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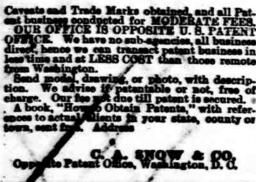
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COME TO-

The Journal for Job Work

OF MAL EDITOR

NEBRASKA NEWS

A building and loan association is the

latest enterprise at Eustis. Johnson county's fair will be held August 30 and 31 and Sept. 1. According to the new city directory Beatrice has a population oo 15,000. The army worm is carving desolation through grain fields near Hershey.

A Grand Army district reunion will be held at Broker. Bow August 22 to 25. A little son of Paul Hagel of Columbus ran a nail clear through his foot. The Alliance elevator at Dunlap shipped sixty-four cars of corn during

The telephone line between Lincoln and Grand Island was completed last

William Campbeli old his half sec-tion of land north of Nebraska City for After being idle for a long time the Springfield flouring mill is to be started up again.

Scribner has organized a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen with a good membership.

The twelfth annual fair of Cedar county will be held at Hartington September 26, 27 and 28. The republicans of the Ninth judicial district will hold their nominating convention at Norfolk September 7.

All available hav land in the Platte valley is being utilized this year by the thrifty settlers who expect a ready market at prices above the average. J. W. Germane had a horse and buggy stolen from his place in Wymore. The animal was a bay mare weighing about

1.100 pounds with no white spots about Judge Dundy last week declared federal court adjourned for the term, and no matters will be heard until September 11, when the next term will con-

The 7-year-old daughter of A. S. Thornburg, a farmer living about fourteen miles northeast of Cozad was bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake and died in twenty-four hours.

Jacob Bond, who conducted the State suspend, has deeded several valuable benefit of the creditors.

scalded by escaping steam. The 9-year-old daughter of J. Strowbridge, living in the Fort McPherson reservation was killed by lightning.

Two other children were rendered insensible, but soon recovered. The city of Alliance is going to have a system of waterworks just as soon as it can float its water bonds. The auditor is now engaged in registering the

bonds, which amount to \$17,000. A lone highwayman held up a street car in Omaha the other night, securing \$15 from the conductor. He said he had a wife and children starving and that he must have money or blood. The 2-months-old baby of Mr. Jorgensen, living north of Cozad, was

smothered to death by a child crawling in the cradle where it was lying asleep, while the parents were out doing John Lemasters, who left North Platte between two days for the pur- the standard silver dollars heretofore

pose, as some thought, of beating his coined; and the faith and credit of the numerous creditors, has telegraphed United States are hereby pledged to from Indiana that he will return this maintain the parity of the gold and month. Two bold highwaymen held up an Omaha merchant last week, firing two as may be established by law.

One of them was arrested and is now of procedure. The people of Cozad and vicinity for several months past have been afflicted

with the presence of a couple of illiterate Mormon preachers and are now becoming excessively weary of them and The first edition of the labor commissioner's report for the two years end-

ing with 1892 having been exhausted, a new edition of 1,000 was ordered and have been received at the office and are ready for distribution. The fourth edition of the Lancester county reference book is out, and 23,-

000 different persons can see by consulting its pages how their grocers have reported their ability and inclination to pay claims outstanding. Two thugs set upon an Iowa farmer near Plattsmouth with a view of holding him up. They knocked their vic-tim down with a club, but found no

money on his person and fled. He had his roll concealed in his shoe. Joseph Shackler, who has been lying in jail at Dakota City for two months past, charged with grand larceny in stealing a watch from "Dutch Mary," will not trouble him. plead guilty to petit larceny in the district court and was sentenced to thirty

days in jail.

Last week the members of the state with copies of the injunction to restrain them from compelling the Rock Island railroad from enforcing the rates fixed by the maximum rate law which did

not go into effect on August 1. James and Willis Harrison, the two cattle thieves arrested in Missouri and brought to Dakota City, waived their preliminary examination and were bound over to the district court in the sum of \$500 each. They were unable to

STEEL AND IRON ROOFING AND give bonds and are now in jail. While John White, the 13-year-old son of Samuel White, who resides about a mile east of Oakland, was loading hay, the team took fright and ran away, breaking the hay rack to pieces and inflicting such injuries upon the boy that his recovery is doubtful.

The news of the death of Ray, eldest son of Hon. and Mrs. J. C. Burch, of Wymore, was received last week. Mrs. Burch and son were visiting at the old home in Wisconsin, where Ray became seriously ill. Mr. Burch was notified and left on the first outgoing train.

