

With that plianciness and without air of patronage for which the editor of the Telegram is noted, he enters upon a defense of the management of the county affairs, and incidentally of his own business methods. In this defense he first seeks to impress his readers with the fact that the Journal has made a most egregious mistake in pointing out the acts of official mismanagement.

But the Journal is not on trial. The question before the people of this county is whether the affairs of the county are in competent hands. Now, what has thus far been developed by the investigation resulting from the Journal's inquiry addressed to the board?

First: That while the law allows no supervisor to receive more than \$500 a year, two members of the board for the year just past drew more than that amount, one of them exceeding the legal amount by more than \$200.

Second: That in the month of December, 1903, the Telegram furnished the county a year's supply of blanks at \$15.00 per thousand, when such blanks are worth \$3.75 per thousand according to the Telegram's own bid, their only bid on file in the public records.

Third: That when this exorbitant charge was brought to the attention of the board, they found with all due solemnity that it was justified by an imaginary bid and contract which was on file somewhere, the Lord knows where. It was not introduced in evidence before the solemn tribunal who tried and acquitted themselves, but its existence was taken for granted because it was manifestly necessary, in fact indispensable for a verdict of complete and honorable whitewash.

Fourth: The Telegram defended itself against the charge of holding up the county in 1903 by proving conclusively that it got away with the goods in 1903.

Fifth: The Telegram, in both its English and its German edition, excoresses the supervisors for drawing more pay than they had coming by remarking with oracular gravity that it is "recklessness run mad" for any man to speak or think sacrilegiously of such honorable men.

Sixth: The Telegram finds public sentiment pretty evenly divided between pity and contempt for the unfortunate Journal, and casts the deciding vote itself on the side of pity.

Verily, pity is akin to love.

The Journal pleads guilty, once for all to the charge of blasphemy. We admit that we harbored the opinion, and gave utterance to it—that certain of the members of the democratic ring in Platte county were fashioned a little less than the angels, and Lord help us, we believe it yet. Confession is good for the soul.

The Telegram objects to insinuation about the supervisors. We are prepared to substitute facts and figures if preferred, and we will take those facts and figures from the official records of Platte county, if so be they are there yet.

The Telegram seeks to draw Walter Phillips into the three-sided controversy of Journal-Telegram-Supervisors. It says the Journal insinuates that Mr. Phillips withdrew the Telegram's bid and contract from the county records in order to shield his political friends. The Journal does not pretend to know what became of that bid and contract. It does know, however, that the county pays a county clerk and the law makes him the custodian of just such documents.

It does know that when those documents were wanted in an investigation touching the official conduct of the county board in its dealings with the Telegram, then those documents were not to be found in the clerk's office. If they were lost accidentally, what a commentary on the conduct of the clerk's office! If lost intentionally, what a commentary on the integrity of the official who lost them! Choose your version, Brother Howard. Which team will you take? The Journal would not be surprised if the bid and contract might yet be found. But if they are found, there be people in this world mean enough and irreverent enough to ask what might have been done to them while absent from their proper repository.

ROCKEFELLER.

The editor of the World Herald yesterday devoted a column and a half to the Journal's defense of the chancellor and board of regents for accepting the donation of Rockefeller to the "Temple fund". Referring to the Journal's statement that the same arguments would lie against the acceptance of the private donations of Columbus citizens toward the high school gymnasium that would lie against the acceptance of the Rockefeller donation, the editor of the World Herald says: "The comparison is not a fair one. The high school gymnasium to which the Columbus citizens contribute will not serve as a memorial to men whose lives have been spent in pillage and plunder. If the editor of the Journal desires to

present a fair parallel, let him imagine what would happen if a notorious keeper of a Columbus baggio should offer to give to the little metropolis of Platte county two thirds of the sum necessary to erect a high school gymnasium, provided the good citizens of Columbus would donate the remaining one third. We imagine that there would be something doing in the enterprising city of Columbus."

The editor of the World Herald misses the real point of issue. We can understand how some people may be opposed to the acceptance of private donations to be mingled with the public funds for the maintenance of public institutions. But when the objection is made not to the mixing of private with public money but to the character of the individual donor, there is certainly little room left for argument.

