All communications, to secure attention, make accompanied by the full name of the write We reserve the right to reject any manuscrip and cannot agree to return the same.—We dear a correspondent in every school-district Platte county, one of good indement, and r liable in every way.—Write plainly, each its saparately. Give us facts.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1866.

They say you cannot keep a good man down. That's why Ross Hammond should be sent to congress.- Schuyler

THE celerity with which the Spanish government disavowed the action of the mob at Barcelona, and that, even before our government had called their attention to it, was very commendable on the part of the Spanish authorities, and of course ought to go far towards keeping the peace between the two countries.

THE pneumatic road skate is the latest invention for which there is apt to be an almost universal demand. It is said to be an application of the bicycle principle to the roller-skate, so much in use a few years ago. It is claimed that it can be used on any ordinary road or foot path, on up and down grades, too, and at a speed of ten to twelve miles an hour.

THE Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country, New York, for March, is resplendent with illustrations. But art saide, the table of contents of the current number is very attractive. The subjects discussed are numerous and the text matter is exceptionally good. There is a feast for reason as well as to the sense of sight which will be appreciated to the full, by all who may read.

THE Review of Reviews for March presents, in compact form, the most val- nearer to the United States than any in the ranks of Republican statesmen. uable material yet available concerning other western nation, and several thouthe new process of photography by cathode rays. A translation of Professor Rontgen's own account of his discovery is given, together with a portrait, a reproduction of a photograph of a living hand taken with the "X rays" at Hamburg, Germany, and other illustrations.

THE Art Amateur for March is a specially good number, and all lovers of art, both for business and decorative use, cannot well afford to be without it. A prize is offered by the editor for the best attachment for a bicycle suited to artiste' requirements when on sketching tour. A reproduction of the first important picture introducing the bicycle is unique for the originality in composition. Address, Montague Marks, 23 Union Square,

We import from the British Islands only \$140,000,000 a year.-[N. Y. Herald, December 21, 1895.

You should have waited for the latest 474.336 over 30 per cent more than your under estimate. You did well this time. Nearly 70 per cent of your statement was true. There was but little more than 30 per cent of free trade lie in it.-[American Economist.

has predicted that Senator Cullom of be great. Should the United States cut Illinois, will be nominated at St. Louis | the canal and say that vessels corrying for president and be elected. He claims the flag of the United States should to have foretold all the presidential nominations for the past twenty-five years. His prediction concerning Garfield's nomination attracted much attention at the time. The doctor is an intelligent man and has quite a reputation in Washington as a prophet. That is no reason, however, to vote for any but McKinley

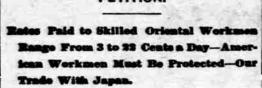
SPRAKING of the Government against the Union Pacific Company and those who hold under it, the editor of the Fremont Herald says: "These people have bought and paid for the lands, with a title from the railroad company, which had its title from the government, and now the government says it made a mistake in issuing the patents to the railroad company. In average business dealings a person is not justified in taking advantage of his own illegal acts, but it seems to be different with a government-which means a collection of office holders supposed to represent the people."

THERE seems now little reason to doubt that the Yankton & Norfolk railroad will be built this season, and that with its completion Norfolk will enter upon a new era of rapid growth and greater prosperity. It is not so much the fact that a new railroad has been secured that will bring this new growth, but the many other things which the road will bring with it and the impetus industries already here. Within sixty days there will be a feeling of confidence in Norfolk's future abroad, such as has not been known heretofore,-[Norfolk

Journal. the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 NEBRASKA during the past ten years | was over 115,000,000 pounds. has paid out to non-resident fire insurance companies \$16,000,000 in round numbers, in the way of premiums, and year of the present law over the average got back in the way of fire losses \$7,000. of the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 000. This drain of a million a year is somewhat excessive. There isn't an washed wool used in the construction of element of sound political economy these goods. That is to say, the woolabout it. The ten millions are a total grower has lost the sale to American loss, as the money goes away for invest- manufacturers of 84,000,000 pounds of ment and little or nothing comes back. Wool heretofore sold to them by reason Some way should be devised to keep of the loss to the home manufacturer of this great excess of protection from fire about \$28,000,000 worth of woolen at home. If we had those ten million 84,000,000 pounds of raw wool previcirculating in the state these times, they ously manufactured here, but now manwould come very handy. The insur- ufactured in Europe and exported to ance law should be so framed as to en- America, a quantity greater than the courage rather than discourage home entire annual unwashed clip of the consumption of insurance premiums. states of California, Texas, Montana The insurance tax is greater than all the and Oregon. other taxes we pay combined.-[State

LABOR'S NEW MENACE

MAY EXPECT TO MEET CHINESE COM-PETITION.



