

Columbus, Nebr. Entered at the Postoffice, Columbus, Nebr., as second-class matter. Issue Wednesday by M. L. FURBER & CO. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year, by mail, postage prepaid, \$1.50; Six months, \$1.00; Three months, \$0.50. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1909.

The treaty of peace negotiated by the commissioners of the United States and Spain, at Paris, was ratified by the U. S. senate Monday, the vote being 57 to 27, or one vote more than two-thirds majority necessary to secure concurrence in a treaty document.

A big fire Friday in Philadelphia—loss \$800,000.

Last Saturday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows Uncle Sam's available cash balances, \$272,558,240; gold reserve, \$226,697,070.

February 3, the fourteenth joint ballot for United States senator was: Allen 55; Hayward 37; Webster 10; Thompson 10; Field 4, rest scattering. Necessary to a choice, 64.

Col. James A. Sexton, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at Washington Sunday morning of complications, resulting primarily from an attack of the grip.

Private O'Connor of the First Nebraska, who recently arrived from Manila, is now at the home of his mother in Wymore with a severe case of fever, and the doctors entertain little hope of his recovery.

Late Saturday afternoon at Dale, a stone quarry camp near Birmingham, Alabama, twelve houses were leveled by a cyclone. Railroad cars were blown off the track and some of them found a mile away.

The house committee on judiciary has decided that the members of the house who accepted commissions in the army vacated their seats. They are Wheeler of Alabama, Campbell of Illinois, Colson of Kentucky and Robbins of Pennsylvania.

Simple habit of decent and orderly living is inculcated during a prisoner's time in Elmira, New York, and when a prisoner is observed to have acquired such a habit and a place has been found for him outside he is discharged.—Chas. D. Warner.

Wednesday night Columbus, Ohio, lost by fire a half block of fine buildings in the heart of the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at \$750,000. There were no lives lost, so far as known, and only two persons seriously hurt.

The American people have been wanting to see that treaty ratified for some time—the more promptly, the better. The attack of the Filipinos had an effect different from what was calculated by them. The nation has, time and again, been saved to the right, seemingly by a scratch—a vote of one—the action of one man, demonstrating to many that, as Shakespeare so well remarked, "there is a providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we may."

CONGRESSMAN-ELBERT ROBERTS has not found polygamy an easy path to honor and success, says the Minneapolis Tribune. "In 1887 he was indicted for having a plurality of wives, and remained for two years a fugitive from justice. During this time he preached the Mormon gospel in England. Upon his return home he was sentenced to four months in the penitentiary on the old charge. Even if congress, waiving its right to expel him, allows him to retain his seat, he will find such a triumph as mortifying as defeat. He will be under ban socially and officially, snubbed both in the house of representatives and out of it. The man who 'denies the public gods' and defies public opinion must suffer the consequences."

CONCERNING THE SOLDIERS.

Governor Poynter has requested the secretary of war to order Colonel Stotz, colonel of the First Nebraska Volunteers to join his command, the Sixth United States Cavalry.

The transport Sherman for Manila and Berlin for San Juan, Ponce and Santiago proceeded Friday on their voyage, starting from New York. The Sherman carries 1,300 to reinforce the army of General Otis.

Agoncillo, representative of the Filipino junta in this country, reached Troy Sunday night, on his way to Montreal, where the train was due Monday morning at 7 o'clock. He gave the impression of a most frightened man, but disclaims any knowledge of bad intentions on the part of the Filipinos. He says they were willing to pay the \$20,000,000 and the expense of Dewey's fleet at Manila; that all they want is their own independence and the friendship of the United States.

Forty-two killed; forty-five wounded; two missing is the record of casualties in the fight at Manila, as near as can be ascertained as we write. The loss of the Filipinos is estimated at 1,900.

ALBERT DECHIMINATION. Corporal W. L. Killian of Wahoo, late a member of Company K, First regiment who has just returned from Manila, has written a letter to Adjutant General Barry charging that there was a discrimination between regiments as to the amount of pay received by discharged soldiers at Manila. He alleges that the discharged members of regiments from other states were paid more than the

"If I had my way I would take possession of the entire Philippine group and establish in Luzon a base of operations, from there scattering the beneficence of our institutions, and hold that territory in trust for the civilization and advancement of the world."—Congressman Dolliver.

