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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, JUNE 26, 1889.

GEN. SHERMAN will be the guest of Denver on the Fourth.

JOHN PETERS assumes the duties of internal revenue collector this week.

WM. E. CHANDLER was elected U. S. senator last week from New Hampshire.

MRS. R. B. HAYES is stricken with paralysis of the right side, and remains semi-conscious.

GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, has been appointed a member of the Sioux commission.

THE mayor of Belfast has sent £500 by cable to the Johnstown sufferers as an installment of the amount to be raised by the citizens of Belfast.

THE Fremont Tribune, by way of joke, doubtless, says that because Van Wyck does not live in Fremont is an insurmountable barrier to this section as governor.

MR. HAISH, the barb wire man of De Kalb, Ill., offers to give one-half his receipts on the sale of barb wire in Nebraska until he has given $50,000 for the establishment of a school of manual training in connection with the state university.

THE Cronin murderers seem destined to be brought to the rope. Last Wednesday Martin Delandy alias Burke was indicted in two counts, the first charging murder, the second conspiracy to do murder. Burke will be extradited from Winnipeg.

THE Telegram has fallen into doggerel (which, by the way, sounds a great deal like Bixby), to wear out Kehoe, Saunders and Carrig. That trio are not to be squelched with rhyme or blank verse—only solid prose can reach them and that of the better sort.

AT Chicago the other day an anarchist named Ducey was summoned on a jury in a case of robbery and flatly told the prosecuting attorney that it was against his principles to convict a man in a court of law for robbing and he would not do it. It is impossible to conceive on what grounds the anarchist tries to build his house of sand—no sense, no logic, no good.

THE second section of a mail train, west bound, on the Pan Handle route, was wrecked Wednesday afternoon while passing New Cumberland junction, two miles east of Steubenville, O. J. H. Payne and E. R. Reinhart, postal clerks, were killed outright. Conductor Burrin and Postal Clerk Bolton are so badly injured that they will die. Several others received injuries. The cause of the accident is not known.

THE Washington Post says: "Senator Manderson went back to his Nebraska home day before yesterday and departed more than $4,000 richer than when he came. The senator has for a long time drawn a pension on account of a gun shot wound he received while serving his country during the late civil war. He found that under the law he was entitled to an increase of his pension. The sergeant-at-arms of the Nebraska senate came to Washington and attended to the matter so successfully that the pension office not only granted the increase, but reissued the pension, which means that the senator will receive an increased pension, to date from the time the first pension was granted, making the accumulation more than $4,000 back pension."

LAST Thursday the Masonic Grand lodge in session at Omaha elected the following officers for the ensuing year: John J. Mercer of Brownville grand master, Robert E. French of Kearney deputy grand master, Bradner D. Slaughter of Fullerton grand senior warden, Samuel P. Davidson of Tecumseh grand junior warden, Christian Hartman of Omaha grand treasurer, William R. Bowen of Omaha grand secretary. The grand senior deacon, grand junior deacon and grand tiler are appointive offices. The reports of the various grand officers were very gratifying to the fraternity. Fifteen new lodges were granted dispensations during the year. On April 30, 1888, there were 8,007 master masons on the rolls. On April 30, 1889, the number had increased to 8,643. The grand treasurer reported the balance of $4,200 in the treasury. Four hundred delegates were in attendance.

IN the world at any moment there are possible all kinds of people, all sorts of crimes, all grades of knowledge, ignorance and brutality, as for instance of the latter:

"Hannah Pietlard, a young woman whose home was at Tioga, Ill., was found lying in an unconscious state on a farm wagon in a foul smelling livery stable in Carthage. She was taken to the county jail and a physician has been trying to save her life. She had been working for a brother in Quincy and recently left his house, walking to Tioga, a distance of about thirty miles. She showed signs of insanity and her parents, assisted by a local preacher and other ignorant people, held a sort of incantation over her, sticking pins into her body in order, as they said, to drive away the spooks and spirits. Monday morning the unfortunate girl was bound hand and foot, gagged and placed in a farm wagon with no protection from the burning heat. In this manner she was brought to Carthage, a distance of thirty miles. When taken to jail pins were found sticking on her person. The attending physician hopes to save her life."

Thus closes the news item, and yet we are living in the light of the 19th century in a land of public schools and churches.

The Bee.