Mrs. J. L. Madison of Superior drove home the other evening from an outing and saw a light in the house. Just as she entered a tramp jumped from a window and disappeared. He had overturned everything in the house, but didn't have time to carry off the valu-

The state of Nebraska gives free education to all desiring to become teachers. The only State Normal School offers two courses of instruction, each ending in a state certificate. For circulars address Pres. A. W. Norton, Peru. Nebraska

pointed men of his political faith, an-nounces that the ousted judge has been murdered and the whole country is in A suit was commenced in the district | arms. court of Butler county by J. C. Pike against the Union Pacific to recover \$20,000 damages for injuries sustained in a wreck near Pool's siding in Buffalo county on March 21, 1892. Mrs. Pike also sues for \$2,500 for personal injuries in the same wreck.

Bland Warns the Democrats. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—"We intend that no political party shall sur-Holt county prohibs have nominated vive that will lay the confiscating hand upon America in the interest of England and of Europe, and demoetize silver in this country, and, my friends of the eastern democracy, we bid you farewell when you do it."

These were the words of Richard P. Bland in the great financial contes that opened in the house of representatives today, and the applause that followed the detrmined atterances demonstrated that the great silver leader had with him a material element of the democratic party. It brought every member of the house to a realization that the most serious crisis in the democratic party since the dissensions of slavery was at hand, and that the division of 1893, like the division of 1861, would be largely on sectional lines.

In accordance with the program of last night agreed upon, Mr. Wilson imnediately after the meeting of the house, introduced a bill unconditionally repealing the Sherman purchasing law, and Mr. Bland, on behalf of the free coinage men, followed with a resolution providing for the immediate consideration of the bill and allotting fourteen days for general debate be-fore a vote should be taken. The resolution was drawn to especially secure the silver men in their demands for separate votes on free coinage at the various ratios proposed, but is so explicit as to call for a final vote on the repealing bill at the termination of the debate, whether the silver amendments prevail or not. Thus, in the house at least, the fear of filibustering is allayed and both parties are arrayed in ine for a fair fight and no favors. The speeches of the day were marked

for their intensity of feeling and revealed a wide difference of opinion in party ranks. Mr. Rayner of Maryland was frank chough to unqualifiedly declare for monometalism under present conditions and presented the arguments of the repealing men in the strongest possible

Mr. Bland electrified the house by Bank of Cortland until it was forced to his warning that the democratic party would know the silver men no more if tracts of land to the receiver for the it assisted in the last drains of the demonetization of Silver, and Lafe Pence, A steam threshing machine broke the young silver representative from through a bridge near Madison, falling Sixteen feet into a stream, and one of the strongest sixteen feet into a stream, and one of the men riding on it was severely within the last decade—excepting only the eloquent tariff oration that brought fame to Congressman William J. Bryan

of Nebraska a year ago. The patteries of the house were well wided when immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Wilson of West Virginia offered for present consideration a bill to repeal a part of the act approved July 14, 1890, (the Sher-

It provides that so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, as directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 cunces or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 3714 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchase, treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed. But this repeal shall not impair nor in any manner affect the legal tender quality of present legal ratio, or such other ratio

shots at him. He, however, showed resistance and the footpads got nothing. Then Mr. Bland alose and desired to offer a resolution looking to the order Mr. Cannon of Illinois desired to ask

parliamentary question. He wanted to know how the bill was to be considered. Was it to be referred to a standing committee? Was it to be considered in committee of the whole. or was it to be considered in the house as in committee of the whole? The speaker replied that in the absence of rules it was for the house to

determine the method of its considera-

Cleveland Must Have Rest. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-Before leaving yesterday the president left a statement for publication, saying that he was going back to Gray Gables to stay until the end of August, on the advice of his physician that he was not sufficiently restored to undergo the labors before him without it: that it is absolutely necessary to his health and strength: that he could not aid in work

which now devolves on congress, to which his views have been communi-After lunch the president and Colonel Lamont were driven to Dr. Bryant's house, where the latter joined the The board of supplies and purchase held a brief session last week, audited toria hotel, where Colonel Lamont left a few vouchers and passed a resolution the carriage. The carriage was driven to the effect that hereafter requests to the dock of the Fall River line steamfrom the several state institutions for er Puritan. As the president alighted

permission to purchase supplies be for- it was noticed that his step was not as elastic as when he came from Buzzard's Bay last week. His eyes looked heavy. board of transportation were served. The president immediately went to his Dr. Bryant was asked: "Is it not strange, Doctor, that the president

should leave the seat of government while congress is engaged with legislation of so vastly an important charac-He replied that he was not prepared to criticise the president.

