ESTABLISHED MAY 11, 1870.

Columbus Journal.

Columbus, Nebr.

Entered at the Postoffice, Columbus, Nebr., as second-class mail matter.

Issued Wednesdays by.....E. H. TURNER & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, by mail, postage prepaid.....$1.50
Six months.....75
Three months.....40

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 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.

The evident best policy of the United States with reference to China is to demand what is proper for past injuries, and adequate assurance against repetitions of such depredations, and other nations to their own devices.

Coming Events.

Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, New York, May 1 to November 1, 1901.

The Ninth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress, Chicago, November 21-24.

The Sixteenth annual meeting of the Nebraska Dairymen's association will be held in the Dairy building on the State University farm, Lincoln, December 18, 19 and 20, 1900. Address, S. C. Bassett, Gibbon, Nebr., for programs or other information.

ASSISTANT Secretary of War Meiklejohn arrived in Washington Sunday.

MAIL matter is sent from Paris to Berlin in thirty-five minutes by pneumatic tube.

A MEMBER of the First Nebraska regiment is to receive the appointment as adjutant general from Governor-elect Dietrich.

THE Grand Army posts of Omaha purpose giving General Fitzhugh Lee a rousing reception when he comes to take charge of the Department of the Missouri.

AN Omaha jury has returned a verdict that the Omaha National bank is not responsible to the state for a 201,000 warrant sold to it by Joe Bartley. This is the second verdict on the matter.

CONGRESSMAN MERCER received a telegram Thursday calling the republican members of the house into an immediate caucus. It is supposed that the caucus will consider just how far it is wise to go in reduction of the revenue tax made necessary by the war.

A RECENT decision of the supreme court of Nebraska holds that the law authorizing the board of transportation is unconstitutional because not properly passed by both houses of the legislature. Since 1885, the state has paid in salaries under the act about $80,000.

DOUGLAS county commissioners have determined not to grant to the promoters of the projected Omaha and Fremont Electrical Railway company the right of way over the county roads without imposing checks and regulations to guarantee a certain amount of control to the county.

A PRACTICAL illustration of the vast importance of the Pan-American Exposition is afforded in the liberal encouragement accorded to it by the entire system of North American railroads. Low excursion rates from everywhere to Buffalo will be a feature of the Pan-American year.

CHARLES W. LITTLE practiced osteopathy in Lincoln. He was arrested, taken before a local court and fined one hundred dollars and costs. He appealed to the supreme court, which has sustained the lower court. Chief Justice Norval in his opinion intimates quite strongly that Christian scientists come under the same statute.

THE Lincoln Journal calls attention to this feature of the board of transportation matter. If the act creating the board, passed in '87 was null and void, as the supreme court has decided, then the act of '85, which it was held to have repealed, is still in force. Republican members of the legislature, and prospective candidates for appointment will doubtless look into the matter.

WE judge by some remarks of the esteemed Herald in parentheses it is in favor of no longer continuing a political partnership with the populists and free silver republicans. We also infer from the election returns there are a good many former populists who have come to the same conclusion as to the democrats. The largest gains made in the state were in the western portion where the populists were thickest.—Fremont Tribune.

I ALWAYS like to see a girl and her father good friends, and by that I mean chummy, advisory friends, who can talk like equals about anything that comes up, in the family life or out of it. Such a girl is likely to be level-headed. She is apt to make up her mind more slowly, and to keep it made up when she has once done so, after she has observed the cautious and judicial way in which her father's mind sets to work.—Helen Watterson Moody in the December Ladies' Home Journal.

THE Chicago American says that during the next four years the new democracy will have all the benefit of the unpopularity of the McKinley administration, with no offsetting disadvantages of its own; that it will have no spoils to distribute; that it will appeal for the conscience vote, and will get it. There is not likely to be any new democracy; McKinley's next administration, to all present appearances, is destined to be as popular as his present one, and so far as appeals to the conscience vote are concerned, that may be referred to Croker, the state of Kentucky and other quarters.

A REPORT comes from Yankton, South Dakota, that M. R. Muth, a mechanical engineer and inventor, has solved apparently the problem of harnessing the immense power of the Missouri river, which is now going to waste, and using it for practical purposes. An examination of Muth's invention showed a simple-looking machine made to work under the current so that the ice will not interfere with its usefulness. A four-foot wheel on experiment yields a tested pressure of 200 pounds, with a probability of much greater when perfected. This brings within probabilities a power great enough to pump Missouri river water into Omaha for drinking and fire purposes, and also for manufacturing and lighting purposes. And why not harness the Platte?—Fremont Herald.

