Columbus Journal.

Columbus, Nebr.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1898.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Congressman, Third district,
W. F. NORRIS, Wayne.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor,
M. L. HAYWARD, Nebraska City.
Lieutenant-Governor,
GEORGE A. MURPHY, Beatrice.
Secretary of State,
C. DURAS, Wilber.
Auditor Public Accounts,
T. L. MATHEWS, Fremont.
Treasurer,
PETER MORTENSEN, Ord.
Superintendent Public Instruction,
JOHN F. SAYLOR, Lincoln.
Attorney-General,
N. D. JACKSON, Neligh.
Land Commissioner,
G. R. WILLIAMS, Elk City.

JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Judge Sixth Judicial District,
W. A. McALLISTER, Columbus.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator Twelfth District,
PATRICK J. MURPHY, Colfax county.
For Representative Float District, Nance and Platte counties,
NILS OLSON, of Platte.
For Representative Platte county,
JOHN TANNAHILL.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Attorney,
ROYAL P. DRAKE.
For Supervisor, Districts 6 and 7,
JOHN WIGGINS.
For Assessor,
O. C. SHANNON.

"WAR is hell," and the war liars are the devil's chief imps.—Schuyler Sun.

TWO thousand insurgents are clamoring for office of Gen. Wood, governor of the military department of Santiago.

THE transport Zealandia, with the first and second battalions of the First Tennessee regiment, 590 men, sailed Sunday afternoon from San Francico for Manila.

THE French papers assert that if Explorer Marchand is at Fashoda he will stay there. The British papers are uncompromising. France is warned to stand off or trouble will follow.

THE French have decided to withdraw their forces from the Fashoda district, but are seemingly preparing to raise the whole Egyptian question, which will bring into the dispute all the great European powers.

THE Argus calls the fusion ticket "co-operative." Did it mean to say "cooperative?" It looks like a cooper-ative job, so put together that the bunghole of the barrel is about all that the democracy can call their own.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR MEIKLEJOHN is making speeches at various points in the state, straightening out some misrepresentations of the fusion campaign "barkers" in reference to the conduct of the war.

A DISPATCH from San Diego, under date of Oct. 25, states that Corporal C. N. Bell of Company M, Second United States regulars, who was sent back sick from Honolulu, died on the steamer Corona just as she reached port Oct. 24.

IF ever any administration of the United States government should have been sustained, surely that of President McKinley is of the number. Vote for Norris for Congress; for Tannahill and Olson for the legislature, and for Murphy for the state senate, so that they can help select a republican to succeed W. V. Allen.

JUDGE NORRIS the republican candidate for congress in this 3d district has no shady transactions charged up against him, he is a clean handed man, pure in life, honest, fair and manly in his business transactions, true and steadfast in his friendships; able, intelligent, popular with all classes.—Pender Republic.

IF a man (Poynter) will not keep faith in one position can he be depended on to keep faith in another position? Incidentally the fact that Poynter has accepted and traveled on railroad passes when he had nothing to give the railroads except his support in the legislature ought to convince anti-monopolists that they have nothing to hope for from Poynter.—Omaha Bee.

SECRETARY OF STATE PORTER, whose home is in Merrick county, has a great deal to say about Eugene Moore stealing $20,000 from the state, but he never says a word about the $34,000 stolen from Merrick county by the pop county treasurer. All the popocratic speakers are very careful not to mention the stealings of their pop treasurers all over the state when haranguing the people about Republican thievery.—Seward Blade.

SIDE-LIGHTS are sometimes the most effective in the display of character. The fact that Col. Bryan declined to testify in regard to any facts within his knowledge showing incompetency or mismanagement in any department of the army, may rise up to plague him some day. In this political contest Bryanism cannot be forced as an issue, so that this thing is not much discussed—but it is Bryanism, through and through.

THE republican party sprang from the people and its strength lies with the people. Therein is the secret of its vitality. The republican country press as faithful servitors of the people give voice to their will, and that that voice is so full and clear is proof of the conviction and rising sentiment back of it which like a force beneath the seas has set in motion a tidal wave that will sweep over all obstructions.—Central City Republican.

CONCERNING two of the candidates in the field for a state office the Norfolk Journal has this to say: The people of Nebraska will elect Judge Jackson attorney general because they want a man in that position who at least will know how to get a case into court. Judge Jackson, unlike his opponent, isn't very particular about the curl of his mustache, the fit of his coat or the extent to which his cuffs show below his coat-sleeves, and doesn't care a continental whether the ladies admire his graceful figure as he arises to address the court, but he tries a law-suit for all it is worth and generally wins.

