Columbus Journal.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications, to insure 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 11, 1895.

"If a nation was made of adamant, free trade would grind it to powder."—[Napoleon.

THE jury at Omaha finds George Morgan guilty of the murder of 11-year-old Ida Gaskill.

"THE benefits of protection go first and last to the men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces."—[Blaine.

NEBRASKA beets are all right. If they won't make sugar they will do for molasses, and if not good enough for molasses whisky can be made from them. The beet industry is safe.—[Humphrey Democrat.

"THE western farmer's instinct is wiser than Mr. Gladstone's philosophy. The farmer knows that the larger the home market the better are his prices, and that as the home market is narrowed his prices fall."—[Blaine.

DETAILS of the sewing machine trust have been given the public. The object is to combine all agencies into one central agency in each city and town to dispose of all the different makes of machines manufactured in the United States.

SECRETARY MORTON suffered by a cinder lodging in his eye on his way out of Chicago, and failing to be promptly dislodged, it so irritated it that when he reached Washington he was unable to see, the well eye sympathizing with its fellow.

IT is claimed that $750,000 of a campaign fund of the democratic party of Chicago raised for the years 1893-'94 and the spring of '95 have been stolen, misused by committee men. The charge is made by newly-elected aldermen and committeemen.

A DISTILLING outfit has been captured in Sherman county, the whisky being made from sugar beets, and it is said to be "as good as the best." The still had a capacity of fifty gallons a day, and yet the man claimed he was only making it for home consumption. He used an ordinary cook stove.

DURING the last week twenty-four mining companies to operate at Cripple Creek, Colo., were incorporated. It is thought by some knowing old miners that the Cripple Creek mines will soon excel the South Africa region both in money value and actual tonnage because the ore from the Kaffirs is low grade.

RETIRED John Sherman, he of new book fame, and old gold colors, thinks Carlisle is more "skeered" of legal tender notes than is warranted. Well, if Retired John and others had not joined hands with England to demonetise silver, Carlisle or nobody else would be "skeered" of our legal tender promises. They are all right when gold and silver keep on terms of peace.—[Wheatland (Cal.) Four Corners.

DANIEL WEBSTER was very good authority on most subjects of national importance, and he said: "That is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ American capital and American labor, and best sustain the whole population. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures will prosper together or languish together." During the Cleveland administration, they languish together.

SENATOR CHANDLER of New Hampshire struck the right view of the president's message when he said: "His remedy for the distress into which he and his party have brought the country is the retirement of greenbacks, thereby destroying the national banking system, the avoidance of the free coinage of silver and the adoption of a single gold standard. These are inadmissible and childish proposals, as they do not either stop imports or fill the treasury."

WE publish the President's message this week. You can see how it is for yourself, but there is one thing that it strikes us the President ought to have called attention to, and that is the inadequacy of the revenue to the paying of the expenses of the government—a subject that is in every man's thoughts. One of the main queries is, What is to be done to get enough money to pay the running expenses? And the people at large do not take kindly to any more issuing of bonds for that purpose, and especially to sell them as has been done during the present administration to the great loss of our government.

THIS country never produced a more thorough democratic citizen than Andrew Jackson. Besides being a lover of his country, he had the common sense to see what was for her best interests. The same general principles are as applicable today as when he uttered them: "Draw from agriculture the super-abundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to a most profitable account, and benefit to the country will result. Take from agriculture, in the United States, six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe furnishes us." He had no exaggerated notion about the superior beauties of a foreign market.

IF our readers cannot hear the famous agnostic, they can at least read concerning him and what he says. The Fremont Herald says of his recent address at that place:

"One must hear Bob Ingersoll speak to be able in any degree to get the force of his arguments, and to appreciate the character of the man. He has the commanding presence before an audience, which is distinctly Ingersoll, and any pen picture of the man would do him an injustice.

The opera house was filled and the speaker was interrupted at frequent intervals with applause. His lecture, "Liberty of Man, Woman and Child," is full of humorous anecdotes, and the audience was kept in a pleasant frame of mind during the whole lecture of the famous agnostic.