Nebraska boys. Adjutant General Barry forwarded the letter to the secretary of war, with a request that he examine into the charges and properly adjust the accounts of the Nebraska soldiers who were recently discharged.

THE VERY LATEST. Chicago, Feb. 6.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Instructions will be sent to Major General Otis directing him to follow up his victory over the insurgents and to crush the power of Aguinaldo in the Philippines. This was the decision reached at an important cabinet meeting held in the White House last night attended by the president, Secretary Hay, Secretary Alger, Attorney Griggs Adjutant General Corbin. It was further considered, now that Aguinaldo has thrown down the gauntlet, that Iloilo be taken and that the islands of the archipelago be occupied as rapidly as the forces of General Otis will permit.

W. E. Johnson writes to his father C. C. Johnson from Manila, under date of Dec. 23, '98, and says that the rain everywhere and all the time puts him in mind of some spring days in old Nebraska, only it is so hot that everybody is melting. "I am sitting in my tent with a light undershirt, on a pair of brown pants, no socks, and I am melting like a steer in the cornfields. We are camped in an old rice field with insurgent soldiers on all sides. There are some 50,000 of them close to us.

They say we would all die if we would undertake to go home now, it is so hot here. The change would be too much. I don't want free silver in the United States. We get two dollars here for one of ours—a five dollar gold piece changed makes pieces enough to require a gunny sack to carry it in. Most of the boys are well. I haven't got my Christmas box yet, but I hear it is down at the quartermaster's department for me. I thank you for all there is. Canned fruit would go nice, and it costs so here at the commissary. Clothing here is cheaper than at home. We can buy good underclothes for \$1.00 a suit. I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

JEWELLANES, Cuba, Jan. 25, '99. DEAR MOTHER:—Your welcome letter of the 12th inst. duly received. Since the evacuation of the Spanish forces, and most of the 10th ult., I have been stationed at this office as government operator. Jewellanes is a town of 5,000 population, 45 miles south of Matanzas on the Havana railway, also a junction point on the Cardenas and Centagua railway and one of the most important railroad centers of Cuba. The surrounding country is very fertile and productive; their principal crop is sugar cane, which grows to about three times the size it does in the states. They plant every third or fourth year, this being necessary to improve the quality of the cane and to keep the land under proper cultivation; although the land has been tilled for two centuries or more I am told they never fertilize. There are a number of sugar factories near town, but very few are in shape to do business, as their machinery and most important buildings have been destroyed. The planters have no means to repair the damage done until they can interest foreign capital, which will only be a question of a short time. Until this relief is secured, the poor people will have hard lines or very little employment. There are a good many pitiable sights of destitution I am told by Capt. Bone of the 8th Massachusetts, who is making a tour of inspection and distribution of government rations to the Reconcentrados of this province. This work has been prosecuted with vigor and all possible haste on the part of army officials, distribution for this month having just been completed. I understand they will furnish the necessary rations every month until the conditions of the poor people are improved, or until their next crop, which will be in about eight months. Until recently, they have been subsisting on some maize and tropical fruits. Mr. Materson, a planter near town who is an American citizen, and has lived in Cuba fifty years, says there would be no natives on the island by now had not the United States interfered or declared war at the time they did. The country people were driven out and made to stay inside the cities or towns, not allowed to go outside without getting a pass from the commanding officer under penalty of death, and on account of Spanish soldiers being so filthy, and they having no system of sewerage, the death rate from sickness and starvation were making rapid inroads on the population. He estimates the Cuban forces at about 100,000 at the time war was declared, but since that time they have recruited up to probably 300,000. This, he explains, to make an appearance of force. I understand the government have agreed to advance 3,000,000 dollars to pay off the Cuban army, they keeping control of custom houses. This island has 44,000 square miles and I am told there is only about one-third under cultivation. There are good opportunities for real estate investments and I think it would be a profitable investment. The climate is healthy, when the sanitary rules are observed, and I believe just as healthy as the southern states.