Keep the Times as they are. Vote to sustain the administration.

W. F. NORRIS,
Republican candidate for Congress, 3d District.

IN a speech at Blair two years ago Senator Allen said: "The American navy through republican thievery and misappropriation were no better than egg shells." Senator Allen knew he was stating a deliberate falsehood when he said it. Subsequent events have demonstrated that the American navy, ship, for ship, is the best in the world. Allen said that our armor plate was so full of blow-holes it was no better protection than wrapping paper. The senator is just as full of false statements in 1898 as he was in 1896.—Tekamah Herald.

WE still occasionally see that Joe Bartley and Eugene Moore are an issue in this campaign with the pop press. The fact that these men proved recreant to their trust is no fault of the republican party. They stood high in the communities in which they lived and in the business world, and republicans who voted for them had no reason to believe they were dishonest, otherwise they would never have been elected. It is no part of the principles of the republican party to elect such men to office if they know it. No party will do such a thing, not even the pop party, and no political organization should be held responsible for the misdeeds of men elevated to honorable positions unless it is known beforehand that they cannot be trusted. A large number of pop county treasurers and other officers in this state have proven to be defaulters, some of them for large amounts, and none of them have been punished, while Joe Bartley is serving what is practically a life sentence. Nobody will charge that the pops would have elected any of these county treasurers to office had they known they would turn out to be defaulters. It is a settled fact that no republican or republican newspaper in the state of Nebraska has ever attempted to justify or excuse the crime of Bartley or any other republican official for stealing the people's money.—Blue Valley Blade.

W. F. NORRIS was born in Thomaston, Maine; removed to Minnesota with his parents in 1861. While attending the Normal at Winona, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, when member of congress, announced that a competative examination for the Cadetship at West Point would be held at the Franklin School in St. Paul. Young Norris attended the examination and received the appointment. After graduating at West Point, he entered the regular army, serving eight years as lieutenant in Co. E, 9th United States Infantry. Resigned in 1881, and entered upon the practice o law at Ponca. While serving as county attorney of Dixon county was elected district judge in 1887; served eight years on the district bench. Removed to Wayne, where he now resides. Judge Norris is a thorough believer in Protection of which he has been an earnest supporter and is in sympathy on all points with the administration, especially in the late Spanish war, and will, if elected, act in hearty co-operation with the President in the peace negotiations now pending. That the present is a critical period in our history, all thoughtful Americans admit, and realize the necessity of electing a congress in full sympathy with the administration. The statesmen of Europe are eagerly awaiting political events in this country. The election of a republican congress not only sustains the administration, but gives assurance to the world that the American people are in full sympathy with the policy of the president, and determined that a satisfactory peace shall be the final result of our victorious war.

Nils Olson.

The republican candidate for Float representative for the counties of Platte and Nance, was born in Sweden, August 12, 1853, and came with his parents to this country in 1865, settling in Stark county, Illinois.

In 1871, he came to Nebraska locating in Walker township, Platte county, on the farm where he has ever since resided.

He has held various offices of a local nature, among which may be named justice of the peace for two terms, postmaster of Looking Glass for twenty-two years, and county supervisor for eight years, in which latter office he has become well acquainted with many citizens throughout the county, and also has gained an insight into the needs of the people with reference to the transaction of county, township, school district and other business of a public nature.

So that, it is little wonder that the delegates of his party, in convention at Genoa, selected him to make the race against Editor Tanner of Fullerton.

We do not believe there would be a particle of doubt of the election of Nils Olson, if he and Tanner could make the canvass together over the district, and republicans would give a pretty penny if they could induce Mr. Tanner to make the race. Jim would find himself away in the rear, because the great body of the people would be with his opponent.

Mr. Olson's friends are hopeful of his election, notwithstanding the fact that the three political parties, so-called, are supposed to be solid in support of Tanner.

Olson is of the number of plain, honest common people, while Tanner is of the most uncommon kind. Tanner understands the newspaper business, doubtless, but Olson knows what the plain people on the farms and in the shops and stores want in the way of state, county and township legislation, and has had an opportunity of serving the public in official station, and pleasing them with the manner of his service.

