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Columbus Journal.

Columbus, Nebr.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1900.

☞ To Subscribers of THE JOURNAL.—Please look at the date opposite your name on the wrapper of your JOURNAL or on the margin of THE JOURNAL. Up to this date, your subscription is paid or accounted for.

Republican National Ticket.

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.
For Vice-President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor,
C. H. DIETRICH, Adams.
Lieutenant Governor,
E. P. SAVAGE, Custer.
Secretary of State,
G. W. MARSH, Richardson.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM STUEFFER, Cuming.
Auditor,
CHARLES WESTON, Sheridan.
Attorney General,
F. N. PROUT, Gage.
Land Commissioner,
GEORGE D. FOLLMER, Nuckolls.
Superintendent,
W. K. FOWLER, Washington.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress, Third District,
JOHN R. HAYS.

Coming Events.

Nebraska state fair, Lincoln, Sept. 4 to 7.

National Farmers' congress, Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 21 to 31.

Tenth Biennial reunion of the society of Crocker's Iowa brigade, at Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 26 and 27.

Northeast Nebraska District G. A. R. reunion, Pierce, Nebr., July 10 to 13 inclusive.

Central Nebraska League Assembly, Fullerton, August 11-20. Among expected speakers are Hon. Theo. Roosevelt, Bishop McCabe and Prof. Miller.

Sixteenth annual Boone county fair, Albion, Sept. 19, 20 and 21.

"LAST year of fusion," say many populists.

ADLAI reminds of Cleveland, and Cleveland reminds of ——.

BRYAN has to carry New York to succeed, but how will Adlai help carry New York?

THE real issue in this campaign is the maintenance of prosperity.—Toledo Blade.

THE prospect of a republican success never disturbs business.—Jersey City Journal.

THE counties of Frontier, Chase, Holt, Sherman and Greeley received soaking showers on the Fourth.

THE democratic campaign in Nebraska, conducted on false issues, should close by a democratic defeat.

SENATOR SPOONER of Wisconsin describes a populist as "against everything that is, and opposed to everything that is not."

HENRY KAHLER of Milford had his eyes severely injured by the explosion of a cannon firecracker July 4. The eyesight may be saved.

THE exchange of old government bonds for new ones bearing 2 per cent interest has exceeded $300,000,000, and saved the government $8,000,000.

IT has been figured that farmers paid $828,000,000 for the experiment of electing a democratic president in 1892, through loss in the value of live stock.

THE more Bryanites shouted for free trade, the plainer it was made that it was the trusts that desired the immediate abolition of all duties.—Albany Journal.

AMERICAN credit stands higher than that of any other nation.—Republican Platform.

The democrats could not have said that when the last democratic president was trying to borrow money in England.

AMONG the republicans, practical unanimity on candidates and platform; among the fusionists, a divided ticket and a disagreeable time over the platform—a large body of 'the faithful' being asked to swallow the silver-coated, 16 to 1 pills.

SOME policemen of Omaha are charged with entering saloons and bumming drinks, and Mayor Moores is credited with saying that no member of the Omaha police shall put himself under obligation to saloon men by accepting free drinks.

THE republican candidate for governor had a plurality of more than 10,000, at the late election. Notwithstanding Bryan's tour of the state a few weeks before the election the plurality on congressmen for republicans was 10,000 larger than 1896.

EX-POSTMASTER SIMMONS of Seward, who lost his position for using public money for his own private use, notwithstanding the sum was made good, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and to imprisonment in the Dodge county jail for one year.

IT is evident that David B. Hill went to his home in New York a more popular man with the democracy of the country than he had been before, and Bryan's adherents had no just cause of complaint against him, surely. Perhaps David B. had one eye out for 1904.

Just as I am opposed to imperialism in a nation, so I am opposed to it in an individual.—David B. Hill, at the convention, with reference to Bryan's domination as to 16 to 1.

SOME FIGURES.

Let the Voter Ponder Before he Concludes to Oppose Prosperity by his Vote.

The following table will show how the prosperous farmer of Nebraska is reducing the mortgage indebtedness, and retiring eastern capital. For the six months ending June 30, 1900, nearly $132,000 has been paid off in two counties alone. Following is the score:

PLATTE COUNTY:

Real estate mortgages filed, 320, - $386,231.64
" " " released, 522, 457,386.56

MADISON COUNTY:

Real estate mortgages filed, 189, - $226,880.56
" " " released, 296, 286,471.67

Platte county has paid off the debt at the rate of about $12,000 per month, and Madison is not far behind with a trifle over $10,000 per month.

