

SOME nations of Europe are endeavoring to take United measures against anarchy.

GEK. SHAFER is to go to his old post, having been assigned to the command of the department of California.

THE HASTINGS RECORD is responsible for the report that Mrs. C. H. Van Wye, now a resident of Washington, is to marry S. S. Alley of Saline county, Nebraska.

It is said that in the time of the Middle Empire (Egyptian) new medicine and new treatment were adopted by the doctors at the risk of being put to death if the patient died.

HENRY WATSON in a leading editorial Saturday in the Louisville, (Kentucky) Courier-Journal nominates Admiral Dewey for president and General Fitzhugh Lee for vice-president.

BACHELORS, it is said, can live in luxury in Porto Rico at small cost. Perhaps this explains the appointment of Tom Cook to a government position there. It is the only plausible explanation suggested to date.—Fremont Tribune.

OUR own ships earn only about one dollar of each ten paid for carrying our own commerce. England gets most of the nine. Encourage home production; stop the policy of neglecting our marine. The \$300,000,000 given to foreign ship-owners should be earned by Americans.

The family of Carl Grunz, residing at Doniphan, Hall county, is quite seriously ill, resulting from the eating of sausage, in the meat of which trichinae has been discovered. Mr. Grunz is a farmer. The sausage from which the sickness resulted was made by the family, from their own pork about four weeks ago.

J. J. KENNEDY, yardmaster of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company, was found dead Tuesday evening of last week at the bottom of a flight of stone steps in an arway at 115 North Twelfth street, Omaha. He was lying face downward in a position that indicated he had fallen and slid down the steps head foremost.

A GENTLEMAN said that the match game of ball on our grounds played by the deaf of Iowa and our own, was most interesting. A game, with no swearing, quarreling nor slang, no loud noise nor yelling, was so new as to be a marked attraction. He said if the boys would advertise and play in Omaha they would make barrels of money. Better try it, boys.—Nebraska Mate Journal.

JUNES SMITH MORRILL, the senior United States senator from Vermont, died Wednesday morning last of pneumonia, after an illness of less than a week. He was not only the senior member of the senate in point of service, but its oldest in age, having served continuously for more than thirty-one years, and was eighty-eight years old on the 4th of April last. He was a great worker, and commanded universal respect.

U. S. SENATOR of this county, has shown in the grand jury fight that unlike so many of his opponents, he is a gentleman. Mr. Grant may not be a Webster when it comes to public speaking, but that he is an honest man and will prove an earnest worker for the interests of the whole state when a U. S. senator, his most bitter foes will acknowledge after his election which, at this time, seems to be an assured fact.—National City (Cal.) Record.

CONGRESSMAN-ELBERT B. H. Roberts of Utah, being a polygamist, is regarded by some as legally barred from taking his seat in congress. If there is question of his right, he proposes making the strongest possible showing in his own favor. He says polygamy is not adultery, for, "were it so considered, then Abraham, Jacob and the prophets who practiced it would not be allowed a heritage in the kingdom of heaven, and if polygamy is not adultery, then it cannot be classed as a sin at all."

WILLIAM McARDLE of Nebraska City was severely burned while endeavoring to "play" Santa Claus. He had arrayed himself in appropriate costume, being covered with cotton and had put on a false face, and while waiting started to light a cigarette, when the cotton was ignited and he was at once a mass of flames. He tried to tear off the covering, badly burning his hands. He was thrown to the floor by his mother and sisters and the fire smothered, but not before he was severely burned. It is not thought his eyes are injured.

The state board of transportation costs the state of Nebraska seven thousand dollars' worth of an equivalent. The question arises, what is the incoming legislature going to do about it? The question ought not to be difficult to answer. It should be dispensed with in the shortest possible order. The objection is raised in some quarters that to abolish the board would remove the only means the people have of securing redress, but the objection is not a good one for the reason that it has shown neither ability nor power to do this in the past. Abolish it.—Kearney Hub.

