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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1904.

GRAND INSURETY expects to have the sixteenth annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOLIET, Illinois, is alarmed over the smallpox. They have their first case since the epidemic of 1882.

The Wilson bill passed the house of representatives Thursday, by 64 majority. Now we will see what the senate will do.

A METEOR struck the ground about five miles from Candelaria in Emeralda county, Nevada, on the night of February 1st, making a hole 100 feet across, and shaking the earth terribly.

ARISTO VALLANT, the anarchist, who was convicted and sentenced to death for throwing a dynamite bomb into the chamber of deputies at Paris, was executed on the guillotine Monday morning.

An exchange says: "Gov. Lewelling is engaged in the butter and egg business in Kansas. This accounts for the streaks of axle grease, oleomargarine, hair, and bad odor running through his statesmanship."

THERE is an epidemic of typhoid fever at Grand Forks, N. D., due from the use of water from the Red river, contaminated by sewerage from Chadron.

Over 200 people are ill, and the death rate is two per day.

This country belongs to the men in it who do honest work, whether of the hand or brain. The thieves, whether clad in homespun or broadcloth, should not be allowed to run the machinery of government and dictate the lines of business.

STARVING Michigan miners have petitioned congress to keep the duty on iron ore. But what does Prof. Wilson know about starvation? There is nothing in his books of political economy except sunshine and the good salary of a college professor or a member of congress.

A CYCLONE in north Alabama Saturday night did considerable damage. At Gate City the Christian Endeavor Society with fifty persons in attendance, was holding a meeting, and not one of them escaped unhurt. Two of them died during the night. Near Chillicothe a tree fell on Mrs. J. F. McDowell's house, killing her instantly.

The house of representatives, even though democratic, has heard the muttering thunder, and has passed a bill declaring that a pension is a vested right. Grover Cleveland and his disorganizing secretary of the interior, will probably subside a little. A Washington correspondent says that Secretary Smith believes one way to save pension money is to not act upon a case until the applicant dies.

GREAT excitement was caused in England last week by the report that Mr. Gladstone had determined to resign office almost immediately, on account of his extreme old age, failing health, domestic matters and disappointment in not carrying his measures through parliament. The report, however, was officially denied. The opinions expressed in the newspapers were sufficient to show in what regard the "grand old man" is held.

IMAGINE the stupidity of an officer so rank as Secretary Carlisle clamoring for an issue of bonds upon which to borrow money to meet current expenses when according to his own report there is \$2,000,000 silver dollars which would save the deficit! It is arrogant and treasonous duplicity, not ignorance, that prompts him to bow to the gold kings and turn his back upon a suffering people and the nation's prosperity. He more than deserves the contempt honest thinking men have for him.—[David City Tribune.]

The Chicago Inter Ocean, that great Republican newspaper, has not suffered by the recent era of financial depression but has gone right along adding to its foundation stones—a large and substantial circulation—with a stride that under the circumstances is truly wonderful. At one time additions to the subscription list were coming at the rate of 800 to 1,000 per day for the daily issue, and as high as 1,500 per day for the Weekly Inter Ocean. The result of this is to place it easily at the head of the list of great Chicago newspapers. It is certainly a good, clean, family newspaper of the highest order.

ADMIRAL BENTHAM's demonstration in the Rio harbor Monday week in escorting the American ship Amy to a safe mooring at the wharf was a much needed reprimand to the insurgent admiral, who had allowed bullets to whistle through the rigging of some of our vessels, and when asked to have it stopped, replied: "It is not my fault. The American captain should have been enough to keep their crews out of the muzzles of our guns. I shall not take any notice of this matter." After escorting the Amy the fleet turned into the bay and anchored in nearly the same position as it had occupied previously. The ships were cleared for action, but no shots were fired. None were necessary, and it is to be hoped that the rights of our seamen will hereafter be duly respected. Admiral Bentham evidently has the true American grit.

MERRICK COUNTY FUNDS.

A Radical Change Demanded in Doing Public Business.

It is a well known fact that the Corrier and Supervisor Burke are not exactly members of a mutual admiration society, but we are nevertheless prepared to endorse his efforts to ascertain whether the county money has been loaned out upon any other terms than those authorized by the law and the board of supervisors.

