

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

The anti-Chinese bill passed the senate the other day.

The Austrians have captured Uto after a desperate struggle.

B. S. PARKER of Indianapolis has been nominated consul at Sherbrook.

The President has nominated John M. Wilson, of Ohio, consul at Bremen.

RODERICK McLEAN's antecedents show he is eccentric and addicted to drink.

An unusual number of failures throughout the country were reported last week.

MR. SANDERS has introduced a bill in the senate making Omaha a port of delivery.

Strong earthquake shocks were recently felt around Belle Plume, in the canton of Tieno.

ALL the European sovereigns and republics have sent congratulatory messages to the Queen.

FROM well informed sources comes the declaration that war between Austria and Russia is inevitable.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has recovered from his recent indisposition, and is now filling his engagements.

KOSTER, of Omaha, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree by the verdict of a special grand jury.

SECRETARY LINCOLN reports that 654 Indians are now held as prisoners under the orders of the War Department.

A fire broke out after midnight, which destroyed five stores, at a loss of \$40,000.

Two railway freight thieves were captured the other day en route from Erie to Ashland, on the Lake Shore railroad.

The house committee on territories has decided to report in favor of the admission of Washington Territory as a state.

A bill was passed in the senate the other day authorizing the compilation and publishing of the naval history of the war.

The opposition members of the house of commons have decided to resist any attempt on the part of Bradlaugh to take his seat.

We learn from the *Atchison Globe* that the B. & M. railroad is still bringing Nebraska cars into Atchison at the rate of twelve cars a day.

The mystery of the appearance of the apparition of the Virgin Mary and child still continues to cause great excitement in South Troy, New York.

WM. E. GRISWOLD became infatuated with a beautiful young lady of East Saginaw, and eloped with her. Mrs. Griswold has filed a bill for a divorce.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has appointed four officers to visit the country overflowed by the Mississippi River and report on the condition of affairs by telegraph.

JUDGE PORTER was in Washington City last week to assist Col. Kirkhill in making a final examination of Mr. Scoville's bill of exceptions in the Guitau case.

DAVID SANDS, in a drunken row the other day at Hamden, Ohio, stabbed Charles Murray to death. Both are married men. Sands was arrested and lodged in jail.

A big casting was turned out of the foundry of J. H. Bass, at Chicago the other day, which weighed thirty tons. It is claimed that it is the largest casting ever made west of Pittsburgh.

Big snow storm and blizzard up in Minnesota last week. In some places the snow fall was nine or ten inches in depth. The roads were blocked and more than they have been this season.

HENRY STEIGEMEYER, one of the oldest residents of Lancaster county, while on his way home from Lincoln the other evening with a load of lumber, fell from his wagon and was killed.

THE gamblers of Chicago, hunted out of their usual dens, have taken to the hotels. W. A. Taylor was recently arrested for "stealing" a young stranger in a room of the Palmer House.

As Mrs. Harriet Bell, of Boston, was entering her house the other morning, a well dressed man ran up and cut her throat. She lived but a few minutes. The murderer was not arrested.

AN exchange intimates that the horrible and shocking story telegraphed from Ohio of the outrageous murder and mutilation of the young and beautiful school mistress in Indiana, is said to be a canard.

The annual meeting of the U. P. railroad was held in New York the other day. The earnings of the road for the year were \$24,258,817 and the net earnings were \$11,778,474. Sidney Dillon was elected President.

JUDGE GASLIN puts his criminal cases through with railroad speed. A horse thief was tried before him the other day at Sidney, including the indictment, trial, conviction and sentence, all inside of four hours.

A SPECIAL from Albuquerque, Colorado, says a wind storm the other day upset two houses, overturned a store, and set fire to the building with its contents. The total loss of that and other property was about \$12,000.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, while lecturing in Central Music Hall, Chicago, the other evening, suddenly stopped, staggered and was helped to a sofa. The fainting fit lasted only a moment, but the speaker was unable to proceed. He was reported resting well at midnight, at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The jury the other day found Morgan Richards for the murder of Mary Terrell, at Garrett, Ohio, guilty of murder in the first degree.

