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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1900.

HEAVY wind and sand storm at Pine Ridge Monday morning.

A FIGHT with hostile Indians in the bad lands is expected daily.

SENATOR STANFORD has introduced a 2 per cent government loan bill.

AND now it is claimed that James E. Boyd is not eligible to election as governor of Nebraska, because he is not a citizen, having been born in Ireland, removed to this country at 15 years of age, and his father never having applied for his final papers until October last.

An assorted crate of white chinaware cost in 1892, under a revenue duty of 24 per cent, \$45.39.

In 1898, under a protective duty of 55 per cent, \$46.30.

New York Press.

A TELEGRAM from Gen. Miles says "Sitting Bull was arrested this morning (Dec. 15) at daylight by the Indian police. Friends attempted his rescue, and a fight ensued. Sitting Bull, his son, Black Bird, Crazy Horn and four others were killed; also seven Indian police." The body of Sitting Bull was secured.

AD. PEARSON a deputy constable of San Diego, Calif., shot and killed Alfred Hure, a restaurant keeper, on Dec. 15. Both men had been drinking together, and had some words when Pearson ejected Hure from the building and told him not to come in, but he tried to force his way, and struck the constable, whereupon he drew his revolver and fired, killing Hure instantly.

Is the report of agent Holmes of the Santos Agency, north of us in this state, we notice the following:

"About June 28 the government began sinking an artesian well here, and while writing this article I received notice that a magnificent flow of water had been struck at a depth of about seven hundred feet. Upon inspecting same I found a beautiful column of water six inches in diameter, rising into the air to the height of eight or ten feet, making this certainly the finest well in the state. The water is suitable for drinking purposes and will be a boon to the agency. Lack of good water has always been a source of much annoyance here and the much needed and now never failing supply will be greatly appreciated by all. I hope this flow will be sufficiently strong to run our grist-mill, and if it should prove so will materially lessen the expense, as the price of coal is so high as to render the operation of the mill expensive."

LAST week President Sidney Dillon of the Union Pacific issued an official order setting forth that by consent and direction of the executive committee S. H. Clark is still further ordered appointed general manager in place of W. H. Holcomb, resigned. All departments of the company are subject to the appointment. Mr. Clark issued an order appointing Holcomb assistant general manager of the Union Pacific railway controlled and operated lines with headquarters at Omaha. It is understood that Mr. Clark will soon be elected vice president. This action of the new management will be gratifying news to all interested in the welfare of this section of country, which never had better friend among railroad officials than Mr. Clark. So far as he can have his will in the active operation of the Union Pacific, he will do what is right, with the public and with the employees under him.

The Free Trade Conspiracy. No patriotic voter can afford to ignore the significance of the harmony in action, the uniformity in argument, that characterize the efforts of the British and American sections of free trade workers. The inspiring centre of their action is England, the literature of the Cobden Club, when not distributed direct to voters, is carefully rehashed as editorials for tariff reform journals, and criticisms of our economic legislation by British statesmen are made to serve as texts for free trade orations where hearers can be found.

It is not long since a prominent mouth-piece of British opinion, in commenting upon the efforts of its American allies, gave notice that the Cobden Club must not be expected to cease its labors until the markets of the United States were brought under the domination of British manufacturers and their recognized agencies in this country. Just how adversely this ultimatum was given out is inferable from foreign and domestic criticisms of our recently enacted tariff law. In face of the fact that this measure is relegated to the free list sundry articles upon which more than sixty millions of dollars of duty has hitherto been collected, and practically accords free raw materials for all exported products, attorneys for free foreign trade on both sides of the Atlantic are united in a chorus of denunciation of the law, and continue to demand that foreign competitors be accorded free access to our markets, in full knowledge of the fact that the burden upon citizens against whom these foreigners propose to compete must be proportionately increased.

The limit of presumption seems to have been reached when men and journals foremost in this crusade against industries through which our country has attained its present enviable position invoke the aid of those millions of workers who are the chief sherrifs in a general property, and who are certain to be the principal sufferers in the event of a reversal of our national policy of protection to home industries.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

A Banker's Views Upon the Present Situation of Affairs.

