

COLUMBUS

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COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 1,482.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT HAVE HAD ENOUGH WAR.

WOULD LIKE MUSTER OUT

Their Entry into the City of Manila and the Service Rendered There—Private Lynde of York Kills a Hostman With an Accidental Shot.

The following correspondence to the Lincoln Journal from Nebraska's First Regiment, now doing duty in Manila, will be read with interest. It bears date in August:

Well, have you heard yet when we are going home? says our brave soldier sitting up in his sorry-looking overalls to another brave warrior who is trying to tie up the ends of an old pair of drawers so that they will answer as well as new. And they are not the only ones. That is the only and all-absorbing topic with us now. Once we wondered when we would get to the Philippines. Then we put in a month wondering when we would get to Manila. When at last we stood inside its frowning walls we wondered how the thing had been done. We wondered how the Spaniards with the Spangards, and we wondered what Uncle Sam would do with us. Finally we stopped speculating upon all else and have been here ever since when we were to be sent home. Altogether with the common soldier this is a very wonderful world.

Some of the boys reached the other day that he was afraid the government was going to try turning us into Filipinos. Judging from the coats of sunburn and the coats of native make which the Nebraska boys are wearing, the changing process is not likely to take so very long a time. Others have ventured the proposition that the army in general will be broken up and the length of time pending possible international arrangements. Whenever this proposition is mentioned it calls forth a general wall of woe, for almost without exception the boys are anxious to get home as quickly as possible.

Some one very aptly expressed the sentiment of the regiment when he remarked, "I no longer intend to fight, and when there is no more of that, I want to get back to plow corn." Barrack life is best in no present. It savors too much of the monotony of a soldier in a dependent volunteer soldier. In the face of danger he will bear restraint in the interest of discipline and play his part with the precision of a well constructed machine that is if his officers don't get rattled. In the barracks, however, it is different. There is likely to be a great deal of idleness and when restraint is put upon him he holds indignation meetings the same as any other American citizen. He arraigns the government and indicts his officers just as though he were at home, and then subsides, eats his hardtack, smokes a cigarette and goes to sleep in a corner.

The following is a true story of an incident that occurred on the other day on a stray bit of paper, evidently torn from the page of a diary belonging to one of our boys. Because of the circumstances mentioned in it, it is often it becomes well worth the reproduction.

"Before the inside gates of Manila, and inside its frowning walls, on August 13, 1898, (an unlucky day for Alphonso XIII.)

"People of Nebraska: We, of the various army of the United States and down to the city of Manila, and all most grown walls, smells had in every alley-like street, and hasn't a bite of bread within its confines. We are being fed on rice and meat, much in pound precious blood of our brothers it has cost us. Three thousand of the Spanish soldiers crowd the walls and bastions and stare at us with their eyes at the boys of the First Nebraska as they stand resting before their gates while one of our boys from California lies dying at the feet of one of the bullets from the enemy's machine. We have heard that other regiments have lost but know not to what causes both the deaths and the deaths of such things in times of war."

"Even though it is true that we as a regiment took very little active part in the capture of Manila, yet we did our share of the land forces. Yet we were prepared to contend every inch of ground with the enemy and would have covered our retreat with glory if he had but given us a chance."

Reading the above recalls forcefully the day when we all formed in line of battle just before our march upon the fated city and rested while Admiral Dewey's fleet drew up to bombard its ancient walls. Then came fifty-five minutes of ceaseless glee at our success (such a performance as amply supplied our wanting Fourth of July celebration.) Although we rested near the bay, intervening trosses like the cruisers so that our view of the city was much obscured. Lieutenant Corcoran of company A was stationed as signal officer on the beach and was in a position to witness both the firing and the places where the missiles struck. He says that it was a sight that he would not have missed for anything. Hedges, ditches, barb-wire fences, broken barricades of earth hiding sharpshooters would have demoralized any assault, making the covering fire deadly and turning the battle into a carnage.

Viewing these works I think all of us experienced a sense of satisfaction in realizing that we would never be called upon to attack such a formidable position in the dead of night, but marched unchallenged around its uncovered flank next day.

Speculating, floating wild conjectures and saying about us like children we marched on and up the sand of the beach to the city of Manila. On the ramparts the guns were silent and there proudly floated the American flag. How we cheered when we saw it, and further what applause we gave that now history will record, with which rising to the exigency of the occasion played "Hot Time" as we went marching by.

Then came the walls. Lines of walls, squares of walls, walls standing and walls shattered, and all surrounded by ugly rows of jagged glass bottles sunk into the mud. Every one of sufficient importance to keep a tom cat or many dog has a huge stone wall thrown about his small patch of ground.

