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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1900.

The first legislative body ever assembled in Japan, opened November 29.

Scott completed his forty-five days' fast Saturday, in the presence of an audience of 400.

TOST FRANK, the supposed murderer of the peddler, Chronister, was acquitted by the jury Thursday, at Omaha.

TELEGRAMS Friday announced heavy snowfalls prevailing in Great Britain, and traffic blocked in many places.

DRIVING the year New York manufactured 1,000,000,000 cigarettes, North Carolina 619,062,500, Virginia 560,000,000.

The remains of Maj. Gen. Alfred Horn Terry were placed in their last resting place Friday afternoon at New Haven, Conn.

FOUR Indians were hanged Friday last at Missoula, Mont., for murders they had committed. They were of the Flathead tribe.

The Kearney Enterprise suggests that from the weather it would be hard to tell whether we are nearing Christmas or the Fourth of July.

SENATOR MANDESSON has introduced a resolution inquiring into the condition of Indians in the Dakotas, Montana and elsewhere, the steps necessary to disarm them, etc.

The famous French murder trial closed Saturday with the conviction of Eyrand and his sentence to death, and the sentence of Gabrielle Bonpard to twenty years imprisonment at hard labor.

J. C. TERRY, while showing a fire escape in Council Bluffs last week, fell a distance of fifty feet, and strange to say was not killed, receiving only bruises besides the fracture of a finger and a rib.

THERE is now more beet than can sugar consumed. In 1881 the total of the world's production of cane sugar was 2,000,000 tons, and of beet sugar 1,774,600 tons. In 1890 the total of cane was 2,246,000 tons, and of beets 3,300,000 tons.

From the internal revenue report it seems that New England imports an immense amount of rum to Africa, rye whiskey to the Sandwich Islands, and to our English neighbors about 250,000 gallons of rum.

The remains of Mrs. Washington Anderson, who was over ninety years of age when she died, were buried at Duquesne, Pa., Friday, having been brought from Red Cloud, Neb. It is claimed she was a representative of the family of George Washington.

M. J. SHACKLEFORD fired a charge of shot into a squad of boys that were skating on a pond near York; four were wounded, one of them quite seriously. Shackleford was arrested on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

CARL KORTH, treasurer of Pierce county, was arrested at Norfolk Friday on a charge of embezzlement. An investigation revealed a shortage in the county funds of \$34,000. Korth turned over his property to his creditors.

THE JOURNAL is indebted to Senator Paddock for a copy of the famous bill, "to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes." Now all you fellows who have been lying about this bill, you want to keep quiet.

The new-old general manager of the Union Pacific, S. H. Clark, arrived in Omaha Friday. He announced in an interview that his plan of management in regard to employees had always been to get as near as possible to them to understand their needs.

The tobacco growers of this country annually manufacture 11,000,000 pounds of snuff, 11,000,000 pounds of stems, 35,000,000 pounds of licorice, 21,000,000 pounds of sugar, and 11,000,000 pounds of "other material," while they are chewing their quid, so says the commissioner of internal revenue.

Nor long ago South Africa had to import all the coal she used, but now she mines all the coal she wishes for her own use and exports the surplus. The reason is that the coal fields of Natal have increased their output to a remarkable degree. The railroad managers say they are saving \$250,000 a year by using coal that is produced at home.

SENATOR TELLER now calls attention to the fact that he tried to impress upon the minds of his fellow-senators and of President Harrison, last summer, that the free coinage of silver was necessary to party success. They smiled upon him, then, but he says he knew it then, and they know it now, and he is neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet.

The bond holders are evidently hoarding up their gold, and the \$100,000,000 lately put into circulation by the treasury department, does not circulate very extensively. The currency should be in fact what its name indicates. It is the commercial life-blood of the nation, and when it does not, in some good measure, reach every part of the body politic, there must come both fever and chills, when there is no fever for either. Do away with gambling in the circulating medium, so arrange it that no man can make all an equal chance for their just share of the "needful."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Standford's Measure.

