The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXI NUMBER 21. | COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890. | WHOLE NUMBER 1061.

DIRECTORS:

A. ANDERSON, Pres't. J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pres't. O. T. ROEN, Cashier.

G. ANDERSON, P. ANDERSON, J. [illegible], HENRY RAGATZ, JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Report of Condition May 17, 1890.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

J. N. KILIAN,
DEUTSCHER ADVOKAT,
Office over Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 29

SULLIVAN & REEDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office over First National Bank, Columbus, Nebraska.

R. L. ROSSITER,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
[illegible]

L. J. CRAMER,
CO. SUPT. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
[illegible]

[illegible]
DRAY and EXPRESSMAN.
[illegible] Goods handled with care. [illegible] J. P. Becker & Co.'s [illegible]

BRICK MAKERS!
[illegible]

M. K. TURNER & CO.,
Proprietors and Publishers of the
COLUMBUS JOURNAL and the NEB. FAMILY JOURNAL.
[illegible]

W. A. McALLISTER. W. M. CORNELIUS.
McALLISTER & CORNELIUS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Columbus, Neb.

R. C. BOYD,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware!
Job-Work, Roofing and Guttering a Specialty.
[illegible] Kraus Bro's old stand on Thirteenth street. 52tf

CHAS. C. KNAPP. FRANK R. KNAPP.
KNAPP BROS.,
Contractors and Builders.
Estimates furnished on brick and stone work and plastering, free. Special attention given to setting boilers, mantles, etc. Stuccoing and fancy painting, old or new brick work to represent pressed brick, a specialty. Correspondence solicited. References given.
12may'y KNAPP BROS., Columbus, Neb.

A STRAY LEAF!

DIARY.

THE JOURNAL OFFICE
—FOR—
CARDS, ENVELOPES, NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, DODGERS, ETC.

SUBSCRIBE NOW
—FOR—
THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL.
—AND—
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.
We offer Both for a Year, at $4.00.

The JOURNAL is acknowledged to be the best news and family paper in Platte county, and The American Magazine is the only high-class monthly magazine devoted entirely to American Literature, American Thought and Progress, and is the only decided exponent of American Institutions. It is as good as any of the older magazines, furnishing in a year over 1,500 pages of the choicest literature, written by the ablest American authors. It is beautifully illustrated, and is rich with charming continued and short stories. No more appropriate present can be made than a year's subscription to The American Magazine.

It will be especially brilliant during the year 1890.

The price of JOURNAL is $2.00, and The American Magazine is $3.00. We offer both for $4.00.

THE BUSY DAY'S DOINGS.

Telegraphic Flashes from All Quarters of the Globe.

NEW NATIONAL PARTY

IT IS INCUBATED IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

Its Platform Has Pretty Nearly as Many Planks as the Convention Had Delegates—Various News of Political and General Nature.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—A new political party has finally been announced here. The national reform party, for such it is named, is the outcome of the convention assembled during the last thirty-six hours. The platform embraces twenty-four planks. Abolition of the national banks, prohibition, government control of railroads, uniform marriage laws, and protesting against the alien ownership of lands, tariff reform, regulation of corporations, restriction of pauper immigration, were among the sentiments voiced and agreed on. A national executive committee was appointed, consisting of W. W. Jones, of Chicago; Mrs. F. E. Williams, of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. A. E. V. Emery, Lansing, Mich.; Edward Evans, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Hiram Main, Marion, Ind.

J. V. Farwell & Co. Deny That They Are Embarrassed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—J. V. Farwell, Jr., was emphatic in his denial of the story that the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. is crippled or likely to be by the Potter-Lovell failure. Such rumors have been in circulation since the failure, and although not generally thought to be well founded, have been the cause of much speculation in the business world as to just how the firm in question stands. That it is at all crippled Mr. Farwell denies.

"It is a baseless rumor," said Mr. Farwell. "We are not injured in the least, and all this talk is absolute nonsense. Nothing can hurt us. As to the stories regarding Congressman Taylor's embarrassment I can say nothing as I know nothing whatever about Col. Taylor's affairs. But as to the rumors regarding the firm's condition they should be branded as absolutely false."

As the failure was but for $2,000,000 while Farwell & Co. have a solid backing exclusive of the their business profit of $6,000,000, Mr. Farwell's statements seem to be amply supported by figures. Congressman Taylor also figured largely in the rumors, and is said to be impoverished by the failure, but as he is not in the city nothing definite can be learned.

