

UNION PACIFIC TIME TABLE

West-bound Trains.

No. 1...Overland Limited...11:46 a. m.
No. 2...China & Japan Mail...6:58 p. m.
No. 3...Oregon Express...2:40 p. m.
No. 4...Los Angeles Limited...2:35 p. m.
No. 5...Past Mail...11:30 a. m.
No. 6...Denver Special...2:10 p. m.
No. 7...Colorado Special...1:27 a. m.
No. 8...Colorado Express...6:25 p. m.
No. 9...Ore. & Wash. Lim...2:45 p. m.
No. 10...Express...11:25 a. m.
No. 11...North Platte Local...12:15 p. m.
No. 12...Grand Island Local...3:35 p. m.
No. 13...Local Freight...7:00 a. m.
*Leaves 12:10 p. m.
*Leaves From Coal Chute.

East-bound Trains.

No. 2...Overland Limited...5:26 p. m.
No. 3...Atlantic Express...4:32 a. m.
No. 4...Oregon Express...4:45 p. m.
No. 5...Los Angeles Limited...6:16 p. m.
No. 6...China & Japan Mail...6:12 p. m.
No. 7...Denver Special...4:50 p. m.
No. 8...Colorado Special...10:20 p. m.
No. 9...Colorado Express...2:10 p. m.
No. 10...Ore. & Wash. Limited...6:53 p. m.
No. 11...Past Mail...7:30 p. m.
No. 12...North Platte Local...1:00 p. m.
No. 13...Grand Island Local...7:12 a. m.
*Leaves 1:20 p. m.
*Leaves From Coal Chute.

BRANCH TRAINS

No. 77 Freight...11:00 a. m.
No. 78 Passenger...11:00 p. m.
No. 79 Passenger...12:10 p. m.
No. 80 Freight...6:10 p. m.

Spalding

No. 79 Freight...11:00 a. m.
No. 81 Passenger...11:00 p. m.
No. 82 Passenger...11:55 a. m.
No. 83 Freight...11:00 p. m.

Ticket Agent.
A. R. McKEEN,
Assistant Ticket Agent.

BURLINGTON TIME TABLE

No. 21 Pass (daily ex. Sun) lv. 7:25 a. m.
No. 32 Frt. & Ac. (7 days Sat.) lv. 6:00 p. m.
No. 21 Pass (daily ex. Sun) ar. 9:00 p. m.
No. 31 Frt. & Ac. (7 days Sun) ar. 4:45 a. m.

Dr. E. F. WiedeRanders,
Office with Dr. Tiesing, 1010 Murray St.
Special attention given to Eye, Ear,
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Phone Bell office 43. Residence 123.
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is just as honest as the plumbing work which is always in sight. Have you any trouble with your plumbing? Maybe the sewer connections are not right. We can tell.

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are now arriving. Please give us your winter orders.

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Semi-Anthracite and PENNSYLVANIA HARD COAL

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FARM TALK

An Argument Against the Silo.

We have a communication from a Nebraska subscriber which criticizes somewhat severely what he terms, "The Silo Campaign." He calls attention to the fact that the conversion of corn into ensilage in no wise increases its feeding value, whereas the same corn placed in the shock and sensibly fed out maintains practically its full worth for feeding purposes.

He says that a neighbor used ensilage last winter for his herd of dairy cows and although he fed his cows practically all the ensilage and hay they would eat they did not give as good results as they formerly did on corn fodder, hay and grain. This subscriber states that the average man is led to believe that the feeding of ensilage does away with the necessity of using grain, while as a matter of fact calls attention to the urgent necessity of using some of the high-priced concentrates in connection with it.

It is true that there has been considerable of a campaign waged during the last year or two in favor of the silo. The experient stations have been leaders in this campaign because practically every station in the grain belt has issued one or more bulletins in which information is given on types of silos and instruction imparted in regard to their erection. The agricultural press has also been most enthusiastic about endorsing the silo proposition and it is unfortunate if in the enthusiasm of the campaign farmers have been misled as to the value of ensilage. We can only speak for ourselves when we say that we have never indicated that ensilage was anything but a one-sided ration. We have repeatedly stated that because of its palatability and therefore its ease of digestibility, farm animals could be carried through the winter in a more thrifty condition on ensilage alone than would be the case if fed corn in any other form. This is not equivalent, however, to saying that concentrates should not be used in connection with this highly- prized food. As a matter of fact when used for dairy cows or for fattening cattle it is absolutely necessary that a balance be struck by the use of such foods as bran, oil meal or cotton seed meal.