If a certificate of honesty is to be required of every donor, who will act as a committee to pass upon the certificate? If the editor of the World Herald and the editor of the Journal were for that committee, we would agree on a verdict of "not good" in the case of the Rockefeller certificate. But others might not agree with us. And other donors might be of the same kind of men as Rockefeller, but acting on a smaller scale their meanness might be less notorious than Rockefeller's. Robert G. Ingersoll might have offered two-thirds of the cost of the Temple to the regents. The editor of the World Herald might be willing to accept this donation, or if he is strictly "orthodox," he might object to a temple "erected to the memory of Ingersoll." In fact the criticisms that might be made upon the character of any individual donor in the world, if a searching investigation were made in each case, would differ only in number from those made against Rockefeller.

The fallacy of the editor of the World Herald lies in assuming that the Temple is to be "erected in honor of John D. Rockefeller." The fact is the Temple is to be erected by the regents of the state university to be used by the societies of the university. The fact that Rockefeller gives them a part of the money is simply an incident. If their right to accept private donations at all is admitted, then their ability to secure private donations from any source whatever should not only not be criticized, but should be commended. Let Rockefeller sit in the same pew with honest men and with them drop money in the basket. If it is right for the one it can not be denied in the case of the other.

We deny that the man who bestows a gift "creates a debt of gratitude." Gratitude is never a debt. We never feel grateful because we owe it to a benefactor to feel grateful. True gratitude rests on a higher plane. The citizen who subscribes to the erection of a building for public use gets his reward in the pleasure that comes from voluntary sacrifice for the public good. He is one of the public. If the public owe him a debt of gratitude, he is placed in the absurd position of owing himself a debt of gratitude.

Every school building in Omaha, from the World Herald's point of view, should be branded "a monument to the memory of Vice." For the license money of vice has donated constantly to their erection and maintenance. While we may all abhor the license system, has this system of donation barred from the school libraries excellent text books on the evils of intemperance? The fact is the school officers and teachers do not consider the source of their income in the planning of their buildings and the selection of books for their libraries. And it is equally true that the people of Nebraska and the officers and professors of the university will not consider the Rockefeller element in the Temple.

The editor of the World Herald says: "It is but a short step from the erection of the Rockefeller Temple to Rockefeller domination in the university library." This proposition is as absurd as it is to argue that text books on the effects of narcotics will be thrown out of our school libraries because those libraries are paid for out of saloon licenses. And it is the absurdity of such argument and the tendency it has to prejudice people, ignorant of the real conditions, against the university, that is harmful.

We do not question the Herald's declaration of friendship for the university, but we do assert that its arguments, based on fallacies and sentiment, do have the effect of injuring the university.

The regents, and not Rockefeller are building the Temple, and it will be dedicated, not to the memory of John D. Rockefeller, but it will be dedicated in the name of the people of Nebraska, to the welfare of their sons and daughters.

OBEDY THE LAW.

Economy and honesty in public life is the watch-word of the hour. Party ties are looser than they have ever been before. The eyes of the people are opening. The results of the last election show that the death knell of graft and corruption has been sounded. The people are demanding, not democratic officials, not republican officials. They want Roosevelt and Folks.

The same voters in Platte county who gave Roosevelt his charming majority, will vote to keep graft and corruption out of Platte county government. They will insist that the supervisors shall draw no more than the law permits. They will insist when the law says that the county's printing shall be done on the basis of competitive bids, that the law shall not be openly violated. They will insist that when the law says that only legal rate shall be paid by the county for printing the supervisor's proceedings and delinquent tax lists that an additional 25 per cent is not paid to a domestic paper.

The people of Platte county will not stand much longer to have their taxes padded for the benefit of the grafters.

Obey the law in spirit. If the law is wrong, change it.

"The true, 'tis pity, And pity 'tis, 'tis true."

PUT IT BACK.

The Telegram can not understand why one day the editor of the Telegram expressed faith in the honesty of the board of supervisors and the next day "threw mud" at them. The answer is easy. The editor of the Journal did not know at the time of the "investigation" that Supervisors Ernst and Bender had drawn more than the law allows for supervisors' services.

The editor of the Journal got this information just after the "investigation" and at the same time discovered that the Telegram had the money in its pocket for work at \$15 which it agreed to do in its 1904 bid for \$3.75.

