Columbus Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1898.

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A YOUNG lady of Hastings is credited with giving the Catholic church there a bell weighing 1,100 pounds.

REV. PAUL KREUGHER of Franklin brought suit against his congregation for $47 back pay before the county court, and the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

IT is stated that a New Jersey railroad, so long as it ran no trains on Sunday, had no accidents; that the plan was changed, and trains run on the Sabbath, when accidents became frequent.

THE nomination of Joseph McKenna of California to be associate justice of the supreme court, was confirmed Friday. Gov. Griggs of New Jersey will be appointed to succeed Justice McKenna as attorney general.

AN exchange notes that the supreme court has decided that when an insurance company can show that a suicide has increased, or insured with the view of suicide, the insurance company do not have to pay the policy.

THE supreme court has reversed and remanded the case wherein Edward Lorenz, an 18-year-old boy of McCook, was sent to the penitentiary for manslaughter, on the ground that he didn't have a fair trial, and was defended by a horse doctor who had no knowledge of law.

SAN DOMINGO ports have been disturbed by earthquake shocks almost every day since December 26, though there has been no loss of life. Damage is calculated to the amount of $25,000. The Santa Cerro, a grand edifice, one of the oldest in the western hemisphere and dating from the time of Columbus, was entirely destroyed.

IT is now stated that this country leads the world in the iron and steel trade, and the next fifty years will probably see developments not now dreamed of even here. The young men of these times, if they would prepare for the coming age, would do well, we think, to give special attention to the practical sciences, as well as the esthetic.

THE south is no longer a mere raiser of cotton, but is engaged largely in manufacturing. And now comes also the far west, Oregon, with woolen goods for sale. This is surely getting to be a great, large country, and it would be still more so, if our people would pay more attention to the different industries that might be made to thrive here, and to the spread of our commerce abroad.

IT seems that Senator Thurston and Congressman Strode both favored the appointment of H. M. Bushnell as postmaster for Lincoln. The Call says:

"The republican masses whose opinions and the republican party whose principles are outraged by the appointment of H. M. Bushnell to the Lincoln postoffice, and the old soldiers whose petitions have been ignored will have plenty of time now for reflection."

Two engines came together last Wednesday morning in the B. & M. yards at Seward. The engine of freight train No. 32 was switching some cars off a side track when the ice train engine from Milford ran into it. The tender of the freight train engine was somewhat smashed and one truck knocked off, and the front part of the ice train engine was somewhat demoralized. No one was hurt, as neither engine was moving fast enough to cause much of a shock.

IT is impossible to be a good Christian and run a populist newspaper at the same time. A Christian is always cheerful, hopeful and satisfied. A pop newspaper man is morose, despondent, disgruntled, dissatisfied and dyspeptic of body and mind. The success of another makes him sorrowful and the happiness of the healthful makes him hot. He is a prophet of disaster, a breeder of distrust, a continuous brooder over troubles real and fancied. He crosses bridge after bridge of calamity before he gets to it, and magnifies molehills of evil into mountains of misery.—Doc Bixby.

Is it possible that Bixby, when he wrote the above, had in mind the time when he and Warwick Saunders were together conducting a pop paper here, or was he just thinking of the present Argus and its editor, his own former partner, "in the mountains of misery?"

THE EDUCATIONAL TEST.

Senator Turner of the state of Washington made a very strong speech in the United States senate the other day, strenuously opposing the restriction of immigration on account of lack of book learning.

He declared that ignorance of book learning may be a misfortune, but it is by no means a crime, and we are not to turn away from our shores poor, struggling unfortunates who seek for themselves and their children the boon of freedom and enlightenment at our hands.

Good people are not always learned people, and "smart" people are not always the best citizens.

The class of men who have been the pioneer settlers and citizens of the great west, have been men of physical strength and endurance, and not, primarily, classical scholars.

"The officers on neither side during our late war undertook to recruit their armies with a spelling book. They knew too well that courage and endurance were not bred in the schools alone. In every contest which our country has had, whether internal or external, it has been proven that men may be heroes although untutored in the polite learning of their more fortunate brothers."

The senator from Washington is perfectly aware of the foolish talk of over production in this country—what we need is to develop our natural resources; diversify our industries; let men cultivate and perfect special lines of work and business, and let us welcome all good people who come among us to make homes for themselves and their children, just as our forefathers did.

Some of our cruisers may have to poke their noses into the harbor of Havana—not for shooting purposes, but as an evidence of our good faith.—Inter Ocean.

A LESSON IN IRON.

One of the Delightful Results of "Appreciating Gold."

