myriads of bright burning candles in most lovely gold candlebra. Flowers are in profusion, especially on the holy days. One would scarcely know but they were in a Catholic church, so nearly do the services resemble. But the priest is offering a prayer in the little ante-room and as he finishes the doors are swung open and a long procession moves up the aisle. Don't they look pretty, all in white surplices, and their voices just echo! The first three in the procession are clad in long red silk gowns covered with lace surplices, the two on the outside bearing tall waxen candles painted most elaborately, and walking between them is the standard-bearer holding high above a banner of white satin on which is a painting of the Christ-child, and ornamented with gold and silver. Following these are two lads with the holy incense, throwing all about the room the fragrant vapor. Then follows the cross-bearer with a heavy golden cross towering high above their heads and just preceding the choir. How cunning the little fellows look, some hardly old enough to read the hymns. They march two abreast, each two being a trifle taller than the two ahead, until it comes to the men. There are all the way from 50 to 75 in these choirs and one can imagine the music that rings from 75 well trained voices. But while we have been so engaged looking at this procession we almost missed the other one that is issuing from the side door. This last is composed of the acolites, deacons and lastly the priest in his long robes and queer looking cap. This, like the other, is preceded by a cross-bearer and the two meet in the chancel. The choir is seated inside the railings and the organ is there also. The processional hymn being finished, Father Larrabee ascends to the altar followed by the acolites bearing candles and silken scarfs, and chants the first verse of the psalms for the day. The service is all in English and this is the only noticeable feature to distinguish it from the Roman Catholic mass. Then follows a "Magnificat" or some selection by the choir, accompanied by the organ and a violin quartette. Some of the churches even employ cornetists and various wind instruments, but the string music is far prettier and in much better keeping. The service is most impressive throughout but most of it is singing and praise, even the creed being put to sublime music. This church has been long noted for its aristocratic congregation and surely one feels the truth of this unmistakably as he sits and notes the appearance and the manners of those composing it. Chicago is remarkable for its well dressed ladies, and whether it be at the matinee, on the street, or at church in the morning or evening, this is always noticeable. Perhaps I should not have said church, for if there is one place that ladies dress plainer than at another it is in the church. The costume is always elegant but rather more plain than will be seen elsewhere. But we must stop talking "style," for the service being finished, the choir is again forming and in the same order as before, are slowly marching out of the church and into the chapel. The last notes of the hymn dying away in the distance, the priest is heard pronouncing the benediction, and then the glorious organ peals forth the grandest harmony mingled with the thrilling tones of the string quartette and the general rising of the congregation to go, reminds us that we are still in the busy world and coming again into the street we find the sun shining and "all nature seems glad." We cannot refrain from a feeling of gladness, too, because it is so near dinner time. A quarter to one, and we have been in that church ever since eleven o'clock—almost two hours. It hardly seems possible.

All Chicago seems to be upon the streets, for Sunday is made a sort of promenade occasion and most of the footsteps are turning toward the Park. We find it composed mostly of the working class, however, almost to the total exclusion of the "upper four hundred" who make this more of a day of rest. So sit in one's window of a Sunday afternoon and watch the constant stream of people passing and repassing it presents every phase of a veritable panorama. The variety of humanity is astonishing, but for style all the way from the charming to the ludicrous, it affords an unlimited display. The latter seems much in the majority, however. On this particular day all the Bohemians, Norwegians and Scandinavians are out in all their finery, and as they go hurrying along hither and thither, followed by a horde of little urchins like steps of stairs, all jabbering their various tongues—reminding one of the scene at the Tower of Babel—the thought comes that this fair land is a veritable refuge and the native home of the emigrants—the Americans being the foreigners.

NELLIE V. HUNNEMAN.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Ira Reno had his preliminary hearing at Oakdale, on the 2d inst., on the charge of assault upon Osburn with intent to kill. He made no defense and was bound over.

A report from Neligh on the 28th ult., states that Ira Reno of Oakdale had been arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill, made some time ago, upon George Osborn.