Supervisors Bender, Klerman and Ernst were not careless in the matter of the specific items complained of. The Telegram Company was not guilty under the bid of 1904 for the specific items complained of. Did not the editor of the Journal do the manly thing to retract those charges openly and frankly?

The Telegram seems to forget that the figures in the Journal's complaint were accurate and that they show on their face a loose condition of county business methods. The Telegram seems to forget that the editor of the Journal had the right, after the investigation, to keep right on investigating with the view of finding out the rest of the rotteness.

Now this is not a personal matter with the Journal. Our relations with the Telegram management have been most pleasant. We would prefer to continue those relations. The present county officers and supervisors have always been most courteous to us. We would prefer to continue those pleasant relations. We are not complaining of the supervisors as men. We are not besliming the names of good citizens." The Journal is criticizing the official conduct of Supervisors Ernst and Bender for violating the law. The Journal is criticizing the methods of securing the county printing. The law presumes that the furnishing of printed supplies shall go to the lowest bidder. The law is openly and completely defeated by past and present methods in Platte county. Not one fifth of the supplies actually used by the county are furnished by bid. The Telegram has been able to underbid all competitors by knowing the facts and collecting in advance, as it did in the case present, an exorbitant price for supplies that other bidders believed they would have to furnish.

Can it be that a newspaper is in contempt in Platte county for unearthing official corruption? Can it be that the editor who has the courage to strike straight from the shoulder, unmindful of whether the blow strike men of high or low place in political or social life, is regarded as "object of pity," by the taxpayers of Platte county? We think not.

We do not wish to be hard on our brother, however. We shall not take undue advantage of him and expose all his practices in the county printing business.

We do ask, however, that, as an exponent of honest and low taxation, that he pay back to the people of Platte county the money he got in 1903 for printing the supplies that he agreed to print for less than half the money in 1904. That action would convince the taxpayers that the editor of the Telegram is really in favor of low taxation. The Telegram has pretty nearly convinced every body in these parts that "corporation abuses" are responsible for high taxation.

We also suggest that Supervisors Ernst and Bender "put it back." If they are backward about volunteering this action, we suggest that other members of the board introduce a resolution to that effect. And if other members of the board feel backward about doing this, perhaps it would be well for some of the "common" people to mail the suggestion in care of the district court.

THEODORE THOMAS.

With the death of Theodore Thomas, passes the man who has probably done more than any other to popularize good music in America. It is a rare thing nowadays to find a man of artistic gifts who employs them for purely artistic ends instead of trimming to the commercial breeze. The Thomas orchestra is known to every Chicagoan and to countless thousands over the country. It has toured the country for years and played thousands of concerts, yet it has never once played trash.

Thomas could have made a fortune by making the concession to depravity and ignorance which is made by Sousa, Innes, and in fact all the bandmasters, who switch in a little rag now and then for the delectation of the gallery gods—and about ninety per cent of the pit, if truth were told. But Thomas believed that the masses could be educated to music as well as to anything else. And he didn't care whether they could be educated or not. He would do the best he could for them by giving them good music, and if they didn't like it they could go somewhere else for their music. He steadily refused to sacrifice his artistic ideals for money. Of course he died poor in worldly wealth.

Thomas was the conductor who demanded and got from his instruments perfect unity of tone. He insisted that twenty fiddles should sound not like twenty fiddles but like one fiddle multiplied by twenty in volume. Many stories are told of his abnormally acute perception of the slightest variation in pitch or tone quality of any of his instruments. One magazine writer not long ago related that when the entire orchestra of ninety pieces was playing, Thomas noticed and remarked upon a new quality of tone in one of the 'cellos, and it afterwards transpired that the player had slightly changed the position of the sound post in his instrument! Other stories equally marvellous are told of the acuteness of the great director's ear. Of course, such anecdotes bear rather more evidence of the inventive powers of the reporter than of his veracity, but they indicate the estimation in which he was held by musicians.

Theodore Thomas was the most picturesque of American musicians and the most uncompromising in his musical ideals. The world will never know how successful he was in his attempt to educate the musical taste

of the public, but such faithful and long continued effort cannot be without result. His greatest praise is that he stood for art in an age and a land of commercialism.

IN COLORADO.

