Passenger arrives from Sioux City....
leaves for Sioux City.....
Mixed leaves for Sioux City.....
Mixed arrives..... FOR ALBION AND GEDAR RAPIDS.

Society Motices.

EBANON LODGE No. 58, A. F. & A. WILDEY LODGE No. 44, L.O. O. F.

COLUMBIAN CAMP No. 35, WOODMEN Of the World, meets every second and four Thursdays of the month, 7:30 p. m., at K. of DEORGANIZED CHURCH OF LATTER-DA

13 are cordially invited.

13 are cordially invited.

Elder H. J. Hupson, President GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—Sunda at 19:30 a. m. Church every Sunda at 19:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p. n Ladies' Aid Society every first Thursday in the month at the church.

> Now Look Pleasant...

ME HAVE BEEN appointed Columbus agents for the celebrated

Eastman Kodaks

Price from \$5.00 to \$12.00.

ED. J. NIEWOHNER.

GOOD TIMES COMING. AN IMMENSE CROP OF CORN THE COUNTY, AND AN IMMEN STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT FI PATRICK'S. FOLLOW THE CRO

- Fine job work done at THE JOUR Dr. Naumann, dentist, Thirtee

-Walking hats, only 65 cents, at J -Born, to Mrs. Fred Scofield S

29, a daughter. -Dr. T. R. Clark, Olive street. office at nights.

All kinds of goods for sale at second-hand store. tf -Fred. Williams is attending the

university at Lincoln. -A Tam O'Shanter for only 50 o worth \$1.25, at J. C. Fillman's.

-Some of the pupils in Mrs. Bal room have organized a chorus. -The Cecilian club will meet Miss Nellie Post Monday evening.

see City to take medical treatment. -Drs. Martyn, Evans & Geer, three doors north of Friedhof's stor -Dr. L. C. Voss and C. F. O. Miss Homeopathic physicians, Columbus, -Mrs. J. D. Stires was in Rand Wednesday on business for the Ea

-The city teachers will meet a High school Friday afternoon Julius Ernst of Duncan was

city right early Monday morning Joe Krause and family drove

from Genos Thursday to hear I -Charles Rice of Los Angeles.

has recently recovered from an at typhoid fever. The U. P. Beauty's are bette they ever were. Patronize home

Sold all over town. 4 -Dr. Geer moves this week i sentiful new residence, just

Col. Whitmover's. Mrs. G. W. Phillips was Monday morning as not impro

well as she had been. -Walking hats in all the styles at J. C. Fillman's. 1

-Miss Myrtle, daughter of Mrs. Gus Clark is recovering serious attack of lung fever.

-C. C. Hardy was at Leigh T and Friday. There is consider ness being done in that burg.

For Underwear, Ho and Shoes.

-Werner Schupbach left Mo Great Falls, Montana, where be into a drug store. D. Schupbed in that city in the lumber bu

TO THE LADIES. YOU WANT FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS-AND I WANT YOUR MONEY. RESPECTFULLY, E. D.

FITZPATRICK. Go to Straues for the best photos. -Keep your eye on Herrick's new

-Bring your orders for job-work to this office. Satisfaction guaranteed, and work promptly done, as agreed upon.

-Dr. O'Kay of Platte Center, has bought the medical practice of Dr. N. A Williams. It is removed that Dr. Wil liams will move to Michigan. Dr. O'Kay well recommended.-[Genoa Pop-

Thursday's Rally. Last Thursday night will long be embered by republicans as one rest occasions in Columbus.

Captain Kilian, as marshal of vening, got his hosts together, and what with the cavalrymen carrying torches, the footmen with torches, banners, etc., the music of the band, Monroe on was in Omaha last week

Al. Rickly, now of Omaha, was in the

Mrs. W. B. Dale of Omaha visited rel-

The Republican Party's State Can-

STAND HIGH IN PUBLIC PAVOR

HENRY RAGATZ & CO.,

Staple and

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

COLUMBUS JOURNAL.

