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LOGAN'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1884.

To the Hon. John R. Henderson, Chairman: DEAR SIR:—Having received from you on the 24th of June the official notification of my nomination by the national republican convention as Vice-President of the United States, and considering it to be the duty of every man devoting himself to the public service to assume any position to which he may be called by the voice of his countrymen, I accept the nomination with a grateful heart and a deep sense of its responsibilities; and if elected shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

This honor, as is well understood, was wholly unsought by me. That it was tendered by the representatives of the party, in a manner so flattering, will serve to lighten whatever labors I may be called on to perform.

Although the variety of subjects covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the late convention prohibits upon an occasion calling for brevity of expression, that full elaboration of which they are susceptible, I avail myself of party usage to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform, and to discuss them briefly.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR. The resolutions of the platform declaring for a levy of such duties "as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the active and intelligent laborer, as well as capital, may have its just award in the national prosperity," meets my hearty approval.

If, in the face of the earth which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a wall upon its every boundary line, deny communion to all the world, and proceed to live upon its own resources and products, the United States is in a position to stand alone, and to be self-sufficient in all its needs. There is hardly a legitimate necessity of civilized communities which cannot be produced from the extraordinary resources of our several states and territories, with their manufactures, mines, timber lands, and water ways. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that our form of government is entirely unique among the nations of the world, makes it absolutely absurd to maintain constant relations with other governments, and especially to attempt to borrow system from them.

We stand alone in our circumstances, our forces, our possibilities, and our aspirations. In all successful governments it is a prime requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms, and that both should enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just balance between them, one or the other suffers, and dissatisfaction follows, which is harmful to both.

The lessons furnished by the comparatively short history of our own national life have been too much overlooked by our people. The fundamental article in the democratic creed proclaimed almost absolute free trade, and this has been the result of a century ago. The low condition of our national credit, the financial and business uncertainties and general lack of prosperity under the system, can be remembered by every man in this country.

Although in the great number of reforms instituted by the republican party sufficient credit has not been publicly awarded to that tariff reform which has saved our country from a ruinous and ruinous, been left throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in process of gradual development by the republican party during the comparatively brief period of its history. It has been the result of a long and patient struggle against the dictatorial oppositions make unwilling concession to the correctness of the doctrine of an equitably adjusted protective tariff, by following slowly in its footsteps, though a very long way in the rear.

The principle involved is one of no great obscurity and can be readily comprehended by any intelligent person calmly reflecting upon it. The political and social system of our country, and of the nations have created working classes miserable in the extreme. They receive the meager stipend for their daily toil, and in the great expense of the necessities of life, they are left with but a scanty margin for their clothing, housing and health-producing food with which wholesome mental and social recreation can alone make existence happy and desirable.

Now if the products of these countries, which are the result of the labor of our people, are sold alongside of American products, either the American capitalist must suffer in his legitimate profits, or he must make the American laborer suffer, in the attempt to compete with the products of other nations. In the case of a substantial reduction of pay there can be no compensating advantage for the American laborer, because the articles of daily consumption which he uses, with the exception of articles not produced in the United States, and easy of being specially provided for as coffee and tea—are grown in our own country, and would not be affected in price by lowering the duties. Therefore, while he would receive less for his labor, his cost of living would not be decreased. Being practically placed upon the pay of European labor, our own laborer would be less able to educate and sustain his family respectably; he would be shorn of the proper opportunities of self-improvement, and his value as a citizen, charged with a portion of the obligation of government, would be lessened; the moral tone of the laboring class would suffer; in turn the interests of capital, and the well-being of orderly citizens in general would be menaced, while one evil would react upon another until there would be a general disturbance of the whole community. The true problem of a good and stable government is how to insure prosperity among all classes of people—the manufacturer, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer alike. Such prosperity is a prevent-

ive of crime, a security of capital, and the very best guarantee of general peace and happiness.