On Friday Senator Stanford addressed the United States senate on his bill to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the want of a sound circulating medium. In the course of his remarks he said that the scheme of the bill is to supply an ample amount of money for business purposes. He mentioned hands as security because they appear to be the most certain of all security and are sufficient to furnish all the money needed. The people, he thought, will have more confidence in a financial measure that is new and radical if it has at present only land for a basis. The rate of interest in the bill is fixed at 2 percent, but in time may be reduced as experience may teach. The rate of interest charged by the government under the bill will not necessarily fix the general rate of interest for business purposes. That will always be determined by its value in use. The farmer having the best security will borrow for his own use or the use of others who may be willing to pay him satisfactory interest. The banker borrows money from the government free of interest and loans it at such a rate as its use commands in the market. Mr. Stanford said the measure had been compared to the plan adopted in the Argentine Republic, and asserted that there was no analogy between them. To compare the working of the measure of that republic with say 5,000,000 population to that of our country with its enlightened 60,000,000 is like comparing the methods of some irresponsible banker to those of the Rothschilds. In conclusion, he said that the foundation of the whole matter and the real question to be considered is, that inasmuch as the government reserves the right to issue money it is its duty—the means being provided—to furnish what is necessary to the prosperity of the people.

The bill was referred to the finance committee, as was also one by Mr. Ingalls to allow the exchange of interest-bearing debt for legal tender notes.

Those importers who really thought that the McKinley bill would raise prices, and who therefore purchased largely from foreign dealers, are now anxious that congress should give them duties instead of February 1st. Is it much wonder that, having purchased the goods, they tried to make their property come to pass by doing their best to advance prices? The United States is a great big country, has immense producing capacity, is capable of generously sustaining millions upon millions of people; a tariff policy tends to our own development, the keeping of money within our borders, the upbuilding of cities and towns wherever markets are needed, the diversified industry that civilization makes necessary, and that furthers civilization in turn, and if there is an object to gain, if our own people are not wheeled or cheated out of their own home market, there will be no necessity to import what we can raise or manufacture at home.

FRANK HARNET, a farmer living ten miles south of Nebraska City, had forty acres of winter wheat this season that averaged over forty-seven bushels to the acre. Edgar Clayton near Peru also boasts of eighty acres of corn yielding seventy bushels to the acre. Another farmer in that neighborhood states that he is harvesting forty bushels from a sixty acre field of corn for thirty-two successive years, and it was a poor stand this summer. Mr. Rice of Brownville, states that one of his neighbors sold from his orchard of four acres, \$1,300 worth of apples and retains an abundant supply for family use. The river country appears to be in a comfortable fix.

THE Indians are or ought to be the wards of the nation. They should not be allowed the use of fire arms, and should be compelled to earn their living. Their guardians should see that these things are accomplished, not only for their own good, but also for the good of the Indians. If the United States government owes any of them money, payment should be provided in such a way as to consume the above ends, and any Indians who undertake to make mischief should be arrested and punished accordingly.

WILL WASHBURN arrived home from Banner county on Friday last, after an overland drive of eleven days. Will will stay in Colfax county now and his father is authority for the statement that "you can't do him off." He will farm here and after a little feeding of Colfax county corn his horse and self will make a better appearance. Kill the fatted calf.—[Quill.]

THE new explosive, ammonite, named after its inventor, Dr. Emmons, promises to be a most important explosive. It is not affected by great changes in temperature nor injured by freezing and thawing and loses little of its strength after being repeatedly saturated with water and dried.

SETTING BOLS's band of 150 warriors led by Big Foot has surrendered to Col. Sumner. Gen. Miles looks for an early surrender of all the hostiles.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE. Suggestions to our Nebraska Statesmen, compiled from our Nebraska Exchange.

One of the first things the coming legislature wants to wrestle with and down is the school book fraud. School books cost about three or four times what they ought and if any book should be sold cheap it is the school text book. Educational matters must not be run under "trust" methods and should be within reach of the poorest. Many times an education is all parents can possibly give their children and they should not be hindered in that. It is the best parent can give a child.—[Schuyler Quill.]

