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orrhom caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARA TEESIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to redund the money if the treatment does not effect a sure. Guarantees issued only by Dowty & Becher, druggists, sole agents, Columbus, Neb.

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OFFINS AND METALLIC CASES

TRepairing of all kinds of Uphol-tery Goods. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

market according to their surroundings.
Will the American workingmen, informed,
enlightened, armed and equipped with
equal rights, do less for themselves and onsent to the overthrow of the protec-This, in Mr. Blaine's judgment, is the precise question that the Cleveland administration places before the people, and anything that tends to obscure it weakens

the case of those who protect the country by the restoration of the friends of the United States to power. Mr. Blaine's programme is, in a word, to put labor—votes of the labor army nselves for themselves to the front and carry the whole field by striking the Democratic line at its weakest point with massed columns of the men of labor whose instinct, as well as education, warns them that the day has come when, for their own sake, they must be practi-cal politicians. This is according to the military maxim that the way to win a battle is to find the right spot to make the fight, and get there first with more

LABOR TO THE FRONT.

THE ARMY OF WORKINGMEN MUST

STRIKE AT DEMOCRACY.

The workingmen of America, said Mr. Blaine, cannot be placed upon the Euro pean level without their own consent. They have the right of suffrage, and can vote to lessen their own opportunities and reduce their own wages. Capital takes good care of itself.

The ocean is less than a week's journey

wide nowadays, and laws of protection of yearly increasing importance.

The manufacturers care for themselves always. They have inside news and are

apt at smart turns, and must find a

men than the enemy has.

The point is well taken, and consent ng to it, we contend that it is not thrown into obscurity-not overshadowed but filluminated—by impressing upon the people the facts that we array and enu-

merate in this order:
1. That if all the workingmen in this had been fairly counted according to the constitution of the United States four years ago, James G. Blaine would have had a popular majority for president of the United States of at least half a mil-lion, and he would have been chosen officially by a majority of more than fifty electoral votes.

2. If all the workingmen of this country could freely vote and have their votes fairly counted in November next, there would not be a film of doubt of the election of Harrison and Morton or of the possession by the Republican party of both houses of congress after the 4th of March next. It is the disfranchisement of black Republicans in national affairs after their emancipation and enumeration—the establishment of caste rule from Pennsylvania to Mexico, with the exception of a few congressional districts—that makes the Mills bill possible, and provides the possi-bility of the continued defeat of the will

of the people at large.

3. The menacing meddling with the defensive system—that protects our industries through a tariff that discriminates in our own favor—originates in that sec-tion and those states where class govern-ment is established; where labor is sub-ordinated and degraded; where the latest and most important provisions of the Constitution are nullified; where public opinion is not formed by freedom of speech; where manhood suffrage is not sustained, and where it is the popular teaching that raising raw products for exportation is the only reputable employment of "the lords of creation." In other terms, the Mills bill is representative of communities that are not advanced in the arts of prosperity and comfort and the mechanical appliances that distinguish the latest development of our civilization.

4. The Democratic majority in the house is made up from the southern districts, in which there are enumerated, for the purposes of representation and dis-franchised, the Republican majorities. In nineteen of the districts no Republican

candidates are permitted to run. The representatives of every one of these districts, where the Republican ma-jorities are intimidated, and counted as cattle to increase the voting power of their masters—or, if you prefer the term, herdsmen—were present and voted for the Mills bill. That measure, therefore, becomes the business expression of the political power gained in the south by the nullification, which amounts to the abolish-

It is the solid south holding the house anconstitutionally that threatens the protective system with revision by hostile hands, and the message of President Cleveland, made part of the Democratic platform, is in precise accord with the Confederate constitution; and the Confederates had in the days when they were trying their memorable experiment of Democratic government, the sympathy and support of the British in their efforts to return substantially to the old colonial system—and the Democratic party now enjoys the same significant and sympa-thetic alliance. The solid south has British countenance in assailing the man-British countenance in assailing the manufacturing industries of the more highly developed parts of the south, as the Southern Confederacy had it when warring to destroy the Union of the states.