The speaker dwelt upon the trials and tribulations caused by the religious intolerances, and said that Liberty was his religion. His lecture took up the progress of the human race in regard to mechanical, musical and other mental improvements, and he asked why should not the human race improve also in its religious capacity.

Mr. Ingersoll stated that true happiness consisted not in wealth and honor, but in love. He advised and said that the one ambition of every person should be to get in love. Not the fickle kind, but the sort that would last. He spoke at length upon the liberty of man and woman, in the sense that every person should be capable, willing and free to do and think as they please without the fear of the wrath of an all governing power.

His remarks on the liberty of the child were directed to the parents, and he advised that the example should be as the child was to be trained. Don't lie to the children, but tell them the truth in all things. Mr. Ingersoll's lectures are printed in full in pamphlet form."

REPRESENTATIVE LIVINGSTONE of Georgia who has recently visited Venezuela, and is interested in the boundary dispute, has already introduced a resolution into congress which recites that by a resolution of the last congress it was recommended that the boundary dispute be submitted to arbitration, that the action was brought to the attention of her Britannic majesty's government by the president, courteously and with kindly intent, and declares that her majesty's government "has failed to give the prompt consideration to the important request contained in that joint resolution or to answer the same in any manner such as was due and becoming to the dignity of the United States as a great nation and to the friendly relations existing between the two governments."

The resolution also recites that after this communication the colonial secretary instructed the government of British Guiana to take forcible possession of certain territory of Venezuela involved in the dispute, "an act which has been officially declared to be the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

In conclusion it provides for a joint committee of two senators and three members of the house to investigate the facts and recommend proper action to congress to vindicate and preserve the dignity and rights of the United States in the premises.

CONGRESSMAN MERCER is paying close attention to the interests of his district and has introduced bills as follows: To authorize the location of a branch home for volunteer disabled soldiers and sailors at or near the city of Blair, Neb., and for other purposes; to establish a branch mint of the United States at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska; to increase the appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Omaha (this building contemplates an increase to $2,000,000); to establish an assay office in the city of Omaha; to amend sections 14 and 145, and repeal sections 143 and 144 of the revised statutes of the United States relating to presidential elections; authorizing the pay of officers of customs performing duty after the expiration of their terms; to provide for the continuance in office of customs officers and assistant treasurers until successors shall have been appointed and qualified.

THE State University has bumped up against Auditor Moore and his plain, old fogy style of doing public business in a plain business manner and the university has been obliged to conform to his plan. Recently the university management began suit against Auditor Moore to compel him to issue a warrant on a voucher issued by the university for a claim, the correctness of which had not been sworn to. The court has just handed down an opinion sustaining the auditor and citing the law passed last winter providing for a uniform system of vouchers, all of which must bear affidavit of their correctness made by the state's creditors. There has been a great deal of loose business done by the state in the matter of claims against it and the new law was passed to correct. Auditor Moore is seeing to it that the spirit of the law is being adhered to and he is to be commended for it.—[Norfolk News.

THAT which is morally wrong but politically right must be overthrown every where before our industrial conditions can be what they ought to be. Public burdens of every species must be borne proportionately by different members of the civil community. This is the commonest measure of justice, and must be enforced from principle. Our country's laws are in the main good, but they will not enforce themselves. It is always true, the saying of Jefferson, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." And there is nothing in all the world that contains a greater measure of working truth for the individual person, the community or nation.

THE late celebrated Boston merchant Eben D. Jordan, put a high estimate upon advertising in the newspapers. He often admitted that to the fact of his advertising was due the success of his immense business. He said once: "I would as soon think of not putting goods in the windows or signs on the front of my store as of not putting advertisements in the newspapers."

It is easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows like a song,
But the man worth while
Is the man who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong.
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with years,
And the smile that is worth
The praises of earth
Is the smile that shines through tears.
—[Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

FREE TRADE ABROAD

ENGLAND'S EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN A LOSING GAME.