MR. BRYAN is long on eloquence, but short on strategy. Returning to Lincoln he delivers an imaginative and fervent speech against expansion in Asia. His handling of the question of "hauling down the flag" is admirable; his sonorous periods about the stars, "the stripes of white" and "the stripes of red" thrill the anti-imperialist's aching soul; but what does it all amount to? This same orator, who might have been of great service in the cause he pretends to espouse, has frittered away his influence on this question so far as practical results are concerned. The eloquent Mr. Bryan can declaim until the crack of doom against the annexation of the Philippines, but his declamation is mere wind so long as he advises the United States senate to ratify a treaty that annexes those islands.—Springfield Republican.

The whole duty of the United States by the Philippines is to do right by them, and allow no other nation to do wrong by them.

Spanish Sovereignty Gone in America.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—Secretary of War, Washington: The flag set up on Morro castle and the palace at 12:04 p. m., local time.

JOHN K. BROOKS, Major General Commanding.

FORTUNE is certainly smiling upon the men from Nebraska. Last week they captured a native who was carrying a stolen box of dynamite, thus making quite a reputation for themselves. Last evening they were successful in capturing a powder thief. While Private Bick of Company C was patrolling his beat, along the north side of the river, about 8 o'clock Friday night, he saw a native carrying three sacks upon his shoulder. The sentry promptly stopped the native and proceeded to investigate the sacks. The sacks appeared to contain only black mud but the sentry quickly recognized it as prismatic powder. He called the corporal of the guard and sent the native to the police station under arrest. The man gave his name as Colodonia de la Cruz and stated that he picked the three sacks out of the water, but refused to say what he was taking the stuff or what he proposed to do with it. He was turned over to the military police for further investigation and action.—From Manila Herald.

From times immemorial the idea has been cultivated that old men for counsel and young men for war is the proper arrangement for human activity. What ever may have been the past experience, the recent war with Spain leaves the venerable maxim in a topsy-turvy condition. Most of the leaders are nearly the age of retirement. Dewey is sixty-one and entered the naval academy forty-four years ago. General Joseph Wheeler, on September 10, reached the age of sixty-two. At Santiago he was sick, but refused to go to the rear. Shafter also was indisposed, but man aged to pull through. Lawton and Merritt are veterans. General Miles, commanding the army, is past fifty-nine. Sampson is fifty-eight and Schley nearly fifty-nine. Fitzhugh Lee, the senior of this list, was sixty-three last month. Old men, at least men near the sixty mark, are the war warriors if any lesson touching this point is to be extracted from the conflict of 1898.—Culbertson Era.

THE forthcoming statement of the government receipts and expenditures will show that during the half year ending today the receipts aggregated \$245,901,890, against \$237,705,574 for the same period last year. According to the treasury records these receipts are the largest since 1865, when they reached \$208,022,860 for the entire fiscal year, and \$490,634,010 in 1867. With the exception of these two years, the receipts never before in the history of the country exceeded \$490,000,000, and only seven times have they ever reached \$400,000,000. The receipts for customs during the six months amounted to \$96,045,839, as compared with \$62,825,021 for the same period last year. For the month of December the customs receipts aggregated \$16,764,325, which was the highest point reached under the present Dingley law and the largest for December since 1888, when it was \$16,900,000. The receipts from internal revenue sources amounted during December to \$22,021,319, the largest since the war of the rebellion. The total for December was \$41,404,794.

HENRY WATSON in a recent Louisville Courier-Journal editorial headed: "Everybody a Free-Trader Now," makes a significant admission of the beneficent results of the protective tariff system. He asserts that the American manufacturer "having perfected his plants and cheapened his processes," is ready and willing for free trade, in order to have better access to the markets of the world. Following this he says: "The star-eyed goddess, a little matron, a trifle embonpoint, though still beautiful, is bound to admit that from a collar button to a locomotive there is nothing now produced today in America which is not produced cheaper and better than its counterpart in Europe. . . . So much goes to the credit of the protective system."

