Columbus Journal.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name of the writer. We reserve the right to reject any manuscript, and cannot agree to return the same.—We desire a correspondent in every school-district of Platte county, one of good judgment, and reliable in every way.—Write plainly, each item separately. Give us facts.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1896.

NEARLY every army has now a bicycle corps. In Germany six men of every regiment are mounted on wheels to act as scouts.

REV. FRANK CRANE of Omaha has accepted a call to take charge of Trinity Methodist church, Chicago. They have a building costing $143,000, a parsonage of $20,000 and business property worth $1,250,090, and Mr. Crane's style of preaching suits them.

A SUIT has been instituted at Aurora against ex-County Treasurer Farney to recover an alleged shortage of $14,310. The case is complicated because that a short time after the close of Mr. Farney's term, the court house containing the records was burned down.

SCHOOLS are cheaper and better than prisons. It is wiser to educate people along right lines than to permit them to grow up in ignorance and vice, and then punish them for crimes they necessarily commit. An ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure.—[Cullman (Ala.) Gazette.

THE state board of educational lands and funds on Thursday purchased of Otoe county $40,000 in county bonds, drawing 4½ per cent interest. These bonds are issued by the county to take up a like amount of outstanding ones, none of which are, however, held by the state. The purchase price was paid by the state treasurer in cash. This board has under consideration a resolution offered by the governor, who is a member of the board, providing for the setting apart each month of a certain amount of the permanent school funds with which state warrants are to be purchased. The proposer of the resolution says that he thinks that he has obviated the difficulties which made a similar attempt by Governor Crounse futile.

A CABLEGRAM from London Sunday announced that the flying squadron has now been completed and is lying off Spithead. If the weather is favorable steam will be gotten up Monday to enable the admiral to put the squadron in motion. On Tuesday, according to the present program, the lords of the admiralty will arrive at Osborne in the admiralty yacht Enchantress. The fleet will then move down to Cowes roads to be inspected by the queen and the lords of the admiralty. The queen will not go afloat for this ceremony, but will witness the maneuvers from Osborne house. The squadron will sail on Wednesday, probably for a long cruise, as no torpedo boats have been commissioned to accompany it. Rear Admiral Drake, in command, will only get his final orders for the cruise at the last moment.

EDISON'S proposal for defending forts from attack is certainly novel. He says: "In each fort I would put an alternating machine of 20,000 volts capacity. One wire would be grounded. A man would govern a stream of water of about 400 pounds pressure to the square inch, with which the 20,000 volts, alternating current would be connected. The man would simply move this stream of water back and forth with his hand, playing on the enemy as they advanced, and mowing them down with absolute precision. Every man touched by the water would complete the circuit, get the full force of the alternating current, and never know what had happened to him. The men trying to take a fort by assault, though they might come by tens of thousands against a handful, would be cut to the ground beyond any hope of escape."

"IT is really an encouraging sign to see our women folks aroused to such a degree that when they get together, events rather than individuals furnish food for intelligent thought and spirited debate. As a boy we used to note with unspeakable grief how the women gathered at an afternoon tea could find no subject so rapturously engaging as the 'life and public services' of the women not present. A new light has broken upon our civilization, and we are passing gloriously into an era of intellectual womanhood. Man can profitably emulate her example, and make his club room a school of instruction, rather than an asylum for the feeble-minded. But why should women be so exclusive? Why not enlarge their field of usefulness? If a man is fit to associate with at home, why not invite him to the club and give his mind a chance to grow?"—[Bixby in State Journal.

WHAT next? Must the civilized world sit calmly by and see this unspeakable cruelty without lifting a finger in relief? Nothing has occurred to so stir the sympathies of all Christendom as this shutting the door of mercy and relief. It shows a depth of infamy unimaginable and intolerable. It recalls the massacre of the Greeks which led to the independence of Greece. Then as now the United States was excluded from participation in European affairs by the Washington doctrine, but American sympathy proved to be an important factor in the case. It should be again. The Morse resolution, introduced in the house of representatives Monday, and now before the committee on foreign affairs, should not be pigeon-holed. The United States is in a position to make itself felt. If our people cannot afford relief to the sufferers then our government should in some legitimate and effective way contribute to the rescue of Armenia from Turkish misrule.—[Chicago Inter Ocean.

SQUADRON EXPECTED IN AMERICA.

Admiral Belknap Anticipates a Visit from the British.

A special from Boston says:

"If the British flying squadron should come over to American waters it would not astonish me," said Rear Admiral Belknap, retired, at his home on Beacon street.