During the first week in January the attention of politicians will be fastened upon Colorado, where the Republicans seem determined to keep Governor James H. Peabody in office for two years more, notwithstanding the fact that his Democratic competitor, Mr. Alva Adams, has on the face of the returns, nearly ten thousand plurality, although the vote of five Denver precincts have already been thrown out by the Supreme Court of the State, on the ground of fraud. It seems that, under the Constitution of Colorado, the Legislature or General Assembly is empowered to canvass the vote for State officers. In that body the Republicans have a majority of at least thirty. Many of the Republican leaders including it is said, Senator Wolcott, have made up their minds that the Legislature shall throw out the vote of about 1800 Democratic precincts, and thus give Governor Peabody a plurality of about 3000 votes in the state. They allege that there is a precedent for such a procedure. Not all of the Republican members of the Legislature however regard the programme with approval, and if a score of them should combine to oppose it the plan could not be carried out. It is not surprising that the Democrats in general, and the Union miners in particular, should be exasperated at the prospects of losing what they naturally deem the lawful fruit of victory. It is improbable, however, that recourse will be made to violence for the purpose of seating Mr. Adams in the Governor's chair, because, as Mr. Peabody is backed by the Legislature, he will continue to control the militia. Experience has taught the miners of Cripple Creek that there is nothing to be gained by arguing with the master of legions. If Colorado Republicans, however, care for the good opinion of colorators, they will shrink from such a high-handed proceeding as throwing out the votes of 1800 Democratic precincts, while counting every Republican ballot. We have no doubt that there was a good deal of fraud at the last election in Colorado, but we find it hard to believe that it was continued extensively to Democratic precincts.—Erp's Weekly.

BURKETT'S RAILROAD APOLOGY.

There is a rumor abroad to the effect that Mr. Burkett, if elected to the United States Senate, will oppose President Roosevelt's purpose to stop railroad rebates and rate discrimination, by enlarging the power of the Interstate Commerce commission.

This rumor is probably wholly unfounded. Mr. Burkett is certainly too astute a politician to have failed to observe the "writing on the wall" in the late Roosevelt landslide, even though he should feel personally under obligations to the railroad and opposed to the Roosevelt program. To make sure on this point, however, why do not the members of the present legislature "stand pat" and refuse to vote for Mr. Burkett or any other candidate for the United States senate, until he has openly pledged himself to support the Roosevelt railroad program?

Congressman McCarthey has expressed himself emphatically in favor of this program. The solid west will favor it. And the present legislature is in a position to force at least one Nebraska senator to favor it. We should be proud to herald the news that Platte county's representative had taken a firm stand on this question. The people will stand by the President in his demand for a sane and reasonable public control of freight rates. If Mr. Burkett is not big enough to stand with the people on this subject, then he is not big enough to be a United States senator and he should be turned down with a suddenness that would stand as proof that the people are determined to command, not only their congressmen but also their senators.

Mr. Burkett, tell the people "where you are at" on the Roosevelt program, or make room for a candidate who will.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The legislative branch of Nebraska's state government, which opened its twenty-ninth session on Tuesday, has made a choice of officers that augurs well for the republican party and the people of Nebraska in general.

The new speaker of the house, Hon. George L. Roe, is not only well equipped to discharge the functions devolving upon the presiding officer of the popular branch of the legislature by reason of his experience as a law maker, but possesses that rare gift of good horse sense that has been displayed in a superlative degree by Uncle Joe Cannon in the national legislature. While the opposition press has classed him with the partisans of one railroad corporation, Mr. Roe has always exhibited a sturdy sense of independence from corporate domination, and while he may be safest trusted for his treatment of all interests he is free from corporate subservience and will not submit to corporate dictation.

In the selection of Senator Jennings as president of the senate the upper house has been equally felicitous. Like Speaker Roe, Senator Jennings is eminently qualified by experience as a lawmaker for discharging the duties of president of the senate and, like the speaker of the house, he also is level-headed and clear visioned.

Having made a good beginning in his organization, the legislature is now fairly in a position to make a memorable record by proceeding with and devoting its energies to the revision of our laws that will insure for the people of Nebraska more economic and efficient administration and afford them relief from burdens that they have been compelled to bear by misgovernment in county, city and state.—Omaha Bee.

Every cent that has ever been paid to the House for printing the supervisor's proceedings, has been paid in violation of law. Will the new board continue to permit this violation?


\$500 STORY & CLARK PIANO GIVEN AWAY! \$500

GO AND SEE IT AT GRAYS' STORE.