So far along in the history of Nebraska buildings, the new structure occupied by the Bee, marks an era in the growth of Nebraska. It is claimed to be the largest, fire-proof printing house in the United States. It is certainly worth more than a passing notice; at the banquet last Wednesday evening, Mr. Rosewater made the following remarks:

"Words are utterly inadequate to express my feelings to night. The past rises before me like a dream. I am again a young man of thirty without any ambition except to rise in the profession which I have followed for thirteen years, to accumulate a few thousand dollars by hard labor, and finally to reach a period of retirement from the arduous duties of the telegraph operator. I am again back in the old dingy office on Twelfth and Dodge streets. I see poor Gerald correcting typographical errors of the first number of the Omaha Bee. I also see Archie Richmond grinding away as the power of the first press. I am once more going through the agonies of years—a struggle I would not and could not again pass through without breaking down. I feel myself engaged in strife with forces entirely beyond my own powers, and I am mentally traveling over the thorny path that has led me to this end. I see it all before me like a dream. I had no design or intention of founding a great newspaper. I did not dream that on the very spot where twenty of the best years of my life were spent, where every one of my children were born I should see today erected a structure that would be recognized as the largest newspaper building on the American continent. It all, I say, seems to me like a dream, and yet one of those dreams that has a pleasant ending. This building which I have dedicated, mentally, years ago, raised over the ground where all my children were born, is much larger, more handsome and more imposing than I had ever anticipated. When I entered upon this task I acted very much the same as I have since the starting of the Bee. I neither looked to the right nor to the left, and did not look back. During all the career I have had in journalism, when drafts were coming due at the bank and I had no money to pay them, when notes were coming due and I did not know where to get a dollar, when creditors harassed me so that I was afraid to pass one of them on the street, I never thought of worrying, I never worried about a thing that was going to happen until it happened, but kept moving toward the goal which I desired to reach. So it was in erecting this building. The architect's estimate was $265,000. I had negotiated a loan of $150,000 for the construction, and I found myself erecting a building at a cost of over $440,000. I never wavered a moment. I never looked to see where the money was coming from, and I don't know today where I will get it. [Laughter and applause.] I never asked the architect to modify his plan in any particular, or to cut off any embellishment of the building. On the contrary I aimed to make it as substantial as first-class mechanics, stone, brick and iron could make it. It is here before you, whether it is a monument of financial folly or sagacity time only will prove. So far as I am personally concerned I feel only that I have done something to be remembered by. But whether I succed or fail, this building will stand here for ages and I trust the citizens of Omaha will take it as an example and put up buildings that will compare favorably with it. As for myself it matters little. A few more years and I am done. I feel that I have done my duty as a man and as a citizen. It has been a hard struggle, and one that no one but myself will ever realize in building up the Bee. No wife nor child knows what I have passed through, but the result is here.

I feel grateful that I have been instrumental in the first reunion of the Omaha press. For the first time in twenty-five years the newspaper men have met around the banquet table and have entered hand in hand together to testify their appreciation of the work of one of their number. Instead of decrying, and tearing down, and belittling, they have come here to encourage and to advertise the good work that has been done here. I hope this is not the last time that the press of this city will get together in a social way and that I may live to be present at other reunions brought about by our contemporaries able to emulate this example. I hope to be with the rest of you to celebrate the completion of other newspaper buildings—fire-proof, commodious, and in every way fitted to be temples of journalism. There are today ten fire-proof newspaper buildings in America. This number is constantly increasing, and I feel proud that, for the present at least, the Omaha Bee's is the largest and most perfect among them. It is no idle boast; I have seen all of them, or all but one, for there is one under construction, designed by the same architect that drew the designs of the Bee building, and I know that while it will rise to a greater height than does this building, it will cover less ground. Now, it may sound very strange when it is advertised to the people of the United States, and to people abroad, that in Omaha, a city of 125,000 to 130,000 inhabitants, stands the largest newspaper building on the globe. But it is a fact that will go far toward giving Omaha a reputation, and, perhaps, materially assist in her growth and prosperity.

I thank you each and all for your presence here tonight, and I hope that, although there may be hard words pass between us in the strife which our profession imposes upon us, we shall all encourage public enterprises and endeavor to unite us on all occasions where the interests of Omaha, Nebraska and the great west are concerned, and that we shall use all our energy and resources in laboring for the welfare of this greater and better half of the continent. We scarcely realize that we are in the midst of a great empire, and that we are making history and building up a great empire, but such is the case.

Again I thank you for your encouraging presence, and trust that we may meet to certify to the people of this city and state that newspaper men can meet, and on fitting occasions shake hands across the bloody chasm.

Wind Storm in Indiana.

