

It is said that for the last three years American ships have carried annually only about nine per cent of our imports and exports, the smallest percentage in our history. What is our best remedy?

**UP 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.

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

**Worst flood in England in thirty years.**  
Over \$2,000,000 was invested in new cotton mills in the two Carolinas during the past year.

**There is a flouring mill at Duluth, Minnesota, with a capacity of 36,000 barrels a day.**

**Forty men in Crawfordville, Illinois, were arrested for selling their votes at the last election.**

**Wind Cuts, at Rapid City, S. D., is to be examined with a view to making it a national reservation.**

**De War, the Boer general, broke the British lines by a charge led in person, after being twice repulsed.**

**Show is doing in Wyoming. Much difficulty in feeding stock is experienced, although no serious damage has been done.**

**The Penn Petroleum company's plant at Coropopolis, Penn., was almost completely destroyed by fire Monday. Loss \$100,000.**

**GENERAL LITTLETON reports that the British post at Helvetia was captured Sunday morning by the Boers. About fifty were killed and wounded and 200 taken prisoners.**

**VICE-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will occupy a rented house in Washington; the property which his father left him in New York yields him an annual income of \$8,000 or \$10,000.**

**The Valley County Times in remarking about W. J. Bryan launching into the newspaper field, says: "From presidential candidate to editor of a weekly paper is a step upward."**

**NEXEY May, the 24th, Queen Victoria will be 82 years of age. She has had a continuous reign of 63 years. The Princess Beatrice has been attending to social and court duties for the queen for some time.**

**The kidnapers threaten another raid on the Ouday household; that, unless reward is withdrawn, a child will be stolen and tortured. Mr. Ouday says he has not withdrawn the reward nor will he do so.**

**An elk preserve has been established at Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, by M. V. Giltner, who fears that elk will share the fate of the buffalo. He now has a herd of nineteen, having started four years ago with half a dozen.**

**WILLIAM G. SEARS of Burt county, a lawyer of ability, will preside over the house of representatives. He was born in Ohio. Senator C. F. Steele, a furniture dealer of Fairbury, an old soldier, will act as president of the senate.**

**DAVID R. PALMER of New York failed in business a few years ago having no means left except his ability. He went to South America, where he succeeded, returned the other day and paid all his indebtedness, including interest. It took \$720,000.**

**MR. BRYAN evidently has small faith in the ability of the average democratic editor to keep the people properly informed on the paramount issues and has concluded to supply the lack from the fountain head of all modern political wisdom.—Norfolk Journal.**

**WHILE New York state is first in point of population, it is seventh in miles of railroad, according to one authority. Illinois, the third in population, is the greatest railroad state, with nearly 11,000 miles of track. Pennsylvania is second, both in population and in railroad track.**

**ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail, an invalid who has reached the remarkable age of 140 years is now lying in the hospital of Torusk. He still remembers Catherine II, and talks of having buried his wife 100 years and his son ninety years back.**

**THE Omaha city council offers eight thousand dollars for the capture and conviction of any one of the Ouday kidnapers, and fifteen thousand for the arrest and conviction of any two of them. Mr. Ouday has announced that he will stand by his original offer and allow his \$25,000 to be added to that of the city council.**

**WORD comes from the range west of the Black Hills, in Wyoming, of a deadly disease that has broken out among cattle. In many respects it resembles human diphtheria and it is nearly always fatal. The throat swells up and a necrotic result in strangulation. It is believed by the state veterinarian that the disease was started by the warm days and cold nights. The disease is being watched carefully by the veterinarian, but it is believed that it will be difficult to stop. It is hoped that cold weather will stop its spreading.**

**ATTENTION has been called to section 6,882, compiled statutes of Nebraska, 1893, page 1,372, which provides that: "If any person shall forcibly and by violence, or by putting in fear, take from the person of another any money or personal property of any value whatever, with the intent to rob or steal, every person so offending shall be held guilty of robbery, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fifteen years, nor less than nine years."**

**These parties extorted from Ouday \$25,000 by putting him in fear of violence to his son, and they are clearly guilty of robbery under this section of the statute."**

**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.

Whatever they say about Edward Rosewater, be it good or bad, there is no longer ground to deny the fact that he and his paper cut a wide swath in Nebraska politics and that Rosewater knows a thing or two whether they give him credit for it or not. While his ambition to be United States senator may never be gratified, yet, throwing prejudice aside, it would be hard to find a man who would fill the place with more credit to the state or who is more deserving of it than Mr. Rosewater.—Springfield Monitor.

