The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXIII.--NUMBER 52. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1893. WHOLE NUMBER 1,196.

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The Journal for Job Work

OF ALL KINDS.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

The first Sunday school ever held at Amelia, Holt county, was organized last Sunday.

Steps are being taken to organize at Omaha a Young Women's Christian association.

The Dodge county Sunday school convention will be held at Jamestown May 24 and 25th.

By the accidental discharge of a shotgun John Newhalfen of Doniphan, aged 24, was shot and instantly killed.

The Table Rock Brick and Tile company has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000.

Congressman Kem is employing his spare time between sessions in remodeling and enlarging his house at Broken Bow.

The United Brethren church at Crete has been closed for lack of funds and Rev. Mr. Wharton has removed to Blue Hill.

The sale of the North Nebraska fair driving park association grounds at Norfolk by the sheriff has been confirmed.

I. D. Clark proposes to put in a cannery at Papillion if the farmers will only agree to raise the necessary vegetables.

Ten thousand bushels of corn burned at Western in the cribs of the Western Elevator company, causing a loss of $30,000.

The old settlers' association for Antelope county has decided to hold the annual encampment at Neligh, the time to be fixed later.

A cablegram of congratulations was sent Prince Bismarck last week by a number of German-American citizens of Beatrice upon his having attained his 77th birthday.

At Osceola Judge Wheeler held a special term of court for the purpose of receiving the plea of guilty of James Dickerson, one of the jewelry thieves. He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Three cars of cattle and one car of hogs were burned last week in the Missouri Pacific yards at Omaha, entailing a loss of upwards of $25,000. The fire originated from an oil tank that had been upset, torches of workmen igniting the oil.

Mrs. Hermann Ray, wife of one of the richest farmers in Nemaha county, living a few miles north of Peru, dropped dead last night. Coroner Cook of Auburn summoned a jury and held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict that her death was caused by heart failure.

The work of enlarging the Kearney canal to forty feet wide and eight feet deep has commenced. This increased size has been found necessary to accommodate the present demand, to say nothing about future prospects, which are very flattering for the use of additional power.

The A. E. Kent cattle company of Polk county shipped thirty carloads of cattle from Fullerton direct to Liverpool last week. This is believed to be the largest shipment of cattle to a foreign port ever sent from Nebraska. Fullerton and Kent are rapidly coming to the front as cattle shipping points on the Union Pacific road.

A Curtis dispatch says: Yesterday E. J. Lawrence, a resident of this county, was burned to death in a prairie fire. Mr. Lawrence was a recent settler in this county, coming here from Columbus, Neb., where his people now reside. He was a single man about 24 years old and highly respected by those who had formed his acquaintance.

Some time since the postoffice at Aurora was burglarized and last week Postmaster Tweedy received notice from County Clerk Ackerman of Grand Island that a package of papers belonging to Mr. Tweedy had been picked up by some small boys on the north bank of the Platte river, southeast of Grand Island. They had no doubt been dropped by the burglars.

Chadron last week was the scene of a shocking murder and suicide. Jesse Outan shot and instantly killed his wife on a principal business street and then turning the revolver blew his own brains out. He had been sick for some time and his wife had been working in town to support herself and two children and it seems refused to return home with him.

The month of March, just closed, has been an exceedingly good one for the real estate men in Adams county. There was a good demand all through the month farm lands, with a steady advance in values. In city property there were a few good deals, but the confidence in farm land is responsible for a goodly number of transfers involving a consideration of $10,000 and $12,000.

The suit at Dakota City for $10,000 damages instituted by Mrs. Alice E. Sides against P. J. Keefe, Wm. Riley, et al., for the death of Plaintiff's husband caused by whisky sold by defendants, which was commenced in the district court, resulted in a disagreement of the jury after being out sixteen hours. At one time the jury stood nine to three in favor of awarding damages.