No country in the world is more abundantly supplied with labor than Chine, and in no country in the world does the laborer receive less compensation. A Chinese laborer will save money on wages that would hardly be sufficient to supply the absolute necessities of an American laborer. This is made possible by the cheapness of the vegetable diet on which the Chinese laborer is content to live: the small cost of house accommodations, for several families will subdivide one room of a house and live in contentment in it, and the low price paid for clothing, which is made of the coarsest cottons. But the cheapness of labor in China does not mean that the products of that labor are inferior in quality. The Japanese laborer, receiv ing higher wages, is more artistic in his work-his productions are more finished; in dyes and in the blending of colors he is superior to his Chinese rival, but in substantial and lasting quality the latter is fully the equal, and, in some

instances, the superior. The silk that comes from the looms of Japan compares in gloss and fineness with any in the world, and Japanese crapes have a reputation in almost every market for softness of beauty and harmony of color, but for substantial wear, for lasting quality, the silk goods of China are most favorably known to the merchants of all lands.

There is in Chinese character a conservatism which has discouraged all progress in China. The principle, "let well enough alone," has been adhered to under the mistaken idea that "well Evening Post. enough" was the best, but in China this adherence to custom, this opposition to change, has filled the empire with an impoverished population, for a people that use in their trade and business a correct of so small a denomination as one-tenth of a Mexican cent cannot be said to have felt the quickening influence of an enlarged and civilizing commerce. The cheapness and small denominations of Chinese currency and the low price of the diet and clothing of the Chinese laborer are evidences of nonprogressiveness, but it should not be inferred from these that the capacity for progress is absent from Chinese char-

During the last fiscal year the value of the trade relations between Japan and the United States was estimated, in round numbers, at \$28,000,000, but the figures show a balance against the United States of \$19,000,000. Japan is miles nearer than to Great Britain. and yet the balance sheet, for comparison, between Japan and Great Britain shows a balance in favor of the latter short as large as the balance against the United States.

During the same period the value of the aggregate trade relations between China and the United States was estimated at \$25,500,000, with a balance against the United States of \$7,200,-000, while in China, as in Japan, Great Britain checks off large balances in her favor, although more remote from China by thousands of miles.

European nations are sustaining the efforts of European merchants more substantially than the American merchant is sustained. The latter, in the competition for Asiatic trade, has to rely upon his own skill and energy, while the merchants of Europe are encouraged by the aid given to the great steamship lines which carry their flags and pour the productions of Europe into Asiatio ports. At the port of Shanghai, the great commercial and distributing center of Asiatic trade, Great Britain, statistics. In 1895 we imported from the France and Germany have direct mail United Kingdom to the extent of \$184. | and commercial communication. the steamers entering and leaving the port every week, carrying the flags of their respective nationalities, while no ship carrying the American mail and flying the stars and stripes touches at Shanghai at all.

From this standpoint the advantages to American interest of the cutting of Dr. KEISER, a Washington spiritualist, the Nicaragua canal would evidently pass toll free or at very moderate tolls for a certain period would not the benefit to American shipping be almost incalculable? Would it not create a new life in the shipyards of the United States and soon restore our flag to its former supremacy on the ocean?

In conclusion, we give the value of Chinese labor, the rates of wages being those paid at Shanghai and reduced to American currency by Consul Jernigan on Sept. 30, 1895:

	Per da
Blacksmith	\$0.
Brass worker	
Barber	
Bootmaker	
Bamboo cabinet maker	
Bricklayer	
Compositor (per month)	
Carpenter	
Cabinet maker	
Cooly	
Bookbinder (per month)	
Lithographer (per month)	. 10
Furniture polisher	
Tailor	
Pressman (per month)	
Coachman (per month)	
House boy (per month)	
Cotton mill machinist	
Cotton factory hands	
2 September 1900 and 1900	

A Duty Demanded. A restoration of the duty on wool is demanded at the present time for the sake of revenue as well as for the strengthening of a great home industry in which capital and labor are extensively interested, and the prosperous condition of which would be essential to emergencies which have recently appeared on the horizon of possibility .--Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

GOT IT IN THE NECK.

