

THE OLD RELIABLE

Columbus - State - Bank!

(Oldest Bank in the State)

Pays Interest on Time Deposits

AND

Makes Loans on Real Estate.

ISSUES RIGHT DRAFTS ON

Omaha, Chicago, New York and all Foreign Countries.

SELLS : STEAMSHIP : TICKETS.

BUYS GOOD NOTES

And Helps its Customers when they Need Help.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS :

LEANDER GEHRARD, Pres't.

R. H. HENRY, Vice Pres't.

JOHN STAUFFER, Cashier.

M. BRÜGGER, G. W. HULST.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

STATE REVIEWS.

J. P. Mirard sold his farm near York for \$50 per acre.

Seward is becoming noted for her beautiful Shetland ponies.

The Butte county fair was held last week and was a great success.

Banker Hatch of Keesau was badly injured in a runaway accident.

John Chilton has sued the city of Lincoln, placing his damage at \$2,500.

The Grand Island cannery factory will turn out 40,000 cases of corn this season.

Two burglaries were reported in Nebraska City last week. The thieves attempted to enter Carl Moren's residence, but were frightened away.

They were more successful at the residence of R. H. Douglas, a U. S. station agent. There they secured a quantity of silver, two revolvers and numerous smaller articles.

Wymore has a haunted house, and it is claimed that every night at dusk the unseen visitors begin their ghastly orgies. Haps are heard from ceiling to garter, the clock stops and all visitors are impelled by lifting emotions to get out and move on. A dog left in the house over night left the next morning and "never came back."

The aggregate of injury to corn in Nebraska from the late frosts is comparatively small.

The September term of the district court of Lancaster county opened with a very heavy case load.

Omaha is having a great clean up to do the cholera, if it comes, will have nothing to feed upon.

Elmer Williams of North Bend succeeds George W. Lusk as cashier of the Lincoln bank.

A young child of William Richards at Champion had the serious misfortune to become badly scalded.

The Lyons creamery butter took first premium at the state fair, and the Lyons roller mills took second premium on flour.

The authorities of Fremont are exploring the bank alleys spryng out cholera plague signs and ordering the people to clean up.

Emanuel Fiat on trial at Hastings on the charge of aiding in the embezzlement of county funds, was declared by a jury to be not guilty.

Frank White, aged fifteen, was found dead in the district court of Ono county in the sum of \$1,000 on the charge of pocket picking.

The Midway Floral company of Kearney has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state and will start into business with \$2,000.

Frank Feinrich has been sent to the reform school from Schuyler. He had an ungovernable penchant for appropriating other people's goods without permission.

Barnum & Bailey's circus brought the largest crowd of people ever in Nebraska City. The police nabbed six pickpockets, a sure evidence of circus day.

The Cedar county court house is now entirely enclosed and work on the interior is progressing rapidly. It is expected that the building will be finished soon.

A cow and some pigs with a quantity of household furniture were consigned with the barn of Joe Westin at West Point. The fire was of incendiary origin.

In a stabbing affray at Lincoln Amasa Conrad received wounds that are likely to prove fatal. Henry Harrison did the cutting. All parties to the trouble are colored.

Hattie Martin, an incorrigible of Lincoln, has been sentenced to the reform school for two years. From all the evidence submitted Hattie is a decidedly wayward girl.

Mr. F. M. Barker, who graduated from the North Loup High school at the close of his last term, went to Lincoln last week to begin a four years' course in the state university.

Harry Emerson, a young fellow who is taking the bi-chloride of gold cure in McCook while intoxicated, was a grazer of \$30. He was promptly apprehended by the police and lodged in jail.

A suit for damages has been commenced in the district court of Lancaster county by H. J. and C. E. Hall against J. H. Mockett and William Clark, in which judgment is asked for \$25,000.

The enrollment of students from out of state at the state university last week reached 533, or 40 per cent. greater than ever before. The total number on the ground at that time was 625.

The Hartington Driving and Fair association will hold its first fair this year on the 28th and 29th of September, and the association has one of the finest half mile tracks in northeastern Nebraska.