Beckle's Arsenic 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 guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by David Dowty.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE SOUTHERN COAST COUNTRY.

Riverside, the Center of the Orange Culture in Southern California. R. W. Emerson, visiting Yosemite wrote, "This is the only place I have ever found that came up to the brag." I have found a place nestled among the mountains of southern California that exceeds any brag that I have ever seen of it, and I had heard a good deal about Riverside. Indeed, in its location and peculiar characteristics it exceeds anything of the kind I had imagined as existing, either in this country or any other. If there is anything richer in plant life than a well proportioned orange tree with the golden lined fruit hanging thick thereon, its dark green foliage, then my taste is at fault. Imagine five or ten acres of trees thus laden, a tasteful cottage embowered among them, the trees crowding it on every side, save perhaps a small vacant place in front with ornamental shrubs and flowers, or a bit of clean lawn.

Here you may travel miles, passing just such exquisitely embowered homes, continuously, on either side. These beautiful groves usually occupy blocks of five or ten acres, occasionally twenty. Most of them are open to the southwest, save perhaps a low square-trimmed hedge of Monterey cypress, along the street line. Outside of this, separating the sidewalk from the carriage track, is always a row of trees usually the pepper, or the most beautiful ornamental tree grown, or some variety of the eucalyptus, or the magnolia. These almost always alternate with the fan palm, and the spaces between are often filled in with narrow beds of mignonette, rows of chrysanthemums, geraniums or other flowering plants, not for just a little distance in front of the house, but extending the whole length of the place, twenty or forty rods. In some instances a row of rose bushes of many varieties extends the whole length. In front of one place I think there are as many as twenty varieties of roses, having all in bloom. This, mind you, is out in the street bordering the driveway. Many of the dwellings in these orange groves are modest cottages, displacing but few of the trees, some are magnificent houses with large spaces cleared of the trees, and the ample grounds elaborately ornamented, but after all, differing but little from their less pretentious neighbors, as the principal effect comes from the magnificent background of the rich, dark-foliaged orange trees.

If a single one of these laden trees could be transferred to the grounds of some residence in our city it would attract more attention than any other ornament. The project of having a grove of orange trees in bearing, at the World's Fair, is now being discussed, and these Californians have such a way of carrying out any project that seems to strike them as desirable, however impossible it may seem to others, it will doubtless be done, and prove one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. In some of these groves there are no dwellings yet, just solid blocks of magnificence.

There are between two and three thousand acres of bearing orange trees in Riverside already, and what has especially interested me is that these are not owned in large tracts by outside capitalists, as many of the large fruit ranches of California are, but in small pieces.

The recent census gives to Riverside a population of something near 5,000, but the town proper is but a mere village, though well built, what there is of it, and till you have looked about you wonder at seeing such fine business places, large hotels, beautiful open houses and one of the best Y. M. C. A. buildings in the state. The city government extends over fifty-four square miles, and the people are scattered through the orange groves, covering that portion of this area now planted. Even the city lots adjoining the business blocks have been carved out of orange orchards, and you can go in any direction more than two or three blocks before you come to the beautiful homes surrounded by the loaded trees. In one direction an avenue stretches eight miles. More than half of this direction, it is 120 feet wide with a double carriage track and wide walks. In the center of this row of the beautiful fern-like, foliaged, pink-berried, pepper tree, with a line of eucalyptus on one side, and one of the stately palms on the other, separating the street walks from the carriage tracks; magnolias stand at the corners when cross streets intersect. I have seen most of the noted avenues of Europe and of our eastern cities, but nowhere one finer than this in itself. But the distinguishing feature which makes it much grander than any of these, is the continuous succession of the wonderful orange groves on either side of the entire eight miles, each surrounding a beautiful house. An illustration of this avenue is given in connection with Charles Dudley Warner's "Our Italy" in the November Harper, but it is a miserable caricature giving no idea of it. And this avenue differs from miles of other avenues and streets only in being wider and longer, with the almost perfect road beds, these avenues are among the most delightful drives in the world. And there is a business side to these orange groves, quite as surprising and interesting. From the crop of 1899-1900 there were shipped from these groves at Riverside 1,400 cart loads of oranges, returning to the growers nearly a million of clean money. I noticed in a Los Angeles paper the other day, that the railroad officials estimate that it will require 3,700 cars to move the crop now maturing in southern California, and of these they apportion 1,700 to Riverside, nearly half. The growers think they will need 2,000. But of this business side, another time. They use such large figures here in speaking, not only of the amount and value of their orange crop, but of their margin of profit left the growers, it takes one's breath away, and I want more time to look into the matter.

