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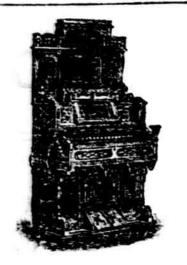
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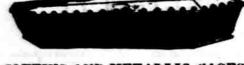
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It is about time to dispose of one Democratic stock cry—that duties are collected upon 4,000 different articles under the existing tariff. Democratic orators and editors are fond of this, because they want to give the impression that this "iniqui-tous" tariff reaches out its arms in every direction and lays all forms of industry under tribute. Now the fact is, as the

inquiring reader may find by a reference to the commerce and navigation report for 1886, the latest detailed figures yet available, that the articles upon which duties were collected during that year numbered only 983, or less than one-fourth of the number claimed. This is a most

significant showing. The number of arti-FALSTAFF AND THE MERRY WIVES OF cles on the free list was uncreased by the WASHINGTON. tariff of 1883, a Republican measure, to more than 30°, or almost exactly one-third the number of articles that paid duty in 1886; and this latter number does not vary materially from year to year.—New York Tribune.

to two women;-Oh, I love you both-I love

you both; but for pity's sake get me out of

They put him into the dirty linen basket

and dump him into the ditch (in the play) .-

THE BRITISH FARMER RUINED.

And the City Laborer Not Benefited by

Free Trade.

The decrease in the total number of per-

sons employed in agriculture in the decade

ending 1881 was nearly 16 per cent., while

the total decrease in 1861 and 1881 was 31

per cent. Thus, while there are nearly

one-third less persons cultivating the soil

twenty years ago, England is becoming

more and more dependent upon foreign countries for its food. The rapid dwindling

of the agricultural population of England

may well be looked upon with alarm. In

1861 the agricultural population of the kingdom comprised 20.8 per cent, of the

fallen to 12.4 per cent. The above start-ling facts on the decadence of the agricult-

ural population of the kingdom will

effectually dispose of Mr. Bright's rant

regarding the improvement of the agricult-

ural classes in England, and the benefits

Facts show that the condition of the

English laborer has not greatly improved

of late years. The same terrible condi-

tions of life may be found in the large

cities as were found in 1840, and the same

conditions may be found in the rural dis-

tricts. The great daily journals ignore

these facts. "What is the use?" they say;

no good can come of publishing them."

And so matters grow from bad to worse.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain not long since

exposed the terrible condition of the agri-

cultural laborer, and asked how he could

live and maintain his family on ten shil-

lings a week (\$2.40), 7 1-2 per cent. of

which amount according to the above

named gentleman) is taken from him by

Admit all the evils claimed to exist by

free traders, and protection does not bear

as heavily as this upon the poor of this

Reduce Their Representation.

of fair play which at heart characterize

the American people were allowed free expression on the subject of the colored

vote in the black district of the south,

without exciting the mocking and sense-

less cry of "bloody shirt." It is not a

question; it is simply a question of politi-

cal honor and justice, whether the mod-

ern amendments to the constitution of

the United States shall be respected and

That the Fourteenth and Fifteenth

amendments are disregarded in a way and

to an extent which is dishonorable alike

to south and to north, to Democrats and

to Republicans, is demonstrated anew in the contest of ex-Congressman Robert

Smalls, of South Carolina, for the seat of

William Elliott, the alleged sitting mem-

ber for the seventh district of that state.

At the last congressional apportionment of South Carolina the Seventh district was

conceded to the Republicans, being fash-

ioned on the usual gerrymandering plan

of bunching all the Republican counties

in the state together. Smalls had carried it in 1884 by a vote of 8,081 to 4,580, but

Elliott was returned as elected in 1886 by

a vote of 6,493 to 5,961 for Smalls. This

was a sample of the voting done on the

day when the total congressional vote

polled in the state was 39.072, as against

90,689 votes in 1884 and 121,399 votes in

The rapid dwindling of the total vote

and this Democratization of an over-

whelmingly colored and Republican dis-

trict can mean only one thing, namely,

that the colored vote is suppressed. There is just one remedy for this sort of thing,

and it would bring the southern brethren

around to a recognition of the rights of

the colored voter quicker than anything

else. It is a reduction of their representa-

tion in congress in a direct ratio to the shrinkage of the total vote cast in con-

No honest citizen of the south could

object to the application of this remedy.