"Perhaps domestic events required his presence?" was suggested. "It would be unprofessional on my part to speak of the matter," was the

The colored porter who waited on the president said just before the boat de-parted at 5 o'clock that the president was undressing to go to bed. The impression prevailed on the Puritan that the president's condition was far from

NEWS NOTES. There is a prospect for more blood-shed in the Choctaw nation, as it is reported that the Cedar county judge who was removed by Governor Jones

The treasury is gaining in free gold daily, the amount on hand now being considerably more than \$2,000,000. Illinois representatives in congress

has been murdered

say that the continuance of the World's fair depends upon what the directors themselves decide. News from Cedar county, Indian Territory, where Governor Jones removed the county judge and sheriff and ap-

John Finn, a St. Louis newspaper carrier, in the delirium of illness, fatally beat his two boys with a flatiron, horribly hacked his two girls with a butcher knife, and then cut his own throat: All were fatally injured.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Brief but Plain Talk in Reference to the Financial Difficulties that Beset Ustraction. In the Sherman Law as Onto of the First Most Important Steps—Early Action Essentiri to the Country's Welfare—Our Needs of a Stable Currency.

The President's Message:

Washingtony, B. C.; Alig. 8—[To the Contress of the United States.]—The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate fluancial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our national resources; not is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity.

With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side, and numerous moneyed lines the complex of the country clearly demand, while the might enter promptily upon the concept of the country clearly demand, while the interests under the indicated to our national resources; not is it traceable to any of the afflictions which the country check national growth and prosperity.

With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprises, suddenly interest the propole in a particular to a proving the proving and the proving and the

tutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heratofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

I believe the things are principally charge-able to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the

the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government.

This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by e government of 4,500,000 ounces of silve by those interested in suver production as a certain guarantee of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spashoolic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passing of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming

xecution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to dinancial subjects.

This law provides that in payment for the 1,50,000 onacts of silver builton which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or sliver coin, at the descretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is however, declared in the act to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present ratio or such ratio, as may be prooresent ratio or such ratio as may be pro-ided by law." This declaration so controls vided by law." This declaration so controls the secretary of the treasury as it prevent his executing the descretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1833, the notes had been issued in payment of eliver bullion purchases, to the 2mount of more than \$147,00,000. While all-but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury many of the notes given in its nurchase have been

without usefulness in the treasury many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the first day of May, 1-92, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion, amounted to a little more than \$44,000,00, and that during the same period about \$49,000,00 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes; for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$50,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has as a consequence silver purchases, and has as a consequence for the first time since its creation been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected has been shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June : 0, 1822, amounted to more than \$37, 0),-600.

Between the 1st day of July, 189), and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury has decreased more than \$132, 00,00, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in our period the silver coin and bullion in our treasury increased more than \$147,001. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated sil-

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exicusive use of a curreney greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first-class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligations, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. nd safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver

ought to occupy a larger place in our cur-rency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our at-tempt to accomplish the result single handed. The knowledge in business circles among

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce, to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but hasten to sacrifice those which they already have.

It does not meet the .situation to say that those which they already have.

It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless, and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposreason for fact of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused sion and lack of confidence, however caused, is a mena e which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gaged, and perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$5,00,000 annually, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt. The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market in the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics.

politics.
It virtually concerns every business and calling, and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others,

its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects, should at once and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1850, authorizing the prochase of silver bullion and such other legislative action as may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND. GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1 %.

WHAT NIRVANA IS.