Mrs. W. GALE, who was recently married at Denver, appeared at police headquarters in Chicago the other day and claimed her husband had deserted her and that she was left penniless.

It was well understood last week at Washington that Mr. Conkling had declined the supreme justiceship. It was believed that the President would soon nominate Clarence H. Seward for the place.

It is claimed that the high waters and floods in four or five states have rendered no less than 4,000 persons in great need of assistance, and appeals for aid are being received by the Secretary of War.

SCOVILLE is getting ready to organize a new political party in the interest of reform. The model *Republican* will now receive new lights from this reformer, who is simply seeking unmerited and unnecessary notoriety.

GEORGE R. WOOLSTON, a young man known in Omaha, was found dead the other day in the water closet of the Commercial Hotel at Missouri Valley, Iowa. His death is a mystery. His father is rich and lives in Washington, New Jersey.

A REPORT comes from Masori, Cal., under date of the 4th inst., that the inhabitants had been attacked by Apaches. Three were killed on each side. The carrier who left for assistance heard heavy firing shortly after leaving.

SCOVILLE the other day bade Guitau good-bye at the jail, and will go home to Chicago. It is understood that he has abandoned the case of Guitau entirely, and it is expected that the hearing in banc will not take place for two months.

GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT has filed a petition in the senate setting forth his claim to Bird Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, which he claims to have purchased in 1847, and which the government afterwards unlawfully squatted upon.

"NEBRASKA will this fall vote on a constitutional amendment giving woman the ballot. Public opinion has in many quarters, and among the most intelligent, been changing to the affirmative of this question." The above, from the *Inter-Ocean*, is truthful.

The State Teachers' Association will hold its sixteenth annual session at Crete, Neb., commencing the 28th of March, and continuing three days. A number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the state will be present and a profitable and interesting session is anticipated.

It appears from facts recently developed that criminals of every grade have and do now infest the city of Lincoln, and that crime of every description is greatly on the increase there. Twenty prisoners are confined now in their county jail, each of whom has killed his man.

SCOVILLE claims that in his forthcoming book on the trial of Guitau he will show that there was a secret meeting of the cabinet held after the shooting, at which Col. Kirkhill, his assistant, and officers of the detective service were present. At this meeting the unanimous opinion was expressed that the prisoner was crazy, yet Kirkhill persisted in the prosecution.

GLADSTONE, the other day in the house of commons, favored a change in the law regulating admission to the house so as to allow affirmation, as well as swearing. It is under the law as it now stands that Bradlaugh has been refused admission. The change in the law is demanded by considerations of expediency and common sense, but was defeated by a vote of 257 to 243.

For the JOURNAL.

Historical Sketches of Columbus.

At this date, 18, this town was, as we say, a mere one-horse village on the great desolation, 85 miles west of Omaha. But the far-seeing founders showed their discernment in the location. The design was to lay the foundations of a city for all the future of Central Nebraska, as near the junction of the great long broad rivers and valleys of the state as a suitable site could be had. The space between the rivers for four miles above the junction is narrow and low, otherwise that would have been the natural point. As the course of travel and trade is usually down and up the valleys of every country, any one looking at the map of Nebraska will see at a glance how admirably Columbus is situated, with reference to these, to be the chief commercial centre of the interior of the state.

Columbus was first settled by a small colony of enterprising Germans from Columbus, Ohio, and hence the name. The town was laid out on a grand scale in 1857. The company speedily erected a decent, two-story frame hotel and called it the "American House." Thousands and thousands of freighters, miners, pilgrims to Zion, and tourists to the infinite West remember it well, and the name of Mrs. Baker, after Mrs. Wells, the enterprising hostess, is very familiar to many ears. Without delay also went into operation two stores, a blacksmith shop, a wagon repair shop, a cobbler shop, and the humble abodes of a few who supplied the necessities and the hungry way-faring public. Next in importance to the hotel and the Loup Ferry boat, and first in wonder to everybody, and especially to the superstitious Aborigines, was the huge steam saw-mill, whose great steel teeth have since cut to pieces the stately cottonwood groves which once adorned the banks and islands of both rivers in the vicinity.