The southern Democrats cannot eat their

cake and have their penny, too. If it is

necessary to good local government-as

they claim when they privately admit the

facts-that the negro vote should be "pre-

vented" before it can be cast, or "cured"

afterward, then it is only fair to the rest

of the Union that the "best citizens" of

the south should be content with the

representation to which their own votes

The Frauduleut British Article.

From 1838 to 1859 inclusive, England

"derived over 90 per cent. of her customs

revenue from duties on sixteen articles.

These, in the order of their productive-

ness, were: "Sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits,

wines, timber, coffee, corn, silk, currants,

fruit, molasses, butter, tallow, cheese and

seeds. From all other articles subject to

Now, let us see how the amounts of the

customs duties collected on imports into

the United Kingdom stood at the begin-

ning and ending of the two decades intervening between 1839 and 1859:

The above gives a fair synopsis of the

character and effects of the so called "free

trade" legislation of Great Britain up to

the time of the outbreak of our civil war.

"Four Thousand Articles."

—Dry Goods Chronicle.

Articles other than above \$49,795

of duty col-lected in lected in

year end- year end-ing Jan. 5, ing Dec. 31,

..\$110,604,760 \$123,522,635

\$1,528,895

\$10,519,115 5,830,795 2,396,260

duty she received less than 9 per cent."

entitle them .- New York Press.

gressional elections.

"bloody" question; it is not a military

It is high time that the honesty and love

country. - New York Press.

the existing unfair system of taxation.

They Don't Bite.

Neither the workingmen nor manufacturers are being lured into the free raw material trap of Mr. Cleveland and the free trade Democracy. The woolen manufacturers are standing resolutely by the wool growers to prevent the repeal of duties on foreign wool. The steel industry stands by the iron industry. And so on through the list. It will be found that the president's free raw material game is fully understood. And likewise the workingmen are standing by American pro-ducers and manufacturers. As an instance, the Central Labor union of New York even refused to pass a resolution favoring the placing of coal on the free ist in the hope of injuring the odious combination of companies which are extorting tribute from all anthracite coal consumers. Why this mutual regard of laborer, nanufacturer and producer? Because they realize that the protective tariff is a

complete thing and is intended to serve a definite purpose, which is the protection of American labor and capital against the competition of cheap foreign wages and capital; the preservation of the vast home market to Americans; the complete industrial independence of the United States. The tariff is not a local issue. Neither is it the plan of selfish interests. It is as broad and as long as the United States. It places a duty on every foreign product which can be produced in the United States in sufficient quantity to meet the lomestic demand.

The protective tariff must stand or fall as a whole. The free raw material pillars cannot be withdrawn from the edifice without causing a collapse. That is the reason why our workingmen, producers and manufacturers are not deceived by total population. In 1871 it amounted to the "free raw material" taffy.-Albany only 15.7 per cent., and in 1881 it had Journal.

The Tariff Not a Tax. No greater error can possibly exist than that which assumes that duty raised on imported merchandise constitute a tax on the people of the country. The proper admission to our markets of the products whose makers or owners have no share in the support or direction of our government. The producers of this merchandisc are members of another commonwealth, and give their support to the government to which they owe allegiance. This is the duty of every citizen to the government that protects him, and no one man or body of men can have any claim to the privileges of citizenship here without becoming a citizen in fact.

It is a fallacy above all other fallacies to claim the right of free entry into our territory, to sell here without payment for the privilege and to carry off from us great sums of money paid to these aliens for such merchandise as they may choose to bring here. This government would fail to discharge the first and primary duty growing out of its simple existence if it admitted aliens to its territory and its markets on conditions more favorable than those granted to its own loyal citizens.-Philadelphia Call.

