Adapted from Judge.

CLEVELAND AND HILL.

York Deadlook.

of the man who is so much better than

his party does not seem to be wholly jus-

tified. Governor Hill used the patronage

at his disposal as an offset to that used

by the federal administration, and one

as it will from this event, how the presi-

Six Million Democrats Object.

President Cleveland shall not be renomi-

nated. The portion of the voters joining

in this demand includes business men,

trade), workingmen, Irish-Americans,

Union veterans of the civil war and poli-

Times (Dem.).

dent is situated in his own state."

Opinions from Both Sides on the

COLUMBUS

STATE BANK.

COLUMBUS, NEB.

DIRECTORS LEANDER GERRARD, Pres't. GEO, W. HULST, Vice Proe't. JULIUS A. REED. R. H. HENRY.

you burst you would never be so big."

WHY THIS UNSEEMLY HASTE!

prise in the Navy Yard.

board has had under consideration ever

bottom, and to repair the plates and braces

broken and otherwise damaged when she

send her upon a cruise, caused surprise.

is anxious to get the vessel away, fearing

that Senator Chandler may want to get

on record the officers' opinion of the Roach

cruisers, knowing that they all speak well

of her. There is certainly some very press-

ing reason for sending the Atlanta to sea

without making the repairs, replacing the

broken screw with a new one, and replac-

ing the cement broken out in her bottom.

all of which has been reported by a board

of survey as necessary. The orders read

painted and the vessel sent to sea. No re-

pairs are to be begun that will detain her,

if the injury to her bottom will not en-

pare is ner intrety." The two large guns

forward and aft are completely disabled.

The after yun cannot be moved, and the

forward one can only be trained with diffi-

culty, as the spindle leading to the engines

is bent. Two of the ports are bad'y

cracked, and all of the 'clip' circles for the

six inch guns are sprung. It is also stated

that although the improved tracks are

finished the ordnance bureau has not

money to put them in place, and the con-

struction bureau is so short of money that

after the beginning of the new fiscal year."

FREE TRADE FALLACIES.

Senator Frye Fully Answers Every Demo

cratic Argument.

Senator Frye made a complete answer

in President Cleveland's extraordinary

message, and to every point and argu-

Senator Frye's effort was generally ad-

thorough summing up of the question yet

heard in either branch of congress. He

not protected, had declined, as all other

The secretary of the treasury proposed

foreigners would run the foreign lines,

The main and only reason, he said, for

protection in this country was the differ-

ence in wages here and abroad. With her

magnificent facilities and wealth of

material, the United States could compete

successfully with any country in the

world if she paid that country's wages.

Germany, Belgium, England and Italy,

in all of which he had made personal in-

vestigation, paid their workmen only one-

He had cross questioned a consul, who

reported that the cost of living in Scot-

land was half of that in America, into a

final admission that what he meant was

that living as workmen lived there was

only half as expensive as living like the

American workmen, and he thought that

was the truth. The tariff, however, which

the Democrats were trying to destroy

enabled the American workmen to live

This question of the cost of living, how-

conomic fact that the tariff was neces-

ever, he said, had nothing to do with the

sary because wages were higher. If it

were not for higher wages the manufact

urers would need no protection. They

The president suggested that they might be willing to give up some of their wealth, but that was one of the presi-

dent's mistaken notions about the great

profits of manufacturing. He was sure that the average profits of New England

manufacturers were not over 6 per cent.,

and most of them would be mighty glad to

turn over their business to anybody who

would guarantee them 6 per cent. annual

Of the surplus he said that if it were

necessary to reduce it-about which he

was not so sure—that it might be used in

educating the people, in coast defense, in

building up the navy and in other ways

of value to the country. But if the revenue must be reduced, he only knew of two

ways of doing it, either by taking off in-

ternal revenue or increasing the duties and extending the free list. Reduction of

invoke to continue the whisky tax, was

twice as well as they did in Europe.

got nothing out of it.

but that they would take the American

industries would under free trade.

coasting trade as well.

here was a complete fallacy.

mitted to be the most succinct and

ment since raised in support thereof.

from the other side.

dock to examine her hull, said:

A Disabled Cruiser Ordered to Sec.-Se

tiguous territory.-Judge.

Bank of Deposit, Discount and Exchange.

Collections Promptly Made on all Points.