West Point people are already beginning to prepare for the coming field encampment of the Nebraska Sons of Veterans. It takes place June 12, 13, 14 and 15 and it is expected that there will be fully 3,000 persons present during the four days of the exercises. Six hundred uniformed and well drilled Sons of Veterans will take part in the prize drill contests, for which $400 in special prizes are offered.

A young man named Ellington, living a few miles north of Neligh, while plowing left his team hitched to the plow and started toward the house. The team became frightened and tore madly for home. The young man saw the team coming and attempted to stop it, but failing to catch the reins the horses passed over him and the point of the plow caught him, tearing open the abdomen and mutilating him terribly. He cannot live.

Mrs. H. R. Wheeler of Harvard met with an accident which came very near resulting fatally. She was going along the F. E. & M. V. railroad, seemingly unconscious of where she was or the near approach of the train, until she was caught by the cowcatcher and thrown to one side of the track. The engineer, as soon as he saw her, gave the warning and whistled down brakes. It seems miraculous that she was not instantly killed. She sustained some severe bruises and two bad cuts on her head.

All manufacturers in Kearney are at present doing a much larger business than was at first anticipated. The paper mill is now running day and night, employing twenty-five hands and using up twelve tons of straw daily. The process employed in this mill is entirely new, and only eight hours are required to convert the raw material into the manufactured product ready for shipment. The company has nearly a thousand tons of straw on hand and the daily output is 8,000 pounds daily.

The following is the mortgage record of Dodge county for March: Farm mortgages filed, 35, amount $69,291; released, 39, amount, $40,708. City mortgages filed, 20, amount, $9,398.33; released 23, amount, $11,397.63. Chattel mortgages filed, 123, amount, $22,876.34; released, 55, amount, $7,150.32.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Maximum Freight Bill Being Passed and Impeachment Matters Arranged, the Legislature Will Soon be Dissolved—Comparatively Few of the Vast Number of Bills Introduced Will Become Laws—Work Done in the Closing Hours—Miscellaneous Matters in Both Branches.

