

THE JOURNAL.

Entered at the Post-office, Columbus, Neb., as second class matter.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1881.

A hog, weighing 1000 pounds, was marketed recently at Lincoln.

The Grand Army of the Republic number 56 posts in this State.

PLATTSMOUTH, this State, has a population of 4,300, and 800 school pupils.

All the prisoners confined in the Sutton jail made their escape the other day.

It is reported that the Nemaha river is frozen to the bottom in many places.

ELLIS Bierbower was confirmed by the Senate on the 9th, as United States marshal of Nebraska.

ONE hundred and forty-eight deaths from small-pox were reported in New York on the 9th.

MR. HOWE has introduced a bill in the legislature of this State to prevent railroad discrimination, &c.

THE January exchanges in New York were the largest ever known in any month by nearly \$400,000,000.

SECOND reading of the coercion bill in the British House of Commons, passed by a vote of 359 to 56.

SENATOR DAILY introduced the other day a bill in the senate to prevent the consolidation of telegraph companies in this State.

It is stated that over 1,000 hogs died, with what is called cholera, in the neighborhood of Vienna, Henry county, Ill., within ten days.

MINNIE F. LEE, of Newark, N. J., aged nine years, was bitten on the neck by a mad dog and was last week dead with hydrophobia.

D. T. SCOTT, living in Otoe county, while digging a well, found a deer's horns, with three prongs, ten feet from the surface of the ground.

A RECENT fire on the Victoria Docks, in London, destroyed eighteen railway trucks, twelve grain laden barges, and damaged two ships.

A REPORT comes from Harpers Ferry that the river was twelve feet above low water mark and rising. Three spans of the long bridge have been carried away.

The recent snow and wind storm produced the same results as in other places, blocking the railroads and stopping travel.

A BILL was recently introduced in the Nebraska legislature for the completion of the State Capitol building, which asks for another appropriation of \$150,000.

It is claimed that holding of a national convention in Dublin will be prohibited. Dillon advises its postponement until Parnell, Davitt, and Brennan can be present.

THE large pork packing house of J. C. Ferguson, at Indianapolis, Ind., was the other evening entirely destroyed by fire. Loss on stock, \$375,000; insured for \$325,000.

THE water on the 10th, was still rising in New Orleans, and relief committees were being organized to administer to the wants of the people in the flooded district.

CHARLES M. MILLER, a Detroit plumber, came very near losing his life by the attempt of his wife to cut his throat with a razor, but he escaped with two severe gashes.

It is stated on good authority that France has invited Italy and Germany to the proposed monetary conference. It is claimed that Germany is anxious to participate.

It is reported that Rock Island, Ill., is completely snow bound with drifted piles four feet in many places. That trains are blocked, and no mails have left or arrived since the storm.

THE twentieth ballot for U. S. senator in Pennsylvania resulted without any choice. Henry W. Oliver, of the republican minority, withdrew as senator, has formally withdrawn from the contest.

CHAS. GREAR shot his wife one evening last week, known in theatrical circles as Nellie Walters, in a Minneapolis, Minn., boarding-house. He charged her with violating her marriage vows. It is probable that she will recover.

DILLON, at a land league meeting at Dublin on the 9th, urged continuance of the agitation, even after the passage of the coercion bill, and advises tenants to resist landlords in every way short of physical force, for which they are prepared.

THE high waters at New Orleans last week did a large amount of damage. Between the new canal and Canal street the water was within four squares of Claytown street. Much property in this vicinity was submerged, and almost the entire section between Bayou St. John and Esplanade streets.

THE memorial presented the other day in the house, by Mr. Jensen, of Butler, restricting the bridge tolls across the Missouri river to \$3 per car, was ordered to a second reading in the house at Lincoln. The bill to remove the State University from Lincoln to Omaha, met with an unfavorable report from the committee.

MR. LECHESTER, a saloon keeper in Omaha, in attempting to eject a man from his bar-room (who is only known by the name of George), for creating a disturbance, was shot three times by George on the evening of the 9th. Two shots entered his neck and one his stomach which it is thought will prove fatal. Geo. made his escape.

THE Grand Island Times says that by the postal laws, business men can make money by having their statements and bill heads printed. As the law now stands, if a bill is made out with a printed head it can be sent through the mail for one cent, provided it is not sealed; whereas, if made out on unprinted bills it will cost three cents.

