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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1918.

Great destruction by forest fire in Montana.

At the republican state convention to be held at Hastings October 9th, Platte county is entitled to nine delegates.

At Pittsburg, Pa., early last week it was announced that pig iron had advanced from \$15.50 to \$16.00 per ton to \$16.50 to \$17.00 per ton.

Last week Mrs. Margaret Wallace died at the Pennsylvania hospital from the effects of burns received from a coal oil lamp thrown at her by her husband.

Pratt fire are in motion a few miles from Miles City, Mont., and cover several thousand acres in extent. It is believed lightning was the cause of the fire starting.

Last week one hundred and fifty delegates attended the Ancient Order of Foresters, at Minneapolis, Minn. This order is composed of the wives and lady friends of Foresters.

JAMES LAIRD, congressman from the second district, this state, died last Saturday at Hastings of blood-poisoning caused by wounds from an operation for hemorrhoids on Wednesday last.

A REPORT came from Purvis, Miss., last week that the jury had returned a verdict finding Sullivan guilty of prize fighting. A motion in arrest of judgment was made but not disposed of.

News from San Diego, Cal., states that one day last week Judge W. L. Pierce, of the supreme court, was shot and seriously wounded by W. S. Clendenin. A judicial opinion by Pierce unfavorable to Clendenin is understood to be the cause of the shooting.

Law republicans have nominated Mr. Hutchinson for governor, on the twenty-fifth ballot, Senator Poyner, lieutenant-governor, Josiah Given judge of the supreme court, Henry Sabine superintendent of education, Spencer Smith railroad commissioner.

The storm that passed over the Missouri valley early last week was a severe one. Over twenty persons, it is reported, were killed by lightning and the damage in animals killed and crops ruined will run over half a million of dollars. This estimate is made to include the damage to railroads.

It is reported from Lathrop, Cal., that one day last week Judge Terry was shot and instantly killed by Deputy Marshal Nagel. Judge Terry approached Justice Field and slapped him on the face. At this juncture Deputy Marshal Nagel arose from his seat and shot Terry through the heart.

THREE horrible murders were reported from Charleston, W. Va., on the 11th of August. Mrs. Gillis, a widow, with two daughters nearly grown, living in a remote part of the country, were found by their neighbors on Friday, all three dead. They had evidently been criminally assaulted and murdered. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

OVERSEAS differ, but we believe it is best for republicans to hold their convention and make their nominations early, giving opportunity for a thorough canvass. Of course the committee has this matter in charge, and will do what they consider best. A little consultation among the committee, however, would not be out of place, for there are several special reasons why republicans should be early in the field this year.

Last winter Minnesota passed a cattle inspection law, which provided for the inspection of cattle on hoof before slaughter, which was thought to be a good way to help the interest of producers. It was likewise a blow at the Armour business in Chicago. F. Christian, local manager for Armour, commenced selling dressed beef, and was arrested and fined \$50. This was the case on which it was taken to a higher court and the court decided that the law was decidedly unconstitutional, infringing both on the right of interstate commerce and of trade.

JUDAS TREK about thirty years ago killed Senator David C. Broderick, in a pretended duel. It is claimed that Broderick fired his pistol in the air and Terry shot him down. No new facts were developed at the coroner's inquest held over the body of Judge Terry. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by David Nagle, at Lathrop. Mrs. Terry was made complainant against both Judge Field and David Nagle, in which with complaint she charged Judge Field with complicity in the killing of her husband.

STOLEN DOGGEREL.

AT THE DOGS BALL GAME.

"No matter how you ball team, You'll lose, you'll lose, you'll lose, And when you lose, you'll lose, And when you lose, you'll lose."

How much it is in his hand, You'll lose, you'll lose, you'll lose, And when you lose, you'll lose, And when you lose, you'll lose."

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Interest of the Stocumb Law.

A citizen of Harvard, in this state, propounds some queries to the Bee which we deem proper to answer concisely.