Wednesday, September 28, 1896,

BRYAN'S INDIA FAKE

His Repeated Assertions Concerning India Wheat Proven False.

JAMES BRYCE SPEAKS.

Denials by Members of the English Parliament and a Prominent London Merchant.

In the speech delivered by William Jennings Bryan to the farmers of New York assembled at Chautauqua, the India wheat fake was revamped by the silver candidate for president. The assertion made by Mr. Bryan in his Omaha debate last May that the Engfish speculators could drive great bargains in buying silver and trading it for India wheat to the detriment of the American farmer was reiterated and embellished by his fervid imagination so as to create the impression that the decline of silver has made India the most formidable competitor of the American wheat and cotton growers. As usual, Mr. Bryan talked at random without taking the trouble to acquaint himself with the actual facts.

The Bee now has the facts and the figures that effectually explode Mr. Bryan's India fake. Over two months ago the editor of the Bee directed a personal inquiry on this subject to Hon. many years been a member of Parliament and was a member of the British board of trade. Responding to this letter, under date of August 1, Mr.

"You are quite right in thinking that British merchants gain nothing at all from the closing of the Indian mints. The sharp competition, especially of the Hindoo native merchants, cuts down their profits and they lose heavily on the exchange between India and Eng-land in turning into English gold the Britain at least gains nothing. You will, therefore, be safe in deaying that there has been, or is, any bonus or benefit British merchants or manufacturers. This letter has been supplemented by Prof. Bryce with an article prepared by Prof. Bryce with an article prepared by his brother. J. Annan Bryce, a very prominent London merchant, who was for many years a resident of India. Mr. have been equally at variance with the theories advanced by Mr. Bryan. In 1874 India exported 1,236,882 bales and in 1875 1,241,526 bales. During

Annan Bryce says: "For Mr. Rosewater's guidance I have shows in parallel columns the exports of wheat from the United States, Argentine, Russia and India up to 1873 before the fall in silver and rupee exhaust because present the five years ending with 1895 the cotton export from India has been steadily decreasing. In 1891 it was 1,028,417 fore the fall in silver and rupee exhaust because present the five years ending with 1895 the cotton export from India has been steadily decreasing. In 1891 it was 1,028,417 below the property of the five years ending with 1895 the cotton export from India has been steadily decreasing. In 1891 it was 1,028,417 below the property of the five years ending with 1895 the cotton export from India has been steadily decreasing. In 1891 it was 1,028,417 below to the five years ending with 1895 the cotton export from India has been steadily decreasing. In 1891 it was 1,028,417 below to the five years ending with 1895 the cotton export from India has been steadily decreasing. change became pronounced. You will observe that while the exports from the United States, Russia and Argentine are have been steadily increasing. In 1890 they amounted to 5,020,913 bales; in 1891, 5,820,779 bales; in 1892, 5,891,411 bales; in 1893, 4,431,220 bales; in 1894, 5,397,500 bales; in 1895, 6,965,358 bales. Thus it will be seen that the India on the whole increasing, those from India are falling off, and that in the year 1805 the exports from India were the same as in the year 1877. Of course it as there may be special circumstances such as famines, to account for very short years. For instance, 1878 and short years. For instance, 1878 and been conjured up for political purposes 1879 were the years of the great famby Bryan, Harvey and all the apostles of silver.—Omaha Bee.

Dividing the last twenty years into pe riods of five years each, you will see that during the last three five-year periods the exports from India have been falling off, while those from the United States, Argentine and Russia have been increasing, although all the while rupee exchange has been steadily falling with silver. The figures prove conclusively as regards Indian wheat, which has always been the great bear with the always been the great bogy with the American silver man, that the India export has had nothing to do with the fall of silver or rupee exchange. The silver man would be more sensible if he were to take alarm at the growing ex-But he could make nothing of the silver.

But he could make nothing of the silver.

Argentine exchange depends on silver.