The loaning of public money by treasurers, upon interest which goes into their own pockets, is an abuse which at all appearances has become almost universal in Nebraska—if not elsewhere. Custom has given it a sort of sanction, perhaps, but this does not alter the fact that it is a violation of the law, and a violation to which the law attaches a heavy penalty. It is justified, no doubt, on the ground that the treasurer might as well have the benefit of money which would otherwise lie idle in his hands, but this is no justification for illegality, neither is it a plea which one would think of urging under any other conditions than those which surround a public trust. What would be thought of the cashier of a private enterprise who would loan to the board of directors funds for his own benefit—no matter how good the investment might be or how perfect his arrangements for getting the money back when wanted? The fact that it wasn't his to lend would be considered amply sufficient ground for the issuance of his walking-papers.

The case, however, it is but fair to take into consideration, is a little peculiar. The treasurer—in Merrick county, at least—can not keep his money in the county vault unless he puts an armed guard over it at night, and no one is asking him to do that. Practically he is under the necessity of placing it in the banks—the only reasonably safe place where he can keep it—and he probably concludes that he might as well have the interest on it as to let the banks have it. And yet we are of the opinion that if county treasurers had alighted rigidly by the law and taken no interest on county funds, even when deposited in banks, the present law governing deposits, or a much better one, would have been forthcoming many years ago. The fact that the deposit of county money has been a "soft snafu" to county treasurers doubtless hasn't at all hastened the enactment of the law.

The practice under consideration is one of those law methods—not to characterize it more harshly—that have led the Corrier to exclaim that it is time the people were arousing themselves, irrespective of party considerations and party affiliations, and insisting that their public business all around should be administered upon the same common-sense principles as those upon which they conduct their private affairs. Public sentiment it would seem, has almost made it the duty of every man to hit the public treasury as hard as he can whenever he gets a chance, and to stand by his friends while they do the same. It is not so much the individual that the Corrier censures as it is the whole accursed system, which is degenerating our public service into a great game of "grab," and now and then breaking out in such riotous excesses as those now visible in state official circles at Lincoln. Times are hard; the people are groaning under high taxes and a general distrust of the governing powers above them. The Corrier repeats, it is time the people were making a radical change in the manner in which they expect their public affairs to be conducted.

Mr. Burke's reformatory efforts in the direction of the public treasury at this time are without doubt merely precautionary, as his efforts in other directions show, but no one can rightly object to them or that account. If they will have any effect in placing a part of the public service on a better basis, success to them, by all means.—[Central City Corrier.]

GEORGE W. CHILDS, the great Philadelphia editor, philanthropist and patriot, died at his home Saturday morning, January 18th, at the age of 81. He was attacked with vertigo. He had been sitting at his chair reading when the stroke fell, and as he lurched forward and fell to the floor he still held a letter in his clasp. After placing him on a couch it was found that his right arm hung limp at his side, and that his brain had been affected. At rare intervals he seemed to understand what was said to him, but for the most part he remained unconscious until the end. He is said to have been a changed man since the sudden death of his lifelong friend and bosom companion, A. J. Drexel, in June last. Alone and almost penniless at 12 years of age, he became famous for wealth, honesty, philanthropy and patriotism.

The profit from the publication of his Lockwood silver dollars which would save the deficit! It is arrogant and treasonous duplicity, not ignorance, that prompts him to bow to the gold kings and turn his back upon a suffering people and the nation's prosperity. He more than deserves the contempt honest thinking men have for him.—[David City Tribune.]

The town of Kuchan, Persia, where 12,000 human beings and 50,000 cattle lost their lives by an earthquake, is described as a walled city, situated about eighty miles northwest from Meshed, on the route to Shirvan, and is enclosed by the Nazarmulla and the Dagh mountains. The town lies at the foot of Shih Japan Kuh, a mountain which rises to the lofty height of 11,000 feet above the sea. The city itself has an altitude of about 3,000 feet. It was a most delightful and prosperous place and its sudden and awful destruction is one of the greatest calamities ever known in Persia. The town was the residence of the district governor. It was surrounded by rich and extensive gardens and vineyards, the fruits and wines of which are noted for their superiority.

The Review of Reviews for February is strong in all of its departments. In the "Progress of the World" the important political, social and industrial events of the month are reviewed and their significance clearly and frankly set forth. This department alone contains fifty timely illustrations, chiefly portraits of well-known men and women. Among the portraits are those of President Dolet and his cabinet and sketches from the life of Representatives William L. Wilson, of West Virginia; Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; Benton McMillan, of Tennessee; Thomas L. Johnson, of Ohio, and Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan. Apropos of the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal, the editor discusses that and various other waterway projects which are being considered by European governments.

