Columbus Journal.

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Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their respective counties to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln, on Wednesday, August 10, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices:

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant governor.
3. Secretary of State.
4. Auditor of public accounts.
5. Treasurer.
6. Superintendent of public instruction.
7. Attorney-general.
8. Commissioner of public lands and buildings.

And to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Platte county is entitled to 12 delegates; Butler to 11; Polk to 8; Merrick to 9; Nance to 7; Boone to 10; Madison to 16; Stanton to 6; Colfax to 8; Douglas has the largest representation, 162; Lancaster next, 53; then Gage, 20, etc., the total number being 915.

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention and that the delegation present be authorized to cast the entire vote of of the county which they represent.

It is requested that the county conventions select their committeeman and perfect their county organization at the first convention in counties in which two conventions are held.

The call is signed by David H. Mercer, chairman, and Ed. H. Siser, secretary.

THE state populist convention is to be composed of 1,139 delegates.

UP to July 1, the actual expenditures on account of the war amount to about $60,000,000.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON is now in immediate and constant communication with the naval department.

COLORED Masons have been formally recognized as brethren by the Masonic fraternities of Washington.

PAUL VANDERVOORT has announced himself a candidate for governor as a middle-of-the-road populist.

OVER 500 miles of coast line have been added to the blockade of Cuba, also including San Juan, Porto Rico.

IT is reckoned that the banks of Nebraska, under the new revenue law, will contribute some $50,000 to Uncle Sam's treasury.

THE value of merchandise exports for May was $110,900,000 which is $32,000,000 in excess of the best business ever before pone in a corresponding month.

THE first bale of cotton of the season was sold at auction at San Antonio, Texas, July 1, and shipped to President McKinley to be made into guncotton for the battleship Texas.

SPAIN may yet find that she will have no truer friend than the United States, but it will be after she comes to the conclusion that Uncle Samuel is not only right but also mighty.

THE stereotypers of Chicago demanded an increase of wages from $3.25 to $4 per day and a reduction of the working day from eight to seven hours, and no Chicago papers appeared Saturday or Sunday.

IF Spain wants peace there is a way to get it, but it is not by interceding with powers that are not engaged in the war. The way to stop a buzzaw is to appeal to the man who owns the sawmill.—Ex.

IT is now estimated that Rear Admiral Dewey and his men will share among them something like $187,000 bounty money. Dewey's share will be about $9,300; the captains from $900 up to $4,500, and each seaman about $50.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S morning greeting to the watch runs: "Oh, say, can you see by the don's early light, what so proudly we shelled at the twilight's last gleaming?" And the answer is, "Aye, aye, sir, what's left of it."—Inter Ocean.

A special dispatch from Paris says an Austrian agent has returned from Madrid, where he delivered to the Spanish authorities, via the Pyrenees, 3,000,000 empty cartridges and 120 tons of explosives derived from French, Austrian and Belgian sources.

IT seems that a considerable portion of the damage done to our troops in the battle of June 24 was by 7-millimeter machine guns, manned by seamen, so that there would seem to be some probability in the report of the use ashore of the crews of Admiral Cervera's squadron.

THE other day at Lincoln a woman asked a divorce from the husband, with whom she had lived for twenty-two years. He testified that the infelicity had been caused principally by the great expense to which his wife and daughter had put him, the latter taking expensive music lessons, and the strained financial situation gradually grew into the strained marital relations.

THE Sun is hot saying that republicans stand a good chance of electing their ticket, for the mere sake of saying so but because indications point that way. There has been a big change in sentiment in Nebraska the past six months and that change is for the benefit of republicanism. And when we say this we know whereof we speak. Men who have been flirting with populism the past four years are going to quit and return to the party of progress, prosperity and conservatism. They have told us so, so put up the right kind of a state ticket and elect it.—Schuyler Sun.

IN his speech before the Winfield, Kan., Chautauqua the other day W. J. Bryan said: "I cannot now outline a policy to be followed at the close of the war with regard to the conquered Philippine territory, but I am unalterably opposed to the sentiment which seems to be taking hold of the Washington administration in favor of exercising American sovereignty over it." Isn't that most charmingly characteristic of the democratic attitude on most public questions? We don't know what ought to be done, but we are unalterably opposed to everything the other fellow talks of doing.—Pawnee Republican.