READERS of the Omaha World-Herald need not be surprised to find that its editorial opinions are not always in line with the current news, as placed before its readers. As for just one instance. All who read the opposition organ which is held in such high esteem by the triple-ally will recognize in the following trade report of R. G. Dunn & Co., published in the organ of distraction, a bright oasis in the sandy desert: "It is a year beyond parallel, and goes to its close with the biggest volume of business ever seen. Enormous transactions at the stock exchange make some difference, but when all the transporting and speculative interests are eliminated there is still a much larger business than in any other month of the year."

THINGS the legislature should do: Take the first step toward calling a constitutional convention. Abolish the railway commission. Repeal the law providing for the Nebraska national guards. Amend our revenue laws. Repeal a lot of dead letter laws and be very careful not to make any new ones. Not monkey with anti-pass bills, but reduce fares to 2 cents per mile. The house should get its appropriation bills to the front early in the session and insist on them being finally disposed of before the rush of the closing days. Fusionists should favor every good measure of prime importance without regard to its origin.—Charles Wooster, in Silver Creek Times.

An expert gives it as his opinion that Africa's output of gold this year will reach \$100,000,000, an amount far beyond California's high water mark.

THE PROPOSED BONDS.

It seems that the \$37,500 four-per cent bonds of the city recently authorized for refunding the \$38,000 bearing 7 per cent interest, and the \$10,000 at 6 per cent, could not be negotiated, and so the proposition is to be re-submitted to the voters of the city, with a change in the rate of interest to 4 1/2 per cent. A special election has been called for January 17, between 9 a. m. and 7 p. m., the voting to be at the usual places in the city. The amount asked for is \$37,500 to bear date March 1, 1899, payable twenty years after date at the fiscal agency of Nebraska in the city of New York, interest payable semi-annually, September 1 and March 1, each year. If anybody knows a single good reason why these bonds should not be voted, at this time, he should certainly make it known or "forever after hold his peace." The only consideration we see is that to tax-payers it lowers the rate of interest, which is paid annually, and places further in the future the date of payment, and is to the city what the renewal of a loan secured by a mortgage is to an individual. The columns of THE JOURNAL are open to remarks.

The following paragraph is a neat sample of presenting a subject by contrast,—one of the most effective methods to reach the average citizen, and it states the case pretty plainly, from the standpoint of the Lincoln Journal: "Two years ago Colonel Bryan thought the American people were big enough and strong enough to do anything, even to the extreme of changing the money standard of the world. Now he fears that we cannot spare enough national ability to frame a provisional government for a group of children in the Philippines. His opinion of the American people seems to have been tremendously changed by a little event occurring in November, 1896."

ALL the survivors of General Morgan's party, who escaped from the Ohio penitentiary during the war, have been invited to Columbus to inspect the recently discovered tunnel through which it is claimed the raiders escaped, and settle for all time the dispute as to whether Morgan and his men escaped through the tunnel, or by the connivance of the officials of the penitentiary. A car load of dirt taken from the tunnel made under the walls has been found in the air duct under the cells which Morgan's men occupied. After the men made their escape the hole was filled up with loss dirt and the clay around this shows the exact dimensions of the tunnel.

SHIPS, nowadays, are made of steel; steel is made of iron ore and coke and limestone; all of these things exist in great natural abundance in this country; we have a surplus of people eager to mine and quarry the essential materials; we have the finest skilled labor in the world capable of turning it into steel, and of turning the steel into ships; we have the money in abundance with which to run the ships, and we have a great foreign trade worth nearly two millions of dollars annually to carry,—what, then, is there to stop us from doing our own carrying, or do we begin? We shall not be able to begin, however, until Congress says the word.—A. R. Smith.