Meaning of This Much-Misunderstood Term -The Estingtion of Personality. word "Nirvana" has been orced under the statute, were regarded much misunderstood, says the Paris those interested in suver production as a Revue. To get a clear comprehension of it you must bear in mind the doctrine of Buddha. According to him, in order to attain the supreme end, you must understand exactly the four truths, which are: The nature of pain, its causes, its termifortune, old age, death-in a word, Sverything which constitutes the personality. The cause of pain is the sensation which produces wants. the thirst for action and for living. The termination of the pain symes when this irresistible thirst, this individual activity is completely exhausted. The way of salfatter is the means of extinguishing this thirst, of putting an end to this

activity. . You attein salvation by passing through four states. The first state is that of conversion, of the knowledge of truth. The second is the last but one preceding the new birth, in which the individuality is in some sort reduced to its minimum. In the third state, which is the last of corporeal life, the being is no longer capable of desire or hatred; he has become "venerable." arhat; and his last word expresses that he has got rid of all aspirations, of all ideas of permanence, of all feeling of his own wisdom, of all trace of ignorance. When he has reached that point he dies physically and enters into the fourth state, Nirvana. This word is generally thought to mean absolute material extinction. Such an interpretation is not exact.

Nirvana is the extinction of activity, and consequently, of personality, and nothing more, since life is but an illusion, an appearance, a partial manifestation of the substance, of which existence is a palpable fact. But whether the substance exists or not after the vanishing of our personality is of no importance. We shall no longer be subject to pain, to evil, to good, to the frightful yoke of

our individuality, detached at last

from each other, will enter into the absolute repose from which they will go one by one to form other beings. Work of the Fish Commission. During the fishing season of 1892 the United States fish commission. which busied itself solely with the propagation of edible fish in the waters all over the country, stocking rivers with species new to the region. distributing eggs and young fish to the lakes and sea-coasts, and working in a vast number of ways to the one end, distributed a total of 306,-580,432 eggs, fry and yearlings of all kinds of fish, The largest operations were in shad. Of this fish 69,000,000 fry, 1,000,000 yearlings and 3,000,000 eggs were distributed. Cod is the fish most distributed next to shad. and of white fish, lake trout, pike, perch, salmon, flatfish, and lobster the distribution of eggs, fry and yearlings was away up in the mil-

Chewing the Cud. Cows and other ruminating animals have several stomachs. Into the first of them the food passes as it is eaten. When the animal has finished its search for food it forces a part of the food from the first stomach back into the mouth and chews it leisurely a second time. This portion of the food is the animal's cud. Almost always the cud is vegetable matter, though when a cow has "lost her cud" the artificial cud provided by the owner contains some animal matter, as a rule.

Disraeli on the Situation. Mrs. Lowe, wife of Robert Lowe, afterwards Viscount Sherbrook, was a tremendous partisan whenever her husband was concerned. After the reform bill of 1867, Disraeli and the Lowes made no pretense to any mutual liking. At a dinner once at Lady Waldegrave's, the guests had all paired off till only Disraeli and Mrs. Lowe were left; with his inscrutable smile and complete appreciation of the humor of the situation. Disraeli bowed and extended his arm: "I suppose there's no help for it. Mrs. Lowe." when both burst into bearty laughter. -- Argonaut.

COMPROMISEORFIGHT

AN ULTIMATUM TO THE SILVER ADVOCATES.

Sature of the Proposition Submitted-Hankers-The Story Bleeredited-A Proposition Formulated by the Autithe Residence of Secretary Carlisle-The Ticket Nominated by the Demo- at Chicago, especially the tariff and curerats of Ohio-Neal for Governor.

filtimatum to the Silver Men. Washington; Aug. 11.—The adminis-tration has issued its ultimatum to the silver men. A a meeting attended by no less than twenty representalles sengressmen from nearly every section of the country was held at Secretary Carlisle's residence tonight and a definite proposition framed to be submitted to the silver men tomorrow at 10 a. m.

The proposition which the anti-silver men make is: First, the introduction "We recommend that the national "We recommend that the national to shake credit, create distrust in the money of the country and paralize business." by Congressman Wilson of West Virginia of a bill for the unconditional re-peal of the purchasing clause, the sil-ver men to introduce simendiments pro-treasurer of the United States, to the viding for free coinage at the several rates, to be voted upon separately. the amendments are all rejected the silver men are to introduce an amendment which will restore the Bland law. This defeated, the anti-silver men will demand a vote on the previous question for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause, the final vote in any event not to be delayed longer than two weeks. It is the policy of the administration, endorsed by Secretary Carlisle, that if this proposition is not accepted by the silver men to force the fight at once without further attempt at compromise. This will probably mean cloture to head off filibustering. Among those at the conference were Bourke Cochran, Tracy and Dockwood of New York, Patterson of Tannessee, Tom Johnson of Ohio, Turner of Georgis, Hall of Minnesota, and Wilson of West

England Reported to Have Made a Proposition in the Interest of Silver. of the silver question was presented to to South America, where he made the today in the shape of an apparently Methodist E iscopal church. He says: anthorized proposition from London bankers, backed by the English gov- erty worth about \$700,000. From tifty ernment, to the leading New York to seventy-five men and women are financiers, in which it was asserted that if the United States would maintain the present Sherman law on the 14,000 adherents of nation, the way which conducts to statute books, England would renew the Methodist church. In Buenos the cee coinage of silver in fudta at church. In Buenos

Virginia.

the increased ratio of 24 to 1.