Nebraska Legislature.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 1st after roll and prayers, the usual batch of committee reports began to pile up on the secretary's desk. Senator Hahn, from the committee on education, reported house roll 95 with the recommendation that it be placed on general file. The bill proposes a few amendments to the law prescribing the duties of county superintendents. The same committee also recommended that house roll 425, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, be placed on the general file. The committee on revenue recommended that senate file 261 be placed on general file. The bill relates to the assessment of telegraph and railroad property. The senate proceeded to the house of representatives at 10:30 to consider the impeachment resolutions. After the joint convention the senate acted on one or two committee reports and took a recess until 2 o'clock.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 1st roll call was ordered, but before it was completed the senate appeared for the joint convention. After the joint convention the senate served notice on the house of its refusal to accept the action of the house on the general appropriation bill, and asking a conference committee, and also announced the appointment of a conference committee on No. 311, the legislative incidental appropriation bill. Keckley moved that the general appropriation bill be brought back from the senate to insert an item of $25,000 to defray the expense of the impeachment proceedings. There was no objection. Senate file No. 210, the street railway bill, was advanced and placed on its passage in the face of vigorous opposition. On roll call the bill received sixty-two votes, but before the vote was announced Felton moved to recommit for specific amendment. The motion to recommit was defeated, and the bill having failed to pass with an emergency clause, it was placed on its passage without an emergency clause. It received fifty-five votes and was declared carried. The speaker announced Schappel and Johnson of Hall as the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill. The house then adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in the face of vigorous and persistent opposition.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 3d the following bills passed: A bill for an act legalizing the allowance and payment of fees to county treasurers in counties under township organizations. A bill for an act to provide for the security and payment of rebate vouchers, or certificates issued by incorporated companies, trusts, associations, firms and individuals, and to provide a penalty for the violation of this act. A bill for an act entitled an act to appropriate certain monies known as the "Morrell fund," received by the state treasurer under an act of congress of the United States, approved August 30, 1890. A bill for an act for the relief of Scotts Bluff county and to appropriate $7,495.73 for said county. A bill for an act to amend section 5062, title 14, consolidated statutes of Nebraska of 1891, entitled "Executions." The following bills were read and put upon their passage. All were passed: House roll No. 58, by Mr. Barry—A bill for an act to provide for the payment of the officers of the Nebraska Columbian exposition, its employes and necessary expenses to be incurred. A bill for an act to enlarge and define the duties of certain members of the faculty of the state university. The senate is once more deadlocked over the freight rate bill. Both sides submitted propositions, but no agreement was reached. Opponents of the bill presented the following: "We, the members of the Nebraska state senate who are opposed to the passage of house roll 33, agree that if the further proceedings under call of the senate be dispensed with, that we will agree to take a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and that as soon as the joint session is over tomorrow we will with common consent agree to proceed with the reading of house roll 33, or, if desired by the advocates of the bill, we agree to proceed with the reading of the same immediately after the journal is read in the morning, and before we go into joint session with the house of representatives." The proposition of the opponents was decined by the friends of the bill. Pillows and blankets were brought in and the senators settled themselves for an all night's stay. The joint session convenes at 10:30 in the morning. Unless the call of the senate is raised by that hour, it is probable that the joint session will have to be postponed. The proposition of the friends of the bill was as follows: "SENATE CHAMBER, April 3, 1893.—It is hereby agreed by and between the undersigned to raise the present call of the house on the following conditions, viz: That immediately on the adjournment or recess of the joint convention that convenes on April 4, 1893, that the senate shall immediately, without recess or adjournment, proceed to the third reading of house roll 33, and further agree that there shall be no dilatory motions or parliamentary interference with said reading, nor no motion made to recommit said bill, but that the said bill shall be read through and placed upon its passage and go to vote forthwith with all possible speed and no unnecessary delay." The opponents of the bill declined to accept this proposition unless they should be given the privilege of making a motion to recommit and debate such motion. This the friends of the measure declined to consent to.