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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 27, 1889.

THE state of Nebraska is going to take a hand in the suit brought to annul the bonds issued to the Lincoln & Northwestern R. R. Co., by Platte county.

MRS. SENATOR PADDOCK gave a tea Thursday afternoon and evening at the Portland, Washington, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. O. Jayson Collman. The social world of Washington was fully represented.

The Plain Truth.

THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL is publishing a series of interesting letters by old soldiers and settlers. In Platte county a family circle is incomplete without a copy of the old familiar JOURNAL.—[Genoa Leader.

RANSOM'S bill directing the commissioners of counties entitled to more than one representative or senator to divide the county into the requisite number of districts and providing that members of the legislature from such counties shall be elected by districts—should become a law.

SENATOR MANDERSON left Thursday afternoon for Washington. While in the state, he paid his respects to the legislature at Lincoln, visited Congressman Laird at Hastings, and met the Grand Army boys in encampment at Kearney. He had been beleaguered by applicants for appointments, but bore the ordeal remarkably well, and withal philosophically, very willing to assume his share of the worry and responsibility, seing that it was the "custom of the country," so to speak.

List of Senate Employes.

The senate committee on employes has reported the following list:

Elective officers, 11; pages on senate floor 8, other pages 8, total pages, 16; custodians, 5; bookkeeper, 1; messengers, 3; janitors, 6; guards, 5; engrossing and enrolling clerks, 10; other clerks, 6; proof readers, 2; copy holders, 2; assistant fireman, 1; mail carrier, 1. Total, 70.

Private clerks of senators as provided by special resolution offered and adopted by senate, January 2, 1889, 27.

Total number of employes, including private clerks, 97.

How About Nebraska.

The multitude of mortgages on farms in Kansas, held by capitalists of the east, says an exchange, are causing alarm and likely to lead to much litigation. A stay law to prevent the foreclosure of the mortgages and sale of the lands has been proposed by some, and a bill has been introduced in the legislature providing for a period of three years during which the foreclosed property may be redeemed; the deed in the meantime, instead of being handed over to the mortgagees, to be held for the interim by the register of deeds. It is stated that at least 5,000 mortgaged farms in central western Kansas have been abandoned.—[Fremont Herald.

Appointments.

There has been no little anxiety on the part of the numerous republicans regarding the bestowal of the patronage—in other words the appointment to offices, under the incoming administration. A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers that looks like a sensible way, and is credited to President-elect Harrison. The amount of it is that all applicants will be referred to the department where they properly belong; each member of the cabinet will properly classify the applicants and when appointments are to be made, the congressional delegation will be called upon to name the persons from the list of eligibles. The delegation is thus made responsible for the appointments.

This scheme assumes that each department of the government, presided over by a cabinet officer, must be left pretty much to itself for details of administration, being responsible to the chief executive for the general success of the department; that there are many persons equally well qualified to fill the offices of the country and that out of the number of those who may apply, the congressional delegation are best able to judge of general fitness, because they are naturally supposed to know most about it.

In this view of the case the chief responsibilities are with the congressional delegations, of the several states, and if they wish to escape just censure for bad or ill-advised appointments, it will be necessary for them to make recommendations somewhat on merit at least, and not mainly or wholly upon supposed "influence" in elections. It very often has happened, anyhow, that the individual most persistent in pushing his "claims" is the one who worked hard for the success of the other fellow, but comes to the front on the plea of the prayer of the wicked man who was drowning of "Good Lord—good devil, for I don't know whose hands I am going to fall into."

The great body of the people are not office seekers and have no interest in the scramble except that the offices be conducted for the general good, by men who are not merely self-seeking politicians, but, on the other hand, citizens interested with us all in the welfare of the country, men capable, honest and efficient, who will discharge the duties of their office comprehensively, judiciously and patriotically.

Senator Manderson.

The Senator is probably the most fortunate of Nebraska statesmen. Elected, without animosity, to the highest office in the gift of the people of the state, re-elected virtually by the people (state senators and representatives only recording the expressed will of their constituents), he owes his success to himself only, his ability, his clear-cut, republican sentiments, and his close attention to the duties of the great office which he has held.