It is said that when the Pawnee first came in sight of this mill in full

blast they precipitately fled in dismay, warriors, squaws, and ponies, and all, to their village 20 miles distant, reporting that an evil spirit had conspired with the pale faces and had prepared an engine of torture and death for them; that the demon had actually taken possession and was breathing out fire and hot breath from his nostrils, and eating great logs with his iron teeth. Nor was it until after many cautious approaches of the bravest of them, and after repeated explanations, that the superstition was broken and was supplanted by that wholesome impression which must always overwhelm the barbarian, of the superior power of the civilized race. Indeed, this great mill was a decided civilizer, for by converting the trees into building material the new settlers far and near had comfortable habitations instead of the rudest "dog-out."

The rope ferry at Columbus over the Loup, a deep, head-long current with treacherous quick-sand bottom, was one of the institutions. The idea of a bridge, over such a stream, 1,500 feet long, never entered anybody's head in those days. In 1863, Uncle Sam located here on his military road a pontoon bridge, and at a later date the great U. P. bridge forever dismissed from these waters the rope ferry.

While speaking of so early a date, I must record the event of all wintry events—the snow of all snows ever known on the plains. It was in the winter of '57 and '58. Snow fell to the depth of seven feet on an average in the Platte valley and remained on all winter. All travel by wagon was suspended for a time, and there was no getting about on foot except on show-shoes—boards bound under the feet. All depressions in the surface, even the deep ravines, were drifted flat, so that in many places the depth of snow in the valley was 15 to 20 feet, and on the table lands as much more. The little colony of Columbus would have starved out but for the abundance of deer and the impossibility of their escaping through the deep snows from their pursuers. Indeed, it is related that these animals, usually fat in winter on the islands of the Platte, grew weak from want of their accustomed food, now deeply covered up, and were often taken without the use of powder and lead. A few men yet live in Columbus and vicinity who in the extremities of that fearful winter, attempted and accomplished the daring feat of going to Omaha on snow-shoes with hand sleds, and bringing back sacks of flour thereon, guided over the wide desolation and saved from helpless wandering by the groves of cotton wood that marked the course of the Platte river.

A.

The Omaha Troubles.

Serious disturbances began at Omaha the first of last week, commencing by laborers on the B. & M. grade demanding \$1.75 a day, instead of \$1.50. The demand not being acceded to, they quit work, and, when their places were filled by others, the demonstrations against such action were so numerous and angry as to create the greatest apprehension.

One of the processions of the "strikers" and their friends is said to have numbered four thousand persons. The strikers assert that they will use only peaceable means. The following troops, so says the *Republican*, regulars and militia, arrived Saturday at the scene of the riot:

Co. A, of York, Captain Scott, with the regimental band also from York. The band is under the leadership of C. B. Allen, consists of thirteen pieces.

Co. B, of Sutton, Captain Young.

Co. D, of Columbus, Lieutenant Early.

Co. F, of Juniata, Captain Cole.

Co. G, of Beatrice, Captain O. M. Enlow.

Co. E, of Wauchoo, the Wauchoo Foragers, Captain Copp.

Company I, of Bennett, Captain L. P. Derby.

Company K, of Central City, Capt. D. Greiner.

The following regimental officers are present: Col. Colby, of Beatrice; Lieut. Col. Keller, of Sutton; Major Adamson, of York; Drum Major Pemberton, of Wauchoo; the regimental surgeon F. J. Schug, of Columbus, and several officers of the governor's staff. In all there are 326 militia men and 112 officers.

