

# The Columbus Journal

VOLUME XXIX.—NUMBER 16.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 1,472.

## A GREAT ARMY IN 90 DAYS.

The Mobilization of Troops Amazed European Officers.

### THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

In April There Were 26,000 Men Enrolled, Now Nearly 300,000 Men Are In the Field—How the Troops Are Distributed in the Commands.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A consolidated statement prepared by Major John A. Johnston, assistant adjutant general, shows that of the 272,500 men authorized by Congress to be enlisted in the regular army, 25,000 have been up to this time, 25,000 have been mustered into service. Of the 23,000 required to complete the authorized quota of the army, 13,300 are regulars, 10,000 are volunteers under the second call, 2,700 are immunes and 501 are engineers.

The authorized strength of the regular army is 61,000. On April 30, it contained 26,500 men. Since that time, 23,192 recruits have been obtained from the regular army, 75,000 applicants, by a limited number of recruits, by the most part strangers in the country canvassed and during a period of competition by the state authorities by the same men. In the opinion of the officials of the War Department, the return of regular army volunteers will show an increase in this competition. The strength of the regular army to-day, less recent casualties estimated at 2,000, is 47,002.

The authorized strength of the volunteer army is 218,500. Of this number 125,000 were included in the President's first call for troops, all of which have been recruited, mustered and put in the field; 25,000 were included in the second call, 67,000 of which have been mustered into the service, 1,000 were to constitute three special regiments of cavalry, 10,000 were immunes and 3,500 were engineers.

Of the volunteers under the second call, 35,000 thus far enlisted have been distributed among complete organizations already in the field, and 25,000 constitute new organizations. The three special cavalry regiments commanded by Colonels Roosevelt, Torrey and Griggs have been recruited to their full strength, and there are hundreds of applicants for the regiments that may occur in them. Congress has authorized the enlistment of 10,000 yellow fever immunes and of this number 9,118 have been mustered into the service. All of the ten regiments are complete except the Second, Third and Tenth, and they probably will not be recruited to full strength. Of the 3,500 engineers authorized by special act of Congress 2,610 have been mustered. The First regiment contains fifty-three officers and 1,000 men; the Second fifty-three officers and 1,100 men, and the Third, fifty-three officers and 300 men. It is expected that the Third regiment will be recruited to its full strength in a few days.

The recruiting, mustering, equipping and outfitting of the present great army of nearly 300,000 men, having to undergo a strict examination—regarded by army experts as a wonderful achievement. Officers representing the great armies of European nations have been amazed at the work accomplished, and admit frankly that Europe contains little of such fighting material as is to be found in Sampson's report is here.

**SAMPSON'S REPORT IS HERE.**  
Sampson's report is here. It is a long and detailed account of the operations of the Spanish fleet in the Caribbean Sea. The report is a masterpiece of military writing, and it is a great credit to the American navy. It shows that the American navy is now in a position to meet any challenge that the Spanish fleet may throw up.

**PHILADELPHIA, July 23.**—Lieutenant Hobson was met at Trenton by a reporter, who rode with him as far as Philadelphia. The lieutenant said that he was on his way to the Navy department in Washington with Admiral Sampson's report of the destruction of Cervera's fleet and he felt that it would be out of place for him to discuss any of the matters that were likely to be covered by the admiral's report. Lieutenant Hobson was asked if he would say anything about his experience in taking the Merrimac into Santiago harbor and sinking her. He said he felt delicate in discussing this matter, too, and the official report had been submitted to the Navy.

**EUCLATE SHOT HIS SAILORS.**  
Captain of Viscaya's Gunboat Thinking Over His Deeds.  
ANAPOLIS, Md., July 23.—Captain Euclate, who is on his way to the Philippines, is a man of a very different type from the average naval officer. He is a man of a very different type from the average naval officer. He is a man of a very different type from the average naval officer.

**SANTA FE HOLDUP.**  
Six Mened Men Try to Steal a Train in New Mexico.  
FORT WORTH, Texas, July 23.—The southbound Santa Fe passenger train due here at 10:30 last night was held up near Saginaw, eight miles north of Fort Worth, by a party of six men. The train was stopped and the passengers were held up. The train was stopped and the passengers were held up.

## SUNK THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Mosquito Fleet at Manzanillo Gains the Latest Naval Victory.

### PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 23.

The following is the official account of the latest naval victory, the sinking of the Spanish gunboats at Manzanillo, told by Commander Todd of the United States gunboat Wilmington, in his report to Admiral Sampson:  
"At 7 o'clock on the morning of July 13, the vessels on blockade duty in this vicinity, the Wilmington, Albatross, Scorpion, Hest, Hornet, Wampatuck and Osceola, approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward. At half past 7 o'clock the Wilmington and Helena entered the northern channel to observe the city. The Scorpion and Osceola the middle channel, and the Hest, Hornet and Wampatuck the southern channel, the movements of the vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at about the same moment.

"At 7:50 fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire, lasting about two and a half hours, three Spanish transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Purisima Concepcion, were sunk, and the harbor gunboat, which was the harbor gunboat, was sunk and destroyed. The harbor gunboat was sunk and destroyed. The harbor gunboat was sunk and destroyed.

The firing was maintained at a range which is believed to be beyond the range of the shore artillery. It was continued until, after a gradual closing in, the shore batteries opened at a comparatively short range, when the object of the expedition having been accomplished, and the ideas of the commander-in-chief carried out as I understood them, that is, to destroy the enemy's shipping, but not to charge the field of batteries or the city.

"No casualties occurred on board any of our vessels. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage as possible should be done to the city itself, and so far as could be ascertained, little, if any, was done. "All of our vessels were handled with sound discretion and excellent judgment by the several commanding officers, which was to have been expected from the men commanding the vessels.

"The Spanish loss is said to have been in the neighborhood of 100 killed. The gunboats destroyed or driven ashore were the Albatross, Guanantamo, Ostria, Contisola and Guadalupe. The committee appointed by Admiral Sampson to examine the wreck of the Reina Mercedes reported that the vessel can probably be raised and added to the American navy. Her guns have been recovered by the Iowa.

### HE ASKS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

E. M. Hostos Objects to Porto Rico Becoming an American Dependency.

NEW YORK, July 23.—E. M. Hostos, representative of the Porto Rican junta of Venezuela, San Domingo and other states, who has come to this country to solicit aid from President McKinley concerning the future of Porto Rico, was seen at the American hotel yesterday morning. Speaking of his mission to the United States, he said: "I shall endeavor to make the American government see the American people that the future of Porto Rico is destined to become an American territory against the will of its people. I should like to see the American people in the character of our teachers, friends and advisors, in matters economical and social, but in the role of secondary Spaniards, despots and tyrants—rulers like those the American people are now sacrificing their lives to the Spanish crown."

"Should it be the choice of Porto Rico to be annexed to the United States," he continued, "and should this become apparent through a regular plebiscite then we, the advocates of independence, would have to bow to the will of the majority, legally expressed. We are republicans. The principle of majority rule is what we are fighting for, and should the majority of my compatriots favor annexation to the United States, I should submit to their will. But neither I nor any other Porto Rican republican would like to see the American people violate their mission as a great democratic nation by forcing Porto Rico to become a dependency of the United States, instead of helping it to make of the will of its Spanish oppressors and then leave it to build up its own independent government."

"If my country submits to an American flag, I shall bid it farewell, good and ill. I have made the liberties of Porto Rico and other Spanish speaking countries the cause of my life, and should my fellow countrymen exchange checks for another, I shall devote my energies to the same republican cause, but will remain the voluntary exile which I have been during these thirty years."

### LAST MANILA EXPEDITION.

Three Thousand Soldiers Likely to Be Left Behind in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The transport Rio de Janeiro received her complement of 1,600 troops to-day and will be in readiness to sail for Manila tomorrow. Another 1,000 men will depart upon the steamer St. Paul Tuesday or Wednesday. The big ships Arizona and Scandia each take 1,500 men. If they are sent to Manila with troops, the number of men sent to Manila will amount to 19,000. General Merritt's friends say he will be satisfied with that number in spite of the fact that 3,000 troops belonging to the Philippine expeditionary force will be left behind. Quartermaster Long has received instructions to charter no more vessels, but General Merritt has not received orders to discontinue sending troops to the Philippines.