American sovereignty on the continent can be protected by American sovereignty on the seas, and American fleets can sail the seas triumphantly only when the government provides for ample supply harbors in the far-away waters of the Eastern and Western oceans.—Lincoln Call.

ONE man, Rody McNamara of Lincoln, has gone to the penitentiary for gambling. The sentence is not for a great length of time, three months, and a portion of that already served in jail. His attorneys made desperate efforts to keep him out of prison; relatives appealed to the governor and to the court, but he had to go. Perhaps his most poignant thought is that there are myriads of other gamblers in the great state of Nebraska who are every day engaged in a more hopeless task than he had set before himself. How much difference it makes when you call the same thing by a different name!

Timely Thoughts.

[BY THE NEBRASKA FARMER.]

Overwork comes high, especially if it is the women who are overworked.

The man who is running a stock farm is not worried much by prospective low prices for grain.

Fish, ice and irrigation can all be propagated on any farm where there is a well or brook.

It pays better to produce what the market wants than to produce what you want to market.

Top stacks of alfalfa and clover with prairie hay if it is not possible to "stack" the clover in a barn.

The wisest man we know is the man who don't know the best depth to plow on the other fellow's farm.

THERE is not likely to be any party difference on the advisability of the United States owning a canal across Nicaragua. The worth of such a body of water has been fully indicated by the present contest, and if the United States does not at the first practicable opportunity secure its construction, she may have occasion to regret her neglect and indifference. Not only in times of war is it almost indispensable, but also in peace, to further our commercial interests. Platforms adopted recently by democrats of Indiana and Arkansas, and by Ohio republicans are but the expression of general sentiment, and, besides, they insist what is also right and fair, that the work shall be done directly by the government itself. Let the people everywhere insist on the immediate completion of this national highway.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Douglas county delegations to a state convention are scarcely ever a unit on any question, but this time the republicans of Douglas have unanimously agreed upon Judge Baker as their preferred candidate for governor. There is not that spontaneity in political action that there ought to be, and a candidate for the head of ticket who can command for himself one hundred votes, and all or nearly all of the hundred for the others slated with him, is pretty sure to be a formidable factor in the nomination of the ticket, if he does not himself secure a nomination. The convention will have 915 members 458 being necessary to a choice. There are eight nominations to make, now if a slate could be formed, so that each one could furnish 58 of the 458 votes necessary for a choice, the slate would succeed, and this is the ordinary course pursued, not always with success, and not at any time without considerable work and more considerable worry.

BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE.

At 10 o'clock Friday, July 1, a dispatch was received at Washington from Major-General Shafter saying;

"Camp near Sevilla, Cuba.—Action now going on. The firing only light and desultory. Begun on the right near Caney, Lawton's division. He will move on the north part of the town of Santiago. Will keep you continually advised of progress."

A dispatch at 11:30 stated that a general assault on the city of Santiago de Cuba, by the land and sea forces of the United States, began at 7 o'clock in the morning.

General Lawton advanced and took a position off Cabona, a suburb of Santiago.

Morro Castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet.

The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city.

Hard fighting was in progress at 11 o'clock.

Nine wounded Cubans have been brought in.

GLORIOUS VICTORY

Spanish Fleet Completely Annihilated By Yankees.

CRISTOBAL COLON BEACHED.

Over Three Hundred Spaniards Are Killed or Drowned.

ADMIRAL CERVERA IS WOUNDED.

Spanish Commander Held as a Prisoner of War — One Hundred and Sixty of Spain's Men Are Wounded in the Encounter—George H. Ellis of the Brooklyn Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—At 11:25 last night the navy department posted the translation of a cipher cablegram received from Commodore Watson. It is similar to that received from Admiral Sampson, but contains the additional information that 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and 4,000 captured.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The complete annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish admiral, Cervera, with 1,300 prisoners; the demand by General Shafter for the surrender of Santiago at 12 noon today on pain of bombardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone islands had been captured, that a Spanish gunboat had surrendered, that 100 or

COMMODORE WATSON.

more Spanish officers and men were taken and that our first Philippine expedition had landed. This is part of the thrilling record of such a Fourth of July as has not been known since the bells of Independence hall rang out the tidings of American freedom. It was a day when one momentous event followed another in constant and rapid succession, each hour bringing forth some incident more startling than what had gone before. The climax came at 1 o'clock, when, amid the wildest cheering, which fairly shook the great war, state and navy building to its foundation, Admiral Sampson's dispatch announcing his glorious victory was given to the public.