And while we were marching with Nebraska leading the procession that flanked all these walls by wading the skirts of the sea, roving parties of the enemy began to fire, their bullets whizzing close over our heads so that our officers ordered us and themselves to lie down behind low stone parapets for protection. We soon resumed our march, however, with the bullets patter-patter into the sea all about us. To the bullets and firing we paid little attention but prepared ourselves with no small measure of exultation to fight

A CITY OF SICK AND DEAD.

General Wood Describes Santiago After the Surrender.

IT WAS IN AWFUL CONDITION.

Cleaning the Filthiest Town on Earth Was One of the Military Governor's Tasks—Cubans Are Now Changing Front Toward the Americans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Secretary Alger has received a long letter from General Wood, military governor of Santiago, which has been read with great interest. The secretary feels that General Wood, combining his medical skill with high soldierly qualities and executive ability, has met and overcome the problems presented at Santiago. The letter presents vividly the frightful conditions that confronted the American army of occupation after the surrender of Santiago.

General Wood says in part: "I have had very little rest since a sanitary point of view and not a general case one from a military and civil standpoint. When we came into the city the sanitary situation was something frightful. There were a great many unburied dead in the houses, between 2,000 and 3,000 Spanish wounded and sick and a great number of half-finished and sick people, nearly 20,000 in number, who had just returned from El Caney, where they had gone during the siege. The water supply of the city had been cut off; there was no water to be obtained except from cisterns and a few wells, and the streets were full of dead animals and all sorts of filthy material. I had to start in from the bottom and repair the waterworks. Then came the removal of the dead. Some of these were buried, because the number was so great and decomposition had advanced to such an extent that they could not be buried. Burning is not uncommonly practiced here during the epidemic season.

"We have yellow fever all around us, and about twenty cases in the Spanish military hospital. The civil hospital was full of dying people, and public buildings were being used as hospitals. I have been working systematically with every means at hand to improve the sanitary condition of the city. I have a force of about 120 men constantly employed and at many times have had nearly double this force working day and night to remove the vast accumulations of indescribable filth which has accumulated in the out-houses and yards, as well as the streets of the city, which is reputed to be one of the most unhealthy and dirty in the world. The death rate has dropped steadily since we came in and is now about one-fourth of what it was in July. The water system has been put in order and a great many improvements made to it, and the supply, although insufficient, is utilized to the greatest advantage.

"I have had to hire doctors for the hospitals, purchase medicine for them, and supply them with beds and bedding, and in fact, establish and take entire charge of them. I have also established a strict system of house inspection and inspection of the streets, and have a disinfecting department as well as a cleaning department. The city has been divided into five districts, each of which has a relief station where food is distributed and a physician in attendance who prescribes for those who present themselves sick, and visits the sick in the houses. I am issuing at present about 15,000 rations a day. The physicians are probably prescribing for about 600 or 700 people, and some days many more. These physicians are native Cubans, educated in the United States and employed by our government as contract surgeons.

"It has long been the custom in this town to deposit upon heavy rains and the rushing floods through the streets to sweep away the accumulated filth of the dry season. All this has been swept down to the water front, where it has been collecting for years, choking the drains and filling the shallow low waters near the shore, so that when the tide goes out masses of dumping material are exposed to the intense rays of the sun and furnish frightful cause of disease. Later this year, when the epidemic season shall have passed, it is my intention, if I am granted funds and authority, to have the shallow places dredged out, so that at least a thin layer of water will cover them at low tide and prevent the present condition of affairs.

"The great expert on yellow fever, Dr. Gutzman, assured me in July that an epidemic of yellow fever of great severity was absolutely unavoidable, and that we were destined to lose a large proportion of our people here. Thus far it has been avoided, and not only avoided, but today I don't know of an authentic case of genuine yellow fever in Santiago de Cuba proper, and every day increases our chances of escape."

General Wood discusses the problem of getting the Cuban army disbanded and the confederate veterans sent home. He says the feeling of the better class of Cubans toward the Americans is very kind and they appreciate what the United States is trying to do.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Nearly 3,000 carpet weavers have been thrown out of employment in this city because of the action of the ingrain carpet yarn spinners, who decided a few days ago to shut down this branch of their business.

Kang Yuwei Under Arrest.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Bahaun announces the arrival of the Chinese reformer, Kang Yuwei, the Canton reformer, who recently escaped from Peking, and who is now in the Japanese authorities.

CLOTHES WERE HIS UNDOING.

