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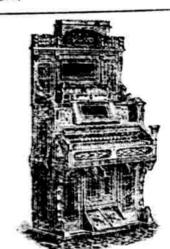
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THE BATTLE IS BEGUN.

ISSUES WELL DEFINED AND SATIS-FACTORY TO REPUBLICANS.

High Principles for Which Republicans Fight-Democratic Shilly-Shallying.

just what the issues are to be, and they suit the Republican to a t. The Democrats wabbled all around the dividing line. and actually put in for a while an appearance of statesmanship and patriotism that deceived some people; but when the test came their old instincts proved too strong for them, they fell flat before the southern brigadiers and took such principles as the latter dictated. They never have been emancipated. Republicans declared their independence over thirty years ago, and even the negroes were freed by 1870: but the regular Old Hunker Democrats are still subject to the plantation lords. The result is, they oppose American manufacturers, and a free ballot and a fair count in the Gulf states

And that is just the kind of a fight the Republicans wanted. They are never so happy as when fighting for human rights and American institutions. They are for the American laborer every time against the European, for the right of every American, laborer or capitalist, to vote as he pleases and have his vote counted, for education, protection and progress, and on the present issues their triumph is absolutely certain, unless the people have lost the sense of honor and the judgment of what's good for them; and we don't be-

But aside from general principles, are there no specific facts, it will be asked, which foreshadow a Republican victory? There are many, of which we will mention

First is the fact that Mr. Cleveland was elected by a sort of accident and on the vote for Mr Blaine have lately given us their candid opinion of Mr Cleveland's performances, and what is it? Without an exception, from Curtis to Caliban, they say he has violated his pledges. A few of them announce their intention to still vote for him, but what sort of an appeal can they make to their followers? Necessarily it will amount to about this In Mr Cleveland's name and by his authority we gave you most solemn assurances of civil service reform and a new era of purity, he has violated all these pledges, demoralized the postoffice department, degraded the judicial department, confused the customs service and very grievously afflicted us by sending inferior men, largely ex-rebels, to represent us abroad and therefore-what? Well, now the damage is done, he cannot do any more, so let us try him again, and see if he does not improve by experience If

the American people are chiefly simpletons

that "argument" will win votes. Another palpable fact, and one that is going to count in this campaign for much more than the Democrats suspect, is this: Everybody knows that the administration of James G Blaine, whatever other faults it might have had, would have been intensely American, and everybody knows that the administration of Grover Cleveland has been painfully the reverse. As Dickens' "Jerry Cruncher" said of his wife, "she do be always a flopping and a flopping agin the business, too;" so Cleveland's cabinet has "flopped" every time the chance offered. When Bayard wasn't "flopping" before England or Canada, or Cleveland himself "flopping" before what he called the "Confederate states" (his own words) in the flag business, the others were "flopping" before Mexico or the whisky ring. Always and everywhere "a flopping." And after backing out of their first position in the fisheries, and refusing to execute one act of congress, and violating the law by creating a commission without authority. they ended by negotiating a treaty so bad that the Democratic journals dare not defend it, and Democratic senators only venture to ask that its consideration may be postponed till after the election! The national pride is wounded; Americans feel humiliated, and many thousands not known as Republicans, men who do not say much, will put in a very effective protest in November. When the majority against Grover Cleveland is counted out. credit 100,000 of it to national pride and