They were reinforced Sunday night by company H, of Nelson, Capt. Ritterburgh and battery A, of Big Springs artillery, Capt. C. M. Murdoch.

The companies of regulars from Fort Omaha are D, C and K, 105 strong, commanded by Major Greiner.

Also, companies C and E, Fifth cavalry, and company F, Ninth infantry, under command of Capt. Adam.

The entire military force—regulars and militia—is under the command of Colonel Colby, of the first regiment Nebraska national guards.

The troops as commanded were at once placed in position in the vicinity of the B. & M. dump, and a line of sentries around the grounds, with squads of regulars here and there with fixed bayonets. The militia were also stationed in position to keep off intruders. A Gatling gun and howitzer were put in position, supported by 125 regulars and twenty sharpshooters. The total military force present is over 500. Under this guard the B. & M. worked all afternoon Saturday, without interruption.

In the meantime, warrants were sworn out, and Ed. Welch, president of the labor Union, C. S. Knight, president of the Iron Moulders' Union, Fondia, the agitator, Barney Shannon, the saloon keeper, and one Van Orman were arrested. Adj. Gen. Alexander and Gov. Nance were in the city and would remain a few days. The Gov. is reported as saying that the troops should remain as long as they were needed.

For the Journal.

What to Teach?

No. 2.

The common school is a public benefit, designed alike for the poor child as well as the rich.

If I understand the meaning of the school law, and I think I do, its design is to teach every boy and girl of school age a knowledge of spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, and English grammar.

These, thoroughly mastered, will lay a broad and solid foundation for life work, upon which it will be safe to add, as circumstances may permit, lore of a higher grade.

It was not the design to have our common schools converted into colleges and universities by introducing into them the higher sciences and the languages, especially, Latin and Greek.

They belong to a special institution, the college.

I here make the bold assertion, without any regard whatever to what this one, or that one may say, that Latin and Greek have no business to be taught in the common school, for if the teachers give thorough instruction in the branches to be taught therein, they will have enough to do, without teaching the dead languages.

For want of space, I shall make but few allusions to the Rev. Mr. Pierce's reply to my article.

He says "a mind that has been carefully trained in the study of Latin and Greek will very quickly grasp the details of any ordinary business, if indeed, it is a practical mind."

Here, you readily see that Mr. Pierce's idea of a business education is gained solely by studying Latin and Greek; but out west here, "among us natives," we would begin at the other end of the ladder, by studying the multiplication table and spelling book first; for it is frequently the case, that good Latin and Greek scholars, just from college, are very poor spellers in their own tongue.

Further on he says, "Again, many of our boys are to be ministers, doctors, lawyers, literary men, etc." Now, I do not believe in showing partiality in educational matters. Let us be magnanimous, generous and whole-souled, by saying that many of our girls are also to be ministers, doctors, lawyers, literary women, etc.

But their place for preparation for the above callings, is the university.

Again he says, "I protest against the notion that everything must be cast aside as worthless which does not make a man more successful as a money-getter, or a bread-and-butter producer."

Well! to come right down to facts and figures, without trying to dodge the truth, we must all have our bread-and-butter, and you, behind the pulpit, as well as the rest of us in our various callings, are toiling for that, and it is the Almighty dollar that procures it.

To still prove to Mr. Pierce that my article, "What to Teach," was not so decidedly one-sided as he claims, I quote, almost verbatim, a brief chat I had with a boy a few evenings since, who was at my place at the time:

"Do you attend school this winter?"

Yes, I attend school in old district No. 13.

What are you studying?

Algebra, physiology, history, arithmetic, and some other studies.

I don't like algebra at all, and do not see any use in studying it, for there is not one person in a hundred that has any use for it in business as I can see. My father never studied it. [The boy's father is a prominent business man in Columbus, and has been for several years.]

"I told my mother I did not want to study it, but she said that it was a requirement in the school, I had got to stick to it."

Have you ever studied Book-keeping?

No, but I had rather study that ten times over than algebra, for that would be of some use to me, but there is no class in it.