Both countries, during the whole of the period embraced in my statement, had for the basis of their currency and of

course foreign exchange an inconvertible paper currency and not either silver or Altogether the facts illustrate the soundness of Mr. Rosewater's conclusion that the fall in prices of commodities is the to more economical production and transport. In India, in Russia and in 'Argentine wheat exports became possible not because the exchange value of rupee, the rouble or the dollar fell, but because railways were built into districts previously inaccessible. In India the providing of railway facilities stimulated the extension of irrigation. In the the extension of irrigation. In the Punjab, for instance, many millions of acres were brought into cultivation under acres were brought into cultivation under frigation as soon as the opening of the milway to Karachi made the export possible. But in India there no longer remains any large new field to be opened up, and in most of the wheat-producing districts which depend on irrigation I believe as much water is now taken out the rivers as they can give. Americal

of the rivers as they can give. America therefore need not fear India much the future, even if silver and rupee ere likely to go lower, which they are this statement is exhaustive and convincing in support of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Bryce. In 1873 the export of wheat from the United States to England was 45,791,666 bushels; from Bussia, 47,040,000 bushels; Argentine made no exports and India exported a fraction over 1,250,000 bushels. In 1877 wheat exports from the United States and reached 107,426,666 bushels; from Pages 57,120,000 bushels; from India

Russia, 57,120,000 bushels; from India 15,633,333 bushels: Argentine still had no wheat to export. In 1893 wheat exports from the United States had reached 223,813,333 bushels; from Russia, 109,-375,000 bushels; from India, 27,066,666 bushels, and from Argentine, 42,000,000 bushels. In 1894 Argentine exported 65,000,000 bushels of wheat to England, while India did not increase its export ever the preceding year. In 1895 the wheat export from the United States was 170,333,333 bushels; from Russia, 156,333,333 bushels; from Argentine, 42,000,000 bushels; from India, 15,120,-

The average price of wheat in Bom-silver country in the world will prove bey from 1809 to 1875 was \$1.20 per this proposition to be true.



PUTTING RINGS ON THE RIGHT HOGS.

I was passing through Iowa some months ago, and I got an idea from some hogs. [Laughter.] An idea is the most important thing that a person can get into his head, and we gather our ideas from every source. As I was riding along I noticed these hogs rooting in a field, and they were tearing up the ground, and the first thought that came to me was that they were destroying a good deal of property. And that carried me back to the time when as a boy I lived upon a farm, and I remembered that when we had bogs we used to put rings in the noses of the hogs, and then the thought came to me, "Why did we do it?" Not to keep the hogs from getting fat. We were more interested in their getting fat than they were. [Laughter.] The sooner they got fat the sooner we killed them; the longer they were in getting fat the longer they lived. But why were the rings put in the noses of those hogs? So that, while they were getting fat, they would not destroy more property than they were worth. [Laughter and great applause.] And as I thought of that this thought came to me, that one of the duties of the government, one of the important duties of government, is the putting of rings in the noses

silver prices they receive for the goods they export to India. The export of food stuffs from India has not. I gather, increased during the last few years and the closing of the mints has not increased it. Manchester and our manufacturers generally complain that business with India is unprofitable. Our cotton industry is at present greatly depressed. So Britain at least gains nothing. You will,

857,771 bales; in 1894, 797,070 bales; in 1895, 625,000 bales. In contrast with

this the United States exports of cotton

THINGS TO REMEMBER

First-That there is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not

Second-That free coinage will not

raise the price of American wool one cent while foreign wool is coming in free

of duty and is crowding American wool

Third-That there is not a gold stand-

ard country in the world that does not use silver along with gold and keep its

Fourth-That the free coinage of silve

Ninth—That there is not a silver-stand-ard country in the world where the la-boring man receives fair pay for his day's work, and it is largely these men's

Free Silver and Degradation.

advantage, at the expense of everyone in the United States who works for wages. It will vote itself into bondage

from which it cannot escape in our day

and time. The statistics of every free

Labor, today, has reached its crisis.

out of the home market.

to 1895 the average price of wheat at Bombay was 95 cents per bushel. Had wheat followed the price of silver it should have beer only 68 cents per bushel.