His visit to Lincoln last week was an event. Repeatedly called upon to speak, with people eager to hear him. We print the Omaha Republican's report of his speech:

"After the applause had subsided the Senator expressed his very high appreciation of the splendid compliment paid him in the prompt and unanimous renomination and election tendered him. He read from manuscript a polished and pertinent address, which was listened to with profound attention. He referred to the dangers of the centralizing tendencies of the times, whereby national authority seems liable to wipe out state lines, and also the dangers from corporate corruption and selfishness. He then reviewed at length the legislation in which he had participated, including the passing of pension bills 'which were vetoed by an unappreciative executive.' He mentioned the passage of the Omaha postoffice building appropriation, the making of Lincoln a port of entry, and a number of measures of state interest. He had, as a member of the committee on territories, endeavored to aid South Dakota to enter the Union, but the bill had been merged into the democratic Omnibus bill, a 'legislation vehicle too full to travel successfully.' He spoke of New Mexico and Utah as unworthy of statehood, but hoped that the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Washington and Idaho would yet be admitted by this congress. If not, then it is certain that the fifty-first congress will not be long in granting them their rights.

The Senator referred at length to his efforts in behalf of the old soldiers and the blocking of legislation by the house, but he predicted that the next congress will not long permit those bills to be suppressed.

His reference to the death of Generals Grant, Sheridan and Logan was very eloquent. He described with fine effect how the law, making Sheridan the equal of Grant and Sherman in rank, was passed and the bill taken to the dying soldier and his faithful wife.

Tariff legislation was referred to in detail, special mention being made of the duty on lumber, and also on sugar. He thought the reduction of 25 per cent. of the duty on lumber a valuable concession and would show that further reductions are necessary. He urged the value of improving the beet sugar interests of the state and nation, quoting statistics, showing how the beet sugar industry has grown up in Germany and France, and insisted that 'we want a little of this in ours.' He had, therefore, advocated and voted for a bounty of one cent per pound on beet sugar made in this country.

He had voted for the inter-state commerce law, which though imperfect, would in time become a solution of the problems of transportation.

He spoke emphatically against monopolies and trusts: like the sugar, steel, oil and other combinations, and said no such organization should be permitted to dictate what people should pay; where they should buy or what they should take when they sell. He declared that the American Indian must learn industry and cannot be permitted to occupy vast areas of the most valuable domain which he makes no use of whatever. They should be compelled to dissolve the tribal relation and adopt the ways of civilization. For these reasons he had supported the Oklahoma bill.

He condemned in the severest terms the mismanagement of the land office by Commissioner Sparks, whereby incalculable damage has been done to Nebraska and the west. Sparks practically tied up all uncompleted titles west of the Missouri river and north of the north line of Kansas. The people had been treated as dishonest and corrupt. Spies had swarmed all over this region. And instead of 90 per cent. of the entries being fraudulent, as alleged by Sparks, investigation showed that less than 1 per cent. were so.

The Nebraska delegation had all done well to secure the removal of these disabilities, but no one had done more than the Hon. James Laird. [Applause.]

The Senator spoke about an hour in all, and held the large audience in the most profound attention. At the conclusion of his address he received an ovation of applause."

They Need Regulation.

Representative O. E. Green of this float district is certainly to be highly commended for introducing the following, which should receive the hearty co-operation of every member:

A BILL.

For an act to regulate stock yards and to fix commissions for selling live stock therein, and providing punishment for the violation thereof.

Read first time February 6, 1889, and ordered to second reading. Read second time February 8, 1889, and referred to committee on live stock and grazing. Sent to printer February 8, 1889.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for the owners or proprietors of any stock yards within this state to charge a greater price for yarding and weighing stock therein than the following: For yarding and weighing cattle ten cents per head; for yarding and weighing hogs, four cents per head; for yarding and weighing sheep, three cents per head.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for the owners or proprietors of any stock yard within this state to charge a greater price for grains and hay than the following: For corn, oats, hay and all other grains double the retail price in village or city where said stock yards are located.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for the owners or proprietors of any stock yard within this state to sell and deliver at the rate of less than two thousand pounds for a ton of hay, and it shall also be unlawful for any such owners or proprietors to sell and deliver less than seventy pounds of corn in the ear per bushel and less than fifty-six pounds of shell corn for a bushel.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for the owners or proprietors of any stock yard within this state to prohibit the owner of any dead stock in such yards to sell to any person or persons to whom said owner may desire to sell the same.