The output of the iron furnaces in the United States has been steadily increasing since last July, and the weekly production at the present time is almost 50 per cent larger than a year ago, and at the rate of 12,000,000 tons a year, or 30 per cent larger than the immense production of 1892. Nothing shows, better than the record of iron production, the material progress of a nation, since iron enters into building operations of every sort. The enormous production of iron is all the more significant at the present time in view of the fact that there is no extensive railroad building in progress. Nearly all railroad iron coming from the manufactories now is for the purpose of improving lines already in operation. Many companies are laying heavier rails, substituting iron bridges for wooden ones, buying new cars and engines and making improvements of other sorts. But the principal demand for iron and steel products is for buildings and for minor purposes and the distribution of iron products is more general and more extensive than ever before.

The fact that such an unprecedented demand for iron and such great activity in the industry can exist without a material advance in prices is the best possible evidence of the great reduction in the cost of producing iron in recent years. Present prices would have caused most furnaces to shut down a few years ago. They could not have been operated except at a loss. The cheapening of the cost of production has not been accomplished by a reduction of wages, for iron workers are getting very nearly as much as they got in 1892. It has been the result of the adoption of new processes and new machinery, which require fewer men and less handling of the product. The continuing low prices for iron and steel, in the face of the enlarged demand, ought to prove to financial theorists that they have been immensely overestimating the effect of "appreciating gold" in causing the general decline in prices. Here is one of the most important products of the age, the price of which has declined 50 per cent in twenty years, yet such has been the cheapening of the cost of production that, in the face of the decline in prices, profits have been great enough to stimulate the industry to such an extent that the production has increased five-fold.—Kansas City Star.

A FEW CONSIDERATIONS.

The New York Journal, which was about the only national organ that W. J. Bryan had during the last presidential campaign, having sloughed away from him, the fact has set the gossips to talking.

Of course we are all of us more or less interested in the future welfare of this country of ours, and we should see to it that our views be put into force, and that they be kept in force, at least in preference to something that is not nearly so good.

Our Lincoln correspondent, J. W. Johnson, thus refers to the man who was a prominent candidate in the last campaign, and who, as yet, either does not wish to quit running a preliminary campaign, or is not capable of seeing that there is something incongruous in the situation, so far as he is concerned:

"I hear this criticism, that Bryan is the only man in the history of this nation, who, defeated for president, at once commenced a general speaking canvass for the next race, without waiting for a second nomination or an endorsement from his party. He announced his second candidacy the next day after his defeat and has pursued it almost hysterically ever since. He is too nervous to remain at home more than one night at a time. He takes no time to pause or to coolly consider the situation.

He is the first presidential candidate in the history of the country who, the next day after his defeat, rushed out frantically, prophesying disaster and organizing the people into opposition to what they most desired and most needed—prosperity. He straddles himself over the path and attempts to turn back the coming of better times. If Bryan had been elected, would McKinley now be chasing frantically from one state to another trying to prove that the advanced prices of farm products and the revival of industries are not evidences of prosperity, but are mere delusions?

It is this feverishness on the part of Mr. Bryan, this anxiety to keep himself in front of all others in his party, this greed with which he coins his sensational reputation into money and the monotony of his one idea which makes the national organ of his party feel free to refer to him as an over-anxious, over-estimated, over-trained statesman who needed rest."

IT seems that the United States can deliver coal in Brazil in competition with English coal. Let us build more ships, put more men to work, and hunt up more business than furnishing coal to Brazilians. The United States is not one-tenth so great as it ought to become in fifty years, not by mere expansion of territory, but by improvements in what we have; utilizing our waste products and putting our geniuses to work at their natural trades—besides investing our time and energies in incitements that carry us forward in the proper work of the world, instead of wasting them in useless or worse than useless occupations.

Ohio River Is Stationary.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The Ohio river has been stationary at 50.3 for several hours and hopes that there may not be a disastrous flood are strengthened by the continued clear, cold weather through the Ohio valley. But rising waters are reported from all up the river points.

Anticigaret Law Upheld.

DES MOINES, Jan. 25.—The supreme court upholds the anticigaret law in the case brought by Donald C. McGregor against John Conn, sheriff of Lynn county. The sales were not original packages.

FIFTY LIVES LOST.

A Terrible Calamity Befalls Spokane, Wash.

SIX-STORY BUILDING BURNS.

Fire Shuts Off All Means of Escape For Inmates.

NEBRASKA CITY WOMAN A VICTIM.

Leaped From a Window to the Stone Pavement Below and Was Taken to a Hospital—Her Daughter and Son-In-Law Were Saved—Several Thrilling Rescues Made.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 25.—At midnight a fire started in the Great Eastern block on Riverside avenue. The stairway burned away and people in the building ran to the windows crying for help. The building is a 6-story brick, and the upper floors are used for light housekeeping.