Wearing of European Dress Caused Chinese Emperor's Downfall.

PEKING, Oct. 1.—The developments of palace affairs confirm the belief that the emperor, by the radical reforms which he had decreed, prepared himself for the arrival in China of the dowager empress. The successive edicts furnish a history of the trend of affairs. The emperor's chief adviser, Kang Yuwei, obtained an unbounded influence over him and inspired the reforms. The official classes opposed him and consulted the dowager empress as to means for nullifying these reforms.

The current story is that the immediate cause of the emperor's downfall was that he appeared one day in European clothes. This offense, it appears, was aggravated by the fact that he wore the Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, which alarmed the palace officials, as foreshadowing Japanese influence in the empire's councils. Thereupon the dowager empress issued wonderful proclamations and proposed the death of the emperor. The people were aware she had left the summer palace. Kang Yuwei, foreseeing trouble, fled two days before the crisis. His followers were arrested to-day.

The announcement of the emperor's death is expected soon, and the dowager empress is likely to appoint a figurehead as his successor, retaining the real power herself.

NICK YOUNG'S STATEMENT.

War Has Made Them the League Base—Had Them Lose Money.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The League of Nations, president of the National League says: "At least seven clubs of the twelve will fall thousands of dollars short of their expenses on the year. I was surprised to hear that even Mr. Hanlon's great team, one of the best at the moment in the league, will play an actual loss on the year. Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York and Brooklyn will also be forced to delve into their pockets to the tune of many dollars in order to meet losses. Mr. Wagner has been especially unfortunate with the Washington club."

"The war, and that alone, is the cause of the poor attendance all over the major league circuit, and throughout the minor leagues. We tried to fool ourselves early in the season with the notion that the war would not affect our receipts as very great extent, but as the season advanced we were obliged to own up that it kept many a dollar from our turnstiles."

GENERAL MILES TALKS AGAIN.

Alger's Statements That Volunteers Were Careless of Their Health Denounced.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The Daily News Washington special says that General Miles, at a reception given at his home to his comrades of the Medal of Honor Legion, denounced as false the claim that volunteer officers and soldiers were careless of their health because of the sickness in the camp.

"Those who say that the men sickened and died because they wished to; those who blame the soldiers and officers of our army for the disease and death that devastated the camps and the hospitals, are the very men who should be held responsible for the loss of our men. I have nothing to say of the blame for the death of those brave men."

CONGRESSMAN BAKER BLIND.

After Fifty Years of Public Life the Ill-named Politician Loses His Sight.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 1.—Congressman Baker is blind. After an active career covering half a century he must travel the remotest of his road with a cane. He is 72, and has no hope of a restoration of sight.

GENERAL HAWKINS TO RETIRE.

He is Appointed Brigadier General in the Regular Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Major General William S. Hawkins, United States volunteer, who commanded the division which captured San Juan hill in the second day's fight at Santiago, has been appointed a brigadier general in the regular army to fill the vacant position. He is the only man who ever defeated Colonel William R. Morrison, so long congressman from this district, and more recently chairman of the interstate commission.

COLONEL SMITH MAY DIE.

Latest Trouble of the Soldier's Home Governor May Prove to Be His Last.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Oct. 1.—The commander of the Soldiers' Home, A. J. Smith, of the Soldiers' home, who was shot by an inmate of the home, is not satisfactory, according to the physician at the home. His general condition is weaker, and he passed a restless night. He may die.

A 300-MILE CIRCLE OF FIRE.

Flames Are Still Spreading in the Colorado Forests.

NEW TERRITORY DEVASTATED.

No Prospect of Rain to Save the Settlers' Property—Heat and Smoke Drive the Game From the Burning Mountain Sides.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 1.—The weather man can offer no hope for those on the western slope whose homes and crops are threatened by the forest fires. There are no indications whatever of a respite from the flames. The fire is rapidly extending along the Grand and Hoosier mountain, west of Homestead creek, and from present appearances will sweep the country to Bear mountain at Minturn.

Back of Minturn to the heads of Willow and Two Elk, the country is devastated. The fire is rapidly extending along the Grand and Hoosier mountain, west of Homestead creek, and from present appearances will sweep the country to Bear mountain at Minturn.

Dispatches say that Whipple's peak, between North and Middle park, is now a mass of flames. It is greatly feared that they will extend to both of those beautiful camping grounds. The fire has already cut a swath thirty-five miles long, and is now moving at the rate of not more than 100 feet in 24 hours. The width is as yet unknown. Kremmling, in Grand county, has had a narrow escape, and the danger is not yet entirely over.

