

VOL. XIX.-NO. 22.

COLUMBUS

STATE BANK.

COLUMBUS, NEB.

\$100.000

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AMÉRICAN LABOR IN PERIL

KNIGHTS OF LABOR SECRETARY

where anst year chere was no appropria-tion. There is an increase of \$6,000,000 in the expenditures provided for by the fortifications bill, and there is also an in-

A CHAPTER ON SAVINGS.

Bank Deposits Here and in England.

Wages-A Worker for Harrigon. Charles H. Litchman, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, expresses his views on the political contest in progress as follows, in a letter to. Senator Quay, chairman of the Republican national com-

fortifications bill, and there is also an in-cryase in the payments under the pension and deficiency bills. It is estimated now that the surplus of the year will reach-only \$15,000,000. The secretary of the treasury must buy about forty mill-ions of government bonds during the re-mainder of the present fiscal year to make the necessary purchases for the sinking fund of \$48,000,000. He is likely to soon raise his bids, and the chances are that his purchases will thereby be increased. Money is returning to the people more rapidly than the majority of persons sup-pose. There is really less excuse than ever for rash reductions in the tariff.— New York Financier. My connection with the labor movement for the past fourteen years has made it necessary for me to be a close student of necessary for me to be a close student of causes of labor depression and of the needs of those who toll. While as a body a labor organization may refrain from ac-tive participation in politics; so much of what organized labor demands must be obtained through legislation that the in-dividual member of the labor organization must act politically as in his judgment will best aid the aims and objects ex-pressed in the principles of the organiza-tion he represents and whose success he desires.

Bask Deposits Here and in England. A good deal has been said about the smount of savings in the two countries, the United States and England, and the effort is made by the free traders to prove that the workingmen of this country do not save very much more than the work-ingmen of England. It is probable that very fow people believe this, but so long as the assertion is made the proof might as well be printed, so that the working-men of the country may see just how desires. In the gigantic political struggle now begun side issues count as nothing except to aid or hinder one of the principal com-batants in the political arena. However sincere may be the advocates of the measure to secure which these separate political organizations are formed, and whatever strength in votes may be shown at the polls, the fact remains that the can-didates of either the Republican or of the Democratic party will be the next presi-dent of the United States. Therefore to him who has the good of his country and men of the country may see just how much their savings exceed those of Great Britain. In 1860 there were \$58,178,000 of de-posits in the savings banks of this state; is 1886 there were \$469,628,000, an inrease of 800 per cent. In the same pe riod the average amount to the credit of each depositor increased from \$200 to \$380. The savings bank deposits of Great Britain in 1860 amounted to \$190,690,000; in 1886, to \$436,000,000, an increase of about 118 per cent. In the same period the average amount credited to each British depositor was \$29, an increase of \$12 since 1860. It will be seen that in 1860 the deposits in this state were not one-third of the deposits in Great Britain, but in 1886 the deposits here had not only increased by 800 per cent., but they were riod the average amount to the credit

him who has the good of his country and the welfare of her people at heart the ne-cessity exists to choose to which of these two old party organizations shall be given his aid, either directly or indirectly, by oice or vote:

o consume:

voice or vote: While it may be that neither party offers all that labor organisations desire. I be-lieve that the Republican party, in adopt-ing and advocating the American system of encouragement and protection to the inhor and wages of our own land, is nearer the declarations and desires of organized labor than its free trade opponents, the

but in 1000 the deposits here had not only increased by 800 per cent., but they were more than \$63,600,000 in excess of the deposits in the British savings banks. In New York and Kings counties the deposits increased from \$49,000,000 to \$294,000,-000, about 600 per cent., while the indi-vidual deposits increased from \$216 to 2394 Democratic party. The conflict is between the American \$384.

COLUMBUS, NEB. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

vote for Cloveland and free trade. Every thing in this world finds its level in time. TRYING TO BREAK THE SCENT.