A New Enemy.

There was lately shipped to the rooms of the senate agricultural committee a box containing a single plant five feet in diameter, 3 feet high and as dense as a mat that a mosquito could not crawl through it.

The thing was a single specimen of the Kansan thistle, which a Washington Star correspondent who saw it described as the "ugliest, meanest, wickedest weed this country ever has known or can know." This plant was accidentally introduced into this country 20 years ago by Russian Mennonites in some imported flaxseed. The men had settled in Bon Homme county, S. D., where the pest first appeared. The Canada thistle is a mild and beneficent growth compared to this demon of vegetation. Every specimen, like the one sent to Washington, contains 200,000 seeds, which are blown about like thistle down. The whole mass is covered with sharp thorns, which in a single day scrape raw the feet of horses attempting to draw a plow through a field once possessed by the weed. Dakota farmers cover their horse's legs with lead and boots when they plow the thistle fields. Often they abandon many acres altogether.

The pest is moving eastward as rapidly as the potato bug and is doing as much mischief as it does to the potato. It is in all parts of the country. It is expected that the government will do what it can to exterminate the thistle. It goes to seed in the green state before it goes to seed in said to destroy it, it being an annual.

So says the Bucks Co. (Penn.) Gazette. The whole country seems rousing to the situation, and we notice that Senator Hansbrough has secured a favorable report to his bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the extermination of this thistle or cactus, which is gaining such a foothold north of us to make many of the lands worthless. The JOURNAL in a former issue called attention to this wonderful enemy of the farmers.

How to Cure Poverty. It is doubtful whether any man on either side of the Atlantic knows more directly and personally concerning the problem of the poor than the Rev. Samuel A. Barnett, the founder of Plymouth Hall, and Mr. Barnett thus closes a recent article in The Fortnightly Review, on "The Unemployed": "It is to-morrow every one who cares for the poor would become the friend of one poor person—forsaking all others—there would next week be no insoluble problem of the unemployed, and London would be within measurable distance of becoming a city of happy homes. I am not so sanguine as Mr. Barnett; I think that there are other social and industrial remedies to be applied; but this personal friendship of the well-to-do for the poor is fundamental. Out of all other remedies would grow; without it all other remedies will be in vain. A basket of coal accompanied by a grip of the hand will carry more warmth than two baskets of coal sent by an impersonal clerk.—[Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in the February Forum.]

If the sentiments recently attributed to the Czar of Russia are truly his, he is an exception among rulers. When his courtiers wished to give him a high-sounding title to be objected, saying that, in derision, he had been called the "Despot Czar"; he would consider it an honor to deserve the name. "I have tried to procure for the humble a means of livelihood, and this, I think, is the best and only means of keeping the world going." This is very close to the real sentiment, so nearly so, as often to be mistaken for it. The true theory of government is "hands off from the individual, except where he interferes with the just rights of others; equality before the law for all persons; no special privileges for any; development of self in every particular, which begets self-help, self-reliance, independence, prosperity." If you can help men to help themselves, that is all the "help" necessary or desirable.

E. H. BUTLER, editor of the Buffalo (N. Y.) News, has this to say of the situation: "American workmen cannot be fooled but once, and have now come to the conclusion that their only salvation is in a protective tariff. The present condition of the unemployed is largely brought about by the tinkering with the tariff which has scared factory owners, and the result is many idle smokestacks until the question is settled. Unless this labor and tariff issue is fixed and protection is given to American industries and American labor, the people of this country will soon witness bread riots that will hurt this great republic abroad as well as at home."

The Boston store, at Sixteenth and Douglas streets, Omaha, with St. Magdalen's church and school were totally destroyed by fire Saturday evening, while a liquor store on the north and other buildings were damaged. The loss is estimated at \$225,000, about two-thirds of which is covered by insurance. From the time the fire was discovered until all was ashes took about one hour. So rapidly did the flames spread that the cashiers were unable to pick up the money that lay in the tills, and the books burned where they were left, lying loosely on the desks. The safe door was open to the flames.

A CLEAR stream reflects all objects that are upon its shore, but is unsullied by them; so it should be with our hearts—they should show the effect of all objects and yet remain unharmed by any.