Another very palpable fact is the feeling of the Union veterans. It is becoming the fashion to sneer at the "soldier element," and we must admit with patriotic sorrow that as the years roll on the ranks of the veterans are thinning fast; but there are still enough of them to make a big difference. The old soldiers are not vindictive, they cheerfully indorsed the unprecedented amnesty granted the Confederates. But they do insist that paroled prisoners should show a little modesty, that they should not claim a divine right to rule the country or even the half of it, and that as the same reconstruction acts which restored them to citizenship gave the suffrage to colored men, common gratitude and common hon-One door west of Heintz's Drug Store, 11th esty ought to make them defend the coltheir own. Even the common instincts of honor that prevail among gamblers ought to make them do as much as this. To be "bossed" by those they captured and paroled, to be taunted as "waving the bloody shirt" when they protest, to be sneered at as "beggars" by Confederates in congress and insulted in veto messages, is too much. The veterans will give a good account of themselves in No-

as many more to that shameful letter on

returning flags to the "Confederate

These are but a few of many forces working mightily for Republican success. The people have made fair trial of Mr. Cleveland and his "Confederate states" statesmen, and their disgust is certainly a palpable fact. Quietly but positively they are making up their minds to relegate the party of Dan Voorhees and Jeff Davis to a back seat for a few years more. till it shall acquire just notions of Ameri can dignity and patriotism, and until exclusion from office and power shall have taught the non-progressive Bourbons that the way of the transgressor is hard.

EFFECTS OF TARIFF TINKERING.

some Great Industries Aiready Paralyzed Failures Due to the Mills Bill. The ideas on which the Mills tariff bill s framed are deadly to home industries. But Mr. Mills and his friends refuse to believe it. As if for the express purpose of convincing them, or else of convincing voters throughout the country, that the bill is pernicious, there comes a series of disasters, now in one state or branch of industry, and then in another, which curiously illustrates the theories to which this measure owes ita being and its shape. A

fresh one comes from rhiladelphia, which is the more worth studying because the false principle which it illustrates is applied in the Mills bill to the entire range of imports which affect by competition

several of the largest home industries

The catastrophe in the cotton hose trade, it is estimated by one large dealer. has already compelled at least 5,000 workers in Philadelphia to seek other employments. One shop after another has closed, and though a few of the strongest con-cerns, which depend for the sale of goods not upon extreme low prices, but upon the preference of an established custom, The campaign is fairly open; we know are still in operation The Boston Com-mercial Bulletin believes that none can be doing a profitable business. What is the trouble? Simply this, that duties have been reduced from about ten cents per pair to less than three cents per pair, and ust at a time when an overstocked market abroad causes ruinous prices there.-New York Tribune.

Failure Due to the Mills Bill

The Mills bill has already been ne di rect cause of a \$2,000,000 failure in San Francisco William T. Coleman & Co., extensive dealers in California fruits, wines, salmon and borax, with large branch houses in Chicago, St. Panl, Kansas City and New York, depended upon the sale of borax properties to enable them to fulfill large contracts. The Mills bill placing borax upon the free list appeared in time to prevent the sale, and the firm, notwithstanding it was solvent, had to go to the wall The Mills bill also places fruit upon the free list, and if it should pass it would be certain to ruin a firm with large purchasing contracts out. The Coleman failure will interfere very seriously with the markets of the farmers and fishermen of the Pacific, which were not very good, and will now be a great deal worse. The wool crop of the southwest and California is now ready to market, but the free wool clause of the Mills bill hangs over it with a demand for 25 per cent. off or no sales. This is traditional Democracy, and the people will have a chance to experience ust a little of it before the next presidential election, even if the Mills bill is not passed.—Binghamton Republican.

Cleveland Now and a Year Ago. One year ago President Cleveland accepted for the nation the statue to James elected by a sort of accident and on the cepted for the nation the statue to James most explicit pledges, which he has openly violated. Those who were "too good" to tion had run for two years. The mask violated Those who were "too good" to tion had run for two years. The mask The professions of reform were main tained. Looking to the spoils system as the ultimate cause of President Garfield's assassination, his successor, who has dealt civil service reform the most fata! blow of the generation, said:

"The discovery of the origin and hiding place of these hateful, unnatural things should be followed by a solemn resolve to purge forever from our political methods and from the operations of our government the perversions and misconceptions which gave birth to passionate and bloody thoughts If our watchfulness against the dangers of a mad chase after partisan spoils be quickened the dedication of this statue to the people of the United States will not be in vain."