Mr. Metklojeb's appearance in the senate chamber as a member of that body will take from the war department, it is true, the best assistant secretary of war the country has ever had, but it will place on the floor of the senate the best friend the service can have there. His familiarity with army matters, gained by a long and intimate acquaintance with departmental and service affairs, has made him a particularly well-equipped representative of the military establishment. He has been entrusted with the actual duties of the head of the war department at various times for a longer period than any other official. He served with great ability and untiring devotion to responsible duty during the momentous days of the war with Spain. The army needs such a friend in the senate and the citizens of Nebraska will have no occasion to regret the choice of their legislature should it fall, as seems most likely, upon Mr. Metklojeb. He has been a faithful, enthusiastic and industrious assistant secretary of war and he is bound to be equally valuable to his state in the United States senate.—Army and Navy Journal.

The teachers of the state closed their session in Lincoln Friday night with a lecture by the noted divine, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn. U. S. Conn of Wayne was elected president.

**A WARM DISCUSSION.**  
JERICHO AGITATED ABOUT A SCHOOLHOUSE LIGHTNING ROD.

Fap Perkins, the Postmaster, Tells About the Pints That Were Made on Both Sides and How the Building Itself Settled the Question.  
(Copyright, 1900, by C. E. Lewis.)  
It was a lightning rod man who started the schoolhouse discussion. He came along the other day and saw that the schoolhouse was without a rod, and he went to the town board and offered to put one up for so much. The town board wrestled over it all day without coming to a conclusion, and when it got to be known all over Jericho a big crowd assembled at the postoffice in the evening to talk the matter over. It was Deacon Spooner who called the crowd to order and said: "As it appears to me and to a majority of the citizens of this town that an epoch in the history of Jericho has arrived, I call upon the lightning rod man to state his case."

"There ain't much to state," replies the man. "I've offered to put up two rods on the schoolhouse and warrant it a good job for \$40. Bein as a schoolhouse is an emporium of knowledge and bein as the cause of education may be said to be the bulwarks of liberty, I've knocked \$15 off the regular price. "I take it that he's made a pint," says the deacon as he tucks on the floor with his cane. "Emporium of education and bulwarks of liberty seem to come in jest right and hit the schoolhouse on all sides at once, and an emporium of knowledge and a bulwark of liberty, and I'd like to hear both sides of the question. Mebbe Silas Lapham, who lives next door to the schoolhouse, would like to make a few remarks."

"As far as me," says Silas as he rises up, "I've seen the idea of a lightning rod. That there schoolhouse was built 12 years ago, and durin them 43 years we've had 72 thunderstorms. If she's dodged 72, why can't she dodge 200? Why can't she keep right on dodgin till she tumbles down of old age? Forty dollars for a lightning rod means more taxation. That's s'ich a thing as an emporium of education, but that's also s'ich a thing as an emporium of taxation. Jericho is out of debt and no one kicken, but let the hand of excessive taxation clutch her throat, and how long would it take to strangle the life out of her? I'm askin you to pause and ponder afore it is too late."

"Silas, you've made a pint and a strong one," says the deacon when the applause has subsided. "If the schoolhouse has dodged 72 thunderstorms, that's no reason to think she won't keep up the record. Yes, it's a pint, and mebbe the lightning rod man would like to answer it."

"I don't think much of the pint," says the man as he gets up agin. "That's 93,000,000 people in these United States, and because none of 'em fell down stairs last year it don't follow that a heap of 'em won't tumble down this year. I've known a man to go on dodgin a mule's heels for 16 years and then get hit 'em both in the stomach at once. Mebbe your schoolhouse will dodge a hundred more thunderstorms, and mebbe we will slantly her sought our virtuous couches this night before."

The term gardeners implied much more a few generations ago than it does today. Young men paid heavy premiums to get in as apprentices under learned gardeners, and when at the end of the term they were invested with the title of "gardeners" of their world would compare favorably in social intelligence with the graduates of our modern universities.

**THE Genesis of a Patriot.**  
One night in 1776 the Duke of Gloucester, the royal brother of George III, then hiding from his kingly brother's wrath in Paris, was regaling a table party of aristocrats at the expense of the king with a French and a French account of the "Boston tea party." His cynical sympathy was expressed for the American rebels, and he dwelt upon their need for recruits to fight against his brother. The table languished at the tale, which was the first time that the word "patriot" was used in the world. From that day the world has been a different place. The man who was a silent, solemn young soldier who had listened intently to the recite until the dinner was finished. Then he strode across the room to the duke.