Busy Day for President.

The White house was naturally the focal point of the enthusiasm and stirring activity which marked official Washington. It was the busiest day the president has had since the war began. Conference followed conference with the heads of the military and naval departments, high officers of the service came and went in a constant and steady stream, and as each hour brought its added lustre to the American arms the crowd of officials increased. The president had not a moment's respite. Telegrams came and went without cessation and this historic old mansion presented a scene such as has not been paralleled since the momentous hours of the civil war.

The story of the day is best told in the series of official dispatches, each bearing date of July 4, from Shafter and from Dewey. Stirring as they are, that of Sampson was accorded the honor of chief importance, not only for the immediate results secured, but from the effects of the crushing defeat in weakening the defenses of Santiago and in dealing Spain such a staggering blow that she is left practically without a navy.

Sampson's Dispatch.

The admiral's dispatch follows:

PLAYA, via Hayti, 9:15 a. m.—(Siboney, July 4).—The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. No one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9:30 a. m. and at 2 p. m. the last, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore six miles west of Santiago and had let down its colors. The Infanta Marie Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya were forced ashore and were burned and blown up within 20 miles of Santiago; the Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Loss, one killed and two wounded.

Enemy's loss probably several hundred, from gun fire, explosions and drowning.

About 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera.

The man killed was George H. Ellis chief yeoman of the Brooklyn.

SAMPSON.

The following message was sent to Admiral Sampson by the president:

You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the Americans, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Admiral Sampson's dispatch, although brief, tells the story of fearful destruction. It not only disclosed the terrible prowess of the American fleet, but it again displayed the strange immunity which the American sailor seems to have in the midst of death and carnage. That but one of our sailors, a yeoman on the Brooklyn, should have been killed in an engagement of this magnitude is without a parallel in naval annals, save in that other unparalleled record Dewey made at Manila.

Fall of City Assured.

With the Spanish fleet destroyed the way is practically cleared for advance of the American squadron into the harbor of Santiago. If Cervera's armored cruisers could cross the mine field and clear the Merrimac, the American ships can follow the same course. There are the inner fortifications and island forts still to be reduced, but they have passed through a baptism of fire recently and are little more than ruins. Thus with Shafter's guns thundering on Santiago from the land and Sampson's from the harbor the fall of the city is assured.

The authorities here, military and naval, said Santiago has already made its best fight and that its occupation is only a question of time, and a very brief time.

General Shafter's strong position was shown in a series of dispatches.

Most convincing of all as to this feeling of confidence and strength was that dispatch given out late in the day in which General Shafter gives the text of his demand for the surrender of the city on pain of bombardment. This dispatch is as follows:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 4.

Hon R. A. Alger, Secretary of War Washington:

The following is my demand for the surrender of the city of Santiago:

Headquarters of United States Forces Near San Juan River, Cuba, July 3., 8:30 a. m.—To the Commanding General of the Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba—Sir: I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. R. SHAFTER.

Following is the reply of the Spanish commander, which Colonel Dorst received at 6:30 p. m.:

Santiago, July 3.—His Excellency, the General Commanding the Forces of the United States, San Juan River—Sir: I have the honor to reply to your communication of today, written at 8:30 a. m. and received at 1 p. m., demanding the surrender of this city; on the contrary case announcing to me that you will bombard this city and that I advise the foreign women and children that they must leave the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is my duty to say to you that this city will not surrender and that I will inform the foreign consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message. Very respectfully,

JOSE TORALL, Commander-in-Chief.