Frank Hedges was found on the morning of the 2d in his brother's granary near Plattsmouth, with a bullet hole in the back of his head, stiff and cold in death. He was a young man of good character and it is thought he has been foully treated.

A sensational tragedy occurred at Auburn on the evening of the 29th ult., by the shooting and killing of James M. Williams by Ben Skilman. The cause alleged for the commission of this murder grew out of the facts connected with attentions paid by Williams to the sister of Skilman, which resulted in the ruin of the peace of her mind and character. This murder would perhaps never have happened had Williams obeyed the civil and social laws of the land.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Palestine.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones were in St. Edward last week.

Henry Christensen has an abscess on his neck that has kept him in the house for a few days but at last accounts he was improving.

M. C. Hanchet went to Columbus Friday.

Jack Irwin is getting ready to build a house and move on his farm in this neighborhood.

Victor Anderson is in Ohio visiting relatives and attending school. We did not learn the name of his stopping place.

Will H. Gray has sold his carriage.

P. W. Penrich, Esq., sent the postmaster a package of calendars for 1889 for which he has sincere thanks.

Rev. T. A. Oury who has been at Bennett for nearly two weeks returned Thursday.

The sick at this hospital have discharged their nurses and are able to take care of themselves.

Mrs. Bursmith, who has been at Mr. Rolf's for over a month, started for her home in Chicago last Friday.

Our teacher, Mr. Bangess, was informed by letter Tuesday of the very sudden death of his mother in North Carolina. He intends to return home as soon as his term of school is out and was almost counting the days when he could see her. It will be a sad home-going to him now. We may have many true friends but we can have but one mother. All who know Mr. B. will sympathize with him.

When we remember the terrible blizzard of last year we can scarcely believe we are in the same climate. We do not believe the bright dry sunshine is the cause of all the sickness in the county. There have been but very few deaths in this vicinity.

Miss Bessie Bolton, formerly of Palistine, but who removed to Oregon with her parents last fall, was recently married to Charles Gibson, formerly of St. Edward.

DAN.

The Farmers' Protective Association.

The Farmers' Protective Association of Columbus met at Fitzpatrick's hall Thursday, Jan. 31, pursuant to adjournment. Chairman Bisson called the meeting to order at 3 p. m.

A communication was received from Schroeder Bros., requesting the Association to have the committee on elevator and arrangements call upon them as soon as convenient, to consider a proposition which they were about to offer. The committee was instructed to call upon the firm.

On motion, J. J. Barnes was appointed committeeman on the elevator committee in place of Steve Waggoner, who was unable to attend. Considerable discussion was had over matters relating to the Association and much interest was manifested. Since the last meeting several new members were added.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the Court House Thursday, Feb. 14, to hear the committee's report and to push the work of organization.

J. C. BYRNES, Secy.

Later.—The committee on elevator and arrangements have since made an agreement with the firm of Schroeder Bros. by which the Association is to have the temporary use of their elevator and in whose office the shipping agent of the Association will be located.

Weather Report.

Review of the weather near Genoa for the month of January, 1889.

Mean temperature of the month	22.25°
Highest temperature on the 26th	45°
Lowest do on the 20th below zero	7°
Ordinarily clear days	20
Very cloudy days	5
High winds days	3
Calm days	16
Number of days on which rain or snow fell	5
Inches of rain or melted snow	1.12
Do for same month last year	0.23
Inches of snow	1.00
Do same month last year	2.30

Heavy frosts throughout the month.

Fogs 5th, 6th, 15th.

Mirage on the 7th.

Lunar Cornea 8th.

Parhelia 11th, 18th, 26th.

Heavy sleet on 13th trees covered for 48 hours.

