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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, FEBRUARY 5, 1896.

THE supreme court decreed that ex-County Treasurer Hockenberger of Hall county, sentenced to a term and a fine, give a bond by Feb. 10, and bail for his appearance in the sum of $2,500.

WHAT the people of this country want at the hands of both the administration and congress is less bonds and more money, less wind and more work, less politics and more patriotism.—[Norfolk Journal.

SENATOR ALLEN gave notice Wednesday of an amendment to the bond and free coinage bill, prohibiting the secretary of the treasury from issuing bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of the government unless congress shall first declare a necessity for the same.

A HEADLIGHT for locomotives has been invented, intended to work automatically and throw light around a curve, that is so soon as the pilot wheels strike a curve, the outside wheel forges ahead, and this movement moves the headlight so that the reflection is cast directly ahead on the track.

SENATOR THURSTON'S half-hour speech last week in the United States senate, on the Venezuela question was listened to by a very attentive audience, and senators on all sides congratulated him on his first set effort. The old-time notion of senatorial propriety that expected a new member to listen only, for the first year or so, is being trampled upon in several directions.

CONGRESSMAN SMITH, 800 miles away in Washington, recently delivered a rousing speech to the young men's republican club of Grand Rapids, Michigan. It occurred to him that, not being able to be present, he might talk his speech into a phonograph and ship the cylinders, to be placed in another phonograph, and then have the speech delivered in spite of distance. The cylinders got there, and the familiar tones of the congressman as they rolled out of the machine took the house by storm.

IN point of fact a so-called "popular" loan is no more justifiable than the dicker with the syndicate. In either case the people will be robbed for the benefit of the men who have been hoarding gold for just such an emergency as the administration proposes to invent. Any bond issue for the purpose of maintaining a reserve that is not provided for by law is robbery of the people pure and simple, for the reason that the whole intention of such an issue is to give the owners of gold a safe investment for their hoards.—[Atlanta Constitution.

THOSE fellows who are afraid that the white metal might get the lead if it was placed on an equal footing with gold, or those other fellows which affect to believe that it is the intention of the silver men to demonetize gold, have been given something to think about in Senator Baker's amendment to the silver bill now before the senate; it provides that any person who takes silver or gold to the mint to be coined shall take an equally valuable amount of the other metal and have both coined. The amendment sets forth that the purpose is to secure the parity of the two metals.

REV. HILLIS, successor to Professor Swing at Chicago, is preaching some very fine sermons, which are published in the Inter Ocean on Mondays. In a late discourse on "Conscience, Its Nature, Functions and Uses," he begins by a quotation from Von Humboldt who said: "Every man however good, has a yet better man within him." When the outer man is unfaithful to his deeper convictions, the hidden man whispers a protest. The name of this divine whisper in the soul is conscience. Socrates told his disciples the facts of conscience must be reckoned with as certainly as the facts of wood or water.

CONGRESSMAN CORLISS of Michigan is after the fellows that have been riding the neck of the public for lo these many years, in the sleeping-car business. He offers a bill in the house making it unlawful to receive tips; that all sleeping and parlor cars shall come under the regulations of the interstate commerce act, and shall be operated under regulations fixed by the commission; under the bill no berth or seat shall cost more than $1.50 for twelve hours; the cost of the upper berth shall not be more than two-third that for the lower for the same period; in every case where the upper berth is unoccupied it shall remain up; a porter asking or accepting a tip is liable to a fine of from $100 to $1,000.

Pay Them in Silver.

Said an intelligent gentleman in our presence a few days ago, "I would like to be secretary of the U. S. treasury a short time, just long enough to stop those gold drafts that are a constant menace under existing practices." On inquiry as to how he would proceed to accomplish this result, he replied that he would simply pay off those demand notes in "coin" as the law provides they may be paid, using silver coin for that purpose, and this would effectually settle the gold sharks who are now permitted to exercise their own option and demand gold for export, when under the law they could only demand coin and that if this option was exercised by the treasurer as contemplated and silver used when gold was for any cause scarce or in excessive demand the difficulty would all be solved.