The workmen of this country cannot receive \$1.20 per day against the work-men of Europe, 40 cents per day, on a free trade basis. No industry would or could thrive. Suppose a man can make two pairs of shoes a day. It costs \$1.20 to make them in this country and only 40 cents to make them in Europe. Take off the protection tariff and every manufacturer and mer-chant in America will have his shoes-made on the other side, bring them over here and sell them until our people are too next to have

oo poor to buy. Free trade means destruction to all our adustries. It means that the clerk, the moustries. It means that the cierk, the mechanic and laboring man and their families will be ground down to starva-tion wages, as is the case with the poor people of Europe. It means that the children of the laboring man will be de-prived of the benefits of our public schools and our free institutions, for instead of going to school they will be com-pelled to work at the loom, in the shop or in the field, to earn, food and scanty Many of you within the sound of my

voice remember the condition of the poor people who worked in the paper mills at Factory village and at Rock City Falls near by before the war. There was no Democratic fox by drawing the fishery question across its trail; but the trick will not avail.—Philadelphia Press. tariff for protection then, there was a slight tariff for revenue, but not enough THE PRESIDENT'S RECORD. to afford protection for the poor laborers. the Peculiar Canadian Polic

I remember when I was a boy I would sometimes visit those paper mills and no-ticed frequently families consisting of father, mother, sons and daughters work-ing from morning until night, and then with their combined earnings could The president's desperate attempt tetrieve the diplomatic reputation of his administration renders a review of its afford meat only once a week and poor food the balance.

Canadian policy timely. When he en-terni upon office a transition stage in the relation of the United States and the Do-minion was approaching. The fisheries clauses of the treaty of Washington had Their little homes were poorly fur-nished, no carpet on the floor, tables without covers, no china; instead tin plates proved an unsatisfactory and inequitable arrangement so far as American interests lead spoons, and pewter mugs were used. On Sunday they did not attend church, for they were too poorly dressed, and all this misery was caused under the system which Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Mills are concerned. An exorbitant price for inshore fishing rights had been exacted by the Halifax arbitrators. The award of advocating today. After the war, when the tariff was

\$5,500,000 was paid under protest, and when the period which it embraced had passed there was no disposition on the part of the United States to reopen nego-tiations for a renewal of the contract. Exraised so that paper could not be import-ed from England and Wales any cheaper than it could be manufactured here the condition of these poor people im perience had demonstrated that the Cana-dian inshore fisheries were not worth as proved rapidly, and in a few years the children attended schoel with good shoes and neat clothes, and their little homes much to American fishermen as the privi-lege of free entry to the New England market was to the Dominion fishing fleet. were transformed from abodes of misery to those of comfort and luxury. And the this improvement among the poor people of the whole section continues, and this under the protective tariff system. Do you want to change this system? Do you want to bring destruction and ruin on our industries? Do you want to see a reign of terror in our country? If you do, then vote for Cleveland and free trade. [Cries of "Nol" and applause.]— A speech delivered by C. C. Shane, of New York, in Galway, N. Y., his native place. New York Capitalist Tells Why He a Free Trader. A New York capitalist gives some interesting reasons for being a free trader. They are highly important to matic workingmen, as well as interesting, and we give them below: "I believe in free trade; it is the only thing that will kill trades unions and Knights of Labor associations. It will stop all strikes in this country, and end short hours and poor work, because in a competition with England the price of labor in this country will fall so low that the workingman must work all the time to get enough money to support his fam-ily, and he must also work ten hours a day. There will not be any strikes. for if there are, goods will be shipped here im-mediately from England and the market supplied, so that our country will not be dependent upon our own workingmen and they can make nothing by striking." That man is a free trader and gives an honest reason for being one. His view of the case is entirely logical. The tariff is purely a question of wages.—Cleveland Leader.

Grever's .Well. 0 and is my fate! what a mess I have m 've got to do some an I can't win the day. Or vain is my can A prospect, so awfal my soul does unman, Let the postmasters list, look sharply, good To dodge the great issue most furvent I win Let's table the tariff and talk about—fish: Chorus [in which all the members of the ocratic national committee join):

Yes, the O, that To tak And ta O sad is my fate! eve

That gives me a terri The news that my par It is plain as the che

> My free trade convic Bo to dodge the grea Let's table the tariff Chorus:

Yes. t O, the To tak And to

O sad is my fate! loue When I venture to po They charge (and Th That the cause of Reform I have be Bat I fear not the Mugwumps, the

year." et's table the

> Yes, that is our wish O, that is our wish, To table the tariff

sad is my fate! O pray grant me my wish to the rear with free trade, let's talk about f et's talk about fish, let's talk of the odd, he sait, the nutritious, the most esteemed co on't speak of free trade for the rest of the f While of fish we hold forth by day and by m To dodge the great issue most fervant I wish Let's table the tariff and talk about figh.