There would be no sectional politics in this country if manhood suffrage were fully established. The southern trouble

is government by a class. We have the old slave power in a new shape, but it is not less offensive than of old. Will it offend any if we ask: Why are there twice as many votes cast for con-gressmen in Hamilton county as in the whole state of Georgia?

a has ten members of the house. and we have two from this county. Here is the penalty of the inequality of citi-sens. If it were not for the existence of a ruling class stronger than the constitu-tion in the south, the tariff would not be threatened, the higher would not be attacked by the lower civilization on this continent in that form; we should not be looking at the spectacle of the exclusion of Dakota-because there are a hundred thousand Republican votes there—to prevent the narrowing of the margin by which southern fraud grasps national power, and the attempted dictatorship of epresentatives of Texas and Arkansas in egislation hostile to the industries in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England. We cannot escape from the solid south by ignoring it. We must end it by breaking it.—Cincinnati Com-mercial Gazette.

ABOUT ELECTION FRAUDS.

rats Oppose Parity of the Ballot, While Republicans Work for It. Gen. Harrison's reference to the efforts of the Republican party in behalf of electoral reform in the course of his speech to the delegations from three Indiana counties where ballot box stuffing and kindred trauds have been practiced by the Democrats was appropriate to the occasion.

The Republican party, as Gen. Harrison said, "has always stood for electoral reform," and "no measure tending to secure the ballot box against fraud has ever been opposed by its representatives." Through federal and state legislation Republicans have sought in every way to secure an honest expression of the people's will— an honest ballot and a fair count. And wherever the election laws guarantee to

every voter the full and fair exercise of the franchise those laws have been en-acted by Republicans. For years Repub-licans sought by Federal legislation to protect the voters of the south in their protect the voters of the south in their exercise of the franchise at congressional elections and incidentally at state elections held at the same time. When the Democrats obtained a majority in the house of representatives they set themselves at once to remove the Federal safeguards to electoral purity. Being unable to secure a repeal of the Federal election laws, because they have not since their enactment controlled the executive and the legislative departments at the and the legislative departments at the gressional election, to use the Democratic president's language, the Federal election laws were allowed to fall into "innocuous

A like policy has been pursued by the Democrats in the northern states. Though some of the better men of the party in Chicago urged the reform of the electoral laws of Illinois after the ballot box frauds here in 1884 and 1885, the Democratic members of the legislature steadily op-posed that reform. The new election law which has proved such an excellent measure was the work of Republicans. It was carried into effect despite the opposition of the law department of the Democratic city administration and the Democratic county judge. who was intrusted with its administration on non-partisan grounds. In Indiana the Democrats have also steadily resisted electoral reform. Two years ago the Democratic district attorney, who is now one of the United States senators from the state as the result of the Democratic frauds, failed to enforce the laws, such as they were, against the ballot box stuffers from whose operations he profited and Gen. Har-rison's audience of Wednesday suf-fered. In the New York legislature this year the Democrats opposed an elec-toral reform bill, and when it was passed by the Republicans, despite Democratic opposition, it was vetoed by the Democratic governor. And so it has been with the Democrats in other states. They have invariably opposed electoral reform. "Find me," said Gen. Harrison, "the party that sets the gate of election frauds the party that expects to drive cattle that

Turple, who defended ballot box stuffers in Chicago, allowed ballot box stuffers in Indianapolis to go scot free when it was his duty to secure their conviction and punishment, and who occupies the seat filched from the Republicans by Demo-cratic ballot box stuffers, will not fail to appreciate Gen. Harrison's remarks. They are worthy more than passing attention, as they foreshadow in the event of Repub lican success, which now seems assured, that the next Republican president will insist on the enforcement of the Federal laws for the protection of the purity of the ballot box, and advise their amend ment to insure that protection.-Chicago

MINERS' WAGES.