A destructive wind storm swept over Peru, Ind., last Tuesday afternoon, doing great damage. Trees, fences, telegraph and telephone poles were levelled and many dwellings injured. Several freight cars standing on the Lake Erie & Western tracks were caught by the wind and pushed with great velocity through the regular shops. The total loss is many thousand dollars. Much damage was done to growing crops throughout the Miami country.

Nobody Anxious to Crowd Us.

The London Times kindly suggests that Germany will think twice before provoking a contest with the United States. This a mild way to put it. Any one of the great powers of the world would think eight or ten times before beginning a contest with us. There is a good deal of nonsense written about war clouds.—[N. Y. World.

Our Education is Not Practicable.

The season of commencements is upon us. From all quarters of the land the young graduate is prepared with his oration and his essay to solve, off-hand, the great questions of the day in politics, economics, and philosophy with a self-assurance that at once robs criticism of its barbs. The truth is, however, nobody takes these literary productions seriously. They are expected at graduation exercises, and give that distinct charm to commencements which makes the graduations of today just about what they were fifty years ago. It may well be asked if much of the old forms of education, which are nowhere so prominently portrayed as on commencements, be not wholly obsolete. The old traditions of education still survive, and are difficult to eradicate. The great fault with the education of today is that it does not clear the skirts thoroughly of its false notions. The world wants such an educational training as shall fit young men and young women, after a four years' course, to take up the business of practical life without first being obliged, after coming out of school, to begin all over again.

The above, from the Omaha Bee, is a very fair objection to the public school system. Common sense has always suggested the practical view of education provided by the public for the general good, and should include what is called industrial training or schools of manual labor.

The Barn.

The man who goes about his barn with a pipe or cigar is recommended to take out an insurance policy at once from one of the old line companies, in such case, for two reasons: First, such carelessness should be made to pay as high as possible for its fun, and second, such a man ought not to impose upon his neighbors who form the basis of the farmers mutual companies. We saw a man not long ago smoking while he was currying his horse in the stable. He said he had done it for years and had not had a fire yet. It is possible that a man might smoke in a powder mill for years without causing an explosion, but he would be a very reckless man who should attempt it. It needs but a spark among hay or straw to burn down a barn with the probable loss of all there is in it. Never do anything which is likely to cause a fire. If a fire in a barn does occur, there is one thing that is well to be remembered. Horses are frightened "out of their wits" by fire. You cannot lead a horse from a burning barn in the ordinary way. The best way is to blindfold the animal. This may be done by throwing a coat or blanket over the head.—[Exchange.

Canada and Behring's Sea.

Canada is not yet convinced that this country owns the Behring sea, but she will be if she persists in lawless seal fishing up there. If she will look at the sign at the entrance to those waters she will observe that it reads: "Private Property. No Trespassing."—[Chicago Times.

Don't Want It Overdone.

While we do not fail to ask from providence a continuation of refreshing showers, we would borrow the language of the pious old deacon, who prayed: "O Lord, give us rain; not such a rip-snortin', thunderin' washout as you gave us last time, but an occasional, gentle drizzle."—[Kansas City Times.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

J. W. Love of Fremont has gone to visit Duke de Buffalo, at Paris.

John M. Thurston and family have left Portland for a trip to Alaska.

Peter Terry, an old pioneer of Gage county, died last week at the age of 84.

A 70 pound cat fish measuring four feet three inches was caught recently at Waterloo park.

Beatrice will have a court house costing $100,000, bonds in that amount having been carried.

Gerhardt Johnson, a farmer near Dunbar, committed suicide Monday morning by hanging in a granary.

A man walked into ex-mayor Boyd's residence in Omaha the other day and stole $600 worth of valuables.

Frank Smith, who stabbed section foreman Pat Lyons at Egbert was captured at Grover, and is now in jail.

Lieut. Alvin H. Sydenham, a Kearney boy who has just graduated at West Point, will be assigned to the cavalry.

A train load of disgusted Oklahoma boomers passed through the state last week bound for the new country to be opened in Dakota.

Architect Fuehrman, of Grand Island, will prepare the plans for fifteen cottages and hospital for the soldiers' home, and bids for building them will be opened on the 27th inst.

Harvey Archer, a stone mason, was overcome by heat last Wednesday while working on the foundation of the new hotel at Plattsmouth. After medical attention he was declared out of danger.

Joseph H. Plummer, a farmer eight miles southeast of Cambridge, was waylaid and killed Saturday night while returning from an Alliance meeting. A man named Jones and the victim's brother have been arrested.