It is feared that 50 or more persons have perished in the awful furnace. The upper floors were occupied by 75 or 100 roomers and it is not thought that more than 25 have been saved. Mrs. Davies of Nebraska City, Neb., leaped from a window to the stone pavement below and was taken to the hospital. She will die. Her daughter and son-in-law were saved.

Great crowds in the street were frantic with excitement. Several thrilling rescues were made. One man came down a rope with his babe in his arms and his wife followed him. The build- is owned by Louis Levinsky of San Francisco. It cost $250,000, and is insured for $50,000. The first floor and basement was occupied by John W. Graham, with a large stock of stationery.

At 1:30 the fire was under control. Only the walls of the big building remain. Estimates of the loss of life vary from 10 to 50.

W. D. Lloyd was sitting in his room on the fifth floor reading when the alarm was given. "Everyone who was in bed at that time on that floor," he said, "perished." He had a narrow escape. Wrapping his overcoat around his head he came down the stairway. As he ran down the stairs he ran into two men. He saw five persons on that floor who he is convinced perished. He heard persons falling all around him, suffocated by the dense smoke.

Alice Wilson, aged 18, is known to have perished. Her sister Maud was saved.

SIMILAR TO HILLMON CASE.

Suit Begun at Lincoln by the Widow of Banker Stevens of Crete.

LINCOLN, Jan. 25.—An insurance suit similar in many respects to the Hillmon case in Kansas was begun in the federal court here today. In 1892 George Stevens, a well known banker of Crete, Neb., left home for Chicago, after announcing that he would return in a few days. He is still missing. Detectives traced him to McCoy's hotel, Chicago, and from there he was to have gone to Milwaukee, but the trail was lost at Chicago. He carried life insurance in the Northwestern Mutual of Wisconsin for $5,000 and $4,000 in the Bankers' Life of St. Paul. Two years ago his wife demanded payment, but was refused on the ground that proof of death was lacking and brought suit and secured judgment. The verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered. The suit begun is against the Northwestern company only, the Bankers' Life having effected a settlement. Payment is denied on the ground that Stevens is alive, was positively identified at San Francisco recently and that he left Crete because his bank was in bad condititión.

Bartley Files an Answer.

LINCOLN, Jan. 25.—Ex-State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley filed his answer today in the case brought by the attorney general on behalf of the state of Nebraska to recover the sum of $335,000 that Bartley is accused of having embezzled and failed to turn over to his successor at the end of his term of office. Bartley denies in general terms all of the charges of embezzlement and conversion and asks that the petition be dismissed for the reason that a suit involving the same issues and the same charges is on file in the district court of Douglas county undetermined. This suit is a civil action directed especially against Bartley's bondsmen and in no way affects criminal charges on which he was convicted.

MINERS DEMAND AN ADVANCE.

Little Progress In Interstate Meeting of Coal Miners and Operators.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The interstate bituminous coal miners and operators made little progress yesterday in session, but the miners made their position plain and signified their intention to do so or die. Their demands were reiterated for a 10-cent advance and a uniform base of weights. As the convention seemed to be nearing a point when action would be absolutely necessary, the whole matter, including the resolutions presented by the miners, was referred back to the scale committee, with instructions to report today. The main question is now whether Illinois will break away from the contracts running to May 1 or insist upon holding them good. If the Illinois operators can be arranged for, nothing will prevent a quick settlement, as the other operators are ready and willing to grant the advance demanded.

Hot Springs May Get It.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 25.—A party of Black Hills gentlemen in the city yesterday were asked concerning the efforts being made for the location of the northern branch of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers of the United States in Hot Springs. The report given was very encouraging.

WARSHIP GOES TO CUBA

President Orders the Maine to Proceed to Havana.

CIPHER DISPATCHES FROM LEE.

Received Late Last Night at the State Department—Breaks Up a Dinner Party at Attorney General McKenna's—President and His Advisers Hold a Cabinet Meeting—To Communicate With Key West.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The World's Washington correspondent says that the battleship Maine was ordered to Havana in response to a cablegram from Consul General Lee. After six o'clock last night three cipher dispatches from General Lee were received at the state department, translated and sent to Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, who took them to the dinner given by Judge McKenna. At the dinner the members of the cabinet except General Alger were present, and a cabinet meeting was held to consider the situation in Cuba. After returning to the executive mansion the president ordered direct telegraphic connection between there and Key West. It was then his evident intention to send a long dispatch to General Lee, but he subsequently decided to defer this until morning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Within twenty-four hours for the first time since the insurrection broke out in Cuba three years ago the United States government will be represented in the harbor of Havana by a warship. The decision to send the United States steamer Maine was finally reached at a special meeting Monday morning between President McKinley, Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Day, Attorney General McKenna and General Miles, and it is a striking fact that with the exception of the secretary of the navy and the attorney general, not a member of the cabinet knew of the president's intention to take this action. It is not denied that some such move has been long in contemplation, as is evidenced in the following statement of Assistant Secretary Day:

"The sending of the Maine to Havana simply means the resumption of friendly naval relations with Spain. It is customary with naval vessels of friendly nations to pass in and out of the harbors with other countries with whom they are at peace, and British and German war vessels visit Havana. This is no new move, the president has intended to do it for some time, but something has happened to postpone it. The orders to the Maine mean nothing more than I have said, and there is nothing alarming in them. The Spanish minister here is informed of what is going on and so far as I know has not made the slightest objection to it."

Further, Mr. Day said, Consul General Lee had not sent for warship. This statement shows that the move was made deliberately and it could not have been taken if there were serious apprehension of its results in Havana. The general belief here, however, is that in Madrid, rather than in any Cuban town, is trouble to be looked for if there should be any misapprehension of the action of the government in sending the Maine to Havana. The temper of the opposition newspapers in the Spanish capital has been threatening for some time and it may require the strong hand of the news censor to suppress utterances that would lead to rioting.

Sixteen Battleships Arrive at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Never before has the majesty of the United States been represented by so large and powerful a fleet of warships as that now gathered off the extreme southern coast of Florida, within direct striking distance of the island of Cuba. Whether the ships are called into action or not, an examination of the squadron now engaged, ostensibly in drill, but really in watching the progress of events across the narrow channel, which separates the Dry Tortugas from Havana, shows that it was not collected for dress parade purposes. For a year the navy department has been preparing for this very occasion, and the result is a fleet such as has never been seen before ready for service in American waters.

The Atlantic squadron, now under the orders of Admirel Sicard, with headquarters at Tortugas, and a telegraphic address at Key West, is made up of the battleships Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts, the second class battleships Maine and Texas, the monitor Terror, the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, the cruisers Detroit and Montgomery, and the torpedo boats Cushing, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote and Porter, with the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, and the little dispatch boat Fern.

There is not a back number in the fleet. With the exception of the Cushing torpedo boat, which was put into service in 1890, not a ship in the fleet has been in commission for five years. They are 16 fighting machines, are manned by 337 officers and 3,834 men, besides the marines. The batteries of the heavier ships are simply tremendous. When in action the fleet will be throwing shells from 78 rifled guns, with an addition of 50 rapid firing rifles. All this is for long range business, and is in addition to the secondary batteries of low caliber guns. The torpedo fleet is armed with fifteen 18-inch Whitehead torpedoes, and the ships themselves are fitted with tubes for sending out 23 more, making a total effective battery of 23 marine engines, besides Vesuvius, mounting three dynamite guns.

Confessed to Killing His Brother.

NAPA, Cal., Jan. 25.—In the presence of the sheriff and district attorney of Napa county and of six other witnesses, George Willard Clark confessed that he was the murderer of his brother, W. A. Clark, at St. Helena, on last Thursday, with whose wife he had been intimate.

CELEBRATING A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

California Makes a Gala Week of the Fiftieth Anniversary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The splendor of the celebration of the golden jubilee of California, which began today, is not likely to be surpassed for many a year to come. The entire state has gladly responded to the appeals of the miners, pioneer and native sons and daughters, and from now until the close of the carnival week San Francisco will be the mecca toward which all travel west of the Sierras will be turned. Nor can the line be drawn at the eastern border of the state, for from Nevada, Utah and the country as far east as Denver men who first found fortune in the placers of California have already returned here to assist in the exercises commemorative of the 50th anniversary of the discovery of gold by Marshall at Coloma, near the old fort erected by General Sutton. But the participants in this week of gaiety are not confined to the old timers. It is the younger element, the children of the men of '49, that by their enthusiasm and monetary contributions have assured in advance the success of one of the most unique and characteristic demonstrations ever projected in any part of the Union.

Allen's Pension Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Proposed annexation of Hawaii was somewhat extensively reviewed by Morgan (Ala.) Monday while speaking to a question of personal privilege. The Alabama senator had been represented as saying in executive session that ex-President Cleveland was in favor of Hawaiian annexation. This called out a denial from Mr. Cleveland and in support of his original statement Mr. Morgan addressed the senate at great length. One of the features of the session was an elaborate speech by Turpie (Ind.), in support of the Teller resolution. The pension appropriation bill was called up and debated for nearly three hours, but was not passed, the senate adjourning until today, pending the disposal of a point of order made against an amendment effered by Allen (Neb.) that hereafter no pension of less than $8 a month should be granted and that all pensions less than $8 a month being paid be raised to that amount. Mr. Perkins made the point against the amendment that it was new legislation.