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 4th nothing was done, the deadlock on house roll No. 33 still being on. At 10 o'clock Sergeant-at-Arms Alley entered, accompanied by Senator Tefft of Cass county. The senator was presented at the bar of the house and the lieutenant governor asked: "What excuse has the senator to offer concerning his absence?" Senator Tefft's face was pale as he replied: "When I went home I found the condition of my wife to be serious and I took her to Omaha to consult surgeons. They insisted that an operation should be performed immediately." He was excused. Senator McDonald of Thurston county was now the only absentee. Three sergeants-at-arms were sent out to search for him, the report being that he was in the city. At noon an effort was made to bring about an agreement, whereby hostilities could be suspended until 1:30 so as to permit senators to go to dinner. The effort was unsuccessful. At 12:15 the sergeant-at-arms entered the room accompanied by Senator McDonald. Senator McDonald stated that it was impossible for him to get there sooner. The senate took a recess until 2 o'clock. Each of the opposing forces selected a certain number to "stand guard," and these guards put out their videttes, who gave instant alarm whenever there was an unusual movement in the enemy's camp. When a senator considered himself lucky by getting comfortably stretched out on a convenient sofa and began to sink into a slumber, some senator on the other side would make a motion to dispense with the further proceedings under the call. This would bring all the sleepy ones to their feet with the mechanical exclamation, "I object." The senate remained in session all night. Cots were brought in and scattered about the senate chamber. On one side the opponents of the bill rested their weary frames. On the other side the solid eighteen laid themselves down to rest. Not all of them, however, for here and there were little groups of senators discussing and cussing the situation.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 4th the following bills were passed: Senate file No. 47, to amend section 5,052 of chapter 1, of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska of 1891; senate file No. 63, to repeal section 1,822, chapter xviii, consolidated statutes of Nebraska, and to enact a substitute; senate file No. 55, to assist the state library and the Nebraska State Horticultural Society to augment their collections; senate file No. 35, to amend section 1,905, of chapter xviii, of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska, was reconsidered and passed by a vote of 69 to 14; senate file No. 25, to amend section 1,857 of chapter xviii, of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska; house roll 223, to amend section 219 of chapter ix, of the consolidated statutes of 1891, entitled "Insurance Companies," was defeated, receiving only 46 votes; house roll No. 439, to amend chapter ii, of title viii, of the code of civil procedure, by a vote of 67 to 0; house roll No. 212, to amend section 315 of chapter vii, of the consolidated statutes of 1891 entitled "Chattel Mortgages," by a vote of 59 to 0. The conference committee appointed to try to agree upon a settlement of existing differences between the two houses regarding the allowance of postage and newspapers for senators reported its inability to agree upon a settlement, as the senate refused to recede. The matter was discussed for half an hour, during which a motion to concur in the senate's position was defeated. Several members declared vigorously against it, and the committee was then given further time to talk over the situation with the senate committee.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 5th at 4 o'clock house roll No. 33, the freight rate bill, passed by a vote of 18 yeas and 14 nays, and the deadlock which began at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon was broken. At 3 o'clock p. m. the weary senators gathered at the clerk's desk and began singing the "Sweet Bye and Bye" in tones that gave evidence of a long dry spell. At 2:30 p. m. the sergeant-at-arms walked into the senate chamber with Senator Hahn in custody. The senator stepped briskly to the bar of the house and was promptly excused. Then, on motion of Senator Pope, the call was raised and the doors were opened. The reading of the bill was concluded at 3:20. Immediately Senator Mattes moved to recommit the bill. Senators Dale and Stewart attempted to obtain the floor to move the previous question, but Senator Pope, however, was more fortunate and he took the floor to argue the proposition to recommit the bill. Senator Pope said he would not take up any time. He merely desired to call attention to three serious errors in the bill. Senator Dale moved the previous question. The vote returned on the motion to recommit the bill. The vote stood yeas 14, nays 18. As soon as the vote was announced the roll call on the passage of the bill was ordered. The vote stood yeas 18, nays 14. The bill passed. The announcement by the lieutenant governor that house roll 33 had passed was greeted with great applause. The chief clerk of the house appeared and announced that the house had already held a joint convention of its own, aided and abetted by Senators Thomsen and Clarke, and had taken a recess until 4 o'clock today. Senator Gray moved to join the house immediately, but Senator Pope raised the point of order that there had been no joint convention yesterday. On motion of Senator Johnson the senate agreed to meet the house at 5 o'clock.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 5th at 5 o'clock the senate of Nebraska was announced, and that body entered, with the lieutenant governor at the head, to attend the joint convention. After the joint convention the senate amendments to house roll 33 were concurred in. The report of the committee appointed to investigate state officials was made as follows:

To the House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska:

Your committee on impeachment of certain state and ex-state officers would make the following report:

Owing to the shortness of time your committee has had in which to examine witnesses the ground covered has necessarily been limited. Sufficient evidence has been taken, however, to indicate.

First—That ex-Auditor T. H. Benton knew that there were frauds and irregularities in vouchers from the insane asylum at Lincoln in regard to the purchase of coal and cattle for that institution, yet with this knowledge he continued to audit the same and draw warrants therefor.

Second—That he in some instances exacted from persons holding claims against the state a promise to pay him a certain part of the proceeds before he would audit them and draw his warrants on the treasurer, and that when the claims had been allowed by the legislature.

Third—That he also compelled at least one of the employes in his office to divide money earned by said employe at work other than that done in the auditor's office and attempted to do the same thing in another instance. There are other transactions that are peculiar, as in the admission of insurance companies to do business in this state and in refusing permission to others. In the case of the above official your committee would recommend that impeachment proceedings be instituted against him. The report is accompanied by the evidence.

P. H. BARRY, Chairman.
J. E. VAN HOUSEN.
AUGUSTUS LOCKNER.

A resolution of impeachment against T. H. Benton, ex-auditor, was also presented at the same time by the committe, and with the report was unanimously adopted. The secretary of the senate was announced and reported that the senate had passed house roll No. 33, with amendments. The announcement was received with clapping of hands and applause. When the confusion had subsided Newberry moved to adopt the amendments. Porter called attention to certain clerical errors in the bill and moved to amend so as to correct these. The motion of Porter was: "That the house concur in the senate amendments relative to schedule rates on pages 7 and 8, from line 149 to line 165 inclusive, of the house amendment to house roll No. 33, except that we strike out the words 'wheat, flour, corn, lumber, salt' at the head of the column." The motion prevailed.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 6th the lieutenant governor announced that he would sign the articles of impeachment in the presence of the senate. The clerk of the house announced that the house had passed senate file No. 210, the street railway bill, with the emergency clause stricken out. In the presence of the senate the lieutenant governor signed house roll 33, the railroad bill. It required two hours to read the record. The two houses met in joint convention to consider articles of impeachment. The reading of the journal was dispensed with and the reading of the impeachment articles against George H. Hastings was completed. The articles of impeachment were adopted. Then the roll was called on the articles of impeachment against A. R. Humphrey. The vote stood, yeas 94, nays 5. The articles were adopted. The roll was then called on the adoption of the articles against John C. Allen. The articles were adopted. The articles of impeachment against J. E. Hill were adopted on a roll call. As soon as all the articles of impeachment were adopted Sheridan of Red Willow offered the following resolution: Resolved, That there be a committee of five appointed by this joint convention, to consist of two members of the senate and three members of the house, said committee to be authorized by this joint convention to send for persons and papers and require their attendance for the purpose of examination regarding matters pertaining to the impeachment trial or the trial to have refunded to the state moneys illegally expended, and to sit in session at such times as in their discretion they may think the best interests of the state may be subserved. The joint convention took a recess for half an hour in order that each party might select its members of the impeachment committee. The representatives and senators of the respective parties went into caucus. When the joint convention reassembled a senator for the independents presented the name of P. H. Barry of Greeley as a member of the impeachment committee. Senator North presented C. D. Casper for the democrats. Church Howe, for the republicans, presented G. R. Colton of Butler. The selections were ratified by the joint convention. The committee was empowered to send for persons and papers and to employ attorneys. Then the joint convention adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 6th Chairman Rhodes of the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills reported that house roll 33 had been correctly enrolled. The bill was then signed by the speaker. Irwin's resolution relating to contest fees was taken up. The amount aggregated nearly $5,000, a reduction of about $3,000 from the amount originally suggested. Those interested in the Douglas county contest were allowed $100 and those in Hamilton, Clay, Platte and Knox counties $25. Van Housen raised the point of order that no fees should be allowed, as the cases were not heard before the house. It was overruled. The majority and minority reports on the senatorial bribery investigation were submitted. Howe moved that both reports be received and spread upon the records. This was subsequently amended so as to have all the evidence in the investigation also printed and the motion carried without dissent. No sooner was that matter out of the way than Chairman Goss of the insurance bribery investigation announced that he was ready to submit his report. The same action was taken as in the other case and both the committees were discharged. A motion was made to take up senate files on third reading, but it was defeated and adjournment took place.

The Great Mormon Temple Dedicated.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., April 8.—At the morning dedication services of the Mormon temple only the chief dignitaries of the church were admitted. All the ceremonies were held in the upper and main auditorium of the temple and close secrecy was observed as to admittance and the utmost care was taken to prevent any whisper getting out of what was done, save as those who could be trusted might be willing to speak. It had been talked among the saints that there was an expectation of some divine appearance or miraculous sign attending this dedication, but at the conference the speakers warned the people against laying stress on such a thing as none is claimed.

Open services were begun by the tabernacle choir singing "Let All Israel Join and Sing." Then President Woodruff, after a few opening remarks of a congratulatory character, delivered the dedicatory prayer, which is about 5,000 words in length. After prayer all those present joined in the hosanna shout, viz: "Hosanna, Hosanna, Hosanna to God and the Lamb, Amen! Amen!! Amen!!!" Then the congregation joined in singing "The Spirit of God Like a Fire is Burning."