> O, that is our wish. To table the tariff And talk about fish! -New York Tr

• •	The New York Mail and Express, after
	showing that a protective tariff has de creased rather than increased prices, give
•	the following table, showing how muc prices have failer since 1860, and the prices
inat	cent. of decrease.
- 1	Goods. 1980
	Cotton goods
	Woolen goods 2.0514 . 2.38 22
	Leather
1.7	Bilk and rubber 2.64 . 2.0736 21.
4	Pig iron 8.41. 8.00 -13
	Iron products
	01 1.00 84%; 91
	Tin and tin plates 2.16 1:50% 27
	Lond and copper 1.19/ d) 83 Linesed oil, turpes-
	tine and paints 1.05
	Boap, hemp and pa- per
0;	Drugs and chemicals 2.50% 1.25% 81
rm Trm red; at 1	The Mills Bill's Reduction. The falsity of the claim of the advec- cates of the Mills bill that that measure reduces the tariff not more than 7 per- cent. is shown by The Tariff League Bul- letin, in a detailed parallel column com- parison of rates. In the whole long its of articles there are only 5 on which the cut is less than 10 per cent.; on 96 arti- cles it is 100 per cent., i. e., these articles are placed on the free list; and on 31 mor-
thin	the cut ranges from 50 per cent. upward
	The pretense that the Mills bill make
- 44	only trivial reductions, on the average, i
	a part of the glaring hypocrisy of the present Democratic campaignBoston
	Journal.
*	
	Work for Ben the Glant Killer.
11	Early risers in Washington who turn their ears toward Red Top can distinct
da;	hear Mr. Cleveland caroling his morning
	bymn. They can even distinguish thes
d! ight	words of the refrain as they roll and re
ghe,	echo with ominous emphasis: Fe fl, fo, fum!

One more case of the "deadly parallel:

To aid the Charleston To aid the "horde of of-farthquake Bufferers, dee holders" secure my re-election, \$10,000. G. CLEVELAND. G. CLEVELAND.

And No One Has Filled His Place.

It is becoming very evident as the cam-paign progresses that Mr. Cleveland is not under the watchful eye of Daniel Manning this year.—Cleveland Leader.

Perhape He Can Hire a Substitute.

There is only one thing that prevents Mr. Cleveland from going to war with Canada immediately. It is his fear of those pesky guns.—Philadelphia Press.

Opening the nooks

The Democrats wanted a chance to

"open the books" kept by the Republican.

party at Washington. The books were opened and found to be correct to a cent. When the Democratic books are opened

next March it will be found that a large

part of the expenses of the present cam-paign were drawn out of the United States treasury through the agency of enormous and unlawful loans to Wall

street banks, which were induced

thereby to make liberal contributions

to the Democratic committee.-Cleve-hand Leader.

Suggestion for Railway Companies.

The Boston Transcript wants to know why rallway companies do not hang up in several prominent places in stations a plainly printed list of fares to different places. This would save a great deal of

time, as many passengers could have the exact amount of money ready. In fact,

in large stations like those in this city, a

Pepulation of Australia

The increase of population in Australia last year was only 3; per cent., which is by no means as large as England would like to see it. The total population is

There is nothing that will so promptly

cut short & congestion of the langs, sore throat or rheumatism, as hot water, when

applied promptly and thoroughly.

9.546,735.-Chicago Herald.

-New York Tribune.

National Bank! COLUMBUS, NED. -HAB AN-Authorized Capital of \$250,000, A Surplus Fund of - \$20,000 any bank in this part of the State. Drafts on the print ipel cities in this y and Europe bought and sold not and careful attention STOCKBOLDERS ANDERSON, Pres't. J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pres'L. O. T. BOER, Cash JACOB GREISEN, HENBY RAGA JOHN J. SULLEVAN, W.A. MCALLIS Business Gards. DICHARD CUNNINGHAM. Attorney and Counseller at Law Mice on Nebrasks Ave., Columbus, Neb. gal business p ULLIVAN & REEDER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, over First National Bank, Columb

WHOLE NO. 958.