We can imagine many a man being disgusted with ensilage before grass comes another year because of its failure to greatly increase the production of a dairy herd or to materially increase the economy of grains in fattening cattle. Wherever this complaint is made, however, one may rest assured that the poor results have been due to the fact that little or no attempt has been made to sensibly use concentrates. There is absolutely no excuse for any man going to the expense of building a silo and cutting up his corn if he is going to turn around and feed it to cows in such a way that they will produce 150 or 200 pounds of butter annually. Men who own silos cannot afford to handle cows unless they can produce at last 250 pounds of butter a year and this can be done only when fairly good cows are kept and when they are fed a judiciously balanced ration.

The same general principle will hold true in the case of those who expect to use ensilage for beef-making purposes. While ensilage may be more nearly adapted to this purpose than for use as a food for dairy cows without any adjunct it is nevertheless true that for the purpose of making economical gains some form of food rich in protein is an absolute essential.

It goes without saying that whether in dairying or in beef making the man who does not have fairly good stock to work on is going to be disappointed with his results and he will regret the investment he has made in a silo and will mourn over the useless labor that has been expended in filling it. In short, the silo fittingly typifies the new agriculture, a form of equipment as much out of place where old fashioned stock is handled as a silk hat in company with barnyard boots.—The Iowa Homestead.

Effect of Excessive Consumption of Salt.

The R. Farm of Sidaw, Michigan, desires to know our opinion as to the possibility of salt causing abortion in cows. They enclose a clipping on the subject.

The article to which this inquirer refers says in substance that salt interferes with the breeding powers of animals and in some instances causes abortion. We gather from the article that the salting of the herds was done spasmodically and in some instances the animals became ravenously hungry for salt.

We are not particularly surprised that animals deprived of salt for some time or given it irregularly would suffer more or less from such practices. Suppose an animal was given feed but once a week and then given all that it wanted, what results could be expected? It is not necessary for us to make any further comment upon this particular phase of the subject, except to say that salt would be less harmful than any other fed that we could mention.

Corn Fodder for Fattening Steers.

Prof. H. R. Smith, of the Nebraska experiment station, has for a number of years been accumulating data on the various methods and plans of fattening steers. In all his work he has kept in mind two main factors, namely, the cost of making gains and economy in the expenditure of labor. He has obtained most satisfactory results from the use of corn fodder (the whole plant) when it is judiciously used along with shelled corn and alfalfa hay. Summarizing the results of experiments conducted a few years ago at the Nebraska station, Professor Smith says:

"The objection that is usually raised against the practice of cutting and shocking corn for feeding purposes is the labor involved in husking it from the shock. The fact that a great deal of corn may be fed to cattle in the stalk unhusked is entirely overlooked. In a 1905-06 experiment one lot of ten two-year-old steers was fed corn fodder for a period of twelve weeks in comparison with the same amount of snappened corn and stover fed another lot. Two-thirds of all the corn given the one lot was attached to the stalk, the remainder consisting of shelled corn fed at night. Charging four cents per bushel for husking, the cost

of gains was the same in both lots.

In 1906-07 this comparison was again made and half of all the corn fed was attached to the stalk. Here cost of production was practically the same, again the being only ten cents per hundred less for snappened corn. The feeding of corn on the stalk in the morning with shelled corn and alfalfa hay at night is providing to be a very economical system of beef production, and it may be continued throughout the entire period by stacking the bundles near the feed yards for use in late winter. For such purposes corn which has been drilled a little thicker than usual is best because the ears are somewhat smaller, though it should not be planted so thickly that the yield of corn will be reduced. By feeding corn fodder we utilize the stalk and yet are put to no extra labor in husking it. In fact, corn can be cut with a harvester and put in the shock cheaper than it can be picked and cribbed, in as much as three men with a team and harvester can cut and shock seven acres per day. Records from the farm department of this experiment station show that it costs \$1.18 per acre to cut and shock corn, which figure does not allow for the wear and tear on the machine. Three cents per bushel would cover the cost of harvesting corn with a machine and putting it in shocks in which form it may be fed direct to the cattle.