As to the character of the people, there are some indications lying at the surface. In size and architecture of the churches have more the appearance of those usually found in large cities. A public library of several thousand volumes is open day and evening. In connection with it is one of the largest, best lighted and most comfortably furnished reading rooms I was ever in. On its tables are all the prominent magazines and reviews, and not only the local and state papers, but the leading jour-

Some Parts from a Scientific Standpoint.

Artificial Shell Shaping. Astonishing success has attended the efforts of Dr. Lannelongue, an eminent specialist of Paris, to give intelligence to an idiot girl. Though four years old, the child could neither walk nor stand, and never smiled nor took notice of anything. The doctor concluded that the abnormal narrowness of the head obstructed the growth of the brain, and in May last he made an incision in the center of the skull and cut a piece of bone from the left side. The result was marvelous. Within less than a month the child could walk, and she has become quick bright—playing, smiling, and taking notice of everything around her.

PAIN-JOY. A German anatomist has called the attention of his class to certain hysterical women who are affected with a kind of "pain-joy" not only experiencing pain from surgical mutilation, but having a morbid desire to bear without any anesthetic operations what should prove very painful. A young woman was introduced who had seriously injured her lower jaw during a paroxysm of hysteria, but who had insisted upon having the necessary removal of part of the jaw and ligature of two arteries performed without an anesthetic, and subsequently declared that the operations had given her great pleasure.

THE MOON-WEATHER PROBLEM. From tables made by the use of synoptic charts, eliminating local disturbances, Dr. G. Meyer believes he has accomplished what other investigators have sought to do without success—shown an influence of the moon on the weather. The height of the barometer, in the months of September and January, is lowered at the time of full moon and raised during the first quarter. No effect can be traced for other months.

ELECTRICALLY AIMED GUNS. In a new invention, a small dry battery, an electro magnet and a circuit-closer of mercury are so arranged in the stock of a gun that the weapon can be discharged only when elevated to a predetermined angle. At other positions the trigger is locked and cannot be pulled. The device is claimed to insure precision in range, and accuracy of firing at night when the range has been previously obtained.

ANOTHER SILK. A substance having all the essential qualities of silk has been made from wild hemp by Sanyuura Sakunaburo of Hiroon, Japan. The plant grows on hills and hill sides, and could be cultivated. The fibre is strong and glossy and several silk factories are said to have found it to be in no way inferior to silk.

THE POTATO DISEASE. In Denmark, some interesting, and perhaps very valuable, researches into the potato disease have been made by Prof. J. J. Jensen. The disease is found to consist of a fungus, whose spores are carried by the wind, and which first attacks the foliage of the plants. It spreads to the tubers in about seven days by spores washed down from the stem and foliage. Considering these facts, it was thought that the tubers might be protected by moulding the soil into a broad range, three or four inches high and ten or twelve inches wide, after the first weeding, and a further earthing up on one side only—causing the plants to bend so that the spores would fall away from the ridges—within seven days after the appearance of the disease on the foliage. Some 150 farmers are said to have experimented in this way, with these astonishing results: Where no moulding or earthing was done, the percentage of diseased potatoes was 34; where the moulding was imperfect, 12; and where the moulding was perfect, only 1. Infection during harvest was prevented by allowing the tubers to remain in the ground for a month after the withering of the tops.