It appears that after a heated contest an issue had been made before District Judge Morris with regard to the right of the city council of Harvard to overrule resolutions against the issuing of licenses to sell liquor. According to our informant Judge Morris held as follows:

1. That the Stocumb liquor law of this state is intended to be a prohibitory law.

2. That the protest of even one person is sufficient to prevent the council from granting a permit to sell intoxicants.

3. The objections to the moral character of the applicant may extend back to the cradle of the applicant, and if his entire life cannot be shown to be of a high character, he is not the proper person to sell.

4. That he who has at any prior time sold on a permit is disqualified on the ground that he has sold adulterated liquor.

If Judge Morris has been correctly quoted his version of the law is extraordinary to say the least.

The Stocumb law was designed to be what is expressed in its title, "An act to regulate the license and sale of malt, spirituous and vinous liquors." The title of an act is its index, and always expresses the intent of the law. No such word of prohibition occurs in the title of the Stocumb bill, but the right to refuse is conferred by the act upon boards of county commissioners and town councils whenever public sentiment, expressed in their election, opposes to the traffic in liquor.

The manifest intention of the lawmakers and the law, local option to regulate, restrain or prohibit, as the majority of the people in any county or town may direct.

The protest of one person is just as good as those of a thousand persons, provided that it is satisfactorily proven that the applicant for a license has been guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of the Stocumb law within the space of one year, or if any former license held by the applicant has been revoked for any misdemeanor against the laws of this state.

The plain intent of the law regarding moral character is that no person convicted of a felony or minor criminal offense shall be granted a license to sell liquor. For such offenses the records "from the cradle to the grave" may be searched, and if produced, would sustain a reprobation. But ill repute that rests upon hearsay would hardly be sufficient as a bill of attainder.

If the dictum of Judge Morris is correct with regard to adulterated liquors, liquor dealer in Nebraska is entitled to a license a second time. All liquors are notoriously more or less adulterated. The purest of native and imported wines and the best brands of domestic liquors are an admixture. The only unadulterated liquor that we know of is the pure corn juice in the distillery, and even the distillery alcohol will contain a mixture of various chemical substances.

Judge Morris, who was once upon a time a storekeeper in an Omaha distillery is bound to admit that fact. [Bee.]

TALKING ON NEWSPAPERS.

Sensible Talk by the Famous Preacher as to the Work of the Press.

"Every newspaper reporter in New York is my personal friend. I have been betrayed by nearly every class of men in the world, and I believe there is a spirit of fairness abroad in the newspapers that is hardly to be found anywhere else. There is no man, however poor, if he has been done an injustice, that cannot get himself set right by the newspapers. We find a great deal of fault with the newspapers. Perhaps by our indistinctness we are reported as saying just what we did not say, and thus a regular riot of common and unbecoming and periods, and we get used to talking about the 'blundering print press.' Or sometimes we take up a paper full of social scandals and divorce cases, and we talk about the filthy, scurrilous press, but I could preach a whole sermon on the everlasting blessings of a good newspaper. A good newspaper is the grandest temporal blessing that God has given to the people of this country.

"In the first place all the people read the newspapers, and the newspapers furnish the greater proportion of the reading to the people. They don't read books. The old people look for the deaths, the young look for the marriages, the business man reads the business and financial columns, and those who are unemployed read the want 'ads.' Great libraries make few intelligent men and women, but newspapers lift the nations into sunlight.

"My idea of a good newspaper is a mirror of life itself. Some people complain because the evil of the world is reported as well as the good. The evil will be reported to you, and you will know what to guard against, or what reform? There is a chance for discrimination as to how much space shall be given to prize fights, but the newspaper that merely presents the fair and the beautiful and the bright side of life is a misrepresentation. That family is the best qualified for the duties of life who have told to them not only what good there is in the world, and is told to miss the good and reject the evil." [Minneapolis Tribune.]

IRELAND.

Continuation from Last Week's Journal of Mr. J. H. B. Reed's Lecture.

