Silk Department.

Pongee silks, India silks, Wash silks in elegant patterns. For this sale 69 cents a yard, regular $1 quality.

Surah silks in every color of the rainbow and black, 22 inches wide, for this sale 59 cents, worth 85 cents and $1 a yard.

SATEENS! SATEENS!

Plain and figured satines 8, 12½, and 15 cents a yard. Compare them with any so called bargains in Columbus.

Sixty-two pieces of dress and apron ginghams it stripes and plaids, for this sale 5 cents a yard, worth 8 and 10 cents in Chicago.

Scotch Chambrays in all colors, for this sale 10 c a yard, worth 15 to 18.

French ginghams, the very best quality made, 23 cents a yard.

Dress Goods Department.

More novelties just received. Forty-four inch Broche Malange, strictly all wool, a new and fashionable fabric, only 45 cents, special value.

Plain Malange, all wool, 44 inches wide, light weight, durable for summer wear, 45 cents, worth 75.

Albratros 44 inches wide. Pink, light blue, straw, mode, gray, slate, cream, white and Nile, as well as all the new street shades, only 45c.

Silk warp brilliantines, just out, 52 inches wide; nothing like it ever shown, $1; worth $1.50.

French satines, over 85 choice patterns and colorings to select from—35c.

White dress goods in stripes, checks and cross bars 6c a yard. Big bargain

Over 5,000 yards of new calicoes at 5c a yard.

Indigo blue calicoes 6c a yard.

J. A. Barber & Co. LEADERS OF LOW PRICES.

Gigantic Bargains in Surah Silks This Week!

Over Thirty street and evening shades included, fully twenty-two inches wide at 59 cents a yard, Worth 85c and $1. Biggest bargain yet offered in these goods.

48 pieces of Beige dress goods in all colors, brown, gray, blue, black, tan, navy, scarlet, etc.

Only 6c a yd

Now is the time to dress the children for school, and house dresses.

Challies in all the beautiful colors suitable for spring and summer wear

Only 8c a yd

Get a house wrapper and street dress from these goods, never be cheaper

Lawns! Lawns! our price is down to **4½c** How is this for a bargain?

Ladies' pure silk vests, short sleeves **79c** Worth $1.50.

Ladies' and children's Fast Black Hosiery **19, 25, 37½ and 50c.** Special values.

Ladies' Jersey vests each **10c** Worth more than double.

Ladies' and children's corset waists **50, $1.00 & $1.25** Leading brands.

Special bargains in muslin underwear skirts and chemise **49, 59, 69c.** Worth double.

NOVELTIES In Vailings, In Collars & Cuffs, In Laces.

J. A. Barber & Co. Leaders in Low Prices.

Best American Ginghams **9c yd.** Worth 12½ and 15.

Opening Sale of Parasols.

Twenty-four-inch satine parasols, black only, for this sale, 45c each, umbrellas, 95c and $1.25.

Cream, lace covered parasols for this sale, $2, worth double.

Pure Surah silk parasols, $2.50 and $3, the best value ever offered.

Fancy Pongel silk parasols in all colors, $2.75 and $3.75; never so cheap.

A good parasol at 75, 85, 95c and $1. All bargains.

Children's lace caps in every new conceivable shade and style. A lace cap for 10c; an elegant one for 15c; a better one for 19c. All goods less that one-half the regular Columbus prices. Bring the children along. Now is the time.

Ladies novelty neckwear in endless variety.

Special Bargains in Hosiery & Underwe

Ladies' Jersey lisle vests in pink, light blue, cream, slate, gray and black trimmed with silk ribbons; only 49c each, the best value yet offered.

Ladies' silk vests in flesh colors and Ecme; 79c each, worth $1.50.

Ladies' ribbed vests, 10c each. A better one for 25c.

Children's gauze vests, 12½, 15, 19 and 25c each.

Shawls and Fichus, all wool scarf, or Fichus, 79c in blue, scarlet cream, worth $1.50.

Black cashmere shawls $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and up to $10 each.

Ladies' and children's Jersey suits $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4; less than price.

Dress braids down to 5c per roll.

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

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 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, APRIL 30, 1890.

THE president has approved and signed the World's fair bill.

JAMES FALLON was killed by John Murray in a friendly set-to with gloves, at Boston.

IT is understood that the western delegation in congress, stand firmly together, for silver coinage.

SAMUEL NELSON of Hesperia, Mich., shot Annie Nelson one day last week, because she refused to marry him.