They Are Low in This Country, but They Are Much Lower in England. The free trade organs have a good deal to say about the low wages paid to miners in the coal and iron regions of this country. It is true that the return for the tremendous labor and great risk which miners have to undergo seems dispropor-tionate, and that it does not compare very favorably with the pay which men receive in certain other industries. But this seems to be something universally characteristic of the miner's calling. The circumstance that a good deal of mine labor comes very near the definition of unskilled probably has considerable to do with it. It is absurd at any rate for the American free traders to use the low average of miners' wages in this country as an argument in favor of the destruction of the tariff, for low as they may be, the stipends of English miners are far lower. A comparison of the two may be instructive. This little table gives Eng-lish and American wages for mining bituminous coal:

Thus it will be seen that English bituminous coal miners receive wages only about half as large as do their American brothren. The superior condition of our own wage earners in this industry is quite conclusively shown by the fact that very many of them are themselves immigrants who have found here more comforts than they could get abroad. Nine or ten dol-lars a week, the lowest wages paid full grown men in American coal mines, according to this table, are quite as low as anybody, except the free traders, would anybody, except the free traders, would like to see them go. An approximation to the miserable pittance of \$4 and even less which some classes of English miners receive may be a desirable thing from the free trade point of view, but genuine Americans would regard it as purchasing mere cheapness at an exorbitant cost. Four dollar a week men may do for a monarchy, but they are not the kind of eitigens for a free republic.—Boston citizens for a free republic.—Boston

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

Clippings Showing That England Appreciates Chveland's Efforts in Her Behalf. Journal speaks of the Democracy as "the party which advocates entire freedom of

It is considered here that free trade with us (in America) is just what is needed to revive decoping English industries.— London Dispatch to New York World. He and they (Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic leaders) have taken up again the old free trade policy of the South Carolina politicians.—London Saturday

We shall be much mistaken if the effect of this state communication will not be to strengthen considerably the cause of free traders in all parts of the world .-

London Post. Mr. Cleveland has taken his stand on free trade. And on that broad question Mr. Cleveland's candidature naturally and necessarily carries English sympathy.— London Globe.

The electoral conflict now in progress is between free trade and protection and nothing less. The stone now set rolling will not stop until it has broken the idol of protection to pleces.—London News.

PROTECTION BRINGS GOOD WAGES.

ofits Country and People. Wages are better under protection than under free trade. This is clear when the United States and England are put side by side. Wages grow better with protection. This has become clear in the many, whose field, mine and mill yield less than those of England, because the land is noorer, and feeds more idlers and

therefore had far lower wages until dermany adopted protection. * * Wages grow big under protection because the output is bigger, and the output is bigger because protection leads men to work together and get all they can out of Uncle Sam's farm. Any system which does this must be good for wages.

How does protection do this? Take two sets of settlers side by side. It is clear that the set which gets most out of farm, mine and mill will have most to divide. Both sets must first work with the ax

Both sets must first work with the ax and plow. All new lands must. In one lot men say, we will each day give a little same time, they have contrived to make those laws inoperative by refusing to make the necessary appropriations to carry them into effect. At the last congressional election, to use the Democratic our wool we will keep him in house and our wool we will keep him in house and board until he can turn his corner and laws were allowed to fall into "innocuous begin to make things cheap. We will use desuctude." It will be the same at the ing else.
This all would cost more than to trust

to the ax and plow alone and sell what was cut and raised in the mart where all was cheap. The cost of living would go up where this plan was tried. Each man would have to work harder, but he would get more for his work. There would be more to divide and more to save. The mine would be sunk, the forge be hot, the mill wheel turn and the loom would hum The farmer would get more for his land and the worker more for his work. All would be done on high pressure, and the land would flow with fatness. this set of men would turn out more than the one which took things as they came and let all alone. It would have an advantage over the one which put no prize on hard work and let the mine, the forge, the mill and the loom be set up when some man thought he could risk turning from the field in which he knew there was money to a new trade in which there might be but was not likely to be with old hands in the old country all in full running shape. Wages would be lower and would stay lower with this second set, because less would be done. The man with a turn for setting a mill going would think twice before he did it with no sure market open, and the man with coal on his land would go on plowing for food instead of digging for coal. This is all so plain and clear that no

to pay wages, and next by raising men who work harder.—Philadelphia Press. PROTECTION AND EXPORTS.