DEPARTMENT SENDS WARNING.

Recording Officers Must Note Revenue Stamps on Filed Document.

We call the attention of JOURNAL readers to the following reference, which may prove of immense value:

The department of internal revenue at Washington has sent a warning to the collector of the district of Nebraska in regard to the failure of recording officers to note upon the record of documents filed the presence of the revenue stamps required by the federal law.

This matter is a very important one, as, under the law, no instrument which does not bear the requisite stamp can be used as evidence in any court or for any purpose required by law. Through the failure of the recorder to note the presence of the stamp, the record of the deed or mortgage is rendered defective and an abstract of title cannot testify as to the validity of the title. Property rights are thus jeopardized, as the recording of a real estate mortgage without mentioning the stamp is not constructive knowledge to all parties of the existence of the mortgage and a mortgage duly recorded of later date from the fact of its bearing a stamp might take precedence of a mortgage of earlier date whose record is silent regarding the stamp.

The government provides no punishment for the officer who fails to note the stamp, but as the stamp is a material part of the document legal proceedings could probably be maintained against the officer and his bondsmen for any damages which might follow the failure to mention the presence of the stamp. Of course the failure to mention the stamp does not invalidate the paper duly stamped, but should that paper be destroyed the record could not be introduced in evidence to show that it ever existed. For these reasons the collector is instructed to bring the matter to the attention of every officer whose duty it is to record stamped paper and to see that the presence of the stamp is noted where it is placed upon any document filed for record.

READ the following parallels made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor:

1893.	1899.
Since August of this year we have been in the greatest industrial depression this country has ever experienced. It is no exaggeration to say that more than 3,000,000 of our fellow-toilers throughout the country are without employment, and have been so since the time named.	The revival of industry which we have witnessed within the past year is one for general congratulation. It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been increased, and in many instances the hours of labor either reduced or at least maintained.

Samuel Gompers is a DEMOCRAT.—Exchange.

AT Kalamazoo, Michigan, Sunday there was a cyclone accompanied by a cloudburst and hail, the damage done amounting to about $100,000. There was some six inches of rainfall in half an hour. The celery crop may be totally destroyed. No lives were lost in the storm, but several stores were very badly damaged and the wires and poles of the telephone company were blown down, also trees in the city. The streets were obstructed for many hours on account of the fallen trees. Kalamazoo river overflowed its banks and is doing much damage to the crops along its banks. At the Michigan insane asylum they almost had a panic among the patients. The storm seems to have been general throughout the southwest part of the state.

An Ideal Climate.

The first white man to set foot on Utah soil, Father Silvestre Velez de Escalante, who reached the GREAT SALT LAKE on the 23d day of Sept., 1776, wrote in his diary: "Here the climate is so delicious, the air so balmy, that it is a pleasure to breathe by day and by night." The climate of Utah is one of the richest endowments of nature. On the shores of the Great Salt Lake especially—and for fifty miles therefrom in every direction—the climate of climates is found. To enable persons to participate in these scenic and climatic attractions and to reach the famous HEALTH, BATHING and PLEASURE RESORTS of Utah, the UNION PACIFIC has made a rate to OGDEN and SALT LAKE CITY of one fare for the round trip, plus $2.00, from Missouri River, to be in effect June 21st, July 7th to 10th inclusive, July 18th and Aug. 2d. Return limit Oct. 31, 1900.

For full information, call on or address

2aug W. H. BENHAM, Agent.

THE DAY THEY CELEBRATED.

A FOURTH OF JULY ROMANCE BY PETER M'ARTHUR.

[Copyright, 1900, by P. McArthur.]

AMONG the very first families to reach Ongiara for the summer season were the Greshams and the Davises. It is doubtful if either of them could tell exactly why they had closed their town houses so early, and the two who were chiefly responsible would have denied using their influence if they had been accused. And, anyway, neither would have thought of accusing the other. The Greshams and Davises lived in different cities during the winter, but it so happened that they had selected Ongiara as the choicest spot on the great lakes for their summer outing. They had tried it for the first time on the previous year, and it was in that way that Jack Gresham and Polly Davis first met. They had met only a few times, but were so congenial that all winter they had been thinking of each other, and it was due to their influence exerted on their respective families that the flitting took place as early as May. And when they met they immediately began to act as if they had known each other for years and had been in the habit of meeting every day. It is strange, but true, that people who are acquainted and think about each other a great deal find their friendship ripens just as quickly when they are apart as if they were associating daily.