It is said that at one time when Daniel Manning was secretary of the treasury a few years ago the New York banks got "floozy" with him on the question of gold payments and tried to run a "sandy" on the treasury, and he told them in plain language that if they persisted in their attitude he would pay their demands in silver coin instead of gold coin. This settled the matter and the bankers promptly hung up their harps. This is the common sense solution of the gold grabbing matter. Use silver as the equal of gold for the payment of all demands, and there can be no run on gold. It is not a little remarkable that a nation that prides itself on keeping every dollar as good as any other dollar should adopt and practice a finance policy that permits money jugglers to make fish of one kind of dollars and fowl of another. —[Blair Pilot.

Nebraska in Verse.

You may talk about the summers 'mong the pleasant northern lakes,
You may rave about the winters in the south so balm-i-ee,
But for one I'm never ruffled by these old be-whiskered fakes,
'Cause a winter in Nebraska is quite good enough for me.

Heigh ho! bring forth the hook and line and can of tempting bait;
And don't forget to bring along my sun-umbrella, too,
For if the fishing's extra good I'll not be home till late,
And that which shelters from the sun will shelter from the dew.

You may talk about the climate in the land of orange groves,
You may shout till you are dizzy 'bout the "big red apple" tree,
But the victims all are coming, coming, coming back in droves,
And I hear the swelling chorus, "Nebraska's good enough for me!"

—[Kearney Hub.

Our Neighbors.

Schuyler Quill: A. B. Boyd was in the city on Monday buying horses. He bought sixteen, paying from $5 to $60 therefor, and took twelve of James Coventry's on commission to sell. Many horses were brought in, but the price offered was generally not satisfactory.

Schuyler Herald: The man who represents Colfax county in the next legislature will have to stand pledged to a repeal of the sugar bounty. Some of the citizens of this county have had experience enough with the Oxnards to make them everlastingly opposed to any further bounty in their interest.

Fremont Herald: The young son of Peter Wolfe, who lives just south of the Platte river, near the brick yard, was holding a stick for his sister to chop, and as a result, is minus three fingers on the right hand. She raised the ax, and not being true in her aim, brought it down across his hand. The fingers were severed slick and clean.

Osceola Record: J. M. Seward of Beulah, in all probability, has been in the bee-keeping business in Polk county longer than any other resident. He brought seven stands to the county nineteen years ago and has been at it ever since. He now has thirty-five stands. Last year they made him about 500 pounds of choice honey. He usually gets from 300 to 500 pounds with practically no expense.

David City News: An old lady was brought up from Linwood yesterday to appear in the county court on the charge of practicing medicine without a permit. The information was filed by Dr. Fitzsimmons of that place. From what we can learn the lady has attended many cases of child birth, as she did in this case, without any thought of disobeying the law, and that her services in such cases are by many preferred to those of a regular practicing physician. A resident of Linwood who was in this city says the people down there were almost mad enough to mob the Dr. when they learned of the course he had taken. The examination is set for next Tuesday.

Madison Chronicle: Officer Spaulding, of Norfolk, was in the city Tuesday with Wm. Christian, a boy about 15 years old who had stolen $19.70 from A. Denkinger, an employe of Glissman, the Norfolk butcher. The parents of the lad were also here and followed the officer and boy up town, the old couple seemingly much excited. Occasionally the old man would shake his fist at the back of the officer, and the old lady would pat the old man on the back, evidently for his "valorous" disposition. The boy was taken before Judge Foster, who after hearing the testimony sentenced young Christian to the reform school. All the parties returned to Norfolk Tuesday night, and yesterday Officer Spaulding passed through here with the kid for Kearney.