Hon. L. Gerrard, president of the Columbus State Bank, is recognized throughout the state as a clear-headed business man, who keeps thoroughly posted in all practical matters. His advice is sought after by hundreds of business men, and the public will be pleased to read the result of an interview with him by a Journal reporter, on Monday, in substance as follows:

The people cannot remedy the evils of our monetary system in a day, but they can and will do it in time. They must make a trial of issuing their own money. We are in a different position from any other nation, and the precedents of other nations will not fit our case. The Argentine Republic is quoted just now as an awful example for the American people to avoid in settling their money problems. They are dependent upon other nations, and they are compelled to have money that will pass current in the other countries on which they are dependent. This is not the case with the United States. We used to have to do that, and Washington Irving gives an illustration of its effects in the traffic with the Indians in the early days when the Dutch dealers with the aborigines took wampum in exchange for goods, because that was the money used among the Indians, but when the time came to replace their stock by purchasing in Holland, they couldn't exchange their wampum for goods. That is the way with us. We send to Europe more of our products than they send to us of theirs. The balance of trade is in our favor. Foreign countries do not control the markets for us. If we want to, we can use gold or silver or paper for a circulating medium, without consulting other nations as to whether they will allow us to do so. If we cannot regulate our own money system and adapt it to all our needs, we had better drop back to some other form of government. The plan of loaning by the government direct to the people, on a solid landed security, may be somewhat of an experiment, but it need not be attended with any disastrous results. We have tried a good many experiments and have succeeded measurably well in many of them. The very start of our government was considered a wild experiment by the countries of the old world and they have been watching our downfall at every turn since, but here we are, with a stronger purpose than ever to have government "of the people, by the people and for the people" a complete success, amid all sorts of difficulties. I believe that when we shall have settled three propositions on sound principles we will have a much more prosperous people; when it will not be so easy a matter for so many men to be millionaires, and so difficult for thousands upon thousands to be anything but poor and hard working all the days of their lives. These propositions are the currency, transportation and the regulation of the liquor traffic. The proper method in this country to settle public matters is by discussion, interchange of views, careful consideration. One feature of the farmers' alliance that is very favorable is that it is made a school of political economy for instructing its members in matters that concern them practically as voters, as citizens. I am in favor of similar organizations in cities and towns, for the settlement of all economic questions. The main principle contended for in a financial system favorable to the best interests of all the people is loans based on land security and virtually without interest. This principle, thoroughly applied in practice, with common-sense safeguards, will prove an effective remedy against all the monetary ills of which we now justly complain. The more money, the easier to do business, and the harder it is for speculators in the circulating medium to corner it. Unlucky laws can no more prevent this than you can fix the price of corn by legislative enactment, but if the people (the government) supply the money and regulate the volume of it according to their actual needs, it will be an impossibility for speculators to "corner" it, and this, the plan of government loans on land security will effectually do, because it will put a stop to high rates for the use of money. It is not an essential feature of a circulating medium that it should be made of gold or silver. On the day the United States resumed specie payment, not a man presented bills for payment. Let no class of our circulating medium be discredited, let all be receivable in payment of all dues to the government as well as to individuals. During the war one issue of paper was made receivable for all dues to the government and another issue made an exception. The former of these, when gold was quoted at \$2, rated 3 cents above gold, viz. \$2.03 on the dollar, and the only reason the other paper was of less value was because of the discrimination against it. The proper function of money is as a medium of exchange merely, a measure of the value of commodities, as standard scales are of weight, or no man or combination should be allowed to set up and maintain a system by which speculators could make money scarce, and thus, as a consequence, high priced. For a number of years now this has been the case, and money has so risen in value that to pay a debt requires considerable more of the products of labor than it did several years ago. If debts had been scaled down to correspond with the rise in the interest rate of money, it would not be so bad, but they are not.

The fact that the government stamp makes notes current as money and that the people have confidence in their own government is the basis for the issue proposed. It is absurd to think that there is gold and silver coin enough in any bank, or stored away in government vaults, to redeem all paper money, if presented at once. The Bank of England, whose notes circulate as money the world over, had to borrow of the Bank of France a few weeks ago, to meet demands for coin. As to the argument with reference to the Argentine Republic, they are a nation of only 3,000,000 people, with rich agricultural lands but underdeveloped as yet, the government issued nobody knew how many notes, loans had been made on lands and on goods, and the government had to borrow wherever it could, but their debts had to be made good in foreign countries. This was the trouble.

The proposed measure is not class legislation, neither was that, that established national banks. One method furnishes money on bond security, the other on lands. It was regarded before the organization of the national banks, unconstitutional for the government to issue paper money, but the necessity was at hand, the government guaranteed the banks, and the banks issued the money. The supreme court afterwards decided that the government had the right to issue paper money, as a necessity in carrying on the war. A later decision fixed beyond question the right of the government to issue paper money, and thus the machinery of the national bank system is unnecessary to supply the people's money to the people.

As to the security coming to the government, there is none better than agricultural lands, the actual value of which is constantly rising. The system will prove self-regulating to a great degree, as there will be little speculative demand for such loans, and when the necessity is past and the opportunity comes to remove the lien, this will be done. It is unnatural that money should be used by one man to speculate upon the necessities of his neighbor, the proper use is investments in farm improvements, cattle, horses, manufactures, productive industries, houses for rent and the like, and thus comes great good to the community, instead of great harm. Now, our system compels us to borrow money (a very great portion of it) in Europe, and the interest going there, we are helping to enrich them at our expense.