I spent my first Sunday in Killarney. There are two large Catholic cathedrals, and great crowds of worshippers at both. After looking into each, I hunted up a little Methodist chapel. There was but a small congregation but a most excellent, practical sermon by a well-educated young Irish minister, and I went to say a word just here, about one objection to home rule, made very prominent in England, and felt at least in this country more or less, that is, if the Irish had control of their home affairs, Protestantism would be crushed out of all Ireland. I have never met a man who has traveled there and gives attention to the matter that holds this opinion. It is true that the Catholic religion is largely predominant in all Ireland except in Ulster at the north, but I saw none of that spirit of hostility and hatred toward Protestants of which we hear so much. I had a long talk with the Irish Methodist, I had heard preach. He was a native of, and educated on the island. He said the growth of Protest-

ant churches there was slow, but every year showed some progress, mostly among Presbyterians and Methodists. That the Catholics were exclusive, but that there was no conflict, and that in such matters as temperance and benevolence, they often worked together. An instance of this I had found in the morning. Passing along one of the main streets, I saw a sign, "Total Abstinence Soc." "Strangers Welcome." I found my way through a dark hall, up narrow winding stairs, into a large room with plain benches, two or three tables with a few glasses, files of papers, and a small library of well-worn books. Half a dozen men and boys were reading. I was exceedingly interested in the account of the temperance work by a plainly dressed intelligent man who seemed to have charge of the room. Said he was strictly nonsectarian, while one of the priests at the large cathedral was the leading spirit; other priests and both the Methodist and Presbyterian ministers, took regular and active part in the work. "So you see those out in the world come in same as any," he said. I was surprised at the Protestant element in south and central Ireland. This Methodist man had seven charges and in each Killarney, with Sunday schools connected with each. I believe, instead of the Protestant interests being endangered when home rule comes, that they will be improved by it. From Killarney I went through this central portion of the island to Dublin. Much of the way the country is richer than any I had seen. The most striking feature was the grass lands. I began to understand why Ireland is called the "Emerald Isle." The rich green of its pastures and meadows is magnificent. We have nothing, even in our rich grass lands, to compare with it. The luxuriance and beauty are especially to the very moist climate. The grass is being harvested as I have described. There are no hares scarcely in Ireland. Both hay and grain are stacked, usually in large ricks which are always carefully thatched with straw. The holdings, or farms, I was told, average from forty to eighty acres. The fields are larger than in the south. Oats is a prominent crop. When I was there the price was from 7d to 8d per stone, (about thirty-two cents a bushel). For potatoes they were getting 3s for ten stone, notwithstanding high rents, small fields and laborious way of working. Prices are about the same, (about thirty-two cents a bushel).

There are occasionally a few of the little black Kerry cattle, but most are well-bred Shorthorns, and uniformly good and in fine condition. On getting into Limerick and King's counties I began to see good farm horses. The hay and grain are all moved on heavy two wheeled carts, often heavy loads with two, three and sometimes four big horses in single line. The largest horses I ever saw, without exception, were some of the dray horses in Dublin.

I found the farm houses in this portion of Ireland more comfortable, but most of the farm laborers live in little villages of stone and mud houses, which looked bare and dreary.

Leaving Killarney I chanced to be seated by an intelligent business man who gave me valuable information. He said most of the country people lived very poorly. Had to, on potatoes mostly. Some fish, occasionally barley. If potatoes failed, on maize. Said the rental of Earl Kenner's estate formerly amounted to over \$200,000 (\$450,000) much less now. A little incident impressed me with the extent of those Irish landlords' estates, more than any figures had done. After riding about an hour, stopping at several towns and villages, the gentleman called my attention to a straight line of stone fence running back as far as we could see. That, said he, is the northern boundary of Sir Hereford's estate. On looking at my map I found we had come twenty miles since we entered upon the Hereford estate. The idea of one man having the absolute control of all the thickly-settled country including towns and villages through which we had been passing all the morning, came home to me with tremendous force.

I can but touch upon my journey on to the north of Ireland. Dublin, the former capital and now the chief city, has 250,000 population, is very old. Dublin castle, the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, dates back to the twelfth century. The noted Phoenix Park, in ancient times belonged to the Knights Templar. It is very large and fine. The city is well built. Business exceedingly dull. The political troubles seemed to occupy the minds of all classes.

