

# The Columbus Journal

VOL. XIX.—NO. 2. COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1888. WHOLE NO. 938.

### COLUMBUS STATE BANK.

COLUMBUS, NEB.  
Cash Capital - \$75,000.

Directors:  
LEANDER GERRARD, Pres.,  
Geo. W. Hulst, Vice Pres.,  
Julius A. Reed,  
R. H. Hendry,  
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J. P. Hedger,  
H. P. H. Oehlrich,  
Jonas Welch,  
M. H. Winslow.

### POSSIBLE PRESIDENTS.

ANOTHER BATCH OF MEN WHO HAVE BEEN MENTIONED.

Governor Alger of Michigan, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, Congressman McKinley of Ohio, and Senator Frye of Maine—All Good Men and True.



Russell A. Alger of Michigan was born in Lafayette township, O., Feb. 27, 1838. He was left an orphan and to his own resources for a living at the age of 11. For 7 years he worked as a farmer and learned his money, accumulating sufficient to pay his expenses through a course at the academy at Kirtland, O. After graduation he taught school for a time then studied law. He was admitted to the bar at Alton, Ill., in 1857, and practiced there until 1864. He then came to Michigan and resided in Grand Rapids, Mich., and engaged in the lumber business. He was one of the first to respond to the call for troops from Michigan, joining company G, Second Michigan cavalry. He made the most glorious military record, participating in sixty six battles under Sheridan and Custer, becoming, successively, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, and on his retirement on account of ill health was brevetted brigadier general for gallant and meritorious services in the field. He settled in Detroit and became one of the most extensive lumber operators in the state, amassing a fortune of over \$3,000,000. He was elected governor in 1884, and declined a re-election.

### FACTS FOR MILL OPERATIVES.

Wages Paid Day and Piece Heads in America, England and Germany.

Country	Occupation	United States	England	Germany
Wool	Men	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$7.50
	Women	6.00	7.00	8.50
	Young persons	5.00	6.00	7.50
Spinning	Men (overseers)	12.00	10.00	15.00
	Women	8.00	10.00	12.00
	Young persons	4.81	5.00	6.00
Weaving	Men	8.00	4.00	4.85
	Women	7.00	4.00	4.50
	Young persons	1.50	1.00	1.50
Laborers	Men	8.50	8.75	8.00
	Women	7.00	7.50	7.00
	Young persons	4.00	4.50	4.00

This we see, according to official authority, wages are 100 per cent higher in the worst and worsted industry in the United States than in any of the European countries. No one claims that the duty on wool and woolens combined is 100 per cent. The manufacturers would rather pay \$18 a week than \$5 a week. So long as they are adequately supplied with the raw material they can pay \$18 a week. Before the duty and wages must be reduced proportionately. Abolish the duty and wages must ultimately sink to the European standard, or the industries migrate to European countries.

### MICHIGAN PINERIES.

#### THE HARD AND DANGEROUS WORK DONE BY THE LOGGERS.

Lumbering Operations in the Pine Forests of the Northwest—Work Done by the "Cant Hook" Men—"Skidway" and "Hanging Hook"—Dynamite.

Nowhere on the globe is the relation of horse and man in the accomplishment of great labor and the production of enormous results so clearly seen as in the lumbering operations of the northwestern pine forests. From the time when the first log is cut from the first Allen pine in September, until the last log is delivered at the banking ground, not later than the end of March, horse and man handle the log together. This is how the work is done.

Camp established and the main roads lined out through the timber to be cut, gangs of men go to work. One man moves ahead, selects trees, chops a deep notch on that side of the tree toward which he wants it to fall. Two men follow with axes and a cross-cut saw. The axes are for the incidental occasion which may arise for their use. The saw is the real gullet of the forest. The sawyers begin on the standing tree opposite the foresawd notch, and saw to ward that. If the tree leans that way it will fall to the saw, but if it leans toward the left or right it will be cut through through six inches of solid wood, and sawpud down with a screech of the splintering fibers that can be heard a long distance.