THREE men were killed and six badly injured by the explosin of a boiler in the Ætna mills in New Castle, Pa., the 23d.

MINING in the Black Hills is taking a new impetus this spring, and very wonderful developments of richness are expected.

C. GALLAGHER & SON, at Cairo, Ill., lost their mill property last week by fire. Value of property burned, estimated at $25,000.

MINE No. 4, owned by the Union Pacific near Rock Springs, Wyo., was burning one day last week. The mine is valued at over $1,000,000.

THE news reported from New Orleans of Friday last says the people and stock in the state of Louisiana, are being drowned by the great overflow of the waters.

WILLIAM NEE, employed as a bridge builder on the B. & M. railroad at Crawford, was shot and killed April 25, by Timothy Spring. No reason assigned for his action.

A CYCLONE overturned a number of houses in Kyle, Texas, Tuesday of last week. Destruction of fences and growing crops was great, but no persons killed.

DOCUMENTS embodying plans for the mobilization of Russian troops on the German and Austrian frontiers in the event of war have been stolen from the war office at St. Petersburg.

BERT PRICE and Frank Stiles of Odell, this state, a short time ago pursued and killed what was believed to be a mad dog. He bit a horse and number of dogs in the vicinity, but no person was bitten.

A VERY severe shock of earthquake was reported at San Francisco Thursday morning about 3:30. Plastering was shaken from some of the buildings. At other places in the neighborhood the shock was still more severe.

A PAINSEVILLE, (Tex.), special April 24 says a cloud burst struck that city and deluged that country to a depth of several feet. The whole country was deluged and the loss to property is very great. The storm was the greatest ever known in that vicinity.

MORRISON, a farmer living near Shelberne, Ont., the other day murdered three of his children, and threw himself into the water to be drowned. It is impossible to believe that an intelligent man in his right mind could commit such horrible deeds.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has sent in his first veto message, giving his reasons for objecting to the bill authorizing the city of Ogden, Utah, to assume an increased indebtedness. His objections rested principally upon the ground that the constitution fixed the amount, and it would not be best to go beyond it, as this bill sought to do.

ON April 11, Grant Powell, a young farmer aged 21 living near Kenesaw, was seeding with a broadcast seeder on a wagon. He got off the wagon to change his flag which was tied to a wire fence. the team ran away, he caught one of the horses and they all fell in a pile by the fence. He was found dead under one of the horses with his chest crushed.—Minden Democrat.

THE Omaha World-Herald proposes a scheme for democratic success, thus: "The alliance to name and the democratic party to indorse a state ticket. The democratic party to name and the alliance to indorse the three congressmen, both organizations to bend every energy to the election of the joint ticket so formed." The alliance, as an organization, repudiates political action. Individual members are independent in this regard, and cannot be transferred bodily or otherwise, at the dictate of party managers. Co-alitions resting solely upon the division of official plums and not upon principle, avail but little. The dominant political party of this state is the republican. The motive power in that party is the laboring element, whenever they choose to exert their power. Let that element control the party management, as they can do, and their "labor of love" is almost accomplished. Let those of the alliance who are democrats or prohibitionists, do the same with respect to their parties, and thus all will have done their level best. A fourth new party to be formed now, looks unwise; a union of alliance men with the democratic party, merely for the purpose of bringing success to some three democratic politicians who want to go to congress, exchanging for the same a state ticket composed of alliance men, will not meet the approval of enough voters in either wing of such a political bird to give it body, head or tail, or render it coherent in any respect. Our friend Hitchcock has suggested a very improbable possibility. The wish that it might be so is father to the thought that it could be so. "Run, big Fraid, or little Fraid will catch you."

The Bloody Third.

Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn of Fullerton is credited with an ambition to be congressman in the Third district to succeed Mr. Dorsey. Some republicans really opposed to Mr. Dorsey's succeeding himself, have expressed themselves as inclined to think that a delegation with Meikeljohn overcoats, means a delegation with Dorsey dress suits. Between times, THE JOURNAL may be excused for remarking that Brad Slaughter, also of Fullerton, is among the shrewdest politicians in the state, and doubtless knows what is going on. The truth is, however, that the political situation in Nebraska is more than usually "shaky." If real candidates were as thick as blackberries they would be exceedingly loath to be at the expense of making a heated nominating campaign in the big Third against Mr. Dorsey, who is known to be a first-class "rustler," especially in the face of the fact that there are two such disturbing elements as the prohibitionists and the alliance to be reckoned on this time as taking a very active part in settling the question of election, if they do not, indeed, cut a figure in the nomination. The situation is so strained that it is little wonder we hear of no ardent campaign for the nomination by men usually regarded as politicians.