Jack and Polly promptly began to enjoy the beauties of Ongiara in company. They organized botanizing parties of two, went boating and fishing, and discovered that at no time of the day is the air so invigorating or long walks so healthful as in the early evening.

But, although they were inseparable, neither of them was aware of the fact, for nothing had happened to make them study the state of their hearts. Of course they were teased by their friends, but they were so sure of the platonic character of their friendship that they didn't mind in the least. One evening about the middle of June, however, something unexpected happened.

"I have made up my mind," said Polly as she swung in the hammock that Jack kept in motion, "to celebrate the first Fourth of July in the new century by doing something unusual, though I haven't decided yet what it shall be."

"Well, you have plenty of time to make up your mind."

"Not so very much—only about two weeks."

"About a year and two weeks, you mean, don't you?" said Jack.

"Certainly not," Polly retorted, with a slight show of temper. "Now, surely you are not one of the cranks that try to prove that the new century does not begin till the beginning of the year 1901."

"Oh, I don't know that I am so particularly cranky in thinking so, and, anyway, I have the majority of the world with me."

"Well, Matthew Arnold used to say that the majority is always wrong, and it most decidedly is in this case."

"I don't see how on earth you can say so. The argument is just as clear as a pikestaff."

"Well, I'd like to have a look at that pikestaff. I suppose the argument you refer to is the one about dollars and paying them out one at a time until you have paid 100."

The tone in which this was said exasperated Jack by its condescension, and he answered in the same strain.

"Not by any means. The argument I use is much simpler and suited to any grade of intelligence."

"Indeed," said Polly. "Would you mind prattling it out?"

"Not in the least. Let us suppose that we have 100 volumes of 365 pages each and each divided into 12 chapters. The first volume would be volume 1, and so on to volume 100, and if I started to read them I couldn't say that they were all read until I had completed the three hundred and sixty-fifth page of volume 100, and in the same way a century cannot be complete until the three hundred and sixty-fifth day of its hundredth year has elapsed."

"That's no argument at all," said Polly. "Books and years are entirely different things."

"But each book represents a year."

"No, it doesn't; not any more than that cow out there on the commons does. You surely have studied rhetoric even if

"NO, IT DOESN'T, NOT ANY MORE THAN THAT COW OUT THERE."

you haven't studied metaphysics." (Polly was rather proud of her Wellesley education.) "And you should know that you must never compare a thing that is concrete with a thing that is abstract. Time is something abstract, and the measurement of it should be compared with another abstraction."

"I'm sure I don't know what on earth you are talking about with your concrete and abstract."

"I didn't suppose you would. But I have a way of explaining my position that is also suited to every grade of intelligence."

"Indeed," said Jack, recalling his own angry remark and her reply to it. "Would you mind prattling it for my benefit?"

"Not in the least. I suppose you have noticed that on my bicycle there is a thing called a cyclometer. It registers the number of miles that I travel."

"Well?"

"When I travel one mile, it registers 1, and when it has registered 100 my first century is completed. In the same way when it registers 1,900 miles it means that I have completed 19 centuries, and I immediately begin my twentieth. Now, we have registered 1,900 years, and for that reason 19 centuries are complete. It is just the same with the age of a person. I was 18 on my last birthday, and I say that I am 18 years old, and the Christian era was just 1,900 years old on its last birthday."

"Oh! I suppose if one hunted around for it they could find some exception that would prove anything, but I can't see for the life of me that miles are a bit more like years than books are."

"Well, if you can't it is because you don't know any better," said Polly hotly as she jumped out of the hammock.

"Well," said Jack, with an air of lofty decision, "I may not know much about the kind of arguments that they teach in ladies' colleges, but I know more about some people than I did."

"I suppose you mean that for me, Mr. Gresham. Well, I don't know that it is any particular business of yours knowing anything about me one way or the other."

"I am glad you think so, Miss Davis, and I hope that your celebration of the last Fourth of July of the century will be a notable one."