fore and will be again, and it tells all the

truth about the way protection raises

wages, first by raising more out of which

Wise Tariff Increases External Trad and Stimulates Production. One of Mr. Mills' fancied strong points favor of his free trade measure was that free imports promote exports, or to state the case conversely, that protection hindered exports. It has many times been conclusively shown that the exports of the United States have increased in a greater ratio than those of any other country, and also that since 1879, when Germany adopted the protection system, that the exports of that nation increased so enormously as to extort a jealous cry from the English press, forcing it to ad-mit that it was within the bounds of probability that in the near future the exernal commerce of the German empire would exceed that of Great Britain. Nov we are told by The Gazette Russe that the export trade of Russia is increasing

mmensely. Here is its language:
"However strange it may appear in the nidst of all complaints about the depres sion of Russian trade, it is, nevertheless, a fact that in 1887 Russia exported more goods to foreign countries than ever be fore during her history. The amount of 42,627,000 tchetverts of cereals nearly equals the abnormal figures of 42,800,000 tchetverts for 1878, which was the result f a blockade for two years. More linen, more linseed and hempseed, and more timber has been exported in 1887 than ever before. The exportation of petroeum has made great advances, increasin very year. It has risen now to the figure of 19,000,000 pounds. The Russian pe-troleum has succeeded at last in conquer

ing the European markets."
It would appear from this that protec tion not only protects, but it actually in-creases external trade by stimulating production to such an extent that there is more than enough for home consumption. In England, under free trade, the reverse condition is noted. English agriculture, which a few years ago was one of the great sources of the prosperity of that country, has been ruiped, and the production has fallen off so generally that Eng-land, in case of a foreign war, could be promptly starved into submission, as she does not begin to raise enough food to subsist her population.—San Francisco

A TALE WITH A MORAL

with Proposed to Guard His Corn We Should American Industries. John Smith had a board fence around his corn field to keep out his neighbor Brown's cows. Mr. Brown didn't like this fence at all. His pastures were lean and dry, and he thought it would be a ine thing if his cows could get into Mr. Smith's field. Accordingly he set to work with Mr. Smith's hired man and ersuaded him by arguments and bribes o pull down a part of the fence. One day when Mr. Smith was looking over his farm he found the man at work emoving some of the boards from the

"What are you doing there!" demanded "I'm reforming the fence, sorr—there's dale too much of it for the good of the

"But you'll let in Brown's cows, and they'll trample down the whole field," urged Mr. Smith.
"Bedad, it won't be so bad as that, sorr. I'm only taking down 15 or 20 per cent. of the fence. There's enough of it rotect the corn. sorr. uicing the average of the fence. Sure, t's there still." It is enough to say that Mr. Smith didn't see the point, and ordered the fence and its protection restored.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Explained by Science. Science has at last furnished an unnswerable reason why very young men know so much more than old ones. The brain decreases in weight with age. It is heaviest between the ages of 14 and 20. The old gentlemen should now get off the

A Stupid Mi-take. Customer (in restaurant)-A broiled spring chicken, waiter, and a small bottle, vintage 74. Waiter-Yes, sir. (Later)-Find everything right, sir? Customer-No; you've made a mistake. You've brought me spring wine and a '74 vintage chicken.—New York Sun-

will permit.-Deaver Republican.

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 Head sches, Colds and Fevers; to cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig. Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For

THE LITTLE ONE FIRST.



WAGES STEADILY INCREASING.

In illustration of the advances made in this country under a protective tariff we said on Saturday that the gross value of manufactures increased, from 1850 to 1880, 300 per cent. while population increased only 116 per cent. and the farm acreage 78 per cent. The figures were too small; the net value of the products of manufactures increased over 300 per cent. manufacture increased over 300 per cent., the gross value showing a gain of 427 per cent. But as the value increased—although the prices of products have low-ered—the wages of the workers have gone up. Although the prices of manufactured articles are lower, so that you can buy a handsaw or a set of dishes much cheaper than you could thirty years ago, wages have gone up in the meantime, because the tariff has enabled us to make so many articles, having command of a large home market, that the returns have been large. In the thirty years between 1850 and 1890 we find that the amount of wages paid has gone up over 300 per cent., while the number of hands employed has in-creased only 185 per cent. This means that the average wages are nearly 50 per cent. higher now than they were thirty years ago. This increase, remember, has been right in the face of some of the most discouraging conditions possible.