Senators Manderson and Paddock have had conferred upon them, by Bellevue college the honorary degree of LL. D. They will doubtless still continue to be known to the older boys of the state by the familiar titles, acquired "on the world's broad field of battle."

Brakeman S. R. Cowin, a married man who resides in Laramie, failed to "duck" for a snowshed just west of Sherman Sunday morning. He is still unconscious but may recover. Cowin, who was on the hurricane deck of a refrigerator car, was warned by signals from another brakeman, but became paralyzed with fright, was unable to move.

The following pension certificates, among others, for Nebraska last week: Original invalid, George Attig, Edward R. Fogg, Moses Brown, Edward Eppler, David A. Lemmon (deceased) Moses Gangherbaugh. Restoration and reissue, Alex. Crane. Increased, Albert H. Searle, George W. Bell, James Romine, George H. Richardson, Marion Morrison. Re-issue, Charles F. Manderson.

Last evening Jason Smith's children were out driving a pony in a buggy. They came down to their grandfather's, William Draper's, and when returning the pony became frightened at a cow and ran, turning the buggy over, throwing out the little girls. The youngest daughter was rather badly hurt, having one rib broken. Dr. Miles is attending and pronounces it not a serious injury. —[Schuyler Quill, 19th.

During a severe storm at Anselmo, lightning struck the kitchen chimney of J. C. Hunter's residence, passing into the room below, where it struck Mrs. Hunter, throwing her to the floor and rendering her unconscious. Vilma, Mrs. Hunter's fourteen-months-old child, was seated near her mother, and the same flash struck her on the back of the head and killed her instantly. Strange to say, no marks are visible on either the chimney or stovepipe.

A Nebraskan named Cobler arrived in Omaha Tuesday of last week on his way to the old country, Denmark. $80 in money in his pocket seemed to form an attraction for a tough named Shack and a saloon keeper named Stock who formed Mr. Cobler's acquaintance and doubtless used him up. At the wind-up, a policeman found Cobler and Shack lying drunk on the sidewalk and Cobler had no money left. The soft-head who thinks he can associate with tough strangers, drink their whiskey and keep his money intact, generally finds himself mistaken.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leavitt, whose two children were murdered Sunday night near Gresham, have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the horrible crime. They were arrested Wednesday evening by Sheriff Smiley and lodged in jail at Seward. Mrs. Leavitt cried bitterly when she was locked up. Judge Norval ordered a special grand jury to investigate the case. The Seward Blade says that it is stated by a number of people who knew the family of Leavitts that the old lady has been practically crazy for several years, but the evidence before the coroner seemed to show conclusively that the parents of the dead girls are entirely innocent.

At Lyons, during the rain storm one night last week, the lightning performed some very singular freaks. What appeared like a ball of fire was seen descending upon the house of Ernst Klotz, and to divide into two balls, one going to each of the two lightning rods with which the house is provided. One of the bolts followed partially the rod, melting it considerably, and partially the chimney, running down the stove pipe into the kitchen, throwing off the covers of the stove, filling the room with fire and smoke, and throwing two of Mr. Klotz's children out of doors. The members of the family were badly shocked and frightened, but none of them, not even the children, materially injured.

During the heavy rain storm of Saturday week a girl named Mabel Peck, living with her parents about two miles east of Kennard, on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway, while out looking after a litter of young pigs, discovered the water running over the track, and also that the track had been moved out of line and undermined. Knowing that a train was soon due from the west, she took a position in the center of the track, and by vigorously waving an old coat, which she had thrown over her shoulders to protect herself from the rain, succeeded in flagging the train, which was a heavy freight, and running at full speed on a down grade. The engineer of the train says that but for the presence of mind and pluck of the girl, only 19 years of age, the train would have been thrown off the embankment and probaly smashed to flinders, to say nothing of the lives endangered. Even the Nebraska youth can be depended upon in a general way to do the proper thing at the proper time. THE JOURNAL has not yet, however, heard of any recognition of this act by the railroad company, whose property was saved, along with the lives of some of its workmen. Perhaps they are not ostentatious in their acknowledgement of this act of good judgment, but we would suggest that a non-transferable, life pass over their various lines of road would not be out of the way as a memento of the occasion.

