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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, JANUARY 29, 1896.

THE Bank of Commerce at Grand Island was closed last week. The amount of deposits is said to be $145,000. Hall county is reported as having $25,000 on deposit in the bank.

THE leader in the February Forum is contributed by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University, who discusses "Some Aspects of Civilization in America." A very striking and suggestive paper.

IT seems now that diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain have been suspended since 1887. There is a strong belief at Washington that relations will be restored, and that Great Britain will consent to arbitration.

M. HENRI HOUSSAVE, of the French Academy, has written an article for the February number of The Forum on "The French Academy," giving the history of that famous institution, and telling just what the "Forty Immortals" do at their sessions—a highly interesting paper.

THE presidential boomers are at work. At Lincoln, a McKinley organization is being effected, and literature sent out. We are also in receipt of a pamphlet from the headquarters at New York city, of the Levi P. Morton campaign committee. Nebraska's ex-Senator Manderson is set down as one of the presidential possibilities by so prominent a newspaper as the Cincinnati Gazette.

SOUTH DAKOTA is growing at the poor oil that the oil inspector allows to run through his fingers, and purpose having better oil even if they have to abolish the inspector and go into a combine themselves. If the whole people of the country (that is, the government), confront every monopoly with regulation securing reasonable prices and good service, or quick hustling out of business, the country would be better off. Oil is a great convenience and people wouldn't like to do without it, but an independent mind is the indispensable oil of oil in running human machinery.

ABOUT Feb. 1 the treasury department will resume the coinage of silver dollars and continue until about $18,000,000 have been coined. When the present administration came into power there were in the treasury about $29,000,000 in silver dollars coined from bullion under the act of 1890 and available for the redemption of treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased. Since August, 1893, about $18,000,000 of these notes have been redeemed in silver dollars and cancelled. The secretary of the treasury has now decided to coin from the bullion on hand and purchased under the act of 1890 about $18,000,000, which will restore the amount of dollars in the treasury to what it was on March 4, 1893. The average cost of the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act was 71½ cents on the dollar, which leaves a gain or seigniorage of 28½ cents on the dollar. At this rate the seigniorage on the $18,000,000 to be coined would be $5,130,000 which will be accounted for in the available cash on hand, increasing it by that amount. The order for the resumption of the coinage at the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco is expected any day.

Political Talk.

The announcement by Congressman Meiklejohn that he would be a candidate for gubernational honors in lieu of making another race for congress has had the opposite effect from what many conjectured, and instead of suppressing the desire others have felt to preside a few terms over the destinies of our proud commonwealth has ignited the punk of ambition in several bosoms, and good sized boomlets are blazing up all over the state. It is too early to conjecture what the outcome may be, but the impression is gathered from reading exchanges that the forest is full of sound timber, and there may be some fun when convention time arrives in making the selection.—[State Journal.

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A well known Nebraska politician, the other day referring to the local political situation of the state of Nebraska, made the surprising statement that Congressman Eugene J. Hainer had his eye on the position of governor for this state. That he anticipated a bitter fight between Meiklejohn, MacColl, Eugene Moore, C. L. Richards and others, who are openly candidates for the gubernatorial position, in which event he might be able to take a position in the race as a dark horse. Hainer, at one time in his career, was not regarded as being very orthodox, so far as his republicanism went, but his course recently has brought him into favor in the South Platte country, and being very ambitious, he has his eye not only on the governorship, but upon the position now occupied by Senator William V. Allen. Speaker Richards wants to succeed Hainer at Washington, and, according to this politician, he may be counted upon to assist Hainer in securing the nomination for governor in the event of a fight between the candidates mentioned. It is particularly well known that Hainer advised Congressman Meiklejohn not to make the race at this time, possibly seeing in his colleague a most dangerous candidate for that position. There is every prospect that the fight will be an exceedingly interesting one, and should the candidates mentioned above fail in securing enough votes to nominate, there is no telling what a dark horse of Hainer's stamp might do —[Omaha Bee's Lincoln Correspondent

The Dairy.

We believe that the following, which we clip from the Albion News, will receive confirmation, in a general way, from all who have attentively followed the business in Platte county. It is the regular, steady work that tells, every time. THE JOURNAL insists that the butter and egg business is not properly appreciated. There is many a housewife in the land, even those who have worked under needless disadvantages, who has, by the sale of butter and eggs, provided the family with needed groceries. How much more could they do, if the proper facilities were supplied, and effective aid given?