I shall never forget the scenes about the bulletin boards, where the morning papers were posted in such a manner that all the news could be read by those standing around, too poor to buy a copy. I often stopped to watch them as they read of Irish evictions, imprisonments, etc., some with tears in their eyes, some anger and vengeance, speaking from their countenances, others with a sad but dejected air. But the hard part was, that all this time some of the English police were standing about, ready to use their authority, should half a dozen men stop to discuss the condition of affairs. Englishmen and some Americans hold up their hands in horror if the long-repressed passions of some of these men occasionally get the better of their judgment, and in a conflict, a foreign constable is injured. I can only wonder that such things do not occur more frequently.

Belfast, in the north, is comparatively a modern city. It was settled by English and Scotch in the seventeenth century. The business portion is well built, and the city seemed much more busy and prosperous than any other I had been in. The shipping and manufacturing interests are extensive. Flax is the most important product at Ulster and there are many large linen mills in and near Belfast. Embroidering and hand sewing of linen and cotton is one of the leading occupations, thousands of girls and women working in large factories and in their own homes at this work. Much of the fine hand work on linen and cotton so prominently displayed in our large American stores, comes from Belfast. I went into one of the large linen stores, when the proprietor gave me some idea of the inside of the business. He said many American jobbers visited Belfast and left large orders for these goods. Said they were made by the piece. That at first girls could not earn much, but when they be-

came expert, they would earn from \$4 to \$6 per day on the average, some more. Here is a sample of what he said at 6 per cent. Said he paid \$5 (\$100) per dozen for the hand work on (shells) and that an active girl would do one a day.

I had hoped to have said something of the future of Ireland, but if I have succeeded in giving you some truer and clearer notion of the people, their condition and present treatment, it will be better than you draw your own conclusions. I cannot refrain, however, from saying, that in my opinion, very great progress has been made in the past year, and that the day for home rule in Ireland, which means the day of new hope and greater prosperity and happiness for that worthy people, is in the near future.

[SEE END.]

County Fair.

The season for fairs is fast approaching and no doubt many people are getting ready for the occasion. Alluding to this subject, calls to mind a conversation I had with a lady of my acquaintance. While visiting at her home a short time she conveyed me all around her premises, including the garden, in which she took special pride, and she had taken to herself most of the time. While talking with her, she pointed to a bed of beets of gigantic size and made the remark that she had a notion to take a specimen of them to the fair. "Why yes?" says I, "surely I would if I were you." She answered me by saying that perhaps it would not be worth while. The days came and passed away and so did the fair but those magnificent beets and the owner of them failed to make their appearance on the grounds. It is not an uncommon thing to hear an individual ask a question in this wise. Did you attend the fair this year? Oh, yes, the reply. Well, what did you think of it? Just passable, and it hardly paid me for going there. Now, I think these public exhibitions are intended to benefit the people and it depends largely on the people if they make a success of these enterprises. Encouragement goes a great way in the effort to excel in any branch of usefulness, especially in this time among the young portion of the community. The conscientious feeling at one's heart that they have done their very best is better than a dozen premiums. Home is always the best place to begin the work of doing good, and as everyone cannot attend a Paris or London exposition, they can, with little trouble, have an exhibition of their own which can be made attractive to any beholder. The natural resources of the country, combined with the inventive genius of mankind, are sufficient to produce quite a display when brought together. I see no reason why a county fair cannot be made both interesting and profitable, unless every one comes to the conclusion that it is not worth while.

AUNT RUTH.

Washington Letter.

Secretary Weston has returned from his trip to Boston and will remain here for a few days before taking a short vacation. He has worked very hard since the 4th of March, as in fact have all the cabinet officers. Few people outside of Washington have any idea of the hours these officials have been obliged to put in at their desks. The opening of a new administration means unlimited hard work for the men who have to map out and put into operation its policy, and this being such a radical change from the democratic administration has made the amount of work to be done much greater than usual. It is no exaggeration to say that the members of the present cabinet have worked harder during the last five months than they ever did before in their lives and several of them have been for years at the head of large and successful private businesses. They have all earned a rest.