Sheep Driven to the I Slaughter House. The excess of raw wool imported in 1895 over the average importations of

The increase in the importations of "manufactures of wool" in the first full | Europe. as under present rules, the is nearly \$28,000,000, equivalent to nearly 84,000,000 pounds of raw un-

The feature, however, that is most striking, and the one causing the most \$15,800,000. regret, is the increase in the importa-





increase in the importation of these wool adulterants in the year 1895 over the average of the four years of 1891, floor. 1892, 1893 and 1894 (all but four months of which were under the McKinley law) was over 19,000,000 pounds. This was almost as clean as scoured wool and required in its production over 58,000,000 pounds of unwashed fleeces, equal to the annual wool crops of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Michigan or the western wool growing states of Utah, California and Texas.

The total increase of foreign raw wool imported in the raw state in the shape of cloth or in the form of waste, rags, etc., amounts to over 270,000,000 pounds, a quantity greater than the encrease of \$47,000,000 in imports of all way in matters of the heart. sorts of "manufactures of wool."-Justice. Bateman & Co.

A DESERTED DEMOCRAT.

A famine of statesmen. - New York

Of course there's "a famine of statesmen" in the Democratic ranks after the three years' experience of Democratic statesmanship since 1893. What Dem-



responsibility? This "famine of statesmen" in its own ranks is the cause of the great Democratic editorial interest | dead. And it wasn't the bad man, now is Governor McKinley, and whenever Democratic editors unite in attacking any prominent Republican it is sure proof that they dread his power and popularity.

'Production and Consumption. Necessities born of social life and advancing civilization are the real measure of wages. This question of wages is all important as bearing upon the question of consumption. All production depends upon consumption. Who are the consumers? In the old days, when the prodnets of manufacturers were luxuries, the lord and his retainers, the lady and her maids were the consumers, a class apart by themselves, but today the consumers are the producers. Long ago the laborer consumed only what would keep him alive. Today he and his wife and their children are so immeasurably the most valuable customers that if the shop had to give up the wealthy or those whom it is the custom to call poor there would not be a moment's hesitation or a moment's doubt.—Hon. Thomas B.

The Great Issue. Protection is the great issue before this country. One of the main features

underlying our very existence is that here in America the labering man shall have a broader and a better life than was granted to his class in Europe; that he and his shall stand in education, in influence, in respectability and in every hope of life, shoulder to shoulder with every other man and with every other class in the body politic. He knows, and by his ballots of 1894 and 1895 he proclaims that he will no longer heed the wild theories of those misleading iconoclasts who have sought to enlist his beliefs and his services in the interests of free trade. -Boston Journal.

Poorhouse Prosperity.

The poor we have always with us under a Democratic administration. The eleventh annual report of the bureau of labor statistics of Connecticut shows that \$866,787 were distributed for the relief of the poor in the state in 1892 and \$994,615 in 1894, an increase of \$128,000. As the average cost of relief was \$56 per individual, there were 2,286 more panpers in Connecticut in 1894 than in 1892. This is a good "object lesson" for a state that in 1892 voted to increase its number of paupers.

Those Expert Opinions. Mr. Crisp said the new tariff bill should not pass until the treasury experts had given an estimate of how much revenue it would produce. Inasmuch as these so called experts were about \$40,000,000 out of the way in the estimates they made in 1894, there is no very good reason why they should have been consulted. - Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Can't Buy In Both Places. The fact cannot be denied that increased imports represent the displacement of homemade goods for foreign made goods. The more we buy abroad our welfare in case of certain grave the less we buy at home. - Hon. Binger Hermann, M. C., of Oregon.

> Sizing Up His "Surpius." What we should like to know is how nuch larger Secretary Carlisle's defici will have to grow before it ceases to be "comfortable surplus."-New York

When manufacturers get revenue workers get revenue. When the manufactures close, and the work is done in workingman goes hungry and ragged. it matters not how cheap things are in the market. These are bottom facts -Valparaiso (Ind.) Vidette.