President George Cannon followed in an address which is described as being full of comfort and consolation to the saints.

President Woodruff then spoke comforting words and uttered a prophecy concerning the future of the people of God. This prophecy is not divulged, but is understood to refer to the growth and prosperity of the church and an increase and happiness of the saints.

President Joseph I. Smith told of the building of the temple and mentioned with blessings some of the chief ones who had forwarded this work. He put the question whether those present felt that the Lord had accepted of the house dedicated to Him, and a tremendous shout of approval was returned. Singing "Arise Ye Saints," closed the morning services.

At the afternoon session delegates were admitted by ticket from the various states from British Columbia to Arizona to the number of 250, and equal secrecy was observed. It is understood, however, that the ceremonies were, so far as possible, an exact duplication of the morning observances. Considerable time also was taken showing the delegations through the temple, which is gorgeously finished and adorned.

MEXICO NEEDS $42,000,000.

Increased Government Expenses May Force Higher Export Duties.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.—A sensation has been caused by the announcement from the Committee of Ways and Means of Congress that $42,000,000 will be needed for the government expenses for the coming year. In order to raise this they suggested an export duty on hemp, coffee, hides, skins and ores. There was great consternation when the report was presented and there is a great deal of opposition to it. President Diaz, it is understood, is opposed to it very strongly and will probably defeat it, though the consensus of opinion is that it will go through. This means a big blow to Mexican trade in the United States.

George Gould a President.

PALESTINE, Texas, April 6.—Directors of the International & Great Northern were elected as follows: George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould, S. H. H. Clark, A. E. Howard, Ira H. Evans, T. A. Rice and James A. Baker. George J. Gould was elected President and S. H. H. Clark the Vice-President.

THE FARM AND HOME.

HOW AN IMMENSE YIELD OF CORN WAS PRODUCED.

Credited Largely to Ashes—Give the Cows a Variety—Using an Incubator—Fla-Eating—Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Immense Yields of Corn.

A writer in the Practical Farmer tells how he produced 120 bushels on five-eights of an acre which seems fabulous. He says the ground sloped slightly to southwest being hill land and clay soil. It had been in cow pasture several years, was plowed about May 20th about six inches deep, turning all growth of grass made up to time of plowing. He harrowed immediately after, and planted in rows three feet apart, hills about twenty inches apart, and from three to five kernels in a hill; furrows about four inches deep, for low lands or wet ground it should be more shallow. After planting he mixed hen droppings, ashes and plaster about equal parts, and put a handful on each hill. No other measure was used. As soon as the rows were visible, he began stirring the ground with cultivator and hoe keeping it mellow and free from weeds until it was too large to admit further cultivation, hilling but very little, and thinning in all cases to not more than five stalks in a hill, and the average not more than four. The corn eared well, and every ear was filled up to the tip. He credits this very largely to the ashes. He says:

I believe that with plenty of clover to plow under and ashes for top dressing, I can produce as large crops as can be raised with any other manure. Of course, good crops can also be raised with stable manure, but I would not attempt to raise corn on ground not fertile enough to raise good corn with sod and top dressing in the hill as before stated. I prefer putting on the manure when seeding to grass, or more properly clover, mow one year, then plow under all the growth possible up to the time of planting. In this way you get the manure plowed under for the corn, together with a good sod and green growth, which is worth much more to produce a good crop of corn than to skim the ground up to time of plowing, and then depend on a lot of fresh manure plowed under. I find that the best safeguards against drought are: First, a good growth of clover, and clover sod plowed under; second, a good dressing in the hill, of ashes, plaster and hen droppings; third, a good and thorough cultivation, keeping the ground loose and mellow; fourth, keeping down all kinds of weed growth, thereby giving corn the benefit of all the moisture to be had. I do not wish, however, to be placed on record as having any objections to stable manure for corn; if the ground is light, or you have not the clover and sod, then substitute a heavy dressing of good stable manure, but plow as early as possible. Then follow with the fertilizer in the hill, and a fair crop would probably be the result.