THE SITUATION.

Financially and commercially, the United States is in the most strongly entrenched position it has ever had. It has thoroughly emphasized the fact that financial vagaries have no standing in its financial policy. By taking the stand it did at the national election, it has enhanced its credit to an extent that is almost impossible to measure. During the last few years previous to the late election, it had gradually worked up to a point where it stood among the foremost of the creditor nations of the world.

RESULTS OF ELECTION.

What a few years ago would have been considered the wildest kind of a wild dream—the coming of foreign nations to us as borrowers—had been made a reality a score of times during the year immediately preceding election. Our manufactories were rapidly securing supremacy in the markets of the world. But over all this prosperity—all these immense strides made in the financial world, hung a cloud of uncertainty—that uncertainty being the fear that American citizens did not know that the continuation of their nation's credit depended upon their adherence to their sound financial policy. Not only was this fear current abroad, but it obtained credence at home as well. The election came with its splendid results. The immediate effect has been to place the United States much further forward in the van and the natural outcome will be that soon—no one knows just how soon (but it is inevitable)—the United States will stand singly at the front, none ahead of her, pre-eminent as the greatest financial and commercial nation in the world.

MONEY IN USE.

The most immediate outcome of the election was the re-establishment of confidence. This confidence has most extensive ramifications. It gives assurance that business and corporate interest will not be destroyed in an attempt to overthrow evils that have grown up in connection with their growth. It assures the continuation of the present sound system of measuring money values. Power of money in use will not be impaired. It has settled, for a long time to come, the possibility of the masses being betrayed by false leaders into arising against the classes, so called, and, as great as any effect, it thoroughly establishes the fact that no limit will be placed on America's field of commercial conquest and that the flag held aloft by a strong government backed by a unified nation, will protect the American merchant and manufacturer in any quarter of the two hemispheres. Transcendent opportunities open up before the American merchants and manufacturers, and through combinations of capital they have power, as well as the opportunity, to control the markets of the world. They will take advantage of this opportunity with the consequent result of adding largely to the manufacturing capacity of the country and that, of course, means work and wages for everyone who desires it.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Already have many thousands of men, out of work, received employment since election. Hundreds of closed factories have resumed operations. The effect of the election was electrical on business. The great buying power of the country has been released and general trade at once felt the stimulus. Plans are making for extension of operations in all lines of trade. A better feeling is apparent in the iron trade, a great value of railroad equipment is being ordered, and this is only the beginning. Money is working somewhat easier. The security market presents a remarkable undertone of strength. Stocks depressed by the fear of another result of the election, have rebounded to their normal condition and this fact, of course, has brought large profits to the holders of such securities.

There will be no boom. Some few individuals will no doubt endeavor to create one, but the great money powers are thoroughly grounded in the knowledge that a boom of any sort is thoroughly undesirable and they will undoubtedly stamp out anything that savors of wild speculation. The country will enjoy a steady financial betterment of all its securities, with the consequent results that we shall enter on an era of prosperity that will permeate every home in the land.

Among the stocks usually dealt in on the exchanges, railroads were in much the greater demand and many of the industrials followed a good second. Pennsylvania and Atchison were favorites and St. Paul had many friends as well. The sales of all kinds of stock in New York since election have in quality broken all records.

BANK CIRCULATION.

The treasury department statement shows that the bank circulation increased about $4,000,000 during October. The increase during August and September was only $1,700,000. The supply of paper money in the general fund of the treasury and now consists of $10,480,000 United States notes and $8,240,000 silver certificates and this is subject to further depletion by the deposit of gold coin with the sub treasury. By New York banks for payment at interior points. Money on call sells for 3½ to 4. Time money four months, 4½.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

In Cleveland, which is headquarters for a great many traction, telephone and mining investments, feeling of great elation resulted from the election and much money that was tied up in banks has been released. On the stock exchange there was an unprecedented week in point of sales. Thorough confidence has been restored here and the general welfare seems secure.—Finance.

BRATRICE had a big fire Sunday, the loss approximating $85,000. Bagole & Van Arsdale Co.'s loss is $70,000; insurance $31,000. No clue to the origin of the fire.

CONCERNING MEIKLEJOHN.

What the Lincoln Journal's Omaha Correspondent has to say.

OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 21.—Assistant Secretary of War George D. Meiklejohn came in yesterday from his home at Fullerton, and is stopping at the Millard. He will make but a brief stop here, being en route back to Washington, where he will remain until the return of Secretary Root, which will probably be about two or three weeks.

When asked about the senatorial situation in Nebraska, the assistant secretary remarked candidly and with much earnestness, "I am a candidate." As to his plans, he said, "I am going direct to Washington to remain until the secretary's return, and then I shall be back to Nebraska to remain until the senatorial fight is settled. I shall make my headquarters at Lincoln, and stay there to conduct my campaign."

As to other candidates or combinations, Mr. Meiklejohn professed to know nothing at this stage of the game.

After the Contest.

President McKinley and all the members of his cabinet except Secretary Root, who is in Cuba, were guests of the great Republican club of Philadelphia, last Saturday night at a banquet. Among other things the president said:

The republican party has had placed upon it tremendous responsibility. No party could ask for a higher expression of confidence. It is a great thing to have this confidence; it will be a greater thing to deserve and hold it. To this party is committed new and grave problems. They are too exalted for partisanship. The task of settlement is for the whole American people. Who will say they are unequal to it?

Liberty has not lost, but gained in strength. The structure of the fathers stands secure upon the foundation on which they raised it and is today, as it has been in the years past and as it will be in the years to come, the "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Be not disturbed; there is no danger from empire; there is no fear for the republic.

Vice-President elect Roosevelt, followed the president concluding with:

I feel that we are to be congratulated not merely as republicans, but as Americans, because we approach the twentieth century in the knowledge that this people have, with seriousness of purpose, set their faces to a proper solution of all the many problems which a great nation has to meet and which this nation must solve alike in its home policy and in doing its share of the world work that confronts all the great world powers.

As to U. S. Senators.

Under this heading we purpose giving, from week to week, such information and speculation as may be of current interest.—ED. JOURNAL.

The prospects are good for as big a fight over the senatorship as we had two years ago. E. Rosewater of the Omaha Bee, has had his optics set on a seat in the senate for a long time, and he thinks now is the time to make a fight for it. He will camp on the ground early and stay late, and will dog the life out of members for their votes. We doubt very much whether he can muster a majority of the republican members favorable to his candidacy. D. E. Thompson will also be a candidate, and has some strength, but whether enough to make him a senator is questionable. Let us hope that the contest will be settled without a prolonged struggle as was the case two years ago.—Seward Blade.

***

A lengthy editorial in the Blair Courier, after referring to the campaign of 1892, when Lorenzo Crounse against his own wishes, but at the command of his party, left his office of assistant secretary of the United States treasury to take the nomination for governor; to the canvas in which he was pitted against General Van Wyck, and won out by some 10,000 majority; to his economical administration of the office,—closes with this paragraph:

"The Courier is for ex-Governor Crounse for United States senator, his age, his varied experience in public life, his great service to the state, his hold on public esteem, all point to him, and if the republican party of the state wishes to continue in power it can do no wiser thing than to elect him."

Irrigation.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The letter by J. H. Reed in your issue of Nov. 14 was of unusual interest to irrigators. He makes some very strong assertions. Is he right?

Thinking a statement of what has been done in this locality along irrigation lines might be of interest to Mr. Reed, and to others, I submit the following:

Application for waters for The Great Eastern Canal was made Aug. 24, 1895.

Survey commenced Jan. 6, 1896.

The Nebraska Central Irrigation Co., incorporated March 12, 1896.

First earth moved March 27, 1896.

First irrigation done by Robert C. Anderson, May 15, 1897.

Total number of acres irrigated 1897, 356; 1898, 671; 1899, 1,340; 1900, 2,610.

Total number of irrigators 1897, 5; 1898, 21; 1899, 43; 1900, 60.

The total number of miles of canal constructed and operated by the company is 71.01, with over 100 bridges.

The secretary's books show that total cost to date, including operating expenses for four years, franchise, right of way, interest, etc., is $228,400.

DISCOURAGING INCIDENTS.

Before work was commenced great inducements were held out to the promoters. This was after the dry fall of '95, and during the dry winter of '95-6. Then followed the wet spring of '96 and all interest in irrigation lagged. From that date to the summer of '99, with about a dozen very valuable exceptions, it can hardly be said that any assistance was given by the people under the canal. On the contrary, the opposition was quite general and pronounced. The county of Platte enjoined the company from running the water by the roadside, after a large sum had been spent by the company on the Meridian road, and made into the best road within five miles of the city. The board of county supervisors petitioned the state board of irrigation, alleging that irrigation was impracticable here, etc., and this petition was signed by each member of the county board. Expensive litigation has been frequent.