SEC. 5. It shall be unable for any person or persons selling live stock out of any stock yard within this state to charge a greater commission for selling the same than the following: For selling cattle, eight dollars per car; for selling hogs, five dollars per car; for selling sheep, four dollars per car.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for the first offense not more than one hundred dollars, for the second offenge not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and for the third offense not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

THE President signed the bill with a pen made from a quill of a Dakota eagle. Four new stars on the flag.

Washington Letter.

[From our regular correspondent.]

The progressive element of the democratic party, under the leadership of "Sunset Cox," joined with the republicans and instructed the house conferees on the Springer "Omnibus" bill, to accept the senate amendments dropping New Mexico and striking out the provision providing for another election in Dakota. This will make the bill provide for the admission, by presidential proclamation, of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, and unless something now unforeseen shall prevent, the day is not far distant when four new stars will have to be added to our national flag, and the senate chamber will have eight new desks, used by good republicans.

The new secretary of agriculture, Norman J. Colman, was promptly confirmed by the senate, and took the oath of office Friday. Mr. Colman says he contemplates no changes; he will leave that to the secretary that Gen. Harrison shall select to preside over the destinies of the new department.

It is a fortunate thing that we have had no war since Mr. Endicott has been at the head of the war department. He is entirely too fast for this slow going age. For instance, sometime previous to the presidential election, the senate passed a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information as to a circular order sent out prohibiting the employment of republicans under that department. He has just answered that resolution. He says the department issued the order; and that his only reason therefor was to give the plabes to democrats. And yet some democrats call Mr. Endicott a mugwump.

Senator Spooner has introduced a bill providing for a system of farmers' institutes, in various sections of the country, under the control of the agricultural department. The institutes are to give instruction, furnish illustrations by lectures and discussions, make experiments and in fact, to endeavor in every manner to enhance the value of the farmers' land and products. If properly conducted, these institutes would be of great benefit to the farmers of the country.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Nebraska City wants a $20,000 school house.

Mrs. Cleveland gets $120,000 as her share of the Folsom estate in Omaha.

Miss Amy Fay, of Chicago, a great musician and the author of "Music Study in Germany," gives an entertainment at Omaha, March 4th.

Michael Lee, the new president of the Omaha city council, was, a few years ago, a hotel porter and boot-black—"act well your part, there all the honor lies."

The wire fence swindlers who are wanted at Nebraska City, are at Greeley Center, working among the farmers. There are four of them, J. W. and E. H. Underhill, Dock Miles and L. Power.

Capt. H. E. Paine, for nearly twenty years a special policeman at the Union Pacific depot, Omaha, died there recently. He will be remembered by every old Nebraskan who has been in the depot as a kindly and efficient officer.

A farmer named Daniels, living near Warnerville, Madison county, who has been keeping house alone during the absence of his family in Indiana, nearly died last week from exposure and lack of care. When found he was suffering from lung fever, but may recover.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD SETTLER.

BY INGOMAR.

After the Pawnees were placed on their reservation at Genoa they were passing back and forth and camping in different places and naturally did some stealing. They had been committing depredations on the Quinn boys, living near where John Haney now resides, and they became very much exasperated and one of them, discovering a young Indian stealing corn from his crib, shot him dead. A body of Indians came down from the reservation and demanded the surrender of the person who did the killing, to them. A number of men from Columbus and below, hearing of it were on the ground nearly as soon as the Indians they compromised by accepting a pony and two sacks of flour as full satisfaction. At one time when Jacob Guter was employed by Mrs. Baker at the American hotel, the Indians had been in the habit of breaking into his house on his farm and taking what they could find and it becoming in time very monotonous, Jacob put a half sack of flour there through which he had diffused a quantity of strychnine. A party of Indians were encamped in Martin Heintz's timber, and shortly afterward an Indian on horseback rode furiously into town with a dollar bill in his hand and was very anxious to interview a doctor, and succeeding in inducing one to go to the camp. Several squaws and papooses, as well as a dog, were exhibiting unmistakable evidences of having partaken of the poison. The unfortunate canine succumbed, but the pappooses and squaws recovered.