The British, Portuguese, Chinese and Norwegian consuls have come to my line with Colonel Dorst. They ask if noncombatants can occupy the town of Caney and railroad points and ask until 10 o'clock of the 5th inst. before the city is [illegible]on. They claim that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 people—many of them old, who will leave. They ask if I can supply them with food, which I cannot do for want of transportation to Caney which is 15 miles from my landing. The following is my reply:

Commanding General, Spanish forces, Santiago de Cuba—Sir: In consideration of the request of the consuls and officers of your city for delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city, and in the interest of the poor women and children who will suffer very greatly by their hasty and enforced departure from the city, I have the honor to announce that I will delay such action solely in their interest until noon of the 5th, providing during the interval your forces make no demonstration whatever upon those of our own. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. R. SHAFTER,
Major General U. S. A.

Master of the Situation.

General Shafter's other dispatches breathe the same air of confidence and determination as shown in his demand on the Spanish commander. The first one made public during the day stated that his lines completely surrounded the town from the bay on the north to San Juan river on the south, leaving the city thus enveloped by a stretch of water on one side and a stretch of frowning American guns on the other. In another dispatch Shafter epitomized the strength of his situation by saying: "I feel that I am master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time."

In another General Shafter states that his demand for the surrender of Santiago is still being considered by the Spanish authorities, which indicates that the refusal of the Spanish commander to capitulate was not final. In any event 12 o'clock today marks the limit of Shafter's concession, and if Santiago has not capitulated at that hour the great siege guns now brought to the front and in position, backed by the batteries of lighter field pieces, will begin their work of destruction.

The changed naval situation will bring no abatement in the activity of the authorities here in carrying the war directly home to Spain. There is renewed determination to get Commodore Watson's eastern squadron away at the earliest moment, for the double purpose of striking a blow at the coast towns of Spain and of pursuing Admiral Camara's fleet, which has halted at the entrance of the Suez canal. Secretary Long made the official statement that the fleet would sail at the earliest possible moment, and although he did not go into details as to its purpose, it is well understood that it will devote its attention to the Spanish coast and to Camara.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago relieves Admiral Sampson from surveillance of this squadron and he can readily spare the ships intended for the attack on the Spanish coast.

New Honors For Sampson.

It has been Acting Admiral Sampson for some time, but that it will be Admiral Sampson in fact, as well as in name, is the prevailing feeling in naval circles as a result of the victory reported by the American admiral. Shortly after the war broke out Captain Sampson was made acting admiral in order to give him a rank fitting his high command, though his actual rank remained as captain. By a singular coincidence his rank was advanced yesterday to that of commodore, owing to the retirement of Admiral Kirkland. In the event of his now being made an admiral it would advance him over the 10 commodores making up the list of that grade and would place him just below that very famous hero of the war, Admiral Dewey. It is of course purely conjectural thus far, but it is a conjecture which receives such common acceptance in naval quarters that it is most likely to be realized.

The release of Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac incident is likely to be another result of the events transpiring yesterday. It may now come about either by the surrender of the city which would include the surrender of Hobson or other prisoners, or else by the exchange of Hobson for Admiral Cervera or other high ranking naval officers. Until now the possibility of exchanging Hobson was slight, as this government had no Spanish prisoners of high rank to offer in his place. Now, however, they have one of the foremost admirals of Spain, and among the other 1,300 naval prisoners there are many officers of distinguished rank. To exchange a Spanish admiral for an American constructor might seem strange under ordinary circumstances, but would be done without any begrudging by the authorities here and would be particularly appropriate in the action of Cervera at the time Hobson surrendered to him.

Treatment of Foreign Attaches.

The dispatch from the front stating that there was likely to be some criticism because of the treatmrnt of foreign military attaches excited much indignation among the military attaches here. It was stated by one of the highest officers in the service that the foreign gentlemen had received absolutely everything in the way of accommodations, supplies, rations, etc., given to our own officers and men. What was most surprising was that the protest should come at a moment when our men were fighting in swamp and thicket under a blazing sun, with a thousand dead and wounded, and under the fire of an entrenched enemy. There is every disposition here to extend the most complete courtesy to these gentlemen that is consistent with the circumstances. There is no purpose, however, to recognize them as a superior set or to give them greater attention in mounts, tents, etc., than our own men receive.

Heavy Loss of Officers.

A remarkable feature of the fighting in Cuba, and one much commented upon in military circles, is the heavy loss in killed and wounded of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. In spite of the distress which the loss of so many officers has occasioned, the army officials point to the list as a splendid evidence of the dash and personal bravery of the men who wear shoulder straps.