Battlement government reserve, headed by the river on the north, Hoarding Park, and the end is expected within a few days.

The war department is now menaced with an alarming sick roll among the troops in the Philippine islands.

The only organized regiment of the health of the army was defeated and lost its strength. General Kitchener, captured on September 22.

General Kitchener in a message to the lord mayor of London expresses the hope that Fashoda will prove of great value to British trade and commerce.

SPANISH CLERGY TO REMAIN.

American Archbishop Without Authority Over the Cuban Clergy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The condition of the Catholic church throughout the country will be considered at the annual meeting of the archbishops of the United States to be held at the Catholic university, beginning October 10. Archbishop Keane has come from Rome to attend the gathering. It is said that the meeting will not deal with the questions of Catholic authority in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. So far as Cuba and Porto Rico are concerned, they are under an established archbishop, archbishop Keane which will not be disturbed in any way. The church authority is centered at Santiago, that being the old capital of the island, and the archbishop of Santiago has two suffragans, one at Havana and another in Porto Rico.

REBELS STILL FIGHTING.

Philippine Insurgents Massing Spanish Troops and Their Families.

MANILA, Oct. 1.—A telegram received here from General Rio, Spanish governor of the Visayas islands, who is reported to have recently proclaimed himself governor general of the Spanish dominions in the Philippines, reports that insurgent expeditions have arrived at the Visayas. The rebellion, it is also reported, is spreading, and several provinces in the island of Luzon have been invaded and some officers of the Spanish police and their families massacred. The governor and officials at Iloilo, island of Panay, have fled to Manila.

SICK TO BE BROUGHT NORTH.

General Brooke Will Be Relieved of the Soldiers at Porto Rico Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The President has given instructions that all sick at Porto Rico be sent north as soon as they are able to travel with safety, his purpose being to relieve General Brooke of the further care of the sick and at the same time enable the men to receive the treatment obtainable in the better appointed home hospitals. These men will be furnished as in cases of those returning from Santiago. About 700 will leave to-day upon the Relief and Missouri.

POLITICAL PRISONERS FREE.

General Blanco Orders That All Be Released.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—The Official Gazette publishes to-day a decree signed by Captain General Blanco and bearing date of September 27, granting pardon to and ordering the release of all political prisoners now undergoing confinement on the island.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Saturday, September 24.

It is expected General Wheeler will soon resign to enter congress.

The war department refuses to grant transportation home to furloughed soldiers.

The First Georgia regiment has left Knoxville, Tenn., for Macon, to be mustered out.

Winnie Davis, daughter of the confederacy, was laid to rest with impressive ceremonies at Richmond, Va.

The supreme tribunal of Nebraska says the old board of fire and police of Omaha is not legal, and orders a writ of ouster.

Chill and Argentina have consented to arbitrating boundary line south of latitude 26:52:45, but not to south of that line.

Senator Quay has asked an investigation of charges that he sold post-offices in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, granted by the department.

The comptroller of the currency has issued a call for national banks for a report on their condition at the close of business Tuesday, September 20.

The supreme court of Nebraska sustains the report of Referee Clements in the Omaha majority case. This means that the present mayor will step down and out.

As an outgrowth of the Dreyfus case, Madame Paulmier, wife of a deputy, shot and seriously wounded M. Olivier, an editor of La Lanterne, the woman claiming that the paper had slandered her husband and herself.

Major Van Wyck of New York has declined an invitation to deliver an address at the Omaha exposition on May 10, on the ground that his official duties will not permit of his absence from the city.

Major Talbot, paymaster of the Yukon force of Canadian militia, has arrived on the steamer Annu at Victoria, B. C. Dawson during the approaching winter, owing to the large number of men out of employment.

It is officially announced that Hon. George N. Curzon, until recently parliament secretary for the foreign office, who is to succeed the earl of Elgin as viceroy of Egypt has been elevated to the peerage as Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

Monday, September 26.

Senator Hoar remains in a critical condition. His fever has not abated.

The Twenty-fourth (colored) infantry is on its way west from Montauk Point.

Thomas F. Bayard was visibly weaker yesterday, and the end is expected within a few days.

The war department is now menaced with an alarming sick roll among the troops in the Philippine islands.

The only organized regiment of the health of the army was defeated and lost its strength. General Kitchener, captured on September 22.

General Kitchener in a message to the lord mayor of London expresses the hope that Fashoda will prove of great value to British trade and commerce.

Roosevelt having declined to accept the nomination tendered him by the independent citizens' movement that organization will select another candidate.