Cotton exports from India to Europe have been considered. NOTES OF A VISIT TO CANTON.

the five years following its cotton ex-The House Where the McKinleys port was below 1,000,000 bales. In 1879 it was only 641,458 bales. During Have Made Their Home for Twenty-five Years.

Entirely Free from All

Ostentations.

Sojourning a few days recently near Canton gave opportunity for a charm-

courthouse, business places and private houses are decorated with flags, porbugbear has no foundation, but has traits of Maj. McKinley, national colors and various national and patriotic de-

It is easy to recognize the McKinley residence by the lawn, which is worn brown and bare by the delegations that continue to come from all parts to pay their respects to the future occupant of the white house. Never before have women taken such

an active interest in the presidential campaign, and never before since the nomination of President Lincoln have women's hearts been so stirred the condition of the country, and while many are interested because of main issues of the campaign, all are interested in the Republican nominee president, because of his standing as a man and a citizen, and his social

and family life.

The residence of Gov. and Mrs. Mc-Kinley is homelike, and free from oswill not start a single factory in this country, when under the Democratic tartentation. A porch extends along the entire front of the house, some fine old trees cast a grateful shade upon the lawn, and beds of flowers attract the sight. We step into the softly carpeted hall, furnished with easy chairs and iff the products of foreign labor are shipped into this country cheaper than Fifth-That there is not a silver standcolors restful to the eye; a moment more, and we are received by Mr. Mc

ard country in the world that uses any gold as money along with silver.

Sixth—That free silver coinage will not create a demand for labor when Democratic free trade makes the supply many times greater than the demand.

Seventh—That there is not a silver-standard country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United The reception room, on the right of the hall as one enters, is used as an office, and here at all times of the day Mr. McKinley receives news and telegrams that are communicated directly to his residence, of such matters as pertain to and are of interest to the cam-States has.

Eighth—That free silver is not going to increase the price of nor the demand for farm products so long as the American workingman, who is the principal consumer, is kept in idleness by transferring his work to the hands of foreign workmen through the medium of free

while he talks his secretary occasionally hands him a telegram which he reads without interruption to the convermost of the time until after the elec-tion in November. It has been his in-tention to take a short trip to some point on the sea coast, but he has decided to remain in Canton. "I have no wish," he said, "to shut myself away from the

products that have come into this country by the grace of Democratic free trade, and wiped out the prosperity we enjoyed prior to 1893.—Zanesville Times. I was glad to respond: "We do have great confidence in you, Mr. McKinley, more than it has ever before been our opportunity to express."

"Would you like to meet Mrs. McKinley? Mother is one of our family, but

Labor, today, has reached its crisis. This is a very simple proposition, to anyone who looks at it with common sense and reason, but one on which hangs the fate of labor. If labor votes for Bryan and free silver, it votes away one-half of its wages. It will vote its organizations and unions out of existence. For degraded labor that is a drug on the market, too poor to save a penny, too feeble to lift its head against wrong and oppression, cannot maintain an organization against power and wealth. It will vote its children into ignorance and toil from their earliest years. It It will vote its children into ignorance and toil from their earliest years. It will vote its women into the tilling of visitor, is the future mistress of the At first glance we recognize Mrs. Mc-Kinley, from her pictures recently taken, the shining hair parted in the center of the forehead, rippling softly over the sist."

Mr. Bryan is too confidential with his audiences for dignity—almost plaintive, sometimes, in his appeals to them to say whether or not he "looks like an anarchist."