Bellwood Gazette: Matt Miller has been thinking lately. Real hard thinking is a thing some people never do. In a conversation the other day, the David City Press quotes Matt as talking to the editor in this way: "Do you know that it takes a bushel of oats to buy two cigars?" Of course, being attached to our corn cob pipe through force of necessity, we had not thought of the matter in that light. Matt has a lot of horses and has been wondering what to do with them, until he accidentally ran up against the fact that he had been smoking about seven cigars a day. Taking his view of it, he has been smoking up three bushels and a half of oats a day, believing the horses were eating them. He threatens to reform, not because he depends on raising oats for his cigar money, but because of the principle.

Fremont Tribune: An old gentleman, who was shipped to Fremont from Central City yesterday, was promptly forwarded to Missouri Valley by Supervisor Mead. He was on his way to Minnesota and during his stop in Fremont was the victim of two kinds of fits.... The tax agents of the Elkhorn and Union Pacific roads were in the city and paid upwards of twenty-three thousand dollars into the county treasury which will go a long way towards redeeming the warrants that are now outstanding, and will be greatly appreciated by those holding warrants. H. L. Whitney, representing the Elkhorn road, paid in for the F. E. & M. V., $8,876.34, and for the S. C. & P. $2,465.81. A. W. Scribner, tax commissioner of the Union Pacific paid in $12,170.32....Sixty-three thousand head of sheep are fattened on Dodge county corn this winter. Makes a good home market and is one of the important factors that has increased the price paid for corn, advancing it materially above the price paid for shipment. Dodge county farmers have been fortunate in this respect for many years.

Letter from Oregon.

SALEM, Jan. 30, 1896.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—We have been here now two weeks, and will write you a line or two, as we promised, telling you a little of how we found Oregon. Leaving Columbus on Tuesday, we laid over one day in Arapahoe, Furnas county, visiting my mother, (Mrs. Alvin Levie) and family, starting on again Wednesday. We had splendid accommodations all the way through over the Rio Grande, and passed through some fine scenery, stopping a few moments only at the principal points. The ice palace at Leadville, Colorado, also Truckee, California, being especially worthy of mention. We laid over seven hours in Sacramento, going through the State buildings, and seeing the greater part of the city. As we came on again, we saw many orange groves laden with yellow fruit. Arrived here Monday morning at six, being five days on the road. As soon as street cars were running, we took a car out to Mr. Keuscher's residence and took them by surprise, just as they were sitting down to breakfast. Of course there was great rejoicing over the Nebraska arrivals, and as soon as we were rested, we took a look around the place. They have ten acres here, about one mile from depot and post-office. Street cars run to within two blocks of his house. He has three acres in fruit, three in pasture, and three in hay, as he keeps a horse and cow. Their place is on a side hill, getting a good view of the city, which is built much lower; also Mount Hood, Mount Jefferson and others. A few days ago we visited the principal state buildings here in Salem, consisting of state house, penitentiary, reform school, insane asylum, deaf and dumb institute, and blind school. An Indian school is situated about four miles from town; they have a great many fine churches of all denominations, a university and high school. We also drove about two miles from Salem to a Bartlett pear ranch of six hundred acres.

The roads are very bad here, and a person cannot enjoy a ride as they can in Nebraska.

For the length of time we have been here we enjoy the climate very much, although we are now in the rainy season and must expect at least about one shower a day. It soon clears, however, and the sun shines again. Many flowers are blooming now out doors—cabbage and other vegetables remain in the garden all winter. No one seems to mind the rain in the least, as the streets are full every day, but every one is provided with rain coats, rubbers and umbrellas.

The farmers raise principally wheat, hops, and fruit of all kinds, but everything raised here is so cheap, the same as in Nebraska, in fact times are very hard here for the working class.

We shall remain in Salem till the last of February, when we shall settle in Portland for at least a year. If this should not find its way into the waste basket, I may write a line or two from time to time.

Yours respectfully,

GRACE KEUSCHER.

Heroes of Nebraska.

Many of the irrigation canals in the western part of Nebraska have been constructed under such difficulties that when the history of their construction is put into print it sounds to an eastern man something like a fairy tale.