THE FIRST

M. MACFABLAND. ATTORNEY & NOTARY PUBLIC. Office over First National Bank, Colum TOMN EUSDEN. COUNTY SURVEYOR. 178 Parties desiring surveying done can iress me at Columbus, Neb., or call at my of J. CRAMER. CO. SUP'T PUBLIC SCHOOLS. I will be in my office in the Court House, the hird Saturday of each month for the examina-ion of applicants for teachers' certificates, and or the transaction of other school business. 1ºinn88 WALGRAF BROS. DRAY and EXPRESSMEN. Light and heavy hauling. Goods handled with care. Headquarters at J. P. Becker & Co.'s offic Telephone, 33 and 34. Sumaro's M K. TURNER & CO., Proprietors and Publishers of the COLUMBUS JOURNAL and the MER. FAMILY JOURNAL. Not a Very Pretty Showing.

And talk about fish smell the blood of an Engli Be he live, or be he dead, I'll grind his boues to make me bread Yes, that is our wish, eatch him fishing in my fish pond. Nore Money Than "Intellect. The efforts of "Cal" Brice and "Bill The Bugles Are Calling Again campaign fund don't look much like an appeal to the intelligence of the country. They smack more of an attempt at cor-ruption on a huge scale he bugies are calling again, The air with the dram beat is stirred; n mountain, in valley, or plain, The call to the battle is heard. They answer from lake to the sea We come at the summons again, To follow the flag of the free. He Is Harmless While He's Asleep. Cal Brice at the 'phone: "Halloo, La-mont!" "Halloo." "What's the presi-Give us a Man for chief. A man the occasion to suit No Enight of the Handker No soldier by substitute; No silken and scented rag, dent doing now?" "He's asleep." "All right. If he wakes during the night, ring me up. He can't do us any harm while he's asleep."—St. Paul Pioneer No banner without a name Ours be the starry old Flag ched in the battle's fier Press. in city, in forest, in field, The sound of their coming is heard; Like the raindrops the summer clouds yield, Like the leaves by the summer wind stirre Two Ways of Getting Votes. Levi P. Morton's contribution of a ship-load of provisions for the relief of suffer-ers in Ireland ought to win as many votes They come in the morning's gray caim, They come when the solemn stars shine, They shout 'neath the fair southern paim, They chant 'neath the dark northern pine: s Cleveland's contribution of \$10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.-Indian-"Give us a Man for chief, Apolia Journal Give us the starry old Flag; No Knight of the Handkerchief, No silken and scented rag. Scorched in the battle's fierce fame Will Some American Floquet Please Turn Up? If the president is not careful the name of Grover Cleveland will go thundering down the ages as that of the American Boulanger.—Cleveland Leader. Torn by the wild ocean gale, Blown by the trumpet of Fame-

menes low):	Leather 1.073
hat is our wish	Boots and shore 8.401
	Silk and rubber 2.64
t is our while.	Pig iron 8.41.
te the tariff	The surfacetor with
lik about fish!	Iron products 7.863
	Coal 7.70
ry day brings the news	01 8.02
ble fit of the blues,	Tin and tin plates 2.16
rty is losing its grip,	Load and copper 1.195
reds deserving the ship!	Lineed oil, turpes-
et of dear Garland's brass	tine and paints 1.05
-	Soap, bemp and pe-
ions will cost me the race;	Der
insue most forvent I wint-	Drugs and chemicals. 2.505
and talk about- fah?	
	The Mills Bill's
and the state of the	and the second se
hat is our wish,	The falsity of the
t is our wigh,	cates of the Mills bill
is the tartif	reduces the tariff not
lik about fish!	cent. is shown by The
A char Management all strengt	
d the Mugwumps all storm	letin, in a detailed par
es as a friend of Beform,	parison of rates. In t
e Tribune has preved, I'm	of articles there are on
	ant is less than 10 per