During those years we have had the greatest immigration known in the world's history. Such an influx of labor, by itself, would undoubtedly tend to lower

wages. The amount of work to be done remaining the same, and the prices obtained for the product of the work not rising, an increase in the number of workers is bound to bring down the share of each. But a protective tariff has made it possible that the amount of work should be increased more rapidly than the number of workers, even while the prices obtained for the product were falling; and so the share of each worker has been decidedly increased, instead of being diminished, as it must have been under any tariff that did not encourage the starting of new industries and the continuance of those already started. In 1850 about one million factory laborers carned nearly \$387, 000,000—about \$240 apiece. In 1880 there were not quite two and three-quar-ter millions of laborers in manufactures, and they were paid in wages nearly \$950,-000,000, or about \$850 a piece. This re-markable fact of the wages and the output increasing together, while the prices of the products of the factories were de creasing, it is worth thinking about.
Without a tariff, and a pretty high tariff, new industries certainly could not have started; and without the securing of the home market by a continuance of that tariff, certainly our manufacturers could not have afforded to raise the wages of

their employes instead of lowering them to the European standard.—New York Mail and Express. DEMOCRACY AND THE VETERANS. It Says They Can Go to the Pourhouse

Not Self Supporting. The Cleveland Plain Dealer referred the Union veterans as "stupid and bigoted soldiers." Congressman Rilgore, an ex-Confederate Democratic officeholder, openly insulted them on the floor of the house as paupers; and now Matson, the Democratic candidate for governor of Inliana, in a Democratic majority report from the committee on pensions, says:

And if one (meaning a soldier pensioner)
receives not enough, it is because he did

not serve long enough, and can he be heard to complain if he gets a just rate equal to his fellow soldiers? And for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other ens must, to accept the charity of the Isn't that statement disgraceful? If an old veteran, maimed or in the last stages of disease, is unable to support himself,

he can go to the poorhouse before the government shall aid him. That is the exact substance of Mr. Matson's declaration. This is some more of the great love the Democratic party bears toward the

How a Reduced Duty Reduced Sheep. The Philadelphia Press, in answering a ubscriber who wants to know what effect the tariff law passed by congress a few years ago reducing the duty on wool had on the sheep industry of the country,

'The tariff of 1888 not only reduced the duties on wool, but by reducing the rates on woolen goods and changing the classification on worsted it stimulated imports. so that the market for home wool was cut both ways, directly and indirectly. The number of sheep in the United States has in 1885 to 43,000,000 in 1888, while on the regular advance in progress before it should have reached 64,000,000. The should have reached 64,000,000. The sheep in this country belong to 700,000 flock masters, employing 1,200,000 men, with an invested capital of \$500,000,000. The wool clip of the United States is the sixth largest in the world, and under the skill expended in developing our wool industry the average weight of the American fleece has advanced from 1.85 pounds in 1840 to 3.52 pounds in 1870 and to 8. in 1840 to 3.52 pounds in 1870 and to 6 pounds in 1887. The duty protecting this industry amounts to 8 cents per head."

band wagon as gracefully as their age. The Canyses in West Virginia, The canvass in West Virginia has opened with many signs of promise for the Republicans. The congressional del-egation now includes three Democrats and one Republican, Mr. Goff. The Sec-ond was carried by Mr. Wilson in 1886 by a beggarly plurality of ninety, and with a strong candidate the Republicans now have strong hopes of retiring him. Mr. Wilson is a member of the committee of ways and means, which is re-sponsible for the Mills bill, and he has been an earnest advocate of that measure. His speech in defence of that measure has been considered by good judges of tariff argument the strongest that has been heard on the Democratic side. His constituents, however, complain with reason that he his state, and are anxious to send a Pro-tectionist in his place. The third and fourth districts are also fighting ground, since the Democratic majority in 1886 did sale only by Dowty & Becher. 27-y not exceed 800 in either of them.—New

They Stand by Each Other.

Our esteemed contemporary—free trade, of course—says "manufacturers want free raw materials, but what they are afraid of is the desire to get even which would move to vengeful action the raw material producers." Of course manufacturers would like to have free raw materials, but it shows that they are patriotic as well as extremely sensible in recognizing the fact that the farmer would be a fool if he voted for a system which encouraged manufacturing alone, and that afforded him no protection. Our contemporary states the case exactly when he says that "it is a case of 'I'll stand by you if you'll stand by me.' "And this very matter has helped the United States to reach its present proud position of being the leading industrial nation of the world. Had the farmer and manufacturer not stood rould like to have free raw materials, but the farmer and manufacturer not stood by each other, had they adopted the ab-surd advice of the free traders, the United States today would have been the third class power it was when the Democrats handed the government over to the Re-publicans in 1861.—San Francisco Chron-