"I will join the Americans! I will help them fight for freedom! Tell me how to set about it!" he cried, his salivary, listless face now aglow with a fire none of his idle comrades had ever seen before.

It was Lafayette, the 19-year-old marquis, who was the despair of his family because he seemed always in a drowse. Coming from one of the noblest houses of the empire, he was married to a lady of high degree and was already a father. His wife had been his love, but now freedom became the stronger passion, and for more than 60 years he was to follow its cause. This was the general of Lafayette.—Edward Page Gaston in Woman's Home Companion.

**Nominating a President.**  
Until the constitutional amendment of 1804 the president and the vice president were voted for on the same ballot, the man with the second highest number of votes becoming vice president. The presidential electors were not always chosen by popular vote.

Before 1800 it was the general custom for the state legislatures to choose the electors, and it was not until 1828 that presidential electors were chosen in nearly all the states by popular vote. As late as 1876 the Colorado legislature

**ODD BANK VISITORS.**

CRANKS ARE ALMOST AS MUCH TO BE FEARED AS CROOKS.

Paying Tellers have to be Models of Vigilance All the Time to Dodge the Schemes and the Schematics That Lie in Wait For Them.

Many are the uses and the schemes that are devised for the purpose of beating the paying tellers in banks, and the cranks are as much to be feared as the crooks.

"That old man who has just left the bank," said the teller as he ran his fingers quickly over the new bills, "has been coming to this place every day for the past two years waiting for money. He comes every morning except at 11 o'clock and asks quietly if his check has arrived. I always have to tell him no, and he thanks me graciously and goes away. I was new at the bank when he came in the first time, but I saw at a glance that he had something the matter with his headgear. When he asked about his money, I told him that we had nothing, and he looked greatly surprised and worried. He asked many other questions and then left. He returned the next morning and the next, and he has been coming ever since. One day he failed to show, and I thought he had given up the hunt as a bad thing. For a month he kept away, but by and by he bobbed up serenely again.

"I've been sick," he said, "and I hope I have not caused you any inconvenience in holding my money. No amount to insure the meetin house 24 years ago, but my advice was to let her dodge. She's that 'y'et. I've got a barn 30 years old, and she's never had a lightning rod or been insured—just had to dodge or bust all these years—she's that 'y'et. Seventeen years ago when I built my house, I put a bell on the front door. Nobody has rung that bell to this day. It would be the same if we put a lightning rod on the schoolhouse—you wouldn't see a thunderstorm around here for the next 15 years."

"That's a pint 'ar, Enos," says Enos as he shuts up his jackknife and gets his feet under him. "I'm fur certain sartin things you dodge or bust. I want to insure the meetin house 24 years ago, but my advice was to let her dodge. She's that 'y'et. I've got a barn 30 years old, and she's never had a lightning rod or been insured—just had to dodge or bust all these years—she's that 'y'et. Seventeen years ago when I built my house, I put a bell on the front door. Nobody has rung that bell to this day. It would be the same if we put a lightning rod on the schoolhouse—you wouldn't see a thunderstorm around here for the next 15 years."

"I'm with Silas Lapham," says Enos as he shuts up his jackknife and gets his feet under him. "I'm fur certain sartin things you dodge or bust. I want to insure the meetin house 24 years ago, but my advice was to let her dodge. She's that 'y'et. I've got a barn 30 years old, and she's never had a lightning rod or been insured—just had to dodge or bust all these years—she's that 'y'et. Seventeen years ago when I built my house, I put a bell on the front door. Nobody has rung that bell to this day. It would be the same if we put a lightning rod on the schoolhouse—you wouldn't see a thunderstorm around here for the next 15 years."

"I ain't agin lightning rods," says Moses in his slow way. "I'm not agin 'em fur what they are. I'm agin 'em, however, that we'd better begin at the bottom instead of the roof. That's about 20 hops nestin under the schoolhouse, and that's about 20 holes in the floor. I sorter like the idea of a lightning rod, and I sorter like the idea of a new rod and drivin the same. One idea sorter balances the 'other, and I don't want to cast my vote either way."

"You hev'n't made a pint," says the deacon, "but nobody expected you to. I take it, however, that you go in fur an emporium of education, bein you got the job of buildin the schoolhouse and hev seven children goin to school."

"Yes, I think I do," replies Moses. "I've allus felt that it was my duty to uphold the Magna Charta of liberty, and when it comes to boostin the wheels of progress and civilization I'm glad to lift a ton."