In the spring of 1869 the Pawnees seemed to become embittered toward the whites. Some of the more lawless of the young men while down in Kansas committed some depredations on the whites and several were killed by the settlers there and they wanted revenge. Some depredations were committed on Upper Shell creek near Newman Grove by Indians, presumably Sioux, but possibly committed by Pawnees on their credit. Some stock was killed, one unfortunate woman was shot and another outraged, and a company of soldiers was stationed near there during that year. Edward McMurty was a resident of Butler county and a brother-in-law of Randall Grant who was killed by Robert Wilson. On the 8th day of May of that year he started from his home to come to Columbus on foot and failed to return. Geo. D. Grant started out to look for him, and was able to track him, owing to a peculiarity of one of his boots, across the south channel and for some distance on the Island where they were no longer found. It was the opinion of his friends that he had been foully dealt with, and as a number of the Chowse band of the Pawnees were at that time encamped on the Island, suspicion pointed in that direction. When Mrs. Eliza Phillips, who then lived on her farm across the Loup, heard of the disappearance, she stated that on that day she saw from her house some Indians on the Island chasing a man who was trying to run away from them, but supposing them all to be Indians, had not thought much of it at the time. On the 19th of June, as Mr. Perry and Mr. Rice were on the Island, they found in a slough the feet and legs of a man sticking out, the body and head being still held under water by logs which had been laid on the body. Summoning the coroner of Butler county, the body was taken out and an inquest held and although in an advanced stage of decomposition was identified as that of McMurty. Several knife wounds were found on the body and five or six arrows were sticking in it, one of which had entered the mouth, passing downward into the chest, the last evidently inflicted while he was running or perhaps after he had fallen, by an Indian on horseback. A verdict was returned that he was murdered by Pawnee Indians of the Chowses band. The body had been sunk in the slough, but the water had dried up to such an extent that a portion of the body became exposed. The settlers became very much excited and the attention of the agent was called to the matter, who demanded of the chiefs that the murderers should be surrendered for trial and after a great deal of truckling they finally—in alarm at seeing some soldiers camped over night near their reservation, on their way to the camp on Shell creek, and whom they imagined had come to chastise them—brought and delivered to the agent a number of Indians whom they said were the guilty ones. They were ironed and taken to Omaha to be tried in the United States court, and when the trial was held they were convicted and sentenced to be hanged. After this, public sentiment began to change in favor of the Indians, as it could hardly be claimed that the evidence warranted the conviction of those particular Indians. One of the Indians made a dramatic exhibition of attempting suicide while in jail and so it happened that a new trial was granted, which was never held, as a *nolle pros* was entered and the Indians discharged, and the perpetrators of this most horrible murder were never brought to justice—a murder the atrocity of which we can scarcely realize as having occurred twenty years ago within four miles of our city.

A WEEK IN CHICAGO.

Its Incidents and Happenings.

V—WEDNESDAY.