Pay Interest on Time Depos-

COLUMBUS, NEB.

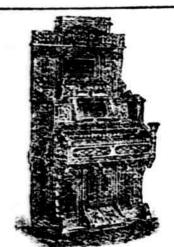
CAPITAL STOCK,

OFFICERS: C. H. SHELDON, Pres't. W. A. McALLISTER, Vice Pres'. ROBERT UHLIG. Cashier. DANIEL SCHRAM, Ass't Cas's

DIRECTORS: J. P. BECKER, H. P. H. OEHLRICH, JONAS WELCH, CARL REINKE, H. M. WINSLOW.

This Bank transacts a regular Banking Business, will allow interest on time deposits, make that her bottom is to be cleansed and collections, buy or sell exchange on United States and Europe, and buy and sell available

we restor your patronage. We guarantee satisfaction in all business intrusted in our care, dec28-87



A. & M.TURNER

Or G. W. KIBLER, Traveling Salesman. These organs are first-class in every par-icular, and so guaranteed.

SCHAFFROTH & PLATH.

CHALLENGE

AND PUMPS.

Buckeye Mower, combined, Self Binder, wire or twine.

Pumps Repaired on short notice

One door west of Heintz's Drug Store, 11th street, Columbus, Neb. 17nov86-tf

HENRY GASS. UNDERTAKER!



COFFINS AND METALLIC CASES

AND DEALER IN Purniture, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Safes. Lounges, &c., Picture Prames and

Mouldings. Repairing of all kinds of Uphol-COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

Cavests and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence we can transact patent business in less time and at LESS COST than those remote from Washington.

from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your state, county or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C. duties would only increase the revenue.

The temperance element of the country, which the Democrats seemed suddenly to against it. Such a large reduction, how-

ever, as that of taking off the internal revenue would possibly be too great, and he proposed instead first taking off the tobacco tax, which would reduce it \$30,-000,000, then the tax on spirits used in the arts, \$10,000,000, and then putting on the free list every foreign production that the arts, \$10,000, and then putting on the free list every foreign production that does not compete with a successful pro-duction in this country.

That would include sugar, and with the reduction or abolition of that tax, which

was put on suddenly to meet the necessity for more revenue, and might be taken off just as easily when the revenue is too great, he would favor a bounty to growers, not only of ordinary sugar, but of beet sugar and sorghum.

by a lady who passed the summer in Europe. On the passage over she and her mother were talking with two English-A number of little frogs can to a patriarch of their tribe and said they had seen two enormous oxen. "Were they as big as this?" inquired the patriarch, puffing himself out. "Much bigger," was the response. "As this?" said the patriarch, puffing himself still more. "Nay," said the little from: "iff you were to try till men who had been presented to them by a friend, and who were returning home after some months' sightseeing in Amer-ica. The Englishmen were pretty severe in their remarks upon the American girl. They declared that they had met girls who were pretty, well educated, well bred, agreeable and intelligent; but that the little frogs; "if you were to try till they were universally Daisy Millerish. The Americans defended their country-Thereupon the silly old frog tried to puff himself still more, and suddenly burst and scattered himself all over the conwomen as well as they were able, but they were somewhat cornered and confused in regard to two girls whom they knew the foreigners had met, and whom they cited as examples of refinement. "They are delightful girls," the Eng-

lishmen asserted. "They were at Ni-agara when we were there; and—before we came away they gave us their pho-The sudden and unexpected orders for the new cruiser Atlanta to be put in readiness for a cruise to the West Indies The ladies were rather confused by these statements, and knew not exactly what to as soon as possible made a subject for various comment in the navy yard, says say, when the other young man said:

By the way, Charlie, we never have The New York Tribune. She has been at opened those photographs. They were the yard several months waiting for the improved gun tracks which the ordnance sealed up," he went on to explain, "and were to be opened when we were at sea. We'll get them now." since the board's unfortunate trouble with The Englishmen went after the pictures, the original ones, and although it was returning before the ladies had been able known that she needed repairs, and that to devise any excuse by which they might it would take sixty days to replace the cement knocked from the inside of her reasonably smooth over the rather ill velopes were torn open, the Englishmen fairly gloating over the discomfiture they went on the rocks near Newport last sumwere bringing to their opponents in argumer, these were not so imperative as to