Mr. Blaine Also Is Interested. The alleged confidences that are daily published about his (Mr. Blaine's) intentions constitute as chaotic and contradictory a mess of nonsense as can be dished up. It is quite probable that Mr. Blaine has a course marked out for the future, but it is just as probable that the course will depend altogether upon circumstances which belong to the future. There is no question but that he can get the Republican nomination if he wants it, but there is not the slightest fear that he will accept it if he thinks there is any danger of defeat. Upon this point it is fair to conclude that he will be more solicitous than any one else. The Republicans who profess to be alarmed at the prospect that his selection will defeat the party will display some sense by remembering that .Mr. Blaine is also interested in the matter to some extent, and that there is not the slightest chance that he will take the nomination unless he is sure he can win. -Omaha Republican.

Cleveland's Queer Remedy. President Cleveland appears to believe that, when a man rises with a headache in consequence of too much wine the night before, the sensible remedy is to go off and get drunk. That is his way of curing the prostration of the wool growng and wool manufacturing industries. Because the manufacturer got wool last year 14 cents per pound cheaper than under the last revenue tariff, he proposes to take off the duty which "makes wool dearer." Because hundreds of woolen mills are closed already by a small reduction of duty, he proposes to cut down the duty far more, in order to relieve them from "oppressive taxation."-New York

Soft Coal Duties and Hard Coal Strikes Will the organs take notice that no duty whatever is collected on anthracite coal! That article has been on the free list for a great many years. So the tariff has no part in this controversy, and the anthracite "coal barons" and the foreign miners receive no protection from its provisions. There is a duty of seventy-five cents a ton on bituminous coal, of thirty cents on slack or culm and 20 per cent. on coke.

The strikes which have occurred relate almost wholly to anthracite coal, and the free traders can find no comfort for their theories and schemes in these misfortunes.

That's the Size of It. Mr. Garrett Roach, the ship builder, hits the nail on the head when he remarks that the lowering of a protective duty means either lower wages or the Both of these horns of the dilemma gore the workingman. In one event he gets ess, and in another he gets nothing until he takes his labor into the market and increases the supply. Then again he will get less. Mr. Roach has stated the case dmirably.—New York Press.

Would Reduce the Demand for Labor. The Troy Times shows that if free trade should reduce wages in that city to the rates in Londonderry, Ireland, the Troy pay roll of shirt makers and laundry workers would at once drop from \$8,000. 000 to \$780,000. Is it not passing strange that a single American workman, whose labor would be immediately affected by the adoption of free trade, can have any patience with the advocates of that beresy!--Elmira Advertiser.

Correct! The free trader cannot name a single article of domestic manufacture which is the result of well established industry, which cannot be purchased today cheaper under the protective tariff than in the days of free trade. And there is not an article in the farmer's home or on his farm upon which a duty is imposed that is not furnished to him cheaper than it would be furnished under free trade. - Congress-

man Burrows, of Michigan. A Georgia Democratic paper says the negroes, to a very great extent, have withdrawn from politics. This shows that the Georgia negroes have a greater fear of the bullet than they have love for the ballot. Norristown (Pa.) Herald.

A BEAUTIFUL OBJECT LESSON. Mr. Garrett Roach Shows Why His Work

men Are Protectionists. The Roach Brothers, sons and successors of the celebrated John Roach, employ in the iron business in this city some 300 or 400 iron workers, and nearly 1,000 artisans are employed by them at the shipyards in Chester, Pa. They have been forced for years past to make the labor question a study. As the tariff question is closely alied to the labor question, of course the opinion of a large labor employer like Mr. Roach will be of

"What have I to say about the tariff?" exclaimed Mr. Roach, when approached by a reporter on the subject. "Oh, I don't know that I have anything to say. From my standpoint there doesn't seem to be but one thing to say. The American system of tariff protection must be supported at all hazards.

"I'll tell you," he proceeded; "come out and look at the works and see for yourself. It's more amusing than talking about the tariff." The reporter accompanied him through the shops-through rooms resounding with the clatter of gearing and of the finer machinery, through vaulted places where great sheets and cylinders of iron and steel were being planed and punched and riveted by the heavier tools. The reporter was shown the cylinder that is to go into the new Puritan of the Fall River line, 110 inches in diameter-big enough to drive a horse and cart through-and said to be the largest one ever made. Men were at work away aloft in the shadows, boring out and planing the inside of this mammoth cylinder to the smoothness and finish of a watch case.