Capturing the Markets. In 1895 we sold almost 6,000,000 bushels less wheat and 1,680,000 barrels less flour to foreign countries than in 1894. The money loss exceeded \$10,-000,000, notwithstanding the fact that the average price of wheat was about 9 cents a bushel higher last year than in

They Want to Buy Chean. American cattle, fresh beef, tallow, bacon, pork and lard that we shipped to the markets of the world last year realized less money for us than what we sold in 1894, the total loss being about

WHEN VIRTUE LOST.

A STORY TO PROVE THAT RIGHT DOES NOT ALWAYS COME UPPERMOST.

Remarkable Tale of Love and Tragedy In a Southern Town-The Patal Work of Two Bullets Fired by Karaged Rivale The End of a Foolish Girl.

A Star reporter was one of a group in hotel lobby the other evening and a New York drummer had just finished a story on the old line of virtue triumphing and the villain of the plot getting his just dues this side of the hot place, when a Kentucky congressman took the "That sort of thing." he said "is

well enough in books and on the stage and I am willing to agree that it happens in actual life, but not always. Let me cite an instance to the contrary." There being no objection to the citation, the Kentuckian, after casting his eye over the company, proceeded: "Years ago, in a southern town." he

said. "there lived a pretty girl with a lot of money-a combination no man can deny the power of-and she had sweethearts galore, but two of her devotees. one quite a reputable man and the other quite as disreputable, and after her more tire American wool clip shorn in the for her money than herself, led all the summer of 1895. These figures are the rest, and both of them were nervy men result of the first full calendar year of and quick on the trigger. Any sensible the present law. What has been gained? person would have thought that the girl A paltry increase of \$10,000 in the ex- would have decided very early as beports of woolens, while our home mills | tween the good and the bad, but every have lost business represented by an in- one knows that women don't do that

"I will say for her, though, that her preferences were for the decent man and he stood the best chance of winning among all of the contestants. His disreputable rival, however, received more or less encouragement and he was making a hot fight-so hot, in fact, that on one or two occasions the men had come to blows and once, at least, pistols had been drawn. The girl was foolish, as other women have been under like circumstances, and rather enjoyed the position she occupied, and felt flattered by the dangerous rivalry for her hand and heart. One day, though, it culminated tragically, and the girl didn't regret it. that anybody ever heard her mention. It was in the afternoon and a pleasant day and the two rivals met unexpectedly, just across the street from her house. and each on his way to call on her.

"The girl lived on a corner and they were approaching from different streets and almost butted into each other at the crossing. That was hardly the place to have it out, but they were hot blooded and young and on the instant two men jumped back from each other a few feet, two pistols flew from two hip pockets, two sharp reports rang out upon the air, and one man fell to the sidewalk. either. On the contrary, it was the repustraight through his forehood. The his man's shot had preceded the other just enough, and the decent man's pistol went off as he threw up his hands. Five minutes later the whole street was in an uproar, and the bad man was in custody. The other man was carried over to the girl's house, for it was not known then that he was dead, and a physician was called. Half an hour later the dead body was removed to an undertaker's, and

that part of the tragedy was over. "During all the excitement, the girl had not made her appearance, and as soon as the air quieted a little search was made for her, because it was known that she had been in the house shortly before the shooting. Her mother went directly to her room, and when she opened the door, she saw her daughter sitting at the window, or rather leaning nnon a flower shelf on the window sill. and her first thought was that the girl had seen the shooting and had fainted. She ran to her and lifted her up and as she did so she found her face bloody and the girl's body almost stiff. She ran. screaming, out, and when the doctor came he found a dead girl with a bullethole in her head.

"Further examination showed a hole n the glass of the window, and the whole story was told. The girl had been sitting there, and had no doubt seen the meeting of the two men, and the bullet from the killed man's pistol had reached her there and ended her life at the same time the life of the man she would have married went out. Of course it was self defense in the case of the man who escaped his rival's bullet, and it was the rival's bullet which killed the girl, and the rival was beyond any earthly jurisdiction. The affair ended there, with nothing good in triumph, except a public sentiment which compelled the killer to stay away from the town for

five or six years.' "Didn't he even meet a violent death or something like that?" inquired the drummer, thirsting for some trace of

the usual in the tale.' "No," replied the Kentuckian, "not even that. His nucle died and left him a fine farm, and he found a very nice girl who was willing to marry him." The drummer sighed and didn't offer to cap the Kentuckian's story with a better one. - Washington Star.