Give the Cows a Variety.

Cows are kept for the milk, butter and cheese they will produce. But they cannot produce these in a satisfactory manner, either as regards quality or quantity, unless they have the elements or material in their food from which to combine them. A cow may be well fed in one way and yet fail to produce a profitable quantity of milk.

Unless a variety is supplied some of the functions will be impaired for want of proper material from which to manufacture the secretion of product. When only one or two materials are supplied it is nearly always necessary to supply an excess of some materials in order to secure a sufficient amount of others. By giving a larger variety a more complete ration can readily be made up, lessening the quantity, and in this way to some extent reducing the cost. Under present conditions with every farm product it is an important item to reduce the cost as much as possible, and with the milch cows the manner of feeding is an important item. It is always best to feed liberally, to feed a variety, supplying as fully as possible the elements needed in the right proportions to secure the results desired.

In addition to securing better results at a less cost, giving a variety will keep the animals with a better appetite, and a cow must of necessity be a hearty eater if she is a good milker. But the ration must be a proper one: corn and straw may make fat, but will rarely prove a profitable milk ration. Bran, oil meal, oats, clover hay and any kind of succulent food will help make milk. We may not be able to increase the richness of milk to any considerable extent by feeding. That is, it is difficult to make a cow that naturally gives thin, poor milk to give richer; but by liberal feeding of a good ration it is easily possible to increase the quantity. As a rule a cow should be given all that she will eat up clean at each meal.

The rations should be varied to keep her with a good appetite and supply her with the needed elements for the production of milk. The exact ration that will be most economical will vary in different localities, depending largely upon the value of the different products. In almost all localities bran can be made a part of the rations, in very many, oil meal, and then with oats, rye and corn a good grain ration can be supplied and sufficiently varied to keep up the appetite. Clover hay, fodder, straw and timothy hay ought to supply a variety in roughness and if fed liberally will secure a good supply of milk. With too many the feed is liberal enough; the mistake is made in not supplying a needed variety.—Farmer's Voice.

Using an Incubator.

Do not be deceived with the idea that incubators need no care. The best that can be made requires attention, but as an incubator hatches out hundreds of chicks at once the care bestowed is not great considering the vast amount of work performed, as compared with hatching by the aid of hens. An incubator can be made to hatch at any time, but not so with the hens. We are aware that failures many times occur, but then the hens often fail. They break their eggs, abandon their nests, trample their chicks and do many other things, which places them at a disadvantage also. The incubator is an inanimate machine and requires intelligence in its management, and if the operator is unwilling to devote a portion of his time to supplying the brain work he cannot expect to meet with success. The hen is governed by natural instinct, and yet she needs watching to a certain extent. It is only by intelligent labor that results are to be expected.—Poultry Keeper.

The Use of Wagons.

Experiments at the Utah station with wagons showed that when the load was placed over the hind wheels it draws ten per cent easier than when placed over the front wheel.

Higher front wheels will reduce draft.

The change of the angle of draft as applied from the end of the pole varied the draft very markedly, and the relation of the draft of the front to the rear wheels. A long hitch or such a hitch as occurs when lead horses are used increases draft on account of the angle of the hitch.

Draft varied with the varieties of grease used from nothing to seventeen per cent—lard proving the best.

The draft of varying roads and condition of roads varied very markedly—being between the best and the poorest classes of local roads nearly 900 per cent in difference.

Variation in Litters of Pigs.

It is never the case that the pigs from the same litter will be uniform through the lot. The difference can be seen at birth, instead of the smaller pigs catching up by extra feeding they only grow less and less valuable. If both are kept until fully grown the difference between best and poorest, each having the same chance, will sometimes be more than 100 pounds, usually more than fifty. At this rate what is a runt pig worth at birth? We leave our readers to figure this out for themselves. Our idea is that the poor, stunted pig is worth something less than nothing.—American Cultivator.