This was one year ago, and the events f the year are a better comment than we an make on the "solemn resolve" to which Grover Cleveland called the nation. A clean sweep in federal office, conventions packed by office holders, the entire influence of the administration enlisted to secure a renomination for its head—this is what the speaker of a year ago has done "to purge forever from our political methods and the operations of our government" the spoils system.

"The dangers of a mad chase after partisan spoils" are plainer than when be spoke, and he has made them so. Many a man believed in President Cleveland sincerity a year ago when he made this speech. We doubt if a voter in either party does today. Out of his own mouth comes the condemnation of the policy to which he and his administration have

It would not be possible for Grover Cleveland to look an audience of his fellow citizens in the face today and repeat this speech of one year ago.-Philadel-

Theory and Practice. Said the Hon. Roger Q. Mills in his speech opening the discussion on the tar-

by increasing the price of what he buys; it robs him on the other by decreasing the price of what he sells." That is pure theory, drawn from the in-ner consciousness of Mr. Mills, with nothing whatever to sustain it. Now for the practical side. An old and succ saful

"The tariff robs the farmer on one side

farmer of Collinsville, Ills., writes Chicago Inter Ocean: "Since 1862 I have carefully, and I think impartially, weighed both sides in the matter by studying all the British and American authors on political economy, from Adam Smith's works to our present authors In addition to this theoretical part I can add over forty years' experience in practical farming, some twenty-seven of which have been under our present protective tariff rule, and in the light of both theory and experience I find that Abraham Lincoln's declaration, that the protective principle was certainly friendly to the farmers, is true beyond the shadow of a doubt. But facts are better than theories. My account books for 1887 show that a given quantity of my farm

products bought me 79 per cent. more of all the manufactures which I needed last year than a like equivalent of similar products bought me in 1859; or that after twenty-seven years under protection my products will buy me nearly twice as much of manufactures as they did in 1859 under the so called free trade rule." Thus theory and fact come into irreconcilable conflict.-Troy Times.

No Harvard medical student is declared "up" in his perfesh until he can cut off a without drawing a drop of blood. The man who owns the leg must also America, joined the Democratic party and wake up as from a sweet slumber, and | voted for free trade. After the quotation ored voters right as they would defend so far forget himself as to try and Mr. Redpath continues: Charms of City Life.

Occupant Third Floor Flat (wiping her eves)-What is it you want? Janitor-The fourth floor sends respects and some flowers fer y'r husband's coffin. an begs you won't cry so loud, 'cause it disturbs the weddin' festivities up stairs. -Omaha World.

Too Much Top Dressing. My son, I don't think I know a man who wears better clothes or more of them your friend Smallbore. He makes me think of a storekeeper I used to know in Peoria, who put so many goods in the show window he had nothing left on the shelves.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

In Peril of His Life. Fond Mother (excitedly)-Sakes live, chile. yo' brudder's gone to dat dar dance at Johnsing's an' he'll nebber come back no moah! "Why not?" "He's done gone forgot to take his razor wid him."—Nebraska State Journal.

Searching the Records. Minister's Wife (whose husband is short of a sermon.—Here is an old one, dear, that you preached several years ago, before you accepted your present call; why not use that?

Minister-What is the text? Minister's Wife-It is about the camel and the eye of the needle.

Minister—That wouldn't do at all. Don't you know that I preach to a \$200,000,000 congregation every Sunday morning?—The WHERE THE TARIFF PINCHES.



people dressed in English cloths. Figure now much their cost is increased by the duties imposed by the iniquitous tariff Workingman-That's nothing to me 1 don't wear imported clothes. American goods suit me, and are as well made as the English goods And the only way I see for you to make them cheaper is by screwing down wages We workingmen had rather earn twice as much and pay half as much again for clothes as the foreign workmen.

IRISHMEN AND PROTECTION.

