

The Columbus Journal.

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COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1902.

WHOLE NUMBER 1,663.

PASS TWO BILLS

WAR TAX REPEAL AND PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

FORMER BILL IS UNANIMOUS

Senate Adopts Repeal of Revenue Without Argument or Revision—What the Bill for Protection of the President Provides.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Two important measures were passed by the senate yesterday, the bill for the repeal of the war revenue taxes and that for the protection of the president of the United States. The revenue bill was passed without division and after only one short speech. Mr. Tillman embraced the opportunity afforded by the bill's consideration to protest against the repeal of the duty of ten cents upon tea. The bill for the protection of the president was under discussion during the greater part of the session. Mr. Patterson of Colorado made an extended speech in opposition to it and Mr. Fairbanks supported it. All amendments to the measure were rejected and it was passed by a vote of 52 to 15.

The bill provides that any person within the United States who shall willfully and maliciously kill the president or any officer on whom the duties of president may devolve, or any sovereign of a foreign country, or shall attempt to kill any of the persons named, shall suffer death; that any person who shall aid, abet, advise or counsel the killing of any of the persons named or shall conspire to accomplish their death, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years; that any person who shall threaten to kill or advise or counsel another to kill the president or any officer on whom the duties of president may devolve, shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years; that any person who shall willfully aid in the escape of any person guilty of any of the offenses mentioned shall be deemed an accomplice and shall be punished as a principal.

TWO WOMEN DROWNED.

Fatal Accident on the Platte River Near Schuyler.

SCHUYLER, Neb., March 22.—Mrs. Frank Rima and her niece of Butler county were drowned in the Platte river two miles south of this place. They were driving across the bridge in the direction of this city when they were met by another team at a place on the bridge too narrow for the teams to pass. The women's team and buggy were forced over the bridge where the channel is the deepest and occupants, horses and buggy went down. At this writing the bodies have not been recovered.

Kansas Wheat Crop Saved.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—A general heavy rain fell in Kansas last night and in many places continued throughout today. The fall was especially heavy in the wheat belt and it is believed came in time to save the crop from injury from drought and high winds.

Miners Reach Agreement.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 22.—The miners and operators in session here came to a practical agreement on all matters relating to the mine wage scale in Iowa, and it is now believed a strike will be averted and that the scale will be adopted within a few days.

Head Luck Pursues Dorsett.

CRESCENT, Mo., March 22.—While chopping wood John Dorsett was severely cut by an axe. The blade sank up to the handle in the instep of his left foot. He has lost a great amount of blood, but his physician says the foot can be saved.

Merger Case Not Heard.

NEW YORK, March 22.—There was no hearing today in the suit of Peter Power to prevent the operation of the Northern Pacific railroad by the Northern Securities company.

River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The house today passed the river and harbor bill, which has been under consideration throughout the week.

Listing Creeks for Land.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., March 22.—The Dawes commission has just given out that the names of 4,127 Creek Indians and 523 Creek Freedmen, who were enlisted for enrollment by the Dawes commission and forwarded to the secretary of the interior for his approval, have been approved by the secretary and returned to the Dawes commission. There are yet about 8,000 names to be approved. The Creek treaty was ratified May 25.

Says Sugar Bounty is Dead.

LONDON, March 22.—Lord Onslow, under secretary of the colonial office, speaking at Bath, said he believed sugar bounties had been killed forever, and although it might be necessary to give some assistance to the West Indian colonies until the convention came into operation, the outlook for the sugar trade was such that capital could be invested with security and stability in the business of cane growing in the West Indies.

LAW ON MARRIAGE RELATION.

Supreme Court Rules on a Question Long in Dispute.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 22.—In the case of the University of Michigan against McGuckin, which was appealed from Douglas county, the supreme court has ruled on a question of law that has long been in dispute. It is the question what constitutes the marriage relation. Commissioner Kirkpatrick in an opinion approved by the court declares that the marriage relation is only in a limited, qualified sense contractual. He declares it is a social status by the assumption of which by persons of the requisite legal capacity, all that is essential to their free consent. He says further that the consent requisite to the creation of the marriage relation need not be expressed in any special manner nor by any prescribed form of words, but may be sufficiently evidenced by any clear and unambiguous language or conduct.