THE CAR WAS SWITCHING. But it caused the Repair of a Sleepy Lecturer in Search of Rest. "I have long made it a practice to sleep whenever I get an opportunity," said a man who lectures, "but a recent experience in Baltimore has made me shy of opportunities. You see, I spent a good deal of time on railroad trains, and frequently, in order to keep engagements, I am forced to travel at night. Now, I have great difficulty in getting asleep on a sleeping car, and sometimes I am awoken all night by the rattling of an arm's length, which he struck him in the face with the cloth saturated with ammonia. This reception was a most novel and unique one for the wolf, who ran off howling with pain. Two weeks ago I was on a train in the course of four or five days was taken to his home, where he was ill for fully a month."—Philadelphia Record.

HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW. Her Attitude Made Him Question the Joke Manufacturers' Veracity. "Some time," said the young man, "when I was a boy, I am going to take a day off, and when I do some of the comic papers will do us engage a large assortment of guards." "Going to turn in some comic verse, are you?" inquired the older man facetiously. "No, I'm not," answered the young man, with emphasis, "but I'll bet when I get through with them they will know a few things about their business that they never knew before."

FIGHT AT MANILA. At 8:40 Saturday evening last three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They retreated the experiment without drawing the sentries. But the third time Corporal Greely challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another. Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos' line from Calvoan to Santa Mesa commenced a fusillade which was ineffectual. The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously and

held their ground until reinforcements arrived. The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Calvoan, Gagalangin and Santa Mesa. At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik Balik and by advancing their skirmishers from Paco and Pandacan. The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect. The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The Third artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an hour. The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabona, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calvoan and kept it up vigorously. At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line and the United States sea-going double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy off Malate. With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Paco and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one howitzer and a very strong position on the reservoir, which is connected with the water works. The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calvoan. There was intermittent firing at various points all day long. The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they are known to be considerable. The American losses are estimated at twenty men killed and 125 wounded. The Igorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire and left many dead on the field. The list of Nebraska boys killed, are: C. O. Ballinger, Co. I, Omaha; H. S. Hall, Co. A, York; C. R. Keeckley, Co. A, York; O. T. Curtis, Co. C, Beatrice; Davis Lagger, Co. I, Louis L. Begler, Co. F, E. Eggen, Co. Unknown, James F. Rice.

AMMONIA SAVED HIM.

A PENNSYLVANIA DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE WITH WOLVES. Lost in a Wilderness, He Had to Abandon His Horse and For Forty-eight Hours Carried on a Contest With His Life in the Stake.

The following is a true wolf story written from data furnished by Dr. Thornton of Lewisburg, Pa., whose father figures as the hero. "About the year 1845 wolves were abundant in Tomhickon valley, between Catawissa and Hazleton. When the Catawissa railroad, a part of the Philadelphia and Reading, was being built, Dr. Thomas A. H. Thornton, a practicing physician and a pathologist, was called out of bed to visit a patient about 30 miles from his home. At that time there were no regular roads as we now have. In their place the traveler used narrow paths or trails. Dr. Thornton in his anxiety to reach the bedside of the sufferer attempted to make a short cut. He lost his way and for a week wandered through the wilderness and, having no gun, was obliged to subsist on roots and herbs. The doctor was on horseback and after wandering for some time he pathetically found for four or five days got into a large swamp, where the horse stepped into a quagmire, from which his owner was unable to extricate him, and the animal had to be abandoned, imbedded as he was almost to his belly in the soft and boggy mud. The doctor, however, had a small bag containing his supply of medicine, etc., threw them over his shoulders and started off.

"Several hours after the doctor got out of the swamp where he had abandoned his horse he was horrified to see a wolf coming in being followed by a band of five or six wolves. At first they kept at a respectful distance when stones were thrown at them, but finally, as if they appreciated the helpless condition of their intended victim, and as darkness came on, the hungry, bloodthirsty band became bolder and bolder. They circled around the terrified and jaded man and, closing in, started to attack him on all sides. One more vicious and impulsive than the others made a spring at the doctor's throat, but with a sudden flash a club temporarily disabled the animal and caused his ravenous companions to discontinue at that time their premeditated and combined attack.