A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

arroundings Over Which Conduct Passenger Had Control. "Thirty-ninth street!" called the confuctor of the Alley "L" car.

"Thirty-ninth street!" exclaimed the woman who was sitting next to the door. inmping up. "Yes, ma'am," replied the conductor politely. "This is where you want to

get off." "Oh, that's a nice way to try to get out of forgetting me," she returned ex- Davis B Folliott, citedly. "You know very well that I John Isenmann, treasu told you I was only going to Thirtyeighth street. What do you mean by carrying me by it?"

"Why, madam, the"-"Oh, it's no use trying to excuse your-

"But, madam," protested the conductor, "we do not stop at Thirty-eighth street

grily. "I guess I know how these city roads are run, if I ain't city born and bred. You carried me by on purpose; von know you did. I can see you grinning at me now, but you won't think it's such a good joke when I complain to the company." "I'm sorry, madam," said the conductor deferentially. "Do you wish to

get off here?" "Of course I do, but I'll take my time short it and you can't hurry me either." "If you will get off now, madam. and not keep us waiting here any longer, I'll try to remember your face next time and stop the train at Thirty-eighth street for you.' "Oh, you admit that you can stop

as she stepped on to the platform. "I thought you would as soon as you found that you had a determined woman who can't be imposed upon to deal with." "Yes, ma'am, I admit it," he replied as he closed the gate and rang the bell to go ahead. "We don't usually stop there, but we can. But," he added, as the train pulled out, "if you intend to

there, do you?" she said triumphantly.

leave the car there, I would advice you to wear your bloomers. It's no easy job to climb down those posts." She tried to reach him with her um brella, but it was too late.—Chicago

FASTNET LIGHT.

The first glimpse of Great Britain that the American tourist gets on his European tour is that of the Fastnet

rock, situated nine miles south of Crookhaven, at the extreme southwest corner of Ireland, and is, perhaps, more storm heaten than any other around our coast. The rock is 80 feet in height, and the lighthouse towers another 70 feet above. yet, in winter gales, the Atlantic hillows literally bombard the massive structure and have even smashed in a portion of the lantern at the summit of the erection, the seas frequently sweeping over the rock with tremendous force. Some two or three years ago the stormy weather then prevailing prevented all communication with the rock for many weeks, so that the store of food was consumed, with the exception of some flour. At last a schooner managed to approach sufficiently near to enable a small quantity of food to be dragged through the sea by the hungry men, and, fortunately, the next day the sea moderated, and the stores were once more fully replen-

net is surrounded by a fringe of foam. and the only means of landing is by the placed on the rock that, in moderate weather, its end reaches outside the surf. When a visitor wishes to laud (an Feb. 24, 1898. unusual occurrence), he is rowed in a small boat as near as the waves permit, and the lightkeepers throw out a small bnov, attached to a rope, which is secured by the man in the boat. The jib is then swung out, and the visitor, placing one foot in the loop and catching tight hold of the rope, is hoisted about 40 feet vertically, and then the jib, being pivoted at its foot, swings him horisontally about 100 feet on to a safe landing.—London Sketch.

Except in very calm weather the Fast-

The Conversation Interrupted. "I beg your pardon," said the man with the slightly bald head, who sat in a parquet seat near one of the boxes in a down town theater the other evening. 'I beg your pardon," he repeated, "but would you mind looking at the figures on this check and telling me what they are? I'm a little nearsighted."

The youngest member of the noisy box party, an amiable looking youth. with highly plastered hair, suspended his conversation with the interesting blond in the green dress a moment, leaned over the front of the box, and in answer to the questioner, who had risen to his feet, and was smilingly holding The one receiving the most abuse just table one, and there was a bullet hole out for his inspection the check end of a ticket, he said:

"Certainly, sir. The figures \$1.50." "Well," rejoined the questioner. "that's exactly what I paid to hear this play tonight, and I'm going to get the worth of my money or I'll lift my voice right now and raise a fuss and make a

rest of them." He was not disturbed again during the evening.—Chicago Tribune.