The valley of the North Platte river in Scott's Bluff and Cheyenne counties, also the upper valleys of the Middle and North Loup were first settled in the years 1885-6-7. Nearly the entire population moved from the east in covered wagons, and after taking up their land, it was only a few of the more fortunate ones who had money left to buy the necessary lumber to construct their sod houses. Many had only money enough to land them there. It was only by the hardest work and the strictest economy that they were able to live at all. Many knew very little of farming, and those who did had been used to farming where they had plenty of rainfall. The first years they put in what crops they could. Many were of the impression that when their land was under cultivation and some trees planted that the rainfall would increase, and in time they would have rain sufficient to produce good crops, but they soon found to their sorrow that crops could not be raised without irrigation. After they had existed for two or three years, some began to talk irrigation; others thought by constructing irrigation canals their country would be advertised as an arid region of little worth, but finally starvation stared them in the face, and they were compelled to construct ditches or leave. Many did leave, and of those who remained few had anything to go with. I know eight or ten of the latter who constructed the Castle Rock canal in Scott's Bluff county. They were two years building a sixteen-mile canal, twelve feet wide on the bottom, and now they are watering five thousand acres. They had no grain for their teams and very little to eat, but now they have splendid farms, well improved, and are practically out of debt. Other ditches were constructed under similar circumstances and the promoters are now equally well off. Among them is the Mitchell ditch twenty-five miles long watering nineteen thousand five hundred acres. The Winter's creek sixteen miles long, watering six thousand acres. The Enterprise thirty-one miles long watering ten thousand acres. The Minatare, Chimney Rock, Nine Mile, Brown's creek and several others were similarly constructed along the Platte.

On the Middle Loup, the Wescott, Lillian, Thedford and Middle Loup ditches. Along the North Loup the Newton, Almeria, Burwell, North Loup and many other ditches I might mention. Nearly all of these are now in good shape and were built without outside help by those same drouth-stricken farmers. Some of the older localities are as well off now as some parts of eastern Nebraska, and in another five years will have better improved places and be more independent. They were forced to adopt irrigation but I warrant that you of the eastern part of the state could not now change places with them, for they know the benefits of irrigation and the value of having a place where they don't have to pray for rain but can wet the ground to suit themselves. Most of these districts had the disadvantage of being from twenty to sixty miles to railroad, but there seems to be something about irrigation that makes thrifty, enterprising, independent citizens regardless of disadvantages. Where irrigation has long been practiced you will find a class of people unequaled elsewhere for hospitality. Notable among them are the Greeley colony of Colorado, and the valleys of Utah. But the day is not far distant when Nebraska will be able to compete with the best of them.

G. H. L.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

WILSON'S PROCESS OF "LETTING OURSELVES OUT" PROVES COSTLY.

Nearly $50,000,000 Lost In Eight Months. Foreigners Don't Buy Our Farm Products at the Old Prices—The Serious Injury to Southern Cotton Growers.

Advance sheets of our exports of raw cotton and breadstuffs during February afford an opportunity for still further showing how the process of "letting ourselves out" into foreign markets progresses. Dealing first with raw cotton, we give the figures as follows:

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

	February, 1894.	February, 1895.	Decrease.
Bales	491,675	475,704	15,971
Pounds	247,175,862	238,244,577	8,931,225
Value	$13,552,389	$13,484,218	$5,368,171

SIX MONTHS, SEPT. 1 TO FEB. 28.

	Pounds.	Value.	Per pound. Cents.
1893-4	2,068,290,803	$162,411,788	7.99
1894-5	2,680,264,563	151,832,755	5.76
Increase	611,973,760	*10,579,033	*2.23

*Decrease.