COLD WAVES. A cold wave is defined by Prof. T. Russell as a fall of temperature in twenty-four hours of 20° over an area of 50,000 square miles, the temperature in some parts of this area descending to 35°. Between 1880 and 1890 no less than 691 cold waves were recorded in the United States. In the great cold wave of January 17, 1892, the fall of 20° extended over an area of 1,101,000 square miles, and the fall of 10° included 2,929,000 square miles. In six cold waves of the ten years the area of the fall of 20° was more than a million square miles. Cold waves follow a day after an area of low pressure, reaching their greatest extent when both conditions are present.

NESTS FOR GERMS. The impurities that collect under the finger nails have been investigated in the bacteriological laboratories of Vienna. The matter in seventy-eight examinations was found in cultures, solutions, and a thirty six kinds of micrococci, eighteen of bacilli, and three of sarcinae. Cleanliness of the nails is especially necessary for all who come near a wound, and for those who live in a neighborhood where an epidemic prevails.

A REMARKABLE PRESERVATION. A Belgian chemist has found that the green tar left after extracting the oil from the white bark of the birch will effectively preserve even the most delicate textures from decay. It yields neither acid nor alkaloid, is remarkably fluid in alcoholic solution, and when

once dried resists even the action of alcohol.

A NEW IDEA. A recent contract provides for street lighting in Paris on a novel plan. Power is distributed by the compressed air system to a great number of small motors, each of which supplies electricity for a small number of lamps.

Washington Letter. [From our regular correspondent.] The president, aided by the cabinet, has reached what he and they believe to be a satisfactory solution of the problem of how to end the stringency of the financial market, and it is expected that he will send a special message to congress this week, recommending that authority be given the secretary of the treasury to purchase a large quantity of silver bullion immediately—just how large I cannot positively say. Secretary Windom, who has just returned from New York, where he went to confer with the leading lights of the financial world, is understood to favor purchasing the present stock of 13,000,000 ounces of silver and also of an additional amount, equal to the returned national bank notes, estimated at \$20,000,000. If both these suggestions are adopted by congress, it will place \$30,000,000 in circulation.

Treasurer Huston also has an idea that with the assent of congress will add \$25,000,000 more. It is to authorize the transfer of the \$20,000,000 of fractional silver currency now lying idle, in the treasury and the \$5,000,000 in silver trade dollars, also lying idle, to the bullion account for recoinage into standard silver dollars, and to allow the secretary of the treasury to issue treasury notes therefor.

Secretary Windom reports a greatly improved feeling among the New York bankers, who believe the worst to have passed, and that confidence will soon be restored. There's the point of the trouble. Once restored confidence, and money will soon be easy again, and although many prominent senators and representatives believe congressional legislation to be unnecessary, they have expressed themselves as being willing to support any reasonable measure, because of the effect it will have in restoring confidence among the people.

At a caucus of republican senators to be held tonight, it will be decided whether the election bill shall be temporarily laid aside this week, for the purpose of considering financial legislation; at the same caucus a report will be made by the finance committee, which has for several days been in consultation with the five senators appointed by Mr. Edmunds, chairman of the caucus, to consider and report what, if any financial legislation is necessary. The house committee on banking and currency has also been sitting up 'nights with the financial situation and may conclude to report a bill of some kind this week. In the meantime the legislators known as silver men are saying that nothing short of free and unlimited silver coinage will suit them.

I have discovered the true inwardness of the movement among leading democrats, to re-organize their national and congressional committees, for the purpose of beginning the work of the next presidential campaign. An Englishman, representing a secret organization of English, French and German manufacturers, who is at present in Washington, has been the moving spirit in the matter. The men he represents have raised an enormous fund, said to be well over a million of dollars, which they wish used to combat the republican party and the protective tariff, and he has been sent over here to tender it to the democratic leaders, if they will promise to begin at once the distribution of free trade literature among the voters of the country, a promise which it required no persuasion to obtain from the democratic bosses, who are jubilant among themselves at the prospect of an unlimited campaign fund. The reorganization scheme is only a little dodge to blind the public.