ment, and the photographs disclosed-of make it necessary to delay the going into dock of other vessels. She was also to two young women whose faces were enreceive a new propeller. Hence the order The tables were turned at once. Alsimply to have her hull painted and then though in strict circles the joke itself for her to go to sea, if, upon examination it is found that her hull is not in so unmight be considered sufficiently Daisy Millerish to help rather than injure the safe condition as to make it hazardous to men's side of the argument, at the moment the Englishmen were so disconcerted One of the officers of the yard who has by the appearance of the photographs that been waiting for the vessel to go into they abandoned the discussion and allowed themselves to be unmercifully "It is rumored that Secretary Whitney laughed at.-Providence Journal.

> Americans in Europe. I met a man who has just come back from Europe the other evening. He was mad yet; so mad he couldn't be civil

about the Europeans. "It's awful," he said; "wherever I went met Americans who were holding up their hands in wild admiration of Switzerland, and Italy, and France, and everything in and about Europe. There were fellows who never ceased telling, in a loud voice, how much money they had spent on the trip, and how glorious it all was. It Munich. I simply felt I wanted to die and leave America and Americans. We were at Munich! Well, Munich-why, I tell you God doesn't know about Munich. It is not on his list. There arrived a family of Americans, loaded with guide books, with long measurements of the height of the mountains and knicknacks of small out of the way things. They were blowing about the hotel how they had spent \$20,000 seeing everything. "It's grand! I tell you, it was worth the \$20,000. I'm glad I paid it. There's

they do not want to renew the ports until nothing like it-nothing like it." "Say," said I to the head of the family: "Say, have you seen Yellowstone park?" "Yellowstone park! Yellowstone park! No; where is it? I missed that. Great Scott! I wouldn't go back to America and say I hadn't seen Yellowstone park for a million." the other day in the senate to every point

"That's when I wanted to die."-San

Francisco Chronicle "Undertones." A California paper tells a story which while all that glitters is not gold, a good was peculiarly fitted and educated for the | deal that glitters is gold amalgam. Some task by his summer in Europe, which he devoted largely to a study of the question \$800,000 into a mine in Mexico, on the representation of a promoter and the After quoting from the message the proof given their own eyes by the glitter recommendation that the reductions be of masses of free gold which stood out on made from the customs duties and show- the sides of the workings. But alas! ing some of the results of such a proceed- when the promoter had received his cash ing, the senator went on to say that the and the most expensive machinery had only industry in this country that the been put in operation, it was discovered president did not threaten had been dis- that the mine had been both "salted" and covered by his secretary of the treasury, "painted." Nice little nuggets had been and marked out for attack also. It was put in here and there, and the gold amal-American ship building and an American gam had been laid on thick and slab. merchant marine, which, because it was haven't a mine, but they have two or three miles of excellent roads, a fine plant

they could find him. - Boston Transcript. A Mexican Kitchen A typical Mexican kitchen, it is said. has neither stove, table, chair nor cupboard, the clean swept clay floor, an adobe shelf against the wall and a few hooks and pegs answering every purpose. In the houses of the rich an adobe range is built into the wall, which is really a long, narrow box, made of sun baked clay and partitioned off into little compartments, within each of which a handful of charthird or one-half the wages paid to coal may be consumed. The middle American workmen, and the usual story classes use a big clay jar or pot, in lieu of Cleveland's mistake in championing free that the purchasing power of their wages a range, in which charcoal is also burned, trade.—Philadelphia Pre kitchen, and build their tiny fires of sticks wherever it is most convenient. The cooking utensils are seldom of iron, that being too expensive, and earthen pots are almost universally used.-Good House-

and a deep hole in the ground, into which

free ships, which meant not only that | they would like to throw the promoter, if

keeping. The Stereotyped Smile. The wife of a cabinet officer, condemned one day every week during the Washington season to receive the dear public. says: "No one who has not tried it can imagine the strain of wearing a stereotyped smile for three or four hours at a stretch. It does not do to relax the features for a moment, or some caller will insist they were coldly received. When my last visitor is ushered out I go and plunge my face in cold water to wash and rub that smile off. If I didn't I should feel as if I had been 'struck so,' as the children say. People make fun of a stereotyped smile where they detect it,

senator Ingalls' Library.

cold, glum or sick."

but the same critics would be the first to

pronounce a public woman without it

An unusual appraisement of real values for a politician was displayed in the remark of Senator Ingalls anent the destruction of his library by fire. He said: "All my earthly treasures were on those book shelves," and the words as they left his lips seemed "full of tears."-New York

Hardly Enough to Elect the Ticket. Next to our own Al Ames, The Tribune favors James Russell Lowell for second place on the Democratic ticket. He could carry England and one or two wards in New York .- Minneapolis Tribune.