Yesterday's walk in the fresh outdoor seems to have accomplished good results as we feel unusually bright and well this morning, but the outlook for today is not one calculated to retain that feeling, as we are going to see the Board of Trade this morning and to the matinee in the afternoon. We must trust ourselves again to the tender mercies of "Yerke's barouche," and if we are fortunate enough to meet with no mishaps and the "shoestring" hangs together we shall get down there just as the Board opens. The building stands right at the foot of La Salle street and is justly one of the structures to which Chicago points with pride. It was built only about five years ago and is of Maine granite. A tower rears heavenward to the height of 320 feet surrounded by a circle of electric lights which are plainly visible in Michigan City, Ind., a distance of 40 miles. The dial of the clock in this tower is 13 feet in diameter and the machinery that guides those mighty hands takes up a space as large as a small room. After passing through the massive doors and the marble vestibule we stand in the main hall. Three large "pits," as they are termed, for wheat, corn and provisions, cover considerable of the floor. Here and there are the tickers, reporting outside exchanges, and posted about are the blackboards, containing the market reports which must herald the news of a gain or loss. It is a few minutes early and we will go up into the visitors' gallery, as none but members are allowed upon the floor. Leading off from the gallery are the reading and smoking rooms, the great, large windows of which overlook the busiest portion of the city. The private offices are situated at the extreme other end or on the floors above. From where we sit we command a view of this entire hall; and did you notice, the whole ceiling is of stained glass and the sunlight entering through, throws the many colored light in softest tints all about on the green and white marble which comprises the floor and walls. Standing about in little groups are the "bulls" and "bears," as they are called, talking in low tones, discussing the outlook for wheat or corn; but all wear that same careworn look which inevitably stamps the Board of Trade man. See him when or where you will and this is almost unmistakable. Do you wonder at it? But the gong of a great bell starts us and then the hurrying hither and yon, to this pit and to that and the howling and yelling which ensues is maddening. We can't talk any more for we can't possibly hear ourselves think. The wheat pit is crowded and men are raising their arms, thrusting their hands in each other's faces, some with two and others with three, at the same time shouting the price at which they want to buy or sell. With at least 1,000 men in the various pits all crying at the same time, how they can possibly understand each other will always remain a mystery. The signs are in this way: one finger raised is 5,000 bushels; two fingers 10,000; three fingers 20,000; four fingers 50,000; and the whole fist 100,000. When they bring the arm toward them they wish to buy, and if the arm is thrust away from them it signifies to sell. Now and then a little messenger boy tears frantically into the midst of this din and grabbing some man by the coat-tail delivers a message into his hand and then rushes away. A perfect stranger coming into this place, not knowing where he was or what to expect, would feel convinced that he was trapped in some aristocratic lunatic asylum and that this howling mob represented the pet boarders escaped from their keepers. The session closes at 1 o'clock so as the gong is rung again the hubbub ceases and once more the men assume the air of rational beings, and quietly walk over to the blackboards, some to find themselves many hundred dollars richer in worldly goods and so many to find the fatal report which means poverty in the end; and the "bulls" and "bears," who a moment before seemed ready and even anxious to tear each other's hair out are next seen leisurely strolling around the corner arm in arm to "see a man." We will take a hurried journey up into the tower. Of course we are escorted about by a member of the Board, or we should not even be allowed admittance to the building, much less to the tower, as it is necessary to have the keys before these mysteries can be opened to us. The membership to the Board was at one time as high as $4,500 when it was located in the old building, but ill luck has seemed to hover over the new edifice and now they have depreciated to $1,500. The assessments to each member annually is about $60 and the expenses for a year average a little over $200,000. But the elevator comes to a sudden halt and we are left to perform the remainder of the journey on foot. A flight of circular iron stairs winding as high as we can see greets the eye and a feeling of awful discouragement creeps up at the bare idea of what lays before us. Climbing higher and higher the blessed vision of a landing meets our eye and then we are on again till at length we come to a door and opening this we stand in the room where the machinery of the clock is placed. Here we rest awhile to view these wonderful works which cost $5,000 and were built by the Seth Thomas Clock Co. of Connecticut. But three more flight of stairs await us and having gained the top a door leads out upon the balcony which encircles the very summit of this tower and from which we command a view of a radius of 25 miles. Looking down upon the streets the people seem like little specs and the horses like tiny flies. Oh! how it does depreciate one's opinion of this world to look down upon it from so high.

But it is now after 1 o'clock and we must hurry to our luncheon and get over to the matinee before 2 o'clock. We will lunch at Kinsley's which is to Chicago what Delmonico's is to New York. The luncheon is most delightfully served but we can hardly wait to do it justice as we want to get over to the theatre in time to have a good look at the beautiful building before the curtain rises. Two matinees are given each week, on Wednesday and Saturday, and performances every night. Some of the minor theatres indulge in Sunday matinees, but in the down town ones this is not the case. There are in all in Chicago 13 theatres; but we will go this afternoon to the Chicago Opera House to see "The Crystal Slipper." From the street we turn into a kind of marble hall, with no doors, and where stands the ticket office. On either side are doors leading into the lobby and what a lovely scene greets our astonished gaze! The most magnificently furnished room; from which opens the ladies' waiting room, where those having appointments may sit. Velvet carpets deaden the footsteps, costly paintings hang upon the walls, lovely, dainty chairs are scattered about and at the farther end is an open grate fire of yule logs. A piano of light wood, open and with music upon it, lends a most homelike air and here and there are silver water sets with iced mineral water. Albums and books are lying about upon the tables and a neatly dressed negress sits quietly ensconced amongst all this luxury, who meets the ladies and if they desire, removes their wraps and checks them. We must not spend more time in this pretty room or we shall forget all about the play.