**Hayti Yields to France.**  
PORT AU PRINCE, July 23.—It is reported that the Haytian government has complied with the demand of the French government for a withdrawal of the decree of expulsion recently issued against Mme. Herminie, a French subject, and a resident of Port au Prince, who was expelled as a person dangerous to the public security, and to a conflict with the wife of the president in the cathedral over the possession of a chair. The decree of expulsion will be annulled, closing the incident.

## MILES MOVING ALONG WELL.

Wires the War Department from Mole St. Nicholas.

### HAS NO CONSTRUCTION CORPS.

Calls for Four Sea-Going Steam Lighters and Tugs—Has 2,415 Men With Him—Signal and Hospital Corps and Artillery Batteries.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Navy department received the following dispatch at quarter past 1 o'clock this afternoon:  
"Mole St. Nicholas, to Secretary of War, Washington: Am disheartened at non-arrival of Colonel Hecker with construction corps. Colonel Hecker arrived without any boats or lighters. Please send at least four strong sea-going steam lighters and tugs. Also General Stone's boats at Jacksonville if not already sent, as soon as possible. Moving along well." (Signed) Miles.

The war department received a telegram from General Miles to-day showing that at 7 o'clock yesterday evening he was still at Guantanamo. It follows:  
"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 21, 7 p. m.—Secretary of War, Washington: The following troops are with me aboard transport in Guantanamo harbor, en route to Porto Rico: Four high speed torpedoes of the Third and Fourth artillery; Loma's battery B, Fifth artillery; the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, 25 recruits for Fifth corps, 30 men of Signal corps and Seventh Hospital corps, 3,415 men all told—Miles."

### BLANCO ON THE SURRENDER.

Santiago's Fall of No Strategic Importance—The Army Eager, as Usual.

HAVANA, July 23.—Captain General Blanco has issued the following proclamation, announcing the capitulation of Santiago. It is dated at Havana, July 17:  
"After three months' heroic defense and many bloody combats, owing to a scarcity of ammunition and victuals, the garrison of Santiago de Cuba has been forced to capitulate under honorable conditions and with all the honors of war. This occurred July 14, when it was recognized by the brave Spanish general of the division who was acting commander of the city, that resistance was useless and that he could no longer hold the place. Notwithstanding that reinforcement had been possible, and that, although he should receive such from Manzanillo and although he should still cover for his comrades and bloody combats, and although he might put the city in a better condition of defense, he was still faced to face with the fact that reinforcements would make further rounds upon the already greatly outnumbered and nearly exhausted store of provisions of the Spanish garrison. The city was thus placed in a very lamentable condition. The situation was anticipated but it caused great depression to the Spanish forces."

"The occupation of the city of Santiago by the military forces of the Americans is lacking in strategic importance owing to the fact that the city had previously been closely blockaded for a long time by the American ships and will have little or no effect on the development of the Spanish campaign which is to decide Spain's fate. The Spanish army is intact and eager for glory. It is willing to measure arms with the Americans and in this army of the king of Spain, the Spanish government and the whole country places the trust of defense at any cost of the honor of Spain's immaculate flag."

"This army is sure to be triumphant and victorious at the last in spite of so many dangers and impediments, and that it will show once more the indomitable Spanish bravery and well known military talents of our people in the hope and expectation of your general-in-chief—Blanco."

### MAIL FOR COLONIES.

Postmaster General Issues an Important Order—Santiago Rates Are High.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Postmaster General Emory Smith yesterday issued the following order:  
"In conformity with the order of the President of this date, my order, No. 161, of the 28th of April, prohibiting the dispatch of any mail matter to Spain or her dependencies, is modified so far as to permit postal communication between the United States and Spanish Cuba."

The postage rates applicable to articles originating in or destined for the United States in the mails in question are fixed as follows, viz: First class matter, 5 cents per half ounce; postal cards, single, 2 cents; double, 4 cents; second and third class matter, 1 cent for each ounce; fourth class matter, 1 cent for each ounce; registration fee, 8 cents.

### WATSON DELAYED.

His Fleet Will Not Sail for Spain for Some Time.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Long said last night that the preparations for dispatching the Watson squadron to European waters were going on unhindered, but that the departure necessarily would await the movements of the warships at Porto Rico, the Massachusetts and other ships being required for conveying the troops to Porto Rico.

### STOP TO SEIZE ANOTHER ISLE.

American Flag Flies Over One of the Islands in the North Channel.