"Nothing is more injurious," said a prominent physician to a reporter, "during these winter days than any continued confinement to the house without exercise of some description in the open air. It is on this account that so many people are now afflicted with hard colds, and no

now afflicted with hard colds, and no small portion of the cases of pneumonia under my own observation are traced directly to the same cause. People allow themselves to get run down and then dislike any exertion. The hot, close atmosphere of the house—no worse in this respect than places of public entertainment—so softens the muscles and tissues as to make them tender and sensitive to every unusual breath. The result is that the blood soon gets in an impure condition. blood soon gets in an impure condition grows worse every day from such practice, till the whole system suffers with trouble that oftentimes leads to serious results. The origin of it all, in the majority of cases, lies in the timidity or the inertness that pre-

fers the warm and debilitating pleasure of the house to an active wark, breathing fresh, bracing air, under a heaven full of wind. What are the symptoms usually attending what is popularly known as the epidemic cold, which usually follows a few weeks of this unwise seclusion! First, one begins to feel a headache, and a very little thing seems tiresome. Then there follows a slight sore throat, depression, fretfulness and general irritat ity, until before one is aware of it the bed is the only refuge. And an afternoon walk, made with some effort and exhaustion. might have prevented the whole allment. "To the person who knows the wisdom

of the long, brisk walk, or exercise of any sort, daily, in the open air, no matter what the weather, when well protected and follows good advice, ill health is almost an impossibility. There is the glow of carnation itself in the cheeks, the pure uster of health in the eye, and the smile of well being and comfort and enjoyment of life over all. If there was more of this sort of thing among our people, the female portion especially, hard colds and pneumonia would be a very rare occurrence in this community."-Worcester Telegram.

A Word to Turiff Haters. factures at the port of New York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1887, was 30,728,877. These figures are official and supplied by Mr. William C. Wyckoff, secretary of the Silk Association of America. For ten years prior to 1860 the annual average value of the importations of man-

ufactured silk into the United States was

\$27,600,000. During this period our population was not over 30,000,000, and the relative consumption of silk goods much ess than now. The annual average value of importations of silk goods during the last five years has, in round figures, been \$28,000,000, though our population is not far from double what it was prior to 1860. Thus the increased products of our own looms have supplied the demands of 80,-000,000 additional population and kept importation practically at the figure of twenty-five years ago. On the other hand, England before the French treaty imported annually manufactured goods valued at \$30,000,000, and now the average is \$85,000,000. The census of 1861 in England gave 117,989 employed in silk

manufacturing in England, and according to the census of 1881 that number had declined to 63,577. The establishment of the manuscring reduced the percentage of the consumption of foreign silks, and at the same time greatly reduced the cost of silk goods to the consumer, to say nothing of the employment it has given to 40,000 industrious operatives now engaged in that occupation.—New York Press.

Virginia Coming into Line. One of the visitors in the city the past week was Mr. W. M. Pendleton, who used to be on the Republican executive committee down in Virginia, and who is still state secretary there for the Tariff league. Part of Mr. Pendleton's mission was to convince the Republicans up here that the industrial revival and the rapid development of its iron and coal resources has given a new turn to political affairs down in the Old Dominion, and with proper effort will turn the state into line

"Sentiment and prejudice have given way to self-interest in my state," he said, "and if the present issue is before the country next fall Virginia will go so strongly Republican that no ballot box stuffing can change the verdict. People in the north are too ready to accept Democratic bragging as the truth about the political situation down south, and are, herefore, not always disposed to lend us the helping hand that would bring us over the ditch. The Democrats hope to keep the state by discouraging our friends and using money and patronage, but even they recognize it as a protection state and we know it to be a Republican one .-Washington Special to The Philadelphia

The Democratic Nominee for President Mr. Cleveland's renomination is a matter of increasing doubt. Of late the president has been losing ground. His descent to political machinations, such as his unseemly participation in the Fellows-Nicoll contest in New York city and the more recent influence exerted in the Harrisburg convention, when Mr. Randall was betrayed through federal office holders, have injured Mr. Cleveland materially in the minds of independent voters.