There is no question in our minds but what many of our stockmen subscribers have tried out this plan and have found it to be satisfactory. We have in mind one instance where an extensive feeder puts in shock at least 100 acres of corn annually and this is practically all fed out during the winter months to fattening steers. In this case it is fed on the ground in the pastures excepting only when in the ground is soft and when it is covered with snow. His reason for handling it in this way is that it distributes the manure absolutely without labor and he further believes that the exercise obtained by cattle in picking up their roughage and part of the grain in this way actually contributes to the making of gains. It goes without saying that when it comes to the matter of carrying steers for a long feeding period there will be too much waste to attempt to feed corn fodder in this way through to the end. As steers get fat and lazy they need their food in concentrated form and if fodder is used too extensively they will not eat enough to make maximum gains. On the other hand, during the first three months of a feeding period the plan of using corn fodder somewhat extensively is entirely feasible and practicable.—The Iowa Homestead.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

Supply just the ingredients needed to build up, strengthen and restore the natural action of the kidneys and bladder. Specially prepared for backache, headache, nervousness, rheumatism and all kidney, bladder and urinary irregularities. For sale by all druggists.

The Profession For The Farm Boy.

We have been having a number of letters lately from farm boys or their parents, boys who have been raised on good farms and presumably have learned a great deal about farming that can be learned nowhere else than on the farm. They want to know what profession they should choose, or if they decide to remain on the farm how they can best equip themselves for the life of the farm.

Here as everywhere else much depends on the boy, and much on his parents. If the boy has real farming instincts and is fit to be a farmer, we do not know any better profession that he can choose than that of farming, particularly so if his father is a farmer and offers him a good opportunity.

The other professions are pretty well filled. We have all the doctors we want now, and a good many that we don't want and would be a good deal better off without. We have all the lawyers we want, and a good many whose room would be worth a great deal than their company. There is room, a large room, for doctors who will study how to keep well and not merely to cure them when they are ill; and there is large room for lawyers who will study how to keep people out of lawsuits rather than to encourage them to get in order that they may help them out. There is room—large room—for men whose parents have ordained them to the ministry; in other words, who have the spiritual, social and intellectual development that will fit them to point out to men the way to live best in this world and develop a Godlike character. There is room for men who can conduct big business in the lines laid down in the sermon on the mount; and there is room for farm boys who can do this.

We know of no place, however, that there is such large room as on the farm for the boy who is fit to be a farmer. Now as to preparation for it: An agricultural education is valuable, provided the boy has enough of the farming instinct in him to keep him from being switched off in to something else; in other words, who has the stamina to get an education is of inestimable value. A complete agricultural college education, however is not absolutely necessary to the farm boy, provided he has some one to advise him as to what books and papers to read in order that he may get the help needed. We would advise at least a year or two in an agricultural college, in which he can get in touch with other farm boys who are like-minded. This will be of immense value to him in the future.

Every boy growing up on the farm, ought to procure as soon as he can a number of books which give him fundamental knowledge on the subject of his life work. He should know the geology of the state. He should know the soils of his state and the localities, if in a laic district. He should know how to handle these different soils in order to put them in first-class physical condition. He should study the grains and the grasses that do best in his territory. He should study rotation of crops, the reasons for it, the benefits that accrue therefrom. If he expects to handle livestock, as nearly every farmer

PROBATE NOTICE

In the county court of Platte county, Nebraska, in the matter of the estate of John Seuder, deceased. Notice of final settlement and account.

To the creditors, heirs, legatees and others interested in the estate of John Seuder, deceased. Take notice that Melchior Bruegger has filed in the county court a report of his administration of the estate of John Seuder, deceased, and it is ordered that the same stand for hearing on the 14th day of October, 1911, before the court at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. at which time any person interested may appear and object to and contest the same.

This notice is ordered given in the Columbus Tribune-Journal three or four weeks prior to the 14th day of October, 1911.

Witness my hand and the seal of the county court at Columbus this 5th day of September, 1911.

JOHN RATTERMANN,
County Judge.

PROBATE NOTICE TO Creditors.

In the county court, Platte county, Nebraska in the matter of the estate of Sylvia A. Mahaffey, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said deceased will meet the executor of said estate before me, County Judge of Platte county, Nebraska, at the county court room in said county on the 20th day of September, 1911; and on the 30th day of October, 1911; and on the 30th day of March, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims, from September 30th, 1911, and one year for the executor to settle said estate, from the 30th day of August, 1911. This notice will be published in the Columbus Tribune-Journal four weeks successive, by prior to the 3th day of September, 1911. Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1911.

JOHN RATTERMANN,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO DEFENDANTS.