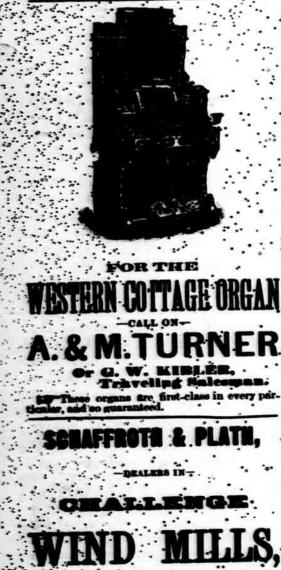
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system, as represented by the Bepublican party, which would foster and encourage the labor of our own people and retain for them the market and wages of our own country, and the British system, as represented by the Democratic party, which would break down the barriers of protection and throw open our home mar-ket to the production of foreign factories and foreign labor, thus making idle our own toilers and reducing to a lower level

the standard of American wages. • When the Knights of Labor and kindred organizations shall have obtained in foreign lands the same commanding posi-tion and influence enjoyed in the United States, the inequality of wages will dis-appear, not by leveling our wages down but by leveling their wages up. It is far-better to level up than to level down, as

in the course of a few years, make some-thing like a revolution in international trade. Not only would the direct results the larger the income the larger the power of opening the markets of such a country be enormous, but, if the United States While under free trade goods may be heaper to the consumer in certain lines, hitherto the great supporters of protection, should become satisfied that protect the labor made idle in those lines must turn to other means of employment and thus by competition compel a lower rafe of wages to those already employed tion is a delusion, and that their own best advantage is to be found in free trade, such a change in their opinion and practice could not fail to influence the opinion and The power of a workingman to consum

depends upon what he receives for his labor. Unemployed, his power to con-sume, except in charity or in theft, ceases. I prefer that America should be a land of workers rather than a land of thieves and

What is true of the individual is equally true of the nation.

The primary elements of national wealth and national prosperity are pro-duction, distribution and consumption. Whatever affects the power of labor to consume affects the entire interests of the nation. Whatever lowers the wages of labor affects its power to consume. An "average reduction" of 7 per cent. on the cost of goods imported will not compen-sate American labor for the loss of 100 per cent. in wages in the lines affected, and of. 10 to 50 per cent. in wages in the lines of employment by the substitution of the free, trade for the protective sys-tem. I hold it to be far wiser statesman-

ship to build up and retain our home market by a system that protects Ameri-can labor than to command a market in foreign lands secured by the wholesale "Daniel." legradation and pauperization of our own "Yes, sire. people. Every dollar's worth of labor imported

is by so much a reduction of home labor-er's wages. This axiom is not offset by the declaration that there are more goods the declaration that there are more goods in the imported dollar's worth. The po-sition of the protectionist is rather strengthened by such a specious presenta-tion of the matter, because the question is then instantly forced upon every intel-ligent man. How can American labor earn dollars if the industry in which he is ex-perienced is transferred to foreign lands? The theory of protection advocated by the Republican party is the same as the underlying principle upon which all labor organized labor that believes in organiza-tion as a means to enhance and minima-tion as a means to enhance and minima and the section of th

wages cannot consistently oppose a party that applies to all labor the same principle of protection from unfair competition that the individual trade organization that the individual trade organisation gives to the single trade. Trade organ-izations to aid in advancing wages in their respective trades and the protec-tive system demanded by the Republi-can party will secure for all the toilers in the land a similar fostering care. That this is clearly understood by most

of the thinking leaders of organized labor is proved by the declaration recently made in favor of the American system and a home market by the presiding officers of the organization representing the iron and, the glass industries of the United States. BRAIN There is no better organization of any

Accordingly, notice was given to ings banks average two to each family, and in Great Britain nine to each family. British government of the abrogation of the fisheries articles. By act of congress and President Arthur's proclamation Now, will some good free trader tell us low the workingmen of protected America these articles were to lapse on July 1, 1885. The American fishing fleet had known for two years what would happen, can save more money than the British workingmen, if the prices in England are so much lower than here that the lower and were not only fully prepared for the wages there have more purchasi -New York Mail and Express. ing power change, but very eager to have their home market protected against their Canadian rivals The Cobden Club on Clevel

