SPECIAL NOTICE!

On April 1st, we shall open our magnificent Dress Making parlors in front part of our second floor, and will be under the entire control and management of MRS. SALMON & WOODS.

We have made special efforts to place this Department before the public, and shall guarantee all workmanship. A trial will suffice to prove its merits of Fashion and Low Prices.

J. A. Barber & Co.

JUST ARRIVED DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT! FINEST GOODS

WE have just opened a superb assortment of plaids and stripes and also plain and fancy weaves material. Nothing more fashionable for children's spring outer garments than beautiful plaid and stripes. We show them in all colors and combinations.

We invite you to come and see us when you want to get the worth of your money.

33 Pieces of strictly all wool Plaid and stripes especially adapted for outer garments only 37½ cents a yard. We defy competition on these goods. Omaha prices 50 and 65c, look at home before ordering and save money.

We are the originators of low prices in Columbus.

We have the largest and finest line of dry goods in Columbus.

12 Pieces of all wool plaid flannel spring weight at 30c a yard, compare them with any of your Omaha prices fully worth 45c.

Henriettas in all colors 12½, 18, and 25c a yard.

Drap Dealma in all colors and black 40c, Omaha prices 50 c a yard.

We have bargains in beaded wraps, bargains in satines, in fact bargains in everything we sell.

13 Pieces of silken brilliantines 38in wide 45c a yard. This comes in all the new spring shades, and black, Omaha price 50c a yd

42 in Sicilian brilliantines in all colors and black 55c a yard Omaha price 62½c a yard. Better ones at 75, 80 and 90c a yard.

42 pieces of figured Challies ½ wool only 8c a yard, Omaha prices 10 and 12½ c a yard.

Figured Debeige down to 7c a yard.

P. S. Remember that we are always in the ring and will meet all sharp competition.

J. A. BARBER & CO.

Originators of Low Prices!

SECOND FLOOR!

We are prepared to show new designs and new patterns in CARPETS this Spring.

INGRAIN CARPETS, 37½c yd.
INGRAIN UNION CHAIN CARPETS, 45c and 50c.
ALL-WOOL INGRAIN SUPER CARPETS, 60 and 65c. Best grade INGRAIN ALL-WOOL CARPETS, 75c yd. Hundreds of Patterns to select from.
HEMP CARPETS, 18c yd.
Best 3-PLY HEMP CARPETS, 25c., others ask 30 and 35c.

LACE CURTAINS.

20 pairs of 3 yards long LACE CURTAINS only 99c pair.
18 pairs NOTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS only $1.50 pair, 3½ yards long.
16 pairs NOTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS $2.00 pair, 3½ yards long.

LACE CURTAINS BY THE YARD:

50-inch wide lace only 20c.
54-inch wide lace down to 25c.
60-inch wide lace only 30c.
CURTAIN SCRIM 7c yd.
FIGURED ETEMINE curtain material 12½c yd.
WINDOW SHADES all new patterns, 45, 50 and 75c.

J. A. Barber & CO., Columbus, Neb.

Columbus Journal.

Entered at the Post-office, Columbus, Neb., as second-class mail matter.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

M. K. TURNER & CO.,
Columbus, Neb.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, by mail, postage prepaid,.....$2.00
Six months,.....1.00
Three months,.....50

—Payable in Advance.—

☞Specimen copies mailed free, on application.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

When subscribers change their place of residence they should at once notify us by letter or postal card, giving both their former and their present post-office,—the first enables us to readily find the name on our mailing list, from which, being in type, we each week print, either on the wrapper or on the margin of your JOURNAL, the date to which your subscription is paid or accounted for. Remittances should be made either by money-order, registered letter or draft payable to the order of

M. K. TURNER & Co.

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 want a correspondent in every school-district in Platte county, one of good judgment, and reliable in every way.—Write plainly, each item separately. Give us facts.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890.

"THE man who must go to market pays the price of getting there."

MANUFACTURE your material as near as possible to the place of production.

"DO EVERYTHING that may be done to secure a home market for your products."

AGRICULTURE, manufactures and commerce constitute the triangle of material prosperity.