Witty Wales.

A good reply was given to Mme. Patti by the Prince of Wales, who had paid a visit at her magnificent castle of Craigy-Nos. The weather was awful. The hostess in receiving her princely visitor stated to him that she had prayed fervently to heaven for good weather. "Oh," said the prince,, "you must certainly have made a little mistake, for if you had sung your prayer instead of taying it, it surely would have been granted

Better Work Every Day. We ought never to be willing to live my year just as we lived the last one. No one is striving after the best things who is not intent on an upward and a forward movement continually. The circular movement is essential, too-the going around and around in the old grooves, daily tasks-yet even in this treadmill round there should be constant progress. We ought to do the same things better each day. Then in the midst of the outward routine our inner life ought to be growing in earnestness, in force, in depth.—J. R. Miller.

County Supervisors. (Continued from last week.) On motion the board took recess until o'clock a. m. Feb. 21st, 1896. PRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1896.

o'clock a. m. Feb. 21, 1896, Hon. John Wiggins in chair, E. Pohl clerk. At roll call all members present.

Sup'r Becher offered the following viz: Be it

viz: Be it

Resolved, By this board that the county attorney be and is hereby directed to make a demand on D. C. Kavanaugh, sheriff of Platte county to pay over the amount of moneys to the county treasurer as reported to be in his hands by the committee on investigation, and be it further Resolved, That the county attorney be and he is hereby directed to make demand on G. B. Speice, clerk of the district court to pay over the amount of jury fees and court fees in his hands as reported by the committee on investigation.

Respectfully submitted, D. A. BECHER. Adopted The following official bonds were app

Andy Gaunnerson, road o Peter Ceder. David Brynon Joliet Humphrey' J M Mollman,

Geo N Hopkins, member Platte Center,

Rud C Mueller, clerk

the compiled statutes of 1895. Resolution by Sup'r Lisco adopted, viz Resolved. That the county superintendent be and is hereby instructed to submit to this board an itemized statement of all moneys received by him and paid out during the years 1894 and 1895.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COUNTY OFFICES. On county clerk's office was read and approved Paid out.
Received from January 7, 1892, to January 2, 1893.
Paid out.
Received from January 3, 1893, to January 4, 1894. Paid out. Received from January 4, 1894, to January 4, 1895.....

Paid out. Received from January 4, 1895, to January 9, 1896 Several items in above statement to the legality were referred to the county ato'clock p. m.

John Wiggins in chair, E. Pohl, clerk, The report of accountant John & Geddes Recaived from G G Becher ex-treasurer\$ 39037 (Collections from all sources and trans-

The board reconvened at one thirty p. m.

stion from all sources includes \$ 54725 00 It stands on a rugged and solitary

Amount paid H S Elliott, county trens-Total shortage Jan. 8, 1898..... Communication of ex-Treasurer J W Lynch

was read and accepted. John Glesson appeared before the board, made claim for damage for land used in road No. 236. Claim referred to the committee on roads and ment of John R Geddes' bill of \$142,50 for expert work and the clerk was ordered to draw

warrant for said amount Moved by Sup'r Rolf that a committee be pointed consisting of the chairman and two members of the board to investigate the petition aid of a "jib" 58 feet in length, so of D Murdock and others. Committee appoint ed: Wiggins, Lisco and Moffett. The board took recess for committee work. After recess, adjourned until Monday 2 o'clock,

> Board of enpervisors reconvened Feb 21 199 2 o'clock, Hon. John Wiggins in the chair, E Pohl clerk. Bond of Davis B Follett, road overseer Bur rows twp, approved. Mesors G G Becher and I Sibbernsen app before the board as committee of the bondame

board Feb. 25, 1896. The following bills were allowed and the clerk ordered to draw warrants on the respective funds: A Newman, consolidated general fund \$ 52 70 O Cravath.
Way & Hockenberg'r"
Pat Murray, county general fund.
M Sheridan,
S C & C C Gray,"

Board took recess on account of co work until 9 o'clock a. m. Feb. 25, 1898. The board of supervisors reconvened Feb. 25 1896, 9 o'clock a. m., Hon, John Wiggins in th chair, E Pohl clerk, all members present, The following bills were allowed and the clerk rdered to draw warrants on county general fund, viz:

Louis Patsch, talesman John Wolfe, John Bennett, scene! You'll oblige me by telling the

Geo Glass
Wm Wright
Clark Blecher
Mat Dietrich
H J Hudson
Andrew Botlinger
H Hughes, merchandisc
O Rector, chainman

Omaha Printing Company, supplies. See A Scott. board...... Moved by Sup'r Rolf all bills of official news-

papers be accompanied by file. Carried. J W Lynch's bill for tax laid over. Tax bill of Rausch rejected. On motion of Sup'r Rolf, the clerk was instructed to notify the committee on soldiers relief to make a complete report of all transacions performed by said committee to the board of supervisors on or before March 15, 1896. Moved by Sup'r Olson that the report of com

nittee on clerk's office to be spread on record. arried. Whereas, G. W. Phillips, ex-county clerk, has failed to comply with the resolution of the county board of Nov. 15, 1895, directing him to make a delinquent tax list for delinquent personal taxes, therefore be it resolved by this board that this order be annulled and that he do not perform

said work. Recess was taken to 3 o'clock p. m. Board of supervisors reconvened at 3 o'clock p. m., Feb. 25, 1896, Hon. John Wiggins in chair E. Pohl, clerk, all members present. Moved by Sup'r Becher that communi Scott be referred to committee on judiciary.

Moved by Sup'r Rolf that jurors be selected or base page 507, Supervisors record No. 3. Carried. Bill of Shuler rejected. The following bills by the committee on claim were recommended to be paid, and by the board

allowed and the clerk ordered to draw warr nts

on consolidated general fund, viz-A G Rolf, supervisor work... Same, Judge Kilian, fees.... A J Mokler, printing M K Turner & Co " Argus Print'g Co " nittee on claims. Resolution by

Bill of Thos Gentleman referred back to com self; I know all about it. You thought you could impose on me because I'm from the country, but I'd have you understand that you can't do it,"

self; I know all about it. You thought Resolution by Sup'r Lisco adopted, viz:

Resolution by Sup'r Lisco adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the communication and proposition of Anna Mahler, filed with this board, pertaining to the damage sustained by her by reason of the laying out of a highway by this board on the 14th day of June, 1865, on the petition of John Fritz Gerber and others, and permitted that the substance of the laying out of a highway by this board on the 14th day of June, 1865, on the petition of John Fritz Gerber and others, and permitted that the substance of the laying out of a highway by this board on the 14th day of June, 1865, on the petition of John Fritz Gerber and others, and permitted that the substance of the laying out of a highway by this board on the 14th day of June, 1865, on the petition of John Fritz Gerber and others, and permitted that the laying out of a highway by this board on the 14th day of June, 1865, on the petition of John Fritz Gerber and others, and permitted that the substance of the laying out of a highway by this board on the 14th day of June, 1865, on the petition of John Fritz Gerber and others, and permitted that the substance of the laying out of a highway by this board. tion of John Fritz Gerber and others, and per-taining to other matters, he and the same is hereby adopted and agreed to and that the sum of \$70.00 be allowed her in full of the damages sustained by her by reason of the laying out of said road, and a warrant be isaned on the appor-tionment of the Butler township bridge fund, and that the deed delivered with that communi-cation by said Anna Mahler be accepted on be-half of Platte county, and that the clerk be and is basely directed and ordered to cancel and annul the warrant heretofore issued to said Anna Mahler being No. 106 for said damages, and that the clerk is directed to record said deed in his office.

> until March 10, 1896, 2 o'clock p. m. Over the Boulevard. Ernst Mayes has his new residence nearly completed. It is rumored that the Lonp river will be harnessed this coming season. Let

George Lawrence is doing some practical irrigation on Mr. Young's garden this winter from a wind mill. Will Moore wants to sell his farm. the canal goes through your farm, it will be worth some money, William.