"I wrote to Admiral Bunce at Hampton Roads three days ago that it would not surprise me in the least if the flying squadron should be heard from at La Guayra.

"From the moment it was announced that the squadron was to be commissioned, I made up my mind it was for American waters. I came to that conclusion because matters had quieted down in the Transvaal, and the excitement over Emperor William's telegram to President Krueger had subsided. The reported activity at St. Johns and Halifax on this side of the Atlantic and at the British dock yard at Esquimault at the entrance to the straits of Juan de Fuca in the Pacific emphatically confirms such a conclusion.

"While some of our people are arguing over the meaning and intent of the Monroe doctrine and apologizing for everything England does of whatever character in any part of the globe, the British government, in my judgment, is determinedly preparing to take what she claims as belonging to her in Venezuela.

"In my opinion, if that flying squadron does appear in American waters, under existing conditions, it can only be construed as a menace to the United States."

We believe that what the admiral says is the probable situation of affairs. Elsewhere we give the news concerning the squadron so far as known as we write this paragraph.

It is reported that Spain, in debt to England, purposes to wipe out the obligation by transferring to her creditor the island of Cuba. If they undertake to carry out such a scheme there will undoubtedly be trouble. In the strained relations now existing between England and this country she need not delude herself into thinking that the "key" to the situation will be allowed, by any sort of sleek manuvering, to be placed in her hand. Cuba, in the possession of England, would at any time be obnoxious to the entire people of the United States.

It is rumored from Florida that our government has asked the governors of the gulf states to have their militia in readiness to move on a moment's notice.

It is the commendable thing for every American now to keep posted on what is going on, and keep cool. We may not have to fight England because of Venezuela or Cuba, soon or a little later. It may be years before a conflict will come, but it is reasonably sure to occur, and in the meantime, Uncle Sam's boys should keep track of what England is doing, and by that, rather than by the talk of her politicians, measure what she means.

TURKS WORSE THAN SARACENS.

Scenes of Violence in the Seventh Century Have Been Repeated.

A correspondent writing from Constantinople concerning the recent Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor says that at Arabkir 2,000 Christians were killed and wounded and that out of some 2,000 houses of Christians fully three-quarters were burned. Into the remaining houses, the writer states, are huddled several thousand survivors who are living on the refuse grain rescued from their burned houses. The scenes of the worst periods of Saracenic invasion in the seventh century have been repeated over and over. Thousands of Armenian Christians have been forced to accept Mohammedanism at the point of the sword. Christian women without number have been carried off to the harems of Kurds and Turks.

The apathy of Europe and America, so far as the governments are concerned, is almost as surprising as the cruelty of the Turks. There is still talk of committing reforms to these murderous Turks. They will take care, unless Europe intervenes, to see that there shall be no Armenians left to participate in reforms.

County Affairs.

Since THE JOURNAL went to press Tuesday of last week, the new members of the board of supervisors have taken their seats, and considerable business has been transacted, the summary of which we give here, expecting to place it all, in full detail, before our readers, in next week's issue.

John Wiggins was unanimously elected as chairman and the business of the body proceeded at once, the chairman remarking that they had no child's play before them.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The chairman announced the following committees, the first-named in each case being chairman:

Judiciary—Lisco, Becher and Rolph.

Road and Bridges—Olson, Lisco, Moffett.

Accounts and Expenditures—Becher, Olson and Moffett.

Claims—Rolph, Bender and Olson.

Supplies and Public Property—Moffett, Bender and Rolph.

[We close our summary here, having received a goodly portion of the clerk's record.]

—Subscribe for THE JOURNAL any day. Fifty cents will get you the paper for the next three months, $1.50 for the next year.

Our Neighbors.

Fremont Herald: Prof. R. J. Porter, principal of the schools at Arlington, has been arrested on a charge of bigamy, preferred by his wife, who was also a teacher in the Arlington schools. It seems he had deserted his lawful wife over 25 years ago, but she recently came into possession of several thousand dollars and he went back to her deserting the wife at Arlington. His real name is Fithin, and when his Arlington (supposed) wife knew of the facts, she followed them to Kansas and secured his arrest.

Seward Blade: The old county board at its last meeting in December adjourned to meet again January 11th, and when they met last Saturday, the question as to the time they went out of office was raised by County Attorney Thomas, he contending that their terms expired at the same time as the other county officers, which was January 8th. The finance committee had been at work on the treasurer's books the 10th, and when the full board met Saturday, they discussed the matter among themselves and finally concluded they had no power to act as a county board.