"I don't think," commented Mr. Roach, 'that many people would seriously oppose the protective system if they would come into shops like this and see what is done here. Ninety per cent. of the value of a steamship is given to it by the labor of these artisans and their fellows. The protective system, if it means anything, means a resistance to the efforts of foreign employers to decrease the wages of these laborers. The most obtuse free trader knows that a lowering of the tariff on any protected article of manufacture mean one of two things-the lowering pro tanto of the wages of the artisan, or an abandonment of that particular industry by the friends, if they would come and sit up with us a while, and see the results of the protective system as exemplified by what you see going on around you now, would before long be weaned from their bad purpose."

The reporter asked Mr. Roach if he ever took any pains to influence his workmen in a political way. "Oh, no," he replied. "I doubt whether it would be expedient or proper for me to interfere with my men on so delicate a subject as that of their political opinion. But, bless you, it's not necessary; the men know as well as I where their interests lie, and they are not slow to guess which party is their friend. You can rest assured that they are pretty solidly Republican, and I believe they would be just the same if I and my brothers were

"I think," said Mr. Roach in conclusion, "that you will find 90 per cent. at least of American artisans on the right side at the next election, and that means victory for the Republican party. The fact is, we have always won whenever there has been a great issue to fight. Thanks to the president and his message we shall have such an issue in the next campaign, and it is a vital one to all Americans who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. There can be but one result.-New York Press.

Enforce the Amendments The rule of reduced representation ought, in common fairness, to be enforced as a matter of course whenever the reduction of the vote calls for it. To demand its enforcement in the interest of justice should be construed not as evidence of hatred or bitter feeling, but as the expression of a sense of plain every day honesty. The south cannot afford, more than any other part of the country to admit that it is specially and unjustly assailed or aggrieved when it is proposed to apply a peaceable and constitutional remedy of a general character to the seat of a grave political evil that affects the comparative representation and rights of every voter in the country.-New York

The Leopard Has Not Changed Its Spots. The suppression of the negro vote in the south is in keeping with the action of the southern Democracy whenever it encounters obstacles. Fair play is not found in its political lexicon. It should not be forgotten that when the ordinance of secession was submitted to the people of Virginia, the Democratic newspapers gave warning to those opposed to it that it would be wiser to leave the state than to cast a ballot against secession. This is the sort of fair play that the south believed in then, and it is the sort of of fair play it tolerates now.—Albany Journal.

If it takes a month to organize a Demo cratic house, how many years will it take for ie to show some sense? Answer-Two years from last December, when it will elect a Republican speaker and put Republicans in charge of affairs.-Iowa

Kentucky hills are said to be groaning with unmined coal. If somebody would begin to open mines there, it might result in Americanizing Carlisle and Watterson -Shenandoah (Pa.) Herald.

"A Hair of the Dog."

From 1859 to 1882 the quantity of wool roduced in this country, if the census of from 60,000,000 to 290,000,000 pounds. In 1860 the production was less than two pounds for each inhabitant; in 1882 it was 5.4 pounds for each inhabitant. Nothing can be clearer than that wool growing was stimulated greatly, and yet the price averaged, according to Mauger & Avery's tables, 48.4 cents per pound in 1859 and 1860, against 41.5 cents in 1881 and 1882. There is no paradox or bepuzzlement about this; without making wool cost more than before, and thus without making clothes fabricated from the wool cost more, the growers were so far encouraged that they produced vastly more wool; the manufact ure was so stimulated that it produced goods worth about \$280,000,000 in 1882, gainst \$81,000,000 in 1860; and meanwhile the value of woolen goods imported for consumption increased from \$37,936, 945 in 1860 to \$42,552,456 in the fiscal year 1883-relatively to population a great decrease. In 1860 the woolen goods imported averaged \$1.20 for each inhabitant; n 1883 they averaged only 77 cents for each inhabitant. Yet in 1860 the value of goods produced by home manufacture averaged \$2.57 for each inhabitant, and in 1882 the value averaged \$5.09 for each inhabitant Is it possible for any free trader to deny

