Columbus Journal.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name of the writer. We reserve the right to reject any manuscript, and cannot agree to return the same.—We desire a correspondent in every school-district of Platte county, one of good judgment, and reliable in every way.—Write plainly, each item separately. Give us facts.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.

SEVERAL bakers of Omaha have been found giving short weight in their loaves, 13½ oz. instead of 16.

THE London police are engaged in looking for Fenians these days—the old scare broke out in a new place.

SEVERAL slight, but distinct earthquake shocks were felt at Mascoutah, Illinois, Tuesday of last week.

TUESDAY night of last week what is described as looking like a big ball of fire burst over Omaha, with a noise as loud as thunder.

WHAT'S getting the matter with Omaha anyhow? A few days ago some bakers, now some milkmen short with their measures, or using unsealed measures. Must everybody be compelled by law to be honest?

IT seems to be generally conceded that no currency measures can be passed by the present congress, but all the statesmen are thinking. It is calculated that the west and south will be found nearer together on this subject, than the west and east.

OMAHA business men are making an effort to secure the location there of the state fair. Their proposal must be placed with the state board of agriculture by January 1, and they require about $50,000. It is estimated that Lincoln gets from visitors during the fair upwards of $200,000.

THE World-Herald is authority for saying that certain appointments have been already decided upon by Governor-elect Holcomb: Benton Manat, Dawson county, private secretary; J. H. Edmiston, chief oil inspector; J. J. O'Shea, warden of the penitentiary; S. J. Kent, labor commissioner, and John H. Powers, commandant of the soldiers' home. It also states that all oil inspectors will be from the populist ranks.

BEATRICE Express: A mover's wagon that passed through Fremont the other day had the following candid legend painted upon its canvas: "Sneaking back to Nebraska." Hundreds of the wagons that jolted eastward a month or two ago will be sneaking back to Nebraska sooner or later. Their owners will find, or have found by this time, that the tires will wear off the wheels before a better country is found.

PROPORTIONAL representation is receiving some attention just now. It always does, just after an overwhelming republican victory. The truth is, however, that it is a just principle. The Chicago Times says:

"In such a system there is more of justice to the voters and of service to the state. It would do away with the feeling of the members of a minority party that political action on their part is useless, and make them better citizens. It would to a great extent prevent such overwhelming majorities as the democrats have in this house and the republicans will have in the next, both of which are equally a menace to the best interests of the nation.

Proportional representation is worth the study of sincere public men whatever their political affiliations. It should have a place in every party platform."

However, the republican majority will make a much better governing force than we have had lately in the democratic majority.

Bogus Butter.

Last week State Dairy Commissioner Boardman of Iowa unearthed a fraud upon farmers in the person of one H. S. Byers, of Clayton county, who had been engaged in illicit business. About 3,000 pounds of butterine or oleomargarine were seized, and 2,000 pounds of butter in which the bogus stuff was mixed.

The creamery was located at Elkport. The plan was to ship the stuff from eastern factories and mix it with pure butter in such manner as to make it difficult of detection. As the imitation butter was very cheap there was a good profit in selling the mixture for pure creamery butter. The commissioner also seized 1,600 pounds at another creamery operated by Byers at Edgewood.

Byers promised to make no fight, but will plead guilty and stand the penalty, which is a fine of $50 to $100 or thirty days in jail, or both, and confiscation of the bogus material, which makes it a costly business.

RECENT experience shows clearly that the legislature should make some amendment in the election laws, and one of the greatest needs is the simplifying of the ballot. The present form of ballot is a mystery to a great many voters, and in many cases the voter seems to get tired or discouraged before he gets through the long list of names, and only votes for a few candidates. The ballot should be so arranged that a man who wishes to vote a straight party ticket can do so by making but one mark, and still leave him the opportunity to scatter his vote among the candidates of different parties as he pleases. The law should also be so amended as to clearly indicate the manner of printing a candidate's name who may receive two or more nominations, and further, whether a petition candidate shall be allowed to use the name of any of the regular political organizations. Let us have the law made so clear that it will not have to be interpreted by the courts in every campaign.—[Seward Reporter.

CANDIDATES FOR '96.