The obvious policy of our government is to protect both capital and labor by a proper imposition of duties. This protection should extend to every article of American production which is of any value to the general prosperity of our people. The national convention, in view of the special dangers menacing the wool interests of the United States, deemed it wise to adopt a separate resolution on the subject of its proper protection. This industry is a very large and important one. The necessary legislation to sustain this industry upon a prosperous basis should be extended.

No one realizes more fully than myself the great delicacy and difficulty of adjusting a tariff so nicely and equitably as to protect every honest industry, sustain every class of American labor, promote to the highest point our great agricultural interests, and at the same time to give to one and all the advantages pertaining to foreign productions not in competition with our own, thus not only building up our foreign commerce, but taking measures to carry it into our own bottoms.

Difficult as this work appears, and really is, it is susceptible of accomplishment by patient and intelligent labor, and to no hands can it be committed with as great assurance of success as to those of the republican party.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM. The republican party is the indubitable author of a financial and monetary system which has never before been equaled by that of any other nation.

Under the operation of our system of finance the country was carried through an extended and expensive war with its national credit has risen higher and higher with each succeeding year, until now the credit of the United States is surpassed by that of no other nation, while its monetary system is the most sound and its currency is eagerly sought after by investors in all parts of the world.

Our system of currency is most admirable in construction. While all the conveniences of a bill circulation attach to every dollar of paper represents a dollar of the world's money standards, and as long as the just and wise policy of the republican party is continued, there can be no impairment of the national credit. There is no present law relating thereto, it will be impossible for any man to lose a penny in the bonds or bills of the United States or in the bills of the United States.

The advantage of having a bank note in the house which will be as good in the morning as it was the night before, should be appreciated by all.

The convertibility of the currency should be maintained intact, and the establishment of an international standard among all commercial nations, fixing the relative values of gold and silver coinage, would be a measure of peculiar advantage.

INTER-STATE, FOREIGN COMMERCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS. The subject embraced in the resolution of the platform, looking to the promotion of our interstate and foreign relations are fraught with the greatest importance of our people.

In respect to inter-state commerce there is much to be desired in the way of a more uniform system of transportation, that commerce may flow freely between the states themselves, diversity of industries and employments be promoted in all sections of the country, and the great granaries and manufacturing establishments of the interior may be enabled to send their products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign countries, relieved of vexatious restrictions.

There are but a few exceptions of which it may emphatically be said, "time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet competition from the products of other parts of the world.

As to our foreign commerce, the enormous growth of our industries, and our surprising production of cereals and other necessities of life, imperatively require that immediate and effective means be taken to reach, orderly and conservative methods to open markets, which have been and are now monopolized largely by other nations. This more particularly relates to our sister republic, yet precisely the same result obtain in the case of other nations. It is not even thought advisable to allow an occasional or unimportant election to be carried by the republicans as a political or as a vote of favor.

Careful and impartial investigation has shown these results to follow the systematic exercise of physical intimidation and violence, conjoined with the most advanced devices ever resorted to in the name of free elections. So confirmed has this result become that we are brought face to face with the extraordinary political fact that the democratic party of the south relies almost entirely upon the methods stated for its success in national elections.

This unlawful perversion of the popular franchise, which I desire to state dispassionately, and in a manner commensurate with the proper dignity of the occasion, is one of deep gravity to the American people—in a double sense.

First, it is in violation, open, direct and flagrant, of the primary principle upon which our government is supposed to rest, viz: that the control of the government is participated in by all legally qualified citizens, in accordance with the plan of popular government, that majority rule must rule in the decision of all questions.

Second, it is in violation of the rights and interests of the states wherein are particularly centered the great wealth and industries of the nation, and which pay an overwhelming portion of the national taxes. The immense aggregation of interests embraced within, and the enormous greater population of these other states of the union, are subject every four years to the dangers of a wholly fraudulent show of numerical strength.

Under this system minorities actually attempt to direct the course of national affairs, and though up to this time success has not attended their efforts to elect a president, yet this has been so perilously imminent as to

encourage a repetition of the effort at each quadrennial election, and to subject the interests of an overwhelming majority of our people, north and south, to the hazards of illegal subdivision.