that this is the record of a grand and eneficent development? With wool actually cheaper than in 1860, because its proput forward by the protectionist and that of the free trader is that the former gives duction has been encouraged and increased from 2 to 5.4 pounds per capita, facts and figures to support his position, while the latter presents a beautiful and with goods actually cheaper than in 1860, because their production had been stimulated from \$2.57 to \$5.09 for each inhabitant, there was also the magnificent prosperity of all industries which enabled the people to consume more than \$5.86 worth of domestic and foreign woolen goods in 1882, against only \$3.77 worth of

Good Protection Talk. "I believe that a protective tax is for the best interest of all the people, and I am unalterably opposed to free trade for this country. The highest prosperity of the agriculturist demands a protective What the farmer wants is a market for his surplus products. It is for his adantage to have that market as near his farm as possible, and such a market is secured only by building up diversified industries to consume the farmer's surplus product. If we were purely an agricultural people we would be the poorest country on the globe. A protective tariff builds up these diversified industries, and to such an extent that the farmer to-day, leaving out cotton and tobacco, sells 93 per cent of his surplus product to our own people. Any policy which would disturb our manufactures and thus drive the consumers to the farm and make them producers would be injurious to the agricultural interests. Then to the farmer the home market is a steady one, on which he can rely from year to year, so that when he sows he knows

when he may sell, while if he relied on

the foreign market his surplus would be

taken one year and left on his hands the

next.-Congressman Burrows, of Michi-

It was at the tail end of a rather long interview I had with Gen. Grant in the office of the Mexican International Railway company, of which he was then president, that tobacco became the subject of the conversation. Gen. Grant had been sitting in his favorite fashion, tilted back in an oak arm chair, with his feet resting on the table. He was smoking an immense cigar, the fellow of which he handed to me. It was some time before Gen. Grant's troubles began with the injury to his leg as he was leaving his carriage, and he was in good spirits. Exactly the words that he used I cannot reproduce here, but in effect Gen. Grant said this: "You are are a very young man and I am old enough to give you advice, and I suppose I ought to tell you not to smoke. But looking back at the comfort and refreshment which a cigar has given me through a pretty mixed career-mostly of hard knocks-I have not the face to would be ingratitude in me to do so. And I am free to say that even if I knew tobacco was shortening my life, it would take more than my personal desire to live to induce me to throw away my good friend here forever."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Charitable Act.

"I saw an action the other day worthy of Stephen Girard," said a caller. "A little shaver, with a skin as black as night, was carrying a large bucket of cottage cheese on his head and steadying it by a rope tied around the outside. It slipped and down came the bucket wrong side up. Every effort of the little fellow to right the bucket only spread more of its contents over the pavement. A number of people were standing around at the time smiling at the little fellow's misfortune, but none endeavored to help him until an old gentleman came up, appreciated the situation, and sending the boy for a light board, slid the latter under the bucket and saved the greater part of its contents. That wasn't all he did. either, for after seeing the little shaver safely off he told in pretty strong language what he thought of men standing around making sport of what seemed to the boy a large lump of hard luck."—Philadelphia Call.

How He Saved the Scene. An ambitious and prosperous actor, whose home is Detroit, was playing a summer tour in the smaller towns of Michigan a few years ago. One particularly sweltering night he put on "Richelieu." His Baradas was a large, fat man, and by the time they reached that unprecedented climax of the fourth act, Baradas' face had assumed the hue of a boiled lobster. When Richelieu turned upon him to deliver the line, "Ha! ha! how pale he looks," he saw how absurdly the roasting wretch's appearance belied the speech; but being a quick witted chap, he drew himself up and spoke the speech: "Ha! ha! See with what shame he colors! God save my country." Under his breath he added: "And I have saved the scene."-Detroit Free Press