HILL AND DANA THE LOGICAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Mutual Admiration Society of Two Great Leaders—Bennett and Pulitzer Out For the Pennies—Hill and Dana Should Be Helped Out of Their Hole.

The political situation of the Democratic party is such that its future can hardly be regarded with complacency by the few remaining faithful followers of the Democratic president, Mr. Cleveland. We notice with interest that the two great leaders in this state, Senator Hill and Editor Dana, have not been overcome by the late storm, but are already prepared to gather their scattered forces, an easy task considering their paucity, and join strength with the chieftain in the White House. The bugle call will find the three hand in hand at the head of their little band of stragglers, seeking some secluded spot where the councils of the brave over the pipe of peace, we trust, may arrive at some conclusion as to where they are at.

The mutual admiration of Editor Dana for Senator Hill and of Senator Hill for Editor Dana is worldwidely known. They would promptly overrule any disturbing element that might be introduced into their councils by Chief Cleveland, the chosen of their party. The position of The Sun in national politics has been that of a leader. Where it has led to it is not for us to say. We leave that rather for the consideration of its followers who have studied the recent election returns in this and in other states.

A comparison of the political policies of the three leading Democratic organs of this city, The Sun, The Herald and The World, would be uncomplimentary to The Sun, which has fought a losing battle by a rigid adherence to Democratic professions. The trust reposed by Mr. Dana in some future possibility of a Democratic performance of these professions is childlike and bland. His faith is so touching as to call forth both commendation and pity—commendation for his strict adherence to party principles and pity for the simplicity that professedly induces his apparent belief.

The other two morning Democratic organs, however, have no claim to party recognition. They are neither adherents to nor leaders of a policy. The Herald and The World have no more regard for the Chicago platform, on which they induced the people to elect a Democratic president and congress, than they have for the wage earners in American industries. As soon as they saw the trend of public opinion they followed it. They were not leaders by any means, but came along with the crowd because it meant popularity and pennies. Neither Mr. Bennett nor Mr. Pulitzer can seek Democratic recognition or indorsement. They have both helped to bury the Democratic party in the fall of 1894.

There have been only two real leaders of Democracy. There have been only two men who faithfully adhered to the principles of true Democracy, who have stood their ground and fought valiantly, shoulder to shoulder, against overwhelming odds. That they were ignominiously beaten was not their fault. It was the fault of their party's principles and principals. They deserve for their fidelity every recognition that can be possibly accorded them. They stand alone as the two true and faithful Democratic leaders. They are the logical candidates of the Democratic party for 1896—David B. Hill for president, Charles A. Dana for vice president, or vice versa. Hill and Dana or Dana and Hill should lead the Democratic party in 1896 to overwhelming victory—or to overwhelming defeat.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Nebraska Incomes.

Revenue Collector North is getting ready to look after this new feature of our respected Uncle Samuel's business, these democratic times.

January 1, 1895, the new law goes into effect, but the collector, it seems, is not at liberty to disclose what the new regulations are, but he does say to a World-Herald reporter:

"It is expected that the bureau will experience considerable difficulty in obtaining accurate data, as the incomes of individuals interested in the corporations are likely to lead to much confusion on the part of the taxpayers. It is this feature of the law that has called for the closest study. The precedents established under the old statute, it is believed, cover all of the technical protests that are likely to grow out of the taxing of the individual incomes, so that there is little fear that the government will not realize, with comparatively small trouble, the full amount of the tax from this source. The blank returns for individual and corporation incomes have been prepared, and on each is printed the exemptions allowed under the law. The exemptions have all been arranged in simple form, so as to obviate all possible confusion on the part of the individuals and corporations who are called upon to make the required statements. The blanks are said to be entirely different from those used when the old law was in force. The new regulations and blanks for the returns are locked up in the office of the internal revenue bureau, and, as they have not been submitted to Secretary Carlisle for his approval, it is not expected that they will be put in printed form before the middle of December."

Those whose incomes amount to over $4,000 a year are the ones subject to this tax; it is expected that the revenue thus derived will amount to upwards of $40,000,000, and that it will cost the government to collect it something like $500,000.

To California in a Tourist Sleeper.