Farm Notes.

Get everything done as near the right time as possible.

Careless, hasty seed sowing is often the cause of failure.

Grow only such crops as are best adapted to your soil and climate.

The fields that are tramped wet never fully recover from the effects.

Have two shares to every plow and save time in keeping the plows sharp.

Test new varieties in small plots before attempting to grow a general crop.

Rolling the meadows will materially help in harvesting the hay in a good condition.

Mix kerosene and lamp black and apply to steel surfaces to keep them from rusting.

Harrowing thoroughly is a work that pays, the finer the soil the better the generation.

It is the difference in the cost of production and what is received that determines the profit.

The first reason why farming does not pay is the neglect to make, save and apply the manure.

With a little forethought the farmer can nearly always plan out a good system for himself.

It will be good economy to go over the meadows and pastures and sow grass seed in the vacant places.

The selections and planting of good seed will aid materially in securing a good growth and yield of potatoes.

Castor oil has not failed in any case to remove warts to which it was applied once a day for two to six weeks.

A sack of the best salt standing where there is a smell of fish or any objectionable odor will absorb the flavor.

Too much fat often means loss of energy as well as health and vigor. Breeding and growing stock need the latter.

By applying the animal manures as fast as made there is but little, if any loss of nitrogen or other valuable fertilizing elements.

Wheat bran and oil meal will not only increase the flow of milk, but increase a rapid growth with young stock and add to the value of manure.

Home Hints.

Put your coffee grounds on your house plants.

Leather mats are shown for polished tables.

Use a small, soft sponge to apply the blacking to a stove.

Put a teaspoonful of salt into a kerosene lamp once in awhile to prevent odor.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding or cake heavy.

An excellent way to restore the brightness of tarnished brass is to dissolve in a saucer of ammonia a little of any of the scouring soaps sold. Apply with a toothbrush and polish with a bit of chamois.

Articles of food that are damp or juicy should never be left in papers. Paper is merely a compound of rags, glue, lime and similar substances, with acids and chemicals intermixed, and when damp is unfit to touch things that are to be eaten.

Large squares of Turkish bath toweling, almost sheets in size, are much used instead of bath robes. The loose cloth is manageable and serviceable actually as a drying towel, while the robe is necessarily, from its fashioning, merely a covering.

When a child receives a cut with a knife or any sharp object, such as glass, or from a fall, wash the cut well with warm water, to remove any dirt which may have got in, and then put a piece of clean, soft linen round the part, and fasten it on by winding cotton around it or by means of a handkerchief or bandage.

Always spread a large clean cloth in your clothes-basket before putting in the clothes. Pass a clean damp cloth along the clothes-line to free it from dust. A galvanized wire clothesline is best, as it need not be taken down, besides freeing one's mind of the fear of breakage or slipping of knots, with the direful attendants of such contingencies.

—THE—

First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

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J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pres't.
O. T. ROEN, Cashier.
C. E. EARLY, Ass't Cashier.

S. ANDERSON, P. ANDERSON,
JACOB GREISEN, HENRY RAGATZ,
JAMES G. REEDER.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business Sept. 30, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$219,953.88
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		16,701.53
U. S. Bonds		15,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	$ 675.00	
Due from other banks	58,620.13	
Cash on hand	28,28.03	87,923.16
		$340,088.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 60,000.00
Surplus Fund	30,000.00
Undivided profits	3,958.57
Circulation	13,500.00
Deposits	232,719.00
	$340,088.57

Business Cards.

J. N. MILIAN,
DEUTCHER ADVOKAT,
Office over Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 29

ALBERT & REEDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office over First National Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 50-tf

W. A. McALLISTER. W. M. CORNELIUS.
McALLISTER & CORNELIUS
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Columbus, Neb.

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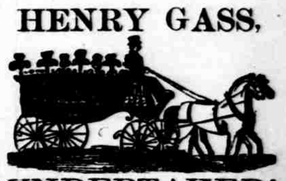

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