But this defection is trifling compared with that caused by Mr. Cleveland's purpose to inaugurate free trade principles. How serious that really is becomes more evident every day. It is evident that the Democracy is looking about for available candidates. It may be that New York state's astute executive will be called upon. He at least has not made Mr.

Workingmen, Consider This,

After all the beauties of free trade, as ortrayed by the ablest advocates, there is one glaring fact which they cannot gainsay, which is a full answer to all of their sophistries. Workingmen from all parts of the world persist in coming to this country of a protective tariff for better wages and better living, while no American dreams of quitting the United states for a similar reason. With our protective tariff abolished and the product of the cheaper labor of

other countries admitted free, it is certain that the wages paid in Europe, in Asia, in India and in China would thevitably regulate the wages in this country. These are facts which no free trader can gainsay or controvert. Free trade is fatal to the wage worker, but clover to the capitalist. It is death to the manufacturer, out wealth and prosperity to the merchant importer.—Des Moines (Ia.) Register. The Real Question for Workingmen.

Workingmen who complain that they are injured by convict labor should think for a moment how infinitesimally small the competition of convict labor is as compared with the competition of the pauper labor of Europe. If the workingmen of this country would fight half as earnestly against free trade or the products of Europe's pauper labor as they have fought against convict labor, President Cleveland would not have dared to have written his free trade message.-Albany Journal.

An Anxious Child. "Mamma," said a little Chicago girl. "Yes, dear." "Do you think I'll have the same pape all this year?"—The Epoch.

HARMONY-BUT FOR HOW LONG! INTERESTING POLITICAL CURIOSITY.

Apollo Cleveland, having driven Randall out of the party, strikes the keynote for the coming campaign, and all is peace—the circus will take place later.— The Philadelphia Press says, of Governor Hill's open fight for control of New York Democratic politics, that "the boasted unity of the Democrats in favor

> who caused it to be framed and presented it to the Grant club, whose walls it now adorns as a unique and interesting cu-INNES M. COOK STATE THE NAME VOLR B. WILL ABITIN WINH

Attacked in His Own House. The central fact demonstrated by this meeting of the Democratic committee is that the president, who is a candidate for renomination and is straining every nerve to appear strong in New York, cannot command a majority of his party's organization here.—Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

Cleveland's "Impolicies" Did It. The impolicies of Mr. Cleveland's administration have been numerous, just as were his impolicies as governor, and the latter resulted in the lowering of a tremendous plurality of 192,000 for him as governor to an insignificant plurality of 1,047 for him as president in just two sure to him for a second term the votes of those representative business men who organized for him in 1884.—Albany (N. Y.)

A Hill in the Way. Governor Hill has apparently locked the wheels of the Cleveland triumphal chariot. It is not a big brake, and the chain is liable to break any day; but, as it stands it is a very pretty Democratic deadlock in a state whose majority next fall is essential to Democratic success and in which every vote is needed to get a majority. - Philadelphia Press.

After hearing the news from the New York Democratic state committee, President Cleveland dreamed he was sitting in the hall of assembly at Albany and watching a stone in the ceiling get loose above his head.—New York Press.

They Are Mighty Hard Up. Sorrowful is the state of the Democratic party in New York, if it is engaged in the futile task of endeavoring to fill the place of Seymour and Tilden with a man like David B. Hill. - Jacksonville Times

A Rejected Suitor. The signs multiply that Mr. Cleveland is not wanted as a candidate by his party. -New York Tribune.

AFTER LOUISIANA NOW.

With a Fair Show Republicans W? Work a Revolution. All the Republicans in Louisiana ask or have asked for years past is a fair election and an honest count, and with the prospect of that they are reorganizing the party and clearing the decks for action. We confess we have not much faith in Governor McEnery's promise being carried out. The Democrats control all the election machinery of the state, and we loubt if they will surrender the state under any circumstances, but that is no reason why the Republicans should not assert their rights and make an earnest effort to hold McEnery to his pledge of a fair election. If they do we may look for a political revolution in Louisiana. - In-

dianapolis Journal.