The Burlington Route's personally-conducted excursions to the Pacific coast are just the thing for people of moderate means. Cheap—respectable—comfortable—expeditious. From Omaha and Lincoln every Thursday. Through to Los Angeles and San Francisco without change. Experienced excursion managers and uniformed Pullman porters in charge. Second class tickets accepted. Cars are carpeted and upholstered and have spring seats and backs, mattresses, blankets, curtains, pillows, towels, etc. Only $5.00 for a double berth, wide enough and big enough for two. The route is over the "Scenic Line of the World," through Denver, Salt Lake city and Sacramento. All the wonderful canons and peaks of the Rocky Mountains are passed during the day. If you are going west you should arrange to join one of these excursions. They are the best, the very best, across the continent. Information and advertising matter on application to the local agent or by addressing, J. Francis, Gen'l. Pass'r. Agent, Omaha, Nebr. 1-Dec-5m

THE TRUCK FARMERS

NEW TARIFF WILL CHEAPEN THE VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS.

Closed Factories Mean Smaller Consumption by the People—With Little or No Wages, They Must Buy Less or Cheaper Food—A Very Hard Case.

Truck farming is quite an industry in the United States. There are 240,893 men, women and children employed on the 534,440 acres of American truck farms, the annual produt of which was $76,517,155 in the 1890 census year.

Most of the truck farms are found in the manufacturing sections of the country. This is but natural, because the market for truck is at the large centers of population, where there are busy workers. Anything that tends to diminish the number of wage earners in large cities will also decrease the demand for farm truck and help to cheapen prices. The nearer we approach free trade and the larger our importations of foreign goods the worse it will be for the truck farmer, because there will be more idle people in the United States. There are 240,893 men, women and children who find work on the farms. All would suffer from free trade.

There are still others who are interested in truck farming. There are the manufacturers of boxes, barrels, crates, baskets and other packages. There are the manufacturers of fertilizers, who sell more than $10,000,000 worth of their product to the farmers. There are the seedsmen and nurserymen who supply them with plants and seed at a cost ranging from 50 cents per acre for the cheapest seed up to $24 per acre for asparagus plants in Baltimore. These form other large industries that are interested in protection for the truck farmers.

Now let us see how the McKinley tariff on truck compared with the Gorman bill. In the McKinley bill the rates of duty were specific, but to make an easier comparison for the farmer we give the equivalent ad valorem rate. Thus:

	Ad valorem. McKinley.	Per cent. Gorman.	Loss to farmers.
Beans	40.63	20	20.63
Cabbage	50.00	Free	50.00
Onions	51.48	20	31.48
Potatoes	51.96	30	21.96
All other	25.00	10	15.00

The last column of this table shows the farmer that he may expect to receive over 20 per cent less money for his bean crop under the Gorman tariff than he sold his beans for when the McKinley act was in operation. This assumes that the country will be just as prosperous, with as many people at work and able to buy truck. The farmer may expect to get only half the old price for his cabbage when he has a full crop, 30 per cent less for his onions, 22 per cent less for his potatoes and 15 per cent less money for all his other vegetables. Let us figure out for the farmer how much this means, taking the average net income of the different crops throughout the country. Thus:

Truck.	Average net income per acre.	Loss of protection per cent.	Loss per acre.
Asparagus	$140	25	$35
Beets	112	25	28
Beans	40	20	8
Celery	176	25	44
Cabbage	117	50	58
Cucumbers	125	25	31
Kale	60	25	15
Irish potatoes	82	30	25
Spinach	68	25	17
Tomatoes	100	25	25

These are some of the principal truck crops that farmers grow, and in the last column they can see the loss per acre of their net income that they may expect under the Gorman tariff during an average season when drought or too much rain has not spoiled any crop and created a scarcity. It is certainly not a very cheering prospect for the farmers, but they must remember that the Democrats want to buy cheap, so they encourage competition from foreign farmers, such as the potato and onion men of Bermuda, who may also send us tomatoes and other stuff. The farmer in Canada will have a rich harvest in the American markets with his beans, cabbages, celery, potatoes and stuff. We shall get more Dutch cabbages and more potatoes from England, Scotland and Germany.