## AMERICANS IN THE FIELD.

Troops Behind the Rebel Lines Near Manila—Nothing May Come to Trouble the Times at Cavite says.

LOSON, July 23.—The correspondent of the Times at Cavite says: "I visited the rebel intruders which are less than a mile outside the Spanish lines at Malato. I found the rebels armed with rifles and have two field pieces. They are gradually forcing the Spaniards back. "The Spanish prisoners are well treated by the rebels, but they are all horribly exhausted and emaciated. Some of them are suffering severely from fever. The position of the Spanish prisoners taken by the Americans is peculiar. Admiral Dewey, being unable to keep them, turned them over to the rebels under a provision that America should bear the expense of their maintenance. General Malato, being responsible for their feeding. The prisoners at Cavite complain that they receive insufficient food, but the rebels are unable to obtain better. "I have visited all the prisons and hospitals. I found their condition extremely filthy. "The surgical and medical treatment was primitive. Since the arrival of General Anderson's brigade, however, the prisoners have been employed in cleaning and other sanitary work, and there has been a marked improvement all around."

"On July 13 there was heavy fighting around Fort Malato. General Anderson moved 300 of the First California volunteers under Lieutenant Colonel Dubose, forward to Pananque, several miles from Manila, behind the rebel lines. On the following day there was renewed heavy fighting around the city. The rebels attempted on the day after to catch the Malato defenses and capture the fort. "The developments of the political position confirmed the belief that the natives are suffering from 'welled' and are likely to cause trouble to the American military operations. It is reported that in an attack upon Malato to-day the rebels lost fifty killed during a charge. A party were surrounded by Spaniards and slaughtered to the last man."

### HAVANA WANTS WAR TO END.

A Member of Blanco's Official Family Talks of Peace.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The correspondent of the New York Evening Post sends the following from Havana:  
"Senor Caseras, the private secretary of Dr. Conago of Governor General Blanco's government, asserted to your correspondent to-day that Havana is wishing for an end of the war, and that an arrangement of peace is near at hand. "He belongs to the conservative party of Blanco's supporters, who did not expect war, and protests that he always had a liking for the Americans and cannot get over it. "There shall be no further recriminations between my people and yours," he said, "it will be now easy to bring back those amiable relations which so long delighted us, but, if not, Spain undoubtedly will continue to fight till some time further on."

Senor Caseras is suspected of being here to organize smuggling expeditions to Cuba, but declares that he is here only to recuperate. He was with the Spanish troops who frustrated the celebrated Gussie expedition in its attempt to land supplies in Cuba, and was wounded in the forehead. "The final report of casualties in the army since it landed in Cuba (three weeks ago) has been forwarded to Washington. It shows an aggregate of 1,194 officers and men killed, wounded and missing."

Jefferson Barracks, south of St. Louis, is probably will be selected by the war department as the rendezvous for the troops under the second call. The government grounds are large enough to comfortably accommodate 50,000 men. "General Chambers McKibbin, who has been appointed military governor of Santiago, is a member of an old and well known Pennsylvania family. He was born at Chambersburg, not far from the famous Gettysburg battlefield."

### DECLARED DICTATORSHIP.

Agustino Places All the Philippines Islands Under Martial Law.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following cablegram has just been received at the war department:  
"Hono, July 23.—Secretary of the Navy: Following is for the Secretary of War to the Adjutant General: 'Agustino declares dictatorship and martial law over all the islands. The people expect independence. Recommend China ponies—Anderson.'"

Colonel Anderson was the senior army officer at the Philippines when the dispatch was sent, probably several days before its long Kong date. "The reference to China ponies means that Colonel Anderson desires that kind of cavalry animals."

### ENTIRE FIRST CORPS TO GO.

Second Missouri and Twenty-First Kansas Likely to Go to Porto Rico.

CHICAGO, July 23.—While General Brooke in person has nothing to go out for publication, one of the most reliable sources here posted officers of the First corps, admitted that it was the purpose to move the entire corps, which numbers about 30,000 officers and men. The First corps includes the Second Missouri and Twenty-first Kansas regiments.

### FRED GRANT GIVEN A BRIGADE.

The Third Command in General Wilson's Division Assigned the New York.

## WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

Saturday, July 16.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard, having on board 1,000 Spanish prisoners, arrived in Portsmouth harbor. The Bank of Spain has opened subscription for treasury bonds. Already 23,000,000 pesetas have been raised. The troops located in the Philippines islands are to be supplied with fresh refrigerated beef just as those at home. The state department has been informed that the Italian squadron, under Admiral Cialdini, has reached Colombian waters. Advice from San Juan de Porto Rico show the inhabitants of that place are greatly alarmed. They expect the city will be attacked by the Americans.

The outbreak of yellow fever at Santiago has caused the war department to redouble its vigilance over the camp at Tampa, where typhoid fever is rampant. Orders have been received at Charleston for the troops under General Wilson's command to proceed to Porto Rico, but there are no indications that they are to move at once. Premier Sagasta declares that neither the home government nor the government in Cuba has intervened in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. He adds that the surrender is within the province of General Toral.

The state department posts a bulletin stating that Admiral Dewey pays a high tribute to the Chinese on board the American ships at the battle of Manila and suggests that they should receive recognition by being made citizens of the United States. After an extended conference with the president, at which three other cabinet members were present, Secretary Alger said: "The situation is this: The Spaniards are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their guns. We are determined to grant no such concession, no, any concession, except the generosity to transport them to Spain."

Troops at Chicomanga Are Hopeful of an Early order to move to the front. Orders to move have been received by the commander of the troops located at Tampa. The Cadiz authorities have given notice that the Chiplona lighthouse will not be lighted in the future. President McKinley and Secretary of War have been informed that the army is in dispatches to the front. A member of the cabinet stated that Spain is seeking an honorable peace. This is construed to refer only to Cuba. Col. Oseuna, military attaché of the United States at Madrid, brought to Madrid \$100,000 which was collected by voluntary subscriptions in Chile to assist Spain in carrying on the war.

The final report of casualties in the army since it landed in Cuba (three weeks ago) has been forwarded to Washington. It shows an aggregate of 1,194 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. Jefferson Barracks, south of St. Louis, is probably will be selected by the war department as the rendezvous for the troops under the second call. The government grounds are large enough to comfortably accommodate 50,000 men. General Chambers McKibbin, who has been appointed military governor of Santiago, is a member of an old and well known Pennsylvania family. He was born at Chambersburg, not far from the famous Gettysburg battlefield.

The war department posted the following: Adjutant United States Army, Washington: I have the honor to report that the American flag has been hoisted in the 'captivation' of Santiago de Cuba. According to Spanish military law, a commander can surrender troops which he personally commands, but he cannot oblige other commanders at distant points, even though under his authority, to follow suit. General Parrela, the Spanish commander at Guantanamo, refuses to be included in the 'captivation' of Santiago de Cuba. According to Spanish military law, a commander can surrender troops which he personally commands, but he cannot oblige other commanders at distant points, even though under his authority, to follow suit.

Friday, July 23. Dewey has been reinforced. The second expedition arrived safely at its journey's end. The full quota of volunteers asked for by the war department under President McKinley's second call has been filled. Madrid says that Weyler has joined the republicans to fight the queen. He will be arrested with prominent Carlist leaders. A Madrid dispatch says American warships before Manzanillo separated Thursday, five proceeding off Cape Curz, where they bombarded a signal tower. After the troops going to Manila on the Rio de Janeiro embarked on that vessel today at San Francisco there will remain at Camp Merritt 223 officers and 7,918 men. A well defined rumor which could not be traced to an authentic source, was that Admiral Cervera, the commander of the Spanish fleet, had expressed a determination not to return to his native country at the close of hostilities between the United States and Spain.

The anxiously awaited report of Admiral Sampson on the great fight with Cervera's squadron is now on the way to Washington by the cruiser St. Paul, under Captain Sigbee. The letter to New York is about three or four days, so that the report is likely to be in the hands of the department by Saturday or Sunday. The Kreuz-Zeitung (conservative), says: The authorities at Washington are overrating their strength. It would be a profound political mistake to send Commodore Watson to the Spanish coast. Even an occupation of the Canaries might lead to regrettable complications, all this being much more volcanic territory than the Philippines.