IT is believed that the bill for the admission of Idaho will be taken up in the house in a few days.

MR. CLARK, of Wahoo, Neb., has been reinstated in his position in the treasury department at Washington.

M. G. CURTIS, living not many miles west of Albion, Neb., last week had his house, furniture, barn and two horses burned.

"THE farmer, near a market, is always enriching his land. The farmer, distant fram a market, is always impoverishing his land."

"FREE TRADERS say we must not attempt labors in which other nations excel. True Americans say we must equal other nations in all good work."

IT is thought the best way to have it done is for the district attorneys of the U. S. to make their own selection of deputies, which will insure a prompt appointment by the attorney-general.

HON. JOHN STEEN, commissioner of public lands and buildings, is in Washington looking after business connected with the state indemnity school lands. While he is away he expects to secure for the state about 40,000 additional acres of land.

OMAHA is to be honored, Nov. 27-29, with a meeting of American musical composers, the first of the kind ever held in this country. Mrs. Thurber stands at the head of the scheme; she desires to place American music on a plane with other branches of American art.

JAMES TUTHILL, a highly respected citizen of Montclair, N. J., has lately detected as the burglar who has been robbing houses right and left for a year past. A search of his house revealed thousands of dollars worth of jewelry, money and plate hid in the cellar. He and his pretty wife were both highly reputed in Montclair and good church members, but now are in jail.

THE United States is the best market in the world, and it is little wonder that the manufacturers of the old country wish to reach it with their wares. Finding the tariff a barrier, many of them are coming here for business, and these are some of the designs of a tariff, to secure diversified industries in our land, to develop our own natural resources, to lessen the cost of transportation both of raw material and of manufactured goods, by bringing both as near together as possible, and thus, without beating down the laborers, cheapen the articles to consumers.

LYMAN TRUMBULL, ex-governor, ex-secretary of state, ex-supreme judge, ex-member of congress, and ex-United States senator, is still practicing law in Chicago at the age of seventy-seven. He is in good health and his legal ability is said to be as great as ever, and there is no good reason why this should not be the case in very many more instances than now. The good brains who have sought work, nourishment and stimulation in thinking, have generally been long-lived and forceful, even when physical environments were not of the best.

THE Norfolk News takes up the gauntlet for that city as against the Fremont Tribune, and remarks concerning the ambitions of Fremont: "If Fremont succeeds in getting a public building at the expense of Norfolk, it is welcome to it. That would be part and parcel of the whole course of that city toward not only Norfolk but north Nebraska as well. And after robbing Norfolk and the northern part of the state of their just rights, Fremont will trot out three or four candidates and ask the people of this section to support them. That will be no matter of surprise, either, because Fremont will always be expected to be hoggish. It comes natural to that city. Norfolk people may be branded as lobbyists, but nobody can accuse them of being hogs."

HUNTING A SITUATION.

Read by Miss Ella Wells at the Teachers' Association at Platte Center, Feb. 22d.

Another link in the chain of my life was almost rounded, riveted and welded to those before. There were sixteen now. I had grown up in that atmosphere of progress and activity, so characteristic of the western country. Little wonder my good old aunt raised her hands and exclaimed: "Going to teach what?" "Teach school of course," I answered indignantly, with all the haughtiness my five feet of stature could command. My aunt remonstrated; setting forth the difficulties and hardships to be encountered. (Poor auntie is not up with the times, I fear). No, I went on to explain, it is a lovely, high, noble vocation. The children will come to me soft as clay to be moulded into beautiful forms; as young twigs to be bent the right way. I will be their guiding spirit; will instil into their young minds noble aspirations; and when they grow up and fill high positions, they will remember the little school house by the roadside, and their hearts will be filled with gratitude towards me who was their first inspiration.

My aunt brought me down from the clouds by enquiring, "when I was going to be examined?" The county superintendent would examine applicants in the high school building on the next Saturday. I wonder if he chose a north room to counteract the heating effect produced by the surrounding blackboard full of questions? More probably though to correspond with his own icy manner. I shivered and was afraid. He was a man "who spake no more than was need," however, seeing I had no pencil, he sharpened his own and gave it to me; this somewhat encouraged me and I set to work.