Hard Times.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Years ago I remember much talk about hard times and to this day the same complaint is heard occasionally. One person says he never was so hard-up for money in all his life. Please stop a moment, my good friend, and consider. Well, yes, my mind does go back to the grasshopper ravages in the west and my crops were eaten up for two years in succession. For a while I thought it was a matter of life and death with me. I, too, says a pioneer Nebraskan, have not forgotten the time when I hauled corn for miles to the nearest market place and once encountered a three days' blizzard which nearly froze me to death, That was before so many railroads had dared to cross the fair plains of Nebraska. Oh, yes! chimes in a stripling of a boy, last summer I worked so hard in the harvest field that my back was lame for ever so long. This year father bought a new self-binder. And I, responds a farmer's wife, remember how I once milked and churned the cream from a dozen cows, then during the hot weather carried the butter in a lumber wagon to town, covered with prairie grass to keep it from melting. But that is a thing of the past, thanks for the blessings of a creamery. It is an old saying,—"So goes the world." Some people have too much work, a few cannot find anything to do. Some strike for higher wages, and many are glad to work for their board. Others are worried over debts and find it hard to get out and harder still to keep out of debt. Some are tired of a good paying business and desire a different occupation. Many are troubled with sickness. Some advocate reform in various ways and some think the old way is good enough. Go where you may, you will find this state of affairs. Human beings, as a rule, are difficult to please. In the Good Book there is a passage that reads like this: "Godliness with contentment is great gain" and my candid belief is that whoever is so fortunate as to possess this spirit of content, cannot be so very poor after all.

AUNT RUTH.

Washington Letter.

[From our regular correspondent.]

Senator Quay is to join Senator Edmunds and a party of congenial spirits for several weeks fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. Quay will leave here as soon as the Philadelphia appointments are settled, which it is expected they will be in a few days. In fact they are as good as settled already, all parties having agreed on the following slate: Field, postmaster; (it will be remembered that Postmaster General Wanamaker tendered him the position early in the administration, and that Senator Quay's protest prompted his appointment by the president), Leeds, surveyor (he was Senator Quay's candidate for postmaster), and Cooper collector of customs. It is generally believed that these appointments will be made this week.

Secretary Blaine and the president are very much pleased with the result of the Samoan commission which has just finished its sittings in Berlin. The agreement or treaty—there is some dispute as to which it really is—which was ratified, gives the United States everything that was expected, in fact much more than was expected without a hard struggle. But it is not so much as was actually gained that pleases Mr. Blaine and the president as the manner in which it was gained. Never before have American commissioners been treated by the great European powers with the courtesy and deference that Messrs. Phelps, Kasson and Bates have received from the English and German members of the Samoan commission, and the administration has a good right to feel both pleased and proud.

Some of the patiently waiting brethren were made happy last week. This is particularly true of the consular appointments made. Among the appointments were the following: W. G. Frye of Maine to be consul-general at Halifax, Nova Scotia (Mr. Frye is not a relative of Senator Frye, but owes his appointment principally to the good record he made in the same position before Cleveland removed him), J. A. Leonard of Minnesota, to be consul general to Shanghai, China, (Mr. Leonard has an excellent war record and is a good newspaper men, being at present editor of the Post of Rochester, Minn.), Z. T. Sweeny of Indiana, to be consul general at Constantinople (Mr. Sweeny is a minister of the Christian church and at present chancellor of the Butler university); O. A. Dockery of North Carolina, to be consul general at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. Dockey has for years been one of the leaders of the republican party in his state; has served several terms in the house of representatives, and has always been willing to lead a forlorn hope in gubernatorial campaigns); O. H. Simmons of Colorado, to be consul general at St. Petersburg, Russia, (Dr. Simmons—he is an M. D.—was unanimously endorsed for the position by the Colorado legislature, congressional delegation, and republican state committee); G. W. Roosevelt of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Brussels, Belgium, (Mr. Roosevelt is now consul at Bordeaux, France, and is transferred at his own request). L. W. Brown of Ohio, to be consul at Glasgow, Scotland; (Mr. Brown has been a very prominent republican in his state; has been chairman of the state executive committee and a member of the legislature). T. A. Morgan of Rhode Island, to be commissioner of Indian affairs; (Mr. Morgan entered the war as lieutenant in Gen. Harrison's regiment of Indiana volunteers. Afterward he was a brigadier general of colored troops. He was president of the state normal school of Rhode Island when appointed to his present position). A. E. Baxter, to be United States marshal for the northern district of New York, and Robert Smalls of South Carolina to be collector of customs at Beauford, S. C.; (Mr. Smalls is an ex-member of congress and a colored man. He is well known throughout the country and had a hard fight to get this little position on account of the hot fight made against him by republicans from his state).