In a troubled state we must do as in a foul weather upon a river, so as to think to cut directly through the ice boat may be filled with water; but rise and fall as the waves do, and give way as we conveniently can.

WHEN a friend told Plato what scandalous stories his enemies had propagated concerning him, the philosopher replied: "I thank them—I shall have no more reason for trying to live so that no one shall believe them."

WERE we to ask a hundred men who from small beginnings have attained a condition of respectability and influence, to what they imputed their success in life, the general answer would be: "It was from being early compelled to think for and depend on ourselves."

AN Eastern man, discussing highway improvement, suggested the use of double road tracks made of heavy iron bands from six to ten inches wide, instead of rock, macadam or gravel, as being cheaper, more durable, more easily kept in repair, and in every way more satisfactory.

WEAVER OF IMPOSITION.

The Commissioners of Douglas County will Test a Case.

It has been a custom (which the commissioners of Douglas county think is more to be honored in the breach than in the observance) for authorities county wide within a day's travel of Omaha, to transport thither, paying their fare, the papers that they wish to get rid of, and thus pile up on that city by the Big Muddy, an enormous amount of expense. Douglas county tax-payers are getting tired of this sort of thing, and they are passing whether the course of procedure cannot be changed, and give them a rest.

The case that, like the fabled last straw which broke the camel's back, in that of Anna Burk, a confined invalid, suffering from some chronic trouble, shipped from Dixon county, the commissioners there furnishing transportation, her only worldly effects being a letter from a doctor that she had been an invalid for more than a year and a charge upon Dixon county. The Bee says: "Laying the matter before County Attorney Kaley, that gentleman held that the transporting of the woman to this county, the commissioners of Dixon county knowing that she was a pauper, was a direct violation of the state law, and that she could be sent back, the expense chargeable to the officials of the county of which she was a resident. Today Anna Burk will retrace her steps and the commissioners will once bring suit against Dixon county for the cost of her expenses at the hospital and the transportation. The case, the commissioners say, will be taken to the supreme court in order to get a decision upon this question."

In speaking upon the subject of the imposition in this direction that is being practiced, Mr. Livesey stated that there was hardly a day that some pauper from some of the outside counties did not arrive in the city, being sent out here by the officials. He said that they came out from the interior of the state and from central Iowa, many of them almost naked and without money to pay for a night's lodging."

To be kindly affectionate towards all to bear no grudge or ill-will, no thought of displeasure or revenge towards any man, is the easiest path, the most pleasant state of mind.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL. Needed Help. The call of Mayor Schupbach for a meeting of citizens to devise ways and means for helping the destitute of the city, was responded to by about a score of men, at Fitzpatrick's hall Tuesday evening of last week.

Ex-mayor Ragatz was called to the chair and made some remarks briefly setting forth the object of the meeting, after which he called for a fuller statement by the mayor.

The mayor said that during the hard times, the scarcity of money and the cold weather we have had, and more especially during the last three weeks he had been appealed to for aid almost every day. He had called this meeting of citizens, because the city council was not able as a body to do more. Last spring \$300 had been appropriated for the poor fund, and what with the flood, when many had to be provided with meals and food for several days; the traveling east of Colorado miners out of work, and many of whom were fed by the city for one meal, at one time as high as 88 persons; and other expenses, from one to ten and fifteen dollars, here and there, this fund was about exhausted. The necessity is urgent, and there are some cases that ought to receive immediate attention. Many laboring men have depended upon their day's work to support their families are without employment. So many have poor houses that the cold weather we had was very severe for them. He knew there were children who did not attend school for lack of clothing. There is one case of an old woman who had two sons, 16 and 13 years old, the latter not healthy; the older son, her main support, had died of diphtheria, and she was left destitute, with no money to pay for the coffin and grave the bills for medicine, and doctor's services. There was hardly a day but what he was approached by some one to help with food or medicine to save their families. The mayor felt sure that if our citizens could only know the urgent wants of the destitute, they would quick and heartily respond, as the American people were noted for their big hearts.

Mr. Sperry, the city's commissioner for the poor, was called upon, and gave some further particulars of how the fund provided had been lowered, closing by saying that he thought the best way to proceed now would be to appoint a committee to go around and see who needed help, and also solicit and distribute aid.