The first table shows that our exports of cotton last month were 8,931,225 pounds less than in February, 1894, but the loss in value reached $5,368,171. Taking our exports of cotton for six months since the Gorman tariff became law, as shown in the second table above, we find that since the wall of protection was broken down we have exported almost 612,000,000 pounds of cotton more than a year earlier, but at a loss of $10,579,000, the money paid for the larger quantity shipped this season being that much less than was received for the smaller quantity a year ago, owing to a decrease of almost 2¼ cents per pound in its export value. Looking next to our exports of breadstuffs, we give the figures and values for February in each year as follows:

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Bushels Feb., 1894.	Bushels Feb., 1895.	Value Feb., 1894.	Value Feb., 1895.
Barley	288,081	42,775	$124,590	$20,016
Corn	5,643,050	2,501,466	2,557,947	1,248,674
Oats	37,463	81,162	13,651	10,338
Wheat	4,010,056	4,600,536	2,497,177	2,513,533
Flour, bls.	1,133,632	947,793	4,581,269	2,952,851
Total values			$9,784,634	$6,745,412

Outside of an increase of nearly 600,000 bushels in last month's exports of wheat, there was a decline in our shipments of barley, corn, oats and flour, the aggregate loss in value for the month slightly exceeding $3,000,000. Taking the total values of our exports of cereals for the eight months ending Feb. 28 last, there was a loss of $47,500,000, as compared with the corresponding eight months a year ago as follows:

EIGHT MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY.

	1894.	1895.
Barley	$1,879,322	$614,778
Corn	20,592,943	6,032,582
Cornmeal	494,539	430,297
Oats	1,935,895	127,664
Oatmeal	159,268	278,140
Rye	126,370	5,072
Wheat	46,157,977	29,485,104
Wheat flour	47,773,306	34,304,898
Totals	$118,779,530	$71,278,383

Farmers should study this table. They will see that in eight months the markets of the world have paid $1,265,000 less money for American barley since the wall of protection was broken down. Foreign buyers, moreover, have bought $14,230,000 worth less of American corn and $54,000 less of cornmeal. Of wheat their purchases were $16,600,000 less under the Gorman tariff, and of flour, $14,470,000 less. Of oats they bought $1,800,000 worth less, and oatmeal alone shows an increase of less than $120,000 during eight months.

Farmers should note these figures and contrast the actual performance of the free trade tariff law with the predictions and promises that were made to the farmers during the campaign of 1892. That was a theory. This is a condition. The process of letting ourselves out to the markets of the world has cost those farmers who grow cereals the sum of $47,500,000 in eight months.

Free Trade Paupers.

In England the house of commons is considering plans for the relief of the unemployed. At a recent sitting of the committee Mr. James Kier Hardie, M. P., testified that the distress was so widespread that the proposed grant of $5,000,000 would tide over the needs of the unemployed for a few weeks only.

This condition of affairs in England is what free trade leads to inevitably. Although Great Britain's industrial activities, in some important lines, are greater than for several years past, thanks to our free trade administration, she has nevertheless by her free trade policy created a pauper class of which she cannot now rid herself. The United States would do well to note the decline of trade and labor conditions in England traceable unmistakably to free trade heresy.

Henglish Letter 'Ends.

We received a letter from a member of the United States senate a few days ago which was written upon English stationery! Although the loyal members of that body were in a minority, it seems to us that they ought to at least have the right to insist that American stationery should be used by American lawmakers. The idea that the United States senate should be furnished with English stationery for its use is only another illustration of the foreign ideas and the foreign interference policy of the present administration. Our own country's interests must not be regarded when they would interfere with those of a foreigner.—American Economist.

WORSE THAN THE FIRST.

Wilson Bill's Second Year More Disastrous to American Interests.

As we have the November statement of our imports and exports, it is well to continue the comparison of our foreign trade between the first and second years of the Gorman tariff. Taking our imports during the three months after it went into effect, September to November, 1894, also for the corresponding months a year later, and in 1893 under the McKinley tariff, we have the following:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS.

	McKinley tariff. 1893.	Gorman tariff. First year. 1894.	Gorman tariff. Second year. 1895.
September	$46,303,500	$50,647,698	$65,224,989
October	51,769,234	60,019,998	75,036,812
November	49,268,893	50,567,462	63,343,759
Totals	$147,338,187	$161,295,158	$203,635,060

During the first three months of the Gorman tariff we imported foreign goods worth $13,898,979 more than in 1893 under protection. This year, the second one of the Gorman tariff, we bought $42,400,000 more than in the three months of its first year and $56,300,000 more foreign stuffs than under protection. Now for our exports:

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN GOODS.