A MEETING of the World's Fair committee was held at Delmonico's Hall, New York recently. Gen. Grant, president, in the chair. A report from the proper committee showed that the subscriptions thus far amounted to \$322,500, and it was expected that the various transportation companies would subscribe at least one million dollars.

Electoral Votes.

The counting of the electoral votes on the 9th inst., for President and Vice President in the presence of both houses of congress, the citizens filling the galleries before the hour appointed, was to our mind one of the grandest sights witnessed for many years. This great body of politicians and leaders of factions and political parties assembling and without a boisterous word acquiescing in the count which the constitution and laws of the United States prescribe and demand. All true action will inspire the hopes of all true patriots that so long as the constitution and laws are obeyed the country is safe.

Ladies who could not be seated in the galleries were granted by resolution the privilege of seats on the floor.

Vice-President Wheeler sits on the right hand of Speaker Randall. The Vice-President announced the object of the meeting—and then said "I open the package purporting to contain the certificates of the election of the state of Alabama, and hand the certificate to the reporters."

Senator Hamlin read the certificate, slowly, showing t. a votes for Hancock and English.

And thus the count proceeded until Georgia was reached, Mr. Crowley read the certificate, Mr. Springer demanded reading in full. It shows that on December 8, the eleven votes were cast for Hancock and English.

"It appearing by the certificate that the vote of Georgia was cast on a day other than that fixed by the constitution and laws of congress, the result of this certificate will not be recorded, until in the language of a resolution under which this count proceeds, it will appear whether the counting or omitting to count such votes shall change the result of the election."

After counting the votes of other states, the tellers footed up at the close of the reading, and Mr. Thurman announced the whole number of the electoral votes being 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the votes of Georgia electors cast the 8th of December counted, the result would be for Garfield 214, Hancock 155. If not counted, the result would be for Garfield 214, Hancock 144. In either event, Jas. A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur have received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes. Vice-President Wheeler then declared James A. Garfield president and Chester A. Arthur Vice-president of the United States for four years, beginning March 4th, 1881.

The meeting for the interchange of opinions and discussion of the railroad question was held on the evening of the 7th, in the senate chamber at Lincoln, Senator Myers in the chair. The senate chamber and galleries were well filled, and many experienced railroad men, together with many leading citizens of Nebraska, were present. Mr. Touzalin, manager of the B. & M. railroad, Mr. E. P. Vining, general freight agent of the U. P. railroad, E. Rosewater, Hon. O. P. Mason and T. L. Kimball took part in the discussion and expressed their opinions pro and con upon the subject, but too lengthy to find a place in the JOURNAL. On the part of the friends of the railroads, however, it seems to be the unanimous expression that from the multiplicity of interest connected with the roads and which had to be met and guarded outside of Nebraska, that no law should be passed on the subject of discrimination, as other roads would take advantage of it, to the injury of all lines running thro' or into Nebraska.

MR. WHELER, chairman of the committee on judicial apportionment, reported back, house bill No. 10, as amended, with the recommendation that it be passed. This bill apportions the judicial districts in our vicinity as follows: The fourth district is composed of Hamilton, Merrick, Nance, Polk, York and Seward counties. The sixth district is formed of Dixon, Wayne, Cedar, Knox, Pierce, Madison, Boone, Antelope, Holt, Wheeler and the territory embraced within the Omaha and Winnebago reservations. The seventh district includes the counties of Saunders, Butler, Dodge, Colfax, Washington, Burt, Cummings, Stanton and Platt.

G. W. LERMAN, the representative from this county, has introduced in the house a bill to define the county lines of Henry county, Nebraska. M. K. TURNER, senator from this district, has introduced three bills in the senate. One to amend section 8 of an act to provide for a general herd law, and to protect cultivated lands from trespass of stock. One to amend section 11 of an act entitled an act to provide a general election law, the procedure relative to contested elections and filling vacancies in office and one other bill to recover damages for tort in civil actions.

THE recent snow storm has shut out all mail trains east of Omaha, and we are compelled to get along without our usual supply of news. More delay of trains south, east and west of this point during the past week than has occurred previously in ten years.

The Irish Land Question—Its Rights, Its Wrongs and Its Remedies.