Enormous Losses in British Iron and Steel Industries—They Suffer to the Extent of $200,000,000 a Year—Want Us to Follow a Bad Example.

We have already shown how the first step toward free trade is affecting quite a number of American industries; also how the breaking down of our wall of protection is enabling us to reach the markets of the world. Let us now see how it works in other countries. Taking the United Kingdom, where free trade has been longest in force, and her iron and steel industries, we find that the imports and exports of iron, steel, tin plate, wire, hardware, coal and machinery compare as follows for a period of ten years, from 1884 to 1894:

	1884.	1894.
Total imports	£269,774,549	£403,505,718
Total exports	202,927,875	216,194,229
Total exports of iron and steel (tons)	2,488,888	2,656,135
Imports of iron and steel (tons)	121,889	71,865

There has been no wall of protection around the United Kingdom during this decade, and her manufacturers have had every possible opportunity to let themselves out into the markets of the world, yet we find that the total British exports of iron, steel, tin plate, wire, hardware, coal and machinery combined decreased by over $80,000,000 a year between 1884 and 1894.

It would almost seem as if the absence of a wall of protection had worked entirely contrary to all free trade theories in England's case, because it has enabled the foreign manufacturers and producers of iron, steel, tin plate, wire, hardware, coal and machinery to sell in the English markets nearly $100,000,000 worth more of their products and manufactures in 1894 than they did in 1884. Free trade in England has increased the imports of the above mentioned goods by nearly £30,000,000 and has decreased the exports by more than £16,000,000. The figures quoted are from the official board of trade returns.

Taking the quantities of the English exports we find that the United Kingdom has sold under her policy of free trade 840,000 tons less of iron and steel in 1894 than she did in 1884. Her exports of pig iron decreased by nearly 440,000 tons; of bar, angle, bolt and rod iron by nearly 170,000 tons; of railroad iron by 305,000 tons, and of hoops, sheets and plates she sold 219,000 tons less in 1894 than in 1884. Her exports of railway carriages decreased in value from £504,815 in 1884 to £277,000 in 1894. Her exports of railway trucks declined by £254,000, her exports of hardware and cutlery fell off by £1,300,000 within ten years, and her exports of steam engines decreased by £1,100,000 a year.

The English desire that we should adopt their policy of free trade can hardly be so friendly a suggestion as our English admirers would have us believe. If it has resulted in such enormous losses in business among the iron, steel, tin plate, wire, hardware, coal and machinery trades of the United Kingdom, it is hardly a friendly act to encourage us to practice similar tactics that will result in similar losses to the United States.

While England has lost so much money and so much trade in these industries during a few years of free trade, the United States, on the other hand, under its policy of protection, has built up similar industries to an enormous extent—to such an extent that we are undoubtedly buying less of these commodities from our English neighbors and have helped materially to diminish their manufactures and their output. Perhaps this is the real reason why they wish us to drop our policy of protection. It would not be an entirely unselfish reason.

A Few of Its Features.

Sheep slaughtered by millions, because wool has been made free, the price of beef advancing, a Portland (Or.) syndicate buying 3,000 horses with an intention to introduce horse meat to American consumers, Edward Atkinson running about the country giving demonstrations of methods of preparing 15 cent dinners and recommending to poor people the use of shin beef and oleomargarine, women doing men's work in the tin plate mills in western Pennsylvania, foreigners leaving the country as fast as others come in and the treasury of the United States unable to stand by itself, but propped up by British bankers—these things indicate what we have come to and foreshadow what we are coming to under the domination of American affairs by British ideas.—Manufacturer.

Protect Our Flag.

Which is the wiser, the sounder, the more profitable, the more patriotic plan, to continue to pay $100,000,000 a year to foreign ship owners and see almost every dollar of it lost to us, or to spend $2,000,000, $3,000,000, $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 to encourage American citizens to carry American commerce under the American flag? To the American mind this question admits of only one possible answer.—Boston Journal.

The Republican Way.