The civil service commissioner before leaving for the west addressed a letter to the president asking him to have all the appointments made in the census bureau taken from its list of eligibles. It is not likely that the president will comply with the request as most people believe that congress intended these appointments to be made outside of the civil service rules.

The U. S. steamer Kearsage sailed from New York for Hayti yesterday in command of rear admiral Gherardi. The Kearsage goes on orders from the navy department about which there is considerable mystery.

Mrs. Harrison, her father and her grandchildren are occupying Mr. Wanamaker's cottage at Cape May. It is probable that the president will spend next Sunday with them.

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

TUESDAY p. m. June 11, 1889.

Board of supervisors met as a board of equalization, at 2 o'clock p. m. Hon. R. H. Henry, chairman. John Stauffer, clerk. Roll call and full board present, as follows: Burrows, Bruen, Blecker, Behring, Clark of Columbus, Campbell, Clark of Joliet, Dineen, Hopkins, Irwin, Keucher, Ottis, Pugsley, Rickert, Tschudin, Wurdeman, Welch, Welch, Wheeler, and Mr. Chairman—19.

The certificate of John Enaden, county surveyor, on the ne¼ of ne¼ of section 9, 27, 2 west, washed by the Loup river, was read and on motion of Supr. Hopkins, referred back to surveyor for explanation.

A communication from the town clerk of Woodville township on exemption from taxation the Kiernan timber claim, was on motion of Supr. Irwin referred to committee on claims.

On motion of Supr. Clark of Columbus township, the county surveyor was instructed to survey the lots and blocks along the Loup Fork river in the city of Columbus, and report to this board those washed away.

On motion of Supr. Campbell of Humphrey, the chairman appointed Suprs. Campbell, Clark of Columbus and Pugsley, as a committee on equalization of assessments.

The board now examined the several assessor's books.

On motion of Supr. Bruen the board took a recess until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY a. m., June 12, 1889.

Board of supervisors met as a board of equalization, pursuant to adjournment. Hon. R. H. Henry chairman, John Stauffer clerk. Roll call and full board present.

Board now proceeded to examine the assessors' books.

On motion board now adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY p. m. June 12, 1889.

Brard of surervisors met as a board of equalization, pursuant to adjournment. Hon. R. H. Henry chairman, and John Stauffer clerk. Roll call and full board present except Supr. Welch.

John H. Wilke appeared before the board and claimed a reduction of assessment of cattle for the year 1888. Motion by Supr. Bruen that assessment be reduced $235. Lost. Motion by Supr. Tschudin to lay the matter over until tomorrow at 10 o'clock a. m., and to notify James Frazier and John Wilke to appear before the board at that time to give testimony on this matter. Carried.

On motion a recess was now taken until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY a. m., June 13, 1889.

Board of supervisors as a board of equalization met pursuant to adjournment at 9 o'clock a. m. Hon. R. H. Henry chairman, John Stauffer clerk. Roll call and full board present.

In the matter of John H. Wilke for reduction of personal assessment of cattle, the said John H. Wilke and James Frazier appeared before the board and made verbal statements regarding the time of sale of said cattle. A motion of Supr. Bruen to strike the value assessed upon said cattle from the personal assessment of said Wilke was lost.

On motion of Supr. Irwin, Suprs. Hopkins, Blecher and Welch were appointed as a committee on levy, with request to report at 2 o'clock p. m.

On motion a recess was taken until 2 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY p. m., June 13, 1889.

The board of supervisors met at 2 o'clock p. m., as a board of equalization, pursuant to adjournment. Hon. R. H. Henry chairman, John Stauffer clerk. Roll call and full board present.

Messrs. J. P. Becker H. M. Winslow and others appeared before the board in regard to the assessed valuation of land in Columbus township.

Motion by Supr. Clark of Columbus township, that the vote taken this a. m. on the adoption of the report of the committee on equalization be, and the same is hereby reconsidered. Roll call for votes. Burrows, Bruen, Blecher, Behring, Clark of Columbus, Clark of Joliet, Hopkins, Rickert, Wurdeman, Welch, Welch and Mr. Chairman voting yes—12. Campbell, Dineen, Irwin, Keucher, Ottis, Pugsley and Tschudin voting no—7. Supr. Wheeler called to the chair. On motion of Supr. Henry the report was now referred back to committee, with instructions to lower assessed valuation of land in Columbus township, and add to the land in each township that are too low. On motion of Supr. Hopkins, Suprs. Henry and Irwin were added to committee on equalization.