A vote for Olson is a vote to sustain and strengthen the administration of President McKinley.

FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

Employes of Soldiers' Home at Grand Island Bled by the Gang.

The following appeared in dailies of Tuesday of last week, and is a pretty fair sample of the way things are being conducted by the fusion forces these times. The Baker mentioned was a former resident of this city:

As a result of the imposing of an assessment of 3 per cent on employes of state institutions two employes of the Soldiers' home in Grand Island have left the service of the home. Edward Baker and son, day and night engineer, respectively, have been in the service of the home for several years. About a month ago Commandant Wilson drew Mr. Baker aside and told him about the assessment of employes of the institution, stating that it was expected that a per cent of the yearly salary would be paid by the employes for the popocratic campaign fund. Mr. Baker states that Mr. Wilson told him he would not be discharged if he did not pay it, but stated that it had to be paid and if he, the commandant, did not pay his he would certainly expect to hear from the powers that be at Lincoln. One-half the amount was taken out of the pay given to Mr. Baker and son for September. This payment, says Mr. Baker, was made about the 1st of the present month. Mr. Baker and son have receipts for $7.20 each, this being one-half the amount they were to contribute, the other half to be paid next month. Both engineers received $480 per year, 3 per cent being $14.40. A significant feature is the fact that the receipts are dated September 21, before the money was received by the employes, and demonstrated quite conclusively that no quibbling on the part of the employes was expected. The receipts are signed by J. N. Gaffin, chairman, and state that the amount named was received for the campaign fund.

"If Commandant Wilson did not discharge you," was asked, "why have you left the service of the home, Mr. Baker?"

"Because the commandant would not furnish the help we needed," was Mr. Baker's reply. "We have been needing an extra man for about a month and he would not furnish him. I think it was a scheme to get us out, for we couldn't do the work."

"You and your son did the work alone, one being day and the other night engineer?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know whether they have that extra man at the home now?"

"Yes, sir; I understand they have four men now for our work."

Support the President till the war is Ended.

Congress is unanimously supporting the President at the outbreak of the war, expressed the overwhelming views of the people of the entire country. The elections this month ought to show all the rest of the world that the Americans are not fickle-minded and that they are still supporting the administration. The dilatory tactics of the Spaniards in the peace conference at Paris and in the evacuation conference at Havana are to be viewed with a good deal of seriousness. It might prove very unfortunate if at this critical juncture the elections should seem to turn against the President and his policy. "Algerism" as a public issue is not understood in foreign parts, and if "Algerism" should defeat the republican party this fall the result would be interpreted abroad as a condemnation of the war and its larger results. This would make the final settlement with Spain considerably more difficult, for it would encourage the Spanish diplomats to protract the negotiations still more tediously, while seeking in every direction to draw other European countries into the controversy. The term "Algerism" is not here used to convey reproach or condemnation, for it is not our function to pass judgment in advance of an opportunity to weigh all the facts. But, justly or unjustly, "Algerism" has been made an issue in politics. The war will not be completely ended until peace is signed and declared; and the work now in hand by our representatives at Paris is of critical importance. While actual fighting was the order of the day, the country stood by the President regardless of party. But it is hardly less important that this show of unanimity should be maintained while negotiations are pending. Our commissioners at Paris seem to have been managing our case admirably thus far, and high grounds of patriotism justify the loyal upholding of Mr. McKinley's hands. His address at Omaha last month was broad, statesmanlike, and eloquent, and he seems to have grown with his great tasks.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for November.

Steamship Line to Russia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Ambassador Hitchcock at St. Petersburg has been in communication with the state department regarding the establishment of steamship communications between the United States and Russia with a view to an increase of trade between the two countries. Through United States Consul Burnholdt at Riga, arrangements have been made with the United Steamship company of Copenhagen which possesses a large fleet of steamers, to establish a line direct between Russia and the United States.

DEMAND WHOLE GROUP.

Americans Insist on Holding All of Philippines.

REFUSE TO ASSUME THE DEBT.

Spaniards Had Anticipated the Demand, But the Terms and Details of the Transfer Had All Along Been a Matter of Speculation—Have Offerred No Financial Inducement to Spain.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The American peace commissioners each carrying a portfolio containing records and personal memoranda left their headquarters in the Continental hotel for the meeting with the Spanish commissioners, at the foreign offices, shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The president of the Spanish commission Senor Montero Rios, whose health at one time was so precarious as to threaten an indefinite adjournment of the sessions of the commissions, had improved to the extent of enabling him to attend the meeting. He arrived at the foreign office in a closed carriage with his colleagues, shortly after the Americans reached the meeting place.