The stereotyped argument in refutation of these plain truths is, that if the republican element was really in the majority they would not be deprived of their rights and privileges by a majority; but neither statistics of population, nor the unavoidable logic of the situation, can be overriden or evaded. The colored people of the south have recently emerged from the bondage of their present political oppressors; they have had but few of the advantages of education which might enable them to compete with their white brethren.

As I have heretofore maintained, in order to achieve the ideal perfection of a popular government, it is absolutely necessary that the masses should be educated. This proposition applies itself with full force to the colored people of the south. They must have better educational advantages, and thus be enabled to become the intellectual peers of their white brethren, as many of them undoubtedly are. A liberal school system should be provided for the rising generation of the south, and the colored people be made capable of exercising the duties of electors as the white people are.

In accordance with the spirit of the duty of the national government to go beyond resolutions and declarations on the subject, and to take such action as may lie in its power to secure the absolute freedom of national elections everywhere, to the end that our country may cease to contain members representing fictitious majorities of their people, thus misdirecting the popular will concerning national legislation, and especially to the end that, in present contests, the great business and other interests of the country may not be placed in fear and trembling, lest an unscrupulous minority should succeed in stifling the wishes of the majority.

According to the spirit of the last resolution of the Chicago platform, measures should be taken at once to remedy this great evil.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION. Under our liberal institutions the subjects and citizens of every nation have been welcomed to a home in our midst, and on a compliance with our laws to a co-operation in our government. While it is the policy of the republican party to encourage the oppressed of other nations and offer them facilities for becoming useful and intelligent citizens in the legal and orderly manner, it is the policy of the republican party to discourage the immigration of a class of servile people who are not only unable to comprehend our institutions, but imposed to become a part of our national family or embrace any higher civilization than their own. To admit such immigrants would be only to throw a retarding element into the very path of our progress.

Our legislation should be amply protective against this danger, and the policy now should be made so to the full extent allowed by our treaties with friendly powers.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The subject of civil service administration is a problem that has occupied the earnest thought of statesmen for a number of years past, and the record will show that towards its solution many results of a valuable and comprehensive character have been attained by the republican party since its accession to power. In the partisan warfare made upon the latter with the view of weakening it in the public confidence a great deal has been alleged in connection with the abuse of the civil service, the party opposing the measure, and charges seeming to have entirely forgotten that it was under the full sway of the democratic organization that the motto, "To the victors belong the spoils," became a cardinal article in the democratic creed.

With the determination to elevate our governmental administration to a standard of justice, excellence, and public morality, the republican party has seriously endeavored to lay the foundation of a more efficient and reach the highest perfection under the plastic hand of time and accumulating experience. The problem is one of far greater intricacy than appears upon its surface. In the consideration and embrace the sub-question of how to avoid the abuses possible to the lodgment of an immense number of appointments in the hands of the executive; of how to give encouragement to the most efficient employees, in order that they may strive for proficiency and rest their hopes of advancement upon the attributes of official merit, good conduct and extraordinary ability.

The thinking, earnest men of the republican party have made no more worthy demonstration upon this subject; but they have endeavored to quietly perform that which their opponents are constantly promising without performing. Under republican rule the result has been that, without engraving any of the objectionable features of the European systems upon our own, there has been a steady and even rapid elevation of the civil service in all of its departments, until it can now be stated without the least reservation that the system of successful administration that is more just, more efficient and purer in all of its features than ever before since the establishment of our government, and it detects still exist in our system, the country can safely rely on the republican party as the most effective instrument for their removal.

I am in favor of the highest standard of excellence in the administration of the civil service, and will lend my best efforts to the accomplishment of the greatest attainable perfection in this branch of our service.

THE REMAINING TWIN RELICS OF BARBARISM. The republican party came into existence in a crusade against the democratic institutions of slavery and polygamy. The first of these has been buried beneath the embers of civil war. The party should continue its efforts until the remaining Inqui-

ty shall disappear from our civilization under the force of faithfully executed laws.