Lively Political Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The house spent a couple of hours Monday transacting business relating to the District of Columbia and the remainder of the day on the Indian appropriation bill. During the consideration of the latter bill a lively political debate was precipitated by an allusion made by Simpson (Pop., Kan.) relative to an alleged interview with the president on the subject of immigration. Mr. Grosvenor took occasion to express the opinion that the president has never used some of the language imputed to him and the debate drifted into a general discussion of our industrial condition, in which the strike in New England, the high prices for wheat in Kansas and the defaulting Republican officials in Nebraska successively played their parts. Messrs. Dingley, Greene (Pop., Neb.) and Mercer (Rep., Neb.). Grosvenor (Rep., O.) and Simpson (Pop., Kan.) participated.

Dolliver and Mercer to Attend.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Invitations have been accepted by Hon. Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury; Hon. James A. Gary, postmaster general, and Hon Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, to attend the annual banquet of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association. The banquet will be held at the Hotel Ronnert, Feb. 8. Secretary Gage will speak on "The relation of business to government finances" and Mr. Webster Davis will select his own theme. A committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association visited Washington last week and secured the acceptances. Others who have accepted are Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., Comptroller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes, Senator Wellington, Representatives John M. Allen, C. A. Boutelle, Amos J. Cummings, Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa and David H. Mercer of Nebraska.

Stevenson Heads Arbitration Committee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Trunk Line Commissioner Goddard and Vice President Harahan of the Illinois Central formed a committee of arbitration which met in this city today for the purpose of arbitrating questions in connection with the eastern soft coal roads and the haul of that commodity. The committee heard arguments on the part of a number of officials of the interested roads.

Wilson Engaged by Sailors.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—J. Havelock Wilson, M. P., president of the International Sailors' and Mariners' union, with headquarters in England, is in Baltimore in behalf of the sailors of the British steamer Ursula Bright, who are in custody here charged with mutinous conduct on the high seas. The men are members of the International union and hearing that Mr. Wilson was in this country, telegraphed him in New York to take charge of their case.

Brazil, Argentine and Chile have made no moves thus far toward reciprocity.

Spain Consents to Negotiate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Minister Woodford has cabled to the department of state that the government of Spain has consented to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States on the basis of reciprocity, with schedules for Cuba and the peninsular. The negotiations will be conducted in Washington at a time yet to be agreed upon.

Burlington Route—California Excursions.

Cheap; quick; comfortable.

Leave Omaha 4.35 p. m., Lincoln 6.10 p. m. and Hastings 8.50 p. m. every Thursday in clean, modern, not crowded tourist sleepers. No transfers; cars run right through to San Francisco and Los Angeles over the scenic route—through Denver and Salt Lake City. Cars are carpeted; upholstered in rattan; have spring seats and backs, are provided with curtains, bedding, towels, soap, etc. Uniformed porters and experienced excursion conductors accompany each excursion, relieving passengers of all bother about baggage, pointing out objects of interest and in many other ways helping to make the overland trip a delightful experience. Second class tickets are honored. Berths $5.

For folder giving full information, call at nearest Burlington Route ticket office, or write to J. Francis, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb. to25apr'8

County Supervisors.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1898

Board met at 9 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment. Hon. D. A. Becher, chairman, and G. W. Phillips, clerk.

Roll called and the following members present: Supervisors Bender, Carrig, Lisco, Olson, Rolf, Wiggins and Mr. Chairman.

The proceedings of the board from December 27, 1897 to January 8, 1898, inclusive, were read and approved.

The committee appointed to check up the fees of the several county officers, submitted the following reports:

Your committee report that we have carefully checked up the several items of fees received by the county treasurer, H. S. Elliott, for the the term ending January 5, 1898, including commissions on county and state tax collections, and find the following as shown by his fee book, to be true and correct:

Fees on 94 tax receipts at $1		$ 94 00
Fees for tax statements		9 00
Fees on 281 redemption certificates at 25 cents		70 25
Fees on 308 sale certificates at 50 cents		154 00
Fees on 38 sheriff's certificates of liens at $1.00		38 00
Commissions on county tax collections		1,540 87
Commissions on state tax collections.		514 91
Commissions on state school land collections		96 34
		$ 2,517 37
Treasurer's salary allowed by law	$ 2,000 00	
Deputy salary allowed by law	700 00	
Shortage in fees		182 63
	$ 2,700 00	$ 2,700 00

Respectfully submitted,
PETER BENDER,
A. G. ROLF,
C. J. CARRIG,
R. Y. LISCO,
Committee.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Your committee appointed to check up the fee book of the sheriff would respectfully report after carefully adding up the fees reported on the fee book we find the amount to be $1,932 21. Your committee further finds after examining the justice and court dockets in the city of Columbus, and accepting what he has reported as earned outside of the county, we find that he has earned fees to the amount of $2,509.06.