Irrigation in Nebraska.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—There are many inquiries regarding the success of irrigation in this state, and to what extent it is practicable. Please allow me to answer some of the questions in your paper. The first canal constructed that I have heard of, for the purpose of irrigation, was a small one near the town of North Platte in the year 1870. Little was done in the way of irrigation until about 1885. Then a large canal was constructed commencing about 25 miles west of North Platte and ending near the town. Then in 1887-8, several other canals were started from the North Platte river in Scotts Bluff county, and about the same time several were started along the Frenchman and Republican rivers in the southwestern part of the state. Irrigation has steadily increased until now along the North Platte river there are over fifty completed canals and about 300,000 acres under ditch. There are also ditches enough along the Republican and Frenchman rivers to use the entire flow of the streams.

Many more canals have been built along the upper Loups, and now, according to the report of the State Board of Irrigation there are over 2,000 miles of completed main ditches, and over 2,000,000 acres of land under ditch in our state.

Regarding the success of irrigation in this state wherever it has been put into use, there is no question, and in every locality where one canal has been built, as many others have followed as the settlers were able to build, and there was water to fill.

It has proved in this state to be far better than dependence on rainfall, and farmers who have had the good fortune to be able to irrigate, have continued to do so and refuse to again try to farm outside of the reach of water for irrigation purposes.

The best results have been attained by farmers who live in the most easterly districts when irrigation is practiced, and with the least expense for the construction of canals.

I think the most favorable place in the state to irrigate, and where it can be accomplished with the least expense, and where there is abundant water for the purpose, is the Platte valley in Platte and Colfax counties. There is abundant rainfall in the summer months to produce a good crop if the land was well watered in the fall and early spring.

There need be but little expense to apply the water, and the land is as good as could be asked for, for that purpose. The farmers and land holders are the proper parties who should construct and own the canal, and if properly and economically constructed should not cost over one and one-half dollars per acre to construct the main canal, with about one dollar more for laterals, and you have it within your own hands to raise a first-rate crop every year. The cost of putting in one crop would nearly complete a first-class irrigation canal.

Every man who is familiar with irrigation and that has visited this section and examined the water supply of the Loup, wonders why the farmers don't get together and construct a canal.

Most of the cost, fully three-fourths, can be covered by the farmers themselves without additional help, and without cash.

It seems as though something should be done that would get them started at it, and prevent further failures on lands so easily put into shape, that failure would be unknown.

G. H. LAWRENCE.

Synopsis of Supervisors Proceedings.

TUESDAY, January 14, 1896.—Board called to order by County Clerk E. Pohl, at 2:30 p. m. On motion of Supervisor Wiggins, Supervisor Rolf was elected temporary chairman. On motion a committee of three on credentials was appointed who reported as follows:

We, your committee, appointed on credentials, find the following members entitled to seats as members of this board:

R. Y. Lisco, district No. 6 and 7.
A. G. Rolf, " " 4.
Nels Olson, " " 3.
D. A. Becher, " " 1.
John Moffett, " " 5.
Peter Bender, " " 2.
John Wiggins, " " 6 and 7.

JOHN MOFFETT, Chairman.

On motion report of committee on credentials was adopted.

On motion Supervisor Wiggins was unanimously elected chairman.

On motion the rules of 1895, except rule No. 7 which was stricken out, were adopted.

On motion the board now took a recess until 9 o'clock a. m. Jan 15th.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.—Board of supervisors reconvened at 9 o'clock a. m. Hon. John Wiggins, chairman, E. Pohl, clerk. All members present.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Judiciary—R. Y. Lisco, chairman; D. A. Becher, A. G. Rolf.

Roads and Bridges—Nils Olson, chairman; R. Y. Lisco, John Moffett.

Accounts and Expenditures—D. A. Becher, chairman; Nils Olson, John Moffett.

Claims—A. G. Rolf, chairman; Peter Bender Nils Olson.

Supplies and Public Property—John Moffett, chairman; Peter Bender, A. G. Rolf.

Communication from Omaha Printing Co., to County Treasurer H. S. Elliott, regarding rates on extra printing, was referred to committee on supplies.

On motion a communication from the township clerk of Joliet township, asking for 1895 statutes, the clerk was instructed to notify town clerks that the county is not bound to furnish statutes and other blanks except as provided by law.

Communication of County Judge J. N. Kilian, asking for books, furniture, stove and other office supplies, was referred to committee on supplies.

On motion all official bonds not yet approved were referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion a committee of three, consisting of Rolf, Lisco and Becher, was appointed to make estimates of expenditures for the ensuing year.