Bureau of Information.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has recently established, in a convenient quarter of its elegant and commodious passenger station at Chicago, an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand-and-one things they need to know in regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations. It has been placed in charge of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time tables, and is known as "The Bureau of Information." It is a place to which all travelers en route through Chicago either east or west bound can apply for information, and receive a full and correct answer on any point of railway passenger service. This is the only office of the kind west of the seaboard cities and it cannot but prove a help and convenience which the traveling public will use and appreciate. Many questions of interest and importance occur to the tourist, which the study of a folder of railway guide does not satisfactorily answer but which a short conversation makes clear. All trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad depart from and arrive at this station, and the valuable service of the bureau may be enjoyed by all the patrons of this line.

Love makes one fit for any work.

Mr. J. B. Loughran, mayor of North Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, for the past two years and can recommend it to any one in need of a reliable cough medicine. My boy takes it without any trouble and I know it has saved him several times from a hard spell of the croup." It has no equal for a severe cold. For sale by druggists.

He that goes far has many encounters.

Cure your cold while you can. One bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure an ordinary cold, but if neglected, catarrh, chronic bronchitis or consumption may follow, and they are seldom if ever cured by any medicine or treatment. Only 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists.

Folly grows without watering.

Dr. W. L. Gleaves, of Nordaway, Mo., says he regards Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as the best in the market. For sale by druggists.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Harriet E. Day, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of the said deceased, will meet the administratrix of said estate, before me, county judge of Platte county, Nebraska, at the county court room in said county, on the 29th day of March, 1889, on the 31st day of May, 1889, and on the 1st day of August, 1889, at 1 o'clock p. m., each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance, six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims, and one year for the administratrix to settle said estate from the 21st day of January, 1889.

Dated Feb. 2d, A. D., 1889.

6feb4t H. J. HUDSON, County Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the county court of Platte county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the assigned estate of Fritz Koester and Fred J. Myer.

The creditors of said Koester & Myer are hereby notified that on the 6th day of February, 1889, the undersigned, judge of said court, made and entered on record in said matter the order following to wit: Now, on this 6th day of February, 1889, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by the statute, I do hereby fix the 8th day of March, 1889, within which time all claims against the assigned estate of Koester & Myer, shall be filed, and within which time, the assignee or assignees or any creditor may file any objection, defense, set off, or counter claim to any claim which the assignor could have opposed to the same.

H. J. HUDSON, County Judge.

6feb4

NOTICE.

Annie Buzicka, defendant, will take notice that on the 29th day of September, 1888, Western Trust & Security Company, plaintiff herein, filed its petition in the district court of Platte county, State of Nebraska, against said Annie Buzicka and others with her impleaded, defendants, the object and prayer of which are as against said defendant, Annie Buzicka, to declare the mortgage of said defendant on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 10, in township 19 north, range 3 west of the 6th principal meridian in Platte county, State of Nebraska, subject and inferior to the mortgages and each of them of said plaintiff on said premises and to forever foreclose the equity of redemption of said defendant in and to said premises and every part thereof.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of March, 1889.

Dated January 28, 1889.

WESTERN TRUST & SECURITY COMPANY, Plaintiff.

By FRICK & DOLEZAL, Its Atty's. 32jan4t

LEGAL NOTICE.

To the owners and all other persons interested in the lots and parcels of land hereinafter named.

You are hereby notified that on the 9th day of March, 1889, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., a special meeting of the city council of the city of Columbus in Platte county, Nebraska, will be held at the council chamber in said city for the purpose of fixing the values of and levying and making special assessments for improvements upon the lots and parcels of land in said city hereinafter named, to wit: Lots 3 and 4 in block 112, lot 1 in block 21 in Stevens's Addition, lots 5 and 6 in block 51, lot 4 in block 13 Stevens's Addition, lot 4 in block 103, lot 3 in blk. 13 in Stevens's Addition, lots 7 and 8 in block 14 in Stevens's Addition south half of lot 1 in block 31 in Stevens's Addition, the middle 22 feet of lot 2 in block 57 and the south 112 feet of lot 8 in block 82, the said special assessments being for the purpose of defraying the expense of laying sidewalks on the public streets of said city abutting said lots and parcels of land.