The usher runs forward and looking at our checks shows us down to our seats. Two balconies are the rule, the first being occupied by as fine people as sit down stairs, but the second and top being what is known as the "niggers' gallery" and the goal of the riff-raff. The prices range in this manner: seats down stairs in the orchestra circle are $1.50; dress circle $1.00; front row in the first balcony $1.00; for eight rows back of that 75 cents; remainder 50 cents; gallery 25 cents. The boxes, of which there are about 24, bring according to location, from $10 to $20. These boxes are perfect gems, the draperies being of different shades of plush and all ornamental of brass. The chairs are gorgeous with gold and plush, and some boxes in the city are even studded with imitation precious stones. All this under the glare of the brilliant lights, makes it almost dreamlike. Many of the theatres are finished in one predominant color, all woodwork, draperies and upholstery in the one shade. Some in terra-cotta, mahogany, chocolate, cream or goblin. All shades are worked into the effects of this one, and it gives it a most brilliant aspect. The ceiling is painted a most delicate blue, to represent the sky, with lovely little cherubs carrying garlands of roses. From the center is suspended a column, from which shoots no less than fifty incandescent lights. The ceiling of one of the theatres is studded with these lights, which presents the appearance of so many stars. The drop curtain in this theatre represents two pretty maidens in a country scene playing with six little cupids and trying to coax them over a high fence which intervenes. The subject is a most dainty one and certainly received justice from the hands of the able scenic artist. The orchestra, numbering about twenty, are playing lively, pretty music and as the curtain rises the music ceases and from that time it is one continual surprise in scenic effects till the close. To try to give any graphic description would be impossible in the limited space, but suffice it to say that it is simply indescribable. We sit enchanted at the magical effects, and when the curtain drops for the final time we feel as if we were coming back from fairyland into a dirty city. Surely the streets do look unusually dirty and everything unusually commonplace after our sojourn in enchanted land. And instead of a fairy coach we will come down to an ordinary cable, and after living over again the experiences of last Saturday we are landed safely at home, still thinking of all the splendor, fine clothes and diamonds we have seen and the aristocrats we encountered.

NELLIE V. HUNNEMAN.

Are you Intending to Build a House.

If so, send us your address and 50 cents in stamps or postal note for our new book containing over fifty different styles and plans of houses, costing from $200 to $3,500, suitable for city, town or country, arranged by the best architects in the United States and Europe. The book gives pictures and plans of each house, showing just how they will look when completed. Any carpenter can build from these plans. If you ever intend to build a house, write at once, as this advertisement will not appear again in this paper. Address,

F. C. SHEPARD,
Evansburg, Pa.

SENATOR PADDOCK'S bill creating two new land offices for Nebraska, it is thought will become a law.

Persons troubled with rheumatism should try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application will ease the pain, and its continued use has cured many cases of chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, that had resisted other remedies and even the treatment of the best physicians. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Two German experimenters claim to have discovered that there is a heat-center located in the brain, at the front and upper part.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its prompt and effectual cures of coughs and colds. The most severe cold may be loosened and relieved by a few doses of this valuable remedy. For sale by all druggists.

There is no danger in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to children, as it contains no injurious substance; besides it is unequaled for colds and croup. Children like it. For sale by all druggists.

JAMES C. FLOOD, the California millionaire, died last Thursday at Heidelberg.

Croup can always be prevented by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse. It is pleasant and safe to take and perfectly reliable. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

COLUMBUS MARKETS.

☞ Our quotations of the markets are obtained Tuesday afternoon, and are correct and reliable at the time.

GRAIN, ETC.	
Wheat	75
Corn	18
Oats	15
Rye	35
Flour	$2 00@2 50
Buckwheat	50@60
Flax	1 10
PRODUCE.	
Butter	12½@15
Eggs	10
Potatoes	30@40
MEATS.	
Hams	10
Shoulders	10@12½
Sides	12½@15
LIVE STOCK.	
Fat hogs	$3 75@4 00
Fat cows	$2 00@2 25
Fat sheep	$2 25@2 50
Fat steers	$3 00@3 50
Feeders	$ 50@3 00
COAL.	
Iowa	$ 5 00
Hard, Pennsylvania	12 00
Hard, Colorado	12 00
Rock Springs, nut	6 00
Rock Springs, lump	7 00
Carbon	6 00
Colorado	6 00

NOTICE IN ATTACHMENT.

J. L. Tripp, defendant, will take notice that on the 5th day of January, 1889, Isaac Spencer, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the county court of Platte county, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which is to recover of the defendant a judgment for the sum of $98.34 now due and payable from the defendant to the plaintiff on account of work and labor, and caused an order of attachment to be levied on the following property, to wit: one gang plow, one cultivator, one Caldwell wagon, one breaking plow, one new Massey reaper and mower combined. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 25th day of February, 1889.

ISAAC SPENCER,
Plaintiff.

Dated, January 21st, 1889. 30jan4t

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.

In estate of Anthel Maynard, deceased. In county court, Platte county, Nebraska.