Truancy. Rev. Ludden, at the school board session of the State Teachers' association last week, read a paper on "School Board vs. Truancy, in which he stated that the actual per cent of truancy was so large as to be startling. "He called attention to the discrepancy between the figures as given in the annual school census in a district and the actual annual enrollment of the same district. One remedy suggested was the creation of a school spirit among parents of children. When American parents catch brighter views and clearer comprehension of the school system the puzzling problem of truancy will be nearer settlement.

A second aid, Mr. Ludden thought, was more co-operation between teachers and principals with plans of superintendents and school boards. It is necessary to make teachers lovers of the schools. To cope with persistent truants Mr. Ludden favored a stringent truancy law. He thought a special truancy school would be advisable.

Those who have had any part in the management of schools, whether as teacher, superintendent or member of school board, have abundant reasons for knowing the evils of truancy, and like with the difficulties which lie along the path of endeavor to do away with the evil, or measurably to mitigate even their worst features.

Compulsory education has been tried. Truancy officers have been appointed. Tax-payers have been told that the misdoers and crimes and consequent expenses, resulting directly or indirectly from truancy, have been sufficient to justify the state in exercising the strongest measures at its disposal in sheer self-defense.

While there is doubtless great improvement in a general way, there is good cause for much anxiety.

The truth is that if individuals are properly looked after, the combinations of individuals will look after themselves on the principle of the cents and the dollars. What is taught should be really desirable, and be made to appear so to the child, either by the parent and teacher or both. If this were thoroughly done, the attraction would be like gravity, every way mutual, and like gravity also, thoroughly useful and practical. The mind-world corresponds to the body-world, and mental sustenance and growth are very clearly illustrated in body-growth—preparation of food, mastication, digestion, etc., the very names of the one fitly characterizing the other, and the most important question with child or man is of what use to use? A question which must be answered satisfactorily before the spirit of truancy will appear as the true genius of progress in embryo, seeking individual development along the line of nature's imposed attractions.

Concerning the Soldiers.

Five hundred men are to be recruited for the Twelfth United States infantry, now at Jefferson barracks, Missouri. The regiment will soon start for Manila.

The Second and Third battalions of the Third Nebraska regiment sailed to sea Saturday night last at 9. They broke camp about noon and by 3 o'clock were at the wharves ready to go aboard the transport Michigan, which was towed to sea by two tugs. The soldiers marched from Camp Ordway, three miles into the city of Savannah, Georgia, in a drizzling rain, but they were well equipped for it.

The Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota soldier boys who are sweating down in Manila while their friends are burning hard coal in the effort to keep comfortable at home, don't propose to be classed with the have-beens when it comes to remembering their friends and sweethearts on Christmas. Yesterday morning's mail from the west brought in twenty-four big mail pouches filled with holiday gifts for friends in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota. Judging from the size of the packages and the manner of wrapping they contained largely cigars and fancy work for the ladies. Although the packages came many thousands miles they arrived in a good state of preservation. The street tags convey the information that the postoffice at Manila is a branch office of San Francisco.—World-Herald.

In a letter home, from August Wagner, we extract the following items of general interest to all who have friends or acquaintances among the soldiers at Manila:

No man can imagine the effect of the rain and mud in which we slept many a night. There are more cases of rheumatism here now than fever. I was laid out one week on muscular rheumatism, and six others in the company complain of the same trouble. This is Thanksgiving day. We had a "swell" dinner, and besides had tables set out. After dinner we called on our two lieutenants for toasts and a merry day was spent. It is now about 7 o'clock and a gentle rain is falling. The air is very warm, and I perspire as I write. We still dress all in white, and at company drill in brown. The climate is nice at present. Hot weather is predicted for January and February. What is most peculiar to us about this Thanksgiving is the warm weather. Just think of us walking around in white smit, bare-footed! Our work is not hard, but the boating is awful. Our work will be much lighter after this, as our guard duty will be lessened. I am perfectly willing to stay here for the winter, as I can occupy spare time profitably in study.