In the face of these facts, the question arises, Is Mr. Reed right? Will these lands increase in value six fold? Will these people who have so persistently opposed the progress of irrigation be benefited? Will Platte county have tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars to the sum total of its wealth?

The writer has advocated for years that these rich soils, in this productive climate, when intensely cultivated and irrigated will be worth $100 per acre, and upwards, and that benefits incalculable will spring up, but facts begin to speak, hence predictions must take a secondary place.

In considering the facts, it must be remembered that irrigation is very imperfectly done here owing to the lack of experience, and to lack of preparation in advance of actual need, and that the average quality of the valley lands in the vicinity of Columbus is not so good as that of the rolling lands and smaller valleys.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Hendryx and Adams had 13 acres of corn, in 1897, which yielded 89 3-5 bushels per acre, and irrigated celery worth over $300 per acre. They produced onions in 1898, irrigated from a spring brook, which yielded over 1200 bushels per acre. John Lawson stacked 55 big loads of red clover in 1898 from one cutting of 11 acres. He sold over $200 worth of apples from less than one acre and reserved many bushels for his own use. This year he threshed 51 bushels per acre of winter wheat from one small field, and 46 bushels per acre from another. In 1898 our company, on land that was badly alkaline, raised corn which was sold on the stalks at 90 bushels per acre for the irrigated portion. This is important as suggesting the possibilities of this class of soils under irrigation. The same year Mr. W. W. Mannington got 75 bushels per acre. We also purchased the nw4 of sec. 14-17-2w, one mile south of Oconee, very sandy soil, for $1600 and sold the first crop for $3,360, cash, and the crop on the same land this year is also worth more than the cost price of the land. Potatoes have yielded 270 bushels per acre, and are worth 50c per bushel now. Alfalfa yields from 6 to 9 tons per season. George Emerson raised over 800 pounds of garden seeds per acre this year, worth 10c per pound, or $80 per acre. These are not averages, but we are beginners.

I planted 500 fruit trees last spring and every tree grew. The growth is pronounced phenomenal.

One young man came from Iowa, bought 20 acres under the canal at $40 per acre, paid only $50 down, and started with a blind team not to exceed $25. Seven acres were unbroken. He has not only made a living for himself and family from this small beginning, but is making payments on his land and has bought another team.

THE LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

Is Mr. Reed right? Some one is right, and some one wrong, for there is a difference of opinion. If he is right, the capitalist should know it for it is of far-reaching importance whether or not the land purchased increases six fold in value, and not only the capitalist but the man of moderate means is interested. I contend that Mr. Reed is right. I contend that the irrigated lands of Central Nebraska will continue to rise in value for hundreds of years, certainly and handsomely. I believe that the best investment in the world for any man to hand down to his posterity is a good farm, where the water supply is unfailing with a paid-up water-right for the land. I base my conclusion upon this logic:

If it costs $6 per acre to raise the average crop, and 30 bushels of corn are produced worth 25c, the crop is worth $7.50 and has cost $6, leaving a net profit of $1.50 per acre, which, less taxes, is a fair rate of interest on $20 per acre. If the same field will yield 60 bushels when irrigated, at an increased cost of $1.50 per acre, it is worth $15 per acre and has cost $7.50, leaving a net profit of $7.50 per acre, or, less taxes, a fair rate of interest upon $100 per acre. But when it is considered that without irrigation an occasional failure is inevitable, and when the failure comes the farmer loses not only his profit, but his labor, seed, rent, taxes, and in many instances has to sacrifice a portion, or all, of his accumulations of preceding years, something of the immensity of the advantage is seen in being able to insure not only a crop but a big crop every year. But to the careful student of agriculture the most important advantage is probably in the rise of values of farm products which is sure to follow a short crop.

THIS IS THE IRRIGATOR'S HARVEST.

He gets the 60 bushels per acre which becomes worth 50c per bushel and his crop is worth $30 per acre and has cost him only $7.50, leaving him a net profit of $22.50 per acre. The year which proves to be the misfortune of his neighbor who does not irrigate, lays the foundation for his fortune. It is right here that the business-like farmer sees his opportunity, and it is this fact that helps the irrigated neighborhood produce such fabulous wealth that "dry farming" communities will hardly believe the tales that are told. And corn is not the most profitable crop grown under intense culture.

H. E. BABCOCK.

The Irl R. Hicks 1901 Almanac.