President Harrison paid off $296,000,000 of the public debt and turned over to Mr. Cleveland's administration $124,000,000 surplus. There was not a moment from the inauguration of Mr. Harrison to the second inauguration of Mr. Cleveland in which we did not collect for every day of every year sufficient revenues to pay every demand and obligation of the government.—Governor William McKinley.

MANY of the every-day farmers of our acquaintance are very close observers. The active work of a life-time has developed this power in them. They are usually well read men, too, in their calling. A mind that is a store-house of information, and that is well disciplined to habits of close observation is as great a power on the farm as elsewhere. There is somewhat of drudgery perhaps on every farm that is a part of the inevitable, but a very large part of what is now nothing better than a system of drudgery is to be avoided. It is to be avoided by being overcome. Mind is superior to matter as is shown by the successes of some of our brainy farmers.—[Nebraska Farmer.

☞THERE are twenty solid republican state delegations in the present congress. For the first time a solid republican delegation comes from a southern state, that of West Virginia. The states of Delaware, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New Jersey, Iowa, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Dakota and Wyoming also send solid republican delegations. When Utah is admitted it will add another to the list. The large delegations from Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania contain only two democrats each.—[Seward Blade.

—Fine job work done at THE JOURNAL office.

THE subject of this month's character sketch in the Review of Reviews is Mr. Herbert Spencer. The sketch was written by an intimate friend whose identity is not disclosed. It is the most complete record of the great philosopher's life and achievements that has yet appeared. The writer tells us that "Social Statics" could not find a publisher in 1850, so that Mr. Spencer was obliged to print it at his own cost and sell it on commission. It took fourteen years to dispose of the edition of 750 copies. "Principles of Psychology" had a like experience, while Mr. Spencer was kept out of pocket for the capital sunk in these two ventures. It was the same with his other philosophical works at first, and in the course of 15 years Mr. Spencer lost more than £1,200. It was not till 24 years after he began to publish that he was fully abreast of his losses, or, in other words, just where he had started, financially. It is some consolation to know that in recent years Mr. Spencer's income has been fairly satisfactory.

—On the margin of THE JOURNAL, or on the wrapper, following your name you will find the date to which your subscription is paid or accounted for. If the date is past, you are respectfully requested to renew your subscription. See rates elsewhere.

Reminiscences of Early Days in Platte County.

DEAR JOURNAL:—After a lapse of one whole decade, I again pen a brief article for your esteemed columns which I have admiringly read for now nearly twenty-six years, and since the first issue of your paper.

In the spring of 1860 when I located in Platte county, Columbus was a mere stripling village, on the Great Desolation 92 miles west of Omaha, but the far-seeing founders showed their discernment in the location, the original design being to lay the foundation of a city for the future of central Nebraska, as near the junction of the great long, broad rivers and valleys of the state as a suitable site could be had. The space between the rivers for four miles above the junction is narrow and low, otherwise that would have been the natural point, as the course of travel and trade is usually down and up the valleys of every country.

Any one looking at the map of Nebraska will see at a glance how admirably Columbus is situated, in reference to what was anticipated to be the chief commercial city of the interior of the state.

Columbus was first settled by a small colony of enterprising Germans from Columbus, Ohio, and hence the name. The town was laid out on a grand scale in 1857. The company speedily erected a large, two-story hotel and called it the American House. Thousands of freighters, miners, pilgrims to Zion and tourists to the boundless west remember well the old hostlery, and its lady proprietoress, Mrs. Baker, afterwards Mrs. Wells, whose name is yet familiar to the few remaining old settlers and their older children. Without delay, also were put into operation two stores, a blacksmith shop, a cobbler shop, a wagon repair shop, also a saloon or place of rest, where pies, cakes and ginger-beer were furnished to the wayfaring public.