	McKinley tariff. 1893.	Gorman tariff. First year. 1894.	Gorman tariff. Second year. 1895.
September	$70,014,413	$57,820,737	$57,092,482
October	68,915,677	62,482,422	55,022,852
November	80,145,791	79,954,035	66,151,367
Totals	$218,075,881	$220,257,194	$227,266,189

In the first three months of the Gorman tariff our exports of American produce and manufactures were worth $35,810,000 less than in 1893. This year there has been an improvement and these exports were worth $7,000,000 more than in 1894, but still $18,700,000 less than in 1893. Now we can get the balance of trade for each period:

EXCESS OF EXPORTS, SEPT. 1 TO NOV. 30.

1893	$66,736,694
1894	59,021,959
1895	23,671,073

Where the balance of trade was in our favor to the extent of nearly $100,000,000 during the three months of 1893, under protection, it was less than $60,000,000 in our favor during the first three months of the Gorman tariff and only $23,670,000 in our favor in the first three months of the second year of the new law. The loss in our favorable trade balance was $39,700,000 in three months of the first Gorman year and over $75,000,000 in the second year period. The longer this bill is in force the worse it is for us. Its last state is worse than the first.

English Cotton Mills Quiet.

The cotton industry continues to boom abroad and starve at home. The latest Shanghai mail advices say that three cotton mills are being proceeded with with all dispatch, egged on by the rumor that one of the leading Japanese companies had decided to erect a mill at Shanghai to run 20,000 spindles. By next May it is expected that all four mills will be running. On our side the announcements are of mills stopping.—Textile Mercury.

Wise Western Words.

The foundation of the prosperity of the American farmer and the American laborer is the continued operation of the American factory. When the factory fires are extinguished, nothing follows so surely as the enforced idleness of the laborer, and when this comes, the home demand for the farmer's products is gone.—J. W. Babcock, M. C., Wisconsin.

Bicycle Men, Pay Heed.

Bicycle manufacturers should quickly fall into line with the protectionists. Plenty of work and good wages will enable more people to buy wheels. Manufacturers will also need protection from the cheap Japanese wheels that can be laid down in San Francisco for $12 each.

Making the Home Market.

American manufacturing makes American wages and American wages make the American market. Stop the manufacturing, and you have destroyed the market. For a little temporary gain to the free trade importer is it wise to dissipate the wealth of an entire nation?

What Delay Means.

Every day's delay in passing a revenue bill means more work taken from American labor, less coal used in American furnaces and less demand for the material from which manufacturers make their finished product.

Ananias Outdone.

The new tariff has proved itself a better revenue producer than the McKinley tariff, with its high and prohibitory duties.—New York Herald.

This is a deliberate, premeditated and unqualified falsehood.

McKinley Rates Too Low.

To check the imports of Japanese manufactured goods, tariff rates of protection must be established very much higher than those under the McKinley law.

Product of Manufactures.

Harrison, 1890	$9,370,107,634
Cleveland, 1894	5,247,260,299
Excess for Harrison	$4,122,847,335

SHAME AND INSULT.

A Sample of the Clothing That England Makes For Americans to Wear.

A Yankee in Bradford, England, sent the following Christmas greeting to his countrymen. It aptly illustrates the degradation which free wool and low tariffs on woolens have brought to American labor:

May your Christmas be unmentionably happy and your new year one of unchecked prosperity.
No breeches of delight and love
Through life may you e'er see,
But where you go may fortune strow
Unmentionable glee.
May joy and peace, that never cease,
On you be always "spoons,"
And care and doubt be both played out,
Like cast off pantaloons.

SHODDY MADE TROUSERS.