Voting for the Free Trade Party They Vote Against Their Own Interests. The members of the Irish National eague in America at the convention held in Philadelphia in 1883, when it was de cided to change the name of the old land league to that of the Irish National league, and which would include the members of all other Irish societies in this country, struck the keynote in the adop tion of their platform when they inserted a plank pledging themselves not to pur chase any English manufactured goods tion, held at Syracuse in the spring of trade and will not hesitate to express a 1884 by the introduction of the following decided opinion."-New York Press. resolution by Rev Father Cronin, editor of The Catholic Union and Times, of Buf

"That as the manufactures of Great Britain are the chief source of her ma terial greatness, already declining under the influence of American competition, we earnestly counsel our countrymen in this state of New York not to use English manufactures themselves, and discoun tenance their use within the sphere of their influence, and that a pledge to this effect be a condition of admission to mem bership in the Irish National league This resolution was adopted unani-

At the last national convention of the Irish National league of America, held in Chicago on Aug 18 and 19, 1886, the following clause in the platform was "To hurt the enemy where he will feel

t most by refusing to purchase any ar

ticle of English manufacture, and by using all legitimate influences to discour age tradesmen from keeping English man factures on sale An effort was made by President Cleve land's followers in the convention to have

this section eliminated, but it ignominiously falled. In view of the above facts low can Irish Americans, the great ma ority of whom were members or sup ported the Irish National league, support the Democratic party in the coming con test, when that party has now committed itself to the policy of free trade to help the enemy which has destroyed the manu factures of Ireland and driven her chil dren exiles to the four corners of the

Redpath's Weekly, edited by James Rednath, commented fully upon these ac tions Following are some of Mr. Red path's remarks

"Protection and free trade are neither party nor sectional policies." As long as there are free trade Demo crats and protectionist Democrats the Irish voters can hold the balance of power and insist on a policy that is at once bene ficial to America and prejudicial to Eng land. Ought they to be so? From this point of view of their interests as a class in America the Irish voters should support protectionist can didates only, because nine-tenths of them are either directly or indirectly supported by American manufacturing interests. It is cities and villages that receive the first fruits of the benefits con ferred by protection, and the overwhelm ing majority of the Irish in America live in cities and villages or in their immediate vicinity Self interest controls the action of other voters, and self interest should be consulted by the Irish voters But race interests exert an equally potent in fluence on the Irish voters. As long as their race is maligned the Irish ought never to lose sight of race interests, be cause their social interests are inseparably interwoven with them. Are there any Irish patriots who would aid England in her commercial policy? Not if they know it! But do they help England unintentionally?"

Mr Redpath then quotes from an address delivered by Thomas H. Dudley, who was American consul at Liverpool during the administration of President Lincoln. Mr Dudley in the address said that while dining with a number of dis-tinguished men in London the question of the Irishman was discussed, and one of those present said that the only time when the Irishman was of any service to England was when he emigrated to

"There is no phrase that so quickly excites the merriment of the pro-British free trade press in America as British gold, when Irish patriots speak of it as a force in American politics. Yet the Cobden club, one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic clubs in Europe, admits that it distributed in America last year no less than 780,760 books and pamphlets free, to create sentiment in favor of British free trade. They offer prizes in colleges and subsidize presses and professors. Does England thus act for love of us? No. It is because she desires to crush our industries and make herself the great absentee manufacturer of America. Absentee landlords (who take the rent out of the coun try) have ruined old Ireland, and absentee manufacturers (who would take all the profits out of the country) would speedily

NEVADA AND FREE WOOL.

ruin our America."