An Able Man to Lead the Fight. The New Orleans Times-Democrat publishes an interview with ex-Governor Warmouth, in which he states that he has decided to accept the Republican nomination for governor; that he will make a thorough canvass of the state and use every effort to have the full Republican vote polled. He believes that with a free ballot and a fair count, the Republican ticket will be elected. The governor said further that they did not propose to stand any counting out business. It is understood that the Republican state central committee will place Maj. Andrew Hero on the ticket in place of Mr. Minor, and that H. Bonzano will be named as the candidate for state treasurer.

Workingmen, Consider This. In an interview with a Press reporter member of one of the leading firms of glass bevelers said: "We are protectionists, and cannot be otherwise. Our industry has been ruined by allowing beveled glass to be imported at the same rate of duty as plate. The result is, men to whom we paid \$15 per week before this was done are now offering their services at \$9 and \$10 per week, and we cannot employ them."—New York Press.

While at the head of the interior department Mr. Secretary Lamar's dreamy and introspective habits caused him to overlook the fact that every patent must be signed by his own hand, and hundreds of patents were issued with the signature of an assistant. This mistake can only be remedied by special legislation. It is to be hoped that in construing the laws of the United States Mr. Justice Lamar will not disregard any essential little point of this kind. Unfortunately, the possibility of his being caught napping is not alight.

—New York Tribune.

Ballet in Albany.

Below will be found an exact fac-simile of the first "Black Republican ticket" voted in this state. It was, in fact, the first Republican ticket voted in this city at the election of 1850. The Republicans of these days, although not the extremists on anti-slavery that the Abolitionists were known to be, nevertheless favored the gradual extinction of slavery, and this fact, together with the peculiarity of the first ticket presented by them at the polls, won for the adherents the name of black Republicans. The ticket, whose fac-simile is here given, was treasured by a Democrat in the first instance, and it seems he held on to it all through the war. When it came into this Democrat's possession he was not possessed of propossession he was not possessed of pro-phetic vision, and could not see that it pnetic vision, and could not see that it portended the growth of a party which was to assert freedom to the slave, and cement the Union on a firmer and more enduring basis. Who originated the design and superintended the production of this remarkable ballot does not appear,

but that some of the party managers were responsible was apparent. Mr. Thurlow Weed was then a power in politics, but as a matter of course had nothing to do with the printing of the tickets. It is said that he first saw the ticket when he went to the pells on that November day in 1855. When it was presented to him, as the story goes, he looked at it with astonishment, and he refused to vote it, but instead wrote out the names of the various Republican candidates upon a slip of paper and deposited that in the ballot box. The ticket here reproduced finally came into the hands of Mr. James W. Bentley,

kind of patronage appears to have been about as efficient as the other, but it will be a great surprise to the country to find, One of the earnest demands of the great the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 Democratic voters in this country is that anti-free traders (by which we mean that large contingent of Democrats who are afraid that revenue reform means free ticians who want party success.—Albany CEORGE GLUDES OANIEL II BISSIAL WELLEY BULEY LARKSON F. CRUSE WILLIAM AT HIDSLE

As will be noticed, a peculiarity of the ballot is that no name can be written upon tunity for the use of a paster. Besides this it was easily recognized by those tal-lying captions when presented. As may be inferred, the candidates upon the ticket were not elected, Albany being as much of a Democratic county then as now, but the names upon it, both of state and county nominees, will be recognized as having been prominent in the political history of the state and county thirty years ago. The bottom of the ticket, which probably contained the name of justice of sessions, has disappeared, but what remains gives a sufficient idea of the character of the Republican ticket voted at the birth of the great party in 1855.—Albany

In Behalf of the Wool Interest. Hon. A. W. Beard, ex-collector of the port of Boston and present state treasurer, in the course of a lengthy reply to a free trade letter by Robert Blakie, scores the following points:

"You say you will not seek the aid of statistics to refute my statements. You had better let statistics alone in this case. In 1860 the entire consumption of wool in the United States was only 86,000,000 pounds. In 1886, over 400,000,000 pounds. This shows better than your operations or mine the development of the woolen industry of this country. So much for development of the woolen industry prior to and since 1860. You do not dispute that the masses are clothed better and cheaper than ever before, but you say it is because of the "improved appliances" now in use. The cost of clothing, like other manufactures, is made up from materials entering into the garment and the labor of making up. The prices paid today for making overcoats, undercoats, vests and trousers are higher than the prices paid in 1860. It is the development of the woolen industry in the United States that has so reduced the cost of clothing. You have done your share in this development. Why make statements that all manufacturers and dealers know to be disingenuous and unwarranted, if

not ridiculous? "Now, it depends upon the standpoint you occupy, how you look upon the proposition of free wool. If you believe in this principle of protection to American industries in the adjustment of the tariff, then it becomes a matter of equity as between the manufacturers and the wool growers. At the present low price of wool the duty on wool is a fraction more than half the duty on woolen goods. In 1860 the production of wool in this country was about 60,000,000 pounds; in 1867. pounds in 1869, and then fell off to 150,-000,000 in 1872. After 1872 the production of wool increased each year, reaching 820,000,000 pounds in 1884. For ten years previous to 1884, inclusive, this country produced four-fifths of its entire consumption of wool. Certainly wool growing is is an American industry in as large proportion as wool manufacturing, and as much entitled to discriminating protec-

What Randali's Defeat Means. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are three of the great manufacturing states of the Union. These three states have over 500,000 voters employed in protected industries, which paid yearly in 1880 \$287,000,000 in wages and more nearly \$400,000,000 annually today. These states cannot be carried by the Democratic party without the aid of protection Democrats. In every campain in which this issue has loomed large Mr. Randall has been summoned to aid the Democratic party with his known protectionist views. His indorsement of Cleveland in 1884 as a safe man on the tariff did more for the Democratic candidate than all else which was said on this issue put together. Without it the narrow margin by which Mr. Cleveland pulled through would have

been wiped out a dozen times over. In the coming campaign President Cleveland and his friends propose to do without Mr. Randall. They have taken the president's free trade message and made it the party platform, and they have taken from Mr. Randall the control of the party organization in his own state. We are not surprised that The Philadelphia Record wants to minimize the defeat and says Mr. Sanders was turned out "because he had not been a successful campaigner," of that The Philadelphia rimes sees in the Harrisburg free trade victory "simply the annual fight under slightly changed conditions."

This is romanes. The "slightly changed conditions" for the Democratic party are that Mr. Cleveland proposes to make the fight on a free trade platform, with no help from protectionist Democrats, and with such a fight he expects to carry New York or Connecticut!—Philadelphia Press.

on wool because, though it might injure the wool growers, a majority of the farmers do not keep sheep, and the minority should be willing to suffer a little for the benefit of the majority. This is the argu-ment in his wonderful stump speech message, and it is unworthy of a boy of 10 years. Let us see. Assume that one-third of the farmers raise sheep. Abolish the duty on wool, and that industry is practically destroyed, and these farmers at once become, to that extent, more than before. at once become, to that extent, more than before, compatitons with their brother farmers in raising wheat and other products of the farm. Suppose the production of wool by one-fourth of the farmers amounts to \$5,000,000 a year. Destroy that industry and they must do something else; and what can they do but raise \$5,000,000 worth of the products now raised by the other three-fourths? Nothing can be plainer to reason than the fact that the non-wool growers are as much interested in protecting the wool interest as are the men directly engaged in the business. —Detroit Tribune.

Two Good States in Doubt. Missouri will not listen to any proposal for reducing the surplus which involves a lessening or repeal of the duties on lead and sinc; Alabama insists that iron ore nust be protected, and Virginia and West Virginia are determined that coal, coke and iron shall never be made free. Mr. and iron shall never be made free. Mr. U.S. Examining Surgeons. of all these states next autumn. If they fail him he is lost. Alabama and Missouri are of course in no immediate danger of deserting the Democratic standard, though their old time loyalty will be con-

siderably shaken if the free trade policy be persisted in; but with Virginia and to have considerable trouble. The iron COLUMBUS. workers and coal miners of these two states are up in arms. They have heard a rumor that the duty on soft coal and iron ore is to be repealed, and all over the mineral regions almost daily public meet-ings are held to protest against the change. - Boston Journal.