The tree once down, the leader of the gang that "fell" measures off the logs and splits them, and takes up the limbs where necessary, and goes on to cut another tree while the sawyers are cutting the first into logs. Then come the "swampers," a gang of men and horses, who cut away the brush, roll one end of the log upon a "drag," and haul it off to the "skidway" where it is piled to await being taken to the banking ground.

### FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

#### TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION ON MANY POINTS OF INTEREST.

Important Work That Ought to be Accomplished in Orchards During the Growing Season—How to Regulate the Growth of Trees and Promote Fruitfulness.

Many persons think when they have finished the annual pruning of vines and trees their work is ended, but it is not frequently occurred that young trees, during the growing season, require considerable attention in way of pinching to regulate the growth and to promote fruitfulness. This is an important operation in the management of trees, as it obviates the necessity of heavy amputations being made at the end of the growing season. Instead of allowing certain superfluous or misplaced shoots to acquire their full development at the expense of other parts, many horticulturists pinch these early, and give to the necessary parts or branches of the tree treatment which they would have withheld if allowed to remain. In this way one is able to obtain results in one season that two or more would be required for.

In pinching to promote fruitfulness, the check given the extension of the shoot concentrates the sap in the part remaining and unless the check has been given very early in the season, or the growth is very vigorous in the tree, so that the buds will break and form shoots, they are certainly to prepare for the production of fruit. It is a useful operation in the case of vigorous growing and tardily bearing varieties. The mode of performing it is to pinch off the end of the shoot with the finger and thumb. The time to perform it depends wholly on circumstances. If the object be to regulate growth, then the time to do it is when the tendency to grow to a certain extent is first observed, and this will be from the time the young shoots are two to three inches long and upward. If the object be to induce fruitfulness, the length which the shoot should attain before being pinched depends upon the nature or mode of growth and bearing of the species.

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Authorized Capital of \$250,000, A Surplus Fund of - \$20,000,  
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J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pres.,  
J. R. HENRY, Cashier,  
J. G. GREENE, Mgr.  
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R. C. BOYD, MANUFACTURER OF Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware! Job-Work, Roofing and Gutting—a Specialty. 257 Shop on 12th street, Krause Bro's old building. 2-24  
GRASS SEED! Clover, Timothy, Red Top, Millet, Hungarian and Blue Grass Seed, HERMAN OENLICH & BRO'S. 10-25-29  
DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in the depths of the ocean, but are accessible by the methods of invention. This can be done without leaving the home. A small quantity of the seed, when the directions are strictly complied with, are put in a glass, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large lots containing 20 water cast pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 20 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. dec27-29  
The First Symptoms Of All Long diseases are much the same: feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with pneumonia or "galling Consumption." Try Morris' Kidney and Consumption" in the case of your "Cherry Pectoral." Several years ago, James Bradly, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that he could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine, two or three months, he was pronounced well man. His health remains good to the present day. J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes: "Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated, and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1, at bottles, 45c.

### FOR THE WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN

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WIND MILLS, AND PUMPS.  
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**Southern Republican States.**  
The signs of activity among the Republicans of the south are very cheering, especially to those of us in the north who have been impatient for years. It might be well to review the progress of the southern states should not be abandoned, but that the national committee should plan for and conduct precisely the same sort of a canvass in what may be termed the "doubtful states" of the south that it has in the doubtful states of the north. What we mean by the "doubtful states" of the south are the states about whose vote there can be no possible doubt if it was allowed to be cast and counted, and which, in the present condition of both political and industrial affairs, are wrested from Democratic control and added to the Republican column, despite the obstacles that seem to be in the way. The states of Tennessee, North Carolina, the Virginia, Louisiana, Florida and Iowa are the most important. It is not a Republican on a full vote and fair count. The Republicans of the nation should not be content to let these states be longer counted by the Democracy by reason of murder, outrage, intimidation, suppression of the press, and other wrongs. The Journal of a campaign in the states backed by all the force and influence of the national Republican committee and the Republican party of the northern states. Gen. Harrison has kept this question steadily to the front, and it is the front, bottom, vital question, not only of this campaign, but of all campaigns. It will remain the paramount, dominant question until it is settled that a free and equal ballot and fair, equal representation are assured in every state of the Union. We present this matter upon the attention of the Republican party. The next campaign ought to be predicated upon the idea of regaining the Republican vote of the southern states and of breaking the solid south of Democracy and crime. It can be done; it should be done; it must be done.—Indianapolis Journal.