But Little Profit New, There Would Be None Without a Tariff. Mr. S. C. Hall, of Reno, Nev., is prest dent of the Nevada State Wool Growers association, and is the largest producer of wool in his section of the state. He has just arrived in New York from New Or-leans and was seen by a Press representative at Smith & McNell's hotel, Washington market. He said:

"I have been very much interested in watching the tariff legislation of the last

ntterily canarapt any opinion is that the tariff should be so formed as to protect FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN. corning to the report in question, to the fact thick, using large seed pieces, however, to enable the tops to push through that it should be let alone and not trifled

"I have been engaged in sheep raising in the western part of Nevada for eighteen years I have 12,000 sheep, and send on an average 40 tons of wool annually to market On March 3, 1883, the tariff on wool was reduced. Before that date I received in San Francisco for raw wool 43 cents per pound. The same class of wood brings me now 164 cents. I sold 25 tons at that price last January At this rate we are making very little profit, and any further reduction in tariff will utterly demoralize the wool trade. The largest produces the wool trade. ducer of wool is South America, Australia comes next and the United States third In Australia the grass is better than it is in this country There one herder, who is paid \$15 per month, takes care of about 8.000 sheep in our country the same number of animals require four men, who receive \$50 per month each, a total of \$200 The most of our wool is sold in San Francisco We pay 84 cents per pound for freight from Reno to that city. The

freight charge from Australia to San Francisco is only ‡ cent a pound. The Australians pay 2‡ cents to 8 cents a head for shearing, we pay 10 cents a head.
"In short, Australia has the advantage in every point South America cannot get her wool to our shore quite as cheaply as Australia, and yet it could undersell us in our own markets if it were not for the tariff The Mills bill, which places wool upon the free list, will utterly destroy the wool business of America. The wool growers of Nevada are against it, to a nan We are very much afraid that it will pass the house, and our only hope is that it will be killed in the senate. The price we get for mutton will not pay us for raising the sheep. If the Mills bill be-comes a law the result will certainly be that there will not be left a solitary sheep in the country unless it is as a pet. There has been a great revulsion o feeling in my state," continued Mr. Hall.

"in the last four months. I was brought up a Democrat, and voted the ticket for years, but I cannot vote for free trade, nor with a free trade party. The wool growers will vote the Republican ticket this year. Cleveland lost probably 2,000 votes by his message. Nevada is generally a doubtful state, but it will be publican by a good majority this fall The Pacific slope does not believe in free

After ridiculing wounded veterans in his pension vetoes and going fishing on Decoration day, President Cleveland made a discovery What he discovered was the fact that there are not only a great many veterans left in this country, but also a large number of other citizens who ardently sympathize with them, and whose inextinguishable debt of gratitude to them for their sufferings for the country's preservation makes them keenly feel and promptly resent any slight or insult in Mr Cleveland has gotten these facts

through his epidermis, and as this is presidential year and he wants to be reelected, he is going to cultivate the veterans. He has consented to review the Decoration day parade in Brooklyn He will look down from a grand stand with patronizing air as the veterans march by him and leave him behind, as they left him behind when they marched to the front twenty-seven years ago. Perhaps he will utter a few sententious general itles on the duties of patriotism. The veterans will please not forget that Mr. Candidate Cleveland stands ready to as sure them of his most distinguished consideration—this year. Why pretend, Mr. Cleveland? Nobody will be deceived by it. Nobody expects it of you. It is unreasonable to expect a man who stayed at home writing herd books to feel his heart beat faster and his

does the coin of hypocrisy not pass at par in this country, but it will not pass for anything of value. It will come back to you for the bad penny that it is .- New York Press. Talk Versus Practice. Congressman William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, made the star speech in favor of the Mills tariff bill the other day in which he expressed a great deal of sympathy and shed crocodile tears for the poor farmers, miners and other laborers in his state This alleged sympathy for the workingmen was of the genuine Demo cratic brand-pure buncombe to catch votes

blood tingle with the fire that burned the

shrines of treason to ashes. Not only

The weight and influence it has in his own district is shown in the expressions of leading labor men there concerning his Said John Flannery, editor of The Trades Journal, and ex-secretary of the Miners' association, today "The operators fear him not only because he pays less wages to his miners, but because he runs a large 'pluck me' store. The miners are compelled to deal there if they want to retain their situations. Other coal operators pay cash for mining.