Whatever may be said of the scientific causes upon which the Rev. Irl R. Hicks bases his yearly forecasts of storm and weather, it is a remarkable fact that specific warnings of every great storm, flood, cold wave and drouth, have been plainly printed in his now famous Almanac for many years. The latest startling proof of this fact was the destruction of Galveston, Texas, on the very day named by Prof. Hicks in his 1900 Almanac, as one of disaster by storm along the gulf coasts. The 1901 Almanac, by far the finest, most complete and beautiful yet published, is now ready. This remarkable book of near two hundred pages, splendidly illustrated with charts and half-tone engravings, goes as a premium to every subscriber who pays one dollar a year for Prof. Hicks' journal, WORD AND WORKS. The Almanac alone is sent prepaid for only 25c. Order from WORD AND WORKS Publishing Company, 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. 2t

Teachers' Association.

The first session of Platte County Teacher's Association for the school year was held at Monroe, Saturday, Nov. 24. It was a very successful meeting. Early in the day it was feared that the snow storm might reduce the attendance but teachers, like school children, seemed to rather enjoy the falling flakes as 41 of Platte county's teachers were present, besides several members of school boards pastors, patrons, children and others.

The school building was well filled and the papers very interesting while the discussions, at times, were quite animated. At the close all pronounced the meeting a success. Those attending from Columbus were: Sup't. Leavy, Principal I. H. Britell, Mrs. U. S. Mace, Miss Alice Watkins, Miss Clara Hohl, Miss Emily Segelke, Miss Grace Woods, Miss May Rossiter.

At 1:15 President E. C. Hicks called the meeting to order. The pupils of Monroe schools sang a chorus Greeting. Secretary Mrs. U. S. Mace read the minutes of the last meeting. The program was then taken up.

Miss Gertrude Tellers "Value of County Associations." She said in part. Our meetings are well attended because teachers get good out of them. The value lies in the exchange of ideas and methods. They change our opinions and perfect our methods, and so help the work. She lamented the fact that lady teachers are more timid in discussion than men. Said men were accustomed to talk politics and make campaign speeches, and so had outgrown their timidity.

Sup't. Leavy opened the discussion, complimented the paper, was gratified by the interest shown at all meetings, pledged himself to the interest of those who spent time and money to attend the county meetings. He said the time when the young and inexperienced could obtain schools had passed. That twenty-nine or more teachers of the county had been teaching for ten years.

A. J. Mason "Trials of an Inexperienced Teacher." Government of schools quite perplexing. In speaking of punishment, he said a good lecture, at times, was better than a sound beating. There might be times when nothing but the rod would prevail. Thought too much knowledge was expected of the teacher. He must be an encyclopedia, a dictionary, a doctor, lawyer, etc. This produced a variety of perplexing questions. But these are trial for our good. "A smooth sea never made a skillful sailor." Several short discussions followed.

Miss Anna Mylet, "Foundations and Buildings." We, the teachers, are the builders; the pupils, the material, the finished scholar, the building. Teachers should visit the homes. Strange actions, likes and dislikes are then made plain. Must not neglect any part of the schools. We are laying the foundation for the future success of the youngest. If the school is overcrowded you can do but little. Do that little well. The older pupils are using their last days for school work. Build so that all may say we have builded well.

Mrs. U. S. Mace led the discussion; favored visiting the home, visit in a friendly social way. Parents have increased confidence in you, you learn much about the children. Some one suggested that parents are apt to have a long story of ill health, something had "good in" on the children and they never had been strong. Wanted special favors. Jones' children are bad, must be punished, but theirs should have special favors. Mrs. Mace still asserted that the best way to get on was to visit the home.

E. C. Hicks, "Are Teachers Worth Their Hire?" I shall not attempt to answer this individually. Patrons must decide that. If teachers are not, why not? If not qualified the superintendent should use the veto ax. If qualified, good must result from the work. Why do so many leave the teachers' profession for others? Because they see greener pastures in other fields of labor, to earn an honest living we must labor. By our labor we must earn a living. If the profession had a better financial reward the profession would retain its best members longer. Teachers are doing most for the good of this nation. Compare this county dotted with school houses, with some others and then ask "Are Teachers Worth Their Hire?"

Foley started the discussion. Teachers should be more consistent, do work better, more uniformity needed, will be well worth their hire. Educate all alike, no special classes in any school. Mr. Britell thought that boys who could only get two or three months of schooling during the year had a right to be treated as a special class during the winter months, and to receive special attentions. It meant a great deal to those boys, that two or three months of schooling. Miss Coleman acknowledged the needs of such boys, but stated that the smaller ones should not be neglected in any case.