Fees reported on fee book	$ 1,932 21	
Fees not reported on fee book	577 75	
Sheriff's salary allowed by law		$ 2,000 00
Deputy's salary allow by the board		500 00
Balance due the county		9 96
	$ 2,509 96	$ 2,509 96

Your committee did not ascertain the amount of fees earned by the sheriff in the court house since he filed his last bill December 28, 1897.

Respectfully submitted,
PETER BENDER,
C. J. CARRIG,
A. G. ROLF,
R. Y. LISCO,
Committee.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Your committee submits the following report of the fees earned by the county judge, J. N. Kilian. We have examined, compared and checked up the fee book of the county judge and find that he has collected from the 5th day of January, 1897, to the 6th day of January, 1898:

For marriage licenses and commissions	$ 369 25
For probate cases	973 12
For county court and justice court cases	443 53
For criminal cases	19 35
Total	$ 1,805 24
Uncollected fees earned:	
Probate cases	186 50
County court cases	354 83
Total of fees collected and uncollected	$ 2,159 57

Your committee have not examined the files or complete records and therefore cannot tell what part of the fees collected were earned in 1897. We were not able from the fee books to tell what part of the fees collected were earned in 1897, we therefore recommend that the board request all county officers to report to this board all the fees earned by them respectively and that they place on their fee books all fees earned during 1897.

Respectfully submitted,
PETER BENDER,
A. G. ROLF,
C. J. CARRIG,
R. Y. LISCO,
Committee.

On motion, report of committee was adopted.

Your committe on settlement with E. Pohl for fees earned for the term ending January 5, 1898, would report as follows:

Total fees earned 1st quarter		$ 690 20
Total fees earned 2nd quarter		551 25
Total fees earned 3rd quarter		348 50
Total fees earned 4th quarter		2,023 83
Paid salary of deputy and assistants, 1st quarter	$ 490 00	
Paid salary of deputy and assistants, 2nd quarter	490 00	
Paid salary of deputy and assistants, 3rd quarter	505 00	
Paid salary of deputy and assistants, 4th quarter	613 00	
	$ 2,098 00	
Salary of clerk allowed by law	1,500 00	
Balance due the county	15 73	
	$ 3,613 78	$ 3,613 78

Your committee would further report that an examination of the clerk's fee book shows that there is an item of about $60 for recording official bonds which is included in this year's receipts that properly belongs in the receipts of the year 1896; we would therefore recommend that this amount be deducted from the receipts of this year. Respectfully submitted,

PETER BENDER,
A. G. ROLF,
C. J. CARRIG,
R. Y. LISCO,
Committee.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee reported that an examination of the office of the clerk of the district court shows jury and trial fees due the county to the amount of $30, and they further report that same has been paid over to the treasurer of the county. Report adopted.

D. C. Kavanaugh made application for the remission of the interest on the taxes due upon the sw ¼ of sec. 6 and the ne ¼ of nw ¼ of sec. 7, town 18, range 1 east, for the years 1891 and 1892, for the reason that he had paid the taxes for subsequent years and supposed that the taxes were paid for 1891 and 1892.

Moved by Sup'r Wiggins that the treasurer be directed to accept the principal of said taxes without interest. Motion carried, Sup'r Lisco dissenting.

The bond of A. C. Weisenfluh as road overseer in Butler twp. was approved.

Sup'r Bender submitted the following:

Whereas, It has been discovered that certain official bonds recently approved by this board are deficient in form, thereby rendering their legality a question of doubt therefore be it resolved that the action of this board in approving the following described bonds, being the bonds in question, be and is hereby reconsidered:

Joseph Lachnit, treasurer		Granville twp.
J F Siems,	"	Shell Creek twp.
Steve Jaretzke,	"	Butler twp.
J W Bender,	"	Humphrey twp.
Wm Pinson,	"	Lost Creek twp.
J M Carlson,	"	Walker twp.
A Hansen,	"	Joliet twp.
J F Schure,	"	Burrows twp.
Theodor Wenk,	"	Sherman twp.
Henry Engel,	"	Columbus twp.
Wm Johannes,	"	Bismark twp.
Martin Mogan,	"	St. Bernard twp.
J F Hellbusch,	"	Grand Prairie twp.

Thos Gleason, treasurer and tax collector of Monroe twp.

And be it further

Resolved, That the clerk be directed to return to the parties above described, the said bonds, with instruction to file a bond in proper form.

Resolution adopted.