If Secretary Noble can have his way, the pension authorities will soon have to adopt a system similar to what has been working satisfactorily in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Massachusetts for some time. That is, for ex soldiers of the several states to file their applications for pensions with the attorney general of the state, who prosecutes the claim before the pension office, without cost to the claimant. The house committee on invalid pensions seems to be in sympathy with Mr. Noble, for it has made a favorable report on a bill reducing the attorney's fee to \$2 for prosecuting applications for increase of pensions, on account of increase of disability.

Senator Squire, chairman of the subcommittee which went to the Pacific coast to investigate the workings of the anti-Chinese law, has returned. He says the committee learned that many Chinamen and much opium have been and are being smuggled over the northern border, but that it is due to not having a sufficient force of men employed to enforce the law, and not to defects in the law.

Weather Probabilities. Indications point to cold, frosty weather. Those who travel in the steam-heated and electric-lighted limited vestibule trains which are run only by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway between Omaha and Chicago. This elegant train leaves Omaha at 6:10 p. m., arriving at Chicago at 9:30 a. m., in time to make all eastern connections. For further information apply to your nearest ticket agent. F. A. Nash, general agent, 1501 Farnam street, Omaha. W. S. Howell, Traveling freight and passenger agent. 31-71.

Important Clubbing Arrangement.

We are pleased to announce to our readers that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the Nebraska Farmer, the leading live stock and farm journal of the west, by which we can offer it one year with THE COLUMBIAN JOURNAL and the Nebraska Family Journal, all for \$2.50, but very little more than the price of one publication. This offer is good for renewals or new subscribers. Let every one who desires to take advantage of this liberal offer do so at once. Address, M. K. TURNER & CO., Columbus, Neb.

Old Folks at Home. You will be there and expecting a visit from them at Christmas time, and the Union Pacific will sell tickets on December 21st, 25th and 31st, 1890, and January 1st, 1891, to all Kansas and Nebraska points within 200 miles at one and one-third fare for the round trip, good returning until January 31st, 1891.

Enquiry. 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 out the demon dyspepsia and install instead Enquiry. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of the liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c and \$1 a bottle by David Dowty, druggist.

Holiday Excursions. On December 21st, 25th and 31st, 1890, and January 1st, 1891, the Union Pacific will sell tickets to all points in Kansas and Nebraska within 200 miles, at one and one-third fare for the round trip, good returning until January 31st, 1891. Remember the dates.

Preannounced Hopeless, Yet Saved. From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my sorrow, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at David Dowty's drug store, regular size, 50c and \$1.

Went cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by C. B. Stillman, druggist. 26nov17.

Go on a Visit. Here is a chance to go home and visit the old folks during the holidays. The Union Pacific will sell on December 21st, 25th and 31st, 1890, and January 1st, 1891, round trip tickets to all Kansas and Nebraska points within 200 miles for one and one-third fare for the round trip, good returning until January 31st, 1891.

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

GRAIN, ETC. Wheat 70 72 Corn 42 44 Oats 32 34 Flour 2 00 2 06 2 09

PRODUCE. Butter 106 12 Eggs 20 22 Potatoes 90 1 25

LIVESTOCK. Fat hogs 22 50 23 10 Fat cows 18 00 19 00 Fat sheep 15 00 16 00 Fat steers 12 00 13 00 Feeders 10 00 11 00

MEATS. Hams 12 1/2 13 1/2 Shoulders 10 1/2 11 1/2 Sides 10 1/2 11 1/2

What is CASTORIA. Castoria is Dr. Samuel Fitcher's Prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children. Dr. G. C. Osceola, Lowell, Mass. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Anzures, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass. Dr. J. F. Kitchinson, Conway, Ark. ALLEN C. SMITH, Prc.,

The Castoria Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

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HOLIDAY - GOODS!

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