The certificate came in due time—90 per cent. Armed with it I went to get a school about three miles from town, paying thirty-five dollars. "Do you want a teacher?" I stammered. I could think of nothing else and my cheeks burned under the director's scrutinizing gaze. "Yes, but the other directors think best not to hire a young, inexperienced teacher. I presume, of course, you have never taught? We have two scholars who study algebra, so want an advanced teacher. Very sorry, Miss, would give it to you if I could." Too young and inexperienced, thought I. All the way home I was trying to devise some way to appear older, the only outcome of which was the lengthening of my dress several inches, and formulating a mode of application, viz: Mr. ——, director of district —— I believe. If you have not made arrangement for a teacher during the ensuing term, I would offer myself in that capacity. Hoping to be able to fill the position satisfactorily, etc.

At the next place a woman admitted us, and stepping outside the door, "John, here are a couple of school marms to see you." Directly he appeared, a veritable Santa Claus. "So you are both after our school, eh?" I said that I was. "Well, as I am a peaceable man and wouldn't fall out with my neighbor for the world, I generally let the other directors decide about the school-marms." I enquired where the other gentlemen lived and took my leave. Mr. B's house stood near the road a little further on. A man was standing in the open door with his hands in his pockets; here was a chance to say my little speech, that somehow wouldn't fit at the last interview. "Got a certificate?" I said I had, also told him of my interview with Mr. A. "Why, yes, you can have the school," and he turned and walked into the house. Where's the difficulty in getting a situation? I mused.

School would begin in a month. With the impatience of youth I waited one, two, three, half of the next; then a postal came saying, "we feared it would be difficult for a lady to find board here, so have hired a gentleman." (I learned he had offered to teach for five dollars less per month).

Now I was blessed with a vast amount of determination, and looked around for another school. Soon I was on the track of one in an adjoining county. The director wrote me, "We have not hired a teacher; if you have a certificate in this county, I think there will be no trouble about your getting it. School begins in a week." I will take my certificate to that Supt., thought I, and he will endorse it. But he wouldn't; said he did not do things that way. At the end of the second day I came home with leave to teach in both counties. Sent a fomal application for the school and waited. I met a friend who casually remarked that a son of one of the members of the board had been hired for the summer term. The cost of that little trip, the long list of examination questions, the useless worry and work; his fair promises; the thought that I would not be able to secure a school for the summer term were all calculated to arouse my indignation towards all school boards in general and this one in particular.

The flame of my lamp reached that little record of two days work, especially now since useless; one figure after another disappeared; I sighed and it was wafted away. Miss Proctor's poem kept running through my head.

Verily, I mused, how true of some people's words.

Nothing daunted I applied for a school in a small town, for the winter, almost before the summer term had begun. "German aren't you?" when he heard my name. I replied in astonishment that my father's family was German. "Well the folks around here are mostly Irish and they don't get on very well with Germans; very sorry, though, as I wouldn't have any objections to you, myself." Something about the man's manner indicated that his mind was made up about me, or rather against me and I took my leave. (His wife's niece taught the school.)

My next encounter took me to the extreme corner of the county. That tenacity of purpose prompted me not only to get a school but to get one on the scene of so many disappointments. An old woman admitted me into the kitchen, dining room and parlor. The member of the school board was seated by the stove, his cap drawn well down over his ears. I stated the object of my visit and satisfied my catechist's curiosity on a number of points, viz: my age, had I ever taught, my religion, could I teach "gography and figgering." Then followed quite a lengthy discussion on the responsibilities of school directors; some one was always dissatisfied with their choice, etc. I suggested that they run it on the lottery plan; put the names of applicants in a box, shake them up and draw one. He looked at me with a blank kind of a stare, then said "Miss Brown has applied for our school, but in case she does not want it you can have it.

Next day I met Miss Brown and congratulated her on having secured a school. "No, I guess not," she said. Then I told her of my application and of its having been previously engaged to her. "Well, since they are so kind, perhaps I will take it."