Demand Translated.

The Spanish commissioners took their accustomed places at the historic table. Secretary Moore, upon the request of Judge Jay, passed to Mr. Ferguson, the interpreter, the formulated demands of the United States regarding the Philippines, which were read to the Spaniards in their own tongue by a rapid rendering from the English, in which they were written. Although the Spanish commissioners did not betray anxiety, their attention to the reading was keen. They had anticipated that the United States would take over the islands, but the terms and details of the transfer had all along been a subject of speculation.

Demand Philippines.

The reading disclosed the fact that the United States government had determined to possess for itself certain territory and parts of land bounded by and lying within such parallels of latitude and longitude as mark the limits of the Philippine archipelago. The United States do not purpose assuming the Philippine debt of $40,000,000, but they are willing to be responsible to Spain for a sum of money equal to the actual expenditures by Spain in the Philippines for the advantage of the islands and for the good of the people, for permanent betterment and for improvements, both physical and mental.

The reading of the presentment specifies that the United States will reimburse Spain to the extent of her "pacific expenditures" made in the archipelago. This phrase, "pacific expenditures," is employed to differentiate the expenditures by Spain in combatting insurrections in the Philippines.

The one is felt by the American commissioners to be a fair burden on the acquiring power, while the other and latter class of expenditures is held to have been logically assumed by Spain in the inevitable hazard to a nation resorting to arms to enforce order in its own territory.

Many Details Not Settled.

Such is the vital portion of the presentment made by the American commissioners and it is to be observed that while the main proposition as to possession and financial responsibility is clear and definite, many details have been left to the developments of the discussion between the two commissions. Thus while the Spaniards are quite certain that the United States intend to reimburse them for "pacific expenditures," they remark that they are not enlightened as to whether the Americans expect to endorse the Spanish obligations to the extent of "pacific expenditures" in the archipelago, or whether they will hand Spain a lump sum of gold large enough to cover Spain's outlay so designated. Possibly the American commissioners themselves are not at this moment fully determined on this point. It is undoubted, however, that the Americans will not care to become identified in the slightest degree with Spain in her responsibility to her creditors. The clearer method seems to be to hand to Spain spot cash, or something as good and to bid her apply it on her debts by whatever name known, or to put it in her wallet for whatever use she may elect.

Do Not Admit Legality,

The Spanish commissioners listened attentively, though not without some evidences of impatience and surprise at the financial suggestions in the American presentment, and finally asked until Friday to consult the Madrid government and make reply.

Adjournment was then taken to that day. After the conference was dissolved the Spanish commissioners expressed the opinion that the American demand would create in Spain, as they had upon her commissioners, an exceedingly grave impression. Were the Spanish commissioners pushed to a final determination last night they would have rejected the American demands, but the changing tone of the Spanish press recently urges the consummation of a treaty of peace, however rigorous, the argument being that although the Spaniards bow to the American demands, the commissioners do not acknowledge the justice or admit the legality of them.

Have Offered No Financial Inducements.

The Spanish commissioners feel that the United States to all intents and purposes, have not offered any financial inducement to Spain to cede by treaty any part of the Philippines. Had the American commissioners even offered to take over the entire Philippine debt of about $40,000,000 the Spaniards affect to feel that it would have been as nothing, and they regard today's position so meager as not to warrant even a schedule of Spain's "pacific expenditures" in the archipelago.

Another Murder in Omaha.

OMAHA, Nov. 1.—A drunken row last night in a saloon at the corner of Thirteenth and Webster streets culminated in a stabbing affray in which J. R. Jones, the bartender, received a wound from the effects of which he died in less than five minutes. Two men were locked up in the city jail, as they were known to have been implicated in the affair, and the police are looking for a third man, who is supposed to have done the cutting. The names of the men in confinement are S. J. Maher and William F. Grady, both being employed as machinists in the Union Pacific shops. The man for whom the police are looking is George M. Challman, also a machinist.

Maryland Overdue.