**The Democratic Dilemma.**  
Congressman Scott, of Pennsylvania, who is Mr. Cleveland's first lieutenant in the conduct of his campaign, is said to lay much stress upon the tariff question, and in a speech made at Erie, Pa., he said that Democrats pass a tariff bill they will have to go into the canvass and show that it is a good one, and that if they cannot pass one they must go before the people and give the reason why? Right you are, Mr. Scott.—Indianapolis Journal.

**The Rock on Which They Split.**  
The prospect is that protectionist Democrats in Georgia will not this year support free trade Democratic nomination. Gradually but surely the question of protection to American industries will play severe havoc with the Democratic party in the south.—Troy Times.

**Peculiarities of Lice.**  
The lichen is remarkable for the great age to which it lives; there is good ground for believing that they endure as long as 100 years. An authority states that some plants have been found by actual observation to endure 45 years. Their growth is exceedingly slow, indicating that they live a long time. In a dry they have power of suspending growth altogether, renewing it again with the fall of rain. Their roots change their color, becoming green. Another interesting fact about lice is that they grow only where the air is free from smoke or dust. They are never found growing in the neighborhood of towns, where the atmosphere is impregnated with soot and smoke. This fact affords an indication of the purity of the air.—Forest and Stream.

**Novel Movable Dam.**  
A Pittsburg mechanical engineer has invented a novel movable dam, by the use of which, he claims, a boating stage of water may be obtained in shallow rivers at all seasons of the year. The invention has been examined by old river men and pronounced practicable. The inventor is 82 years old.—New York World.

**Progress Under the Tariff.**  
J. R. Leeson has been writing for the British American Citizen on the tariff. In an admirable article he gives the following statement of the condition of the service in the city of London: "The tariff is not a thing to be distributed by the following morning. The foremen get their new Orleans morning papers forty-eight hours before they are printed. The people of New Orleans and Covington who took exception to the tariff of affairs have been told by the chief of the railway mail service that the 'complaint is well founded,' but he says: 'I regret very much my inability to do anything in this case.' The department may erect itself a little and hire a mail carrier to drive a horse between the four towns, but that it probably will not.—Rochester Herald.

**There Are Some Free Spirits Left.**  
Roger Q. Mills speaks for the administration in his bill, and it will receive all the assistance that President Cleveland, with 100,000 offices at his disposal, can give it. But it is not the mere endorsement of the overwhelming majority of the Democratic vote in congress. But it will not pass. There are enough Democrats who have not bowed the knee to the free trade law or stopped the neck to the protectionists to insure the defeat of the measure.—Brooklyn Times.

**To Keep Plants in Winter.**  
A new principle for keeping plants through the winter without artificial heat was recently shown at Regent's park, London, with the plants grown in heat last winter. The essence of the invention is that all light and heat shall previously pass through a shallow layer of water. The water is found to exercise great control over temperature, protecting plants entirely from frost in winter and from too great heat in summer. The application involves no difficulty. In the case of a garden frame a sliding "water light," about three inches deep, is placed over the plants. The water is about two inches in summer and winter, and half the depth in spring and autumn.—Popular Science Monthly.

**Happiness is an art, and we have to learn how to be happy, just as we have to learn how to be good.—Uncle Eck.**

### IN THE VEGETABLE GARDE.

Opportune Suggestions Valuable Aids to Amateurs and Market Gardeners.

At least three things are essential to secure profuse crops of vegetables, viz., a suitable soil well supplied with plant food, pure seed and clean culture. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable gardener must have at least one foot of friable rich soil. Mark the garden off into rows or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of rotation of crops, which is an important matter. At a rule, do not let the same crop occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes and a few other things may form an exception to this general rule, but it is wise to keep the rotation.