Among the killed and wounded since the fight at Juruqua have been officers of every grade from colonel down and in numbers said to be almost unprecedented in proportion to the force engaged. The loss of officers in the two days' fighting around Santiago demonstrates to military men that the American officers lead their men wherever they are called upon to go, and are setting an example which cannot but elevate the esprit du corps of the army.

Sketch of George H. Ellis.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—George H. Ellis, the only man in the United States navy who was killed in the glorious engagement off Santiago yesterday, is chief yeoman of Commodore Schley's flagship Brooklyn, in which office he succeeded Downing, the Spanish spy captured by secret service officers in Canada, and who ended his career by suicide in Washington barracks while awaiting trial. Ellis is a native American, born at Peoria, Ill., in 1871. His naval career was very brief, he having enlisted on May 30, 1897, and his only cruise being that which ended in his death. His next of kin is his wife, Sadie Ellis, who lives at Bullshead, N. Y.

PLANS AN ATTACK.

Dewey May Now Be In Possession of Manila.

TO SPEND FOURTH THERE.

Zafiro Brings News of American Admiral's Plans.

M'CULLOCH MAKES A CAPTURE.

Spanish Gunboat Leyte Surrenders Its Officers and Crew—They Refuse Parole For Fear of Being Court Martialed and Shot — Aguinaldo Fears a Conspiracy.

HONG KONG, July 5.—(Cavite July 1.)—Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. The Charleston captured Guam, Ladrone islands, June 21; no resistance. Brought Spanish officers from the garrison, six officers and 54 men to Manila. On June 29 the Spanish gunboat Leyte came out of a river and surrendered to me, having exhausted ammunition and food in repelling attacks by insurgents. It had on board 52 officers and 94 men, naval and military.

DEWEY.

HONG KONG, July 5.—The dispatch boat Zafiro, which arrived here this morning from Cavite with the report that the American troops arrived on June 30, reports also that Admiral Dewey, when the Zafiro left on July 1, was planning to attack Manila with the fleet and troops on July 4.

In addition to the Spanish governor of the Ladrones the Charleston brought forty soldiers as prisoners of war to Cavite.

The dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch captured the Spanish gunboat Leyte. Admiral Dewey offered to parole the crew, but they declined, because they feared to be courtmartialed and shot.

Captain Concha, the late commander of the Spanish third class unprotected cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa, which was sunk at the battle of Cavite, commands at Malate fort with 400 sailors. A thousand mixed troops are camped about half a mile south. The insurgents apparently, the Zafiro reports, fear to leave cover.

Artichio, the insurgent leader who was arrested by Aguinaldo, will, the insurgents think, be shot, as General Aguinaldo fears a conspiracy against himself.

TERRIBLE WORK OF TORNADO.

Causes Immense Damage to Property and Causes Loss of Life.

HAMPTON, N. H., July 5.—A tornado struck a section of Hampton Beach at 3:15 o'clock yesterday, causing immense damage to beach property and great loss of life. Cottages were blown flat, horses were taken up bodily and dashed against buildings, vehicles carried many feet, barns unroofed, large trees snapped off at their roots while others were torn up bodily. The tornado touched the beach at a place about half a mile north of Whittier's hotel and cut a swath 100 yards wide in a westerly direction, moving in rotary shape until it passed out to the south. Twenty cottages were torn down and several small hotels completely wrecked. The greatest loss of life and injury came with the demolition of the old skating rink, near Leavitt's, a single story structure of wood 500x1,000 feet. Here from 75 to 125 persons were seriously injured, a large number slightly wounded, and a large number of persons are now dead.

A yacht owned by Captain Frank Mudd of this place, was sailing off the beach and was in the path of the storm. In it were nine persons and of these five were drowned.

The Drowned.

WALTER, GERTRUDE and RALPH HODGSON, Kensington, N. H.
MRS. W. H. PARKER, Kensington.
CAPTAIN MUDD, Hampton.

The others in the boat were: Alfred Scott, John Lambeck, William K. Parker and daughter, all of Kensington, all believed to have been saved.

The list of dead on shore follows:

MORA, an actress of New York, who was playing in the piece entitled "The Blowing Up of the Maine."
MISS MAE PRESCOTT, Exeter.
SAMUEL CAMELL, Exeter.
WIDLIAM KARLSON, Exeter.