Manufacturers Combine to Repel the Aggressions of Organized Labor.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—A number of the richest corporations in the country have formed an alliance against strikes. Among the members are the Westinghouse system, the Yale Lock company, the Colt Arms company, and four or five other big factories, and, presumably, the Pullman interests. In the compact it is agreed that in case a strike occurs to enforce unreasonable demands, whether the strike is against one or all of the associated factories, all work is to cease. The strikers are to be allowed to remain idle until they see fit to return to work, and no factory is to employ any worker who may have left another factory on a strike. Neither is an associated factory to secure workers out of a strike from any of the federated works. The institutions named employ between 50,000 and 60,000 workers and directly support from 250,000 to 300,000 people, exclusive of the other interests depending upon each of these people. It is claimed by these manufacturers that the action of their workers forced the alliance.

Texas Republicans Name a Ticket.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 6.—The republican state convention has adjourned sine die, after nominating the following ticket: Governor, Webster Flanagan, of Henderson; lieutenant governor, W. K. McKenson, of Williamson; attorney general, J. T. Hagne, of El Paso; comptroller, William Woethold, of DeWitt; land commissioner, J. K. McDowell, of Childress; treasurer, J. D. Schmidtz, of Denton; superintendent of public instruction, Dr. W. Lidner, of Bexar.

The platform reaffirms adherence to the principles of the republican party; indorses the administration of President Harrison; favors reciprocity treaties with American states; favors encouragement by subsidies or otherwise, of lines of ocean transportation with said states; indorses the financial policy of the government, the silver bill, etc., and favors the Australian ballot and "all other proper measures that will render elections a free and honest expression of the will of the people."

How Illinois was Able to Beat Ohio in the Census.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 6.—The sixth annual reunion of the historic Gaston family has begun here. This is perhaps the largest family organization in the state, numbering 1,500 persons, all descendants of William Gaston, who came to Illinois in 1829. The family records show that he was the father of nine children, fifty-five grandchildren, 340 great grandchildren, 700 great-great-grandchildren and 170 great-great-great-grandchildren, over 900 of whom are now living. William Gaston was born in North Carolina in 1755 and joined the Continental army under George Washington. The genealogy of the family dates back to the sixth century, and they were blood relations to Charles XII., but were exiled from France on account of their religion and took refuge in Scotland and northern Ireland for a number of years and became Scotch-Irish. They came to America about the year 1638.

Still Discussing Kennedy's Roast.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Representative Kennedy's speech attacking the senate and Senator Quay has not yet been printed in the *Record*, so that no action has been taken in respect to it. Even if it should appear—and Mr. Kennedy to-day asserted that it would—just as it was delivered, it is not certain that anything will be done. Representative Boatner, of Louisiana, who is not known to have been present when the speech was delivered, is very much incensed over the affair and has prepared a resolution to expel Kennedy in case the speech should be printed in the *Record*, but it is not likely that anything will be done at all, certainly not so heroic as Boatner purposes.

Nevada Republicans.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Sept. 6.—The republican state convention made the following nominations: For governor, R. K. Colcord; supreme judge, R. R. Bigelow; district judge, R. Rising; congressman, H. F. Bartine; lieutenant-governor, J. Poujade; attorney-general, J. D. Torreyson; secretary of state, O. H. Gray; clerk of the supreme court, Joseph Josephs; comptroller, R. R. Horton; treasurer, John F. Eagan; surveyor-general, John E. Jones; superintendent of public instruction, Orvis King; state printer, Joseph E. Eckley; university regents, E. T. George and J. W. Haines.

An Important Circular From the Land Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Land Commissioner Groff has issued to the registers and receivers of the land offices a circular releasing from reservation the lands of the arid region. It calls attention to that portion of the act approved Aug. 30, 1890 which repeals so much of the act of Oct. 2, 1888, as withdrew lands in the arid regions in the United States from entry, occupation and settlement, with the exception that the reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement until otherwise provided by law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands shall in like manner be reserved from the date of location or selection. The circulars of Aug. [illegible] and Aug. 9, 1890, are rescinded. The entries validated by this act will be acted upon in regular order and [illegible] made subsequent to this act and no entries so validated [illegible] contain a clause reserving the right-of-way for ditches and canals constructed by authority of the United States. Particular attention is called to that portion of the law which restricts the acquirement of title under the land laws to 320 acres in aggregate. The circular says:

"You will require from all applicants who file [illegible] under any of the land laws of the United States affidavits showing that since Aug. [illegible] they have not filed upon or entered [illegible] a quantity of land which would make the tracts applied for more than 320 acres, [illegible] a party should claim [illegible] to settle prior to the [illegible] you will require an affidavit [illegible]."