Progressive gardeners now grow everything in drills or straight lines, not excepting corn and potatoes. Not only are larger crops from a given surface grown in this way but cultivation becomes easier. Remember in the preparation of soil for vegetables that thorough preparation previous to dropping the seed greatly lessens the after culture of the crop. This is especially true of corn.

Great care ought always to be observed in the selection of seeds, and it is best to take for the main crops the varieties that have been tested in the vicinity and found trustworthy. This, however, need not prevent the trial of new varieties in a moderate way. No safe rule can be established as to the depth at which different seeds should be sown, as the weather and varieties of soil must be considered. If continued damp weather could be assured the rule observed by some of covering the seed to a depth equal to its own thickness would be a safe one. At whatever depth the seeds are sown the soil ought to be brought into contact with it by firming with a board or back of a spade.

If you do not grow asparagus for market, at least raise enough for your own table. It is a healthful luxury within the reach of everybody who fills the smallest plot of land. In planting for private use set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows, set the plants at least six inches below the surface. For market gardening on a large scale set four feet apart one way and one and a half the other, which will allow the use of a horse and cultivator to keep the weeds under. Every fall a good dressing of manure should be applied after the crops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, for if every sprout is persistently cut as it appears the roots weaken and do not send up the plants as robustly next year. The best results have been obtained by leaving one good stalk to grow up, and about a foot apart each way in the bed and then cutting out all the small "grass." Celery is another luxury that is often wanting in the kitchen and garden, though it is one of the market gardener's remunerative crops. In private gardens it is cheaper to buy the plants. Let the celery follow some early crop. It getting out celery plants be careful and firm the earth well about the roots. Indeed, in the transplanting of all vegetables observe the rule of firming the soil around the plant.

In transplanting such plants as the strawberry the fibrous roots should be spread out as much as possible, while the root of a top rooted plant, as a cabbage or bean, should be placed regularly up and down and not bent upon itself. In sandy soil it is often necessary, in a drought during the transplanting season, to water the plants after setting out. In this case cover the watered surface with dry soil to prevent baking.

**Facts Worth While of Note.**  
Northern Pedigree, one of the very early varieties of sweet corn, is very dwarf, with small ears.  
No lawn can be maintained in good order long without successive rolling.  
Rolling should be done in the spring before the ground becomes dry.  
The carrot should always be furnished a good, deep, rich soil. Sow in drills about an inch deep, the drills about a foot apart. At thinning the plants should be spaced four to six inches apart, according to the variety.  
The merits of trench culture with potatoes is that it secures a loose, fine tilth not only at the roots, but particularly around the stems where the tubers form. The system checks evaporation, and the depression of the rows turns into the soil the chaff which falls between them, which would be otherwise largely wasted.  
The green peas season may be made an indefinitely long one by successive plantings. So may the lettuce season.  
It has been decided that the \$15,000 appropriation for agricultural experiments in New York state is to go to Cornell university.  
The Rise in Value of Horses. The rise in value in horses since 1870 has been the most noticeable feature in farm stock and the highest value reached in the inflation period were reached in 1869, averaging \$54.16, declining from that date to the lowest ebb of agricultural depression in 1879 to \$23.41. The present price is nearly that of 1874, and does not differ much from the value of 1869, deduced to gold, showing that the price of horses is now relatively high, and furnishing a solid reason for the increase in numbers and for the frequent expansion of correspondents that horses and mules pay the stock grower better than any other class of animals. There is another good reason for the unyielding prices of horses—viz., the improvement in quality by thoroughbred blood, and especially the increase of weight by the general distribution of French and English draught horses.

### The First Symptoms

Of All Long diseases are much the same: feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with pneumonia or "galling Consumption." Try Morris' Kidney and Consumption" in the case of your "Cherry Pectoral." Several years ago, James Bradly, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that he could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine, two or three months, he was pronounced well man. His health remains good to the present day. J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes: "Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated, and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

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