Next in importance to the hotel and the Loup ferry boat, and first in wonder to every one, but especially the superstitious aborigines, was the huge saw mill (owned by Col. John Rickly) whose great teeth continued for years to cut to pieces the stately cottonwood groves that adorned the banks and islands of both the Platte and Loup rivers. It was said of the Pawnees, when they first sighted the mill in full blast, that they precipitately fled in dismay to their village twenty miles away, reporting to their people that an evil spirit had conspired with the pale faces and had prepared an engine of torture and destruction; that the Demon had actually taken possession of a portion of the territory; that it breathed fire and hot breath from its nostrils, and was eating great logs and whole trees with its fierce and destructive teeth. After many cautious approaches by the bravest of their tribe, and after repeated explanations by the whites, they finally became reconciled. This sight and experience was their first realization of the great superiority of the white race. That old mill served as a decided civilizer by converting the trees into building material, affording the new settlers far and wide comfortable habitations, instead of the rudest "dug-outs."

In those early days the idea of spanning the treacherous and ever changing current of the Loup, with a substantial bridge never entered any one's mind. In 1863, however, Uncle Sam, as a war necessity, (for remember those perilous and much dreaded times were then on) built a pontoon bridge, and later on, in the last sixties the U. P. R. R. company erected a permanent bridge 1300 feet long. These improvements forever dismissed from the raging Loup the services of the once noted rope ferry.

While speaking of early days in Nebraska, I am constrained to record the most eventful and perplexing wintry weather of all the turbulent snowy seasons, since the advent of the civilized man west of the Missouri river. It was in the winter of '57 and '58. The few old residents of that period that yet remain remember it with chilled recollections. Snow fell to a depth of six and seven feet on the level, in the Platte valley, and remained on all winter. All travel by wagon was completely suspended. There was no getting about on foot except on snow shoes,—boards bound under the feet like skates. All depressions in the earth, even the ravines, were drifted full, so that in many places snow was 15 to 20 feet deep. The little colony at Columbus would surely have starved out but for the abundance of deer and other wild game, it was impossible for wild animals to escape through the deep snow from their pursuers. Their chase and capture afforded delightful and healthful sport, as well as nourishment for the isolated settlers. For want of food in their weak condition, deer were often caught without the use of ball or powder. There are a few men of that time who yet live, who in their dire extremities that fearful winter attempted and accomplished the daring feat of going to Omaha on snow shoes, with hand sleds, returning with flour, bacon and groceries. They were guided over the wild, desolate prairie and saved from helpless wandering by the groves of cottonwood that marked the course of the Platte river.

As I write of those antiquated days, new scenes and circumstances continually loom up in my mind and in this retrospecting mood I could pen hundreds of pages of those interesting days of endurance and hardship, but my communication is already too long and must close. D. ANDERSON.

South Omaha, Nebraska.

Our Neighbors.

A committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Fremont has been instrumental in bringing to justice a man who has been charged guilty of incest with his three daughters. The committee of ladies seem to be very thorough in their prosecution of the case, attending the trial to the exclusion of the usual crowd of men in such cases.

Leigh World: Rudolph Janey, a 14-year-old son of the Janey family living about nine miles southeast of town, met with a painfull accident one day last week which resulted in the amputation of his right thumb. He was at work around a corn husker and shredder and accidentally got his hand caught in a complicated piece of the machine which resulted as above stated.

Schuyler Herald: Ed. Lawrence, who was a resident of this county prior to 1868, and who left at that time for the west, was here one day last week. Ed. now lives in Wyoming, and had not heard from his brothers George and John for several years, and expected to find them still residents of Colfax county. When he returned he went to Fred. Barnholdt's place, in Richland, and enquired about his brothers and was surprised to find that George was living in southeastern Kansas and John in Alberta. He found very few who knew him in the early days, and was of course surprised at the great change that had taken place in the last twenty-eight years.

Genoa Populist: Ed. Gould is feeding five thousand head of sheep at his Woodbine ranch this winter....Dr. Pillsbury of Fullerton is in a critical condition from gangrene in his foot, resulting from an inflamed corn....Miss Lizzie Irwin began school at West Hill again, after a month's vacation....Ed. Jones and family have moved to Iowa....C. U. Guiles closed a four months' term of school in district 26, having a spelling school and literary program in the evening. Miss Sadie Lindberg spelled the school down, after a very close contest, and carried off the chromo....Miss Annie Olson returned home from Seattle, Washington, last week....There were fifty loads of hogs on the streets of Genoa one day this week.