NORFOLK, Va. Nov. 1.—The whereabouts of the Maryland, on which vessel developed five cases of yellow fever resulting in three deaths at Havana, is a mystery. The Maryland sailed from Havana Oct. 18 for Baltimore against the advice and protests of Dr. Brinmeyer, of the marine hospital, who advised the captain to proceed to Tortugas quarantine. The Maryland's skipper refused. If the Maryland had entered the capes at Virginia she would have been up at quarantine, but the officials say nothing has been seen of her.

ANTITRUST DECISION.

Supreme Court Finds Against Joint Traffic Association.

LAW IS HELD CONSTITUTIONAL.

Justice Peckham Announces the Decision, Which is Concurred In by Five Justices, With Three Dissenting—Court Decides In Favor of Kansas City Live Stock Exchange.

The United States supreme court has decided the Joint Traffic association railroad case in favor of the United States and against the railroads.

The case is considered one of the most important that has ever come before the supreme court, not only to the railroads, but to the general public, because of the vast railroad properties represented by the traffic association. The association was formed on Nov. 19, 1895, by 31 railways, representing the great trunk lines and their network of branches. The purpose of the association, as stated in the articles of agreement, was "to establish and maintain reasonable and just rates, fares and regulations on state and interstate traffic." A similar association, on a smaller scale, was formed among southwestern roads, known as the Transmissouri association.

These associations were soon attacked in the courts on the ground that they were in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and also of the interstate commerce law. The Transmissouri first reached the United States supreme court, where, in a notable opinion, the court held that the association was illegal, being in effect a combination in restraint of trade and commerce and in violation of the antitrust law. Although the Missouri case was considered somewhat of a test, yet the Joint Traffic association prepared to make a stubborn contest in support of its existence. The case against it was begun on Jan. 7, 1896, in the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, the United States being complainant and the attorney general directing its course. The case went against the government in the lower courts, the circuit court dismissing the bill and the court of appeals affirming the dismissal. The government appealed to the United States supreme court.

Justice Peckham announced the decision. He said the court could distinguished no difference between this and that of the Transmissouri case, decided a year ago, which was decided against the railroads. He said the only new point involved was as to the constitutionalty of the antitrust act. The court had reached the conclusion that as railroad corporations performed duties of a semipublic character, it was within the constitutional power of congress to regulate them as provided by the antitrust act.

The opinion, which was very brief, was concurred in by Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown and Peckham. Three justices dissented, namely, Gray, Shiras and White. Justice McKenna took no part in the case, as the prosecution of the Joint Traffic association was begun while he was attorney general. After Justice Peckham had announced the opinion, Justice Harlan verbally expressed, with some evidence of satisfaction, his concurrence on the same ground, he said, as that set forth in the Transmissouri case.

Under the decision today, the decisions of the United States circuit court for the Southern district of New York and of the United States court of appeals, both of which were favorable to the Joint Traffic association, are reversed.

Justice Peckham also announced the court's opinion in cases against the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. The government prosecuted under the antitrust law. The supreme court holds that the combination does not come under the antitrust law. Justice Harlan in a dissenting opinion declared that such combinations were rings or syndicates which, if extended to oil, sugar, salt, lumber and other staples would place the commerce of the country under the control of a few rings and syndicates.

PROCLAMATION BY MASO

MUST SHOW TRUE PATRIOTISM.

President of Provisional Council Gives Advice to Cubans.

While Making Every Expression of Gratitude to America For Giving Freedom, Must Make Arrangements For Paying Off Cuban Soldiers and Getting In Working Order.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 1. Senor Bartolome Maso, president of the Cuban provisional administrative council, has issued an address to the delegates now in attendance at the military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, in which he reviews the considerations upon which the Cubans solicited the help of the United States and indicates their wisest future policy.

The address in part is as follows: "The Cubans accepted the assistance of America, although not knowing exactly what were the American aims, just as they would have accepted help from any country in their fight against Spain. As the contest progessed the Cubans in the field were gratified to hear of solemn declaration by the United States congress regarding thd intentions of the American government and the path it would follow in the Spanish-American war. The Americans came to our help to compel Spain to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba in order that the Cubans themselves might be placed as promptly as possible in possession of the island, might assume the administration of its affairs and have a government of their own.

"Therefore tha Cubans agreed to cooperate with the Americans, to obey orders of American generals, and help in all possible ways to establish a Cuban government when the Americans took possession. Though America did not recognize the government of the Cubans it was well understood that the Cubans would not on that account abandon their organization but that, on the contrary, the time would come when such recognition would be granted. Indeed it was asserted to our Cuban representatives by one of the most distinguished members of the United States government and also by the members of the United States senate, that in order to do away with any obstacle that might hinder the United States to go into the fight for the canse of Cuban independence, recognition of a Cuban government must come later.