Supervisor Becher offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the county clerk be directed to notify all physicians in Columbus to file bids on or before 1 o'clock p. m. January 16th, 1896, for county physician for the ensuing year.

On motion a committee of three on printing, consisting of Lisco, Olson and Moffett was appointed.

On motion the road and damage petition of Mrs. Mahler was referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

Dick Rossiter, member of the Soldiers' Relief commission, called attention to a vacancy which existed on said board, and on motion of Supervisor Moffett, Geo. N. Hopkins, of Platte Center, Nebr., was appointed as member to fill said vacancy for the ensuing three years.

County Attorney Gondring was instructed by the board to communicate with the state auditor regarding what assistance the county may expect of the state to examine the books of ex-County Treasurer J. W. Lynch.

On motion a recess was taken till 1 o'clock p. m., Jan. 15.

WEDNESDAY, P. M., Jan. 15, 1896.—Board reconvened at 1 o'clock p. m. Hon. Supervisor Wiggins chairman, E. Pohl, clerk. All members present.

In the matter of the application of Treasurer Elliott for one deputy and one assistant, on motion the treasurer was allowed one deputy only.

In the matter of the application of County Clerk E. Pohl for one deputy and three clerks in county clerk's office, on motion one deputy and two assistants were allowed.

The judiciary committee reported as follows:

We, your committee, to whom was referred the several official bonds, recommend that the following bonds be approved:

Joseph Chlopek, assessor, Butler twp.
J. F. Siems, treasurer, Shell Creek twp.
Geo. Swisher, constable, Monroe twp.
John Parkes, road overseer, Creston twp.
John Stenk, clerk, Sherman twp.
John Ratterman, justice of the peace, Granville twp.
Joseph Nieslicurek, road overseer, Butler twp.

We would further recommend that the bond of D. C. Kavanaugh be referred back for additional security.

R. Y. LISCO, Chairman.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

On motion the board took a recess until 9 o'clock a. m., Jan. 16.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1896.—Board reconvened at 9 o'clock a. m. Hon. Supervisor Wiggins, chairman, E. Pohl, clerk. All members present.

The bids for supplies were now opened and the bids of the Columbus Telegram, Columbus Journal, Lincoln Journal, Omaha Printing Co., and Nebraska Envelope Co., were read and on motion referred to the committee on supplies.

The committee on estimates of expenditures for the ensuing year, reported as follows:

Your committee appointed for the purpose of submitting to this board an estimate of the probable amount of money necessary to defray the expenses of the county for the ensuing year, would present the following estimate and recommend its adoption:

For payment of the expense of the district court	$ 6500 00
For payment of the expense of the poor	1000 00
Officers' salary, fuel, etc	6000 00
Records, stationery and printing	1500 00
Expenses in insanity cases	1000 00
Support of the agricultural society	450 00
Total general fund	$16450 00
For road purposes	8000 00
For bridges	10000 00
Soldiers' relief fund	700 00
Poor farm fund	2,100 00
Payment of principal and 10 per cent interest on $25,000 Columbus precinct R. R. bonds	4250 00
Payment of interest on $1,200 Columbus township bridge bonds	600 00
Payment of interest on $80,000 refunding bond	4000 00
Payment of balance of principal due Butler county precinct bridge bonds	500 00
Total estimate	$46300 00

Respectfully submitted.

A. G. ROLF,
R. Y. LISCO,
D. A. BECHER,
Committee.

On motion the report was adopted.

The committee appointed to investigate the alleged error in the tax assessment of Phillip Geering, submitted the following report:

We, your committee, to whom was referred the tax matter of Phillip Geering, would respectfully report that we find an error in assessment on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 28, town 19, range 1 west, as said forty acres are assessed $180 for the year 1894, and the adjoining land is only assessed $100 per forty acres. Said tax is paid under protest and the tax receipt is properly indorsed.

Therefore we would recommend that a warrant be drawn in favor of said Phillip Geering to the amount of $2.99 to repay him for said illegal assessment.

A. G. ROLF,
PETER BENDER,
NILS OLSON,
Committee.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted and the clerk ordered to draw a warrant for $2.99 on general fund.

The committee on supplies was instructed to confer with home printers in regard to prices for extra tax receipt blanks for year 1894. After so doing the committee reported that the figures submitted by the Omaha Printing Co. were reasonable, and the treasurer was authorized to order said tax receipts from the Omaha Printing Co.

County Attorney Gondring now informed the board that the state auditor would furnish free of charge an accountant to investigate the books of ex-Treasurer J. W. Lynch.