In 1893 we imported over 6,000,000 bushels of these few farm crops and paid over $4,000,000 to foreign farmers. This money should have been paid to American farmers. We should not send a single dollar out of the country for any farm stuff. But the Democrats do not care for the American farmers, so they reduce the duties to help their friends in Bermuda, Canada and Europe. The farmers of New England, the Atlantic and middle states, must get ready for this foreign competition.

When truck comes into the large eastern markets from Europe, Bermuda and Canada; when it swarms over our northern borders, then out farmers must sell for less money to meet the competition or else ship their stuff farther away to the west and south into other markets that have been supplied by other farmers. This will increase the expense by heavier freight bills. It will lower values by the greater competition. It won't pay to grow some stuff in some sections, and there will be more land for other crops, again increasing their supply. Here are the number of people who are employed in each trucking district of the United States:

Districts.	Men.	Women.	Children.
New England	7,718	—	185
New York and Philadelphia	68,964	—	1,378
Peninsular	10,748	760	890
Norfolk	17,815	2,258	2,414
Baltimore	13,210	1,450	1,690
South Atlantic	81,650	2,716	3,950
Mississippi valley	13,920	886	1,575
Southwest	11,170	884	1,020
Central	83,695	350	1,970
Northwest	1,465	—	—
Mountain	1,445	—	—
Pacific coast	4,965	—	—
Totals	216,765	9,254	14,874

All of these 216,765 people, and there are more now, are interested in protection for truck farming as well as the seedsmen and the nurserymen; the breeders of horses; the manufacturers of fertilizers, of agricultural implements, of boxes, barrels and crates; the railroad and steamship companies and their help. Truck farming is a big business when we come to look into it—a big business to destroy. The Democrats are the party of destruction. They want to destroy American truck farming as they destroy everything else. They can be stopped only by voting for protection.

DEAD COKE OVENS.

A "Condition, Not a Theory," Confronted the West Virginia Wage Earners.

It is to be hoped that Chairman Wilson's heart was cheered the other day as, on his campaign tour through his district in West Virginia, he passed 20 dead coke ovens over which was raised a banner with the words, "Result of Tariff Reform." Mr. Wilson has labored so hard to give prosperity to foreign workmen at the expense of our own, he has enjoyed so intensely the news of the prosperity which has come to England through his efforts, that he surely must have rejoiced at this fresh evidence of the transfer of industry from this country to England, the land which has feted and banqueted and made much of him, its benefactor. We hope his heart was cheered by the sight of the dead coke ovens, because it has not been cheered by a re-election to congress. It would really be too much honor for one man to be banqueted in England as the friend of English manufacturers and English workmen and also to be returned to the congress of the United States by American manufacturers and workmen.

Those dead coke ovens are not so dead as the cause which Chairman Wilson represents. The dead coke ovens will come to life again under Republican rule in 1897, perhaps even at the foreshadowing of Republican rule which has been given by the overwhelming Republican victory which swept the country. But the cause of free trade and of its forerunner, "tariff reform," should be so dead that it will not revive for many a year—not at least until a generation shall have passed and there has sprung up again a race of voters who, having never tasted the bitterness of free trade, will be willing to trust the empty predictions of theorists and of college professors.

GROVER—FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE, GIVE US A REST.

That Grover Clover.

For years the high wages paid in this country have increased the wages on the other side, and a reduction here is quickly followed by reductions there. Our farmers were urged to vote for a wider market, and as they hope to have it open to them it becomes so poor that if steamboats were selling there at 5 cents apiece the workmen there could not buy a gangplank. At the same time our market, smothered by the Grover clover, makes a new record for wheat and cotton, and that record is not approximating $1.25 for wheat or 10 cents for cotton.

How the Blizzard Began.

The flour barrel is empty,
And the lard is getting low,
And the folks with whom I've dwelt
Want cash for what I owe.
And many times I've blamed myself
For voting for a "change,"
But I've learned through my stomach
What I couldn't through my brains.

There's no money in my pocket,
And there's no coal in the bin.
The weather's growing colder
And my breeches mighty thin.
I'm longing for the "good old times,"
And my conscience gives me pains,
For I'm learning through my stomach
What I couldn't through my brains.