of the Present Administ

The annual report of the British Cobden club contains the following significant culogy of President Cleveland and his This was the situation when the president was inaugurated. Congress had ab-rogated the fisheries articles; President Arthur had proclaimed the change of pol-"In the United States President Cleve icy, and American fishermen were de-lighted with the prospect of securing re-lief from the burdens of an inequitable land's message carries with it the promis of such measures of tariff reform as may treaty. What was the first diplo act of the new administration in these cir-cumstances? Secretary Bayard having been approached by the astute British minister affected alarm on account of the reversion to the treaty of 1818 in the mid-

dle of a fishing season. He gratefully ac-cepted an offer from Canada for a tem-poraty extension of the inshore fishing rivileges, provided the president in his tirst message would recommend a settle-ment of the fisheries dispute by arbitrapractice of the rest of the world."-Clevetion. The British minister was thus allowed in the first instance to dictate a

passage of the message relating to the fisheries. The abrogated clauses were Gen. Benjamin Harrison Gen. Harrison has been in public life for many years, and we have not heard that continued in force for six months without authority of congress. A policy in the interest of American fishermen, which he has received a promotion that he has had received the approval of senate and house, and had been officially proclaimed not earned. In the army he was successively lieutenant, captain, colonel and brigadier general, because he was brave and efficient. He has become a legal by President Arthur, was reversed before the new administration had been in power authority through hard study. He was for three months.

The president carried out Secretary leader in the senate because he was recognized as one of the ablest men and most logical and well informed men in the upper house. He is the Republican candi-date for the presidency because he has a clean record of distinguished public ser-Beyard's compact with the British minis ter, but the senate rejected by a decisive vote his recommendation for arbitration. The season of 1886 opened with the treaty of 1818 in operation, and the first serie vices, made within the party which honor of outrages on American commerce oc him. And when he is promoted to the office of president, it will be because he has earned the promotion; not because Mr. carred on the Dominion seaboard. Con-Blaine has carned it.-Time.

carred on the Dominion seaboard. Con-gress passed a retaliation measure with-out division on party lines. The president made no attempt to enforce this legisla-tion during that season, nor in the fol-lowing year, although as many as 400. American vessels were boarded, seized, harassed and subjected to expense or an-noyance on the Dominion seaboard. He met congress with a complaint that the retaliatory powers were inadequate, and the declaration that diplomacy was the only remedy. The senate promptly en-He Could Give 625 More to the Fund. "I see that a New York paper offers a prize of \$25 for the best original joke "And does your weightiness intend only remedy. The senate promptly en-larged those powers in 1887, Democrats and Republicans voting as one man. Then was witnessed a strange spectacle. compete?" "Well, I might. I have evolved sev-eral pretty good jokes in my time, Daniel." "That is true, size. You might send one of your justly celebrated declarations of fidelity to civil service reform."-Pitts-The administration exerted all its influence for months to prevent the passage of any retaliation measure. The Belmont and Manning projects were brought for-ward apparently for the express purpose of blocking legislation altogether on this subject. This maneuver was defeated by He Wouldn't Want to Fight Himself. To

Know. the passage of the senate bill in the house "Dan!" "Yes, sire." "They say largely by Republican votes. The administration having been twice fishery message is creating great excite-ment in Canada and England, and that there is a war cloud on the horizon." "Yes, sire, it does look a little that way." armed with authority from congress evaded its responsibility, neglected to en-force the retaliation acts and pursued its "Can't you issue some kind of a supp diplomatic adventures. After hundreds ment, or second edition, and say the mes-sage only referred to my bluefish exploit at Fire island?" "I don't know." "And, American vessels had been harassed and denied their commercial rights it made a humiliating treaty of surrender O Dan, when you are down on Pennsyl-vania avenue, this afternoon, please keep your eye out for a good, healthy and cheap, substitute."-St. Paul Pioneer without securing reparation for wrongs suffered by American citizens or for in-sults offered to the American flag. At the same time it had loaded Canadian cor-

porations with gratuities worth millions of dollars to them in their warfare upon American commerce and railways. This is the administration that suddenly Which is Most Worthy? "Who donated a quarter of a million dellars for provisions and sent them to bounces upon the scene like a circus

starving Ireland?" "Levi P. Morton." starving Ireland?" "Levi P. Morton." "Who sent the munificent sum of \$20 to the carthquake sufferers of Charles-it of the American flag, shrieking that it will retaliste and fight hard if congress will only furnish it with a larger pair of boxDemocratic Ways and Monne.