Carl Young of Chapman had the misfortune to get severely hurt while riding a colt last Sunday morning. A colt stumbled and fell to the ground. He fell on his head which rendered him unconscious.

All single taxers and those who desire to investigate the subject, are requested to send their names and address to Rufus S. Parker, 2502 De- catur street, Omaha. Object, distribution of single tax literature and the formation of a state league.

The city council of Crete has ordered a thorough cleaning of all alleys in the city and has caused notices to be served on every occupant of a house to at once clean the alley abutting on a premises under penalty of fine and imprisonment in case of failure to do so.

E. L. Sooy of Benson, an outsider of Omaha has a family cow which he picked on the prairie. The other morning picket cow and rope were all missing. Mr. Sooy started for the stony yards. He found his cow, and the police are now looking for the thief.

John Clark, an old resident of Ash- land, received a bad wound in a peculiar manner. While engaged in lining a roof the end of a long sheet of tin was caught by the wind and thrown upon him. The edge of the tin struck his wrist, cutting his hand almost entirely off.

Eight hundred dollars worth of books for Bellevue college library arrived from New York city last week. The books had been purchased with a part of the donation made by Colonel Elliott F. Shepard of that city when he visited Bellevue last spring.

TROUBLE FEARED.

Concord Ordered to End its Protest

Washington, Sept. 24.—The epidemic of revolutions in South and Central America is spreading. The Republic of Colombia is now in danger. Word has reached the State department that serious trouble is brewing in consequence of the quarantine established against European and American vessels. The trouble commenced by the action of the authorities at Savannah in firing on the British mail steamer Atlanta as a warning to keep out of the port. The British residents have resented this action, and other foreigners, especially merchants, are complaining bitterly of the action of the Panama authorities in closing all ports against European and American vessels. Business is said to be completely paralyzed, and general discontent prevails as a result. The American Consul at Colon has advertised that the American vessel be sent there as a means of preventing trouble and to protect American interests should they be so far from home. Accordingly he has dispatched from La Guayra, Venezuela.

WARRANT OUT FOR PECK.

The New York Labor Commissioner Con- tains to Remain Hidden.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—When the court of Sessions for Albany county met yesterday there was an expected threat, to see Labor Commissioner Peck ar- raigned. He did not appear, however, not having arrived in the city. At 11 o'clock District Attorney Eaton practi- cally admitted that the sealed and yet un- executed indictment was against Mr. Peck by asking the court to issue a bench- warrant for Mr. Peck, whom he be- lieved to be in town. The court granted the request, but Mr. Peck has not been seen in the city, although his counsel, Mr. Meegan, said he expected to see him soon.

District Attorney Eaton said this morning: "The statement that I have tried to get Mr. Peck in jail is untrue. I have given him warning of every move- ment, and in fact, have kept him out of jail by warning him to obtain bail."

WHY HE LEFT.

FRANK MCGRATH TELLS WHY HE LEFT THE ALLIANCE.

The Ex-President of the Kansas Alli- ance gives his reasons for going to and for going out of the Third Party Move.

Kansas City Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Kas., July 31.—[Special.] About a half mile from this place lies this handsome little city in Mitchell county, busy at work in his harvest field, a representative of the Journal found Frank McGrath, ex- president of the Kansas Farmers Alli- ance, and one of the practical farmers who organized the people's movement in this state.

"Let's go into the shade under this tree," he said. "It's blazed hot in the sun today. I guess the boys can just as lief rest a half hour as not. I can't work as steady as I used to."

"Mr. McGrath, some weeks ago you wrote a letter which was published, and in which you announced your withdrawal from the people's party. Would you mind stating briefly why you did it? Let me know your reasons for your withdrawal, and will you give your idea of the general condition of the People's movement in Kansas?"

"I will tell you why I went in, and why I came out. I first went into the Alliance, a secret organization, which was expressly declared to be non- political, but solely for the mutual benefit of the farmer, in the way of looking after his relations socially, and for mutual assistance in practical education and business interests. I soon discovered that the Alliance proper was only a cunning plan to create a new political movement. Well it was called a farmers' movement. I went in for some of the wrongs that would better the condition of my own class, without unjust to other classes, went into the new political dead heat and soul, believing that from the party of farmers who are today have would come purer politics and a remedy for some of the wrongs that the farmers have suffered in the past.