THE JOURNAL will give this Beautiful Piano to the Platte county young lady receiving the most votes from Journal subscribers before noon, FEBRUARY 15th, 1905. This Piano is standard. It is not the cheapest, but one of the best grades made by Story & Clark. It is the most expensive and best Piano ever given away by a Nebraska newspaper. You have to see the instrument to appreciate it.

HOW TO GET VOTES:

1. Get a new cash subscriber to the WEEKLY or DAILY JOURNAL.
2. Get present subscribers to pay their subscription in advance.
3. Get delinquent subscribers to pay all or part of their back subscription.
4. Call or write us for a receipt book, so you can receipt for the money you collect.



DESCRIPTION—Seven and one-half octaves, ivory keys, polished ebony sharp, overstrung bass, iron frame, three unisons, repeating action, improved scale; three pedals, folding fall-board, full panel swing desk, continuous nickel hinges on fall-board and lid, metal-aced hammer rail, nickel plated action supports, nickel-plated pedal guard with grating pedals and practice muffer, composite worst-wood. Height, 4 feet 8 inches; width 5 feet 5 inches; depth, 2 feet 4 inches. Case, Hungarian walnut, cross-banded, veneered and highly polished.

For every cent that you send us on subscription we will credit one vote to the young lady that you may designate. Every dollar will give you 100 votes. \$1.50 for a year's subscription to the weekly Journal will give you 150 votes.

During this contest ONLY, every subscriber who pays \$1.50 or more, in advance, on subscription to the Weekly Journal will receive a year's subscription to either the Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly Magazine or "Der National-Farmer" and "Das Familien-Journal" (German). This is not one of those contests where the winning contestant gets everything and the subscriber gets nothing.

In order to put the Daily Journal in every home in Columbus and on the rural mail routes leading out of Columbus, we offer a special rate, through this contest only, of \$3.00 a year for the Daily Journal by mail, or \$4.00 delivered by carrier in the city, if paid in advance.

Those who send their subscriptions direct to us should give us instructions as to whom their votes shall be cast for.

The contest will be kept from now on. No time can be lost if you would win. R. W. Saley sells this piano for \$500. It is a price worth having.

THE LOBBY.

Governor Mickey will make many friends in Nebraska by his frank and open attack made on the corrupt legislative "lobby," in his message to the legislature. His words should be quoted in every Nebraska newspaper and the people should insist that their representatives act upon his suggestions.

Here are his words:

"The base of every legislative body is the subsidized lobby. Vicious legislation is not the result of ignorance, but is rather the result of prejudice influenced which ought not to exist, and which certainly ought not to be tolerated within the hall, cloak room, or offices of any deliberative body which has power over the destinies of a people. Nebraska is not different from other states in that it has suffered in years past from the attacks of a conscienceless horde of paid retainers whose sole mission was to debauch the membership of the legislature in the interests of questionable enactments, directed against the public treasury or conferring special privileges upon certain beneficiaries. Such influences ought to be banished from legislative environment. I recommend that such action be taken as will protect your membership from the onslaught of private and corporation lobbyists who seek to accomplish pernicious ends by the exercise of undue influence being careful to draw the line of demarcation between the honest and untrammeled advisor and counselor on the other."

The German supplement of the Telegram has come sorrowfully to the conclusion that the Journal is a necessary evil. We are tickled to hear it. If a newspaper can make itself necessary, it is in pretty good shape.

Pat it back.

COLUMBIANS.

If there is anything more ridiculous than a grey beard when he is cold, we don't know what it is.

The youth of our neighboring village, David City, are progressive. They have organized a secret band which grants membership only to those young hopefuls who can prove that they have a sufficient amount of value and get away with the goods. The other day they held up a man at the point of a gun, and some of them got caught, which has led to the exposure of some of the secrets of the order. It is too bad, too bad. Now that we remember, this is the same town whose female contingent tried to hang the national guard to death last summer. And now the boys go wrong. Sacramentally! We shall expect the David City papers to come promptly to the rescue.