Humphrey Democrat: Adam Emerich, of Kalamazoo neighborhood, broke his leg Tuesday night. Driving home from Madison late in the evening his team ran away throwing him out of the wagon with the above result. He lay out all night and in the morning managed to crawl to a house near by, where he secured help. It was a wonder that he did not perish with the cold, as it was one of the coldest nights of the season....About nine o'clock Wednesday night shouts of fire were heard on the streets as it had been discovered that Rev. B. Matzka's house was on fire in the upper story. Help was soon at hand and the fire extinguished. Clothes hanging near a stove pipe caught fire and the flames were thus communicated to the wood work. Had there been a few minutes longer for the fire to gain headway it would have been beyond control. But little damage was done....A son of Lawrence Wells, who lives northwest of town, was accidentally shot last night while he and a comrade were playing with a gun. The boy lived only seven hours after the shooting.

PERSONAL.

J. A. L. Talley was in Fremont last week.

Gordon Cross was at Platte Center Thursday.

Mrs. Geitzen is visiting relatives in Central City.

Mel. Sacrider of Wattsville was in town Tuesday.

F. M. Cookingham of Humphrey was in town Monday.

Mrs. W. B. Backus is visiting in Ulysses this week.

Miss Sybil Butler spent Sunday at home with her parents.

Miss Grace Taylor was visiting friends in Council Bluffs last week.

Miss Cora Sumption of Albion was a Columbus visitor Thursday.

J. H. Kersenbrock was an Humphrey and Creston visitor Thursday.

Miss Mamie Beerbower was visiting with friends in Fullerton last week.

Mrs. L. W. Tubbs from Emerson, Iowa, is here on a visit with her sister, Mrs. H. P. Coolidge.

H. H. Hake a former resident of Columbus passed through the city Monday on his way home at Kearney.

Mrs. Patrick and daughter, mother and sister of Mrs. J. N. Kilian, returned home Thursday to Blair, after several days' visit with relatives.

Mrs. H. P. Coolidge and her sister, Mrs. Tubbs, went up to Norfolk, Monday, to make a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Jenkins at the Asylum.

Irrigation Meeting.

OCONEE, Nebr., Dec. 7, 1895.

The committee on irrigation held a meeting at the office of Daniel Murdock. After discussing the matter, the committee concluded to organize an irrigation district, calling in the guarantee proposition. Motion made by H. C. Carrig that a new petition be drawn up to leave out the city of Columbus, leaving the district a distinct farmers enterprise. Carried. After changing the boundary lines to conform with the new petition and making arrangements to circulate the petition, the committee adjourned. W. D. WILSON, Sec'y.

—Friday week Sheriff Derby of Butler county acting as coroner, empanelled a jury to investigate into the death of J. F. McGurk, who had been operated upon by Dr. F. Englehard for piles. The David City News says that the operation was performed when McGurk appeared to be in unusually good health, and the next day he died. He was put under the influence of ether; the operation lasted but a few seconds; he was placed in bed, given a hypodermic injection of morphine to cause him to sleep and ease him from any pain which might follow the operation, and the doctor shortly after left for home. He had slumbered but a little while when his wife noticed that his breathing was very heavy, and becoming alarmed, she sent for the doctor who, when he came, tried to counteract the action of the morphine, but was unable to do so. The News adds: "It is seldom that a physician will administer ether or anything of that nature without having at least one other physician present, except in cases of emergency, where the condition of a patient is such that he should be attended to at once. All the physicians testified to this. This is the first mistake that Dr. Englehard made, because of the fact that he administered the ether and did the work alone. According to the evidence given by all the other physicians he should have remained at least a short time after he administered the morphine, or at least left orders to be called, should the patient's breathing become heavy. Many of our citizens are somewhat bitter in their feelings toward Dr. Englehard, and yet a similar result might have occurred had there been a number of physicians present. That is something which can never be known, but that he made at least two serious mistakes, there can be no question, if we take the testimony given by other physicians as conclusive evidence upon those two points. Some of them stated emphatically that they would not think of administering an anaesthetic without having at least one other physician present, except as before stated, in cases of great emergency where a patient must be attended to quickly." The jury rendered a verdict that the death was from the effects of morphine administered.