S. C. Gray remarked that it would be well to ascertain the needy ones and provide them immediately. He thought the ladies were adapted to this work much better than the men; they get more from house to house, and both sexes, he moved that a committee of four for each ward of the city, two from each side of the railroad track, be appointed, and that they act with Mayor Schupbach and Commissioner of the Poor, Sperry, in the distribution of the supplies.

This motion was carried, and the following ladies selected: First ward, Medames Evans, Schroeder, Kavanaugh and Brugger; Second ward, Medames Herrick, Herrick, Gluck and Morse; Third ward, Medames Whitmoyer, Naylor, Getzen and Starnes.

The meeting then adjourned, all present feeling that the good work had been begun in a very satisfactory manner. Mayor Schupbach notified the ladies of the committee that a meeting would be held Thursday evening in the council chamber, at which all were present except Mrs. Herrick, who sent her excuses for the evening, and Mrs. Naylor, who declined to act on account of sickness.—Mrs. Meagher being afterwards selected in her place.

Mayor Schupbach and Councilman Sperry presented the fact that they had done this, substantially as they had done at the public meeting, the mayor adding that the Mayor, however, as they had done before, proffered their services with a concert.

The ladies already knew of a number of cases where help was needed, and proceeded at once to solicit money, five dollars each being subscribed for by the men present.

Court Proceedings.

Story & Her v. Louis Schroeder et al. Motion by defendant Schroeder to set aside the verdict and for new trial.

Briggs v. Weber. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.

Schlegel v. B. Schroeder. Special appearance of Anna Schroeder, adm'r., objecting to jurisdiction of the court.

Thurston v. Ransom. Sale confirmed and deed ordered. O'Brien, guardian ad litem, appealed.

McAllister v. Kieba. Defendant excepts to the sustaining of demurrer.

Olson v. Erikson. Verdict for plaintiff.

Olson Elevator Co. v. Jacob Ripp et al. Defendant Wm. Ripp has leave to file amended answer instanter.

Henry Lubker, et al. v. Gus R. Krause et al. Judgment by agreement for plaintiff, and against defendants, Gus R., and Joseph A. Krause, for \$1,400 and costs.

A. Heintz v. Chas. Schroeder et al. Tried to court and taken under advisement.

R. P. Drake v. Platte County Driving Park & Fair Association. Motion by plaintiff to strike defendant's answer from the files.

First National Bank of Hastings v. Farmers & Merchants Bank. Motion by defendant to make petition more definite and overruled, defendant excepts. Defendants allowed to answer on or before March 1st. Plaintiff to reply in 10 days thereafter.

The same disposition was made of two other cases of the same plaintiff against Farmers & Merchants Bank et al., and against Commercial Bank et al.

Henry Burke v. Stephen Gleason. Plaintiff has leave to file amended petition instanter. Max Gottsberg and Ida Gottsberg made parties defendant. Plaintiff has leave to reply by March 1. Gerhold v. Luers. Motion by defendant for new trial.

Mary E. Hammond v. C. A. Mast et al. Dismissed, and costs to be paid by H. Hughes.

Henry Eisenhauer v. Rosa Laike et al. S. S. McAllister appointed guardian ad litem for minor defendants, John, Gustav, Ferdinand and Clara Eisenhauer. Tried to court, finding for plaintiff.

C. A. Newman, I. Gluck and R. Fuller appointed referees to partition land and report to court by Feb. 3, 1894.

William J. Ernst v. Nettie B. Norris et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Allerton v. Beerbower. Plaintiff has leave to amend petition instanter. Tried to court by agreement.

Feldstine v. Meyer. Defendant leave to file answer by Jan. 26, plaintiff to file by Jan. 30.

First National Bank v. Diedrick Eickmeyer. Finding for plaintiff \$838.40, to draw 10 per cent interest, first lien. Finding for defendant Citizens Bank of Humphrey, for \$235.10, to draw 10 per cent interest, second lien. Decree of foreclosure accordingly, and order of sale in default of payment for 20 days.

A number of cases of D. A. Hale against different parties in Humphrey were disposed of alike, i. e., motion by defendant to make petition more definite and certain. Motion overruled. Defendant excepts. Defendant 30 days to answer and plaintiff 20 thereafter to reply.

Columbus State Bank v. Carl Krauer et al. Demurrer to answer 2nd and 5th paragraphs sustained. Defendants except, and are allowed 20 days to answer, plaintiff 10 thereafter to reply.