As to transportation, it has always been a mistake to allow corporations the control of our highways of commerce. If the government, the people, owned and operated the roads, the money paid for fare and freight would be used in the interests of the people.

As to the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors as a beverage, it is a sort of disease that we have inherited, and though it has been somewhat modified by moral suasion and regulation of different sorts here and there, we must, if we would perfect our system of laws, find a way to remove the traffic from the influence of local sentiment.

With these three problems solved by common-sense, practical methods, we can have a government by the people and for the people, such as the world has never yet known.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Suggestions to our Nebraska Statesmen, Compiled from our State Exchange.

When the petitions now being circulated throughout the state to the legislature to submit a constitutional amendment providing that saloon license money shall go into the general school fund instead of the school funds of the cities and towns in which the saloons are located, one presented there is likely to be a vigorous protest, but as there are very few members of the legislature who hail from cities and towns the proposition to submit will most likely carry by a large majority. In anticipation of this probable result another petition should be circulated asking that when the rural districts be given the privilege of assisting in maintaining the police force for cities and towns, paying the police judges, feeding the prisoners and building municipal jails. The bulk of those expenses are entailed upon the cities and towns by reason of the saloons being in them and if the rural school funds are to have the benefits in one case they should in another. Another way to effect a general distribution of the license money would be for the country precincts to start saloons of their own. Most cities would be willing to get along with less license money provided the saloon went, too.—(Fremont Tribune.)

When a loan is talked of on a piece of land, says the Broken Bow Beacon, two persons appraise it. Upon this appraisal the holder of the land receives as a one-third of the appraised value when the land is sold it is appraised again and if it does not bring two-thirds the amount of the appraised value it is not sold. But if when sold it does not satisfy the mortgage, the law allows a deficiency judgment to be entered against the owner. It frequently happens that land when sold does not bring enough to satisfy the mortgage and the owner is obliged to supply the deficiency. In some cases the company takes the judgment, and sometimes is satisfied with the land without the judgment, but we see in this law what is so easily seen in so many laws now on the statute books—plain and palpable discrimination against the unfortunate fellow, who, by force of circumstances or otherwise, is compelled to give up his land for which he has sacrificed so much time, money and comfort. The people's legislature, which convenes in January, should change this law so that there could be no discrimination in favor of the mortgage or mortgagee. If the first appraisal is sufficient to justify a loan, no appraisement should be made when the land is sold to satisfy the mortgage, but the company should be held to the first valuation.

One of the wrongs today, says the Schuyler Quill, is the insurance law which allows a company to cancel a man's policy at will. They carry an insurance at a high rate until some risk is incurred, then the cancellation act comes in play. Such was the case with our hay men. Our alliance legislature should better this, although those hay men are not by any means in favor of the alliance legislation.

Precautions Against Typhoid Fever. The following extracts taken from a report issued by the state board of health of Pennsylvania on typhoid fever will be very valuable to many readers of this paper inasmuch as this fever is very prevalent at the present time:

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chians now believe that contaminated water is the most frequent cause of this disease. The contamination must be with the fecal discharges of a person suffering with this disease, or from a graveyard in which persons dead of this disease have been buried. The disease has also been traced to contaminated milk, which has had infected water added to it, or has been kept in vessels which have been washed with impure water, or in a room adjoining one in which there has been a case of typhoid fever. In some few cases, it seems that the disease has been produced by breathing the emanations from putrid privies and from sewers. It prevails most in times of drought, in the fall of the year, especially after a period of high temperature, and when the water in wells and springs is low and the contaminations most concentrated. It is a disease constantly present in the fall of the year, in country districts which have been subject to the above conditions. Experience proves that, with ordinary care, those in attendance upon the sick do not contract the disease directly from the patient. The poison in the fecal matter getting upon the nurse's hands may, in this way, be conveyed into the system, but not through the air breathed. Filth and bad sanitary conditions of dwellings probably increase the danger of spreading this fever which has been classed as a "filth disease."

QUEEN EMMA is taking hold of energy of her duties as regent of Holland. She has called for a full history of the Atcheen war, its causes and progress, and it is understood that she contemplates bringing to a close that fruitless struggle, which has lasted since 1873, and cost Holland over 60,000 lives and £30,000. The question of the exaction of import duties by the Congo Free State is also likely to be brought to a prompt conclusion. The will of the late king leaves the greater part of his private fortune to Queen Emma.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The citizens of Valley have organized a joint stock company to build a town hall at a cost of \$1,900.

Carl Komma, a Saunders county wife beater, has been fined \$10 and costs for indulging in his favorite amusement.

A young son of Harry Johnson, residing near Beaver City, has just died as the result of falling into a vat of boiling liquid some weeks ago.