"The first in the new century!" she snapped.

"Nonsense!"

"Idiot!"

"Woof!"

Having thus reduced their vocabularies to inarticulate sounds, they separated in high dudgeon, fully resolved that never again would they speak or recognize one another on the street. During the two weeks preceding the Fourth of July they both spent most of their time in carefully avoiding each other and for that very reason met more frequently, because one was afraid of meeting the other in their old favorite haunts and for that reason kept away from them.

"Now all my summer's fun is spoiled," Polly said to herself at least a dozen

JACK MARCHED GRAVELY UP TO THE DAVIS COTTAGE.

times. "And all on account of that thick headed Jack Gresham. Well, I'm glad I found him out, anyway. If we had been together all the time, there is no knowing what might have happened, and just think of having to go through life with such a stupid! But, oh, dear, I wish we hadn't quarreled just now or that there were some other young men in town that were any fun. But all the other young men are silly, and at the worst he is only stupid. Dear me, but I am lonesome!"

Jack's meditations for the two weeks might be condensed into a paragraph about as follows:

"There is no getting around it, I was falling in love with her, but it is a good thing I found her out when I did. Whew, what a spitfire she is! And then think of having to live with a woman who thinks she knows more than you do!

"But, oh, ye lords of ladies intellectual,
Inform us truly, have they not henpecked you all?

"Guess I'll go fishing today. No, I'll be hanged if I will! I'll go botanizing. But darn botanizing anyway!"

By the 3d of July they were both lonely and very miserable, and Polly had not yet decided on her unique celebration. She had thought of exasperating Jack by buying a lot of set pieces, each putting the number 20 in some different way, and getting her little brother to set them up in some conspicuous place where Jack could not help seeing them from his home. But still that would not be so very much fun after all. Jack, on the other hand, discovered during the two weeks of the quarrel that not only had he been in danger of falling in love with Polly, but that he was in love with her, and he argued himself into the conviction that if they could only get into the new century safely they would have a hundred years ahead of them before there would be any chance of anything arising so exasperating as this end of the century dispute. After he had arrived at this conclusion an idea came to him that was remarkably bright, even Polly afterward admitted, for such a stupid fellow. On the forenoon of the Fourth of July Jack took an American flag in one hand and a flag of truce in the other and marched gravely up to the Davis cottage. Polly smiled in spite of herself and granted the armistice.

"Have you decided yet on the unusual celebration that you were thinking of for the last Fourth of July of the century?"

"For the first of the new century," said Polly.

"Never mind that," said Jack. "I don't care when the new century begins. All I know is that I will not be happy in it unless you agree to begin it with me. Why not celebrate this Fourth by getting engaged? And we can celebrate the next by getting married, and then we'll be sure of celebrating the right day."

Polly was so taken by surprise that she didn't even say, "This is so sudden!" Instead she disappeared quickly into the grape arbor, while Jack followed. When they emerged again, they had agreed thoroughly that they didn't care when any old century began, and two Fourth of July celebrations had been arranged for instead of one.

Take the Tombstone Along.

The cemetery superintendents say that there is one peculiarity about the funerals of Chinamen which is never noticed at any other funerals. The tombstone always comes along with the funeral. Most of the tombstones are simple slabs of marble, with the inscription in Chinese characters, which are arranged up and down instead of across the stone. In two or three instances the funerals of Chinamen have been known to be delayed because the friends of the man who was to be buried were waiting for the tombstone to be finished. The stone is always taken to the cemetery in the undertaker's wagon.—Baltimore Sun.

Contrary.

"I think my Uncle Jerry," said Aunt Mehitabel, "was the contrariest man I ever see. I remember of his pickin up a hot p'tater once when we was eatin dinner, an there wasn't no company at the house, nuther. An what do you s'pose he done with it?"

"Threw it at somebody?" conjectured one of the listeners.

"No; he held it in his hand till it blistered him."

"What did he do that for?"

"'Cause anybody else would 'a' dropped it!"—Youth's Companion.

A Gentle Reproof.

"Why is it that you people have so many revolutions?"

"My friend," replied the South American, "you forget that each country must have amusements suited to its temperament. You also overlook the airy facility which practice gives. Hence your misuse of language. Those are not revolutions. They are merely somersaults."—Washington Star.

An Easy One.