"Nevertheless it has not been possible to establish direct relations between the Cuban and American governments for the transaction of the public business. But we have now reached a time when, even more than in the days of fighting, it is incumbent upon all Cubans to show true patriotism and while making every expression of gratitude to America for having given Cuba freedom and independence to make prompt arrangements for paying off the Cubans now in arms and for getting the country into working order."

The Way it is.

Many JOURNAL readers will remember Judge Crites formerly of this city. He is now a prominent lawyer at Chadron, and was recently nominated by the democracy for county attorney, but the committee, over-influenced by the populists, withdrew his name, in the "interest of harmony." Mr. Crites thought the manner of his taking off was rather summary, and he didn't take kindly to it, and so has something to say that seems more or less applicable all over the state, in spots. It voices the sentiment of a host of Platte county's sturdy democrats. Hear him:

"The democratic party cannot continue to be a mere loiterer at the tables of the populist Dives, accepting crumbs and kicks with equal equanimity. I am not opposed to fusion, but I am opposed to absorption. Fairness and justice are quite as applicable to political as well as to other affairs, and had these principles prevailed during the last four years you would now behold a much different sentiment among democrats all over the state."

Woman's Club.

The art department of the Woman's club began its second year's work on Saturday. Mrs. Herrick acted as leader and hostess. The officers elected for ensuing year were:

Miss Martha Turner, leader.
Miss Alice Watkins, secretary.

Much enthusiasm was manifested and an outline of work adopted. In a quiet way this department has done much to raise the standard of art in this community. Through them $20 were sent Prang & Co. for copies of Masterpieces, some of which were purchased by the school board and hung on the walls of the school rooms. This seems to be a step in the right direction as it brings to bear upon children of all conditions, brought up amid all sorts of surroundings, the refining and elevating influences of good art.—Argus.

District 44 and Vicinity.

Wm. Moore and wife called at Home Farm, Sunday.

Monday and Tuesday of last week were highwindy days.

Lost Creek in the low lands is unusuhigh for this time of year.

Raymond Haney moved into the Nick Adamy place, near Reed's school house, last week.

Rev. Rogers and wife of the Congregational church, Columbus, drove out here Thursday.

Ten thousand sheep arrived Sunday at the Knollin Ranche, where a large quantity of hay, straw and grain are provided for them.

We believe the time has come that steps be taken to prevent the destruction of culverts and small bridges on the public higways.

Threshing in this neighborhood will be finished this week, if weather permits. Good! This year has given us a long siege of taking care of the grain.

In talking with many farmers about the new corn crop, a majority of them wish to get 26c. a bushel, claiming that less than that will not leave them any profit.

Will Ernst passed here Thursday with 35 head of cows, which he bought the day before at O. Nelson's sale, and Mr. Bowman of Schuyler also passed here the same day, with his purchase at the sale, consisting of a nice bunch of calves, which he was taking to his farm across the river from Columbus.

Steam power for threshing has become a necessity, and huge traction engines are used for the purpose, which travel from place, to place hauling a heavy separator, tender etc., and when they meet with a small bridge or culvert, the breaking down of which would not do injury to their train, they make the attempt, sometimes leaving the bridge a wreck. Therefore we believe there should be some authority who should say what bridge or culvert should be crushed at the expense of the township. It also seems a good idea to us, if all new bridges to be erected, be built with the weight of those monsters in view.

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.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the county court of Platte county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Maria Grunder, deceased. Notice of final settlement and account.

To the creditors, heirs, legatees and others interested in the estate of Maria Grunder, deceased.

Take notice, that Jacob Schwank has filed in the county court a report of his doings as administrator of the estate of Maria Grunder, deceased, and it is ordered that the same stand for hearing on the 24th day of November, 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 24th day of November, 1898.

Witness my hand and the seal of the county court at Columbus this 1st day of November, 1898.

T. D. ROBISON,
County Judge.

2 nov 3

LEGAL NOTICE.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Platte county, Nebraska, for the cash rental for the term of one year from March 1, 1899, of the county poor farm, consisting of 240 acres, described as follows: The w½ of se¼ and the sw¼ of section 29 township 18 range 1 east.