Experiment with Roburite Roburite promises to displace all other explosives now used in coal mines. The experiments made are highly satisfactory. In what is usually an explosive mixture was no ignition. Underground, both in coal and stone, it gave results equal in power to ordinary blasting gelatine, while here was not so much small coal as with widely known that roburite is an invention due partially to the action of the Austrian government, which in 1883 offered prizes for the safest mining explosives. Roburite, carbonite and securite were three out of twenty which were favorably reported upon, and the former appears to be the most satisfactory."-

Railroads in China A Chinese missionary says he thinks that it will be many years before railroads can be built in China because of the superstition of the people. China, he says, is one vast graveyard. On every side there are to be found the mounds of those who have died. The Chinese will not allow these mounds to be disturbed under any circumstances. Their superstition forbids the removal of a body or the interference with the grave of any person once buried with the proper ceremonies. Twice a year they visit the graves of their ancestors, in the spring with offerings of the first fruits of the season, and in the fall they repair to the graves and burn incense. If a railroad should attempt to enter the country removed or else the rails would have to wind in and out among them.-Chicago

Only More Open Than Usual. It is not likely that even Senator Colquitt will deny that the negro vote is supressed in portions of the south after he hears from the Jackson outrage, which is about to be investigated by a senate committee. But the facts, as already admitted by Democrats themselves, show that the constitutional guarantees were entirely disregarded on that occasion, as they have been on a hundred others, with this difference, that they did not attract so much notice.-Norristown (Pa.) Herald. Alaska's Mosquitoes.

Speaking of Alasks, in a recent lecture

in Washington, Professor J. W. Chickering said that the great obstacle to enjoy ing a summer there is the vast number of large and bloodthirsty mosquitoes. Dogs are killed by them, and men preserve their lives only by covering their faces with thick cloths and wearing gloves .-The main difference in the argument

theory and a picture of what might or ought to be.-Elmira Advertiser. Deadwood, D. T., has an anti-fat soslety, the members of which pledge themA FAMOUS WAR CUTTER.

The Career of the Famous Harriet Lane. Wrecked in the Caribbean Sea. From her deck was fired the first shotted gun from any vessel in the civil war, the report of which mingled with the distant roar of the batteries engaged in reducing Sumter. She witnessed the evacuation of that fortress and returned north as escort to Old Ironsides. On the Nansemond river the Confederate battery at Pig Point was silenced and destroyed by guns of the jaunty revenue cutter. Conveying troops, transports and supplies, speeding with important dispatches from point to point, the Harriet Lane had but few leisure hours. On the 17th of September, 1861, she was permanently transferred to the navy and

turned over by Capt. Faunce to the com-

mandant of the Brooklyn navy yard. In 1862 the present admiral of the navy went out in her to take command of the mortar flotilla at Key West. The vessel ran the batteries on the Potomac, was struck in several places and had her port wheel cut in two. In the battle with the forts below New Orleans she bore bravely the division flag of the illustrious sailor who succeeded Farragut as the head of the She led the mortar flotilla steamers into action with the water batteries of Fort Jackson, and the first two men killed in the battle with the forts were on board the Harriet Lane. She afterward went to Ship island with the mortar flotilla, and thence to Pensacola, taking possession of the place when evacuated by Gen. Bragg. She towed the mortar schooners to Vicksburg for bombardment of that stronghold on Farragut's first attack. She, with the other mortar flotilla steamers, covered Admiral Farragut with her guns as he passed the batteries of Vicksburg, when the ships of his squadron had passed on and left him to go by alone." On Jan. 1, 1863, the Harriet Lane was captured by a superior force of the enemy under Magruder, after bloody and desperate resistance, resulting in the death of her commander, who, standing in the companionway leading to his cabin, fought, revolvers in hand, until he fell, pierced by a dozen bullets. She was then fitted out as a privateer, loaded with cotton and successfully eluded the Union fleet, reaching her port of destination in safety, and at the close of the war she was detained by the Spanish authorities, who found her lying at Hayana shore of her glory, rusty, broken down and

deserted. It was a fitting compliment to Capt. Faunce that he should be ordered to proceed with a full crew to Cuba and received from the hands of the captain general the once proud and shapely craft, whose decks had been graced by royalty, statesmen and beauty. It is said when Capt. Faunce stepped on board his old command he shed tears at the waste and wanton destruction that had virtually destroyed the Harriet Lane's usefulness as a government

She was then sold out of the service. transformed into a bark, rechristened the Elliott Ritchie, placed in the lumber trade and after a brief term in the merchant service appropriately closed her strangely varied career by succumbing to a violent gale of wind, finding 'neath the blue waters of the Caribbean sea rest, refuge and oblivion.-Philadelphia Times.