"Scott pays five cents per ton less than any other operator in the Pittsburg dis trict or along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad He has always proven himself an enemy of labor organizations Scott Haven, where the congressman't mines are located principally, is known at over the state as the place where the poorest wages are paid, and where the men never have any case." John Jarrett said. "He (Scott) says

there is but 50 per cent. difference between wages in England and the United States, whereas there is over 100 per cent. difference His estimate of the average cost of producing a ton of steel rails at Carnegie's during 1887 is several dollars too low to my actual knowledge His figures on structural iron and steel beams are still more flighty, and his argument upon the profit of these beams is ridiculous. "Why didn't he give his own experience grow more slowly; a greater proportion of

of 1882, when he refused to pay reasonthe profits were too low? He forgets also to say anything about his profits as a coal operator Then all through his statements are vague and wild and can be readily disposed of by figures within the reach of all."

Mills and Free Wool. One of the worst of the Roman emper ors expressed a wish that the people had but one head, so that he might cut it off. Possibly Mr Mills wishes that the sources of prosperity were concentrated into a single industry, so that he could extinguish them at one blow. The wool industry comes the pearest to being the ideal one for his purpose. Free wool would not only close factories but it would, by reducing the number of sheep, decrease the food supply; and, by reducing the average availability of rural land on which sheep can browse while no crops can be raised, injure the farmers Perhaps the comprehensiveness of capacity for harm is what makes Mills so anxious for free wool .-New York Press

Syrup of Figs

s Nature's own true laxative. It is the nost easily taken, and the most effective when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Head-aches, Colds and Fevers; to cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. few years Our people are opposed to this continual tinkering with the tariff. Manufactured only by the California Fig. It unsettles everything and we don't know whether we will be prosperous next year or whether our business will be sale only by Dowty & Becher. 27-y

OF INTEREST ALIKE TO FARMERS

AND TRUCK GARDENERS.

Timely Hints for the Vegetable Garden. Market-Suggestions in the Culture of To readers who may be growing aspara-

gus for market for the first time the cau tion is given to exercise care in cutting the grass and bunching it. Asparagus ought not to be cut until the shoots are four or five inches above ground, so that these may be at least eight inches long. that being the usual length of the bunches Knives of various shapes are made expressly for cutting asparagus, and are known in the hardware stores as "asparagus knives" A full bearing bed in vigorous growth may be cut daily for about four weeks, after which period there is danger of breaking the plants. In cutting asparagus pass the blade of the knife down along the shoot to the neces sary depth, make a turn of the handle and the shoot is severed and can be lifted out.

The bunches that bring the highest rices run, as a rule, about 4 inches in meter, 8 inches in length, and 2 to 2; hat the bunch should be evenly and compactly made Large growers resort to the patented asparagus bunchers, while ingenious small cultivators sometimes make their own bunchers A simple form of buncher, described by Dr Œmler in his book on "Truck Farming," can be made by any one It consists of a board with four pins, about six inches long, placed four inches apart, and forming a square This is placed against a wall, in order to make the ends of the shoots even The ties are laid down and the shoots stacked up between the pins.

When cucumber plants are large enough, thin out to two or three in a hill. At the first thinning it is well to draw the soil to the stems up to the seed leaves. Keep the earth loose and clear between the rows If the end of the vine is pinched off, lateral fruiting branches will be started, which will bear earlier than the main vine. The usual distance apart for tomato

plants is 3 to 31 feet in rows, which are 4 to 6 feet apart, according to variety and soil. Training the vines to poles or trellis may be practiced with decided profit on THE CARE OF PASTURES.