The factory hasn't started up
And times are mighty slow,
And daily I am adding more
To the little bills I owe.
Each day I figure losses
Where I used to count up gains,
And I'm learning through my stomach
What I couldn't through my brains.

There's a day of judgment coming
For those who fooled me so.
There's a day of retribution
For those who made times slow.

THE BLIZZARD OF 1894.

I am going to vote to change times back
When I can count up gains,
For I've learned through my stomach
What I couldn't through my brains.

Souphouses have been opened,
But the diet's awful thin.
Free traders made their promises
And denounced McKinley tin.
But the people have grown wiser.
Losses don't size up with gains.
They've found out through their stomachs
What they couldn't through their brains.

They pity the "poor farmer,"
Taffy well the workingman,
And praise the free trade Wilson bill
To the people of the land.
And how they love the pensioner,
It gives the veterans pains,
But they learned through their stomachs
What they couldn't through their brains.

They promised us much better times
And money free as mud,
But work has stopped and wages drop'd
Way down with a dull thud.
But we have smitten those Democrats
And given the liars pains,
For we've learned through our stomachs
What we couldn't through our brains.

THE PROFESSOR AND POLITICS.

Wilson Could Not Carry His District Even With the Aid of His Lunatic Admirers.

When politics in Professor Wilson's congressional district of West Virginia were at fever heat and every effort was being made on both sides for supremacy, an incident occurred on a local train which a gentleman boarded at Piedmont, taking a seat behind two gentlemen who were engaged in a political discussion with great animation. One of them remarked, with a show of dignity:

"The Democratic candidate, Mr. Wilson, is bound to succeed. He represents all that is grand and noble in American politics and patriotism. He is a noble patriot, with the people and for the people. He will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority, for he represents all that is good of the principles of our forefathers."

"Yes, indeed," said his friend, "you are right there, and as a result of his election business will revive, and we will have such an era of prosperity as this great country has never known before. Why," he continued, "the Republican party with its protection fallacy has almost ruined this country. Just as soon as Cleveland was elected, as they owned and controlled almost every great industry, they at once met together and decided to close all their works, throwing the men out of employment and causing such a general depression in the manufacturing and commercial world that the Republican party would be again called upon to save the country from disaster and ruin."

This last assertion seemed to excite them both to such an extent that their loud talk and denunciation of the Republicans attracted the attention of every one in the cars. The man sitting behind them, who had been a Republican all his life and was dumfounded at the thought that his party had been guilty of such gross meanness, arose from his seat to speak with the two gentlemen to obtain further information, resolved to quit the Republican party if what they said was based on facts. Upon closer inspection, however, he noticed that these two men were handcuffed together. A very determined looking man, who sat just in front and was keeping a watchful eye on them, volunteered the information, brief, but explicit, that the two gentlemen were Democratic lunatics from Hon. W. L. Wilson's district on their way to the Western Insane asylum, and that he was the deputy sheriff in charge.

THE PORK PACKER GOT LEFT.

Shades of Frank Hatton!

The Washington Post has descended to a personal abuse of Governor McKinley in its wild despair at the country's indorsement of the policy of protection. The signs of the times were too much for the Washington organ of free trade and the Cleveland "stinkpot," which heeded not the ominous rumble of the cyclone that swept the country, sustaining McKinleyism in a manner that the strongest friends of protection have never before witnessed.

The governor of Ohio can afford to smile contemptuously at the ill tempered and blackguardly screed. So can the "ribald and irreverent crowds" who eagerly listened to his words of wisdom. Mr. McKinley is an American patriot fashioned after the model of Abraham Lincoln. He is not of the Cleveland cut. Mr. McKinley loves his country and labors for his country's good, not for that of Europe. The people have shown that they are with him.

The mud slinger of the Washington Post has soiled the columns of his paper in a manner that the late and respected Frank Hatton would have spurned with disgust, a manner that is very suggestive of a Democratic convention with the business management.

Think Over This.

If those who voted for a change in favor of protection would buy as they vote, the aggregate of work thus given to the American citizens by such voters would alone be enormous. Insist upon having American made clothes, china, farm products, hardware and other goods.