By order of the mayor and council of said city.

GUS FALDRAUN, City Clerk. J. E. NORTH, Mayor.

6feb7

AN ORDINANCE

To amend section 2 of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the keeping of public scales" passed and approved July 15th, 1881. Section 2 of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the licensing of drays, trucks, express wagons, etc." passed and approved July 12th, 1881. Sections 1 and 4 of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance requiring able-bodied male residents to perform labor on the streets," passed and approved January 6th, 1882, and to repeal an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance imposing a license tax on certain tobacco billiard saloons," passed and approved August 19th, 1885.

Be it ordained by the mayor and council of the city of Columbus:

SECTION 1. That section 2 of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the keeping of public scales," passed and approved July 15th, 1881, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. All persons desirous of obtaining a license to keep public scales for the purpose of weighing, shall, upon application, receive a license therefor upon complying with the provisions of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance imposing a special license tax on certain occupations and classes of business and to repeal certain ordinances therein named," passed and approved January 7th, 1888.

Sec. 2. That section 2 of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the licensing of drays, trucks, express wagons, etc." passed and approved July 12, 1881, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. Any person desiring to keep or use for public hire any vehicle mentioned in section one of this ordinance may obtain a license therefor in the manner provided in an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance imposing a special license tax on certain occupations and classes of business and to repeal certain ordinances therein named," passed and approved January 7th, 1888.

Sec. 3. That section one of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance requiring able-bodied male residents to perform labor on the streets," passed and approved January 6th, 1882, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. That it shall be the duty of every male resident of the city of Columbus between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years to perform in each year, in the ward wherein he resides, either by himself or a satisfactory substitute, two full days labor upon the public streets, highways or alleys of said city.

Sec. 4. That section four of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance requiring able-bodied male residents to perform labor on the streets," passed and approved January 6th, 1882, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 4. Any person notified as provided in the preceding section may commute the labor required by this ordinance by payment of $2.00 to the treasurer of said city, at any time within five days from the service of the notice aforesaid upon him.

Sec. 5. That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance imposing a license tax on tobacco billiard saloons," passed and approved August 19th, 1885, be and the same hereby is repealed.

Sec. 6. That sections one and four of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance requiring able-bodied male residents to perform labor on the streets," passed and approved January 6th, 1882, and section two of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the keeping of public scales," passed and approved July 15th, 1881, and section two of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the licensing of drays, trucks, express wagons, etc." passed and approved July 12th, 1881, as heretofore existing be, as the same hereby are repealed.

Sec. 7. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication.

Approved Feb. 2, 1889. J. E. NORTH, Mayor.

Attest: G. FALDRAUN, City Clerk.

ERNST & SCHWARZ,

—MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN—

SUPERB LAMP FILLER AND COAL OIL CAN COMBINED,

Which for safety, convenience, cleanliness and simplicity, cannot be excelled. It embodies the simplest principles in philosophy and takes the rank above all Lamp Fillers. No danger of explosions. Absolute safety guaranteed. No spilling, wasting or dripping of oil on the floor, table or outside of can. Use it once and you will not be without it for five times its cost. It works in large cans as well as small ones, thereby saving the frequent and annoying trips to the store with a small can. Every can made of the very best tin, and warranted to work satisfactorily. Call and see sample can and get prices.

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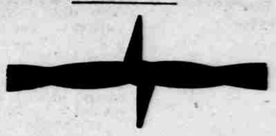

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☞ If you buy it you get 100 rods of fence from 100 pounds of wire, which no other will do. ☜

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44-2t

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IN PRICES OF

Boots and Shoes

AT

T. BAUMGART'S.

It is not my fault that boots and shoes are so cheap, but the mild winter. I am not going out of business, but make this big reduction in prices to make room for spring goods.

Now is the time to buy

Boots and Shoes at Your own Price!