Weather Report.

Review of the weather near Genoa for the month of November, 1895.

Mean temperature of the month	34.73°
Mean do same month last year	35.70°
Highest daily temperature on 24	73°
Lowest do 28th—below zero	5°
Clear days	10
Fair days	9
Cloudy days	11
High winds—days	4
Calm days	16
Rain or snow fell during portions of—days	5
Inches of rainfall or melted snow	1.08
Do same mo. last year	0.10
Inches of snow	4.60
Do same mo. last year	none

10th heavy white frost and heavy fog, trees coated.

11th foggy and heavy frost.

15th ground slightly frozen.

17th slight fog and heavy white frost.

18th violent wind storm in the evening and night from northwest.

Ice from 18th to 21st ground slightly frozen at last date.

24th snow from E. to N. E. 3 inches.

28th snow and squalls, 0.10 inches.

30th very foggy.

Real Estate Transfers.

Becher, Jæggi & Co., real estate agents, report the following real estate transfers filed in the office of the county clerk for the week ending December 7, 1895:

State of Nebraska to Oliver Hedlund, e½ sw¼ and sw¼ se¼ 33-19-4w, deed.	$ 840 00
Bartomein Tworek and wife to John Borowiak, s½ nw¼ 10-16-2w, wd	1,325 00
Geo W Hulst to Maud G Siggins, lots 5 and 6, bl 161, Columbus, wd	1 00
R A Vickers to Harry W Lieber, lot 2, bl 2, Osborn's add to Monroe, wd	950 00
Mary Ann Thomazin et al to William Thomazin, s½ se¼ 4-19-3w, wd	1,600 00
James B Murray to Robert C Moran, sw¼ 21-20-1e, wd	2,240 00
James H Hale to Michael Conners, lot 8, bl 40, Columbus, wd	100 00
Pioneer Townsite Co to Theodore Wolf, lot 10, bl 1, Creston, wd	79 50
Bridget Farrel to Lavina S Esheart, lot 6, bl 7, Highland Park add to Columbus, wd	600 00
Cornelius Esheart to Bridget Farrel, se¼ 30-17-2w, wd	600 00
Ten transfers, aggregating	$ 8,335 50

Cut Flowers.

For the accommodation of our patrons we have appointed Stillman's pharmacy, our city agents. Cut flowers always on hand, and any orders given will receive prompt attention. Respectfully,

3 MARMOY & SIMMONS.

THE WHITE FRONT.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

The prettiest patterns, the latest patterns. The most stylish patterns ever brought to Columbus. Dry goods are cheaper than ever. We want part of your trade. Come and see us. Come and get our prices.

E. D. FITZPATRICK.

ALL COMPETITION DISTANCED.

"The Overland Limited," a new Train from Chicago to San Francisco.

The fastest train in the world, distance concerned, will run via the UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Commencing Nov. 17th, the Union Pacific will run a through train daily from Council Bluffs to San Francisco and Los Angeles, making the run of 1,864 miles in sixty hours thirty-five minutes.

This train will leave Omaha, 8:10 a. m.; Ogden 1:40 p. m. next day; San Francisco 8:25 p. m. second day, and Los Angeles 10:00 a. m. the third day, carrying Through Pullman Double Drawing-room Sleepers and Dining Car to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Be sure and ask for tickets via "The Overland Route."

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Passengers going east for business, will naturally gravitate to Chicago as the great commercial center. Passengers re-visiting friends or relatives in the eastern states always desire to "take in" Chicago en route. All classes of passengers will find that the "Short Line" of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, via Omaha and Council Bluffs, affords excellent facilities to reach their destinations in a manner that will be sure to give the utmost satisfaction.