The most painstaking search in to produce a single senator who ever odist Sunday achool favored the idea, and when the proposition was unfolded it was seen that oth silver and anti-miver advocates were upposed to it.
"Coming as it does from an English source," said Senator Teller, "the president might very naturally be expected

to agfee to it. Anything that England wants seems to meet with his approval." However, he did not credit the of this liberal sentiment there are story, although he fully believed that evasious " the constitutional requirethe situation in England and India was Senator Stewart, another and nerhaps the most vigorous friend of silver

utterly repudiated such a compromise. He characterized it as a very adroit scheme of the gold bugs. "With free coinage of silver at 24 to 1," he con- in English. In Uruguay I was again tinued, "the English would issue their India council bills and hammer the price of silver down to that point all over the world. This is equivalent to 82 cents an ounce, and miners cathoot handle the ore at that price." Mr. Stewart was opposed to any such pro-position, and said he would fight for the Sherman law until he found something better.

Senators Voorhees, Mills and Sher man discredited the story. Representative W. L. Wilson of West Virginia said the only place for the discussion of the duestion was before an international conference and that it Great Britain wanted to have it considered she should ask for a reassembling of the Brussels conference. From the Anti-Silver Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—This evening

a proposition was formulated by the

anti-silver committee which, it is believed, will be acceptable to the free coinage committee. At the ffeeting life. The elements which compose tomorrow morning the conference will probably request the committee on rules to report an order to the house covering the arrangement. It is that the house proceed to a bill providing for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law; that opportunity be given to offer an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio to be agreed upon by the silver men, if that is possible; if not, then a vote shall be taken upon the different ratios proposed; if free coinage at any ratio rejected, an amendment may be offered similar to the Bland bill of 1878. limiting the purchase of bullion and or unconditional repeal; the discussion their demand that the first vote be tion. taken on unconditional repeal, and if General McCook will communicate the silver men accept the proposition, with Indian Agent Freeman at Durango they will abandon the demand that in regard to the matter. their causus bill must be the basis of

> The situation was greatly simplified today by the action of a conference held at the residence of Secretary Carlisle, at which nearly forty gentlemen, including the leaders of the anti-silverites, were present. A general disby the anti-silver committee was had and it was agreed to take the affirmative on every proposition. The conference lasted nearly two hours, and at its conclusion those in attendance congratulated themselves that the action taken was the best under the circumstances. A proposition will be made debate in ten days and then vote on the different propositions regarding free coinage, the different ratios and conditional repeal. Mr. Cochran and the other anti-sil-

ver leaders expressed themselves as hopeful that this plan would be agreed to. While it cannot be positively stated it is more than probable that the bill will be introduced in the house tomorrow. At any rate, not later than Monday, after which date the debate will be commenced.

Democrats of Ohio Nominal CINCINNATI, O., August 11.-The dem ococratic convention here yesterday nominated the following ticket: For Governor-LAWRENCE T. NEAL of Ross county.

For Lieutenant Governor-WILLIAM A. TAYLOR of Franklin county.

For Supreme Court Judge—JOHN W.

SATER of Parke county. For Treasurer of State-B. C. BLACK-

BURN of Coshockton county.

For Attorney General—JOHN H.

BAILEY of Putnam county. Rumors of a Proposition Submitted— For Food and Dairy Commission— Rumors of a Proposition from London PAT H. McKEOWAN of Hamilton

The financial situation is an unfortu

Following is the platform adopted The platform, as reported by the committee, was then adopted; it approves the platform of the fixtional convention rency planks; congratulates the country on the prospect of measures of relief as outlined in the president's message; expresses confidence that a democratic congress will devise wise laws to that and and then continues as follows:

nate legacy of a republican administration. It is the natural result of the McKielev tariff, the Sherman law, the extravagailed of the party lately in power, and the creation and fostering of trusts and corrupt combinations by banks be permitted to issue currency to an amount equal to the par value of

end that the volume of currency be hitmsdiately increased." The platform then declares that the interest of every true soldier and pensioner demands that the pension roll be made and preserved a roll of honor, declares in favor of just and liberal recognition of the claims of veterans and favors grafting them all that patri otism could ask and flational gratitude demand; but that the granting of pensions on fraudulent claims for partisar purposes, in contravention of law as practiced under the last administration. needs investigation and correction, the party pledging itself that the rightfu claim of no union soldier to a pension shall be denied, nor the allowance of any worthy pensioner disturbed.