More troops arrived; no sick ones are sent home or to the rear. Only disabled men will be sent. . . .

MANILA, Nov. 16. EDITOR JOURNAL.—As you have been publishing my letters which I have written home, I now ask you to publish this one—concerning Company K's Thanksgiving dinner in the army at Manila:

When the boys filed in to dinner, an agreeable surprise met their gaze. A well-spread table 42 feet long, covered with good things was before us. Our lieutenants were here to take dinner with us, Lieut. Jones, commander of company K, and Lieut. James Webber. Our menu was soup, oysters, pickles, chow-chow, mixed pickles, roast young chicken, oyster dressing, roast beef, mashed potatoes, sugar corn, lima beans, blackberry and strawberry preserves, ginger snaps, assorted cakes, coffee, beer, champagne, cigars.

Toast-master Lieut. Webber and the first toast, Our Co. K, was responded to by Lieut. Jones; Our Recruits by First Serg. Haney; Our absent Captain, by Corporal Hyatt; Boys in the Hospital, by Corporal Killian; Our Cooks, by Serg. Pearsall. Each speaker took his part and did it justice. Three cheers went up as each finished his task.

Charles Flynn then made a nice little speech about our troubles, battles and privations, and how our lieutenants have stayed with us through everything, and again three cheers and a tiger went up, and then we all joined in songs, and again three cheers were passed, compliments of Col. Stassenberg. We were all in good spirits, and left the table feeling as if we had had a good dinner at home. Of course we missed Archbishop's little cold snap about Thanksgiving. Extending thanks and good wishes of Company K to friends and relatives in Columbus and surrounding country, I remain, as ever, CHAS. T. MINER.

PLACE TO RECRUIT SOLDIERS.

The secretary of war has received a recommendation from Surgeon General Sternberg of the establishment of an army sanitarium at Nagasaki, Japan, for the use of the United States troops at Manila. The recommendation has not been approved, but it is looked upon with much favor owing to the desirability of having such a sanitarium well away from the Philippines and from any possible epidemics which may arise there. It would require the consent of the Japanese government, but little doubt exists that this would be given. The climate in this Japanese locality is very salubrious and bracing and it is in every way better than that about Manila, particularly for the sick and convalescing.

Advice from Manila Wednesday says that the insurgents have taken Iloilo, Gen. Otis has full power to act for the United States, and it is supposed he will demand the surrender of Iloilo into his hands, and this demand may at once raise the issue between the insurgents and our own government of possession of the islands.

The province of Iloilo is set down in the official directories as having a population of 472,000, and it is the second largest in importance in the Philippine group. It is located on a river navigable for vessels of fifteen feet draught, so that very few of our gunboats would be available to assist the troops in case it should be necessary to take forcible possession of the city.

MANILA, P. I. Nov. 21, 98.

There is still a great deal of sickness in our regiment, though not so many deaths as there were a short time since. The weather is getting a little cooler, but it is fully as hot as July in Nebraska. Six of Co. K will leave on the next boat for the United States, with a number of other sick soldiers. I have been on the sick list with malarial fever and rheumatism. Nothing serious, and I feel better today than for some time.

If any of my Nebraska friends think of coming to live in this part of the world, tell them that if this becomes United States territory I think there will be a chance for anyone with a little capital, to make plenty of money, as this is a very fertile country and labor is very cheap. A little capital, some up-to-date farming implements, and some Nebraska energy (the more energy the better an energy is a scarce thing here) and I think there is a good chance to get rich raising rice, hemp and sugar. It does not cost more to live in Manila than in any United States city, in fact hardly so much. Rent is low, rice is very cheap, meat is about the same price as at home, though the quality is not so good. Fish, tropical fruit and wines are cheap. Flour is one-third to one-half higher than in Nebraska. Linens and cloths are the only kind worn and they are very cheap. Shoes are cheap. Butter, cheese and canned goods are high, as such stuff is all imported.