Board now took a recess.

Board called to order with Hon. R. H. Henry in the chair.

The report of the original committee combined with the supplemental report presents the following as the final action on equalization by the board.

[Published in last week's JOURNAL.]

Motion by Supr. Clark of Columbus, to reconsider the action taken this a. m. on the assessment of cattle of J. H. Wilke, carried. Moved that the valuation of $235 on cattle be stricken from the assessment rolls of J. H. Wilke. Motion carried.

We, your special committee appointed to make the levies, would respectfully report that we find the assessed valuation of the county to be $2,570,-000, and would recommend the following levies:

For county general fund, including support of poor	8 mills
For county road fund	2½ "
For county bridge fund	3½ "
For L. & N. W. Ry. payment of interest	3½ "
Total	17 mills

We would further recommend that a levy of 3½ mills be made on the taxable property of Butler and Loup townships for the payment of interest and 5 per cent of principal on $15,000 Butler precinct bonds.

Also that a levy of 2½ mills on all taxable property in Columbus and City of Columbus, for the payment of interest on $25,000 Columbus precinct bonds.

Also that a levy of 2 mills be made on all taxable property in Columbus township for payment of interest on $10,000 Loup river bridge bonds.

We also recommend that a labor tax of $3 against every person liable under the statutes be levied.

GEO. H. HOPKINS,
JONAS WELCH,
C. H. BLECHER,
} Com.

Moved by Supr. Burrows that the clerk be instructed to enter the levies of all townships, school districts, cities and villages, if same are properly certified to by the proper authorities, and if within the limits of law. Carried.

On motion board now adjourned.

Fourth of July Excursions.

For the Fourth of July celebrations the Union Pacific Railway, "The Overland Route," will make a rate of one fare for the round trip from all stations at which tickets are sold to any other point on its lines within 200 miles.

Excursion tickets will be sold July 3d and 4th, good going on date of sale, and good returning until July 5th, inclusive.

A large number of cities and towns on the line of the Union Pacific Railway are preparing to celebrate the coming Fourth of July in an elaborate manner and will offer a very enjoyable program for the entertainment of their guests.

The above special excursion rates are given in order that you may take your family and friends to any of the numerous points of interest and assist in the various celebrations.

For detailed rates, tickets, time of trains, etc., call on or address any ticket agent of the Union Pacific Railway.

B. & M. Excursion Rates.

Fourth of July the B. & M. R. R. R. will sell round trip tickets to all points within 200 miles at one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold July 3d and 4th good returning to July 5th.

Gentlemen's Driving Club Lincoln June 18 and 19, tickets on sale June 18 and 19 return limit to June 20. Rate of one fare and one-third.

Methodist Camp Meeting Lincoln, Neb., July 10 to 17, one fare round trip. Tickets on sale July 10 to 16, good returning to July 17.

Nebraska State Firemen's Tournament, Red Cloud, Neb., July 10 to 17. Points that send teams to compete in the tournament will sell at one fare for round trip. Tickets to be sold July 15 to 19, good returning to July 20.

Sons of Veterans meeting, Holdrege, Neb., June 18 to 20. One fare and a third round trip. Tickets on sale June 18 to 20, return limit June 21.

Chautauqua Assembly Beatrice, Neb., June 28 to July 7. Round trip tickets will be sold to Beatrice, at rate of one fare and a third. Tickets to be sold June 27 to July 7, good returning to July 8.

National Educational Association meeting, Nashville, Tenn., July 8 to 20. Round trip tickets will be sold to Nashville, Tenn., at the lowest first-class through rate plus $2 from all points. Tickets will be sold July 1 to 16, inclusive, good returning July 16 to September 30 inclusive.

—Preparations have been made for a state gathering, which everybody is invited to attend. It is to be held at Columbus, Nebraska, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, inclusive, and is the first Annual Brigade Encampment of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. Columbus is centrally located in the state, has several lines of railroads, large hotel accommodations and its citizens will do everything in their power to make the stay of visitors pleasant. The four regiments will go into camp near the city, and admission to the grounds will be free to everybody. A plentiful water supply will be provided, the grounds lighted by electric lights, and an interesting program prepared. Prize and exhibition drills, display of military tactics and various interesting features will be presented. July 4 will be Columbus' day, and the city will have the largest Fourth of July celebration in the west. Reduced fares on all railroads entering Columbus, one fare for the round trip, has been secured. Everybody who can, should go to the encampment and stay as long as possible. Sunday, July 7, grand camp services will be held, Dean Whitmarsh of Norfolk officiating.