To the creditors, legatees, heirs and others interested in the estate of Anthel Maynard, take notice, that Silas A. Fleming has filed in the county court a report of his doings as executor of said Maynard and it is ordered that the same stand for hearing the first day of March, A. D. 1889, before the court at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at which time any person interested may appear and contest the same and the executor is ordered to give notice of this proceeding by ordered given in COLUMBUS JOURNAL two weeks successively.

Witness my hand and the seal of the county court of Columbus this 5th day of February, A. D., 1889.

H. J. HUDSON,
County Judge.

16feb4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution directed to me from the district court of Platte County, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before Charles A. Speice, a County Judge of Platte County, Nebraska, on the 2nd day of July, 1888, in the district court of said county and state, sitting in the District Court, July 25th, 1888, in favor of the Russia Stoves Co. as plaintiff, and against William Dunlap as defendant, for the sum of Four Hundred and Seven Dollars and Ninety Cents, and costs taxed at $20.40, and accruing costs, I have levied upon the following real estate, taken as the property of said defendant, to satisfy said execution, to wit: The Northeast Quarter of Section Nineteen (19), the East Half of the Southeast Quarter, the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, the East Half of the Northeast Quarter, the Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter in Section Nine (9), all in Township Sixteen (16), Range Two (2), West, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Platte County, and will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1889, in front of the Court House in Columbus, Platte County, Neb., that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

Dated Columbus, February 16th, 1889.

M. C. BLONDEN,
Sheriff of said County.

26feb3t.

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 5th 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 taking bids and levying and making the 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 83, 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 21 in Stevens's Addition, the middle 22 feet of lot 2 in block 57 and the south 112 feet of lot 8 in block 62, 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 FALKNER, City Clerk. J. K. NORTH, Mayor.

6feb4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, on a decree obtained in said court at the May A. D. 1888 term thereof of Platte county, Nebraska, on the 14th day of August, 1888, in favor of T. W. Burdick, as plaintiff, and against Jacob Dazet as defendant, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents, and costs taxed at $22.10 and accruing costs, I have levied upon the following lands and tenements taken as the property of said defendant, to satisfy said order of sale, to wit: The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-five (35), in township seventeen (17) north, range one (1), east of the sixth principal meridian, in Platte county, Nebraska. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the

9TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1889,

in front of the Court House in Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

Dated Columbus, Neb., Jan. 26th, 1889.

M. C. BLONDEN,
Sheriff of said County.

6feb5

Notice of Chattel Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated on the 4th day of January, 1888, and duly filed for record in the office of the county clerk of Colfax county, Nebraska, on the 5th day of January, 1888, and a certified copy also filed for record in the county clerk's office in Platte county, Nebraska, on the 16th day of February, 1888, and executed by J. N. Mitchell to M. H. White, to secure the payment of the sum of $163. Default having been made in the payment of said sum of money, and no action at law, or other proceedings having been had to recover said sum, therefore I will sell the property therein described, viz: 1 black mare, seven years old, 1 sorrel mare, six years old, 1 new Northwestern lumber wagon and 1 new set of double harness, at public auction in front of Gleason & Tyrrell's livery barn, in the City of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, on the 23rd day of March, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

M. H. WHITE,
Mortgagee.

Dated Feb. 25th, 1889. Feb.27-3t

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 "Danfouth" 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.

JOHN STAUFFER,
County Clerk.

6feb4t

NOTICE PROBATE OF WILL.

Notice probate of will, Elena Jeldsen, deceased.

In county court, Platte county, Nebraska.

The state of Nebraska to the heirs and next of kin of the said Elena Jeldsen, deceased: Take notice, that upon filing of a written instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Elena Jeldsen 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 3d day of February, A. D., 1889.

H. J. HUDSON,
County Judge.

5feb4t

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 4th 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 4th 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 assignors 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

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 20th day of March, 1889, on the 21st 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.

H. J. HUDSON,
County Judge.

6feb4t

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12feb4m

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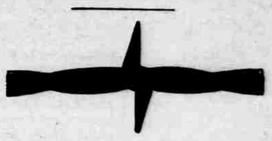

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44-3t

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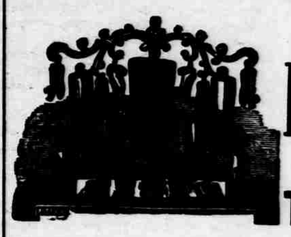

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