W. A. Poynter let drop a few "pointers" on the dairying business, the other day, that are worthy of serious consideration. Speaking in a general way of that industry in Nebraska, he said:

"Our people can not engage in any occupation of an agricultural nature which will begin to yield the profit for money and labor expended that this does. Nebraska butter in quality and flavor is the best in the world, and in price tops the market. As soon as the people can get rid of the idea that butter cannot be profitably made without the tame grasses, just that soon they will get more good cows and make the dairy business paramount to that of grain raising. One acre of corn will make more feed than four acres of tame grasses for fall and winter use, and for summer use more than a much larger number of acres of wild pasture."

Mr. Poynter made last fall a silo and filled it as an experiment. He opened it not long since and found the ensilage in perfect condition. From nineteen acres of corn, if we remember correctly, he siloed forty tons. His "baby" creamery has paid him a fair profit during these hard times, and he expects to enlarge the capacity of his plant whenever the supply of milk will warrant the outlay.

Mr. Poynter also stated some facts which should be an eye opener to thinking people. One of his patrons during the year 1895 owned eight cows and sold milk to the amount of $185. He also raised eight calves, worth $60, and had all the butter and milk needed for family use, worth at least $25, making a grand total of $245 in one year from the eight cows or $33.75 for each cow. These cows were only ordinary animals and had no extra feed. This is but part of the story. The same man worked a half section of land. He hired one man and paid him $110. He sold all his crops, except enough for seed and feed, and realized from this source $230. Mr. Poynter says that several of his neighbors had about the same experience. Now figure the difference in the profit on the two methods, then decide how long you will try to get rich by raising grain to sell.

Another important statement Mr. Poynter made, to show what business is most profitable for the farmer, was that last winter not a single patron of his dairy asked or received a dollar's worth of aid from any source. Facts and figures speak very significantly—investigate them.

Our Neighbors.

The Shelby (Polk county), town board has brought suit against Henry Weber, saloon-keeper, for a balance of $257 on last year's license.

Polk county commissioners have discovered that the present county superintendent, is entitled to only $800 salary. He is a republican. His predecessor was a populist and received $1,000 a year.

Albion News, correspondence from Cedar Rapids: Rev. F. W. Bross was the victim of a genuine surprise last Saturday on the occasion of his birthday. His friends, and truly they are legion, presented him with a valuable fur coat, as an expression of good will and appreciation of his earnest labors in our midst.

St. Edward Sun: James Nevels received a letter from James McCutchen this week stating that he was well satisfied with Georgia and the locality in and around the Soldier Colony. In the allotment of the lands Messrs. Nevels, McCutcheon, Frank Sisson and Robert Hardy, all secured ten-acre tracts near each other about six miles from the town of Fitzgerald.

Osceola Record: C. L. Johnson of Colorado Springs, was in Osceola yesterday renewing old acquaintances. He was a resident of Polk county many years ago and for some time was deputy county treasurer under N. C. Foy. He went to Colorado about nine years ago and when the Cripple Creek gold field was opened up, got in on the ground floor, and his many Polk county friends will be glad to learn that he has a good thing.

Fremont Herald: The idea of Supervisor W. H. Mead providing a wood pile at the court house, to enable willing men to earn their meals, was put to test yesterday. Four men were put to work cutting up the wood and carrying it about to the different rooms in the building. Hereafter wood will be burned at the court house instead of coal. The men are allowed $1.50 per day, being paid in provisions, furnished by the county.

Albion Argus: Willie Browder, the seventeen year old son of James Browder of Loretto, met with a serious accident last Tuesday evening, that cost him the sight of his right eye. While running around the corner of the barn he fell upon an upturned harrow running one of the rusty teeth in his eye, completely bursting the ball. He was taken to Omaha Wednesday morning and placed in a hospital, where every precaution will be taken to keep out blood poisoning.

Warren Randall, who has a ranch southwest of Shelby, lost a steer weighing 1,200 pounds. Advertising failed to locate the animal. Recently the owner found it lying on the floor of an old deserted house detached from the other buildings. For forty-three days it had remained there, with broom corn rubbish for food. It had wasted away about twelve pounds each day and was very weak. The location of the bones beneath the hide was conspicuous. Randall believes that the steer will live and regain its plumpness.