PRINCESS BISMARCK, wife of Prince Bismarck, died at Varsein, Tuesday morning of last week. She had been continually under the care of physicians the last three weeks of her life, and had for a long time been in poor health.

—Come to THE JOURNAL for job work.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

School Board.

At the regular meeting afternoon at 5 o'clock all were present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The superintendent's report showed a total enrollment of 706 pupils; total number belonging for the month 635; average attendance 600.34; visits by sup't 57; by members of board 0; by others 41; number of cases of corporal punishment for the month 2; number of non-resident pupils 6.

The following claims were audited and allowed and warrants ordered drawn:

Wm. Roth	$ 28 00
C. E. Pollock & Co.	6 80
P. S. Griffin	1 50
George Benson	6 35
Arnold & Gabler	8 45
Thomas Charles & Co.	27 81
C. L. Stillman, M'g'r.	4 75

The board directed that H. W. Routson be tendered $2.00 for some human bones that have been used as specimens for some time in the high school building,—an unmounted skeleton.

Galley reported $16.50 turned into the treasury for old desks disposed of.

A communication from Lincoln was read asking for suggestions of amendment in the school laws of the state. A preliminary meeting for the purpose of discussion is to be held Wednesday, Dec. 12, 2 p. m., at the office of A. K. Goudy, Lincoln, to which all boards of city schools were asked to send delegates. Communication placed on file.

Turner, chairman of the finance committee, to whom had been referred the treasurer's report, asked for further time, which was granted.

Secretary Taylor, in a communication to the board, tendered his resignation as secretary. After some discussion, on motion of Schupbach, the communication was referred to a special committee of three to be appointed by the president. The president appointed Schupbach, Galley and Lehman. We give the communication in full:

COLUMBUS, Nebr., Dec. 3, 1894.

To the Board of Education in session,
Gentlemen:

The chairman of your finance committee has called attention to that clause of the law requiring a bond of your secretary. I will say that I heartily concur in the legal requirement and while during my connection of over twelve years with this board there has no formal bond been given, yet the district has not been without its indemnity, the legal effect being that the members of the board have assumed responsibility to the required amount by law.

Had this question been raised at the time of my first election as secretary, or at either subsequent re-election, I should have declined the office, considering the salary paid not an adequate compensation for a formal bond of the amount required, not taking into account the work to be done.

In view of the connective facts I most respectfully tender my resignation as secretary of your board.

Adjourned.

Many Years Ago.

Twenty-four years ago, this week, the following were among things referred to in THE JOURNAL:

E. H. Rogers of Fremont was a candidate for U. S. senator.

L. M. Beebe went to Grand Island to drive piles for the second Platte bridge.

David Smith appears on the roll of honor for the primary department of the schools.

The first bridge over Shell creek in Sec. 13 was finished Nov. 26th, by Wm. Gerhold.

Shell creek precinct were to have a public meeting to discuss the herd-law question.

A Union Sabbath school was organized with Mr. Bell as superintendent, Geo. Hulet, librarian.

Wm. Ripp as road supervisor fixed the grade for the approaches at the new Shell creek bridge.

One yoke five-year-old cattle, well broke, and a good plow team, for $100 cash. J. O. Blodgett.

J. O. Blodgett tells of fourteen head of cattle owned by Mr. Mauller dying from eating of dry cornstalks without sufficient water.

Messrs. Kelley & Wilson have nearly completed the new business house of Gerrard and Messrs. Taylor & Smith, near the depot.

The officers of the Columbus Debating Club were as follows: President, H. J. Hudson, vice president; Celeste Fifield, secretary, J. G. Higgins.

Philip Goodman raised one bushel and a half of potatoes from one Early Goodrich potato given him by Sheriff Arnold. The potato contained nine eyes.

Wm. Hoeffelman advertises to do blacksmithing, horseshoeing, plow mending, repairing wagons and buggies, etc., at his shop on Seventh street, four doors east of Stillman's drug-store.

Michael Maher raised 35 bushels of wheat to the acre on ground the next year after breaking. Notwithstanding the unusually dry season of 1870 he raised 3300 bushels of corn on 60 acres.