William J. Collins, — Collins, wife of said William J. Collins, first or Christian name unknown, John W. Martin, Nina Martin, the unknown heirs and devisees of William J. Collins, deceased, the unknown heirs and devisees of John W. Martin, deceased, the unknown heirs and devisees of Philip Cain, deceased, the Credit Molders of America, as Trustee, and the executor of said trust and his successors in trust and each thereof will take notice that there is on file in the County Court for Platte county, Nebraska, the petition of the undersigned plaintiff, who sues to establish and quiet as against them and each thereof his title to the East one-third of Lot Three (3) in Block Eighty-seven (87) in the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, also to cancel of record a certain mortgage on said premises, executed by John W. Martin and Nina Martin, his wife to Philip Cain on the 15th day of October, 1909, and recorded in Book D, Record of Mortgages for said Platte county, at Page 121, also to remove the cloud cast upon the plaintiff's said title by said record and by any and all claims of title to or lien upon said property by said defendants or either thereof.

Said defendants are required to answer said petition on or before the 20th day of October, 1911.

MICHAEL WHITMOYER,
September 12, 1911. Plaintiff.

THE PROFESSION FOR THE FARM BOY.

should, he should post himself on breeds and breeding and feeding. Then he should study markets and distribution and learn something about co-operation.

Now any bright, wide-awake farm boy can get the substance of this on the farm, if he will, and is given the time. He will get it better in an agricultural college, however, provided it is aimed at him and he does not allow himself to be diverted by other things, and does not allow himself to get into expensive habits nor to get out of the habits of work and economy which belong to the farm. They are really about the best part of the farm education.

We are speaking now of the boy who does not expect to go into any of the semi-agricultural occupations, such as teaching or editing or becoming an expert in livestock judging, or things of that sort, but of the boy whose parents would like him to stay on the farm and be with them in their old age. For this sort of a boy there is no better business than farming, no business that requires a higher intelligence, more careful habits of study and observation, or more executive ability. It is not everybody who is fit to be a farmer.—Wallaces' Farmer.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

James C. Dahlgren, "Cowboy" Mayor of Omaha, "Throws the Lariat"
Mayor Jas. C. Dahlgren started his career as a cowboy, and is at present Mayor of Omaha, and has the following record. Sheriff of Dawes county, Nebraska, three terms; Mayor of Chadron, two terms; Democratic National Committeeman, eight years; Mayor of Omaha, six years; and in 1910 candidate for Governor of Nebraska. Writing to Foley and Co., Chicago, he says: "I have taken Foley Kidney Pills and they have given me a great deal of relief so I heartily recommend them."

(Signed) James C. Dahlgren,
For sale by all Druggists.

NOTICE

Paul Bogus will take notice that on the 11th day of September, 1911, W. O'Brien, a Justice of the Peace of Platte county, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$400.00, in an action pending before him, wherein Frank Bogus is plaintiff and Paul Bogus is defendant; that notice in garnishment was served upon the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. and property consisting of money and wages in the sum of \$25.00 has been attached and garnished under said order. Said case was continued to the 25th day of October, 1911, at 9 o'clock a. m. for defendants to appear and answer.
FRANK BOGUS,
Plaintiff.
Dated, Sept. 11, 1911.

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Columbus, Nebraska

Assets, \$600,000.00

Offers its customers every safe-guard known to modern banking for the security and safety of their funds. Pays liberal rates of interest on deposits. Loans money when they need it at ruling rates. Safety deposit boxes rented for storage of valuable papers.

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Something doing all the time. It is a show that will interest you. Big Machinery Exhibit, with everything in action. Traction Plowing demonstrations. Fine entertainments, music and special lectures. Moving pictures and illustrated lectures. Displays from every state in the west. Showing Irrigation, Dry Farming, Fruit Growing, Alfalfa Raising and all kinds of Farm Work.

50 CENTS ADMISSION TO ALL.

FRISCHHOLZ BROS.

Are Days of Suffering. They Are Becoming Brighter for Some Columbus People.

Many "dark days" from kidney ills. Backache, headache—nervous, tired. Urinary trouble—make you gloomy. Doans' Kidney Pills bring relief. They are endorsed by Columbus people.

Mrs. George F. Haddock, Fourteenth and Fulton Sts., Columbus, Nebraska, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills worked wonders in my case and I am grateful for, the benefit received. About three years ago I was in poor health. My back ached constantly and at night I was in such bad shape that I could not lie in one position long. Sharp twinges darted through me when I attempted to stoop and the secretions from my kidneys caused me no end of annoyance. I often had

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dull headaches and dizzy spells and a tired, languid feeling clung to me. The doctor said that my case was bordering on dropsy, but his medicine seemed to have no effect. The superior worth of Doan's Kidney Pills was proven when they cured me and after I had used the contents of one box, I was in good health. Last winter when I again had need of a kidney medicine, I took Doan's Kidney Pills and they quickly benefited me.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.