"The doctor, by this thrilling episode and the frightened condition of the wolf, succeeded in going perhaps a mile unmolested when, to his great horror, he found the whole pack, led by the vicious brute he believed he had mated with his club, hot on his trail. The stunning blow administered to the leader had the effect of making the wolf only intensified the brute's courage and thirst for blood. The man, weakened by long exposure and loss of food, realized that he would soon be torn to pieces if he did not adopt some new means of escape.

"Fortunately, as the animals began closing around him for another onslaught, he reached a high rock and mounted on its top, where a giant tree served to protect him from falling backward. He waited until the animals had two or three good clubs before his pursuers started to attack him. He stood back to the tree, and as the animals attempted to come up he drove them back with his primitive weapons. A large wolf, with its teeth bared, and with accuracy broke the head of one of the assailants, and this gave the doctor a breathing spell.

"The man, however, realized that he must soon quit his refuge, and, remembering that he had a large bottle of ammonia, he determined to employ it as a final resort to save his life. He quickly removed one of his green baize leggings, tied it securely to a stick, and after saturating the legging with ammonia he boldly started down the rocky promontory to fight the wolves. The cunning animals, apparently aware that he could be more easily overpowered on level ground, separated, slunk off and permitted him to proceed several hundred yards before they resumed the pursuit. He did not, however, allow much time to elapse before they took the trail of the man who had thus far so successfully baffled their powers.

"The doctor stood still and waited until the wolves had rolled within an arm's length, when he struck him in the face with the cloth saturated with ammonia. This reception was a most novel and unique one for the wolf, who ran off howling with pain. Two weeks ago I was on a train in the course of four or five days was taken to his home, where he was ill for fully a month."—Philadelphia Record.

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law ever hid succeeded in doing that yet. Naturally the result was that when her mother arrived my wife and I were not on the best of terms, and it didn't take long for the old lady to see it. When she did see it, she acted."

"Roasted you, I suppose?" said the older man. "Roasted me, nothing!" returned the young man. "She roasted her daughter. I happened to overhear it, and when she laid down the law as to the duties of a wife my heart went out to her, and I felt meaner than a bobtail snub for all I'd said of her. And she's been the same ever since. She doesn't mix in much if any when there's a 'tiff,' but I can easily see that she takes my end of it when I'm not there. And good natured! Say! She's the best natured woman you ever heard of. Talk about mothers-in-law! I wish you'd point out one of those bunnies written to me for a minute. I'm feeling pretty strong today."—Chicago Record.

An Advanced Stage. Smith—A physician told me that salt water is a cure for insanity. Jones—Well, I know it is a cure for "insane," and that is usually the first stage of insanity.—Chicago News.

Real Estate Transfer. Becher, Jaggli & Co., real estate agents, report the following real estate transfers filed in the office of the county clerk for the week ending Feb. 5, 1899.

Ellen H. Hanchett to Peter Johnson, \$200 00 (Geo. L. Layton to Lena E. Balloch, 200 00 August 18th to John M. Smith, 100 00 south 48 feet lot 4, blk 20, Stevens' addition, district of Columbia, to J. M. Smith, 100 00 Edward Hester to John Mack, 2nd 1/2 blk. 10, west side of 12th street, between George Warren Smith to Josephine Ingram, lot 1, sec. 25-17-16, and sec 24-17-16, T. 14 S., R. 10 E., 125 00 Five transfers, total, \$ 625 00

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

Two More Excursions to Hot Springs, S. D. Those who find it inconvenient or impossible to leave home during the summer months will be interested in the announcement that on the 14th and 29th of February, the Burlington Route will sell round trip tickets to Hot Springs at HALF RATES.

Tickets are good for thirty days from date of issue—long enough for visitors to receive substantial benefit from a course of treatment at the Springs. Hot Springs' largest hotel, the Evans, as well as its principal bathhouses are open throughout the year. Hot Springs climate, even in midwinter, is clean, dry and sunny—not nearly as cold, as a rule, as that of Nebraska.

For tickets and information about train service, apply to nearest B. & M. R. E. ticket agent or write to J. Francis Gann, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb., 8 Feb-3.