"That's why I went in. I came out because the movement has ceased to be for the farmer. It has become a farmers' movement. My idea of a farmers' movement is that it ought to originate and remain under the direction and control of farmers, and not drift into the hands of jack-leg lawyers and professional politicians.

"I believe that the farmers' movement in this state has drifted into the control of lawyers. Now, suppose I came to this state from St. Louis on a mission of importance to the independent party, where would I go and to whom would I go to consult in this broad country, he carries a letter from Gould, asking course of the different lines. But when he goes on short trips in Nebraska, from town to town, among the farmers, he buys a ticket at each station, and makes good care that all the farmers standing around see the ticket, and whenever anyone happens to catch him with a pass he impudently calls it foraging on the enemy."

"Then you don't think that Van Wyck will be nominated for governor and that the independents will carry Nebraska this fall?"

"No; I don't say that. I think Van Wyck will be nominated all right for he has the party by the throat and will wiggle it around until he thinks he will win the election this fall. I tell you there are thousands of in- dependents who went into the movement two years ago because they thought it was an honest movement. About four-fifths of the independents are honest and conscientious, and they are in the movement for what good there is in it. About one man in every five is scheming for an office or personal benefit of some kind, and he don't care a straw what wild schemes are proposed, only so it catches votes. I tried hard to keep these crazy schemers out of the party but it was no use."

"What do you mean by crazy schemers?"

"It's by crazy schemers. I would like to see the sub-treasury scheme, for instance. That was the most un- practical, as well as the most catch- ing doctrine they ever invented. It set the people wild with enthusiasm. I denounced it in the councils of the party from the very start, but the rest of the party who were beating the bushes for recruits said it was no matter whether the scheme was practical or not, it catches votes like wildfire. We need it to arouse the people. Why? I tell you it caught in the wild. I received hundreds of letters from farmers all over the state asking when we thought it would become a law and when they would be likely to get relief by it, as they needed it to relieve their present em- barrassment and to pay off matured loans."

"The worst trouble in the whole movement is that the lobbyists of the party, those whose whole business was

THE HEROES.

to lash the people into fury and across class prejudice, have carried the people's feet and turned their heads completely into a condition of hate and jealousy and crazy restlessness, until a man almost doubts the whole of popular government. If the farmers were left alone they are not reasonable, and they will do no harm, but the trouble is that the farmer don't run it. The agitator runs the movement and the rank and file recklessly applaud and follow, and the few who see the truth are not allowed to voice their protest. I believe in farmer organization, but I don't believe in a farmer's movement manipu- lated and managed by restless agitators and shyster lawyers."

How the Tariff is Not Aided.

We are pleased to see the strenuous persistence with which the enemies of protection hang on to the assumption that the tariff is added to the price of home productions. They get to do this, knowing as well as we, that it is all their hope—and when that assumption is knocked from under them, their case falls to the ground. We are glad they hang on this, for they are losing ground. The score every day the campaign advances, and are bound to be brought down from out this tree before it closes.

The status of the protective princi- ple, as we have heretofore stated it, is just this: The protective duty is levied on the foreign product, not on the American made. The American made has steadily grown cheaper un- der protection—so that we do not have to use the tariff taxed article. We can get it as cheap as we wish it distinctly exceeded that we do not make assumptions without proof, and we will proceed to prove our as- sumption by referring to mostly articles of necessity:

The working girl's dress (called a "pattern dress") cost \$1.00 when im- ported. Worn by majority of the working poor; Duty 5 cents a yard; can be bought in the open market in New York for 31 cents a yard. Will some- body explain to the people how the tariff is added. According to Mr. Bryan's ridicule at the home, the other night, if the tariff is added in this case, the original price is below nothing? But Mr. Bryan's ridicule does not alter broad facts!

Working girl's dress (wool—import- ed) cost \$1.00 when imported. Im- ported from New York all wool, good would be \$1.13; was bought of a dem- ocratic merchant in New York all made up ready to put on for \$2.98—15 cents less than the tax. How is the tax added? And what becomes of the lie that the common necessity is higher?