I was getting tired, but I believe if you stick to any game of chance long enough you will win. I got the address of five school directors, wrote five letters of application, enclosing in each a self-addressed envelope, and waited. In three days one came back in a lady's delicate handwriting, telling me the school was already engaged. Another came in a week saying "got here two late, just engaged a teacher." Two never returned; the fifth read thus: "Our school is not engaged for the next term; come at once and we will try and make some arrangements." I went, signed a contract for three months, but some how I had lost some of my enthusiasm and interest in the work.

Sometime after, I noticed a coolness on the part of a friend toward me. The whys and wherefores were this: She had taught a term in this district, and went away with the promise of the school for next term; had come back to find the contract signed, and supposed I had intrigued against her.

Next year I am going to bribe the board and get a school in town. Perhaps then I will be able to write up my subject more comprehensively.

Washington Letter.

[From our regular correspondent.]

The house has passed the reglar annual pension appropriation bill. It carries $98,500,000. In the discussion on the bill it was evident that the republican members are in favor of a service pension. Several of the speeches were very strong arguments in favor of such a measure, and they were received with high applause on the republican side of the house.

The house has seated Mr. Mudd, the republican contestant from Maryland, and this week the committee on elections expect to dispose of the four contested cases upon which arguments have been heard. These are Posey v. Parret, Bowen v. Buchanan, Waddill v. Wise, and McDuffee v. Turpin.

The democrats of the house committee on territories have made a minority report against the bill for the admission of Wyoming as a state. The bill will be passed just the same as if they had not made it.

The Three America's congress have passed a resolution favoring the subsidising of one or more lines of steamships between San Francisco and Valparaiso, and also recommending government aid to a company to lay a cable connecting San Francisco with all the principal ports of Central and South America.

Owing to the fact that several important interests affected by the new tariff bill are asking to be heard before the measure is reported to the house, it is not likely that it will be reported before the last of this or the first of next week, and it is possible that several important changes may be made in it.

The house has passed the bill to place Gen. J. C. Fremont on the retired list of the army with the rank of Major-General.

The Tanner case is likely to be all gone over again, in the house before long, as a resolution has been adopted calling on the secretary of the interior for all the evidence taken in the investigation made in the pension office last year.

Senator Sherman in an able argument in favor of his bill against trusts said: "If this country will not endure a king in political power it should not endure a king over the production, transportation and sale of the necessities of life. If it will not submit to an emperor it should not submit to an autocrat in trade." He alluded to the Standard Oil company, the Diamond Match company and the sugar trust as the kind of organization the measure was aimed at. Senator Ingalls gave notice that he should offer an amendment to the bill to prohibit speculation in "futures" or "options."

The senate committee on appropriations has reported favorably the house joint resolution authorizing the appointment of thirty medical examiners for the pension office. This resolution, which has already passed the house, was offered because Gen. Raum, the commissioner of pensions, stated that he could not secure satisfactory examiners through the civil service commissioners.

The federal election bill introduced by Mr. Lodge has not made a very favorable impression upon republicans, though it has greatly alarmed the southern democrats. The principal objection to it is that it is too complicated and cumbersome. Many republican members have expressed themselves as opposed to any federal election law at this time. Mr. Lodge says he has no idea of unduly passing his bill; he only wants it carefully considered and discussed.

On the 5th day of April Senator Edmunds will have served twenty-four consecutive years in the senate.

Political Faith.

ED. JOURNAL:—It is a great gratification for a person to know that his principle is right and sound, political or secular, and the fact is demonstrated every day even by people who try to ignore it, yet have to adopt the principle in their every day business in order to make it a success. There is a class of people who try to make it appear that protection to home industries can be maintained without enactments of law, or any guard for their defense. But any one who desires to post himself can easily see that it will not work.