need never to have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

We are looking at and discussing pictures of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, when one of the family, taking up one of Mr. McKinley, which from the view of the

face shows the deep thought line extending the length of the forehead, remarks:
"Mrs. McKinley does not like these—she thinks that line looks like a scowl." We all smile and quite agree with her, that that picture does not "do him justice," and we think what picture could por-tray him as he is, the charming person-ality, the kindly, genial manner, the clear, perfectly modulated voice, the bright blue eye, and clear complexion, an might envy? While his pictures cannot portray this, they do show with fidelity some qualities of the man whose splendid constitution has never been impaired by excesses, the erect form, the brown hair, that shows but few traces of silver; the broad, full forehead, deep set eye, clearly cut features and square, massive jaw, the features and bearing one might look for in the hero of the battle of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek,

where he was breveted major by Presi Mr. McKinley's passionate love of flowers is recognized by his friends.
"Are not those roses lovely?" says Mrs. McKinley, calling our attention to some vases of rare red roses, upon the mantel and brackets; "but I love these," glancing at a bouquet of sweet peas on the pretty table beside her. "The roses came in such a beautiful wooden box. The name of the giver is not here. William," addressing Mr. McKinley, and, taking up a card and reading, "To Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, from your devoted friend, —" "The magnolias were sent from the South." As Mr. McKinley rises, our eyes follow him, and we catch a glimpse, through an open door, of a dainty couch in white and gold, and Mrs. McKinley says softly, "William, there is a baby asleep in there."

So gentle is the step on the thick car-

So gentle is the step on the thick car-pets that it could not awaken the lightest sleeper, and holding the great snowy, waxen blossoms for our inspec-tion he says, the recollection, perhaps, suggested by the thought of the little sleeper in the adjoining room, "We commenced our first housekeeping in this house over twents-five years ago this house over twenty-five years ago. Here our little ones were born and passed away, the old home's endeared to as by many pleasant, hallowed mem-

The silken flag that adorned the chairman's desk at the Republican con-vention at St. Louis is draped on one vention at St. Louis is draped on one corner of the piano. The gavel used by the chairman on that occasion, a beautiful piece of carved workmanship, was shown us. "It is said to have been made from a piece of one of the logs from the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln lived. It is a pleasant thought to a lover of relics and to the patriotic," says Mr. McKinley.

There were also some beautiful badges, used during different presidential campaigns, one a white satin badge used during President Tyler's campaign,

campaigns, one a white satin badge used during President Tyler's campaign, bearing his motto, the design of which would have done credit to the finest of today, with all our modern accessories Mr. McKinley is, as it has been said, "the deliverer of a new gospel to women and children in making protection and the tariff plain to them," and we may add, that is his blameless political, professional, religious, domestic and social life, he has also revealed a new

Mary Stuart Coffin. Bryan's hope of success is grounded wholly on the late P. T. Barnum's the-ory that a fool is born every minute. its fields, into drudgery in brick yards and into slavery in the very mines which silver men will operate for their own advantage, at the expense of everyone in the United States who works for the United States who works f

gospel to the young men of our country.

beautiful brow, a sweet, almost girlish face—not a line or wrinkle marring its smoothness—the incarnation of womanly

Home Demand Supplies the Chief Market for Agricultural Products.

WHERE THEIR INTEREST LIES.

Effect of Curtailing the Purchasing Power of the Men Employed in Factories.

We export about one-third of the wheat grown in the United States either in the form of flour or of wheat. We export only about 5 per cent. of our corn crop. The exportation of other grain is as a rule triffing in quantity, although the very low price of onts for the past two years, owing to heavy production and a falling off in the home demand for consumption by street railway horses and driving horses, has led to a considerable foreign movement in this grain. Of our meats we probably export about 10 per cent., although exact statistics are not available on this point. These figures are sufficient to make it plain to the intelligent farmer that the home market is his great market, and that any causes which reduce the home demand for provisions directly injure the farming interest.