Working girl's cloak ("Pattern cir- cular"—Beaver) heavy double gar- ment for winter; Duty \$5.13; retail price \$9.98. These are New York prices where most working people buy their clothes. How is the tariff added? Will some body explain to the people how the tariff is added? And what becomes of the lie that the common necessity is higher?

Working girl's summer dress (chalis- work) cost \$1.00; Tariff taxed 91 cents a yard; retail price 7 cents a yard. This goods is good enough for any imported article, but the tariff is added. How is the tariff added? Can you buy it without the tax being added?

Poor boy's pants (good, firm mater- ial) taxed 43c a yard; can be bought for 27c a yard. Who pays the 43 cents? Poor boy's suit (all wool, good enough for the poor man simply the tax and takes the shirt along for nothing.) Working girl's summer dress (chalis- work) cost \$1.00; Tariff taxed 91 cents a yard; retail price 7 cents a yard. This goods is good enough for any imported article, but the tariff is added. How is the tariff added? Can you buy it without the tax being added?

Poor man's shirt (flannel—all wool) The shirt is taxed 10c; but it was pro- duced in the least than the tax. How do democrats reconcile this? They don't reconcile, they just assume!

Working man's shirt (shirting prints) Taxed 5c a yard; retail for 6c a yard. According to Bryan's scheme the shirtman simply pays the tax and takes the shirt along for nothing.

Poor man's blanket (not the finest material of course, but what most working men sleep under, tariff 50c. which, Van Wyck once told us at the opera house, the poor man paid; it is purchased at 90c. We all know how Van lied to us. He lies this way to the people wherever he goes.

Comfortable (cotton and wool); Duty \$1.13; price \$1.00. Now if there is no tariff, the poor man simply pays the tax and takes the shirt along for nothing. Hand-saw files are tariff taxed 75c a dozen; they sell in New York for 50c a dozen. Why all the blowing of the free traders why they never explain these things?

The duty on a barrel of salt is 33c-35c; New York farmers buy it for 28c a barrel exclusive of the cost of pack- ing. Under good old democratic free trade the farmer had to pay the price of two or three tons of hay for a bar- rel of salt. Now it is so cheap there is no use longer talking about it. The tariff tax did it! Because—"it is ad- ded."

Now we come to wire nails. McKinley in his Nebraska speech referred to wire nails and pottery goods. Bryan in his speech here referred to both because he is around answer- ing the young men in Bryan's audience whether he denied what McKinley said in either instance. He ridiculed both as absurdities, for he was doing that for purpose. But couldn't deny the broad facts that the tax on wire nails is 2c a pound, while they sell in New York for 1.65-1.00 a pound, and pottery goods have fallen off in price one-half since the increased tariff. The tariff is not added on the American made. Before wire nails were made at home we had to pay foreigners for a pound of them. Why didn't Bryan ridicule that part of it?

Lead pencils are taxed 60c a gross, and can be bought for 45c a gross at retail. How is the 60c added? Mr. Bryan was here to explain it, but he failed.

The workingman's smoke. A box of cigars on which the duty is \$3.00 re- tails at \$1.50 per box.

THE

First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

DIRECTORS:

A. ANDERSON, Pres't.

J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pres't.

G. T. BORN, Cashier.

C. E. EARLY, Asst. Cashier.

G. ANDERSON, F. ANDERSON,
JACOB GREISEN, HENRY BAGATZ,
JAMES G. REEDER.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business July 13, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....\$241,215 47

Real Estate, Furniture and other..... 15,500 00

U. S. Bonds..... 48,000 00

Due from other banks..... 12,500 00

U. S. Treasury..... 675 00

Cash on Hand..... 21,200 00

\$320,500 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in..... \$50,000 00

Surplus Fund..... 10,000 00

Undivided profits..... 2,500 00

Due to other banks..... 12,500 00

Deposits..... 206,228 72

\$320,500 54

Business Cards.

J. N. MILLER,
J. DEUTCHER ADVOKAT.
Office over Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Nebraska.

ALBERT & REEDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office over First National Bank, Columbus, Nebraska.