One of the strongest planks in the republican platform, is the plank of protection of home industries. And every avenue of industry of our country, to be successful, rests alone on the fact that it must be protected, as the only sure way to the upbuilding of our country to an independent, prosperous and wealthy position among the nations of Christendom. It is the only plan to make commodities cheap, and our markets regular and lasting for all time to come. And to illustrate these facts, I wish to quote a part of an article read at the late Farmers' Institute, written under the head of Home Industries. I do not know the writer's political belief, neither is it necessary. All I want to show is that the protection of home industries is the necessary, proper and only feasible plan to make our country prosperous, and wealthy. The principle is just as necessary for the whole country, as it is for our county town. He says: "While it must be admitted that the milling industry of Nebraska far exceeds its consuming capacity, yet you see our great and grand state overrun with flour from the south, shipped in under much lower railroad rates than Nebraska mills are granted by local roads for the same distance in our state, thus forcing Nebraska mills to curtail their out put, run on half time or less, working not only great harm to the milling industry of our state in general, but to the infinite injury of Nebraska wheat growers, depriving them of their legitimate, local, home market." Further on he says: "The cause of this is: First, lower rates in favor of Missouri and Kansas, discriminating against Nebraska mills. Second, the relative lower prices of winter wheat flour in the world's market. Third, and not least, the greed of some merchants to encourage the use of foreign flour for their own personal gain, regardless of the permanent injury inflicted by such a course on home industries, and of the loss to the farmer, by depressing home markets." Further on he says: "What I have said is a fair representation of the state of affairs in our line of home industries, and is probably more or less true throughout Nebraska." And he might have added throughout the United States if the democratic party had their way about it. Every citizen of the United States should heed the appeal of Mr. Schupbach. Support home industries, your mills, your groceries, merchants, breweries, cigar factories and in fact all and everything that tends to build up industries, encourage others to come and build more, by that means we will be happy, wealthy and wise.

Oh, but, says Mr. Democrat in Columbus, I do not care for any bloated manufacturer, they are the only people that make any money under protection. I am opposed to any law that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. "Propose to buy where I can get goods the cheapest," forgetting in his blindness that if the rich get richer, all poor people must advance in proportion, or nearly so. The notion that the poor will get poorer is a false assertion; people who believe that in order that the poor may prosper, it is necessary to cripple the rich and destroy their business, should, I think, go and soak their heads, for there is no excuse in existance for any such belief. If a colony or nation is prosperous and wealthy all its members must and do share the same, the drones are fat and sleek if not clothed with so much power, and have their share of the sweets according to their natural ability to procure them.

J. O. N.

Senator Sherman's Speech.

There was no reply from the democratic side of the senate to Mr. Sherman's plain declarations as to the origin and condition of the so-called negro question. The senator from Ohio charged, and provoked no effective reply, that if the negro were suddenly endowed with all the rights of citizenship it was the steadfast, malicious, well-planned determination of the southerners to keep him in a state of real serfdom, while nominally free, that made his citizenship with suffrage the only available means of resistance. While the inevitable outcome of emancipation and republican policy must have been the full citizenship of the negro, yet there might have been a space for education between his newly acquired freedom and his absolute citizenship. But the south made this impossible. Its first acts after the surrender were toward the exclusion of the negro from the rights of man; he was to have no place upon any jury, he was to be a discredited witness in suits between himself and a white man; he was not to be left free to seek employment or to gain the best terms in exchange for his labor; he was to be a hereditary serf or peon, as he had been a hereditary slave; he was to gain nothing but freedom from the auction block; not even that if he were found to be "a vagrant," and laws were constructed which made vagrants of nearly all negroes in the south. The south itself is responsible for the premature citizenship of the negro; if, indeed, his citizenship were premature.

The well-meant act of congress has, however, been made abortive by fraud and force. The negro has the right but not the power to vote in the southern states. These states have a representation in congress and in the electoral college wholly disproportioned to their voting populations. The right to vote is one thing, the power another; but where the right is the power should be, and congress should see that where it ought to be it shall be. Party politics have nothing to do with the issue. Mr. Sherman well said that if every negro in the south should vote the democratic ticket the republican party would be as strong as it now is, perhaps even stronger. For nearly thirty years the republican party has maintained power by aid of a majority of white votes freely cast and fairly counted. The vote of the negroes in the south if freely counted would increase the republican majorities, but would not make the election of republican presidents more certain. The economic not the party question lies behind the negro question. When the negro votes freely, whether as a democrat or as a republican, he will not be the despised and oppressed creature that he now is in the south. He is despised and oppressed because he has not the power to use his civic rights.—[Inter Ocean.