The evidence in this case was to the effect that McGuckin and his first wife, and his wife's first husband, had some differences which led to an appeal to the court. While the divorce cases were pending the woman went to the McGuckin home as a housekeeper and agreed to marry McGuckin as soon as the legal obstacle was swept away by the granting of the divorce. After the way was made clear, however, the promise was never carried out, at least no marriage ceremony was ever performed. The question of law was thus brought up in a controversy over the settlement of an estate.

NEBRASKA NAME UNCHANGED.

Robert Smart's Fane Stays Undiminished.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Smartville is to retain its name. Some years ago Robert Smart, a resident of Johnson county, appropriated land and dedicated streets and alleys to the new town, and the citizens, in view of Smart's philanthropy, called the place Smartville. Last fall Judge Stell of the district court made an order changing the name from Smartville to Helena. The railroad refused to accept the change and the citizens of Smartville appealed to the postoffice authorities at Washington, asking for the substitution of the name Helena for Smartville. Large petitions were placed on file and extended arguments were made for the new name. The postoffice people, after reviewing the case, today decided against any change, on the ground that the new name would be confusing to railway postal clerks, who would undoubtedly get the name mixed with Helena, Mont. Smartville will get along with its present name until something else is suggested for adoption.

Four Years at Hard Labor.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 22.—Gorge Mann pleaded guilty to a charge of assault in district court and Judge Thompson sentenced him to four years in the penitentiary at hard labor. Mann coaxed two little girls to ride with him and took liberties with the older one, who was but nine years of age. Her brother followed Mann to this city, the crime having been committed several miles out in the country.

Nebraska Insurance Risks.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 22.—The increase of insurance risks in Nebraska during the year 1901 was greater than in any similar period of time for fifteen years past. A report showing the actual business transacted by each company in this state will soon be issued by the state auditing department. It will show all classes of insurance to be in a healthy condition, with less loss incurred and more business in force.

To Sign the Muster Roll.

FREMONT, Neb., March 22.—In accordance with an order just issued by Adjutant General Barry, a meeting will be held at G. A. R. hall in this city for the mustering in of those who have signed the membership roll in the new engineering and signal corps organized here in February. Lieutenant A. M. Hull of this city, who is at the University of Nebraska, will be the mustering officer.

Women Adjudged Insane.

ST. PAUL, Neb., March 22.—Mrs. Chris Sorenson, wife of the blacksmith at Elba, was adjudged insane and taken to the asylum at Lincoln. Her case is quite serious.

YORK, Neb., March 22.—Mrs. Dora Hawley was adjudged insane by the commission.

Encampment Sure May 22-23.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 22.—Assistant Adjutant General Matt Howe of the Grand Army of the Republic said that the Grand Army encampment was certain to be held at Omaha May 22 and 23. Different dates have been announced erroneously from time to time, but the matter is now definitely determined. The original date set was May 14, but no postponement has been agreed to by all the posts that have answered except one.

Charge Goes Through Court.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., March 22.—Frank Rich, 22 years old, whose home was one mile north of here, was accidentally killed while working in the timber with his father and brother. He saw ducks flying. His gun lay on the brush near him. He seized it by the muzzle, pulled it toward him and it was discharged. The entire charge passed through his heart, killing him instantly. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

THREAT OF MILES

HE WILL RESIGN IF HAWLEY'S ARMY BILL PASSES.

THE MEASURE IS DENOUNCED

The General Says it Would Destroy the Unity of Military Organization—Asserts that the Bill is Designed to Promote Favoritism in Office.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—General Nelson A. Miles today told the senate committee on military affairs that if the bill introduced by Senator Hawley at the instance of the War department for the organization of a general staff for the army should become a law he would decline to longer hold his commission. The reason he gave for the statement is that the bill is utterly subversive of the interests of the military establishment and he said that he would not be a party to such a proceeding to the extent even of continuing to hold his place.