WELL SHRUNK PRICE $1.00

What a shame and insult to American labor when the exports of shoddy made goods from England alone during the last 11 months of this year reached the following gigantic figures:

	1894.	1895.
Wool	£140,553	£452,576
Woolen and worsted yarns	9,778	142,787
Woolen tissues	297,179	1,386,607
Worsted tissues	1,031,481	4,433,055
Totals	£1,448,990	£2,415,325
Increase		£4,966,335

Let Louisiana Celebrate.

It has been suggested by the chamber of commerce of New Orleans that the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Louisiana into the Union be celebrated on Dec. 20, 1903, by a great international exposition of the products of the world's progress. Such a celebration would practically include Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and parts of Utah and Colorado, as these states were included with the purchase of the Louisiana of today when the French flag was lowered in 1803. The idea is a good one, because it cannot fail to convince our southern friends of the great advance that the country has made, both in its agricultural and industrial resources, during the undisturbed period of protection that ended in 1893, a policy that, let us all hope, will again be in operation in 1903.

Needs a Nurse.

There are perhaps few men in the country who have clearer conceptions on theoretic finance than Mr. Carlisle, but in practical finance he must be ranked among the babes and sucklings.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

Good Old Times Again.

It will soon begin to look like the good old days of protection when a tariff for deficiency only was an unknown quantity. Then there was revenue enough and some to spare for paying off the national debt.

Free Trade Facts.

The exports of 1895 in domestic merchandise were $75,812,338 less than in 1894, and the imports were $76,975,343 greater in 1895 than in 1894.—Report of Secretary of the Treasury.

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.**

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THE OMAHA BEE, 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."

—Every day is adding to our list of subscribers, but there is yet plenty of room for more. We give you now, THE JOURNAL and the Lincoln Semi-weekly Journal, both, one year, when paid in advance, for $2.00. Subscription can begin at any time. Now is the time to subscribe. The Lincoln Journal is issued Tuesdays and Fridays, and will give you a mass of news that you cannot hope to equal anywhere for the money. Both for $2.00.

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.

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.

G. A. R.

A. **Omaha, Neb., Feb. 12-13.**

R. The Union Pacific will sell tickets from points on its lines in Nebraska at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale February 11th and 12th.

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

J. R. MEAGHER, Agent,
2t Columbus, Nebr.

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 20th, 1892, for the sum of $225.50 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 14th, 1896.

CHARLES REINKE, Plaintiff.
McALLISTER & CORNELIUS, Att'ys. 15jan4

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 said county and state.

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.
22jan4

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 25, town 19 north, of range 3 west, and running thence due east on section line one mile, and terminating at the northeast corner of said section 25, town 19 north, of range 2 west and to be known and designated as the "Gronental 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.

29jan5 E. POHL, County Clerk.

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' work 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 WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD is issued in semi-weekly sections, and hence is nearly as good as a daily. It is the western champion of free silver coinage and the leading family newspaper of Nebraska. Address,

Weekly World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.

Business Boilers.

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

COLUMBUS MARKETS.

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

GRAIN, ETC.	
Wheat	47
Shelled Corn	15
Oats	17
Rye	20
Flour in 500 lb. lots	$4 50@4 00
PRODUCE.	
Butter	10@12½
Eggs	11
Potatoes	50
LIVE STOCK.	
Fat hogs	$3 00@3 80
Fat cows	$1 50@2 25
Fat sheep	$1 50@2 25
Fat steers	$2 75@3 00
Feeders	$2 25@2 50

NOTICE PROBATE OF WILL.

Notice probate of will, Anna Maria Rickenbacher, deceased. In the county court, Platte county, Nebraska. The State of Nebraska to the heirs and next of kin of said Anna Maria Rickerbacher, deceased:

Take notice, that upon filing of a written instrument purporting to be last will and testament of Anna Maria Rickerbacher for probate and allowance, it is ordered that said matter be set for hearing the 20th 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 said county and state.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the county court, at Columbus this 25th day of January, A. D. 1896.

J. N. KILIAN, County Judge.
29jan4

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