The Cobs are No Good.

Our general stock of information is made up of a multitude of facts. When farmers and stock raisers get together and discuss their business among themselves, they invariably learn something that is of value to them in dollars and cents—those who know being confirmed in their good opinions, or more forcibly impressed with their importance, while those who have been ignorant receive light altogether new to them. It seems now universally conceded that there is no profit in raising anything but a choice line of cattle for the market, but there have been conflicting opinions as to the best feed for fattening. The South Omaha Stockman of a recent date contains this:

Several feeders were discussing the best methods of fattening cattle and while they differed on some points they all agreed that cobs were no benefit to stock. Said one, "it stands to reason that anything as tough and indigestible as a corn cob taken into an animal's stomach can do no good even if not a positive injury. I can take any man who is not prejudiced on a trip through the country and prove to his satisfaction that the feeding of crushed corn, cob and all, is far from being the best method." "Give me," said another, "good shelled corn with clear, bright hay for roughness and I will take it every time in preference to anything else." On the hay question there was some difference of opinion, some prefering good timothy hay, others millet, while some recommended flax straw.

TO THE minds of those posted, there seems to be no great obstacle in the way of tobacco culture in this state and county. For years patches of tobacco have been grown by a few Bohemian families in this county and the growth has been luxuriant. If we can successfully grow the raw material, why can it not be manufactured right here as well as at other places? Anyway, beet sugar culture and tobacco raising will tend to diversified cropping which is needed in this country.—[Schuyler Herald.

JAMES H. DANSKIN, at Alliance, and James Whitehad, at Broken Bow, have been nominated receivers of public monies, and John Reese, at Broken Bow, and John M. Dorring, at Alliance, for registers of the land office, and John E. Holmes, agent for Santee Indians.

IT seems that the legislature of Ohio has enacted a law which requires of all state and county institutions to purchase native stock for consumption and "native" is defined in the law to be that which has been in the state 100 days before being killed.

JOHN D. SCHMIDT, who had been indicted by the grand jury in the U. S. circuit court at Kansas City for sending obscene letters through the mails, has been arrested at Warsaw, and will soon be tried for the offence.

SECRETARY RUSK'S CIRCULAR.

Causes of Agricultural Depression and Possible Remedies—What Must be Done by the Farmer.

Hon. J. M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture, has issued the following circular:

For months past from all parts of the country, there have reached me many communications, many of them from large bodies of men, all of them from persons deserving consideration, and all of them deeply in earnest respecting the present condition of agricultural depression. In most cases the communications suggest the conviction of the writers, not only as to the gravity of the emergency, but as to its cause or causes and possible remedies, and all of them appeal to me for some expression of my views on the subject. To answer each one of these communications separately would be more than any one man can undertake to do, and, moreover, I am reluctant to send out an expression of my views in letters covering merely a phase or a portion of the questions involved. Such a course would be unjust to myself and to those who address me. I can only consent to express my views, such as they are, on the entire question, reviewing the whole subject and considering it in all its various phases.

The present agricultural depression, it seems to me, can be traced to a combination of many causes, so many that probably no one man can enumerate them all. I will only endeavor to point out some which seem to me more directly responsible. They may be divided into two classes. First: Those causes inherent to the farmers themselves, and for which they alone can provide a possible remedy. Second: Those over which the farmer himself has no direct control, and the remedy for which must be provided as far as remedy is possible, by law, and for such legislation the responsibility devolves upon the legislative bodies of the state and of the nation.

WHAT THE FARMERS MUST DO.