Dr. S. F. Dean of Carleton took too strong a dose of his own medicine, but he realized his mistake in time and remedied it by taking an emetic, which saved his life.

The farmers residing near Ashland have organized a stock company to start a lumber yard at that place with a capital stock of \$40,000. If they cannot buy the yard already there they say they will start one in opposition.

While S. R. Smith of Indiana was digging a well on the hill at his home the workmen struck an ochre bed at the depth of ninety-five feet below the surface. He found no water, but thinks he found a fortune and will have the ochre analyzed.

Washington Letter. (From our regular correspondent.)

The president is devoting a considerable portion of his time to a comprehensive consideration of our present financial system, which he, in common with many other profound thinkers, believes the country has outgrown. That something is needed he has long ago been convinced, but just what that something is and the best way to obtain it is what has not been decided. It was because no decision had been arrived at that neither the president's message nor Secretary Windom's annual report contained any specific recommendation on this subject. Whether the president will later send a special financial message to congress or will, with the aid of a senator or a representative, embody the result of his thinking in a bill to be simultaneously introduced in the house and senate is as yet problematical. But something must be done soon, for the clamor for more money becomes louder and louder every day, and the believers in a free and unlimited coinage of silver, who constitute a majority in congress, are growing more and more restless. The adoption of a resolution condemning the federal election bill by the farmers' alliance convention, at Omaha, might have disconcerted the republicans somewhat if it had not been followed by the positive information that the whole business was put up in this city at a conference of southern democratic senators. As it was, it attracted no more attention than would the same resolution passed by any other democratic convention.

Congress has lost no time to speak in its first week. The house has passed the international copyright bill, the regular annual pension appropriation bill, and several others of minor importance, while the senate is working away at the federal election bill in a way which indicates that 1891 will still be very young when that measure, slightly modified, shall have become a law of the land.

Senator Stanford has introduced his bill to loan government money to farmers at low rates of interest upon mortgages upon their real estate. He asked that the bill be allowed to lie upon the table until he shall have submitted a few remarks upon it. The senate finance committee made an unfortunate report upon this bill at the last session, but Mr. Stanford insists that the more thought he devotes to the subject the more he becomes convinced that it is a sound, constitutional and practical method of supplying the national need for a sound circulating medium.

No change has yet been made in the senate rules to limit debate upon the federal election bill, and none will be made until the democrats begin to resort to filibustering. The republicans have no desire to prevent their opponents exercising every legitimate right in discussing this measure, but they propose to allow no extended filibustering. There is an interesting rumor floating around the capital to the effect that the democratic senators had decided not to filibuster against a fiscal vote. This may be taken with a grain of allowance, in fact several of them.

Secretary Noble has been looking pretty closely into the business of the pension office of late, and one of the results is that a bill prepared at his request has been introduced in the house by Representative Belknap, of Michigan, reducing the fee of pension attorneys for

SOMETHING OF VERY GREAT INTEREST TO YOU ALL!

Farmers cry hard times, saying hogs are cheap, no corn to feed, limited amount of wheat to eat, not much to sell, and provisions scarce. On the other hand they say, what we buy, the prices are so high. The laborers say work is scarce, wages are low, hard winter is coming with its severe blizzards; what shall we wear or what shall we eat? Now, then, our dear patrons, we are ready to assist in relieving you of these difficulties and in this way: we shall sell you goods at low prices, dividing the profits with you. We therefore beg to request your attention to the following:

Table with 3 columns: Present Price, Present Price, Worth. Items include Mule Matches, Fern or Union soap, Mica axle grease, Granulated sugar, Extra C sugar, Extra fine rice, Prunes, Star syrup, Sun cured Japan tea, Uncolored Japan tea, Gunpowder tea, Echo baking powder, German Coffee, Brooms, Brooms, Parlor.

AND OTHER Groceries, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Dry Goods, Notions of all kinds, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Gloves, And a great many other articles too numerous to mention, we shall sell to you at the lowest possible reduction. Convince yourself well, that the goods you buy of us are of the best quality. From and after this date our business will be conducted for strictly cash only.

BOROWIAK BROS.

Dr. A. J. Sanders, What is CASTORIA, Chronic Diseases, Graduate of Long Island College Hospital, N.Y., Three Years Hospitalist, Recently from University of Vienna, Austria, P. O. BOX 22, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

T. S. JAWORSKI, S. R. HOWELL & CO., Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, BLINDS, CEMENT, LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, MARBLE DUST, WHITE SAND, PORTLAND AND MILWAUKEE CEMENT, AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

CASTORIA, Castoria is Dr. Samuel Fitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

F. W. HERRICK, Many new novelties just arrived. Many are purchasing their presents now. We will hold them for you and deliver the 24th inst. New lot of Picture Frames. Call and examine them. Nebraska Ave. and Thirteenth St., Columbus, Neb.