He entered the cheap restaurant and took a seat at one of the tables.

"Will you have a 15 cent dinner or a 25 cent one?" inquired a waiter.

"Is there any real difference?"

"Certainly."

"What is it?"

"Ten cents."—Ohio State Journal.

The western part of Persia is inhabited by a species of camel which is the pygmy of its kind. They are snow white and are on that account almost worshiped by the people.

In Henry VIII's time a lamp was found in a monastic tomb that had been burning for 1,200 years.

DRAKE'S ODE TO OLD GLORY.

Joseph Rodman Drake's ode to "The American Flag" ranks next in popularity to "The Star Spangled Banner" as a versified tribute to Old Glory. Drake died at the age of 25, so that precocity has been justified in one instance at least. He was a poet in his childhood. In his twenty-second year he wrote "The Culprit Fay," the work upon which his reputation chiefly rests. The date of his spirited ode is not certain, but he attached little value to it. When on his deathbed, a friend brought it to his side with other fugitive pieces, and the author said, "Burn them; they are of no value." They

JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE.

were preserved, however, and the ode was included among others in a collection published in 1835.

While not suited for musical rendering, like Key's masterpiece, "The American Flag" contains many lofty flights of poetic imagery and gems of poetic expression. An Englishman who was comparing notes upon literature with an American cousin asked him which four lines of poetry he considered the finest in the mother tongue. The answer, given offhand, was a quotation of the first four lines of Drake's ode. After listening with breathless attention the Briton said, "Yes, I think I quite agree with you."

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there;
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure, celestial white
With streakings of the morning light;
Then from his mansion in the sun
She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave unto his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud!
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest-trumpings loud,
And see the lightning lances driven,
When strive the warriors of the storm,
And roll the thunder-drum of heaven—
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To hover in the sulphur-smoke,
To ward away the battle-stroke,
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high,
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on;
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dimmed the glistening bayonet,
Each soldier eye shall brightly turn
To where thy sky-born glories burn,
And, as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance,
And when the cannon-mouthings loud
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabers rise and fall,
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall,
Then shall thy meteor-glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave;
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frighted waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
For ever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Golf at Hot Springs, S. D.

The golf links at Hot Springs are among the finest in the West. They are located on the table-land south of town, a high, wind-swept plain where it is always cool. The surroundings are romantic in the extreme. Right ahead of you is the rugged mass of Battle Mountain while to the left is Echo Canon, one of the most beautiful canons in the Black Hills.

The links are only a few minutes walk from the hotels and end near the famous plunge bath where, after a morning spent in "teeing," and "putting" you can enjoy the delights of a swim in the clearest, cleanest, most crystal-like water in all America.

During July the Burlington Route will run ten cheap excursions to Hot Springs.

The dates are: July 3-7-8-9-10-14-17-18-21-28.

The rate is one fare, plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets bear liberal return limit and the Burlington's service to the Black Hills is unrivalled.

Call on the local ticket agent of the B. & M. R. R. R. and let him tell you what it will cost you to make the trip.

J. FRANCIS,
General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

3t

Some Special Rates via Union Pacific.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 12-15, convention Baptist Young People's Union, one fare plus $2 round trip.

St. Paul, Minn., July 17-19, convention Republican League of the U. S., one fare plus $2 round trip.

Kansas City, July 4, democratic convention, $7.60 round trip.

Charleston, S. C., July 7-13, National Educational Association, $38.30 round trip.

St. Paul, Minn., July 17-19, National Republican League, $13.85 round trip.

Williams Bay (Lake Geneva) Wisc., June 15 Sept. 5, Y. M. C. A. Fare and one-third round trip.

Chicago, Aug. 27-Sept. 1, Encampment G. A. R., $15.20 round trip.

For further information call on

2may W. H. BENHAM, Agent.

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.

J. M. CURTIS,

Justice of the Peace.

☞ Would respectfully solicit a share of your business.

OFFICE:

Over First National Bank at rear of hall

18aprtf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE—

Columbus State Bank,

Charter No. 97.