There are other subjects of importance which I would so gladly upon did space permit. I limit myself to saying that, while there should be the most rigid economy of governmental administration, there should be no deferring postponement either in our domestic or foreign affairs. Official dishonesty should be promptly and relentlessly punished. Our obligations to the defenders of our country should never be forgotten, and the liberal system of pension provided by the republican party should not be imperiled by adverse legislation. The law establishing a labor bureau, through which the interest of labor can be placed in an organized and efficient force in a salutary measure. The eight hour law should be enforced as rigidly as any other. We should increase our navy to a degree enabling us to safely defend our coast lines, our commerce, and to give us a force in foreign waters which shall be a respectable and proper representative of a country like our own. The public lands belong to the people, and should not be alienated from them, but reserved for free homes for all desiring to possess them; and, finally, our present Indian policy should be continued and improved upon as our experience in its administration may from time to time suggest.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Sir, Your obedient servant, JOHN A. LOGAN.

Poisons and their Antidotes. Accidental or intentional poisoning is so frequent that every one ought to know some simple antidote for those poisons in most common use.

When poison has been taken into the stomach the first thing to be done is to cause vomiting, then some remedy may be given which will neutralize or destroy the action of the poison.

Vomiting can usually be caused by drinking a large quantity of tepid water, then tickling the throat with the finger or a feather. Or a teaspoonful of powdered mustard in a glass of warm water may be given, or an emetic dose of ipecac. Try the tepid water first drinking it rapidly.

Arsenic.—Excite vomiting as soon as possible; also give warm, greasy water, warm milk, cream, equal parts of sweet oil or melted lard and lime water, or the whites of eggs. Either of these remedies, or two or three of them should be given as soon as possible, in connection with measures to procure vomiting, and are to be repeated occasionally afterward.

Corsive Sublimata.—Cause vomiting as soon as possible, and at the same time give the patient freely of eggs stirred up in water. If eggs are not at hand, give milk, or flour and water.

Opium.—Excite vomiting as quickly as possible. Four cold water over the nose and chest; if the patient is a child, plunge the body in warm water then suddenly remove it into the cold air occasionally. Do not let the patient fall asleep, keep him walking, do not give vinegar, but give tea or coffee.

Alcohol.—The effects of alcohol in poisonous doses, may be counteracted by showering the head and body with cold water, when the body is hot.

A seamstress was arraigned in a New Haven court on a charge of having stolen three gold coins from her employer. She blamed the theft on her baby. In order to find out the truth of her story, the baby, which was eleven months old, was brought into the court-room and the three coins were placed in its mouth. The mother's claim, the baby looked at the coins for a moment, and then clutched them with a miser's eagerness, refusing to give them up. The seamstress was allowed to go free.

Ten years ago a penniless man, with a peculiarly shaped head, made a bargain with a London professor of anatomy by which the latter was to have the head on payment of the man's funeral expenses. Meanwhile the man became wealthy, and when he died the other day his friends tried to avoid the contract. But the professor insisted, and the matter is to be brought before the law courts. Pending the decision the defunct gentleman has been buried with his head on his shoulders.

A correspondent "Peta," wants to know what a "poet's club" is. We can't say about other clubs, but our poet's club is a wooden bar about three feet long and heavily loaded with lead at the business end. Further information will be personally supplied.—New York Graphic.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Peel the tomatoes, cut in slices about half an inch thick, dip each slice into white flour, then into beaten egg; sprinkle pepper and salt over each slice and fry in hot lard. These make a good garnish.

A skeptical young man one day, conversing with the celebrated Dr. Parr, observed that he would believe nothing he could not understand. "Then, young man, your grave will be the shortest of an man I know."

A man whose knowledge is based on actual experience says that, when calling on their sweethearts, young men should carry affection in their hearts, perfection in their manners and confection in their pockets.

"What does Good Friday mean?" asked one Haled street archon of his companion. "You'd better go home and read your Robinson Crusoe," was the withering reply.

A health journal says that you ought to take three-quarters of an hour for your dinner. It is well so to add a few vegetables and a piece of meat.

You may set a clock and it will go automatically correct; not so with men and women.