Miss Ella J. Coleman—"Educational Needs of the Hour." Teachers, real teachers, that have a desire to train pupils in morals and intellect. A simple course of study, too many fads are injected into our schools. Better methods of teaching. Children are promoted from grade to grade without knowing anything well. Better kind of order—self control. A reverend gentleman present led the discussion. He spoke of the good which the faithful work of honest teachers would bring to us, had brought to us. He spoke of the grand ideals, noble aspirations of all the teachers. Paid a glowing tribute to this county. Said he believed in the future of America because of the honesty and integrity of purpose on the part of the teachers of the land.

I. H. Britell—"That Tired Feeling." How may fatigue in the school room be reduced to a minimum? A judicious method of assigning work might stimulate a decided interest, interest reduces fatigue, arouses mental vigor. Cheerfulness aids, stimulates the mind. Let the sunlight of a cheerful countenance meet the children at the school room door. The greatest factor in development of the child is "play-activity." Play makes the child happy. Give the boys a chance, a chance to be boys. Action is a God-given attribute of youth; seek to use play, activity for the advancement of children. Restlessness, born of idleness, is the trouble in our schools. A short rest is not time lost; it is a gain in physical strength, in mental vigor, and in the total amount of work done. In impure atmosphere the child grows sleepy and tired. Dislike, antagonisms and adverse undercurrents sap the vital energies of the child.

At the close of the paper a quartette sang a very fine selection. Mr. Britell arose and said "One thing more: I have discovered that music is good for 'that tired feeling.'"

After fixing the date, January 26th, for the next meeting to be held at Columbus the meeting adjourned.

The people of Monroe furnished several fine selections of instrumental and vocal music.

Prof. Hicks of Monroe had a very creditable exhibition of school work—maps, examinations, compositions, etc.

Lindsay.

[From the Post.]

Peter Ohlson was very much hurt by a wagon load of hogs tipping over and falling upon him Wednesday as he was starting for town.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Dr. D. G. Walker of this city to Miss Rebecca Welin of Palestine at her home on Wednesday, November 28, 1900.

Mrs. Chris Christensen, whose husband died a few weeks ago, seems to be having more than her share of ill luck. A week ago Sunday her little 3-year-old daughter died and was buried the following Tuesday. Now her little son is sick and she is far from well herself. She has the sympathy of her friends and neighbors.

August Anderson of Looking Glass visited friends in Lindsay Saturday. Mr. Anderson went back to his native country, Sweden, last spring and has bought property there, where he intends to spend his remaining days. Owing to his having a lot of property here, he had to come back once more and make arrangements to get disposed of it.

Real Estate Transfers.

Becher, Hockenberger & Chambers, real estate agents, report the following real estate transfers filed in the office of the county clerk since our last report:

Michael Weaver to Carl Roelle, lots 5 and 6 blk 168, Columbus, wd	$ 500 00
E A Gerrard to H J Hendryx, lots 37 and 38 blk "H" East add to Monroe, Neb., wd	45 00
I L Albert to O C Shannon, nw2 sw4 29-17-1e, wd	750 00
Patrick McAleer to John and Mary Cover, e2 lot 3 blk 119, Columbus, wd	200 00
State of Nebraska to Alfred Bratt, sw4 16-18-3w, deed	1120 00
Henry Wagner to J J Gerber, e2 sw4, 32-17-2w, qcd	1 00
J J Gerber to Mike Furman, e2 sw4 32-17-2w, wd	2240 00
T H Gleason to C A and W A Gossman, e2 ne4 32-18-1w, wd	2800 00
Geo F Pugh to E F Prince, lots 3 and 4 blk 4 Platte Center, wd	1 00
John Hebda to Val Jaros, ne4 nw4 5-19-2w, wd	1480 00
Ten transfers, total	$9,137 00

Land for Sale.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 17, 1900—To whom it may concern: I have been authorized to dispose of as much of the Augustus Frank Estate lands in Merrick and Platte counties, Nebraska, as I can find buyers for, and I have authorized Mr. John Sides of Carson, Iowa, to represent me in the sale of these lands. And he will receive offers for land which he will submit to me and I will then refer them to the party having charge of the estate for his acceptance or rejection. Mr. Sides is also agent for the U. P. lands. W. J. DAVENPORT.