"They are forming a lumber trust; therefore abolish the tariff on lumber," shrieks a Mills bill advocate. Well, why or coffee, some free trader remarks. How does it happen, then, that these products are controlled by trusts? We thought it was the tariff that caused the trusts, or controlled by a trust. The formation of a lumber trust does not depend upon the tariff. Unless trusts are prohibited, there is likely to be a lumber trust whether there is any tariff or not. Abolishing the tariff would create the strongest possible incentive for a trust.—Cleve—land Leader. made them possible. There will be trusts, it appears, whether there is any tariff or

which places tin plates on the free list, has led to a sharp rise in the price of tin.
Yesterday Straits touched £39 7s. -6d. an advance of from £14 to £15 on the figures quoted recently. If the senate passes the bill in its present form, tin will command higher prices than have ruled of late, and a great impetus will be given to an important branch of manuacture in this country." This is plain business. There is no ob

curity. The passage of the Mills bill by one house puts up the price of tin in Eng land. We are to lose the revenue on tin -but do not get plates cheaper. This is a sample fact—an object lesson. Study it.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The old "Harrison Almanac" of 1840 ontains a great deal of matter that is strictly pertinent and timely for the second Harrison campaign. For instance, hese questions and answers: "Who will vote the Van Buren ticket?" "All who wish to see the price of labor

reduced to a level with that paid in Europe. All such as prefer the interests of the office holders to the interests of the "All who believe that the condition of our workingmen has been better than

that of the workingmen of Europe, and who wish to have it remain so."—New York Mail and Express. The Free Traders' Transparent Scheme. "Why not tell the real truth and de clare that we not only favor tariff re-vision, but that we consider it only a step toward the abolition of the entire tarif system?" is the question asked by The Democrat, a new campaign paper published in this city. This inquiry would be more pertinent if the Mills-bill had not already given away the scheme by removing the protection from 100 American industries and making up the average

can industries and making up the average to 40 per cent. by unholy rates levied on sugar, rice and other articles of necessary food.—New York Tribune. "Here in Buffalo, where Cleveland lived picuous residents of western New York nd an uncle of President Cleveland. "There will be a strong majority against" Cleveland in Buffalo because Buffalo has

e would be a candidate. -St. Louis Globe-States That Democracy May Loss. The Democratic national executive com. mittee, according to Democratic authority, spent Thursday in debate over "states that may be won." Texas was undoubtedly first on the list. If these gentlemen will begin to consider "states that may be lost," they will find the list about as follows: New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Tennessee, with several yet to be heard from.-New York Tribune.

The Duty Is Not Added to The Cost. Our present Democratic administration the duty on the 2,000 woolen blankets had been added to the price of those recently offered to our government by the home producer they would have cost. \$7,520. But our manufacturers offered them for \$6,120, or \$2,400 less than they would have cost if the full duty had been added Cleveland's Friends Bolting His Ticket.

One of the remarkable reatures of the bolting this year is that the bolters are not only Democrats, but in many cases formerly personal friends of President Cleveland. E. C. Robbins, a prominent lawyer and Democrat of Buffalo, is one of the latter. He says: "It is the duty of protectionist Democrats to administer such a rebuke to Cleveland and his present advisers that no one will ever again try to identify the Democracy with the doctrine of free trade."—Ohio State Jour-Rather Suggestive.

The Cleveland Leader says that Col. Brice, chairman of the Democratic cam paign committee, is a heavy stockholder in the Chase National bank of New York, and that the government on the eve of a campaign has deposited in this bank \$2,000,000, which is practically in the hands of the chairman of the Democratic campaign committee. This is rather suggestive, to say the least of it. Canada Sympathises with Cleveland The residents of British America are

waiting anxiously for a time when Democratic policy shall go into effect. A
Winnipeg paper says: "It is a matter of
the greatest importance that the Manitoba
and northwest farmer should have free
trade with the United States in wheat." It must be a matter of great regret to Mr. Cleveland that the vote of Canada and the provinces cannot be counted in November. Of his popularity in those regions there is no question.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Cleveland's Eternal Vigilance. The president allowed the river and harbor bill, appropriating millions of dollars for the benefit of certain localities in which big Democratic majorities are obtained, to become a law by omitting to give it attention within the prescribed project of ten days; but he would not period of ten days; but he would not dream of permitting such a thing to happen in the case of a bill granting a pension of \$8 per month to a soldier's widow.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