On motion a committee of three, including the chairman, was appointed to confer with State Examiner Fodrea and also to confer with the bondsmen of ex-Treasurer J. W. Lynch in regard to one assistant being furnished by said bondsmen. The committee appointed for this purpose was composed of Supervisors Rolf, Bender and Wiggins.

On motion the board now took a recess until 3 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY, P. M., Jan. 16.—Board reconvened at 3 o'clock p. m. Hon. John Wiggins, chairman; E. Pohl, clerk. All members present.

The bids of Drs. Martyn, Evans & Geer, Arnold, Clark, Voss & Miessler, were now opened and upon motion were referred to committee on expenditures.

Communication of D. C. Kavanaugh, sheriff, was read as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors: A report having been made by a committee appointed by the outgoing board to check up fees received by me, and as said committee made a report showing that I have fees in my hands in excess of what is allowed me by law, and as such report was made without examination or investigation, although so requested by me, I must respectfully request that you appoint a committee to examine and investigate the records of my office.

Respectfully submitted.

D. C. KAVANAUGH, Sheriff.

The committee on supplies reported as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors—Gentlemen: Your committee on books, blanks and stationery, and to whom the several bids therefor were referred, find as follows:

For books, the Omaha Printing Co. is the lowest bidder, their bid being $367.80.

For stationery, the Omaha Printing Co. is the lowest bidder, their bid being $151.50.

For blanks, the Columbus Telegram is the lowest bidder, its bid being $151.25.

Your committee recommends that the contract be awarded to the above bidders and that the county attorney be directed to prepare the proper bond for said successful bidders for the faithful performance of contract.

JOHN MOFFETT,
PETER BENDER,
A. G. ROLF,
Committee.

On motion the report was adopted.

On motion the chairman was appointed purchasing agent and transient poor agent.

On motion the clerk was instructed to ask for local bids for printing ballots.

On motion coal dealers of the city were notified to file bids by 4 o'clock p. m., Jan. 17, 1896.

Supervisor Rolf reported that the committee appointed to confer with State Examiner Fodrea, met with this gentleman and that said examination will commence Monday, Jan. 20, 1896. The examiner asked for the assistance of one assistant who will be furnished at the expense of the bondsmen.

On motion Supervisors Becher, Lisco and Wiggins were appointed as committee to select a suitable person for this purpose.

The board now took a recess until 9 o'clock a. m. Jan. 17, 1896.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17, 1896.—Board reconvened at 9 o'clock a m. Hon. John Wiggins, chairman; E. Pohl, clerk. All members present.

The following resolution was offered by Supervisor Lisco:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors—Gentlemen: Whereas, A public office is a public trust, creating a relation between the people and their public servants which involves reciprocal rights and duties, and

Whereas, The official acts and doings in the offices of sheriff and clerk of the district court of Platte county have been for several years past and now are known to the people only through the meager, irregular and incomplete statements as to the former, with nothing but quiet surmise and doubtful conjecture as to the official transactions going on in the latter, and

Whereas, A definite and satisfactory ascertainment of the actual conditions existing in said offices is impossible under the impracticable methods heretofore adopted; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that a thorough and detailed examination be made of all the books, records, papers and files in and belonging to said offices; insofar as the same shall be necessary in effectuating the purposes of these resolutions; and be it further

Resolved, by this board, That a committee consisting of three members of the board be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be, by and with the aid and counsel of the county attorney, to proceed and formulate a plan of procedure in carrying into effect the objects herein set forth, and submit the same for action by this board at its present session.

R. Y. LISCO.

On motion the resolution was adopted and Supervisors Lisco, Becher and Rolf appointed as such committee.

In the matter of the application of Treasurer H. S. Elliott for one assistant when press of business demanded, on motion the application was granted.

The following bills were allowed and the clerk ordered to draw warrants for same:

Chris Boss, Loup twp. road work	$ 6 00
M. K. Turner, printing	5 30
Carl Schubert, two keys for safe	2 00
W. N. Hensley, recording official bonds	22 70
H. Eblen, mdse., soldiers' relief fund	14 00

The bill of Wurdeman Bros. was referred back to committee on claims.

On motion the following report of committee on expenditures was adopted:

To the Board of Supervisors—Gentlemen: We, your committee, appointed to report on bids for county physician, would respectfully recommend that the bid of Dr. L. C. Voss be accepted, and the county attorney be instructed to prepare the contract.

D. A. BECHER,
NILS OLSON,
JOHN MOFFETT,
Committee.

The bill of Colfax county for $50.21 was referred to Creston township for acknowledgement by town board.