The most recent offender against the civil service law is the chairman of the Democratic state central committee of North Carolina, who has sent to each per-son from that state holding position under the government at Washington a circular soliciting contributions to the campaign fund. This is in direct violation of the law, but it is not likely to receive any attention from the civil service commiss at least not at present, that body being exclusively engaged at this time in its customary task of doing nothing and keeping quiet about it. Furthermore, as the present commission owes its official life to the man who is to be benefited by the money which the North Carolina assessor is gathering, the harshest punish-ment he will receive will probably be a few warning remarks against the folly of being found out.-Philadelphia Press.

Why Do They Emigratul

No better evidence of the prosperity of two nations can be afforded than in their tables of emigration and immigration. When you are told that England is prosperous, point to the fact that she is an nually parting with over a quarter of a million of her best workers, most of whom come to the United States. There is a national commission in England which has for years been studying the problem of how to get rid of people, because free trade is rapidly driving out of employment a once prosperous class of her work-ingmen. On the other hand, the United States is annually receiving nearly a half million immigrants, and has received since the opening of the decade over four millions. Put these facts together, and ask yourself which country is doing best. —San Francisco Chronicle.

The Irishmen Failed to Do It. However Here is what Cleveland's flapdoodle message means. It is pointedly set forth in the following circular sent out to hundreds of prominent Democrats by the chairman of the Democratic state ccm-

It is now pretty easy to understand

how Grover came to write that somersault

message. His party was in a very disa-

ooked like a way out, and they all made

a rush for it with the shout that "It was

good politics." Like all of Mr. Cleve-

hole. Grover presented what

The stars of that banner shine bright From the masthead and hilltop and spire; Our camp fires blase through the night, The mountains are flaming with fire, The mountains are flaming with fire, like the storm burst the cry of that bost Like thunder that far distant roar; The sound from the mountain top tonsed Rolls down to the surf beaten shore: "Give us a Man for chief, A man the occasion to suit; No Knight of the Handkere No soldier by substitute; No substitute for chief, But a soldier to dare and to de to perfumed handkevchief. No fing but the Red, White and Fine." C. O. Baker in New York Tribune

The President's Morning Hymn I'll twist the British lion's tail, I'll make the Canucks fear me; We've got to fish and they cut balt-By jingo, boys, you hear me!

I'll pile the earth with English dead, If you will all stand near me, And capture every Irish vote-By jingo, boys, you hear me

I'll crush the senate at a blow, And those who always jeer me; I'll make it break its party's neck By jingo, boys, you hear me!

had not thought to call a turn That would be as this, endear me. But providence protects its own, By jingo, boys, you hear me!

Now let us all rejoice and sing. And Democrats come near me; If I come back you take the earth-By jingo, boys, you hear me! --Washington Critic

Bismarck on Protection

On the 14th of May, 1882, Bismarck I speech before the German reichstag "The success of the United States in material development is the most il-lustrious of modern time. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immedi ately afterward disbanded its army, found employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, gave labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of tax-ation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws. I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."

Anything for Re-election.

The presidential proclamation as to the fisheries was prepared some time ago, and the administration organs were all Want of Sleep ready to start their steam whiatles. The

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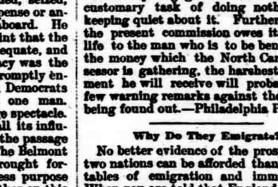
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CONFILS AND METALLIC CASES tring of all kinds of Uphol-

- COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

one trade than the A tion of Iron and Steel Workers. There is tion of Iron and Steel Workers. There is no trade more thoroughly organized or better disciplined than that of the Win-dow Glass Workers, nor one in which higher wages are haid. The warnings of the officers representing those trades against free trade are very significant and should be heeded. mercial Gazette A Professional Cra Grover Cleveland crawfished on the

rebel flag business; he crawfished on civil service reform; he crawfished in regard to the second term; he crawfished on the Ca-A careful consideration of all these facts nadian fishery question; he wants to craw, fish on the tariff question. In fact, he is a professional crawliaher, who was formerly mayor of Buffalo, but has no vote at the convinces me that the present is a grave crisis in the political affairs of our couning election .- Cleveland Leader.

burg Chronicle.