An irrigation system for central Buffalo county will be practically completed by February 10, ready for use on this season's crops. The main ditch starts from the Platte river, south of the city of Kearney, and runs northeast along a ridge north of Buda, for a distance of nine miles. It is expected that the main ditch will ultimately be extended to Gibbon and Shelton. The United States government has also ordered a series of thirteen tubular wells extending across the valley at Buda, with a view of testing the extent of the underflow.

Leigh World: Anton Urbanek of the vicinity of Clarkson, got on a drunken spree in February 1893, and while in an intoxicated condition met with injuries which resulted in his death. Shortly after, his wife commenced suit against Joseph Cibulka and John Roether, two saloon-keepers of that place and has just had a verdict in her favor of $3,000. Since the commencement of the suit the saloon keepers have gone out of business, but their bondsmen are financially good, and it is understood will pay the amount without further litigation.

Petersburg Index: A fine piece of surgical work was done by Dr. Thompson, of this place, Dr. Brash, of Albion, and Dr. McMillan, of Elgin, last Sunday afternoon, on Dwight, the three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Bisel, of this place. The child had been sick with scarlet fever and pus had formed between the two skull plates and would have soon reached the brain and death would have been the result. The medical men drilled through the outer skull plate and removed the pus thus probably saving the boy's life. It was a particular place to work and the greatest caution had to be exercised in the operation.

County Supervisors.

[Continued from last week.]

January 17, 1896.

The board convened at 2 o'clock p. m. Roll call, all members present.

On recommendation of the committee on supplies, the following bills were unanimously allowed, and the clerk ordered to draw warrants on general fund in payment of the same:

J. C. Echols	$ 31 36
Carl Kramer	9 50
Wurdeman Bros	1 50
Dr. A. Heintz	9 00

Moved by Sup'r Bender that the petition of Gerhard Gronenthal and others for a road beginning at the northwest corner of section 35, town 19 north, of range 2 west, running thence due east on section line one mile, be granted and the clerk be directed to advertise the same according to law. Motion carried.

On motion of Sup'r Bender, Sup'r Rolf was appointed as committee of one to investigate the Hollingshead road.

The following report was offered by the special committee on printing, viz:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Platte county, Nebraska:

Your committee on county printing beg leave to make the following report that the following papers be declared the official papers of Platte county, to-wit: COLUMBUS JOURNAL, Platte County Argus, Platte Center Signal, and as such shall be given for publication the proceedings of the county board and all legal notices emanating therefrom, delinquent tax-list and such other publications as the board may direct to be made during the ensuing year, and in full of all charges for such publications the said newspapers to receive one-third legal rates for each of said newspapers, providing that the publications of the proceedings of the board shall not exceed one and one-ninth cents per line for each of said papers. We would make the additional recommendation that the "Nebraska Biene" be contracted with to do the same printing on the same terms. Respectfully submitted.

R. Y. LISCO,
NILS OLSON,
JOHN MOFFETT.

Dated Jan. 17, 1896.

Sup'r Olson moved to adopt the report of the committee, seconded by Lisco.

On motion of Rolf to amend by substituting the Monroe Republican for the Platte Center Signal, the ayes and nays were called for resulting as follows: Ayes, Becher, Bender, Lisco, Moffett, Olson. Nays, Rolf, Wiggins. Amendment lost and on motion report adopted.

Report of committee on road No. 242, called the Heyden road, was read, recommending payment according to appraisement, of the following sums as damages, was adopted: M Sheedy $70.00; G C Barnum $70.00; T H Johnson $35.00; J H Drinnin $70.00, and the clerk ordered to draw warrants on road fund of Columbus township in payment of same.

On motion of Sup'r Moffett, the purchasing agent, Sup'r Wiggins, was directed to purchase seven copies of the statutes of Nebraska for 1895 for the use of the members of the board of supervisors.

The committee on supplies reported the following:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Platte county: We your committee on supplies do recommend that the county judge be allowed the following articles: one fee book, one filing stamp, one hard coal burner. We also recommend that the county judge may retain his office up town over the State bank, but the county will not pay any rent for said office.

JOHN MOFFETT,
Chairman of Supply Com.

Report adopted.

The bids for coal were read and referred to the committee on supplies.

Moved by Sup'r Rolf that the chairman telegraph to John Geddes at Grand Island to be here tomorrow, Jan. 18, 1896, to consult with the board in regard to assisting the state accountant in investigating the books of ex-County Treasurer J. W. Lynch. Carried.

Moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock a. m., Jan. 18, 1896.

January 18, 1896.

Board met at 9 o'clock, a. m. Roll call, all members present.

Sup'r Rolf of special committee, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

We, your special committee appointed to formulate a plan and make recommendations in regard to examining the sheriff's accounts, fee book and the collections and disbursements made and collected through his office, beg leave to submit the following report: We recommend that a committee of three from this board be selected to examine the sheriff's fee books and all other collections and disbursements made by him, his jailor and deputies, during his last term of office just expired, and that said committee be authorized, instructed and directed to examine all the dockets and other books of the district court, also all the dockets and other books of all the other courts in which the sheriff has had business, including the justices of the peace, which are situated in the city of Columbus, that the said committee is directed to verify every item in the sheriff's fee books with the court and justice's dockets and such other books as the courts and the district court clerk may have in use for such original entries of fees and other emoluments of the sheriff and also they are directed to examine all the dockets and books of all the other courts in the city of Columbus including the justices' courts and verify the fee book of the sheriff with the original records where said fees were originally charged and allowed; that the committee be further directed to make a thorough examination of said books and also that they are hereby directed to examine as to whether the sheriff has accounted to the county for the uncollected fees which he has reported from year to year and make such other examination as the committee may find upon examination is for the best interests of the county. The committee is also authorized and directed to examine the district court clerk's office as far as they shall find to be necessary for the best interests of the county. They are also directed to examine the county court's office and records so far as they shall find it necessary for the good of the county and the committee is further authorized to employ an accountant, if in their judgment it is found necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

R. Y. LISCO,
A. G. ROLF,
D. A. BECHER.

Report adopted.

The chair appointed as committee Supervisors Rolf, Lisco and Becher.

County Clerk Pohl made application for one filing and one attest stamp. Referred to committee on supplies.

On report of the committee recommending the same, the purchasing agent was directed to purchase said supplies.

Sup'r Becher offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors that the following balances in the several funds hereinafter mentioned, be and are hereby ordered transferred to the consolidated county general fund, to-wit:

County sinking fund	$ 29 20
County special bridge fund	15 95
County general bridge fund	21 06
County funding bond fund	21 41
Poor fund	3 17
Loup Fork bridge fund	3 86
Court house bond fund	6 65
Land road tax fund	15 77
Advertising fund	549 97
Making total of	$ 666 04

And that there be also transferred to said county consolidated general fund, from the county relief fund the sum of | 1447 17

Making a grand total of | $ 2113 98

And be it further resolved that there is also transferred from said county relief fund the sum of $3,882.82, the same being the amount drawn from said poor farm fund for the purpose of providing seed and feed to indigent farmers of the county.

And be it further resolved that there be transferred to the school fund of the county the sum of $57.00 the same being the amount shown by the treasurer's report to have been collected for fines and licenses.

Respectfully submitted,

D. A. BECHER.

Resolutions adopted.

The bill of County Treasurer, H. S. Elliott, for $5.75 was, on recommendation of the committee on supplies, allowed, and the clerk ordered to draw warrant for the amount on the general fund.

Sup'r Rolf offered the following:

Resolved that the county attorney is hereby requested for a written opinion as to whether the board can lawfully approve of the sheriff's bond before he has settled with the county for the last year, and whether the report of the committee, of settlement with the sheriff as reported by them, which is spread upon the records, was a settlement with the sheriff such as contemplated by law.

Adopted.

The opinion of County Attorney Gondring was read and ordered spread upon the record, as follows, viz:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Platte county, Nebraska, Gentlemen:

In answer to your communication hereto attached would say that the failure of the sheriff and county board to make full and final settlement for the last year, would not in my opinion vitiate or affect the approval of the bond for that reason.

In case the sheriff has public funds or property belonging to the county that he has not produced or accounted for, the board are not required to approve the bond until he has accounted therefor. (See section 17, chapter 10, compiled statutes of 1895).

Relative to the report of said committee, will say that in my opinion the same is not a full and final settlement between the sheriff and county, and such as the law requires to be made.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. GONDRING,
County Attorney.

Sup'r Rolf offered the following resolution:

Resolved that the chairman of the board, and Supervisors Becher and Lisco be and are hereby authorized to appoint and contract with some competent person to examine the treasurer's books in conjunction with the state examiner and that they have the county attorney draw up a contract covering such examination; that said committee shall have full power to select and hire such expert accountant and shall allow him such compensation as in their judgment is for the best interests of the county. Adopted.