I will confine myself to a mere enumeration of the first class of causes indicated. On many farms I regret to say we find a depreciation of the productive power of the land due to careless culture. We find a want too often of business-like methods, due to the fact that in earlier times business training was not regarded as an essential preparation for the farmer's work, whereas today with altered conditions, when every penny, and I may say every moment of time has to be profitably accounted for and in the face of world-wide competition, a successful farmer must be as well trained and careful in business as the store-keeper, and his equal in intelligence and general education. Nor are the important questions of supply and demand of market prices studied with the vigilance which characterizes the methods of our merchants and manufacturers. These last moreover have the advantage of transacting their business in immediate proximity to trade centers, where the widest information in reference thereto is readily obtainable. Our farmers' organizations are wisely seeking to supplement this want for the farmer; the agricultural press is earnestly working in the same direction and one of the most important duties devolving upon this department, consists in gathering and promptly distributing reliable information on all these subjects which are essentially interesting to the farmer. It remains for him to avail himself of the information thus supplied as his chief protection not only against oversupply of certain products, but against possible over-reaching on the part of purchasers. The farmer must look with suspicion upon any attempts to abridge the sources of his information. His advantage will always be in the fullest knowledge of the facts. He must carefully study the character and the quality of his products rather than mere quantity, and always bear in mind that, whether prices are high or low, it is always the best goods at the best obtainable prices that are the most readily sold. Many of our farmers have been land-greedy and find themselves the owners of more land than they can properly care for in view of the comparatively high price of labor in the rural districts and in view of the fact that but a small portion of mankind, comparatively, can profitably control the labor of others. The prudent farmer will limit his efforts to that which he can efficiently perform. Again, more attention must be given, especially on our western farms, to the raising by the farmer for his own use everything that may be utilized by himself and household as far as soil and climate will permit.

FARM MORTGAGES.

The burden of mortgages upon farms, homes and lands is unquestionably discouraging in the extreme, and while in some cases no doubt this load may have been too readily assumed, still in the majority of cases, the mortgage has been the result of necessity. I except, of course, such mortgages as represent balances of purchase money, which are rather evidences of the farmer's ambition and enterprise than of his poverty. On the other hand, those mortgages with which land has been encumbered from the necessity of its owner, drawing high rates of interest, often taxed in addition with a heavy commission, have today, in the face of continued depression in the prices of staple products, become very irksome and in many cases threaten the farmer with the loss of home and land. It is a question of grave difficulty to all those who seek to remedy the ills from which our farmers are suffering. At present prices the farmer finds that it takes more of his products to get a dollar wherewith to pay back the dollar he borrowed than it did when he borrowed it. The interest accumulates, while payment of the principal seems utterly hopeless, and the very depression which we are discussing makes the renewal of the mortgage most difficult. Many people are disposed to associate this phase of the subject with the question of an undue limitation of our currency. Many carry this line of argument to extremes, but it is by no means impossible that these subjects are corelated. However, the question of currency is now receiving special attention from another branch of the government; legislation on this subject is now pending before congress and we can no doubt look for an early and satisfactory solution of this vexed problem.

TRANSPORTATION.

The question of transportation is one of profound interest to the American farmer. The trouble begins near home, between the farm and the nearest railroad station. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of loss in time and labor, in depreciation and wear and tear of horses and conveyances, entailed upon the farmers by the wretched condition of country roads before arriving at the station; he there meets the vexed question of freight rates, a difficult one to settle satisfactorily to all parties under any circumstances, but in many cases still further complicated by the condition of our whole railroad system. Many of the roads were built at a time and under conditions that greatly enhanced their cost. Competing lines built under more favorable circumstances, present comparisons of inequality which often seem like injustice, and on the other hand it must not be forgotten that many roads are over-taxing their constituents in an effort to secure dividends upon a total of capital and bonded debt, a portion of which is purely fictitious. That many roads fail to pay any dividends at all, while the total profits of the railroads throughout the country represent but a comparatively small dividend upon the actual cost of construction, plant and equipment, still in no wise palliates the grievous wrong of attempting to secure a profit upon fictitious values. It is still too early to suggest any important modifications in the inter-state commerce law. A fuller trial is needed to judge properly of its effects and to suggest judicious amendments. The condition of our agriculture is such that a large proportion of our farmers must depend upon facilities for reaching distant markets, and the law will hardly accomplish its purpose of securing the greatest number, if its ultimate result should be to raise the cost of the long haul. Its most valuable office will be to prevent injustice by forbidding the granting by the railroads of special privileges to certain classes or corporations, which are denied to the community at large.

THE MIDDLE MAN.

Another cause operating to depress the price of the farmer's honest toil, is the undue increase of the class of middle men and the dishonesty and greed of many of them. Hence the wide gulf between the high prices charged to the consumer, and the low prices paid to the producer. The middle man within certain limits must be regarded as a necessity. There are many things he can do for the farmers which the latter cannot do so profitably for themselves, and under such conditions it is wise to employ him. The evil which exists at the present day in this direction could undoubtedly be mitigated by, first, a familiarity on the part of the farmer himself with the market value of that which he has to sell, and second, a better system of co-operation among the farmers both in the disposal of their crops, and in the purchase of their supplies.

GAMBLING IN FARM PRODUCTS.