The Pawnee language was then very common among whites, and some of it crops out occasionally in THE JOURNAL. It was mostly "How?" then, instead of How d'ye do? A literary society at Genoa had for its motto, Tuhvapiteka lukochixkus—"we desire to be wise."

A belated Genoa correspondent sends word of the Sioux raid upon Genoa on the night of Nov. 19; the killing of a cow owned by S. B. Walton; a steer and a calf by Stacy Matlack; a team of work horses by Mr. Hoge and three large fat hogs by Isaac Shivers were some of the depredations. Mr. Hoge, Mr. Shivers and Wm. Walton started in pursuit of the Indians. [The government are just now considering about settling for just such depredations as these.]

The acquisition of a new factory gives an additional value to every man's business and increases the value of every foot of property, truth then just as it is today. And THE JOURNAL repeats what it said then at the end of a half column article on manufactures: "We have a most excellent climate, a good market, an almost unequaled water-power and as good a supply of raw materials as is to be found in the west. We advise no rash adventure, for the west has no room for such; she wants good, honest workmen who expect to do a legitimate business and who will be satisfied to plow before they sow, and sow before they reap."

COLUMBUS MARKETS.

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

GRAIN, ETC.	
Wheat	50
Shelled Corn	50
Oats	32
Rye	45
Flour in 500 lb. lots	$ 8 00
PRODUCE.	
Butter	18
Eggs	15
Potatoes	$ 75
LIVESTOCK.	
Fat hogs	$3 50@4 00
Fat cows	$1 50@1 75
Fat sheep	$2 50@2 50
Fat steers	$3 00@3 50
Feeders	$1 50@2 00

Business Notices.

Advertisements under this head five cents a line each insertion.

WM. SCHILTZ makes boots and shoes in the best styles, and uses only the very best stock that can be procured in the market. 52-tf

NOTICE OF SALE BY REFEREES.

WHEREAS on the 17th day of November, 1894, the District Court of Platte county, Nebraska, by an order duly made and entered of record, appointed the undersigned James G. Reeder, C. A. Woosley and Geo. W. Phillips referees in the case of Daniel Schram, plaintiff, against Jacob Schram, Caroline Must, John Schram, George Schram, Philipena Becker, Lizzie Schram, Albert Schram, George Schram, Frederick Schram and Otto Schram, defendants, pending in said court, and on the 19th day of November, 1894, said court ordered and directed the undersigned as such referees to sell as upon execution, the property in controversy in said action, to-wit: Lot No. two in block No. thirteen, in Stevens addition to the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska. Now therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in us, we will sell the above described land on the 22nd day of December, 1894, at the front door of the court house, at one o'clock p. m. in Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder.

Terms of sale, cash in hand on day of sale.

JAMES G. REEDER,
C. A. WOOSLEY,
GEO. W. PHILLIPS,
Referees.

21-Nov-5

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the district court, Platte county, Nebraska.

Nettie B. Norris, Walter B. Norris, Jewett L. Norris, John A. Norris, and Stewart B. Norris, minor, by his guardian, Nettie B. Norris, Plaintiffs,

vs.

The unknown heirs and devisees of Theodore Olshausen, deceased, Defendants.

THE UNKNOWN HEIRS and devisees of Theodore Olshausen, deceased, defendants, will take notice that on the 15th day of November, 1894, Nettie B. Norris, Walter B. Norris, Jewett L. Norris, John A. Norris and Stewart B. Norris, by his guardian, Nettie B. Norris, plaintiffs herein, filed their petition in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certificate of sale for the taxes due on lot 3, block 128, in the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, for the year 1868, issued by the treasurer of Platte county, Nebraska, on the 6th day of September, 1869, for the sum of $6.54 and the taxes paid by said plaintiffs for all the years intervening and up to the year 1894, amounting in all, with interest, to the sum of $438.09 for which sum with interest from this date plaintiffs pray for a decree that the aforesaid property may be sold to satisfy the amount with costs and an attorney fee of ten per cent on the amount recovered.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 31st day of December, 1894.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1894.

NETTIE B. NORRIS, et al.,
21nov4t Plaintiffs.