It was then suggested that the lightning rod man might want to say sunthin more, and he went at it and made a regular Fourth of July oration. He pictured George Washington, John Hancock, Thomas Jefferson and half a dozen more goin to school to the schoolhouse and drivin the same. One idea sorter balances the 'other, and I don't want to cast my vote either way."

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chose the three presidential electors to represent that state. There is nothing in the constitution to prevent any state legislature naming its own electors without appeal to the people provided such a method of election is prescribed by the state laws.

From 1800 to 1824 presidential electors were chosen by the members of congress in caucus. In 1824 the electoral college failed to make a choice from the candidates so submitted, and the matter went to the house of representatives. Four years later Tennessee's legislature nominated Andrew Jackson without any reference to the congressional caucus. His opponent, John Quincy Adams, was nominated in the Ohio legislature, but that was the end of presidential nominations by congressional caucus.—New York Sun.

**Her Electric Spark.**  
The young lineament twirled his hat in his hands in an agitated manner and spoke in a voice that seemed to have a tendency to get away from him.

"Millee," the fact is I—I—there's something I've been wanting to tell you for a long time, but I can't seem to fetch it. When you look at me like that, you know, it breaks me all up. I've been coming here so long that I oughtn't to be afraid, I reckon, but—but you know how it is—or maybe you don't either. I thought I could say it all right when I came in, but you're so little. I've tried it ever—I didn't think it would be so hard when I—"

Here he came to a dead stop. "Millee," he exclaimed in desperation, "I'm short circuited! I've burned out a fuse!"

"Ferry, are you trying to ask me to marry you?"

"Yes!"

"Why, of course I will, you foolish boy!"

And love's current flowed unobstructedly again, lighting up with its pure radiance the rose-colored pathway that came in, but you're so little. I've tried it ever—I didn't think it would be so hard when I—"

**The Disputed Name of the War.**  
The Confederate Veterans, in their annual convention in Louisville, decided that the war of 1861-5 should be known as the "war between the states." This is the name that Alexander H. Stephens favored, and it is the one generally used by the people of the south in speaking of that war, the northern people calling it the rebellion. Strange it is that neither name is a correct definition of the war. All laws that there was no rebellion. States that had sovereignty could not be guilty of rebellion. Neither was it a war between the states, but actually a war between two governments made up of states. Some writers call it a civil war, yet it was not a war between citizens of the same civil capacity, but, as before said, it was between regularly organized governments. There is, in fact, no concise way of naming the conflict; hence these misnomers. Possibly the best title would be the simple one of calling it by the years of its beginning and closing, namely, the war of 1861-5.—Mobile Register.

**IRONCLAD FEVER.**  
A Peculiar Disease That Was Killed by Ventilation.

In the fight between the Monitor and Merrimack it was found that there was not sufficient air in the turried steamer for the crew and that the suffocating gases generated by the explosion of gunpowder found their way below and rendered it practically impossible for the men to work. Necessity therefore compelled the introduction of some apparatus for artificial ventilation.

The old methods in vogue for hundreds of years had been retained even under the new conditions and but for the striking exhibition of direct interference with fighting capacity would have remained in use. The earlier work was done by a rotary blower, worked by steam. Air was thus drawn from one half of the steamer through a system of pipes and forced into the other. Various changes were made in later ironclads of this period. In some the air was drawn down the turbine and forced through the vessel, thus rendering them more than ever liable to suffocate the men below in battle, while in others the supply was obtained through armored cylinders and forced out through the turbines.

It was in the early ironclads that a peculiar disease developed which, being confined to those vessels, was soon designated ironclad fever. In this affection the initial symptoms were much like those of typhus, but in a short time severe cephalic pain was allowed by complete stupor and this by coma and death. The introduction of ventilating appliances caused the disappearance of this singular disease, and in time these metal boxes, almost entirely submerged, came to be regarded as probably the most salubrious vessels afloat.—Cassier's Magazine.

**SHOOTING IN SCOTLAND.**  
An Immense Sum Expended Annually in This Form of Sport.

As to the sums spent on shooting in Scotland, it is large as the total that it is difficult matter to arrive even at an approximate estimate. In Perthshire alone there are 405 shootings, of which about four-fifths are let to tenants and bring in about £150,000 a year, or an average of £400 a year, which seems about right. It is estimated that there are 1,000 shootings in Scotland and that 50 of its best shootings bring £55,000, or an average of £700 a year. In the whole of Scotland there are about 4,000 shootings, and as each of them must at least employ one or more men during the shooting season, some estimate may be formed of the money expended in wages and the number of people employed.