Sup'r Bender submitted the following:

Whereas, The bill of John Elliott of $30 for bailiff upon district court was, through an error of the ex-clerk allowed in duplicate, therefore

Resolved, That warrant No. 339 for $30 drawn in payment thereof, be cancelled.

Adopted.

The judiciary committee to whom was referred the bill of E. Pohl for $284.82, submitted the following report:

Your committee would report recommending that $159.63 be allowed on this bill, the balance to be laid over for further investigation; that one warrant be drawn in favor of H. S. Elliott, county treasurer, for $109.63, to apply on delinquent personal tax of E. Pohl and that one warrant be drawn in favor of D. A. Becher for $50 as per order of E. Pohl attached.

R. Y. LISCO,
Ch'n Com.

On motion report of committee was adopted.

Bill of A. G. Rolf for services as a member of the board $9.80 was on motion allowed.

Board now took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

Board reconvened at 1:30 o'clock with all members present except Sup'r Rolf, excused.

Minutes of all previous meetings were now read and approved.

Sup'r Carrig submitted the following which was unanimously adopted by the board:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be extended to our esteemed chairman, D. A. Becher, for the capable, efficient and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this board the past year.

On motion of Sup'r Wiggins the board now adjourned sine die.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Tuesday p. m., Jan. 11, '98.

Board of supervisors met in regular session at 2 o'clock and was called to order by County Clerk G. W. Phillips.

On motion of Sup'r Bender, Sup'r Carrig was elected temporary chairman.

A committee consisting of Sup'rs Becher, Wiggins and Olson were named on credentials.

After a short recess the committee submitted the following report:

Your committee would report that having examined the certificates of election of the new members, together with the certificate of the county judge, showing the qualifying of all new members, we find that the following persons are duly qualified members of this board and are entitled to seats thereon:

D. A. Becher for Supervisor district No. 1.
Peter Bender for Supervisor district No. 2.
Nils Olson for Supervisor district No. 3.
James Kiernan for Supervisor district No. 4.
C. J. Carrig for Supervisor district No. 5.
R. Y. Lisco and John Wiggins for Supervisor districts Nos. 6 and 7.

We recommend that they be seated as the duly accredited members of this board and that the certificate of the county judge hereto attached be spread upon the record.

Report adopted.

Roll was now called and the following members present: Supervisors Becher, Bender, Carrig, Kiernan, Lisco, Olson and Wiggins.

Moved by Supervisor Olson that we now proceed to elect by ballot a permanent chairman. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Kiernan that the first ballot be an informal ballot. Motion carried.

The chair appointed Supervisors Lisco and Bender as tellers and the informal ballot resulted as follows: Bender 2, Lisco 2, Olson 3.

First formal ballot—Bender 1, Lisco 3, Olson 2, Carrig 1.

Second ballot—Bender 1, Lisco 3, Olson 2, Carrig 1.

Third ballot—Bender 1, Lisco 3, Olson 2, Carrig 1.

Fourth ballot—Bender 4, Lisco 2, Carrig 1.

Supervisor Bender, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected and took his seat as permanent chairman of the board.

Moved by Supervisor Wiggins that the rules of the old board be adopted as the rules of this board. Carried.

On motion of Supervisor Kiernan the board now adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1898.

Board met at 9 o'clock as per adjournment. Hon, Peter Bender, chairman and G. W. Phillips, clerk. Roll called and the following members present: Supervisors Becher, Carrig, Kiernan, Lisco, Olson, Wiggins and Mr. Chairman.

The chairman submitted the following list of standing committees of the board:

Committee on Judiciary—Becher, chairman; Carrig, Wiggins.

Roads and Bridges—Olson, chairman; Lisco, Becher

Accounts and Expenditures—Kiernan, chairman; Lisco, Carrig.

Committee on Claims—Lisco, Chairman; Wiggins, Kiernan.

Supplies and Public Property—Wiggins, chairman; Kiernan, Olson.

County Farm—Carrig, chairman; Olson, Becher.

The bond of R. J. Griffin as constable in St. Bernard township, and Andy Gunnerson as road overseer in Walker township, were approved.

Moved by Supervisor Carrig that a committee of three be appointed to submit to the board a recommendation designating the official papers of the county. Motion carried and chair appointed Supervisors Carrig, Olson and Kiernan.

Bids on file for furnishing the county with books, blanks and stationery for the ensuing year were now opened. Moved that same be referred to a special committee of three. Motion carried and chair appointed Supervisors Wiggins, Lisco and Becher.

Moved by Supervisor Becher that a committee of three be appointed to submit to the board an estimate of the probable amount of money necessary to be raised to meet the expenditures of the county the coming year. Motion carried and chair appointed Supervisors Becher, Lisco and Wiggins.