Now a scientist thinks he has discovered an anti-toxin or anti-something which will prevent weariness. You just take a tablet or two in the morning and then start in turning the washing machine or sawing black oak, and you keep it up for twenty-four hours or so and never know anything about feeling tired. We are sorry to put a damper on the fond hopes of this scientific gentleman, but we can't approve of any such. It is another concession to commercialism. One of the greatest luxuries of this life is to leave into port at your lower classed cottage in the dusky twilight, so all-mighty weary that you don't believe you could go another block for money, and then after absorbing a few pork chops to settle down in your bamboo chair and rest up. What would become of home, sweet home, if a fellow never got so tired that he had to go there? The plowman who hauled his plods his weary way would, under the new dispensation, turn the mules into the hay and then skate up town and play billiards all night; and the divorce courts would be working overtime. It would be a great saving too if people never got hungry. But there is Uncle Johnny Rockefeller who hasn't been hungry since '92, and he offers two million plunks for one more experience of the sensation. No, we are sorry, but we can't endorse any such foolishness. Even the Lord rested on the seventh day.

Humphrey.

(From the Democrat.)

F. T. Walker of Columbus was in town the first of the week.

John M. Goudring of Columbus was doing business in town yesterday.

Fred Fuchs and Frank Brockhaus were Columbus visitors Monday.

Petre Mang and daughter of St. Bernard were Columbus visitors Monday.

Louie Maier left yesterday for Grand Island to attend a business college this winter.

Joe. Brokhous and John Fuchs went to Cedar Rapids yesterday to visit friends a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Elsworth Dixon of the Creston neighborhood were Columbus visitors Monday.

Chas. Savidge, of Tarnov, lost a calf about a year ago and nothing was heard of it until last week it returned home as mysteriously as it disappeared.

Will Schram of Columbus was in town yesterday. Since the first of the year Mr. Schram is traveling for a Council Bluffs house and will make this territory with headquarters at Columbus.

T. B. Berends, of the Oldensbuch neighborhood went up to Pierce last Friday night to visit relatives a few days. He was accompanied by his young nephew, Ernest Reese, who had been attending school here for some time.

Roosters for Sale.

Twenty Thoroughbred, Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Roosters for sale. John Maroff, Leigh, Nebr., Route 1.

THE SIMPLIEST, YET GREATEST INVENTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE DRESSMAKER'S FRIEND



THE NEW MEASURE.

Wonder of the Nineteenth Century. Endorsed by all the Leading Tailors and Dressmakers Wherever Introduced.

Therefore you can cut a garment to fit a deformed person just as easily as for the most perfect form.

A great many wonder why the teachers and scholars of the Standard Garment Cutting Schools are so successful in getting a perfect fit on every form, without changing a line. This can be easily accounted for as the "Standard" is the only system in the world that is allowed to use the "Victor" measure. This little invention in itself, is a perfect wonder, and every tailor and dressmaker who has seen it used declares it to be the only true mode of getting correct measures. It is entirely different from all of the old style measurements. With it you can detect in a moment where there are any changes to be made as it brings out every outline of the human form, and therefore you can cut a garment to fit a deformed person just as easily as for the most perfect form.

Dress Cutting Academy.
Mrs. A. C. BOONE, Mgr.
211 Eleventh St., Columbus, Neb.

Genos.

(From the Leader.)

Harry Bratt began work as assistant cashier in the First National Bank on Monday morning last.

Mr. Fred Stires of Columbus has been a guest at the O. E. Green residence during the holidays.

Harold Wake and August Skoog returned to Lincoln Tuesday to resume their work at the business college in that city.

The main excitement in town this week has been caused over the possession of a saddle raffled off last week. A Polander across the river held the winning number but was not present at the drawing and before he received notice of the fact young Bart drove over and purchased his chance for \$2.50 and then came back and demanded the saddle. On being refused without an order from the Polander he secured the services of a lawyer and replevined the saddle. The papers, however, were served on A. M. Horton, who filed a disclaimer claiming he had nothing to do with the saddle, that he sold it to another party who raffled it off. This caused the plaintiff to withdraw the suit and pay cost. The last reports were to the effect that the saddle had disappeared, and that the Polander had secured a lawyer and is going to put up a fight. Public opinion is pretty strong along the line that the whole proceeding is a rotten attempt to banco the Polander and may cause certain people bundles of trouble and the majority of people here will.

Miss Mabel Thurston, who has been spending the holidays with relatives in this city, returned to Omaha today to resume her studies in the business college at that place.

A. M. POST
Attorney : at : Law
Columbus, Neb.