The statement was made in the course of a prolonged hearing by the committee, which was conducted behind closed doors and in which General Miles touched upon a variety of subjects connected with the army. The portion of the bill to which he directed his special attention is that contained in section 7, reading as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act the senior general officer of the army shall be assigned to command such portion of the army as the president may direct, or be detailed to duty in the general staff corps. All duties prescribed by law for the commanding general of the army shall be performed by the chief of general staff or other general officer designated by the secretary of war; provided, so long as the present lieutenant general of the army continues on the active list, he shall be the chief of the general staff, and upon the separation from active service of the said lieutenant general of the army, said office, except as herein provided, shall cease to determine.

General Miles said that if this provision should become a law it would have the effect of destroying the unity of the army, and he read numerous authorities, including Napoleon, Wellington, Washington and Grant, to show the necessity of having one head to the army and of controlling authority. His own experience and observation had the effect of confirming these views and he gave an illustration of its beneficial effect in time of emergency, instancing the beginning of the war with Spain. "I heard at midnight," he said, "that the Spanish fleet had been located definitely at Santiago, and I hastened to the home of Secretary Long, where the news was confirmed. Shafter was then at Tampa, and I sat down there, in the secretary's house, and wrote a dispatch directing him to start immediately for Santiago, with the result that the army was soon on its way to the point where its presence was needed. Suppose," he said, "exhibiting the message which he had sent to General Shafter. 'I had been compelled to get around a dozen or more majors, as many colonels and any number of generals, constituting a general staff.'"

Spain Has Short Cane Crop.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Spain cannot expect more than half a crop of cane sugar this year, according to a report made public at the State department from United States Consul Ridgely at Malaga, bearing date of February 21. The small crop is attributed to the unusual frosts of December and January. Ridgely says the effort to form a syndicate of all the sugar manufacturers in Spain looking to a limitation of production has failed.

Turkey Asks Assistance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—The Turkish government has directed the Ottoman ambassadors to solicit the friendly intervention of the powers at Sofia concerning the differences between Turkey and Bulgaria in relation to Macedonia affairs.

Reports Smaller War Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Chairman Hull of the house committee on military affairs, having returned after an absence of some weeks at home, the military appropriation bill today was ordered reported by the committee.

Pleased at United States Act.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., March 21.—The newspapers here are gratified at the suggestion contained in dispatches from the United States that separate government will be given provisionally to the Danish West Indies, as this is in accordance with a general wish of the people of the islands, who have long enjoyed a measure of self-government unknown to Porto Rico until the United States assumed control of Porto Rico.

To Help Suppress Disease.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The marine hospital service has decided to cooperate with the Nebraska state authorities in fighting smallpox in that state. A telegram was received from the State Board of Health at Lincoln announcing that a large number of cases of smallpox existed in Nebraska and asking that an expert be sent to advise with the state officials in the work of eradicating the disease.

WIRELESS SYSTEM ON LAKES.

Has a Successful Trial Between Detroit and Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Failure of the first attempt to use wireless telegraphy on the lakes has been followed by success on the second trial. The steamer City of Detroit was towed to a slip near the lake front, where there were no intervening masts or buildings and the experiments repeated. Only those making the experiments and connected with the ownership of the system were on board.

J. V. Tollif, representative of the originator of the system, the latter being at the station, says that one of the code words agreed upon had been both sent to and received from Detroit. He said no attempt was made to transmit messages, but that the transmission of the code word established the fact of communication and that the experiments were successful. The success accomplished on the second attempt is ascribed partly to better weather conditions and partly to a better adjustment of the apparatus.

GIVE HIM A WARM WELCOME.

Former President of Honduras is Arrested on His Return.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Doningo Vasquez, one time president of Honduras, has arrived in this city. He left here a few weeks ago on the Chilean liner Tucapel to make a visit to some Central American ports and during the interim he has had a very lively experience. When the Tucapel was taken from the vessel by order of President Zelaya and locked up in jail. He faced charges of sedition and insurrection and on February 15 the government authorities released him on his promise to leave the country at the first opportunity.

It is the ambition of Vasquez to form one republic of the Central American countries and he makes no secret of it, though he disclaims being a revolutionist.

PUSHES ROCHAMBEAU PLANS.