W. A. MCALLISTER W. B. CORNELIUS,
MCALLISTER & CORNELIUS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Columbus, Neb.

A. J. WILCOX,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Cor. Eleventh & North Sts., COLUMBUS, NEB.

E. T. ALLEN, M. D.,
Eye-and-Ear-Surgeon,
Secretary Nebraska State Board of Health.
300 KANSAS BLOCK, COLUMBIA, NEB.
City.

R. C. BOYD,
MANUFACTURER OF—
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware!
Job-Work, Roofing and Gutting-
ing a Specialty.
Shop on Nebraska Avenue, two doors north
of Eastman's.

A. E. SEARL,
PROPRIETOR OF THE—
Eleventh St. Tonsorial Parlor.
The Finest in the City.
The only shop on the South Side, Colum-
bus, Nebraska. 2804-7

L. C. VOSS, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician
AND SURGEON.
Office over post office. Specialist in chronic
diseases. Careful attention given to general
practice. 306-2/3

A STRAY LEAF!

DIARY.

THE
JOURNAL OFFICE
FOR—
CARDS, ENVELOPES, NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CIRCULARS, DODGERS, ETC.

LOUIS SCHREIBER,
Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.

All kinds of Repairing done on Short Notice. Buggies, Wagons, etc. made to order, and all work guar-
anteed and anteed.

Also sell the world-famous Walter A. Wood Mowers, Reapers, Com-
bines, and Self-binders—the best made.

HENRY GASS,
UNDERTAKER!
Coffins and Metallic Cases!
Repairing of all kinds of Uphol-
stered Goods.
411 COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

COMMERCIAL BANK

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Authorized Capital of \$500,000
Paid in Capital 90,000

OFFICERS:

C. H. SHELDON, Pres't.

H. P. OHLERTZ, Vice Pres't.

G. A. NEWMAN, Cashier.

DANIEL SCHRAM, Asst. Cash.

STOCKHOLDERS:

F. H. Sheldon, J. P. Becker,
Herman F. H. Ohlert, Carl Hiniker,
Jesse White, W. A. McAllister,
J. Henry Wademan, H. M. Winslow,
George W. Gault, R. C. Gray,
Frank Borer, Arnold H. Ohlert,
Henry Looske, Gerhard Looske.

Bank of deposit; interest allowed on time deposits; buy and sell exchange on United States and Europe, and buy and sell available securities. We shall be pleased to receive your business. We collect four patronage.

2804-7

A. DUSSELL,

DEALER IN—

DUPLIX Wind Mills,

And all Kinds of Pumps.

PUMPS REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Eleventh Street, one door west of Hagel & Co's
616-8-9

COLUMBUS Planing Mill.

We have just opened a new mill on M street, opposite Schuyler's, turning mill and saw, prepared to do ALL KINDS OF WOOD WORK, such as—

Sash, Blinds, Doors, Store Fronts, Counters, Stairs, Balusters, Turning, Mouldings, Counters, Stair Railing, Scroll Sawing, Planing.

STEEL AND IRON ROOFING AND SIDING.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with refer-
ence to actual clients in your state, county, or town, sent free. Address—

C. A. SVOVO & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

COME TO—

The Journal for Job Work

OF ALL KINDS.

COLORED MEN MEET.

An Appeal Issued for Fair Treatment of Their Race in the South.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—The National Colored Men's association was in session here yesterday at Wright's hall. A national appeal is to be issued addressed to the American negroes, and it is expected to be widely distributed. The appeal asks: "May we be permitted to live peacefully as common citizens of the country that is as dear to us as life, or must we submit to the cruel, merciless judgment of Judge Lynch and his non-partisan in character and has for its object the betterment of the colored people's condition generally; freedom from political prejudice and control, and fair elections for the race in the South."

TOASTED THE HERMIT'S FEET.