The Spanish steamer Carthago, from Aviles for Barcelona, proceeded after being in collision on September 22, off Cape Vilon with the British ship Roubin, for Lisbon. The latter vessel was sunk.

According to an article in the Fortnightly Review the Anglo-American agreement provides in detail for English and Germany to become joint heirs, by purchase, of all the Portuguese possessions in Africa.

The first troops of the army for the occupation of Cuba will leave this country October 20. General Miles says that this detachment will consist of about 3,000 troops, to be divided among regulars and immunes.

It is announced at Madrid that the 10,000 Spaniards residing in Porto Rico have refused to live in the island under the American flag and have decided to return to Spain at the expense of the government.

Colonel Bernal of the French general staff, in charge of the second department of intelligence bureau, in accession to Colonel Henry, has been dismissed and sent to join his regiment. The reason for this has not been made public.

Fanny Davenport, the noted actress, is dead.

Colonel Bryan of the Third Nebraska regiment is ill in Washington with malaria.

The pay of a captain of volunteers has been fixed at that of a captain mounted.

MISSISSIPPI IS ASKED TO RAISE THE YELLOW JACK QUARANTINE AGAINST GALVESTON, TEX.

Senator Jose R. Puente is named for minister of war for Peru and took the seat of office.

Roosevelt was nominated for governor of New York by the republican convention on the first ballot.

An electrical storm did great damage to farms near Lexington, Ky., and killed several valuable horses.

Harry Humphrey, Washington, has been appointed special agent to allot lands to Indians on Colville reservation, Washington.

The steamer Danube arrived at Victoria, B. C., from St. Michael's with 135 Klondikers, most estimated by the purser at \$250,000.

The president will change his route going to Omaha and will pay a flying visit to Missouri unless there is a material change of program.

Secretary Alger and party inspected Charleston, S. C., and it is probable the port will be made a part of embarkation for the West Indies.

The wage scales committees of the American Flint Glass Workers' association and manufacturers met recently last year's scale.

The secretary of the interior reports that the schools of the Cherokee in Indian territory must close for want of funds, as a result of the Curtis act.

The sheriff of Leavenworth county, Michigan, introduced the three men who robbed the Blissfield postoffice Saturday and shot Samuel Rothfus.

The British fleet has left Tak Ku, proceeding from Wei Hai Wei. It is rumored that the designs of one of our express have been very successful.

The southwestern passenger agents met at St. Louis yesterday to consider question of commissions to agents. No solution was reached and the meeting adjourned.

Surgeon General Wyman has received a message from the state board of health at New Orleans, stating there are twenty-six cases of mild typhoid fever in Wilson La. Two patients are quarantined. The source of infection is untraceable.

Thursday, September 28.

The queen of Denmark died on the 29th.

The body of Mrs. Augustus Belmont, who died in Paris, will be brought to this country.

Colonel's Bryan's fever seems to be broken. An aborted, diet, sleep and rest will soon give recovery.

Commander G. M. Cook is transferred from command of the Mohican to that of the Adams at San Francisco.

General Merritt's report of the battle of Manila has been received at the War department and will be made public shortly.

The business portion of the village of Irethorne, Man., including two banks and several stores, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000.

Thomas F. Bayard died at Karlstein, the summer residence of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, after an illness of six weeks.

The post office department calls attention to the fact that the annexation of Hawaii does not change the mail charges in force prior to annexation.

Secretary Alger has returned to Washington. He went to the War department immediately after breakfast and was soon besieged by a number of persons who had been waiting for his return.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa received orders at the navy yard to sail for Manila. It is expected that it will take the battleships sixty days to complete the journey. They will stop at Bahai, Brazil, to coal.

The Afro-American league concluded a two days' session at Springfield, Ill., yesterday. The boards of education of Alabama, Georgia, Ill. were denounced for maintaining separate schools for white and colored children.

President McKinley has so changed his trip west to include a visit to St. Louis on his return from San Francisco. St. Louis delegation endeavored to have the president's day at the Omaha exposition made a day later, or October 13, but the president would not hear of it.

A dispatch has been received at the War department dated September 27 from Santiago de Cuba from General Lawton as follows: Total sick, 1,693; total fever, 773; deaths, 120; returned to duty, 170. Death, Lewis S. Harrison, trumpeter, company A, Ninth Massachusetts, September 26; William H. Woodard, priv. Will company C, Third volunteer signal corps, September 26.

Friday, September 30.

Democrats of New York nominated Augustus Van Wyck for governor.

The first mail in two weeks left Santiago for Baltimore yesterday.

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