Family and Distinguished French Ambassadors Are Coming.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Ambassador Cambon, in view of the favorable action by congress on the joint resolution looking to the proper dedication of the Rochambeau statue, has been in consultation with Secretary Hay regarding the details of the program. The inadequacy of the appropriation of \$10,000 threatens to curtail the original project, which looked to a repetition of the splendid and impressive ceremonies with the dedication of the Yorktown monument twenty years ago.

Still a satisfactory beginning can be made with the attendance of the descendants of Rochambeau, with a distinguished representation of the French government, is already assured. The dedicatory ceremonies are fixed for the latter part of May next.

Surrender Negotiations.

MANILA, March 21.—Gen. Smith in command in the island of Samar, cables that he met Guervara personally March 24 and arranged the details and length of the proposed armistice, to facilitate the collection of Guervara and with their rifles and their subsequent surrender. Up to the present all communication between General Smith and Guervara has been by letter. General Smith refuses to enter into political matters, but will offer life, liberty and protection to all who take the oath of allegiance and assist in the opening of the ports and the restoration of normal conditions in the island.

Cecil Rhodes Much Better.

CAPE TOWN, March 21.—Cecil Rhodes passed a better night. He slept more than for some time past. Consequently there is a distinct improvement in his condition today. Cecil Rhodes had a good sleep this forenoon. His physicians have promised that if possible he shall sail for England next week.

Choked to Death.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 21.—Mrs. Elizabeth King, 75 years old, died suddenly from suffocation. While eating she was choked from paralysis, all attempts to relieve her having failed.

Nebraska Republican State Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 21.—The republican nominating convention has been called to meet in this city Wednesday, June 18th.

Fire in a Reform School.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 21.—The Bradley reformatory of the State school of Reform, near this city, was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight. It destroyed all the inmates, numbering 125 boys, were saved. The fire was discovered in the third story of the dormitory by the night watchman. He immediately notified Superintendent Hook, who aroused the inmates and got them all safely and without disorder out of the building.

Chicago Packers Get Contract.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Another contract for supplying the United States army in the Philippines has been given to Chicago packers by Major Krutloff, chief purchasing commissary officer of the Department of the Lakes. The supplies will be shipped to San Francisco by two special trains of refrigerator cars and there reloaded on government transport. Specifications of the contract provide for deliverance in Manila.

RELIEF OF BOERS

DEMOCRATS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS TO THIS END.

CONGRESS ASKED TO PETITION

They Declare in Favor of Cessation of Hostilities and Strict Neutrality by the United States Miscellaneous Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The democratic members of the house at a caucus held tonight unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that congress should express the sympathy of the American people for the struggling Boer republics and pledging themselves to use their utmost endeavors to "force the committees to report resolutions expressive of such sympathy, if only that congress may have an opportunity to act."

Representative Hay of Virginia presided at the caucus and Representative Robertson of Louisiana acted as secretary. The attendance was large. There was no division of sentiment as to the course to be taken, the question presented being simply one of choice between two resolutions, one offered by Mr. Randall of Texas and the other by Mr. Sulzer of New York. The Sulzer resolution was as follows:

Resolved, by the democrats of the house of representatives of the United States of America, in caucus assembled: That we sympathize with the Boers in their heroic struggle to maintain their liberty and independence, and protest in the name of humanity and civilization against the continuation of a war which outrages the feelings of all liberty-loving people, and that we shall use our best efforts to have the congress of the United States, addressing nobody in particular and apropos of nothing, "and I want to tell you people that we are only a lot of rooks. Say, did you ever watch a colony of rooks build their nests in the spring?"

WHY WE RESEMBLE ROOKS.

Points of Similarity Between Human and Feathered Bipeds.

He was standing in the rear end of a car, where all are friends in the common misery of having their toes trod on or their heads crushed in. "I'm from England," he said, addressing nobody in particular and apropos of nothing, "and I want to tell you people that we are only a lot of rooks. Say, did you ever watch a colony of rooks build their nests in the spring?"

Everybody looked reflectively away. "Well, I'll tell you. First a rook picks up a stick and puts it in his nest, then goes away after another one. When he's gone another rook flies to his nest and steals the stick. When he gets back he puts down the second stick, for still another rook to steal, and starts after the first stick. He doesn't find it, and when he gets back to his nest he finds the second stick gone, and he starts after that, soiling and swearing in rook fashion."