nent Pastures. Generally speaking no crop in this country receives less attention and care than the pastures, and yet a pasture in good condition is as valuable property as any man can possess Great injury is done every spring by turning stock in pastures before the ground settles and the soil becomes firm. By this early pas turing the grass receives an injury that it does not recover from during the whole year. On the other hand pastures ought not to be allowed to grow too long with out feeding, as the culms run up and blossom and make a growth distasteful to the stock Professor Beal (excellent authority on the subject of grasses) advises the use of movable fences, so that a piece may be feed off closely, then allowed to get a start, then feed off again evenly The authority quoted also advises, in

large pastures, a mixture of animals or one kind following another, so as to keep the grass more evenly fed than will one kind alone. To prevent patches that have been left uncropped from going to seed, mow these a small quantity at a time, and when the grass is wilted the stock will Both pastures and meadows are often eaten close to the ground late in autumn, especially if the season chances to be a

dry one. This is a severe drain on the vitality of the plants and causes them to be a long time starting the following spring. Some fall growth is necessary to give the plant strength for a good start in the spring. Scatter the droppings of cattle that no offensive bunches of grass may spring up. Where the pasture is thin and unproductive, harrow the surface and sow on other kinds of grasses and clovers, with a top dressing of some fertilizer. This will serve to some extent as a rotation of crops for the soil. If the cattle are fed on rich

will help matters. Bare spots will be improved by a thin mulch of straw put on early in winter. Worn pastures are most improved by an application of bone and ashes. A Massachusetts farmer not long since, in a talk on sheep in pastures, before a farmers' club, expressed the opinion that farmer can keep a sheep with every cow without any additional expense. If he can do that, he can get so much more for his money, and it will be a wise act for him to do so. A farmer keeping twenty cows will find he has just as much

food, as oil cake, etc., the droppings

food if he has kept twenty sheep with them, and they are just as well nourished." Permanent Sed in Orchards. Successful orchardists, as a rule, claim that permanent sod is an injury to the orchard. In some of his earlier experi ments Dr. Beal emphasized this fact. For some years he kept a part of the trees in sod, others were cultivated thoroughly, while still others were cultivated at vary ing distances from the body of the tree. Even as early as 1874 he found that 'trees in grass made less growth, looked yellow in foliage, and bore smaller fruit, and, apparently, less of it." In 1875 he observed that "the evidences look more and more strongly every year against the propriety of leaving trees, in his section, grass. They have stood the severe winters no better; they have borne no better: the apples are smaller, the trees trees have died than those cultivated each

So marked have been the results that he had plowed up that part of the orchard which had been left in grass.

Against Dehorning. Hoard's Dairyman warns dairymen and farmers against dehorning on the ground that dehorning is likely to impair the potency of the transmission of the butter function and to create a tendency toward the beef temperament and type in this same journal it is told that G E Gordon. of Milwaukee, president of the Humano society of Wisconsin, on being interviewed on the subject of dehorning, said that "while the society are not opposing the practice, they are withholding their decision until they see more of the imme-diate results of it. They will not oppose it on the ground of cruelty, as they are conservative enough to see that temporary pain for a permanent benefit is not cruelty."

Potatoes Under Mulch. At the Colorado State Agricultural college, where potatoes have been grown under mulch for three seasons, it has been decided that the best mulch is composed of either partially decayed materials or of clean oat straw It is reported that the yield under mulch is ordinarily as assuring the necessary mechanical con dition of the soil so desirable in securing uniformity and the greatest possible de-velopment of tuber. A mulch, to be of

any value in a dry climate, should, ac-

The opinion is expressed that mulch culture is only practicable on a small scale and in localities, soils and seasons unfavorable to the proper development of the potato under ordinary culture.

Kerosene Emulsion for Scale Insects. The formula for kerosene emulsion for the destruction of scale insects, advised by Professor Riley and generally approved s as follows

14 pound... 83 per cent. Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture by means of a force pump and spray nozzle for five or ten minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream which thickens on cooling and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass. Dilute before using, one part of the emul-sion with nine parts of water. The above formula gives three gallons of emulsion and makes when diluted about thirty gal-

Carculio Remedies. A Pennsylvania fruit grower tells how, by removing a layer of earth about four inches deep from around plum trees at the time they begin to bloom, the larve of the curculio hibernating in that very spot, are all removed and the fruit will be saved A few wheel barrows of soil may be spread around the tree in the summer, four inches deep, and again removed in the spring, when bloom begins This will accomplish the same end, says this correspondent, and involves less trouble than jarring the tree and hunting for the full fledged insect for many days in suc-

ions of wash.