(Continued from last week.)

The rest of the country, being distributed amongst his soldiers, the officers as the landlords, and soldiers as the tenants. He introduced the system of boycotting and forbade marriages between his soldiers and Irish women. The soldiers, however, found that the people of the Irish girls were very good looking, and in spite of his orders frequent marriages occurred, and so a great amalgamation of the races took place.

Next, I will notice the disgraceful penal laws of William the Third, that tyranny of one class, who were deprived of almost the whole of their rights of citizenship. Still harder conditions were imposed in 1709 (after William's decease); a papist was not to be capable of holding an annuity for life, and by another law, if a child only six years, the son of a Roman Catholic, went to a Magistrate and declared that he was Protestant, he could compel his father by law to grant an annuity upon the spot; and those penal laws set up that foul Protestant class, who by every means in their power worked such incalculable harm in Ireland. It was only so recently as 1829 that the Catholics were thoroughly emancipated. Look how short a time that was and think of the bad blood and vindictive hatred that tyranny had created in the hearts of all Irish Catholics under those abominable penal laws.

After the famine many of the estates were so encumbered that they were sold and changed hands, and here again they were bought, by speculators, and sold upon them, but purchased them as a speculation and by their agents screwed every cent of rent they could out of the tenant.

From this brief sketch of Ireland from the time of Elizabeth First, I come to the conclusion that the Irish were not so very Irish after all, and that by establishing landlordism in its worst form, by preventing the fusion of races, and by fostering religious hatred the present condition of Ireland is due. As to the land league of Ireland, there were characteristics that made it quite distinct from the land system of England. As far as I read all the improvements in the cultivation of the soil were effected by the tenants and not by the landlords. The tenants were tenants at will and liable to be turned out on six months notice, which resembled the English system. Seven hundred and thirty-four persons were the owners of half of Ireland. That, too, was like the English system. Coming now to the reforms wanted—first of all a general reform of the land system, wanted both in England and Ireland, but more especially in Ireland. First seek for the abolition of the law which artificially keeps these great estates together, and prevents them from being broken up as they would be under a free and fair system of land dealing. When two parties were fighting as were the landlords and tenants of Ireland, as at present, it is the duty of a strong government to step between the two. I would advocate arbitration, but the government must be impartial and adjudicate and strike a satisfactory balance between the two parties. I believe that the reforms that I indicate would result in forming a peasant proprietary to a great extent in Ireland. The people must be taught to be men, and to be liberal voters, and help the Gladstone government to pass good measures for them.

JAMES KAT.

California Letter.

LOYALTON, CAL., Feb. 1, '81.

'Tis mid-winter in the heart of the Sierra's. In this land, so famed in song and story for its deep snows and cruel winters—we, ex-grasshopper sufferers, late from the balmy fields of Nebraska, find ourselves this first day of February, enjoying a fresh, spring-like rain, and awake to the consciousness that one winter is past. Grass is from 3 to 6 inches high, and farmers are plowing and preparing for seed time. We have had a very mild winter; the mercury has not fallen below zero since Christmas. When I read of the severe winter there am I not excusable for saying I have no desire to try existence any longer, when the thermometer stands among the thirties and my wood-pile consists of six coals, two barrel staves, an old boot, and a bone from which the heat of summer has absorbed all that could be combustible. It compares unfavorably with the eternal supply of pine logs 75 feet in length. Who can say that such matters do not afford inward tranquility to any woman?

Our valley is four thousand feet above the level of the sea; and consequently is more or less frosts the year round, and is by no means the most desirable portion of California. The butter produced here is considered "gilt edged," and commands a high market price. The climate is salubrious. Fruit is not grown here, but is raised abundantly in localities near us where the altitude is not so great. Religious privileges and interests are poor and weak. There is a good opening for some wide-awake missionary. Our people are intelligent, but their constant forgetfulness of the Sabbath, and peculiar taste for gambling, cannot but create a feeling of surprise in the minds of those not accustomed to such indifference.

Although I have lived here in years gone by, it will never seem home-like; and when I gaze upon the snow-capped mountains, which are ever before me, rising twelve and fifteen thousand feet, I almost imagine myself among the Alps; and a great yearning comes into my heart for the dear mother, brothers and sisters, so far away, some even upon the shores of the Atlantic, and one, the loved of all, who waits for me on the hills of Paradise. Also for the many friends whose affectionate regard added so much to the quiet happiness of my life.