George Alfred Townsend, in a recent letter to the Democratic Cincinnati Enquirer, gives a long interview with Dun-lap, the New York hatter. Among other things the Mr. Dunlap said: "I work 706 hands. At the last election I set in for Grover Cleveland and used my best influences with my men to accomplish his elec-tion. Now I don't think he will get a vote out of the establishment."

The summer has been so wet and cold in England that British crops have suffered severely. The poor farmers of Great Britain, who have been going from bad to worse for years, will have a hard time this season, for the English market is open to the bountiful harvests of America, Russia, India and Australia, and trusts? "But there isn't any tariff on oil the scanty home crops will not even com-or coffee," some free trader remarks. How mand a high price.—Exchange.

Of the 1,700,000 voters in the three

The Democratic newspapers that have been squeezed so hard by their Republi The Pall Mall Gazette of July 25 contains the following:

"A RISE IN THE PRICE OF TIM.—The passing by the United States house of representatives of the Mills tariff bill, which places tin plates on the free list, has led to a sharp rise in the price of tin.

"An Object Lesson.

Can contemporaries as to attempt a defense of the financial operations of Buchanan's administration, pointing to it as an era of pride in national history, are in pretty tight quarters. It is only an other step to make a radical defense for Jeff Davis.—Cleveland Leader.

> It is safe to say that workingmen will not support the Democracy this year, nor will they throw their votes away. There is a proposition for a universal reduction of wages. It originates with the Democratic party. It is put in the form of a declaration against the protective system. -Cincinnati Times Star. There are reasons for believing that the

sealous free trade Democrats who are now digging a political grave for Samuel J. Randall will be buried in it for their trouble. These enterprising grave dig funeral they must first make sure of their corpse.—Philadelphia Press. The free trade speeches which Roger Q. Mills has delivered in West Virginia

seem to have given a new impetus to the Republican campaign in that state. It will be only when Mills begins to talk for the tariff that protectionists will fear him. Gen Gridect They Are Silent On. If the president had issued a proclama tion making any mention of the subject nunishable by instant death, the Cleve

land organs could hardly have less to say.

about civil service reform than they have ot present. -- Boston Journal. Honorable Names on the Ticket. With a soldier for president, a soldier for governor and a fighting parson for lieutenant governor, the Republicans of Indiana will have no difficulty in recalling the heroic memories of the past this year. -Denver Republican.

The leading Mormon organ—The Salt Lake Herald—is enthusiastically in favor of Cleveland and Thurman. It stands solid for polygamy and reform .-

Phrases of the Novelista. London Truth is in a state of mind be majority against him, as there was against him in 1884." These are the words of him in 1884." These are the words of "gloved hand" or an "ungloved hand." Truth says, and intimates that the next thing in order is to find the boys of fiction bathing with "unshed feet" and playing football with "shed" ones, while the dyhad a good opportunity to become acquainted with him. If Mr. Cleveland should reside two or three years in Louisiana, that state would be reliably Republican afterward in any canvass in which the shows a magnificently hatted."—New York ing heroine in the last chapter may be ex-

Chapter in Locust Lore.

Omaha Boy-Oh, Pap. here's a 17-year locust, an' it's got W on its wings. Aunt Jane says that means war. Pap-There won't be any war in this country except a political war. I guess the W stands for "wrangle." "Maybe so. Grandma savs it isn't a W though. She says it's an M upside down. "All the same. If it's an M it stands for 'mud.' "—Omaha World.

Gentleman-Is that the dog you've al ways had, Aunt Dinah? Aunt Dinah-Yes, sah; he am de sefsame dawg. When we fust got him he was a bright yaller, but me an Rastus has proven that the amount of duty levied upon foreign merchandise is not added to the cost of the article in this country. If yaller hue is kinder turnin into er rusty back. But he am de same dawg.—The Epoch.

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A Confirmed Dyspeptic. C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at

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