Besides the staple articles of grain and

meat, there are a multitude of farm products for which there is no market at all except the home market. This includes the whole range of perishable fruits and vegetables, and also includes to a very great extent the dairy products. Other important items are poultry and eggs. All thrifty farmers know the value of home markets for such articles as these, and know, too, that much of the profit of farming comes from the minor productions of the farm. If we are to have increased home co sumption of farm products we must have labor generally employed, and at fair wages, in the towns and cities. To keep wages, in the towns and cities. To keep labor well employed it is absolutely essential under the present conditions that we should have protective duties upon a large range of foreign-made articles. This is no longer a matter of theory, about which intelligent men dispute. It was held for a time by the advocates of free trade that the superior intelligence the superior quality of the machinery he used would be a sufficient protection to the superior quality of the machinery he used would be a sufficient protection to insure our own markets for our own manufactured products. This is a delusion which no intelligent man now advocates. The extension of commerce by steamship lines all over the world, the laying of submarine telegraph cables, the world-wide habit of travel, the cheapness and convenience of transportation, and the general spread of intelligence by newspapers has put the entire civilized and semi-civilized globe in close business relations. Our ingenious laborsaving machines are being introduced into China and Japan, and no important improvement is made in inventions in this coutry that is not immediately known in all parts of Europe. The skill and producing capacity of the mechanics and operatives of other countries are constantly being increased by the sharpness of competition and by the introduction of new methods and machinery. Labor all over the world is tending to a common level.

Now the thoughtful farmer will readily

common level.

Now the thoughtful farmer will readily see that if we were to keep up the abili-ty of our own shop and factory popula-tion to consume his product in liberal quantities we must maintain an exceptional rate of wages. If through such free-trade legislation as Mr. Bryan and his followers advocate we are to lower his followers advocate we are to lower our American wage-earning population to the standards of living prevailing in the manufacturing countries which compete with us, then there would be a great surplus of farm products in this country for which there would be no home market. We must put up a tariff wall to keep out a flood of such articles as we manufacture in our own country, or we will soon be deluged with cheap wares and fabrics from Japan and China as

The farming industry is unquestions The farming industry is unquestionably in a depressed condition today, and the cause is not far to seek. Look at the hundreds of silent factories with their smokeless chimneys, all over the country, from Nebraska to Maine, and form, if you can, an estimate of the immense multitude of people formerly employed in these establishments, who are now eking out a poor living as best they can in other vocations, many of them, no doubt, in farming and gardening, where they have become competitors ing, where they have become competitors with the men who formerly supplied them with food. If the free-trade movement led by Mr. Bryan goes on to its natural conclusion, whole lines of industry which have survived the Wilson bill will be ruined and hundreds of thousands of employes will be thrown out of work

The conclusion ought to be plain to every thoughtful man engaged in ag-ricultural pursuits. We cannot afford to reduce our wage rates to those of for-eign countries. We must make for our-selves all articles needed for our ordinary, every-day uses, importing enly such luxuries as foreign countries have special facilities for producing. Tariff for revenue only means the ruin of the farmer, and tariff for protection means a well-employed town and city popula-tion, and good home markets for every-thing the farmer has to sell.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

"I would willingly defend free trade with my life," said Mr. Bryan in his first speech in Congress, and as he is now defending free silver with his tongue only it is easy to see to which policy he is most devoted.

Democratic orators and organs may evade the tariff, but the workingmen of the country cannot, for to them it pre-sents the unavoidable issue of work and prosperity or idleness and poverty. While the Popocrat demagogues are shouting "Down with the rich." the Republican party advances with the cry "Up with the poor," and proposes the enactment of measures that will provide work for the workers and prosperity

Sam Jones is nothing if not expressive. He declares that he would rather climb a ladder with an armful of cela toan to undertake to fuse with the mid-The workingman does not want a cheaper dollar. He wants steady employment paid for in dollars as good as gold.

The simplest way to elect McKinley is to vote for him, Mr. Bourke Cockran ob-serves to his fellow Democrats, and that remark contains all the wisdom of all

the ages. The one question Bryan never answers

It is easy to see from Thomas B. Reed's speeches down in Maine that he is perfectly serene and happy. But then he usually feels that way. He was born

Mr. Bryan errs in saying that it is idle curiosity that draws people to his meets ings. It is both interesting and profit-able to study a man who, in this civilized

IEBR.

ices.

SKA.

illed! nd a child as our Uncle rith us.

in the same

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and shoes in the ly the very best market. 32-tf

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P. ANDERSON,

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Celumbus, Neb.