The following resolution was offered by Supervisor Lisco, and on motion was adopted:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors: Whereas, There have been filed with the county clerk of Colfax county certain claims for road damages which the county board does not appear to have acted upon, therefore be it

Resolved, That the county attorney be and is hereby directed to appeal said claims in case they are rejected,

R. Y. LISCO.

Supervisor Becher offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Be It Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Platte County, Nebraska, That a demand be and is hereby made upon and from each of the respective sureties on the official bond of James W. Lynch, ex-treasurer of Platte county, Nebraska, for the payment of the sum of $39,842.25, being the amount of moneys belonging to Platte county, Nebraska, which said ex-treasurer has failed and refused to pay over to Hans S. Elliott, present county treasurer, and the successor of said James W. Lynch; and the clerk of this board is hereby directed to mail a copy of this resolution to each of said sureties.

D. A. BECHER.

The bills of the Omaha Printing Co., amounting to $24.13, and the bill of county attorney for $300 for salary for fourth quarter of 1895, were on motion allowed and clerk ordered to draw warrants for same on general fund.

On motion a recess was taken until 2 o'clock p. m.

To Chicago and the East.

Passengers going east for business, will naturally gravitate to Chicago as the great commercial center. Passengers re-visiting friends or relatives in the eastern states always desire to "take in" Chicago en route. All classes of passengers will find that the "Short Line" of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, via Omaha and Council Bluffs, affords excellent facilities to reach their destinations in a manner that will be sure to give the utmost satisfaction.

A reference to the time tables will indicate the route to be chosen, and, by asking any principal agent west of the Missouri river for a ticket over the Chicago, Council Bluffs & Omaha Short Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, you will be cheerfully furnished with the proper passport via Omaha and Chicago. Please note that all of the "Short Line" trains arrive in Chicago in ample time to connect with the express trains of all the great through car lines to the principal eastern cities.

For additional particulars, time tables, maps, etc., please call on or address F. A. Nash, General Agent, Omaha, Neb.

King Solomon's Notion

That "There is nothing new under the sun" does not always convey the truth. Especially is this true as regards the new composite cars now operated daily via The Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line between Salt Lake City and Chicago.

These handsome Buffet Smoking and Library Cars are entirely new throughout, of latest design, contain all modern improvements, and are well supplied with writing material, the leading daily papers, illustrated periodicals, magazines, etc.

The fact that these cars run daily via "The Overland Limited" and that the Union Pacific was the fine west of Chicago to inaugurate this service should commend itself to all.

See that your tickets read via "The Overland Route."

The Paradise of the Pacific.

Three grand tours to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, "The Paradise of the Pacific," via Union Pacific system and Oceanic Steam Ship Co. Leaving Omaha the morning of Jan. 16th, Feb. 11th, and March 6th. Only nine days from Omaha to Honolulu. $205.00 for the round trip, including stateroom and meals on steamers. Tickets good for nine months, with stop-over privileges. For information and tickets apply to J. R. Meagher.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the Columbus Land, Loan and Building Association of Columbus, Nebraska, on the 31st day of December, 1895.

ASSETS.

First mortgage loans	$84,134 00
Loans secured by stock of this association	25,000 00
Expenses and taxes paid	2,271 85
Cash with treasurer	1,437 35
Total	$112,843 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid up	$83,868 00
Premiums paid	6,768 45
Interest received	19,958 10
Fines collected	1,503 90
Entry and transfer fees	744 75
Total	$112,843 20

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Platte County,

I, Henry Hockenberger, secretary of the above named association, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement of the condition of said association, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY HOCKENBERGER,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1896.

I. SIBBERNSEN,
Notary Public.

Approved:
V. H. WEAVER,
H. I. MURDOCK,
L. G. ZINNECKER,
} Directors.
8jan3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated February 1, 1895, and duly filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk of Polk county, Nebraska, on the 22d day of February, 1895, and executed by Rev. John Moneta to John Wagner, to secure the payment of $61.00, with interest at 7 per cent per annum from February 1st, 1895, upon which there is owing at the date hereof $65.00, together with $5 additional as liquidated damages for non-fulfillment of contract on December 1st, 1895, making $70.00; default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said sum, therefore the undersigned will sell the property described in said mortgage, viz: 8½ chairs, six chairs, one dining table, one parlor table, one wash stand, one glass cupboard, one bureau, one lounge, one lounge, one mattress, one rocker, one wardrobe, one kitchen table, one cupboard, two pictures, one bedstead, one spring one, one bedstead, one spring one, one mattress, being for St. Mary's Polish church in Polk county, Nebraska, at public auction in the room in rear of Wagner's saloon, on Eleventh street, Columbus, Nebraska, on Saturday, February 1st, 1896, at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day.