A reference to the time tables will indicate the route to be chosen, and, by asking any principal agent west of the Missouri river for a ticket over the Chicago, Council Bluffs & Omaha Short Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, you will be cheerfully furnished with the proper passport via Omaha and Chicago. Please note that all of the "Short Line" trains arrive in Chicago in ample time to connect with the express trains of all the great through car lines to the principal eastern cities.

For additional particulars, time tables, maps, etc., please call on or address F. A. Nash, General Agent, Omaha, Neb.

COLUMBUS MARKETS.

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

GRAIN, ETC.	
Wheat	44
Shelled Corn	16
Oats	10@12
Rye	20
Flour in 500 lb. lots	$ 5 00@5 50
PRODUCE.	
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Potatoes	40
LIVE STOCK.	
Fat hogs	$3 75@3 90
Fat cows	$2 00@2 25
Fat steers	$2 00@2 50
Fat chickens	$2 75@3 00
Feeders	$2 50@3 5

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GLASSWARE
And LAMPS.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS at lowest rates of interest, on short or long time, in amount to suit applicants.
BONDED ABSTRACTERS OF TITLE to all real estate in Platte county.
Represent THE LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES of the World. Our farm policies a the most liberal in use. Losses adjusted, and promptly paid at this office.
Notary Public always in office.
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Make collections of foreign inheritances and sell steamship tickets to and from all part of Europe. 1aug'91-tf

Business Notices.

Advertisements under this head five cents a line each insertion.

W. SCHILTZ makes boots and shoes in the best styles, and uses only the very best stock that can be procured in the market. 32-tf

NOTICE.

In the district court of Platte county, Nebraska.

Elizabeth L. Reed, plaintiff,
vs.
Landora L. Marshall, William Marshall, James C. Marshall, Mary Marshall, Thomas Franklin Marshall, Mat Marshall, John J. Marshall, Anna Marshall, William E. Marshall, Archie W. Marshall, May Marshall, Bertha Amanda Marshall, Martha M. Church, Hamilton Church, Jennie L. Crawford, Joseph Crawford, James H. Galley, First National Bank of Columbus, Nebraska, and the Lindsay State Bank, defendants.

Landora L. Marshall, William Marshall, John J. Marshall, Anna Marshall, Archie W. Marshall and Bertha Amanda Marshall, defendants in the above entitled action, will take notice that on the 16th day of November, 1895, Elizabeth L. Reed, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, against the defendants named in the above case, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by John W. Marshall (who has since died), and Landora L. Marshall to the Columbus State Bank, which said Bank since assigned and delivered the same to the plaintiff, who is now the owner thereof, upon the South half of the South-east quarter of Section Twenty-four (24), in Township Seventeen (17), North, of Range One (1) East, of the Sixth principal meridian, in Platte county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of a promissory note dated October 8, 1889, for the sum of $700.00, and five interest notes thereto attached for $56.00 each; said principal note and the last interest note became due and payable on the 8th day of October, 1894, and there is yet due and unpaid upon said note and mortgage the sum of $756.00 and the interest thereon at ten per cent per annum from the 8th day of October, 1894, for which sums said plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants if the same is not paid, be foreclosed and barred of all right, title, lien and equity of redemption in said mortgaged premises, and that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 30th day of December, 1895.

Dated November 16, 1895.

ELIZABETH L. REED,
Plaintiff.
By WHITMOYER & GERDING,
her Attorneys.
20nov.-4t

LEGAL NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

To Elias J. Bacon, non-resident defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY notified that on the 15th day of November, 1895, Ira A. Eugene Bacon filed a petition against you in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you on the ground that you have willfully abandoned the plaintiff without just or good cause, for the term of two years last past. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 16th day of December, 1895.

IRA A. EUGENE BACON, Plaintiff
By Duffy & O'Brien, his Attorneys. 29-Nov-4

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McALLISTER & CORNELIUS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

COLUMBUS, - - NEBRASKA
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