Marked Interest

is now shown by eastern people in the settlement of Oregon and Washington, particularly that region adjacent to Puget Sound. The reason for this is the almost unlimited resources that have lately been opened up, and the surprising growth of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and other cities and towns along Puget Sound.

The Union Pacific on account of its fast time, Short Line, through Pullman palace sleepers, free reclining chair cars, elegant dining cars, and free Pullman colonist sleepers, from the Missouri river, is the favorite route to this region, and tickets via this route should be asked for.

For complete information relative to this remarkable section, time of trains, rates, pamphlets, etc., call on your nearest ticket agent or address J. R. Meagher, Columbus, or E. L. Lomax, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Omaha, Neb. 50-3

Potatoes.

Any one having about 150 bushels of good White Elephant seed potatoes can sell the same by addressing this office, stating price.

THE highest civilization is secured only through diversified industry.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by David Dowty. 3

"DIVERSIFIED industry is a defence against famine."

In a recent article in the Youth's Companion, on "how to cure a cold," the writer advises a hot lemonade to be taket at bed time. It is a dangerous treatment, especially during the severe cold weather of the winter months, as it opens the pores of the skin and leaves the system in such a condition that another and much more severe cold is almost certain to be contracted. Many years constant use and the experience of thousands of persons of all ages, has fully demonstrated that there is nothing better for a severe cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts in perfect harmony with nature, relieves the lungs, liquefies the tough tenacious mucous, making it easier to expectorate, and restores the system to a strong and healthy condition. Fifty cent bottles for sale by all druggists.

"WHERE all must shovel and hoe wages must be low."

Mr. T. A. Deroven, merchant, Deroven, La., says: "The St. Patrick's Pills went like hot cakes." People who have once tried them are never satisfied with any other kind. Their action and reliability as a cathartic is what makes them popular. For sale by all druggists.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottle free at David Dowty's drug store.

"THE rewards of labor increase as occupations become diversified."

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Attorney, Clay county, Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved my life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50 cents and $1 at David Dowty's drug store.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK
—west of Omaha, at—
GREISEN BROS.

The best manufactories of the country represented. Not to be undersold by anybody. Come and see prices at

GREISEN BROS.

This is the most PRACTICAL HIGH-CUT SHOE ever invented.

It is very GENTEEL and DRESSY and gives the same protection as a boot or over-gaiter. It is convenient to put on and the top can be adjusted to fit any ankle by simply moving the buttons.

For sale by

GREISEN BROS.
13th Oct.'86-tf

E. D. Fitzpatrick

Books, Stationery, Music, Toys and Fancy Goods.

Pianos AND Organs

Baby Carriages,

EXPRESS WAGONS

BASE BALL GOODS.

13th St., Columbus, Nebr.

Gains in 1889
OF THE
Union Central Life Insurance Co.,

Of Cincinnati, O., made the following gains in 1889:

A gain in surplus of	$ 126,081 57
A gain in income of	620,557 28
A gain in assets of	1,088,362 11
Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1889	5,665,855 70
New business, 1889	19,623,686 00
Insurance in force in Neb.	1,200,000 00

This solid and prosperous company has a large business in Columbus and vicinity. Good men who can secure business, wanted as agents. Liberal contracts and good territory given. Address, J. M. EDMISTON, State Agent, Room 22, Burr Block, Lincoln, Neb. 1mch3m

MEMORY
Wonderfully improved by Dr. Fallow's Memory Cure. Restores lost memory, cures wandering mind, Book learned in one reading. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. Prospectus FREE. Prof. FALLOW, sole discoverer, 237 Fifth Ave. New York.

HENRY LUBKER

OF COLUMBUS, NEB.,

IS AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING LIST OF TIME-TRIED and APPROVED

Farm Implements!

Seeders and Harrows.

Strowbridge Broadcast Seeder. Niagara force-feed wagon box seeder. Hoosier broadcast force-feed eleven-foot seeder. The best broadcast seeder on wheels, which will measure your grain and ground as it sows, and make a pretty fair estimate of the crop. It will sow anything from a half-grown timothy seed to a silk dress. Hoosier press drill. Climax disc harrow and seeder combined. Climax disc harrow without seeder attachments.