Bids will also be received for the board, washing and the proper care and accommodation of the inmates of the poor house locatedon said farm, as may be there from time to time.

Bids should be by the acre for the use of the land, and by the week for the care of the inmates of the house, and must be filed with the undersigned on or before Saturday, Nov. 19, 1898, at 4 o'clock p. m.

The possession of the farm to be given March 1, 1899; the successful bidder will be required to furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $1000.00 for the faithful performance of the contract. The lessee will be entitled to such service as can reasonably be performed by said inmates.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board, Sept. 26, 1898.

G. W. PHILLIPS,
19 Oct. 4t County Clerk.

General Merchandise.

Fall and Winter Goods. Gloves, Mittens, Socks, Blankets. Crockery and Glassware, and Hardware.

M. E. LEVIN,

One door west of Bucher's.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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NOTICE

Of special election to vote on funding bonds for the city of Columbus, Nebraska.

WHEREAS, It is proposed by the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, to issue funding bonds of said city, in the sum of $35,000, to pay off one series of bonds, of $25,000, dated May 1st, 1888, with 7 per cent interest; one series of bonds dated November 1st, 1888, for $10,000 with interest at 6 per cent, both series of bonds payable at the option of said city five years after date, said funding bonds to bear date January 24, 1899, payable twenty years after date, at the fiscal agency of the State of Nebraska, in the city of New York, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the second days of July and January of each and every year.

The whole or any portion thereof being redeemable at the option of said city after ten years from their date.

The qualified electors of said city will accordingly take notice that a vote will be had on the proposition for the city to issue thirty-five thousand dollars of funding bonds, to pay the bonds of said city now outstanding and payable at the option of the said city.

Said election will be held on the 8th day of November, 1898, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. of said day at the usual places of holding elections in said city of Columbus, to wit: In the First ward of the city of Columbus at the Court house.

In the Second ward of the city of Columbus at the new Engine house, corner of North and Eleventh streets.

In the Third ward of the city of Columbus at S. F. Mills' carpenter shops.

At said election all voters favoring the aforesaid proposition for the City Council to issue $35,000 of funding bonds, shall have written or printed upon their ballots the words: "For the issuance of city funding bonds and tax to pay the interest and principal thereon—YES." And all voters opposing said proposition for the city to issue $35,000 of funding bonds shall have written or printed upon their ballots the words: "For the issuance of city funding bonds and tax to pay the interest and principal thereon—NO."

By order of the City Council.

E. D. FITZPATRICK, Mayor.
WILLIAM BECKER, City Clerk. 12oct4

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the district court of Platte county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Andy Devany, deceased.

THIS CAUSE came on for hearing upon the petition of Lacky Devany and Gus G. Becher, executors of the estate of Andy Devany, deceased, praying for license to sell the following described real estate situated in Butler county, Nebraska, to wit: The north half of section nineteen, in township sixteen north, of range one east of the Sixth principal meridian, and the north half of the southwest quarter of said section nineteen, or a sufficient amount of the same to bring the sum of $2,500.00 for the payment of the legacies given and bequeathed by the last will and testament of said Andy Devany, deceased, and the debts outstanding and allowed against said estate and the costs of administration, there not being sufficient personal property to pay the said legacies, debts and expenses.

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me, at the court room in the court house in the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, on the 10th day of December, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said executors to sell the above described real estate of said deceased or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay said legacies, debts and expenses.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1898.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
19 oct 4 Judge of the District Court.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

The following named persons, to wit: O. T. Roen, J. D. Stires, Clayton A. Gates, Orlando Nelson, Ira E. Gates and Charles A. Woosley did on the 24th day of June, 1898, organize a corporation, to be known as The New York Improvement Company, with its principal place of business at Columbus, Nebraska. The business to be transacted shall be constructing, maintaining, owning and dealing in canals and ditches for the purpose of irrigation and water power, and all things pertaining thereto; to secure the right to use the waters of the streams of Nebraska, and own and deal in the same generally; to secure right of way, purchase, own and deal generally in lands and other property and all things convenient to prosecute the business herein contemplated.

The authorized capital stock to be three hundred thousand dollars, and its indebtedness or liability not to exceed two-thirds of its capital stock.

Its affairs to be conducted by a board of five directors.

THE NEW YORK IMPROVEMENT CO.,
By J. D. STIRES, Sec'y.
June 24, 1898. 12oct4

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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