Robbers Try Ineffectually to Secure a Hidden Treasure.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 24.—Another outrage was perpetrated in the lower end of this county last night. The victim is Lord Reynolds, an old hermit, who was believed to keep a large sum of money hidden in his home. Two masked men broke into his home and demanded that he show them where his treasure was hidden. He protested that he had none, when the men cut him in numerous places on the body with a knife and finally burned his feet in a terrible manner by holding them to a lighted lamp. The hermit, however, refused to divulge the place in which his money was hidden and the robbers were forced to depart with only \$3, which was found in his pockets.

MR. LOVEJOY ARRESTED.

The Secretary of the Carnegie Company Charged with Riot and Assault.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Steel company, was arrested yesterday by Constable Walls on a writ issued by Alderman King charging him with aggravated riot and assault and battery. Mr. Lovejoy entered bail at the sheriff's office in the sum of \$2,000 for court. Thomas Mellon, the banker, went on his bond.

The charges against Lovejoy were made by Burgess McLuckie of Home- stead. Informations of the same charges have been made against Messrs. Fitch, Leishman, Curry, Potter and Childs.

Production of Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 24.—The flour output was practically unchanged last week, attaining almost the 200,000 barrel mark. The week's production was 198,329 barrels, averaging 33,106 barrels daily, against 197,747 barrels the previous week, 189,929 barrels for the corresponding time in 1891, and 161,549 barrels in 1890. Most of the mills are using a little new wheat, the proportion varying from 5 to 20 per cent, and as far as can be ascertained it is working out very favorably. Direct exports for the week were 64,649 barrels against 55,383 barrels for the week before.

Grand Army Men Nearly Perish.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—A dozen Confederate G. A. R. veterans recently had an experience like Napoleon's army at Leipzig. A bridge over the river was marching fell, and the men first in the rank were trampled upon by those on top in mire and water. Several of the men were killed. One of sight, they upheld hands only and nearly dead when men standing upon an improvised raft took them out. Others of the post were badly bruised and had narrow escapes from the bottomless mire of the creek.

Favorable Outlook for Indian Crops.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.—Reports from the Madras Presidency continue favor- able. At the end of August, 4,750,000 acres had been sown in seven districts that recently suffered from draught, against an average of 8,250,000 acres formerly sown. There is every prospect of a good harvest in the Presi- dency. The rainfall in Southwest Bengal is deficient, especially in the Hooghly district, where the harvest will not exceed half the average crop.

FOOTING THE FARMERS.

"I tell you that the clientless lawyer is driving the farm wagon in this state and that is why I got off. If I've got to have my politics dished up to me by lawyers, I don't want to see any more lawyers who have some standing in their profession, and who are able to make an honest living out of their profession instead of whining around the farmers, advocating what they believe for the sake of a political job."

"It's the same way up in Nebraska. If you went there today and started out into the country to find some of the farmers who are managing the movement, you would be laughed at. You would be directed to a couple little editors in Lincoln who have heads about as big as a co- cunut, and you will find around their office in consultation with them two or three alleged lawyers, who never go to court except as spectators. But when you want to see the grand high priest of the People's movement in Nebraska you would go to Paul Vandervoort, who is notorious as a professional lobbyist all the way from the State capital at Lincoln to the national capital at Washington. You would find this man Vandervoort devoting his entire time to the People's move- ment."

After spending twenty years of his life as a hired go-between, existing only by the grace of the law, and plundering the farmer, he now blossoms out as a farmer's friend, and any day you can see him dodging in and out of the hotel, holding council in a low-keyed voice with the cheap editors of the whole country, and is now the state on railroad passes, fixing things for the state convention. You would see at Omaha a little pop-eyed baby-faced lawyer named Strickerly. He was chief chambermaid at the late national convention, and is now the national committee-man from that state. The spectacle of a lot of strong, thrifty farmers being led around and managed by such brazen demagogues and such little puppets is enough to make the whole country laugh out loud and lose forever all the confidence it ever had in "farmer" sense.

Footling the Farmers.

"And yet these farmers call it their movement, and get together and eulogize and congratulate each other that Paul Vandervoort and little Strickerly have come over to the People's party. If you went out into the country in Nebraska where the real farmers are who are supposed to be

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UNDERTAKER!
Coffins and Metallic Cases!
Repairing of all kinds of Uphol-
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