Plows and Cultivators.

Wier plows, Wier cultivators, Wier lever harrows, Wier listers, the only perfect listers made, Wier cultivators for listed corn, something entirely new. Come and see it. Price $14, to correspond with the hard times.

Flying Dutchman riding plows, Flying Dutchman walking plows, Flying Dutchman gang plows. Dandy cultivator, guaranteed to scour in any soil. Little Joker tongueless cultivator. Orvis plows, Orvis cultivators, Orvis hollow steel teeth harrows. Budlong disc cultivators, Standard corn planter, Standard check rower, the simplest and strongest check rower made. Drops the corn in the right place every time. Maud S. Cultivator, the queen of all cultivators, has won the race in corn field as Maud S. has on every race track.

Corn Planters, Drills and Check Rowers.

Moline Champion corn planter, drill and check rower combined. Three machines in one, and for the price of one. Come and see it. Twill do your poor heart good. Tait check rower. Peoria Advance corn planters and check rowers.

Mowers, Binders and Hay Rakes.

Standard mowers, four-, five-, six-, and seven-foot cut; can be drawn by two horses in the heaviest grass. If you don't believe it, buy one and try it. Standard hay rakes, Hoosier hay rakes, Tiger self-dump hay rake, which anyone can operate. Taylor No. 4 self-dump hay rake. Hollingsworth hay rakes.

Osborn binder, Osborn mower, Empire binder, simplest, strongest and lightest binder in Uncle Sam's dominions.

Threshers.

The Minnesota Chief threshing machines. Halladay wind mills.

Grinders and Shellers.

I X L feed grinders and corn shellers and horse powers. Besides a full stock of extras for everything in the line of implements. Anything not on hand will be ordered on short notice.

Everything

Goes at reduced prices. No better place to buy for cash if you have it, and if you havn't there is no better place to buy on time.

When you are in town come and see and get a picture for the baby.

Becker's Block, Thirteenth and L streets.

16feb4m

Special Announcement!

FOR THE NEXT

60 DAYS

WE OFFER OUR LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

CLOTHING

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

BOOTS & SHOES,

—AT—

Greatly-:-Reduced-:-Prices!

☞Call, examine Goods and learn prices.

Greisen Bros. & Co.

22sep88-y.

STATEMENT
OF
The Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1889.

Assets, - - - - $136,401,328 00

Increase in Assets,	$10,319,174 46
Surplus,	$9,657,949 45
Increase in Surplus,	$1,717,186 81
Receipts,	$21,119,629 02
Increase during year,	$4,908,087 10
Paid Policy-Holders,	$15,200,698 38
Increase during year,	$473,059 16
Risks assumed,	$151,002,498 87
Increase during year,	$46,899,222 05
Risks in force,	$565,940,923 00
Increase during year,	$88,824,769 50
Policies in force,	102,820
Increase during year,	28,941
Policies written in 1889,	44,577
Increase over 1888,	11,571

THE ASSETS ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Real Estate and Bond & Mortgage Loans,	$49,761,913 18
United States Bonds and other Securities,	$50,222,469 81
Loans on Collateral Securities,	$9,045,509 00
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest,	$2,988,632 79
Interest accrued, Premiums deferred and in transit, etc.	$2,881,812 20
	$136,401,328 00

Liabilities (including Reserve of 4%), $126,744,079 55

Year.	Risks Assumed.	Risks Outstanding.	Assets.	Surplus.
1884	$34,681,420	$351,789,385	$103,876,179	$6,340,772
1885	46,057,150	368,598,401	108,098,468	5,902,899
1886	56,830,719	393,809,303	114,816,065	5,845,560
1887	69,457,468	427,608,633	118,808,892	6,396,400
1888	104,772,561	462,125,184	126,683,754	7,939,689
1889	151,602,683	565,940,923	136,401,328	9,657,949

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Vice-President.
ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

W. F. Allen, general agent for Nebraska, the Dakotas, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. Office over 1st National bank corner Farnam and Thirteenth street, Omaha, Neb.