Few there are but are familiar with and deplore the conversion of our exchanges and boards of trade, originally designed for the encouragement and convenience of legitimate trading, into vast gambling places, fraught with the gravest danger to the country at large, but of which the farmer, whose products are thus made the toy and plaything of the game, is the immediate and chief sufferer. The frequent and extreme fluctuations of price occasioned by the operation of irresponsible speculators is the bane of the producer, whose best interests will ever be served by the maintenance of a firm and reliable market. To the allegation, not infrequently made, that if at times prices are thus unduly depressed, there are also times when they are unduly raised, there is a simple reply. As already asserted, not only are fluctuation and uncertainty the bane of the producer, but the speculative combinations which result in unduly raising or depressing prices are carefully calculated to raise them when the goods are no longer in the producer's hands and to depress them when they are. Unquestionably legislation is needed to remedy this evil and it should be based on the principle that the evil is not a necessary one, requiring legislation, but an utterly inexcusable one, to be cured by eradication.

CONTROLLING COMBINATIONS.

Much has been said and written alleging the existence of unlawful combinations for the express purpose of controlling the markets as to lower the price of the farmer's products, and of other combinations whose object it is to raise the price of the articles which the farmer consumes. That such combinations exist it is impossible to doubt, and the serious results of their greed and selfishness are enhanced by the grave difficulties attending any effort to limit their evil effects. This is one of those evils so closely allied to the matter of interstate commerce, that its regulation may possibly fall within the legitimate province of national legislation. The great difficulty lies in the close observance of that line of demarcation which clearly exists between combinations for mutual self-help, protection, and the advancement by legitimate means of the interests of a class, craft, or industry and combinations or trusts inspired by greed, whose objects are unattainable save as they infringe upon the legitimate rights of others. In spite of these difficulties, however, there cannot be any doubt that an earnest demand for adequate legislation on this subject, sustained by popular opinion, receiving the earnest attention of our strongest minds, will eventually result in some adequate means of controlling this gigantic evil.

PROTECTION FOR THE FARMER.

I now come to the consideration of one of the gravest causes in my opinion of the present agricultural depression, but which I am happy to state can be effectually and directly dealt with through national legislation. Few people realize that our imports of agricultural products estimated at prices paid by the consumers are about equal to agricultural products estimated at prices paid to the farmer, yet such is the case. Our imports of products sold in competition with those actually produced on our own soil, amotnt to nearly $115,000,000 and as much more could be produced on our own soil under favorable conditions. We must surely conclude that we have here another cause of depression.

Washington Letter.

[From our regular correspondent.]

Secretary Windom says he has been misrepresented by certain publications regarding its views on the silver question. What he told the republican caucus committee was, that there were only two ways in which the credit of the government could be protected in the large issue of treasury notes contemplated by the proposed silver bill. One is by the bullion redemption plan proposed in the Windom silver bill now before the house committee, and the other is by authorizing the sale of bonds to provide a gold reserve when it becomes necessary to redeem them. The latter plan he thinks unjustifiable, and hence he favors the bullion redemption proposition. Mr. Windom is in accord with the republican leaders of congress in believing that a large increase of the amount of money in circulation in the United States is absolutely necessary.

Mr. Blaine's farewell speech to the Three America's congress, just before that body adjourned sine die on Saturday, was, like all of that gentleman's public utterances, a moddel of its kind. The president also made a short farewell address that was happily conceived and delivered.

Tardy justice has at last been done to the old hero Gen. John C. Fremont. The bill placing him on the retired list of the army with the rank of major-general has been passed by house and senate and is now in the hands of the president.

The senate committee on public buildings and grounds has reported favorably the bill providing for the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. U. S. Grant in this city. Bills have also been introduced in both house and senate providing for the acceptance from the G. A. R. of a statue of Gen. Grant and the placing of it in the statuary hall of the capitol.

The unanimity with which the republicans have received the McKinley tariff bill has completely disconcerted the the democrats. Where they expected to find three or four factions of the opposition they find the party solidly favoring the measure, and determined to pass it at the present session and what galls the democratic jade most of all is the knowledge that under the present rules of the house it will be impossible for them to prevent its passage.

The house committee on post offices has reported favorably the bill authorizing the postmaster general to build post offices at all towns where the gross recieptes have exceeded $3,000 a year for the preceeding two years.

Senator Reagan has offered in the senate a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by vote of the people. Senator Mitchell already has a similar amendment before the senate and tomorrow he will make a speech in its favor.