My sympathies are with the many whose homes and dear ones are out upon the prairie this bitter winter; and the question must be, most serious one. S. M. W.

Commonplace.

"A commonplace life, we say, and we say: But why should we sigh as we say? The commonplace sun in the common-place sky."

Makes up the commonplace day; The moon and the stars are commonplace things. And the flower that blooms, and the bird that sings: But dark were the world and sad our lot if the flowers failed and the sun shone not; And God who studies each separate Out of commonplace lives makes his beautiful whole."

Do not tire of your life because it is a commonplace one; for if matters not so much what sphere you move in, as how you move, nor so much what position you occupy, as how you fill it. If you act well your part, doing your best, under all circumstances your life will not be a failure, but a success, a grand, noble one, and the world will be better off for your having lived in it. It matters not so much whether you possess few or many "talents," as whether you make the most of them or not. The Master said, "Occupy till I come." If you make a good thing of it, regardless of how dark things look, and leave the rest to Him, your reward will be great, even though your life was only a commonplace one. N. D. HOWE.

Lost Creek Farmers' Alliance.

ED. JOURNAL.—I submit herewith a copy of the proceedings of the Lost Creek Farmers' Alliance, No. 121, which was organized under a charter of the State Alliance on the 5th day of February, 1881.

The charter members of this Alliance are as follows: F. H. Gerrard, Jno. M. Kelley, G. W. Shafer, P. H. Kelley, G. F. Benedict, B. A. Fitzpatrick, W. Chapin and J. Fitzpatrick.

The meeting was called to order by J. M. Kelley, and on motion, G. W. Shafer was elected temporary chairman, and F. H. Gerrard temporary sec'y. Permanent organization was then effected by electing the following officers: President, G. W. Shafer; Vice Pres't, J. M. Kelley; Sec'y, F. H. Gerrard; Treasurer, G. F. Benedict. The following constitution was then adopted:

ART. I. This Alliance shall be constituted of at least seven members, who shall be practical and operative farmers, and shall be called Lost Creek Farmers' Alliance, No. 121, of the State of Nebraska.

ART. II. This Alliance shall hold regular meetings at least once a month, and not oftener than once a week. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

ART. III. Application for membership shall be made through a member of the Alliance, who shall personally vouch for the applicant as being a farmer and of good moral character. The application shall be referred to a committee of three members, which may defer its report until the next meeting, if necessary. If the committee report favorably, or unfavorably, a ballot shall be had, which shall be by depositing a written or printed ticket bearing the word, Yes, or bearing the word, No, on the form attached hereto, and the member of the Alliance, who shall personally vouch for the applicant, shall be elected. If three ballots are opposed to admission, he shall be declared rejected. If elected he shall, to become a member, sign this constitution.

ART. IV. The officers of this Alliance shall be: President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Recording Officer, who shall perform the duties of such officers as prescribed in Cushing's Manual. After the first election, the officers shall be elected at the first regular meetings in July and January, and upon expiration of office being six months.

ART. V. There shall be a finance committee composed of three, named by the President, subject to the approval of the Alliance, who shall audit all bills before they are paid, and shall examine the books and accounts of the treasurer, and report as to their condition on the day or night of every election. When the finance committee have endorsed a bill favorably, the treasurer shall pay it, unless objection is made, after the meeting. It is hereby announced that such a bill has been presented and approved. Then the vote of the Alliance shall be taken upon it.

ART. VI. The objects of this Alliance are, first, to enable the farmers to better by united effort, protect themselves against hostile legislation, resist the further encroachments of the great railroad combinations, and to endeavor to place the railroads under the control of the United States government as the most practicable way of ending discriminations, and rings within rings that are robbing the producers and shippers of the country in the interests of a few men. Second, to secure a more equitable assessment of taxes so that each property owner will bear his share. Third, to work for the elevation of agriculture by the mental, moral and social improvement of its members, which can best be effected by frequent meetings, free discussions, cultivating and developing their best talent for business. By inspection and trial adopt a more rational system of tillage—one guided by the exercise of more brains, and thereby command a return commensurate with the capital, brain and muscle employed in its production. The Alliance will seek by plans and joint arrangements to obtain higher prices for all the farm products, and cheaper prices for all the consumer of others' products. To encourage and protect the cash system in buying and selling, hereafter by saving heavy expenses incurred in losses, by agencies, officers and interest. To oppose special and class legislation, and rebuke misguided legislation of the past. To endeavor to secure the nomination and election of good men for office, and spurn as dangerous to liberty and economy all professional office-seekers. To denounce all political rings, machine candidates, and special privileges to corporations, and to crown upon the efforts of all classes of professional men in charging exorbitant, unreasonable and oppressive fees. In this Alliance the largest liberty shall be allowed for the discussion of all questions, religious, political, financial or domestic which can possibly interest the real farmers. This Alliance is to