In the deer forests and on the larger shootings there will often be from four to six men permanently engaged and the smaller shootings will have three or four carriers going to and from the nearest railway station, a total of 18 men and five horses, not to mention the ponies kept for riding into the forest and those kept to carry grouse panniers. On this property three rides could still each day while three other parties of two each could shoot grouse, or the six could combine for driving.—Chambers Journal.

**Living on the Bylaws.**  
Rufus Choate once by overwork had shattered his health. Edward Everett expostulated with him on one occasion, saying: "My dear friend, if you are not more self-derogate, you will ruin your constitution."

"Oh," replied the legal wag, "the constitution was destroyed long ago. I'm living on the bylaws."

**REUNITED.**  
Let us begin, dear love, where we left off: 'Tis up the broken threads of that old dream And on as busy as before and seem Lovest again, though all the world may deem.

**PERFUME AND DISEASE.**  
Nature Fragrant, Not Pervasive, in Scattering Sweet Blossoms.

A French physician has decided that perfumes prevent people from taking certain diseases. During an epidemic his attention was attracted to the fact that persons who constantly used perfumes escaped taking the disease. But he found that the more delicate perfumes, like violet, lavender, attar of rose, were more efficacious than musk and strong rank essences.

Beccaria, the famous Italian botanist, long ago advised city officials to plant trees and shrubs with odoriferous blossoms or fragrant leaves along the highways, courts and parks of cities, because these strong odors produce ozone and thereby purify the air and make the city more healthful to human beings confined to city streets or narrow, sunless courts and alleys.

Indeed nature teaches us some of her delicate mysteries and far-reaching processes when she plants tuberoses, orange trees, the night blooming cereus and other shrubs and blossoms with such rich and oft well high overpowering odors in tropic lands to neutralize the danger of fevers and malaria arising from dense vegetation or damp, unwholesome marshes and rivers.

Who of us can resist the charm to the senses of great masses of white and purple lilacs with countless bees murmuring round the fragrant spikes of blossoms—the pure, delightful perfume not too strong in the open air under the radiant sun of May? And lilacs are vigorous, are easily grown on any soil and very long lived. Only an expert could tell how old some lilacs on a great-great-grandfather's old place are, with the gnarled trunks and vigorous masses of green and blossoms in May.—Boston Transcript.

**His Ignorance.**  
"Tess—Oh, I like him well enough, but it's so hard to make him understand anything. Last night he asked me several times for a kiss, and I said, 'No, no' each time.

Jess—My goodness! I should think that was emphatic enough for any man.

Tess—It certainly should be for any one who knows that two negatives make a positive.—Philadelphia Press.

**\$500 for Letters About Nebraska.**  
The Burlington Route offers twenty prizes, aggregating \$500, for letters which can be used in encouraging immigration to Nebraska.

The first prize is a round trip ticket from any Burlington Route station in Nebraska to Yellowstone Park, and a complete trip through the Park, including stage transportation and five and a half days' accommodations at the hotels of the Yellowstone Park Association—value \$100.

The second prize is a ticket to Denver, thence to the Black Hills, and \$25 in cash—value \$75.

Particulars can be obtained by addressing J. Francis, G. P. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

**The Journal** For all kinds of printing, call on NEAT-JON PRINTING.

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 legislative 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.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Columbus State Bank,** Charter No. 97, (Incorporated) Columbus, in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business, Dec. 15, 1900.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 90,000 00
Real estate, secured and unsecured	107 25
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	2,248 43
Banks and other cash items	9,181 52
Other real estate	12,829 77
Current expenses and notes payable	1,000 00
Unpaid interest and other items	609 25
Deposits and balances	141,726 07
Cash currency	1,000 00
U. S. Treasury notes	4,800 00
U. S. National bank notes	200 00
Residual assets	1,250 00
Total	\$209,673 10
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	75 00
Undivided profits	10,984 41
Individual deposits subject to check	50,775 97
Demands certificates of deposit	21,065 31
Post office deposits	12,000 00
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	88 97
Total	\$209,673 10

**STATE OF NEBRASKA: ss: County of Platte, ss: I, M. Bruggen, clerk of the above-named court, do hereby certify that the above statement is correct and a true copy of the report made to the State Banking Board. M. BRUGGEN, Clerk.**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
J. D. STIRKS, Attorney at Law.  
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