"Sunset" Cox, the "funny" democratic congressman from New York never forgets to be humorous. He has just returned to Washington from a trip through the four new states and he coolly claims credit for the passage of the bill making them states by the last congress. "This is carrying a joke almost too far. If I remember aright, as you think I do, the credit for the passage of that bill belongs to the republicans, who informed their obstinate democratic colleagues that unless the bill was allowed to go through the house, the president would call an extra session immediately after his inauguration for the express purpose of passing it. Mr. Cox is entitled to the credit of having had sufficient political sense to make a virtue of necessity, and for having persuaded some of his more near sighted democratic colleagues to vote for the bill. Let Mr. Cox be as funny as he wants to, but don't let the record on this subject be muddled or confused.

One pensioner of the government has just had a piece of good luck. His name is Richard Whiting, and in 1883, he was granted a pension of \$24 a month, which was subsequently increased to \$50 a month. Afterwards through a mistake made by a surgeon the pension was reduced to \$8 a month. The pensioner applied for a reopening of his case, and assistant secretary Bussey has just decided that he is entitled to a pension of \$72 a month and arrears since his discharge which will amount to \$12,000.

Ex-postmaster general Frank Hixon's latest charge against the civil service commissioner is that lists of the questions to be asked at examinations have been sold to applicants. He has not yet stated who sold the papers or when the offense was committed.

It is said that ex-attorney general Garland has been employed to represent the Northern Pacific railroad in this city at a salary of \$25,000 a year. It is to be hoped that his experience with this corporation will be pleasanter and more profitable than what he had with the Pan-Electric Telephone Company not many years ago.

Before leaving the city for a short rest secretary Noble received the preliminary report of the commission which has been reporting the re-issuing of pensions. He has instructed the commissioner to proceed with the investigation. He wants the proceedings for twelve months. He declined to make public the preliminary report but said the full report should be given to the public just as soon as it is finished. I understand that the secretary is satisfied from the report that there has been no serious wrong doing but he deemed it good policy to

have a fuller investigation made lest some of the enemies of the pension office should say that the months included in the preliminary investigation—December, 1888, and May, 1889,—had been selected beforehand on account of the showing they made.

Col. W. W. Dudley laughs at the idea of his being arrested while passing through Indiana on his way to the G. A. R. encampment at Milwaukee, and says he will certainly go if he can possibly arrange his business so that he can get away from here.

Secretary Ruak has returned from his business trip to New York. He has taken no vacation yet.

United States treasurer Houston has gone to Saratoga to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the national republican league.

Secretary France has telegraphed that he will return to Washington tomorrow.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

They had a good attendance and grand time at the soldiers' reunion at Kearney last week.

An inmate patient one night last week made his escape from the asylum at Hastings, by tying all the bed clothes together and escaping from the second story where he was confined. He was captured next day about fifteen miles northwest of Hastings.

They had a very heavy rain at Beatrice one night last week, which caused the waters to overflow from the Big Blue river. The railroad tracks were flooded and the men and boys moved from the trees and women and children from the house tops. One cow was drowned and the paper mill dam was washed out.

Lincoln was visited one night last week by the severest rain storm ever known there. Salt creek began to overflow about midnight. No bad result was feared until about noon the next day, when the water valley contained about one thousand acre within the city limits and raised in depth from one to twelve feet. Railroad tracks were washed out, and over 1,000 people, without a home and had to be cared for by the mayor, city officers and friends.

Shell Creek Items.

Mr. B. Solomon of Woodbury county, Iowa, has bought the right and improved them on school land N. W. of section 36, town 19, range 3 west, of Mr. A. Hendrick, which is the last part of that gentleman's farm land.

Mr. Frank Sholles is about to build a house on his farm on section 20, town 19, range 3 west.

Mr. Hopkins has had a great pile of brick hauled to his lot in Platte County which looks as though there was to be a big building some day.

Mr. Kavanagh has had the finishing touches done at the new brick Baptist church in Platte Center. Mr. Frank Sholles is plastering and Mr. Harwood is painting. The windows, seats, and the frosting and lettering of the windows. The building committee have ordered a fine bell of the best material from St. Louis and they expect to open the church for service on the 10th of English and German on the first day of September.

Corn promises a rich harvest, the late rain having done the corn work which threatened, but did not do, much damage after all.