work for more favorable agricultural legislation—more equitable taxation, equal rights in transportation, lower rates of interest, and proper administration of the laws, more respect to the true wants of the people, and especially a more thorough representation of the halls of legislation and in Congress.

BY-LAWS.

I. This Alliance shall hold its meetings on Saturdays at 7 p. m.

II. Each member of this Alliance shall pay into the treasury of this Alliance the sum of 25 cents quarterly, to defray current expenses of the Alliance, and out of which the treasurer shall have authority to remit the dues of each member to the State Alliance.

III. Each member of this Alliance, shall stand pledged to withdraw his support, from any, and all papers in this state, that do not openly support and work for the measures advanced by the State Alliance.

IV. No personalities or vulgar language shall be allowed during the meetings of this Alliance, and any deflection from this rule shall be sufficient cause for expelling any member of this Alliance; which may be done for any misconduct upon a vote of a two-thirds majority of members present at any regular meeting.

V. In debating questions before this Alliance all speakers shall be limited to 30 minutes each, and no person shall be allowed to speak more than once upon any subject, unless by request of a majority of the members present.

All farmers, their wives, daughters and sons, under the age of 18 years, may become members of this Alliance.

VII. Any by-laws of this Alliance may be amended or abolished by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting; provided that any person making such change, must give notice at the meeting previous to the one at which change is to be made.

The chair then appointed F. H. Gerrard, P. H. Kelley and G. F. Benedict as committee on membership.

Upon the recommendation of J. M. Kelley, Mr. Walter Jewell and Mr. C. E. Wheeler's names were referred to the committee, who reported favorable upon the same, when a ballot was taken, which resulted in the election of both gentlemen as members.

Upon motion of J. M. Kelley, the secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this organization to the COLUMBIAN JOURNAL for publication.

The secretary was instructed to inform the secretary of the State Alliance of this organization, and make arrangements to procure documents for distribution.

The members of this Alliance were instructed to give notice to farmers in their respective localities, and to invite them to attend our next meeting.

On motion the Alliance adjourned to meet at Lost Creek, Saturday Feb. 12th, at 7 o'clock p. m. F. H. GERRARD, Sec'y.

News comes from Bloomington, Ill., announcing the suicide of Mrs. Elliott Nichols, who met her death by throwing herself into the same well where her sister Mamie committed the same act not long since, near Carthage, Mo. She was the daughter of the late W. H. Hogg, who at one time of life was wealthy, and it is believed that pecuniary reverses unsettled his mind, and who some time since shot two of his children, and afterwards committed suicide.

The arched roof of the old New York Central depot, on Exchange street, being overweighted with accumulated snow, fell the other day, burying a large number of cars and human beings beneath the tangled mass of iron and timber. The full extent of the damage and injury to individuals not known at this writing. The bodies of Captain Byrnes, Henry Walters, Wm. Wells and two others were recovered from the ruins.

The Rochester Advocate gets off what follows: "When I die I want to go where there is no snow to shovel." His wife replied that she presumed he would.

FINAL PROOF. Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., Feb. 8, 1881. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Court of Platte Co., Neb., at county seat, on March 24th, 1881, viz: Harriet E. Day, widow of Joel Day, deceased, Homestead No. 5308, of the E. 1/4, Sec. 2, T. 20 N., R. 20 W., Range 2 west. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jehiel J. Judt, of Monroe, Thomas Green and Elinor B. Hall, of West Hill, Platte Co., Neb., and John C. Columbus, all in Platte Co., Neb. 561-5 M. B. HOXIE, Register.

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