Tenement House Reform. President Bayles, of the New York board of health, who is an expert sanitary engineer, and who has written a number of works upon sanitary subjects, has presented to Mayor Hewitt and the tenement house commission, of which he and the mayor are members, a lengthy report upon the condition of the tenement houses in the metropolis. In this report he makes a number of valuable suggestions about the improvement of the sanitary condition of tenements. Within the past few years tenement house reform has received a great deal of attention. A tenement house ouilding company, of which Professor Felix Adler is the chief promoter, was organized in New York city, having for its object the building of a number of apartment houses for poor families. able outward appearance. It is con-

The first one of these houses has just been completed, and possesses many advantages. The building presents an agreestructed of brick, and has a wide and airy court in the rear, thus insuring to every apartment plenty of light and ventilation. and in other ways the utmost care has been taken to secure good sanitary conditions. The interior arrangement is excellent, being in suits of three rooms, so that light and air are equally distributed. There are 104 of these suits, and each is furnished with washtubs and running water. On every floor there are three of air and firedamp we understand there large bathrooms. In the cellar is a boiler room, from which hot water is distributed throughout the building. Besides this, two of the rooms of this large building are set apart for a kindergarten school. gelatine and dynamite. Probably it is not | where poor women who are compelled to work out can leave their children, and they will be taken care of and given an education. This school will be under the direction of Professor Adler. The evils of the typical tenement are not to be found here. Those who are interested in this humanitarian movement are Joseph W. Drexel, Oswald Ottendorfer, Jacob Scholle and Edward R. A. Seligman. The object | Press is not so much to reap any benefit from the money invested as to provide comfortable homes for people of restricted means. If this house meets with success more will be built, and such houses are greatly needed in all of our large cities. - Demorest's Monthly.

> The Epitaph Society. One of the guests was artificially hilarious and sarcastic, and asked a Hebrew

drummer what business he was a runnin'. "My frent," said he, "I am de sheneral agent for de great North American Epitaph and Burial association. I am canvassing dis country for members and vill take anypody who is liable to die some time or udder. Ven a man shoins our komp'ny his pones vill not pleach upon de hills nor molder in de valleys Our komp'ny perries all dere dead and writes dere epitaphs. Ve keeps epitaphs on hand shoost like ve keeps coffins. Ven you die ve perry you low in de ground vere de dogs cannot scratch you up nor de doctors exhume you for a skeleton. If A. I'. Stewart had pelong to our kompany it would have save his wife \$25,000. No madder vere you die-vedder on de Shimborazo mountains or in de dark valley of Jehosaphat ve perry you. And den ve writes such pootiful epitaphs det make you feel as goot after you pe dead. I hav known men to read over our list of epitaphs and den go off and commit suicide shoost to get one of dem on dere tombstone. Say, my frent, shall I put your name down? It is only \$1."—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution. Phil Armour's Colored Protege.

Phil Armour has a negro student at Oberlin whom he is educating, and the story goes that he met him on a palace car during an eastern trip. He noted that the colored boy seent his spare time in working away at a well thumbed reader, and it was such hard work that Armour offered him \$25 if he could spell out ten lines before the train got to New York. The boy succeeded in the task and got the money. He got Armour's friendship as well, and he has since blossomed out into quite a college student. He has been orator of his class, and he can write as good a hand-better I doubt not-than Phil Armour himself. Armour is a man who is very charitable to his employes and delights in helping them. If he sees selves to abstain from eating anything a man trying to get along he promotes that will add to their corpulency.