The United States transports, Senator and Valencia, arrived yesterday, bringing more troops and your letter, which I was glad to get. I am glad you enjoyed the exposition, but if you want to see warships, cannon and all the apparatus connected with war, this is a good place to see them. The walled city of Manila had 740 cannon on and behind its walls; they were of all sizes from 3 to 12 inch, and all makes both ancient and modern. The wall surrounding Old Manila is from 18 to 30 feet high; outside the wall is a deep moat crossed by draw-bridges. The wall is formed of two stone walls 4 feet thick and 28 to 40 feet apart, the space between the two walls is filled with broken stone, concrete and earth making a solid wall wide enough to let eight soldiers ride abreast on top of it, and yet Dewey's 10 inch guns knocked holes through it large enough to drive a load of hay through.

The Monterey and the Monadnock, the former single turreted and the latter a double-turreted monitor, are with Dewey's fleet now. I consider the Monitor the most powerful style of fighting machine afloat, and as the United States is the only nation that has the right to build them I think it would be wise for her to put a couple of them in every harbor, as they are invincible as coast defense boats and do not cost so much as ocean travelers, as they can only carry coal enough for a 700 mile run, and their decks are so low that they cannot stand rough weather, but either one of them is more than a match for any battleship afloat, in a harbor or near the coast. It was quite a task to bring them 8,000 miles across the Pacific. Each monitor had a vessel come with it to carry coal, but they got here all right.

I hope you are enjoying your Thanksgiving dinner. This is Thanksgiving day, but there is no Thanksgiving for some of the soldiers; I am on duty today, so I have not time to celebrate.

We all hoped to get home by spring, but it begins to look as though they were going to hold us two years. Several soldiers have been stabbed while trying to arrest natives. Four of the Minnesota regiment were stabbed last night while trying to stop a riot in a gambling den. One has since died. The soldiers have always refrained from shooting while making arrests, for fear of shooting innocent persons. The natives are very treacherous.

The city is very thickly populated, especially in the Chinese quarter. The sewers and gutters were filled with the filth of a century when we came here, but the U. S. board of health is making them clean up. It will take some time to get the city in good sanitary condition. The city is only two feet above sea level, so there is only surface sewerage.

C. J. COCKSON, Corporal Co. K, First Neb.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Geography, People and Products of The Philippine Islands. The Philippines are more than 1,200 islands in the Philippine archipelago, but only nine of them are of any considerable size, the others being little more than bare volcanic rocks. They have a population of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 inhabitants.

Manila, the largest of the Philippine group, has an area of 41,131 square miles, being about as large as Cuba, and it has a population of over 4,500,000. Manila, the capital of Luzon and of the whole Philippine archipelago, is situated at the mouth of the river Pasig, which empties into the bay of Manila. Including its suburbs it has a population of 175,000, of which about 5,000 are Spaniards, 15,000 are creoles, or Spanish of mixed caste, and the remainder are mainly Tagal Malayas, mestizos, and Mohammedans from India, with a few European foreigners.

The Philippines are the most northerly division of the great Indian archipelago. The bay of Manila has been called the finest commercial harbor in the world. It is 130 miles around it, and the water over much of its enclosed area is 800 feet deep. All the navies in the world might anchor in the bay at the same time and have room to spare. After entering Manila by sea a vessel still has 28 miles to sail to reach the city.

In the Philippines the rainy season lasts from May to November. The heaviest rains fall in July.

During the wet months—the rainy season—the island of Luzon is subject to typhoons which often cause great destruction to the shipping and to property ashore.