"The candidates for offices are all being 'brought out' by their friends, of course, and will no doubt all sacrifice themselves and all their personal interest to the public welfare." But there are, without joking, true and honest men who are not so easily brought out to give his vote, regardless of party prejudices to the best man.

Mr. Charles Kaminski, a former resident of this county, has been killed by a shell creek and brother-in-law of sheriff Bloemerd died at Chicago, leaving a widow and a number of small children.

His father and mother, who were in English and German on the first day of September.

The Rev. Mr. Griswold, having manfully come out against the decoration of Sunday in Columbus, ought to be sustained by every well-meaning citizen of every and of every denomination and convictions throughout the country, experience having proved beyond all controversy that no community can prosper and be happy unless it is devoted to God for man and beast. But there are places even worse than Columbus in that respect, and decent people will not be likely to leave their homes, vacant houses and vacant lots, unless they have a good reason for doing so.

Mr. D. C. Kavanagh's brick got not only "like hot cakes," but really so hot that it was used for a stove, and he laid in a supply to help him out till another kiln is ready.

Mr. Eugene Bacon is busy sinking another well on the lot of the Platte Center high school, the old well not furnishing the best water, and the board are determined to have the best. They have the second best water in the county, and the reputation as to the quality of water and ability as principal and a large and splendid school may be expected.

Mr. J. H. Wats is building a brick cellar and foundation under the dwelling house on Mr. Wm. Bloemerd's farm on Shell creek—a good improvement on that valuable piece of land.

Mr. Wats has rented his fine farm on Shell creek, had a good chance to sell at \$25 per acre, but refused as the parties were not willing to pay as much down as he wanted.

There seems to be great demand for farms for years before. Platte county needs only to be known to be wanted. Y. Y. Z.

G. A. R. National Encampment.

For this occasion excursion tickets will be sold via the Burlington route to Milwaukee and return at a rate of 50c. Tickets will be sold at all stations on Nebraska and Kansas, August 21st to 28th inclusive, in Colorado and Wyoming, August 20th to 27th inclusive, and at other points on corresponding dates. Tickets will be valid for return to the Missouri river for the Department of Colorado; the staff and delegates of the Department of Nebraska will also travel via the Burlington, arrangements having been made for a special train to leave Omaha, 7 p. m. on August 24th, after the arrival of comrades from the B. & M. R. R. and also on the 25th. For more particulars for sleeping car berths to J. Francis, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. Thayer, wife of Gov. Thayer, who has been visiting friends at Belingham, Mass., has been seriously ill, but was reported last week to be gaining strength and improving decidedly.

Soda Springs, Idaho.

The splendid new Idaho hotel erected last year at Soda Springs, Idaho, is now open for the season under the direct management of the Union Pacific railway. This hotel is of first class in every respect with all the modern conveniences and will accommodate comfortably several hundred guests.

The medicinal springs which abound about Soda Springs are noted for their curative properties and many remarkable cures have been recorded. Splendid hunting and excellent fishing is to be found a few miles from Soda Springs. Good livy and guides always to be had. For further information address E. L. Lomax, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Omaha, Neb.

The National Encampment of the G. A. R.

The National Encampment of the G. A. R. will be held this year at Milwaukee, Wis., August 20th to 28th. Agents of the Union Pacific railway will sell tickets to Milwaukee and return at the lowest one way first-class fare in Nebraska and Kansas August 21st to 28th inclusive; in Colorado and Wyoming August 20th to 27th inclusive; limited to return leaving Milwaukee August 27th to September 5th, final limit September 10th. For those who desire to return later than September 5th the limit on tickets will be extended to September 30th on ap-

SPEICE & NORTH.

General Agents for the sale of REAL ESTATE!

Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific R. R. lands for sale at from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre for cash or on five or ten year 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 prices 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.

OMAHA MEAT MARKET!

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

Fresh 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. TURNER & CARSTEN.

THE Gilt Edge Manufacturing Company.

Manufacturers of Wind Mills, also Tanks of all sizes and kinds. Towers made any length.

OUR MILL IS THE CHEAPEST, THE SIMPLEST AND THE EASIEST RUNNING MILL ON THE MARKET.

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