Come and see goods and get prices before buying elsewhere. I can save you money.

T. BAUMGART,

Eleventh street, Columbus, Neb. 23jantf

SPEICE & NORTH,

General Agents for the sale of

REAL ESTATE!

Union Pacific and Midland Pacific R. R. Lands for sale at from $3.00 to $10.00 per acre for cash or on five or ten years time, in annual payments to suit purchasers. We have also a large and choice lot of other lands, improved and unimproved, for sale at low price and on reasonable terms. Also business and residence lots in the city. We keep a complete abstract of title to all real estate in Platte County.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA. 621

THE COLUMBUS

STEAM DYE WORKS AND LAUNDRY!

L. P. MOLDENHAUER, Proprietor.

ALL KINDS OF CLEANSING AND REPAIRING. REPAIRING NEATLY DONE LADIES' DRESSES, SHAWLS, SACQUES AND ULSTERS COLORED AND CLEANSED IN THE BEST STYLE.

Orders by Mail or Express Promptly Attended to.

Corner Eleventh and Olive Streets, Opposite City Drug Store. Columbus, Neb.

jan30tf

OMAHA MEAT MARKET!

We have just opened a meat market on NEBRASKA AVENUE, where we will keep the very best of all kinds of

Fresh AND Salt Meats,

POULTRY, ETC.

We ask the people of Columbus to give us a share of their patronage, which we hope to deserve by honest dealing and just scales. Please give us a call.

dec5-88tf TURNER & CARSTENS.

NOTICE PROBATE OF WILL.

Notice probate of will, Elena Jelden, deceased, In county court, Platte county, Nebraska.

The state of Nebraska to the heirs and next of kin of the said Elena Jelden, deceased: Take notice, that upon filing of a written instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Elena Jelden for probate and allowance, it is ordered that said matter be set for hearing the 1st day of March, A. D. 1889, before said county court, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at which time any person interested may appear and contest the same; and notice of this proceeding is ordered published three weeks successively in the COLUMBUS JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper, published in this state.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the county court, at Columbus this 2d day of February, A. D., 1889.

6feb3t H. J. HUDSON, County Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern:

The commissioner appointed to view and report upon the advisability of vacating that part of a public road commencing at the SW corner of section 16, town 19, range 1, east, and running thence in a northeasterly direction through said section 16 to the east line thereof and known and designated as the "Danforth" road, has filed his report in favor thereof.

Now, all objections thereto, or claims for damages caused by the vacation thereof must be filed in the office of the county clerk of Platte county on or before NOON of the 8th day of April, A. D. 1889, or the vacation may be made without reference thereto.

Dated, Columbus, Neb., Feb. 2, 1889.

6feb3t JOHN STAUFFER, County Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

At a regular meeting of the board of supervisors of Platte county, held at the Court House in Columbus on January 16th, 1889, the following estimate of funds necessary to defray county expenses for the ensuing year was unanimously adopted by the board, viz:

Expenses district court	$ 12,000 00
" support of poor	6,000 00
" officers salary, fuel, etc	9,000 00
" records, stationery, etc	2,000 00
Total general fund	$ 29,000 00
For county road fund	$ 3,000 00
" " bridge fund	15,000 00
" " bond sinking fund	2,000 00
" payment inst. on $160,000 L. & N. W. Ry. bonds	10,000 00
" " " and 5 per ct. principal on $15,000 Bst. for precinct bonds	3,000 00
" " " on $20,000 Columbus twp. precinct bonds	2,000 00
" " " on $10,000 Columbus twp. bridge b'ds	1,000 00
Estimate for county poor farm	5,000 00
Total	$ 70,000 00

[A true copy.]

By order of the board of supervisors.

Dated, Columbus, January 16th, 1889.

3jan4t JOHN STAUFFER, County Clerk.

ESTRAY BUCK.

Came to my place, January 2d, 1889, one MERINO BUCK, about one year old. Owner pay expenses and get his property.

3jan4t JOHN MAGELL.