Press.

The Fing Is Still There.

The Louisville Courier-Journal cleses a eulogistic editorial on Thurman free trade speech with:

And the old red bandsons, oh, long may it wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the

I cannot remain inactive in such a conflics. Therefore, to you and your asso-ciates of the actional Republican com-mittee, as the representatives of the Re-

mittee, as the representatives of the Re-publican party, I offer my services in any position or capacity where they may be desirable or be thought most useful to aid in securing the success of Harrison and Morton, the representatives in this campaign of the American idea of protec-What Judge Thurman Set Judge Thurman new some quest things up in Michigan when he hadn't any gun along with him. One of the starting curiosities which attracted the Old

tion to American labor. The Attonnated Surplus Less is being sold about the "enormous surplus." It is shown to be far less than has generally been supposed. The river and herber bill galls for \$38,000,000. Plonete Press.

ing gloves.-New York Tribune. "Grover Cleveland."-Cincinnati Com-

WHAT FREE TRADE MEANS.

Industrial Buin and Starvation

of Honest Labor.

Mr. Cleveland in his message advocate reduction of tariff, which tends towar free trades Mr. Mills in his tariff reform bill advocates the same, a needless and ricked assault upon the industries of America

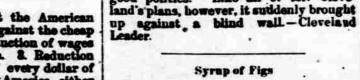
The question for your consideration is which party will you support the coming ection-the protection party or the free

trade party. What is free trade?

It means that the ports of all countries are open to each other, so that one country can trade with another without ex-

ise, duty or tax. Which means: 1. That the American

workman must compete against the cheep labor of Europe. 2. Reduction of wages in every branch of trade. 3. Reduction of the earning power of every dollar of capital now invested in America, either



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

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 24, 1888. Have prominent Irishmen send congra-tulatory telegrams to President Cleveland on his message on the fishery treaty and get up demonstration if possible. J. B. TOWNSEND. So far as heard from the Irishmen have failed to respond. The chaff was too transparent to fool men who have left the Democratic party for good cause.-Bur-lington Republican. It Brought Up Very Shert, Too.

Bayard's fumbling performances, and was insane asylum ; and the doctors say this rejected as a cowardly surrender of trouble is alarmingly on the increase. American rights. Its rejection opened The usual remedies, while they may American rights. Its rejection opened the way for the monkey message from Cleveland, who would regard any war possible an advantage if it resulted in his re-election. The Democratic party is ca-pable of anything before or after the elec-tion that in their judgment would help give temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is incomparably. in the continuation or extension of their power. But they are already bellowing that they did not mean anything hardly by the noise Cleveland made.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplessness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful condition. Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, writes that Senator Morgan's Tight Corner. his stomach was out of order, his sleep President Cleveland has placed his sup-porters in many close and inconvenient corners by his sudden change of base on very often disturbed, and some impurity of the blood manifest ; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Aver's Sarsaparilla. Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington

the fishery question, but no one has a closer corner to escape from than Senator Morgan, who last year signed an opinion that Article 29 of the treaty of Washing-ton was still in force, and now, since he has heard from the president, is forced to recant his settled and declared opinion Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored her to not on an issue of policy and politics, but on a legal interpretation of a statute and treaty.-Philadelphia Press. health."

Of Course It Wen't.

win

-Cleveland Load

It looks very much as if President Cleveland's fish message was an effort to divert attention from the tariff issue. But it.

two months, during which time his weight increased over twenty pounds.

WOFE.

. Not



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William F. Bowker, Erie, Pa., was

cured of nervousness and sleeplessness

by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for about



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in manufacturing, farming or any other Free trade is all very well so far

countries are concerned, where it costs the same price for labor. For incontan's attention was a banner in-cribed: "We voted for Whiting, may hod forgive us." Mr. Whiting, by the

stance, a laboring man in England, Iro-land, Germany, Scotland, Spain, Italy or China, earns on 'an average of 40 cents per day; in America the average is \$1.20 per day. Now, if the laborer of this country is willing to work for the same wares as the workman of Enrope, then God forgive us." Mr. Whiting, by the way, is the Democratic congressmen from the Seventh Michigan district, who voted for the Mills bill and free salt.—St. Paul