On motion the board took a recess until 3 o'clock p. m. for committee work.

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4july-y COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

LEGAL NOTICE.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Platte county, Nebraska, held at the court house in Columbus, on January 13th, 1898, the following estimate of funds necessary to defray county expenses for the ensuing year was unanimously adopted by the board, viz:

For expenses of District Court	$ 6500 00
For support of the poor	1000 00
For payment of officers' salaries	5000 00
For records, stationery and fuel	1500 00
For payment of incidentals	500 00
For expenses in insane and feeble minded cases	1500 00
For support of Agricultural Society	450 00
Total general fund	$ 17950 00
For road purposes	10000 00
For bridge purposes	10000 00
For soldiers relief fund	600 00
For payment of interest and part of principal on $25000 00 Columbus precinct R. R. bonds	6000 00
For payment of interest and five per cent of principal on Columbus township bridge bonds	1100 00
For payment of interest on $80000 00 county refunding bond	4000 00
Grand total	$ 49650 00

By order of Board of Supervisors, January 13th, 1898.

G. W. PHILLIPS,
19jan4 County Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF PLATTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

In the matter of the estate of Ephraim O. Wells, deceased. Order to show cause.

THIS CAUSE came on for hearing this 17th day of January, 1898, upon the petition of Gus G. Becher, administrator for the estate of Ephraim O. Wells, deceased, praying for license to sell the real estate described as follows:

The west one-half (½) of section twenty-four, township seventeen, range one, east of the Sixth P. M., in Platte county, Nebraska, said land to be sold for the payment of debts allowed against said estate by the county court of said county and the costs of administration, there being not a sufficient amount of personal estate or property out of which to pay said claims and expenses.

It is therefore ordered by the court that all persons interested in said estate, appear before me at the court house in Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, on the 1st day of March, 1898, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day to show cause why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell the above described real estate or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay said debts or claims so allowed, or expenses of administering said estate.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published four consecutive weeks in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper published in Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska.

I. L. ALBERT,
Judge.

C. J. GARLOW,
Att'y for estate. 19jan4t

LEGAL NOTICE.

The Board of Supervisors of Platte county, Nebraska, respectfully ask for bids for the cash rental for one year of the farm known as the Butler place, consisting of 240 acres, described as follows: The S. W. ¼ and W. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Section 29, Township 18, Range 1 east.

We also ask bids for the board, washing and proper accommodation of such paupers as may be there from time to time.

Possession of the farm to be given March 1st, 1898. The bids should be by the acre for the use of the land, and by the week for the care of the paupers, and should be filed with the county clerk on or before February 1st, 1898.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract. The renter will be entitled to such service as can reasonably be performed by the paupers.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

G. W. PHILLIPS,
County Clerk.

Dated Columbus, Neb., Jan. 12, 1898. 19jan2

NOTICE PROBATE OF WILL.

Notice probate of will, Elizabeth Brock, deceased. In the county court of Platte county, Nebraska. The State of Nebraska to the heirs and next of kin of said Elizabeth Brock, deceased.

Take notice, that upon filing of a written instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Elizabeth Brock for probate and allowance, it is ordered that said matter be set for hearing the 29th day of January, A. D. 1898, before said county court, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at which time any person interested may appear and contest the same; and due notice of this proceeding is ordered published three weeks successively in the COLUMBUS JOURNAL, a weekly and legal newspaper printed, published and of general circulation in said county and state.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Columbus this 5th day of January, A. D. 1898.

J. N. KILIAN,
12jan3 County Judge.

NOTICE OF SERVICE BY PUBLICATION.

S. E. Phillips and Elizabeth Phillips, defendants, will take notice that on the 23d day of December, 1897, Soren Olesen, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which is to require said S. E. Phillips and Elizabeth Phillips to perform their agreement concerning the sale of lots five (5) and six (6) in block No. two (2) in Roberts addition to the village of Platte Center, Platte county, Nebraska, and to convey to said Soren Olesen, the said premises by deed of general warranty, in compliance with the agreement, and that if you refuse or neglect to do so within ten days from date of entry of decree, the court, by proper decree, will do so.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 21st day of February, 1898.

SOREN OLESEN, Plaintiff.
By C. J. Garlow, his attorney. 12jan4

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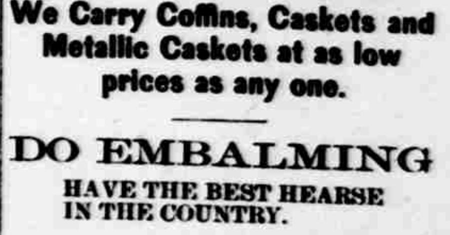

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