Dated January 14th, 1896.

JOHN WAGNER,
Mortgagee.

13jan-3t

LEGAL NOTICE.

HENRY DUISKEN, defendant, will take notice that on the 8th day of January, 1896, Charles Reinke, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendant and Sophie Duisken to the plaintiff upon the north half of lots seven and eight, in block one hundred and thirteen, city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes dated September 30th, 1892, for the sum of $225.00 each and due and payable one and two years respectively from the date thereof, that there is now due upon said notes and mortgage the sum of $450.00 with interest at 9 per cent, from April 1st, 1894, for which sum with interest from April 1st, 1894, and for taxes and insurance paid amounting to $50.00, plaintiff prays for a decree that defendant be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 24th day of February, 1896.

Dated January 13th, 1896.

CHARLES REINKE,
Plaintiff.
MCALLISTER & CORNELIUS,
Att'ys. 15jan4

PROBATE NOTICE.

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
County of Platte,

In the county court, in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of Franz Frenking, deceased, late of said county.

At a session of the county court for said county, holden at the county judge's office in Columbus, in said county on the tenth day of January A. D. 1896, present, J. N. Kilian, county judge. On reading and filing the duly verified petition of Anna Frenking praying that letters of administration be issued to her on the estate of said decedent.

Thereupon, it is ordered that the fourth day of February, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m., be assigned for the hearing of said petition at the county judge's office in said county.

And it is further ordered, that due legal notice be given of the pendency and hearing of said petition by publication in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL for three consecutive weeks.

(Copy of the order.)

J. N. KILIAN,
County Judge.

Dated Columbus, Neb., Jan. 10, 1896. 15jan3

NOTICE PROBATE OF WILL.

Notice probate of will, Andreas Gottfried Stenzel, deceased. In the county court, Platte county, Nebraska. The State of Nebraska to the heirs and next of kin of said Andreas Gottried Stenzel, deceased:

Take notice, that upon filing of a written instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Andreas Gottfried Stenzel for probate and allowance, it is ordered that said matter be set for hearing the 5th day of February, A. D. 1896, before said county court, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at which time any person interested may appear and contest the same; and notice of this proceeding is ordered published three weeks successively in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL, a weekly and legal newspaper, published in this county.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the county court, at Columbus this 15th day of January, A. D. 1896.

J. N. KILIAN,
22jan4t County Judge.

TAKEN UP.

At my premises, eleven miles north of Columbus, in Sherman township, December 21,

A BAY BRONCHO MARE,

about four years old, one white hind foot, white spot in face, branded on the left shoulder, weighs about seven hundred pounds. Owner will prove property and pay charges.

HENRY HOBBENSIEFKEN.
15jan3t

When Selecting Your Reading Matter

FOR THE COMING YEAR, you will, no doubt, decide on securing the best, especially if the best costs less than something inferior, both in quality and quantity. The Omaha Bee, always to the front of the newspapers in the west, has long been recognized as one of the leading publications in the country. It has done more, and is now doing more, toward the upbuilding the great west, than any other paper.

About two years ago its publishers, determined to bring The Weekly Bee into every farmhouse in the west, especially in its own state and the states immediately adjoining Nebraska, put the price down to 65 Cents per year, an unheard of figure for a 12-page weekly publication. This price still prevails. Not content with this, the publishers of The Bee cast about for some additional first-class publication of national reputation, to offer with The Bee at a price that would not exceed the figure usually charged for a single weekly paper. Last year the New York Tribune, (Horace Greeley's paper) was secured and this paper was offered with the Weekly Bee for 90 Cents per year. A similar arrangement has been made this year. In addition, a similar contract has been made with the Cincinnati Enquirer, a paper that ranks as high among the Democratic publications of this country as the New York Tribune does among the Republican newspapers.

To sum up—we make the following four offers for this season, confident that they are equalled nowhere, either in the quality of matter published, nor in the quantity of good, up-to-date reliable news.

The Omaha Weekly Bee, 12 Pages Each Week, 65 Cents Per Year.	The Weekly Bee and The Weekly New York Tribune, Both One Year for 90c.	The Weekly Bee and The Weekly Cincinnati Enquirer, Both One Year for 90c.