Are you proficient in mental arithmetic?

I don't know much about it. I would really like to study it, but there is no class in that either.

How are you getting along in spelling?

Well, I am sorry to say it, our spelling don't amount to much."

In conclusion, I would say with all due respect to the Rev. Mr. Pierce that I am an old resident, having pitched my tent in this vicinity soon after Adam left the garden of Eden, and frequently having barely escaped with my scalp, still on my old cocoon shell, from the barbarous savages, with uplifted tomahawk in hand, and having passed through the trying ordeal, in common with other pioneers, during the winter of 1857-8, subsisting only on sod-core meal, ground in a coffee mill, and seasoned with a little salt, and having been the foremost one in organizing school districts Nos. 1 and 13, and having been the first school "keeper" in Platte county, and having closely watched the educational wants of the children since then, do think my head is somewhat level on the common school question, and that I am entitled to proclaim my sentiment that the education intended by our common school system is to be directed toward the practical benefit resulting to the general public therefrom, in preparing our youth for the duties, responsibilities and cares of actual life.

G. W. STEVENS.

For the JOURNAL.

U. P. R. R. Land Tax.

At the meeting of Co. Commissioners March 1st, according to the published proceedings, Mr. McMurray, tax agent of the U. P. R. R. Co., appeared before the Board in regard to the unpatented lands of the Company in this county; on motion, the Clerk was instructed to inquire of the State

Auditor if such lands are taxable.

Now, Mr. Editor, the question of the right to tax this land was raised, considered and discussed, and settled in the minds of the Commissioners at the time that said lands were ordered spread on the tax-list of 1880. At that moment the authority of the Commissioners ceased in the premises. I claim that the right to strike taxes from the tax-list does not exist in the Commissioners. By a certain late decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, it is held that the U. P. R. R. Co. have virtually complied with the terms of the law in relation to the disposition of their lands, and that they have not reverted to the government, and therefore are not open to homestead or pre-emption. It is held that in this case of the U. P. R. R. land, there is a clause in the law requiring them (the Company), to pay the survey fees before the government shall issue patents to the lands, which in some cases the Company has failed to do, therefore they claim exemption in said cases, in accordance with a decision of the state supreme court previous to the above decision, a decision that now can have no effect in the case in its present attitude.

Mr. McMurray stands in the same relation to the U. P. R. R. Co. and its interests that the Commissioners do to the county, and I take it that if either party violates their duties to their respective allegiances they are no more worthy of their positions, and will be speedily called to account. If these respective agents disagree as to points of law, then the county must settle the dispute as it is intended they should do. The respective agents have neither of them the right to settle or concede the point of law unless so advised by their respective proper authority.

As to the motion to consult the Auditor in regard to this land being taxable, it is, to say the least, foolish. The Auditor is not authority on this point. On the list of lands sent to the Clerk by the Auditor, of which the U. P. R. R. Co. claim exemption reference is made to a decision of the State supreme court (spoken of above) for direction and consideration of the Commissioners, without comment or command, and seems to infer, (take it for what it is worth), knowing that we had later decisions of the U. S. court on the rights of property, and according to our laws there are no exemptions in the case.

NOT A LAWYER.

"Tax Payer's" Last.

MR. EDITOR: I promised that nothing more should be heard from me on the school question unless something was said in defense of the action of a majority of the school board, in employing as superintendent an individual who was not at the same time the principal teacher of the school. A good deal of random talk has been indulged in, supposed to be aimed at my poor head, in regard to opposing the introduction of new school books; to the establishment of a central high school; the extra expense for house and for a teacher of the high-school, etc., but on none of these have I said a word—except the additional expense of employing a principal teacher and a superintendent. In a communication in the *Democrat* of the 4th, Mr. Superintendent undertakes to justify, by saying he is superintendent and principal teacher—the latter because he teaches in each grade or department. This is the merest subterfuge, and I didn't suppose that our superintendent would be guilty of dodging in that way. This would make him an itinerant instructor, a kind of perambulating supernumerary, so to speak. While he is "teaching" in grade A, for instance, the teacher proper stands aside and does nothing, and so on through the whole chapter, day after day. I say this is not legal. He is to be teacher, in the ordinary and well-known meaning of that term, and the principal teacher, by being the teacher of the principal or high school. A superintendent merely, need not teach, but the law requires our superintendent to teach also, and this he is not doing at all. Having drawn attention to this matter, I consider my duty in the premises at an end.