Mr J S Woodward is credited with saying that he has cured black knob of plum trees in its early stage by the use of turpentine. He cuts off the knob and applies the turpentine.

Transplanting Vegetable Plants. In lifting most small plants, like cabbages and the like, it is useful to have a small hand fork or trowel, the fork is better to lift the plants without tearing the fibrous roots unnecessarily With larger plants, like tomatoes, the spade is used, and for moving plants with delicate fibrous roots, such as melons and cucumbers, a piece of eight inch stove pipe, six inches long, is pressed down into the earth three or four inches, and then a spade is run under the "hill," and it is removed with the iron ring to its destination.

Ground bone, says Poultry Yard, Is not panacea for all the ills of chickenhood but is nevertheless a very useful article. It not only operates as a preventive of leg weakness and is useful as a cure of this trouble but it furnishes material for the frame of growing chicks so that they can develop into massive birds, and provides matured fowls with some of the materials that are needed in the workshop where eggs are manufactured. It is so useful that the wonder is how hens got along so many years without its use.

Feed for Young Calf. Professor E. W. Stewart, recognized authority on matters pertaining to stock feeding, states that one ounce, or less, of oil meal to a gallon of warm, sweet whey will make it nearly equal in feeding value to whole milk for raising a calf to three weeks old, and after that another quarter of an ounce may be safely added. The oil meal should be dissolved in hot whey before mixing with that of the right temperature to feed.

The Woodruff Grape. G. W. Campbell, of Delaware, O., says he considers the Woodruff, the red grape, originated at Ann Arbor, as one of the finest of that color, having more of the characteristics of a first class market variety than any other red grape, and believes that it will be, in red grapes, what the Niagara and Pocklington are

among white and the Concord among black sorts.

Agricultural Notes. Keep the pigs growing well.

Protect the lady bugs; they do great good in destroying ophides or plant lice. According to recent reports from the different state agricultural societies peaches will prove about haif a crop, the apple crop will be abundant except in New York and other eastern states, strawberries light and grapes a full crop.

If a solution of London purple is used for spraying orchard trees you may know it has been applied too strong if yellow blotches appear on the leaves, later the whole tree turns vellow and assumes an autumnal appearance.

The late Professor Arnold once said. The sooner the minds of dairymen are dis abused of the idea that the ripening of cream and the development of high flavor in butter lies only in the souring of the cream the better will it be for their reputation and their pockets, and also for the consumers.

The Galloways, as a breed, possess splendid staying powers, and consequently

No Shotgun Acguments in the North. An important feature of the Republican lub movement in Indiana is the unusual activity among the colored men. It would be well for our Democratic friends to explain, if they can, how it is that the negroes, who in the south, at least according to Bourbon authorities, largely vote the Democratic ticket here in the north stand almost solidly by the Repub lican party.-Boston Journal.

To Save Life

hour's delay waiting for the doctor may be attended with serious consequences, especially in cases of Croup, Pneumonia, and other throat and lung troubles. Hence, no family should be without a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has proved itself, in thousands of cases, the best Emergency Medicine ever discovered. It gives prompt relief and prepares the way for a thorough cure, which is certain to be effected by its continued use.

S. H. Latimer, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ga., says: "I have found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a perfect cure for Croup in all cases. I have known the worst cases relieved in a very short time by its use; and I advise all families to use it in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, &c." A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middletown, Tenn., says: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me." "I cannot say enough in praise of

Aver's Cherry Pectoral," writes E. Bragdon, of Palestine, Texas, "believing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died."

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