—It will pay any person who is willing to spend $4.00 for a gate to examine the one at E. A. Gerrard's residence in the western part of the city. It can be readily opened and closed by the driver, without getting out of his vehicle or down off his load of hay and raises over obstacles without additional power. Mr. Gerrard is a man of good inventive genius, as has been shown by several of his achievements in that line, and needing a gate of this kind for himself, he put his wits to work, and has the best we have seen for the purpose. 48tf

Seward Methodists are to have a $10,000 church.

Let us give the readers of THE JOURNAL a little timely advice. Hot weather is coming and with it colic, cholera morbus, dysentary and diarrhœa. The only safe way to combat these diseases, is to keep some reliable remedy at hand, and all who have tried Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhœa remedy will admit that it is the most prompt, reliable and successful medicine known for these complaints. It costs but 25 or 50 cents, and may be the means of saving you or your family much suffering, if not life itself, before the summer is over. For sale by druggists.

Fairbury is prospecting for coal.

Have you heard what Mr. G. L. Weast of Cambridge City, Ind., says of Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhœa remedy? If not here it is: "During last summer I was troubled very much with severe pains in my stomach and bowels, and was induced by a friend to try this remedy. I took one dose, as per directions, and it gave me almost instant relief. I cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.

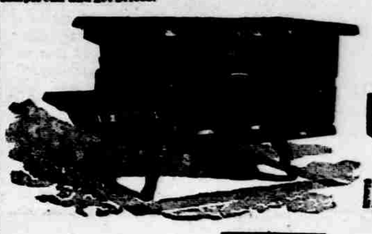
ERNST & SCHWARZ,

—MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN—

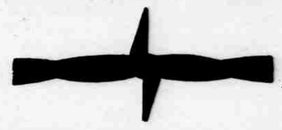
—SUPERB LAMP FILLER—

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.



GAS AND STOVES AND RANGES ALWAYS FOR SALE AT ERNST & SCHWARZ'S.



BAKER PERFECT STEEL BARB WIRE.

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

ERNST & SCHWARZ.

44-2t

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 list 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

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.

Encouraging Science.

The Vermont Microscopical association has just announced that a prize of $250, given by the Wells & Richmond Co., the well-known chemists, will be paid to the first discoverer of a new disease germ. The wonderful discovery by Prof. Koch of the comma bacillus, as the cause of cholera, stimulated great research throughout the world and it is believed this liberal prize, offered by a house of such standing, will greatly assist in the detection of mico-organisms that are the direct cause of many diseases. Any information upon this subject will be cheerfully furnished by C. Smith Boynton, M. D., Sec'y of the association, Burlington, Vt.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained in our said court at the regular May, A. D. 1889, term thereof of Platte county, Nebraska, to wit, on the 29th day of May, 1889, in favor of the village of Lindsay as plaintiff, and against James H. Milslagle, Fred J. Smith and J. H. Rausch as defendants, for the sum of one thousand and three dollars and sixty-eight cents, and costs taxed at $29.05 and accruing costs, I have levied upon the following lands and tenements taken as the property of said defendants, to satisfy said order of sale, to wit: The west half of sections twenty-four (24), township twenty (20), north, range three (3) west 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

19TH DAY OF JULY, A. D., 1889,

in front of the court house in Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, that being the building where 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., June 11, 1889.

M. C. BLOEDORN,
12jun5 Sheriff of said County.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
COUNTY OF PLATTE

In the county court, in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of Mary Belisle, deceased, late of said county.

At a session of the county court for said county holden at the county judge's office in Columbus, in said county on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1889, present, H. J. Hudson, county judge. On reading and filing the duly verified petition of Sarah J. Jennings, praying that letters of administration be issued to her on the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon, it is ordered that the 27th day of June, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., be assigned for the hearing of said petition at the county judge's office in said county.

And it is further ordered, that due legal notice be given of the pendency and hearing of said petition by publication in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL for three consecutive weeks.

(A true copy of the order).

Dated, Columbus, Neb., June 1st, 1889.

5jun6t H. J. HUDSON,
County Judge.

AN ORDINANCE

Levying a tax on property in the city of Columbus for the year A. D. 1889.

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

SECTION 1. That a tax of 10 mills on the dollar valuation of all real, personal and mixed property in the city of Columbus be and the same hereby is levied for general revenue purposes for the year A. D. 1889.

SEC. 2. That a tax of seven mills on the dollar valuation of all of said property be and the same here