Headquarters at the Silver Creek State Bank, Silver Creek, Neb.

tf JOHN SIDES, Agent.

OMAHA PRICES.

Fitzpatrick will give you goods at Omaha prices. Follow the crowd and see.

Free Until January 1, 1901.

In order to introduce The Semi-Weekly State Journal to a whole lot of new homes it will be sent free from now until January 1, 1901, to any person sending us One Dollar for a year's subscription. This gives you the paper from now until January 1, 1902, for only One Dollar. The State Journal is the recognized state paper and should be in every home in the state. Printed at the capital it gives more prompt and accurate reports of Nebraska doings than any other paper, and as it gives you two papers each week it furnishes you with the latest news several days ahead of other papers. You will not want to be without The Journal during the legislature and the great senatorial contest. The earlier you send the dollar the more papers you will get for your money. Address, The Journal at Lincoln, Neb.

—WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD Character to deliver and collect in Nebraska for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope: Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago. 12mch

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.

Low Rates—West and Northwest.

Every Tuesday during October and November the Burlington Route will sell tickets at the following remarkably low rates:

Ogden, Salt Lake City, Butte, Helena and Anaconda, one way $23. Round trip, $40. Return limit, 30 days.

Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Victoria and Vancouver, one way, $28. Round trip, $45. Return limit, 30 days.

Tickets and information at all Burlington ticket offices. 5t

THE LIMIT PASSED.

One Scheme Which the Girls Given Parent Would Not Sanction.

"Please, mamma, please!"

"Papa, I beg of you do not refuse!"

Cordelia Pasdetout clung wildly about her fond but obdurate mother's neck and rained kisses upon her cheeks, while Anastasia, her sister, did likewise to her father.

But their pleading seemed of no avail. The elder Pasdetouts shook their gray heads firmly in negation, though it was evident that the necessity of refusing their daughters' request pained them beyond measure.

Gently, but with decision, as one shakes a hard shelled crab from out a scalp net, the parents disentangled their daughters' arms from their shoulders; then, mastering his emotions, the father said:

"No, Anastasia and Cordelia, what you ask of us is too much! Never before have we refused a request of yours. We have moved from city to city, from state to state, to the injury of my business and the destruction of your mother's health, in order to deceive people as to your ages. For the last ten years it has been nothing but move on for us, for every time the people of one place would begin to suspect your true ages you have insisted on us packing up and going elsewhere, that you might start anew at 22 and 23, respectively. We have submitted to this nomadic life for our love of you, but your most recent demand is too much. We absolutely refuse!"

The daughters sobbed like anything. In fact, they sobbed like everything.

But their firm parent remained firm.

"No," continued Mr. Pasdetout; "we will not, absolutely will not, celebrate our silver wedding again in order to prove to people that you two cannot be over 24 at the outside! The idea!"—Harper's Bazar.

Fireproof Safes.

"For city use in modern buildings," said a safe manufacturer, "safes are nowadays made thinner walled than formerly, thus giving them more room inside in proportion to the space the safe occupies. The modern building is fireproof, or substantially so, and in case of fire the safe does not fall down through the burned floors into a mass of burning debris in the cellar, but it stays where it has been placed, supported by the steel floor beams of the room and, with less around it to burn, subjected to comparatively less heat.

"Under such conditions the thin walled safe is as fireproof as the thick walled safe would be under the conditions in which it is used in the old style buildings, for use in which the thick walled safe is still commonly sold."—New York Sun.

Just Like a Man.

Biggs (to cabman)—What will you charge to take me and my wife to Blank's hotel?

Cabman—One dollar, sir.

Biggs—And how much for taking me alone?

Cabman—The same—one dollar.

Biggs (to his wife)—There, my dear, you see how much you are valued at.—Chicago News.

I and My.

The pronouns "I" and "my" are greatly to be avoided in general conversation. "I" do this or that; "my" children are so and so; "my" cook, "my" house, "my" equipages—such iteration sets terribly on the nerves of the listener, besides being in very bad form.—New York Tribune.

Handy.

"This man," said the keeper softly, "imagines he has millions."

"Isn't that nice?" answered the visitor. "Whenever he needs money all he has to do is to draw on his imagination."—Kansas City Times.

A Drifting Wreck.

"What is a skeptic, pa?"

"Well, the most hopeless kind of skeptic is a woman who has lost her faith in doctors."—Indianapolis Journal.

A wedding ring should fit the finger. If it is too large, it is a sign of shallowness of purpose; if too tight, it suggests that the union pinches somehow. A perfect fitting ring is symbolic of a perfect, harmonious union.