possible to buy nomes and to strike for as high a mark in life as possible. He takes good care of his servants, too, and one of his former cooks has now a restaurant and a little house of her own from a start

Pith and Point of Politics. A quarrel of large and symmetrical dimensions has sprung up between Gover-nor Hill and Lieutenant Governor Jones, of New York. It seems that Jones will no longer pay the freight on Mr. Hill's boom.—New York Press. Naturally, the free traders hold the

which Armour gave her. - Frank G. Car-

penter in New York Mail and Express.

in the summer to the same cause.—New York Press. Jorgejones and Jorgewilliamcurtis continue to lick the hands and the boots of the assassins of civil service.—Bingham

tariff responsible for the western bliz-zards. They attribute cases of sunstroke

ton (N. Y.) Republican. The Pennsylvania Democracy might just as well form itself into a trust and appoint William L. Scott trustee. He owns a controlling interest in the property

already.—New York Press. Lamar has donned the judicial robes If any man calls Jeff Davis a traitor in his hearing, he will stand committed for contempt of court.-Binghamton (N. Y.) Re-

"Kill your sheep and sell 'em for mutton," says the free traders to the farmers. That is the free trade policy throughout 'Kill' American industries and their products for the benefit of the foreigners. But the American people will not do it .-

Chicago Journal. Mary had a little lamb, Its fleece was white as snow. But Mary was in grave doubts as to whether she'd better send it to the butcher at once or keep it for its wool, the question of tariff enterfug largely into her meditations.

—Chicago Mail.

Free trade newspapers are gloating over what they call the "overthrow of Ran dall." Don't be too sure about Randall. He may make it lively for the free traders yet.-New York Press.

Democratic Pretenses. How fine it is to hear Messrs. Scott, Coxe and other Pennsylvania millionaires resolutions which they adopt as members of the Democratic state committee, commending the president and their party for PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, devoted service to the cause of the people against rich corporations. The dullest reature in the world must be moved to Homeric inextinguishable laughter by the absurd audacity of such praise from such men. Just at this time it happens that Office up-stairs in Henry's building, corner of Olive and 11th streets. aug10-87y the Knights of Labor adopt resolutions concerning Mr. Scott, whose long fight

with his employes is not forgotten, and Mr. Coxe, one of the operators whose barges the men refused to unload, thus precipitating the great Reading strike. If these men remain on the Democratic state committee, the Knights resolve that they will not vote the Democratic ticket. But if they do not remain, the large contributions expected from these two millionaires and others to the Democratic campaign fund will be withheld, and a Democratic dispatch affirms that Mr. Scott gave \$25,000 to aid the election of Mr. Cleve-

The incident illustrates certain differ ences between the two great parties which go very deep. For years it has been the constant pretense of the Democratic party that it especially represented the poor people, and was especially anxious to serve their interests. It professes hostility to capitalists and corporations, and enounces the Republican party as the party of capitalists and corporations. Then the party of labor votes to take away the protection of American labor; the party of he workers against the employers gives fessrs. Scott and Coxe control of its state committee; the party of the people against corporations puts Mr. Lamar on the

supreme bench. The thoughtful workingman sees that one of two conclusions is inevitable. Either the party is dishonest in professing to represent the workingmen and the people at all, or it has sold them out for the influence and the pecuniary contributions of the corporations and the millionaires. In either case its dishonesty deprives the party of confidence. That it does, in fact, serve the interest of rich importers, foreign agents and foreign manuacturers in the tariff matter, against the interests of American laborers, begins to be understood by Knights of Labor and others who are studying the subject, and who see that a British policy and British interests are not for the benefit of American labor.-New York Tribune. An Actor's Desperation.

Edwin Booth's devotion to tragedy h such that even off the stage he carries a sedate and almost severe look. When he smiles, however, his entire face seems to take part in the revelry. He has said that the strain he is under in rendering his roles night after night is sometimes almost intolerable, and in moments of desperation on the stage he has turned his face away from the audience and made the uglicat grimaces imaginable to give himself momentary relief .- New York

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Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some imparity of the blood manifest; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington street, Boston, writes: "My daughter

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