Caroline v. Samuel Kohli. Decree of divorce as prayed. Costs taxed to defendant.

J. H. Edmiston et al. Adelia Adams et al. S. S. McAllister appointed guardian ad litem for minor defendant Thos. H. Edmiston.

Sarah v. Samuel C. Terry. Settled and costs paid. Dismissed.

George Hengler v. Bismark Township. Franz Linschinger petitions to amend. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Samuel Anderson v. Ingre Anderson. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

District 44 and Vicinity. M. Shеды shelled a crib of corn Monday and delivered the same in Columbus. Mrs. Fred Luckey, jr., expects to go into Columbus one day this week for medical treatment.

Time passes slowly with many of us this winter, and if any of you wish to hasten the flight of time, just get in debt head over heels, and if that does not work, then report.

We are told that Fred Blaser, sr., is very sick with something like neuralgia of the head; his case seems to be very serious as several doctors have been in consultation the past week.

We are informed that our friend and neighbor, H. B. Reed, has finally sold his nice farm just north of the city and on the bluff to N. Adams and that the former has purchased a larger farm in the vicinity of Albion, Boone county.

Our Neighbors.

Chancellor Canfield will lecture at David City Friday evening, March 8th.

Sunday afternoon, while out hunting at Silver Creek, Tim Wilson, a boy of 16, accidentally shot and instantly killed his brother, Bird, a boy of 14. Tim was carelessly carrying his gun cocked over his shoulder when it exploded, and his brother, who was but a few steps behind, received the charge in his neck.

A week ago Monday the twenty-two year old daughter of Jas. Dagan living five miles north of town, left home and to a day or two ago had not been heard from. Mr. Dagan was away at a neighbor's at the time and the boys began to quarrel, whereupon McDroog, a neighbor, told them he would have them arrested if they did not behave. The girl seemed to get frightened and left, with only the clothes she had on about the house. A little sister is at home and her father is almost frantic. The country for miles around has been searched but without result. The girl is about five feet three inches tall, fair hair and complexion and slightly built. She had on a blue dress with gray sash and home made hood and no wraps or overshoes. The family are anxiously awaiting her return.—[Madison Reporter.]

On Tuesday just before noon, while the mother was away at work, little Ella Dwork, the seven-year-old daughter of Mrs. F. N. Dwork, met with a horrible accident. She was alone with the three smaller children and in their play she went and sat on the stove hearth to warm her clothing caught fire and soon she was all ablaze. She ran out of doors and there Jack Hughes caught her and rolled her over in the snow and extinguished the flames. The little one was horribly burned along her back and neck and the burns extended to the knee joints. But for the timely assistance she would soon have been burned to death. Her clothing was burned off her and she lies in a critical condition now. Dr. Long is attending her and says she will recover if internal inflammation does not set in. Kind neighbors are caring for the family, who are worthy objects of charity.—[John Craig told us of a runaway which he witnessed on Monday morning while enroute to Schuyler. He had just started to the city when a team, hitched to a wagon on which was a rack filled with wood, came on the dead run and passed him. He had a team of bay horses which are rather speedy and started after them at a lively rate. They ran the seven miles and were stopped at the edge of the city at Washington place. How far the team had run in all he did not know. Nothing was injured as the team kept in the road, but the wood was scattered all along the wayside. The residents in that part of the country can go out now along the road and pick up wood as our citizens go along the railroad track and pick up coal. The team belonged to a stranger who came after a time and got them.—[Schuyler Quill.]

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Reduced in Price. On November 15th, the price of the Omaha Weekly Bee will be reduced to 6 cents per year. No other paper in the country publishing 12 pages or 84 columns of matter, can be had for less than \$1.00 per year. This extremely low price is made by the publishers in order to enable every English reading family in Great West to read the greatest newspaper published in the west. In order to induce readers and others to raise clubs the following offer is made:

Two subscriptions will be received for \$3.00.

On clubs of more than ten the price will be 50 cts. per each subscription. Do not fail to take advantage of this offer. When sending in your own subscription, send us one or more orders for your friends and neighbors. Send us an order for your friends in the east who should be told of the great resources of this state. The Bee publishes more western news than any other paper in this country, and makes the best immigration document that can be sent east. Address: all orders to THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Omaha, Neb.

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