The Weekly Bee, The Weekly New York Tribune and The Weekly Cincinnati Enquirer, ALL THREE FOR ONE YEAR FOR $1.15.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash, in the shape of Postoffice money order, Express money order or bank draft. If currency or silver be sent, it is safer to register the letter. No stamps of larger denomination than 2 cents are accepted.

Sample copies are sent free on application. Commissions allowed on clubs of three or more subscriptions.

Address all orders to

THE OMAHA BEE, Omaha, Neb.

FREE GIFT COUNTER.

OUR FARM PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTED GRATUITOUSLY.

Democratic Tariff Law Establishes a New Process For Reaching the World's Markets—Millions of Pounds of Cotton, Lard and Bacon Given Away.

While it has always been claimed by the friends of free trade that their policy would open the markets of the world to American products and manufactures, they have never shown the extent of the free gift distribution that has to be made in reaching those markets. The Gorman tariff had been in force seven months on March 31, 1895, and in that time our exports of cotton were as follows, compared with the corresponding seven months a year earlier:

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Seven months to	Pounds.	Value.
March 31, 1895	2,924,515,673	$165,873,280
March 31, 1894	2,230,436,409	176,222,789
Increase, 1895	693,829,264	*9,350,509

*Decrease.

In reaching the markets of the world we have sold nearly 694,000,000 pounds more of cotton than we did a year earlier, but we have received $9,350,000 less money for the larger quantity than was paid us for the smaller quantity shipped a year earlier. It practically cost us the $9,350,000 to make free gifts to foreign manufacturing countries of 694,000,000 pounds of cotton.

Let us now look at other farm produce and see if the producers of bacon and lard, for instance, have fared any better than the cotton growers, our exports of these two commodities for nine months ending March 31, 1894 and 1895, comparing as follows:

EXPORTS OF BACON.

Nine months to	Pounds.	Value.
March 31, 1895	348,395,064	$29,053,333
March 31, 1894	311,753,130	29,610,798
Increase, 1895	36,652,534	*557,465

*Decrease.

EXPORTS OF LARD.

Nine months to	Pounds.	Value.
March 31, 1895	363,153,997	$28,420,889
March 31, 1894	317,147,119	29,819,106
Increase, 1895	46,006,878	*1,398,217

*Decrease.

It seems that under the Gorman tariff we sold 36,652,534 pounds more of American bacon in the markets of the world than we did a year earlier, but we received $557,465 less money for the larger quantity than was paid us for the smaller quantity that we shipped abroad a year earlier. In other words, we have paid out this $557,465 for the privilege of making free gifts of 36,653,000 pounds of American bacon to the consumers in the markets of the world. No wonder they are so eagerly waiting to take our products from us.

The figures of our exports of lard show that we have sold over 46,000,000 pounds more of American lard under the Gorman tariff period than we did during the corresponding months a year earlier, but we received $1,398,217 less money for the larger quantity that we sold than was paid us for the smaller quantity. In other words, it has cost us this $1,398,217 to present free gifts of 46,000,000 pounds of lard to foreign consumers, who are anxiously waiting to use our lard in those markets of the world that the Gorman tariff has opened.

Summarizing these results under tariff reform or free trade, of letting ourselves out into the markets of the world during the few months of the Gorman tariff, we find that the American farmers have made free gifts of nearly 694,000,000 pounds of cotton, of 36,653,000 pounds of bacon and 46,000,000 pounds of lard to the manufacturers and consumers of the world, and that it costs us $11,300,000 hard cash to distribute these free gifts.

The free gift scheme is generally worked on the understanding and with the expectation that subsequent trade results will be beneficial to the giver, compensating him in the long run for the gifts that he has given away. In the distribution from our national gift counter no compensating profits seem yet to have been realized. Possibly the free gift scheme was not advertised enough during the 1892 and 1894 election campaigns. We do not recollect having seen any notice thereof. It was a serious oversight and one that should be remedied as speedily as possibly and explained away by free trade and tariff reform orators.

The Cleveland-Carlisle-Gorman-Wilson free gift counter, while proving a satisfactory grab bag to the markets of the world, has only served to deplete the treasury till. The American people, and the American farmers especially, will not forget that free trade means free gifts. It was a glorious opening day when we let ourselves out with our free gifts. The markets of the world have been struggling to reach our free gift counter. How long can we afford such a distribution? What are we getting in return for it?

Has Reduced the Living.

The policy of the administration at home has been one of distrust and disappointment. It has diminished the revenues of the government and decreased the occupations of the people. Under the pretext of reducing the tariff that it might reduce the cost of living it has reduced the living itself and left thousands in a situation of destit