TAX PAYER.

Woodville Items.

The work of improvement still goes on. The following residents near Woodville, Platte county, have completed or have in process of erection, dwellings of fair proportions: S. J. Lingle, frame; Henry Giles, frame; John Koop, frame; Henry Saunders, concrete. Woodville is about 5½ miles this side of St. Edward, and the following witnesses to prove the postmaster, J. W. Aggar, reports that the postoffice business is on the increase.

There seems to be somewhat of an interest in the construction of a bridge across Beaver Creek at this place.

GLENER.

FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., Feb. 7th, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Platte county, Co. Neb., at Columbus, Neb., on March 23, 1882, viz:

John Dahms, add'l Homestead No. 10,223, for the South East ¼, Section 32, Township 19 north, of Range 3 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Erickson, Swen Nelson, Andrew Nelson, Dan Wilson, all of West Hill, Platte Co., Neb.

43-5 M. B. HOXIE, Register.

FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., March 3, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court for Platte county, at Columbus, Neb., on Thursday, April 6th, 1882, viz:

Nash Burzinski, Homestead No. 6,691, for the S. ½, S. E. ¼, Section 34, Township 18 north of Range 2 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Patrick H. Kelley, George W. Shafer, John Sullivan, Fred H. Gerrard, all of Lost Creek, Platte Co., Neb.

43-4 M. B. HOXIE, Register.

FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., March 3, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Platte County, Nebraska, at county seat, on April 15th, 1882, viz:

Henry Francis Bauer, add'l Homestead No. 10,244 for the S. ½, S. E. ¼, Sec. 32, T. 19 north Range 3 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James Ferre and August Schmidt, of West Hill, Platte Co., Neb.; Alfonso Greitz and John Schram, of Columbus, Platte Co., Neb.

43-5 M. B. HOXIE, Register.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Platte County at Columbus, Nebraska, until Tuesday, April 11, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to build the following bridges:

One across the Looking Glass, near Truman's, mud-dills, length of span 36 feet, height 8 feet, 12 feet roadway.

One across Beaver Creek, near Joe Aggar's, full 12 foot, span 36 feet, height 12 feet, roadway 12 feet, 6 miles, mud-dill approaches.

Bidders to accompany their bids with plans and specifications; also with bonds in double the amount of contract. County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of County Commissioners.

JOHN STAUFFER, County Clerk, Columbus, Nebraska, March 1, 1882.

Application for Liquor License.

Matter of application of Wm. Bucher for liquor license.

NOTICE is hereby given that Wm. Bucher did upon the 4th day of March, A. D. 1882, file his application to the Board of City Council of Columbus, Nebraska, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at lot 1, in block 118, on 11th street, 2d ward, of the City of Columbus, Nebraska, from the 12th day of April, 1882, to the 12th day of April, 1883.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 8th, A. D. 1882, the said license will be granted.

WILLIAM BUCHER, Applicant.

Application for Liquor License.

Matter of application of Wm. Ryan for liquor license.

NOTICE is hereby given that Wm. Ryan did upon the 4th day of March, A. D. 1882, file his application to the Board of City Council of Columbus, Nebraska, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at lot 1, in block 117, on 11th street, 2d ward, of the City of Columbus, Nebraska, from the 12th day of April, 1882, to the 12th day of April, 1883.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 8th, A. D. 1882, the said license will be granted.

WILLIAM RYAN, Applicant.