Incorporated in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business, June 30, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$405,913 09
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,026 38
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc		2,152 61
Banking house furniture and fixtures		9,176 53
Other real estate		12,930 77
Current expenses and taxes paid		7,646 71
Checks and other cash items		842 50
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers		131,687 04
Cash Currency	$ 2,895 00	
Gold	4,185 00	
Silver dollars	1,155 00	
Fractional silver	1,274 33	
Total cash on hand		9,419 33
Total		$581,794 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund		500 00
Undivided profits		13,107 40
Individual deposits subject to check	$ 67,460 95	
Demand certificates of deposit	19,440 98	
Time certificates of deposit	127,986 01	
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	3,699 62	217,587 56
Total		$581,794 96

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss:
County of Platte }

I, M. Brugger, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct and a true copy of the report made to the State Banking board.

M. BRUGGER,

[Attest:]
LEANDER GERRARD, Director.
WM. BUCHER, Director.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1900.

H. F. J. HOCKENBERGER,
Notary Public.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of John Bucher, deceased. Notice to creditors.

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, county judge of Platte county, Nebraska, at my office in Columbus, said county, on the 26th day of July, 1900; on the 26th day of October, 1900, and on the 26th day of January, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance.

Six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims and one year for the administrator to settle said estate from the 26th day of July, 1900, and this notice is ordered published in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL for four consecutive weeks, prior to the 26th day of July, 1900.

T. D. ROBISON,
County Judge.

4 july 4

O. E. STEINBAUGH,
Blacksmith and Wagon-Making Shop.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.
WATER TANKS, all kinds and sizes made to order.
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.
Thirteenth St., next door east of Commercial Nat'l bank. 10jan-3m

UNDERTAKING!

We Carry Coffins, Caskets and Metallic Caskets Burial Robes, Etc.

DO EMBALMING
HAVE THE BEST HEARSE IN THE COUNTRY.
FRED. W. HERRICK.

J. D. STIRES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, Olive St., up-stairs in First National Bank Bld'g.
1y-7 COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

W. A. McALLISTER. W. M. CORNELIUS
McALLISTER & CORNELIUS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COLUMBUS, - - NEBRASKA
81jantf

Spring Work....

Is at hand and you are doubtless needing something in the line of FARM MACHINERY. I have anticipated your wants and have on hand a complete stock of

CULTIVATORS,
HARROWS,
SEEDERS,
PLOWS,
WAGONS,
BUGGIES, ETC.

☞ I am agent for the old reliable Columbus Buggy Company, of Columbus, Ohio, which is a sufficient guarantee of strictly first-class goods.

LOUIS SCHREIBER.

25aprtf

..Splendid Train Service..

UNION PACIFIC — THE OVERLAND ROUTE — WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

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Two Trains Daily to Denver.
Two Trains Daily to San Francisco.
Three Trains Daily to Ogden.
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Weather Report.

Review of the weather near Genoa for the month of June, 1900.

Mean temperature of the month	71.08°
Mean do same month last year	71.57°
Highest daily temperature on 26th	109°
Lowest do on the 8th	47°
Calm days	14
High winds—days	2
Clear days	17
Fair days	6
Cloudy days	7
Rain fell during portions of days	6
Inches of rainfall	0.95
Do same month last year	4.25

Prevailing winds S.E. to S.W.

Heavy thunder storm on the 20th at at 6:30 p. m., with great display of electricity; several places were struck but not much damage done.

Lunar coronas on the 2d, 3d and 8th. Very hazy on the 24 and 25th.

For a Summer Outing.

The Rocky Mountain regions, reached via the UNION PACIFIC, provide lavishly for the health of the invalid, and the pleasure of the tourist. Amid these rugged steeps, are to be found some of the most charming and restful spots on earth. Fairy lakes, nestled amid sunny peaks, and climate that cheers and exhilarates. The

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In effect June 21, July 7 to 10 inc., July 18 and August 2. One fare, plus $2.00, for the round trip from Missouri River to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Ogden and Salt Lake City. Return limit October 31st, 1900.

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DEATHS.

Mrs. Fred Gerrard died at her residence in this city on Monday morning, July 9, 1900, of consumption, aged about 30 years. The deceased was married to Fred Gerrard about two years ago, and has been a resident of this city since her marriage. The deceased was a member of the Methodist church, and a lady of excellent character. The sympathy of the community is with the bereaved husband.

Mrs. Gerrard's maiden name was Mrs. Mary Bucher, and she was the daughter of John Bucher, who died a few weeks ago, and whose death was followed by that of his son, Jacob, a few days later. The family of deceased have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.