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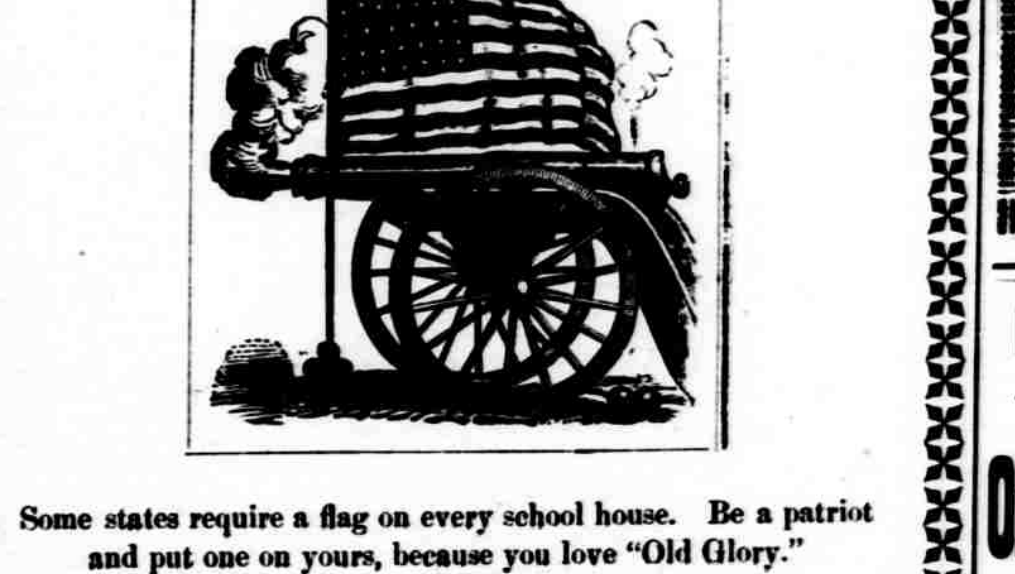
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Some states require a flag on every school house. Be a patriot and put one on yours, because you love "Old Glory." Teach Children Patriotism. THE Omaha Weekly Bee has a plan whereby any school district can secure a flag without taxation. Let the pupils get the flag and they will love it all the more. Write for particulars. Three Sizes of Flags—3 Foot 10 Foot and 12 Foot. If not a subscriber to The Weekly Bee, write for sample, or send 10c for ten weeks' trial. Only 65c a year for the biggest and best weekly in the west. THE WEEKLY BEE, Omaha.

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 his 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

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Price of Daily by mail \$4.00 per year Price of Sunday by mail \$2.00 per year Daily and Sunday by mail \$5.00 per year

A Romantic Contest...

A young man in Nebraska fell desperately in love with a girl in his class at college and desired to declare his love in writing. The World-Herald asks its readers to join in giving him a suitable sentence. Can you make a suitable one from this skeleton?

The Omaha Weekly World-Herald will give a Cash Prize of \$100.00

to the person who can fill out the skeleton words in the above sentence most completely by using the following letters: b s r w t a y d a h t e m h r e m i t u a l w r e n a x s t y l i u f e w e n w h u y l i c u a n g a r t m b

The 75 persons who come nearest to winning the cash prize but do not win it will each receive the SUNDAY WORLD-HERALD, twenty-four pages every Sunday, one year free. Every contestant who succeeds in completing as many as 11 of the incomplete words, whether he wins cash or a subscription to the Sunday World-Herald or not, will receive as a premium "Snap Shots" of the Trans-Mississippi exposition, containing about forty excellent half-tone photographic views of the buildings and grounds.

To enter the contest simply write the sentence, legibly, as nearly complete as you can, put after it figures indicating how many words you have completed, and give your name and address. It is required that each competitor send in the same letter with his sentence a year's subscription to the WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD, which is issued in semi-weekly sections, at one dollar a year. Those who win the Sunday subscription will also receive the Weekly paper for which they have paid. Residents of Omaha are barred from the contest.

The contest closes February 28th, 1909. In case of a tie the prize money will be equally divided. This offer has been submitted to the postal authorities at Washington and they say it is not objectionable.

Weekly World-Herald, OMAHA, NEB.

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