"By this time the other thieves have been robbed, too, and it only takes about three sticks to go around the community and get the whole blamed colony pow-wow-ing. Say, ain't that human nature?"

His Greatest First Client.

When Henry C. Smith of Michigan started to practice law he had as his first client a negro, and he won the case. The hearing was before a local magistrate and the charge was stealing a ring. As his client had employment on a farm outside the town where Smith first hung up his shingle, the young lawyer is said to have taken the precaution of hiring a carriage and riding out to the farmer, where he secured promise of the negro's wages for a few days as his retainer.

"I was in the case," said Mr. Smith yesterday in recounting the proceedings of that case. "I did not fail to ring the changes on the downtrodden race and all that sort of thing, with the result that my client went free. Still, I had a sort of lingering suspicion that the verdict was certainly all my man deserved, and when the case was over I wanted to be rid of him. He continued to haunt my office."

"Why, don't you go out and chase around with the boys?" I said finally, in some impatience.

"Deed, boss, I want yer fee war so small, an' I want yer to accept this 'ere ring."

"And the negro produced from his jeans the ring which he had been supposed to have stolen."

But Mr. Smith refused to accept the proffer of stolen goods.

Novel Superstition.

"Some time ago," says a conductor, "I was doing some short runs on the Midvale avenue branch. A man got in, and I spotted him by chance, and noticed that his eyes glinted as he gazed up at the register at the front, as if he were looking at a clock. He stood at 8.95. His fare ran it up to 8.98. He gave a start when another passenger got in and the bell announced 8.99. You know we pick up but few from here to the Ridge. I watched him. He was awfully nervous. He moved and twitched and once changed seats. Well, we stopped at the end of the route, and still the register said 8.99. He came up to me, handing me a nickel, and said: 'Ring that up.' 'Why, you paid me,' I said. Finally he coaxed me, telling me he was for luck. I rang up 9.00, and he got off the car as happy as a big snapper. I have learned since that it's considered lucky to be on a car when the register shows a combination ending in three noughts. It's a new hunch."—Philadelphia Record.

Fell Air in Boom.

The following, from a London paper, Science Sitings, shows the importance of securing pure air in dwelling apartments, especially in the evening.

"That the amount of oxygen in a room is decreased alarmingly by our methods of illumination is the following simple statement shows: A man may exist for an hour in a fair-sized room hermetically sealed if he has no light burning. Place a lighted candle in that room with him and his existence will be shortened by fifteen minutes. If he had a lamp instead of a candle, in order to make himself more comfortable, with additional light, he would live only half an hour. If he had two good gas burners he would scarcely have time to make his will, for he would not live more than five minutes."

THIS SNAKE IS A TREASURE.

Master Finds with the Baby, Catches Him, and Keeps Him.

Dick Branning's pet rattlesnake is the chief curiosity of Deep Hollow, Pa. Last spring, when Branning was hunting out rocks on the mountains, a great mass of rattlesnakes was thrown up high into the air by the discharge of dynamite. Nearly all of the serpents were killed outright, but one of the biggest of the lot escaped with serious wounds.

Branning, out of curiosity picked up this rattler, carried it to the house and placed it in a box of cotton, and was delighted to see it recover. When the stage of convalescence had passed, the snake crawled about the yard, and in a few weeks ventured into the house, where it soon became a pet. It was named Pete. The big snake seemed to be grateful for the care lavished upon it, and endeavored to show it in various ways. It will amuse the baby for hours by shaking its rattlers, and it will twist itself in many ways for the edification of the family.

Pete has become a famous rattler, and not a rodder dare approach the house. When a tramp or peddler approaches he will coil himself up on the doorstep and prepare to strike. The intruders invariably retreat.

One day last week Mr. Branning and his wife were suddenly awakened by Pete's loud rattling. The snake had crawled upon the bed and gave unmistakable evidence that something was wrong. Mr. Branning immediately hastened down stairs, where he found the snake coiled in a chair, threatening the building with destruction. Pete had discovered the state of affairs and given the alarm. Mr. Branning has been offered a big price for his queer pet, but it is not for sale.

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BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

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