Douglas White telegrams from Manila as follows: I have been especially requested by the members of the Texas and Pennsylvania, First Nebraska, First Colorado, Utah volunteers, Eighteenth and Twenty-third regulars and the detachment of engineers forming the second expedition, to state to their friends and relations at home that they arrived safely and in good health. Western Reporter (enthusiastic)—"The official report on the climate of our state is the blishest yet. Glorious! It is proved by official records that we enjoy the finest and most equable climates in the world, all round to boom this section, air; can't help it. Have you seen the reports? Western Coroner—Yes! I found a copy of it in the pockets of a stranger who came to death last night.—New York Weekly.

## WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

A Week Characterized by Even Climatic Conditions.

### GOOD HARVEST WEATHER.

The Small Grain Nearly All Cut and in Prime Condition—Corn Doing Well and Making Good Growth Everywhere—Rain Needed in Some Localities.

The week has been one of unusually even conditions, says the last Nebraska crop bulletin, the daily average maximum temperature being about 2 degrees below the normal. There has been a decided deficiency in precipitation, there being only a few scattered showers; the greater portion of the state had no precipitation. There has been an unusual amount of sunshine and the conditions were very favorable for harvesting small grain, which is about completed. There is in progress in many sections, and the yield is reported fair with quality good. Corn has made good growth and still holds a color but needs rain at this period especially, as it has begun to tassle. Chinch bugs are reported in some sections, but the damage is generally slight. Pastures are reported as being dried up in some localities. Report by counties:

**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION.**  
Butler—Small grain being harvested; corn doing well; pastures drying up; corn beginning to need rain. Cass—Fall wheat cut and some threshing done; oats being cut; corn growing well, but needs rain at this time. Clay—Oats being harvested and wheat harvest near completed; corn looks well, but needs rain; pastures drying. Fillmore—Rye and wheat all cut and some wheat being threshed; corn beginning to show effect of drought. NORTHWESTERN SECTION. Antelope—Oats and wheat ripening fast, but filling poorly on account of hot, dry weather. Corn looks well and has not suffered. Boyd—Corn growing fast and beginning to tassle; wheat and hay being cut and oats ripening in good shape. Burr—A hot, dry week; winter grain all cut; pastures drying. Cheyenne—Corn growing rapidly and all but rye and wheat being cut and some wheat ripening; haying has commenced. Colfax—Small grain ripe, being harvested; corn and pastures dry. CENTRAL SECTION. Boone—Corn doing well; wheat and oats ripening and harvesting in progress; dry weather has injured the grass and alfalfa; haying has commenced. Buffalo—Small grain generally harvested; spring wheat injured by chinch bugs and dry weather; corn looks well but needs rain. Custer—Corn and potatoes have grown nicely and corn laid by; wheat and oats all harvested in good shape and some grain being threshed; alfalfa being stacked; corn growing nicely, but would be benefited by rain. SOUTHWESTERN SECTION. Adams—Winter wheat all cut and some spring wheat and oats being cut; corn growing nicely, but needs rain. Blaine—Rye ready to cut; wheat, oats and barley ripening and all crops need rain. Chase—Rye and wheat about cut; corn looking well; hay crop in good shape. Dundy—No rain during the week, but crops have done well and winter wheat is mostly cut; corn laid by, but will need rain soon. Franklin—Wheat nearly all harvested; oats ripening; some damage to spring wheat by chinch bugs; corn looks well, but needs rain. WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN. Brown—Rye nearly all cut; oats and wheat ripening nicely. Cherry—Corn is tassling; hay harvest progressing. Cheyenne—Second crop of alfalfa being cut; some corn tassling. Keith—Harvesting progressing rapidly; corn growing nicely and has not suffered yet. Keya Paha—Fine growing week; all crops doing well; corn laid by. Low Cultivated Lands. The state board of equalization has not yet got down to business. Assessment rolls from the various counties are now all in with the exception of Furnas county. The improved and unimproved lands are not returned separated by all counties, therefore it will be some time before exact figures proved lands in the state aggregated 18,541,807 acres, the assessed valuation being \$61,376,295, an average of \$3.14 an acre. This year the improved lands will be available. Last year the improved lands were \$59,778,419, an average of \$3.48 an acre. It is believed personal property worth \$100,000,000 was assessed in the state last year. The value of the state's property is \$100,000,000. The value of the state's property is \$100,000,000. The value of the state's property is \$100,000,000.

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