Among those believed to be fatally injured in the pavillion are:

Miss O. D. Pressey, Haverhill, Mass., fractured skull.
J. F. Pennington, Exeter.
W. H. Barber, Exeter, internal injuries.

Sawyer Mentally Deranged.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 5.—Leave has been asked to transfer Private Nelson Sawyer of company D, Second Nebraska, to Washington. Sawyer has been mentally deranged for a week or more and in the last day or two has grown violent. The unfortunate young man is an adopted son of Hon. A. J. Sawyer of Lincoln, Neb., who is United States attorney.

Philadelphia Almost Ready.

VALLEJO, Cal., July 5.—The cruiser Philadelphia will go into commission in a few days. Marines and the soldiers are drilled daily in embarking and debarking. Many men for the Philadelphia's crew have been sworn in at the recruiting office at San Francisco and at the navy yard.

Camara's Fleet Returns.

PORT SAID, July 5.—The whole of Camara's fleet has re-entered the harbor, including the transports. The destroyer Prospina and the collier San Augustin have also arrived.

Northern Pacific Raises Wages.

TACOMA, July 5.—It is announced here that the salaries of all engineers and firemen on the Northern Pacific are to be advanced at least 15 per cent commencing this month. It is also reported that conductors are to receive an increase in wages.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

This year our educational friends meet in Washington, D. C., July 7th to 12th, and members of the association and others from points west of the Missouri River, should by all means take the Union Pacific.

The service of the UNION PACIFIC via Omaha or Kansas City is the very best. The equipment consists of handsome Day Coaches, Chair Cars, Pullman Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Buffet Smoking and Library Cars. Fewer changes than via any other line. One fare, plus $4.00 for the round trip will be the rate from all points west of the Missouri River for this meeting.

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J. R. MEAGHER, Agt.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Reduced Rates to Nashville.

For the International Christian Endeavor Convention, to be held at Nashville July 5 to 12, 1898, the Union Pacific will sell tickets at rate of one fare for the round trip, plus $2.00 from all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

The Union Pacific and connections is the best line and offers the fastest time and best accommodations of any line.

For dates of sale and limits on tickets and other information apply to

3t J. R. MEAGHER, Agt.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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.

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irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual organs. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb, it stops flooding and relieves suppressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs $1.00 per bottle at your drug store.

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear Chas. H. Fletcher *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

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PROBATE NOTICE.

In the county court of Platte county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Hervey Hedges, deceased. Notice of final settlement and account.

To the creditors, heirs, legatees and others interested in the estate of Hervey Hedges, deceased.

Take notice, that Henry F. Hockenberger has filed in the county court a report of his doings as administrator of the estate of Hervey Hedges, deceased, and it is ordered that the same stand for hearing on the 26th day of July, 1898, before the court at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m., at which time any person interested may appear and except to and contest the same.

This notice is ordered given in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL for three consecutive weeks prior to the 26th day of July, 1898.

Witness my hand and the seal of the county court at Columbus this 30th day of June, 1898.

T. D. ROBISON,
6july3 County Judge.

NOTICE OF BRIDGE LETTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, until 6 o'clock of Saturday, July 23, 1898, for the construction of a wagon bridge over and across Loseke Creek in the southeast quarter of section 2, town 18, range 1 east, in Platte county, Nebraska, at a point where the "Loseke Road" crosses said creek.

Said bridge to be built as per plans and specifications on file in this office, and the successful bidder to have, and be permitted to use in the construction of said bridge, the iron in the old bridge now located at said place. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors this 18th day of June, 1898.

G. W. PHILLIPS, County Clerk,
22jun4t Platte County, Nebr.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Minerva Galley, deceased. Notice to creditors.

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of said deceased will meet the executor of said estate, before me, county judge of Platte county, Nebraska, at my office in Columbus, said county, on the 26th day of July, 1898, on the 26th day of October, 1898, and on the 26th day of January, 1899, at 9 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance.

Six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims and one year for the executor to settle said estate from the 26th day of July, 1898, and this notice is ordered published in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL, for four consecutive weeks, prior to the 26th day of July, 1898.

T. D. ROBISON,
25jun4 County Judge.

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