Like Havana, the Philippines' capital city is famous for its cigars. The Manila cigar, highly appreciated in the East Indies and in Europe, is far milder than the heavy Cuban cigars. Malays of the Tagal and the Bismayan tribes form the bulk of the population of the Philippines. The aboriginal inhabitants, a dark people, called by the Spaniards Negritos, live in the mountainous parts of the islands. The Philippines were discovered by Fernando Magalhães (Magellan) in 1521. He was killed on one of the islands. We get cotton, 200 pounds in the explosive material used in the United

States pattern of Whitehead torpedo.

Up to 1861 pirates infested the Philippine waters. As that date a Spanish expedition against the island of Sulu put an end to their depredations. The Spanish laws for the Indian inhabitant must pay a personal tax and give 40 days' labor annually to the public works department. Besides this, in Luzon the coolies must cultivate tobacco for the government or pay a money equivalent.

A leading production in the Philippines is hemp. Manila, as a term for rope, is in use the world over wherever vessels sail. It is probable that balloons will be used effectively by our troops in the conflict with Spain.

Volcanoes are numerous and active in Luzon and other islands. The city of Albay was destroyed in 1814 by an eruption from Mount Mayon.

All Eyes Turned to Lincoln. The Omaha exposition has closed and all eyes are now turned toward Lincoln, the capital city, where the legislature will soon meet. The installation of new state officers, the election of a United States senator, and other matters of much importance will make Lincoln the center of state interests and every Nebraskan will want to read the old, reliable standby, The State Journal, during the coming year. As a special inducement to secure new readers, The Semi-Weekly Journal, printed every Tuesday and Friday, will be mailed from now until January 1, 1900, for \$1.00. This is a mighty long time for the money and the sooner you send your order the more papers you get. There isn't any other paper in Nebraska that gives so much for the money. It is twice as good as the old fashioned weekly, try it. Address, The State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

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 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 save time and 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.

Omaha World-Herald. That great free silver family newspaper, the Omaha Weekly World-Herald, is issued in semi-weekly sections, will be sent to new subscribers until January 1, 1900, for only One Dollar, the yearly subscription price, and each new subscriber who cuts out this offer and sends it with his dollar will also receive a highly interesting premium book, entitled, "Lights and Shadows of Our War With Spain," a series of historical sketches, incidents, anecdotes and personal experiences, by John R. Musick. This book of 224 pages, in paper cover, is one of the most attractive and popular books that can be offered as a premium. No agent's commission allowed on this offer. Address Weekly World-Herald, Omaha, Neb. to 12-15.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

Weather Report. Review of the weather near Genoa for the month of December, 1898. Mean temperature of the month..... 23.61 Heat do same month last year..... 25.15 Highest daily temperature on 28th..... 29 Lowest do on the 21st below zero..... 15 Clear days..... 15 Partly days..... 6 Cloudy days..... 6 High winds—days..... 17 Inches of rain or melted snow..... 0.14 Do of the same month last year..... 1.41 Do of the same month last year..... 16.50 Prevailing winds N. to N. W. Very foggy on 20th. On 23d, light fall of snow accompanied by very high wind and great reduction of temperature.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

to all and many more of them. WE wish to thank one and all of our many customers for their liberal patronage during the past year, as well as the past 42 years, and hope to merit a continuance of the same during the coming year.

We have made arrangements to present each of our customers with a NOVELTY KNIFE which is of best quality and made to order. This knife will be presented absolutely free of charge.

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The Way to go to California. Is in a tourist sleeping car—personally conducted—via the Burlington Route. You don't change cars. You make fast time. You see the finest scenery on the globe. Your car is not so expensively finished nor so fine to look at as a palace sleeper but it is just as clean, just as comfortable, just as good to ride in, and NEARLY \$20 CHEAPER. The Burlington excursions leave every Thursday, reaching San Francisco Sunday and Los Angeles Monday. Porter tickets on Excursion managers with each party. For folder giving full information call at nearest B. & M. R. R. depot or write to J. Francis, Gen'l Passenger Ag't, Omaha, Neb. June 25-29

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