Sup'r Lisco, as one of the investigating committee on Sheriff Kavanaugh's bond, reported favorably regarding the same, and on motion of Sup'r Lisco, the bond was approved.

Sheriff D. C. Kavanaugh made application for one deputy. On motion the request was granted

On motion of Sup'r Rolf, the following yearly salaries were designated for the deputies and clerks named, respectively:

Deputy treasurer	$ 700 00
Assistant treasurer	600 00
Deputy county clerk	700 00
First assistant "	600 00
Second "	600 00
Deputy sheriff	500 00

The following resolution offered by Sup'r Rolf, was adopted, viz:

Be it resolved by this board that the treasurer be, and he is hereby requested to allow the use of his books and papers, including all cancelled warrants and all other papers and books in his possession, necessary to a thorough and complete examination of said office by the state examiner and such experts as the committee of the board shall appoint.

Sup'r Lisco offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved that the county sheriff, clerk of the district court, county judge and all justices be requested to furnish the committee appointed by this board all books, records and papers that they may require.

On motion of Sup'r Rolf, the board adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

To Chicago and the East.

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.

King Solomon's Notion

That "There is nothing new under the sun" does not always convey the truth. Especially is this true as regards the new composite cars now operated daily via The Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line between Salt Lake City and Chicago.

These handsome Buffet Smoking and Library Cars are entirely new throughout, of latest design, contain all modern improvements, and are well supplied with writing material, the leading daily papers, illustrated periodicals, magazines, etc.

The fact that these cars run daily via "The Overland Limited" and that the Union Pacific was the line west of Chicago to inaugurate this service should commend itself to all.

See that your tickets read via "The Overland Route."

Careful Comparisons.

The New York Tribune notes that the imports of woolens, cottons, silks, linens and other flax and hemp goods for the seven months of 1894-5 under new duties compare with the imports for the same months in 1893-4 under old duties as follows, warehouse charges being here neglected:

	Imports, seven months. 1894-5.	1893-4.	Increase. Per cent.
Woolens	$21,347,460	$8,927,322	139.1
Cottons	21,095,575	12,883,555	63.2
Silks	19,617,929	12,576,732	55.9
Flax and hemp goods	15,777,889	9,957,315	58.4
Totals	$78,838,793	$44,344,925	76.2

"Felicitate?" Why, Certainly.

The country may felicitate itself on the fact that its imports were $4,419,800 in excess of its exports.—New York Herald.

If our imports were that much in excess of our exports, it would mean that we should have to pay out the $4,419,800 in money or its equivalent over and above what we received. Let us imagine Mr. James Gordon Bennett having to pay out in a month or a year that amount of money more than his paper earned for him. How Mr. Bennett would "felicitate" himself, to be sure!

Some Good Advice.

We ought to realize by this time that we should not do our work nor make our loans in Europe. Let us place what options we have with our own capitalists and our orders with our own manufacturers, who in the past have been always abundantly able to meet every need and demand of the government and of the people.—Governor William McKinley.

Free Trade and Finance.

The treasury statement of the public debt for the month of April shows an increase of $2,349,950 in the interest bearing debt and a decrease of $7,099,345 in the cash balance in the treasury. These are free trade times.

Foreign Iron Imports.

Iron ore is fighting its way here from abroad. In March we imported over 30,000 tons as against 5,709 tons in March, 1894. Of pig iron also we bought $31,000 worth from foreign countries last March as against $9,332 worth in March, 1894.

LAWRENCE APPEALS.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ON BEHALF OF WOOLGROWERS.

Abstract of Its Important Features Presented to the Public—Defects In Recent Laws Explained—Mr. Crisp Objected to Printing the Memorial.

In numerous acts the recognized policy of the government has been to encourage sheep husbandry by duties more or less protective. The wool tariff act of March 2, 1867, gave adequate protection to our chief wool product under conditions then existing. Under it the prices of wool were fairly remunerative. Sheep increased from 26,477,951 in 1870, producing 100,102,387 pounds of wool, to 50,626,626 in 1884, producing 308,000,000 pounds. In four years, from January, 1880, to January, 1884, sheep increased in number 34 per cent.

Unfortunately the duties on wools were reduced by the tariff act of March 3, 1883. Under it sheep declined in number from 50,626,626 in 1884, with a wool clip of 308,000,000 pounds, to only 43,431,136 in 1891, producing 285,000,000 pounds.