PLEASED WITH THE WORK Bishop Newinda Returns from the Mis

sion Fields of South America. NEW YORK, Aug 11-Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha is in this city, hav-WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A new phase ing just returned from an official visit annual examination into the condition "I found that our church has prop

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odist Sunday school taking part n the exercises of children's day. The constitutions of the BISHOP NEWMAN.

republics, or many of them at least. favor the Roman (atholic church. But the liberal party in most of them is men's that the Catholic church shall be the recognized churcit. Two or three illustrations of this occurred daring my stay. At Lima I wanted to preach, and on consulting the authorities found that I would not be allowed to preach in Spanish but night preach confronted by the constitution, but it was interpreted according to the old maxim that 'what is not forbidden is permitted.' As the constitution did not specify against the Methodist preach.

Squeezing the litterer Banks. New York, Aug. 11.—President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth national bank said of the new rule of the New York banks requiring interior banks to pay 10 and 12 per cent instead of 6, on extended loans: "The interior banks borrowed of the New York banks and piled up the money in their vaults or loaned it out at 15 and is per cent. We do not propose to provide them any longer with a surplus or with fuilds for profit-making. We put on a rate that will bring back the money where it belongs and thus ease the situation in New York."

Disease Billing Many Animals. AlBion, Ill., Aug10. .- An important meeting of the state live stock commission and the state veterinarian was held yesterday afternoon at Scott's Station to discuss the malady which is causing the death of hundreds of domestic animals in that region. Dr. Trumborn, the veterinarian, declared the disease to be malignant authrax, a disease which is regarded as absolutely incurable. As preventive measures if was advised that all carcasses be immediately burned and exposed animals removed to uplands, protected from the flies and given pure water. Utes Off Their Reservation.

DENVER, Aug. 10.-A letter was received this morning by Adjutant Genamount of coinage; this failing the vote eral Tasney of the state wilitia, from to be taken upon the bill as introduced, C. H. Carpenter, a mining operator of Rico, in southern Colorado. He comto last two weeks, with the privilege to plains of the actions of a band of southany member who fails to get a hearing ern Utes, who are off their reservation of printing his remarks in the Record. and killing deer indiscrimately. It is and killing deer indiscrimately. It is It will be observed that in this prop- rumored that the Indians have robbed osition the first vote to be taken will be several settlers' houses, and the people upon free coinage and the last upon the are contemplating taking the matter unconditional repeal of the purchasing in their own hands if something is not clause. The anti-silver men surrender | done to keep the Utes on their reserva-

HILL WILL OFFER A BILL

New York Senator Said to Be Working on a Free-Coinage Messure ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Although Senator Hill declines to talk about silver his friends say that his thoughts cussion of the propositions submitted are concentrated upon the subject and that he is at work upon a free coinage bill to be introduced at the coming session and, of course, upon a speech

in favor of it. It is understood that his measure will aim to establish free bimetallic coinage as it existed prior to 1873, and that instead of the present ratio of 16 to the silver men tomorrow to close the of 15% to 1. This would permit any to I the senator will advocate a ratio one possessing 301% grains of silver to take it to the United States mint and receive in return one silver dollar.

> Three Harvest Excursions South via the Wabash Railroad. On Aug. 22nd, Sept. 12th and Oct. 10th the Watash will sell round trip tickets to

the wacash will sell round trip tickets to all points in Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee (except Memphis), Mississippi and Louisians (except New Orleans), at one fare, plus \$2.00, good returning 20 days from date of sa'e. For tickets or folders giving a description of lands, climate, &c., call at Wabash office, 1502 Farnam Street, or write G. N. CLAYTON

Northwestern Pass. Agent, Omaha, Neb Secretary Smith states that he will probably straighted out Kansas land office matters and make the appoint ments this month.

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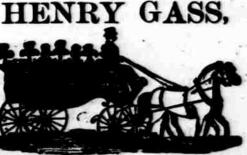
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