The Journal For all kinds —of NEAT— JOB PRINTING.

Pollock & Co., Druggists

OF COLUMBUS, NEBR.,

Will act as general agents for this and adjoining counties for the

SNODDY • MEDICINE • CO.,

Manufacturers of the now FAMOUS SNODDY HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC. ☞Call on them when in town, or write for circulars and price lists. 3oct2mp

NOTICE OF REFEREES' SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, whereas in an action pending in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, wherein Frank Hornek is plaintiff, and Marie Hornek, Annie Blecha, *nee* Hornek, Frank Blecha, Mary Blecha, *nee* Hornek, Michael Blecha, Antonie Brzenie, *nee* Hornek, Michael Brzenie, Pauline Blecha; *nee* Hornek, Frank F. Blecha, Melina Karas, *nee* Hornek, Frank Karas, James Wencel Hornek, Edward Hornek, Ladisla Hornek and Minie Hornek are defendants, judgment was entered on the 20th day of November, 1900, for the partition of the real estate hereinafter described, and appointing the undersigned as referees to make partition thereof, and

Whereas, Upon report that said real estate cannot be partitioned without great loss to the owners, the undersigned, as such referees, were by said court ordered to sell said real estate, as upon execution, at public auction, to the highest for cash in hand.

The undersigned, referees, will on the 21st day of December, 1900, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day at the front door of the court house, in the city of Columbus, in the county and state aforesaid, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the south half of the northwest quarter of section ten (10), township nineteen (19) north of range three (3) west of the 6th P. M. in Platte county, Nebraska.

EDWIN H. CHAMBERS,
GUS. G. BECHER,
HENRY F. J. HOCKENBERGER,
28nov5 Referees.

PROBATE NOTICE.

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
County of Platte,

In the county court, in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of Katherine Behr, deceased, late of said county.

At a session of the county court for said county, holden at the county judge's office in Columbus, in said county on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1900, present, T. D. Robinson, county judge. On reading and filing the duly verified petition of Gus. G. Becher, praying that letters of administration be issued to him on the estate of said decedent.

Thereupon, it is ordered that the 18th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock, p. m., be assigned for the hearing of said petition at the county judge's office in said county.

And it is further ordered, that due legal notice be given of the pendency and hearing of said petition by publication in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL for three consecutive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

(A true copy of the order.)

Dated, Columbus, Neb., Nov. 21st, 1900.

T. D. ROBINSON,
28-nov-3 County Judge.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the county court of Platte county, Nebraska; In the matter of the estate of James Warner, deceased. Notice of final settlement and account.

To the creditors, heirs, legatees and others interested in the estate of James Warner, deceased. Take notice that George W. Dailey has filed in the county court a report of his doings as executor of the estate of James Warner, deceased, and it is ordered that the same stand for hearing on the 28th day of November, 1900, before the court at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at which time any person interested may appear and except to and contest the same.

This notice is ordered given in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL, for three consecutive weeks prior to the 28th day of November, 1900.

Witness my hand and the seal of the county court at Columbus, this 16th day of November, 1900.

T. D. ROBINSON,
16nov3 County Judge.

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

Blacksmith and Wagon Work...

Everything in our line and everything guaranteed.

Wagons made to order. Best horse-shoeing in the city.

A fine line of Buggies, Carriages, 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.
25 oct tf

M. C. CASSIN,

—PROPRIETOR OF THE—

Omaha Meat Market

Fresh and Salt Meats.

Game and Fish in Season.

☞Highest market prices paid for Hides and Tallow.

THIRTEENTH ST.,

COLUMBUS, - - NEBRASKA
25apr tf

W. A. McALLISTER. W. M. CORNELIUS

McALLISTER & CORNELIUS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

COLUMBUS, - - NEBRASKA
21jan tf

J. D. STIRES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office, Olive St., up-stairs in First National Bank Bld'g.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

Now is the Time

—TO GET YOUR—

READING - MATTER

—AT GREATLY—

Reduced Rates!

We are prepared to make the following clubbing rates:

Chicago Inter Ocean (semi-weekly) and Columbus Journal both for one year	$ 3 10
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly) and Columbus Journal both one year for	1 75
Peterson's Magazine and Columbus Journal one year	2 25
Omaha Weekly Bee and Columbus Journal one year	2 00
Lincoln Journal (semi-weekly) and Columbus Journal, one year for	2 15

Subscribe Now.