H. B. Reed and family, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. George Engle, visited friends near Bellwood last Sunday. W. T. Ernet will have an entire new

ses 72 set of hired hands this summer, two of

the good work go on.

whom are just from the old country. We have understood that Dr. Heintz has sold his farm, the one he purchased from Mr. Pickett. We did not learn full

Born, to Mrs. J. F. Belford Sunday morning, twin boys both as lively as Jan. 4, 1994, to crickets and mother doing well. The Judge-well, he thinks he will be able to be around in a few days. Born, to Mrs. William Mayes, jr., a daughter, on Friday evening last. The

grandfather was unable to attend G. A. R. meeting Saturday evening. The rest of the family are getting along nicely.

The Farmers' club met at George Gallev's last Friday. A good attendance and a good meeting was the result. Mr. and Mrs. Galley did their best to entertain the club, which was fully apprecia ted by the members.

Schuyler Sun: J. J. Riley is lying little chance of recovery. Doctor Carpenter, of Omaha, was here Tuesday in consultation with Dr. Stevens and confirmed his diagnosis of the case.

Fremont Herald: It has been stated that too many of the wells in Fremont are not dug deep enough; that they are apt to, and do contain many impurities. It is also claimed that wells that are supposed to be sixty feet deep are not over thirty or forty in many cases. A prominent physician of this place has said that he has not known of a case of typhoid fever in families where city water is used.

Platte Center Signal: A letter from James Burrows, who has rented a farm of 400 acres within a few miles of Jackof J W Lynch and stated they will report to the son, Miss., informs us that he is much improved in health, and he and his entire family are well pleased thus far, with the climate and surroundings in the balmy south ... Charles Miller says he has three cows and for the month of February he got \$13 for his cream from the creamery and had the milk returned Capital Stock Paid in \$100,000.00 sweet, which he considers much more valuable for feeding purposes than sour milk, besides this he kept milk enough at home to supply his family with butter. This averages \$4.33 per cow per month. Farmers, figure up what you get for your cows at 6e butter and compare it to this. Platte Center must have a separator.

Schuyler Quill: At the Presbyterian church the music is simply fine. Robert Safarik with a violin and Ed. Long with 92 a cornet are assisting in the music and rith Mrs. Leard at the pipe organ there is music that is music. The choir also deserves a word of credit More than a half column of the Quill is devoted to explaining in detail a land-title case in which Mrs. Henry Smith of this county was interested as an heir, the land having been patented in 1862 to John Sloss, the patent being sent originally to the all times a full stock of West Point land office, then to Grand Island, then to Lincoln where it was found. The Sloss heirs did not know a sylvania Anthracite thing of their possessions until about Coal. nine months ago when the fact was stumbled onto and the lead once started er soft Coals always on was followed up. It had been deeded time and time again by other parties, Mr. Sloss having never moved on the place, but started west and was killed in Montana by the Indians, his wife dying soon after. Jesse B. Sloss of North C.A. Speice & Co. Bend paid the present occupants \$1,800 in each, which it is supposed will settle all interests in question.

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. King Solomon's Notion

That "There is nothing new under the sun" does not always convey the touth. 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 through

ut, of latest design, contain all modern mprovements, and are well supplied with writing material, the leading daily papers, illustrated periodicals, maga 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."

COLUMBUS MARKETS.

PRODUCE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

otice probate of will, Fridolin Luchsinger, deceased. In the county court, Platte county, Nebraska. The State of Nebraska to the heirs and next of kin of said Fridolin Luchsinger,

COOSLEY & STIRES.

Business Motices. Advertisements under this head five cents s 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

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LAWYERS Law Office: Corner Eleventh and North Sts.

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C. S. EASTON, Agent.

T WILL SELL YOU A PENCE from 24 inch for 65 cts., warranted to stop all domestic ani-mals. All this fence is fully warranted by the PAGE WOVEN-WIRE FENCE CO., and put up

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Attention. Farmers!

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COLUMBUS, NEB.

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WM. O'BRIEN. DUFFY & O'BRIEN. Special attention given to Criminal

and next of kin of said Fridolin Luchsinger, deceased:
Take notice, that upon filing of a written instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Fridolin Luchsinger, for probate and allowance, it is ordered that said matter he set for hearing the 20th day of March, A. D. 1898, hefore 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 due notice of this proceeding is ordered published three weeks successively in The Columnus Journall, a weekly and legal Lowspaper printed, published and of general circulation in said county and state.

In testimony whereof, I have hereanto set my hand and official seal at Columbus, this 2d day of March, A. D. 1896,