Randall Kukluxed. "It never rains but it pours." This may be applied to good as well as to ill luck. Following the inflicting of Cleveland's free trade message upon the Demo cratic party, to prevent another straddle of the tariff question, the Pennsylvania Democratic state committee has organized under the manipulations of Congressman Scott by throwing Randall influences overboard. The committee passed resolutions enthusiastically indorsing the message, and urging the re-election of Cleveland on the policy of his message.

This action of the committee will not

oaly insure 100,000 Republican majority in Pennsylvania this year, but it will have a marked effect upon such states as Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. The federal officers in Pennsylvania have very much overdone their work in their seal to let President Cleveland know they are standing by him in a state that will lack 50,000, under the most favorable circumstances, of polling a Democratic majority in a national election.-Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican. Effects of Free Trade.

What free trade has done in England for the working classes can be told in a few lines. The pauper class in England numbers 7,000,000 in a population of 34,000,000, or one in nearly every five is counted as a pauper. Fourteen million five hundred thousand persons receive less than \$2.50 a week. Most laborers have but four days' employment in a week. Agricultural wages were never lower, and there are millions in England who have fresh meat upon their tables only once a week or once a fortnight. These are the facts that Sir Edward Sullivan writes to The Lond n Post. This is the feast to which President Cleveland and his free trade followers invite the workingmen and farmers of the United States .- Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

"Yes, It Was a Glorious Victory." There appears to be no doubt that the result of the meeting of the Democratic state committee was a great personal victory for Cleveland-Hill. At least that is what all the dispatches say; and in the dispatches—especially Albany dispatches -as is well known, nothing is ever told but the truth.-New York Mail and Ex-

A Nut for Tariff Tinkers. The workingmen are not buying steel ails to any great extent, but if they were they could get them now for less than onefourth the price paid for them in England before we began making them in this country under a protective tariff. Let free trade organs deny this if they can. They know it is true.—Detroit Tribune

Syrup of Figs Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the

most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive: to dispel Headaches. Colds and Fevers: to cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For sale only by Dowty & Becher. 27-y

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor-the only dressing you require for the hair-and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hairrestorer in the world." "My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but

after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy." Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Pimples and Blotches.

So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists; \$1; six bottles for \$5.

THE PIRST National Bank

COLUMBUS, MED.

-HAS AN-Authorized Capital of \$250,000,

A Surplus Fund of - \$20,000. And the largest Paid in Cash Capital of any bank in this part of the State.

J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pree't. O. T. ROEN, Cashier

Business Cards.

D. T. MARTIN, M. D. P. J. Scarce, M. D. Drs. MARTYN & SCHUG,

HAMILTON MEADE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Platte Center, Nebraska. 9-y W.A. Mcallister,

ATTORNEY & NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office up-stairs in Henry's building, corner of live and 11th streets. sug10-87y W M. CORNELIUS, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

Upstairs Ernst building, 11th street. CULLIVAN & REEDER.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office over First National Bank, Columbus Nebraska. C D. EVANS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and rooms, Gluck building, 11th treet. Telephone communication. M. MACFARLAND.

ATTORNEY & NOTARY PUBLIC. Office over First National Bank, Colum-

TOHN EUSDEN. COUNTY SURVEYOR.

J. CRAMER, CO. SUPT. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I will be in my office in the Court House, the third Saturday of each month for the examina-tion of applicants for teachers' certificates, and for the transaction of other school business.

WALGRAF BROS. DRAY and EXPRESSMEN.

Light and heavy hauling. Goods handled with care. Headquarters at J. P. Becker & Co.'s office. Telephone, 33 and 34. DR. J. CHAS. WILLY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Columbus, Neb. EYE DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Office: Telephone: Eleventh Street. Office No. 46: Residence No. 47. JOHN G. HIGGINS. C. J. GARLOW, HIGGINS & GARLOW, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Specialty made of Collections by C. J. Garlow. R.C. BOYD.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware! Job-Work, Roofing and Gutter-ing a Specialty.

Shop on Olive street, 2 doors north of trodfuehrer's Jewelry Store. DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable formation how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a singleday at this work. All succeed.

\$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case o' liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indiliver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot
cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the
directions are strictly complied with. They are
purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated
pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of
counterfeits and immitations. The genuine
manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO.,
862 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ili. dec7'87y

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusts, Me. deces

NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages.
The best book for an advertiser to conSTATISTING suit, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. Its editions have been issued. Sent. post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, disassues St. Printing House Sc.). New York.