In view of the injury resulting from the reduction the tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890, known as the McKinley law, was passed, intended by congress to give "full and adequate protection to the wool industry." The bill as originally reported from the committee on ways and means by its chairman, Mr. McKinley, was much more protective than the bill as finally passed into the act of 1890.

One of the modifications of the original bill was made at the urgent demand of a few, and only a few, of the carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia.

But the bill and the law as enacted contained three fatal and ruinous defects.

The first was the provision known as the "skirting clause," the effect of which was in practice to reduce the protective benefits of the prescribed duties by nearly one-half.

When the McKinley bill was pending, and as it finally passed, the effect of the "skirting clause" was not generally understood by wool growers, though in the debates before the senate finance committee it was pointed out. In practice the protective duty intended by the law of 11 cents per pound on unwashed merino is, in fact, only 6 cents and even less on territory wools, and the protective benefit of 33 cents intended by the law on scoured merino is only 33⅓ cents.

But the real purpose of the wool tariff provision of the McKinley act, and the protective benefits intended thereby to be given, alike by Mr. McKinley and by those generally who voted for the bill, were in a large measure defeated by another defect—the ad valorem duties on class 3 wools.

The original bill as reported provided for specific duties; the change to ad valorem duties was secured by some carpet manufacturers, as stated. This feature of the law operated ruinously to wool growers by increasing immensely the imports of class 3 wools, which to a large extent were used in the manufacture of clothing goods, thus supplanting the use of merino wools and the long wools of the mutton breeds of sheep. The ruin of the ad valorem duties was immensely aggravated by the unforeseen, unexpected vast imports of China wools—a source of very recent supply.

There was a third defect in the law not generally understood by wool growers—probably not generally, if at all, by members of congress who voted for the bill—the failure to make a provision to meet the light shrinkage in scouring of Australasian wools, as compared with other merino wools of all or nearly all other countries, including our own.

In the memorial will be found the draft of three bills for the consideration of congress:

One intended to embody the tariff provisions understood to be asked for in the memorial as those deemed absolutely necessary to secure fair prices for wool and secure success for sheep husbandry.

One in aid of instruction in textile industries.

One intended as a temporary expedient in case the bill deemed necessary should be met with a veto.

The rates are much less than those of the act of 1867, under which woolgrowers and manufacturers prospered more than under any other law.

Any less duties will not secure fair prices for wools or give sheep husbandry prosperity.

Woolgrowers have not asked duties expecting to secure less. That would be uncandid.

Woolgrowers are the best judges of what they need as manufacturers are of what they need.

Woolgrowers will not falter in their purpose by unexpected obstacles thrown in their way, but will in all proper methods urge the justice of their requests. The following is from the proceedings of the house of representatives Dec. 9, 1895, as found in The Congressional Record, page 97:

"Mr. Danford—Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to present a memorial from the National Woolgrowers' association of the United States and others asking the passage of an act providing for protective duties on wool and for other purposes. I ask that the same may be printed and referred to the committee on ways and means when appointed.

"Mr. McMillin—Does the gentleman propose to have simply the memorial printed or the accompanying bundle of papers which we see in front of us?

"Mr. Danford—Just the memorial and the papers accompanying it.

"Mr. McMillin—It is a pretty voluminous document, it seems to me, to go into The Record.

"Mr. Danford—I did not ask that it go into The Record.

"The Speaker—It is subject to the objection of any member of the house.

"Mr. Crisp—I object.

"Mr. McMillin—The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Crisp] objects.

"Mr. Danford—It is not my purpose to have it printed in The Record.

"The Speaker—Objection is made.

"Mr. Danford—Then I withdraw the memorial."

The following is from The Congressional Record, proceedings of the senate, Dec. 10, 1895:

"Mr. Sherman—I present a petition of the National Woolgrowers' association and others, with accompanying papers, praying for protective legislation for the sheep industry. As it is the petition of an association of great national importance, I move that it be printed and referred to the committee on finance."

The motion was agreed to.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE,
President of the National Woolgrowers' Association.

A Cheap Party.

The Democratic party is always for something free. It has advocated free whisky and free trade, and of course it must next declare for free silver. The only thing which the Democrats did not want free was the negro.—Cleveland Leader.