The republican caucus committee is still engaged in trying to perfect a silver bill which will be acceptable to the caucuses of both house and senate. It is a very difficult undertaking, but it is believed that the committee will ultimately succeed.

A large breeze was created in the house on Friday over the southern war claims bill introduced recently by Mr. Eulore of Tennessee. A newspaper having charged that the bill was a job, Mr. Eulore made a personal explanation in which he denied the charge of jobbery. Mr. Thomas of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the committee on war claims, then stated that the passage of such a bill would be infamous as he knew that the claimants in the bill were, a number of them, notably disloyal. Further trouble was avoided by the house voting to go into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

The senate has been discussing the the bill to transfer the revenue marine service from the treasury to the navy department, and it is probable that a vote may be reached this week. Its passage is doubtful.

The senate rules will probably be overhauled soon. The reason is that at present there is nothing in them to prevent a debate going on indefinitely if enough senators take the trouble to talk. The point was never raised until it was announced that the republicans proposed hurrying up legislation a little so as to adjourn about July 1st, then the democrats said there was nothing to prevent them from keeping congress here all summer by talking against time in the senate. Hence the desire to change the senate rules.

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

THE recent deal with the Rock Island road gives the Union Pacific a short line through the Indian territory.

In a recent article in the Youth's Companion, on "how to cure a cold," the writer advises a hot lemonade to be taken 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.

A UNION depot is talked of in Lincoln.

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.

ARBOR DAY was pretty generally observed in the state.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just at ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could not live but a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottle of this wonderful discovery free at David Dowty's drug-store.

LAST Tuesday Harrisburg, Ky., was about half destroyed by fire which originated in a drug store. Loss $150,000.

Enpepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspessia and install instead enpepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of the liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle by David Dowty, druggist.

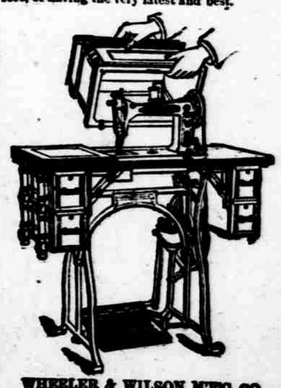
THE FIGURE "9."

The figure 9 in our dates will make a long stay. No man or woman now living will ever date a document without using the figure 9. It stands in the third place in 1890, where it will remain ten years and then move up to second place in 1900, where it will rest for one hundred years.

There is another "9" which has also come to stay. It is unlike the figure 9 in our dates in the respect that it has already moved up to first place, where it will permanently remain. It is called the "No. 9" High Arm Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

The "No. 9" was endorsed for first place by the experts of Europe at the Paris Exposition of 1889, where, after a severe contest with the leading machines of the world, it was awarded the only Grand Prize given to family sewing machines, all others on exhibit having received lower awards of gold medals, etc. The French Government also recognized its superiority by the decoration of Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The "No. 9" is not an old machine improved upon, but is an entirely new machine, and the Grand Prize at Paris was awarded it as the grandest advance in sewing machine mechanism of the age. Those who buy it can rest assured, therefore, of having the very latest and best.



WHEELER & WILSON MFG CO., 185 and 187 Wabash Ave., Chicago

SOLD BY

G. W. KIBLER, Leigh, Nebr.

Page'90-72f

HENRY LUBKER

OF COLUMBUS, NEB.,

IS AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING LIS 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 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. The machines in one, and for the price of one. Come and see it. 'Twill do you 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

16feb1m

E. D. Fitzpatrick

Bookseller and Stationer.

Pianos AND Organs

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.

Baby Carriages, Express Wagons, BASE BALL GOODS.

FOLLOW THE CROWD FOR BARGAINS

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

5mchlm

Joint Public Sale —OF— **45 Superior Short Horns**

15 BULLS AND 30 COWS AND HEIFERS AT LINCOLN, NEB.

Wednesday, May 7, '9

These cattle represen several very [illegible] families and are the produce of the great breeding bulls Bell Duke of Thorndale 12852, Prince 2d 8896, the Cruikshank Imp. [illegible] Lord 7761, Craig 6225, and Lord Byron [illegible]

TERMS.

Cash or bankable notes on eight months [illegible] at 8 per cent interest. For catalogues address

B. O. COWAN, New Point, Mo.

Or JOHN McCOY, Sabetha, Kas.

Col. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

FIELD SEEDS

RED CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ALFALFA CLOVER, RED TOP, ALSYKE Clover, Blue Grass and Orchard Seeds

For Sale By

HERMAN OEHLRICH & CO.