When Selecting Your Reading Matter

FOR THE COMING YEAR, you will, no doubt, decide on securing the best, especially if the best costs less than something inferior, both in quality and quantity. The Omaha Bee, always to the front of the newspapers in the west, has long been recognized as one of the leading publications in the country. It has done more, and is now doing more, toward the upbuilding the great west, than any other paper.

About two years ago its publishers, determined to bring The Weekly Bee into every farmhouse in the west, especially in its own state and the states immediately adjoining Nebraska, put the price down to 65 Cents per year, an unheard of figure for a 12-page weekly publication. This price still prevails. Not content with this, the publishers of The Bee cast about for some additional first-class publication of national reputation, to offer with The Bee at a price that would not exceed the figure usually charged for a single weekly paper. Last year the New York Tribune, (Horace Greeley's paper) was secured and this paper was offered with the Weekly Bee for 90 Cents per year. A similar arrangement has been made this year. In addition, a similar contract has been made with the Cincinnati Enquirer, a paper that ranks as high among the Democratic publications of this country as the New York Tribune does among the Republican newspapers.

To sum up—we make the following four offers for this season, confident that they are equalled nowhere, either in the quality of matter published, nor in the quantity of good, up-to-date reliable news.

The Omaha Weekly Bee, 12 Pages Each Week, 65 Cents Per Year.

The Weekly Bee and The Weekly New York Tribune, Both One Year for 90c.

The Weekly Bee and The Weekly Cincinnati Enquirer, Both One Year for 90c.

The Weekly Bee, The Weekly New York Tribune and The Weekly Cincinnati Enquirer, ALL THREE FOR ONE YEAR FOR $1.15.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash, in the shape of Postoffice money order, Express money order or bank draft. If currency or silver be sent, it is safer to register the letter. No stamps of larger denomination than 2 cents are accepted.

Sample copies are sent free on application. Commissions allowed on clubs of three or more subscriptions.

Address all orders to

THE OMAHA BEE, Omaha, Neb.

The Paradise of the Pacific.

Three grand tours to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, "The Paradise of the Pacific," via Union Pacific system and Oceanic Steam Ship Co. Leaving Omaha the morning of Jan. 16th, Feb. 11th, and March 6th. Only nine days from Omaha to Honolulu. $205.00 for the round trip, including stateroom and meals on steamers. Tickets good for nine months, with stop-over privileges. For information and tickets apply to J. R. Meagher.

—Envelopes with your return card printed on them, for 50 cents a hundred at THE JOURNAL office.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the Columbus Land, Loan and Building Association of Columbus, Nebraska, on the 31st day of December, 1895.

ASSETS.

First mortgage loans	$84,124 00
Loans secured by stock of this association	25,000 00
Expenses and taxes paid	2,271 85
Cash with treasurer	1,437 35
Total	$112,833 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid up	$83,388 60
Premiums paid	6,768 45
Interest received	19,958 10
Fines collected	1,303 90
Entry and transfer fees	744 75
Total	$112,833 20

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Platte County,

I, Henry Hockenberger, secretary of the above named association, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement of the condition of said association, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY HOCKENBERGER,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1896.

I. SIBBERNSEN,
Notary Public.

Approved:
V. H. WEAVER,
H. I. MURDOCK,
L. G. ZINNECKER, } Directors.

8jan3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated February 1, 1895, and duly filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk of Polk county, Nebraska, on the 22d day of February, 1895, and executed by Rev. John Momen to John Wagner, to secure the payment of $61.00, with interest at 7 per cent per annum from February 1st, 1895, upon which there is owing at the date hereof $65.00, together with $5 additional as liquidated damages for non-fulfillment of contract on December 1st, 1895, making $70.00; default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said sum, therefore the undersigned will sell the property described in said mortgage, viz: Six chairs, six chairs, one dining table, one parlor table, one wash stand, one glass cupboard, one bureau, one lounge, one lounge, one mattress, one rocker, one wardrobe, one kitchen table, one cupboard, two pictures, one bedstead, one spring one, one bedstead, one spring one, one mattress, being for St. Mary's Polish church in Polk county, Nebraska, at public auction in the room in rear of Wagner's saloon, on Eleventh street, Columbus, Nebraska, on Saturday, February 1st, 1896, at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day.

Dated January 14th, 1896.

JOHN WAGNER,
Mortgagee.

15jan-3t

LEGAL NOTICE.

HENRY DUISKEN, defendant, will take notice that on the 8th day of January, 1896, Charles Reinke, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendant and Sophie Duisken to the plaintiff upon the north half of lots seven and eight, in block one hundred and thirteen, city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes dated September 30th, 1893, for the sum of $225.00 each and due and payable one and two years respectively from the date thereof, that there is now due upon said notes and mortgage the sum of $450.00 with interest at 9 per cent, from April 1st, 1894, for which sum with interest from April 1st, 1894, and for taxes and insurance paid amounting to $50.00, plaintiff prays for a decree that defendant be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 24th day of February, 1896.

Dated January 13th, 1896.

CHARLES REINKE,
Plaintiff.

MCALLISTER & CORNELIUS,
Att'ys.

15jan4

PROBATE NOTICE.

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
County of Platte,

In the county court, in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of Franz Frenking, deceased, late of said county.

At a session of the county court for said county, holden at the county judge's office in Columbus, in said county on the tenth day of January A. D. 1896, present, J. N. Kilian, county judge. On reading and filing the duly verified petition of Anna Frenking praying that letters of administration be issued to her on the estate of said decedent.

Thereupon, it is ordered that the fourth day of February, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m., be assigned for the hearing of said petition at the county judge's office in said county.

And it is further ordered; that due legal notice be given of the pendency and hearing of said petition by publication in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL for three consecutive weeks.

(Copy of the order.)

J. N. KILIAN,
County Judge.

Dated Columbus, Neb., Jan. 10, 1896. 15jan3

NOTICE PROBATE OF WILL.

Notice probate of will, Andreas Gottfried Stenzel, deceased. In the county court, Platte county, Nebraska. The State of Nebraska to the heirs and next of kin of said Andreas Gottfried Stenzel, deceased:

Take notice, that upon filing of a written instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Andreas Gottfried Stenzel for probate and allowance, it is ordered that said matter be set for hearing the 5th day of February, A. D. 1896, before said county court, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at which time any person interested may appear and contest the same; and notice of this proceeding is ordered published three weeks successively in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL, a weekly and legal newspaper, published in this county.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the county court, at Columbus this 15th day of January, A. D. 1896.

J. N. KILIAN,
County Judge.

22janf

LEGAL NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern:

The board of supervisors in regular session January 17, 1896, declared the following section line opened as a public road, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of section 35, town 19 north, of range 2 west, and running thence due east on section line one mile, and terminating at the northeast corner of said section 35, town 19 north, of range 2 west and to be known and designated as the "Gronenthal Road."

Now all objections thereto or claims for damages caused thereby must be filed in the county clerk's office on or before NOON, Monday, April 6, 1896, or such road may be established without further reference thereto.

Dated Columbus, Nebr., Jan. 22, 1896.

29jan4 E. POHL, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP.

At my premises, eleven miles north of Columbus, in Sherman township, December 21,

A BAY BRONCHO MARE,

about four years old, one white hind foot, white spot in face, branded on the left shoulder, weighs about seven hundred pounds. Owner will prove property and pay charges.

15jan3t HENRY HORSENSIEKEN,

Great Prize Contest.

1st Prize, KNABE PIANO, style "P"	$800
2d Prize, Cash,	100
3d Prize, Cash,	50
10 Cash Prizes, each $20,	200
15 Cash Prizes, each $10,	150
28 Prizes,	$1300

The first prize will be given to the person who constructs the shortest sentence, in English, containing all the letters in the alphabet. The other prizes will go in regular order to those competitors whose sentences stand next in point of brevity.

CONDITIONS.

The length of a sentence is to be measured by the number of letters it contains, and each contestant must indicate by figures at the close of his sentence just how long it is. The sentence must have some meaning. Geographical names and names of persons cannot be used. The contest closes February 15th, 1896, and the results will be published one week later. In case two or more prize-winning sentences are equally short the one first received will be given preference. Every competitor whose sentence is less than 116 letters in length will receive Wilkie Collins' works in paper cover, including twelve complete novels, whether he wins a prize or not. No contestant can enter more than one sentence nor combine with other competitors. Residents of Omaha are not permitted to take any part, directly or indirectly, in this contest. Piano now on exhibition at Hayden Bros.' Music Store, Omaha, Neb.

This remarkably liberal offer is made by the WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD, of which the distinguished ex-congressman,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, is Editor,

and it is required that each competing sentence be enclosed with one dollar for a year's subscription. The