Dwyer Bested.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Sporting men had a piece of news to discuss last night. It was to the effect that that wholesale plunger, Mike Dwyer, had lost $50,000 in bets that he made on August Belmont's Raceland to beat L. Stuart's Tristan in the mile and three-sixteenths race at Sheepshead Bay, which ended in a victory for Tristan. When the betting started on the race, Mike Dwyer and the men who usually place his money [illegible] to place thousands after thousands on the race and at odds from one to three and one to five. When Dwyer and his commissioners had finished placing their bets, nine out of every ten of the [illegible] bookmakers in the ring [illegible] Raceland on all further betting, and those that offered any odds at all on it cut the prohibitory figures of one to six and one to seven. Just how much Dwyer had on the race none of the [illegible] can say. Many of the [illegible] Mike had put up [illegible] while a few [illegible] $75,000.

Mike Dwyer has been [illegible] unfortunate this year, both in the racing of horses and in his [illegible] estimates place his [illegible] losses [illegible] at $150,000. Most of this [illegible] supposed [illegible] [illegible] Dwyer also lost a [illegible] money by the defeat of Sam Wood by the horse Vivid. It is said that he [illegible] $12,000 and lost the money [illegible].

North Dakota's Laws Proving of No Force or Effect.

BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 5.—The laws of North Dakota are of little [illegible] [illegible]

Many Smuggler.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A gentleman of stout build, a [illegible] [illegible]

Striking Laborers to be Sued.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 6.—The H. C. Frick coke company is preparing to bring an action for $100,000 damages against the employes of the Standard coke works, now on a strike, because of the refusal of the company to [illegible] [illegible]

By the Middle of the Month Iowa Crops Will Be Well Beyond Frost.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 6.—This week's bulletin of the Iowa weather service reports the temperature and rainfall above seasonable normal. The conditions have been [illegible]

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

THE National [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANK B. SCHIFFBAUER, mayor of Arkansas City, Kan., has been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of $2,187.63. It is claimed that the money was received from the sale of certain city bonds.

THERE is some apprehension felt in regard to the vessels Ryan and Yosemite, which passed the "Soo" about a week ago and have not since been heard from. They were going to Ashland to load lumber.

THE sixteenth annual convention of the Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit association has opened in Denver. An interesting topic to be considered is that of the salaries of postal clerks.

THE ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced and Topics Discussed by the National Body of Law Makers

In the senate on the 1st Senator Blair asked whether a motion to adjourn would be in order. This was Labor day, he said, and should be universally observed. Senator Hoar said Labor day would be better honored by legislation in behalf of labor. Senator Sherman gave notice of an amendment which he proposed to offer to the tariff bill, looking toward reciprocity with the dominion of Canada in coal, and toward "extending the trade relations between Canada and the United States." The tariff bill was then taken up, the question being on the paragraph as to wool and woolen yarns, to which the finance committee had reported an amendment increasing the duty per pound from twice to two and a half times the duty imposed on unwashed wool of the first class. Senator Paddock addressed the senate in a friendly criticism of the tariff bill. The agricultural west, he said, had never favored high protective duties, but did favor sufficient protection to cover the difference in wages, while at the same time a semblance at least of foreign markets was preserved. The west regarded a "revision of the tariff" as meaning a reduction of the tariff whenever possible, and not an increase in the tariff. He (Paddock) believed in free sugar but believed it should be secured through some such plan of reciprocity as indicated by Secretary Blaine and formulated by the finance committee. After a long discussion the committee amendments were agreed to by a vote of 26 to 18. Finally the wool schedule was completed. Schedule L, relating to silk and silk goods, was then taken up. The conference report on the bill relating to collisions at sea was agreed to and the senate adjourned.

In the house on the 1st, Mr. Stockbridge, of Maryland, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the government inspection of coal mines in the territories. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, the senate bill was passed extending the criminal jurisdiction of circuit and district courts to the great lakes and their connecting waters. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to ratify and confirm agreements with the Sac, Fox and Iowa tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, and after an explanation by Messrs. Perkins and Peel the bill passed. Adjourned.

In the senate on the 2d Senator Evarts presented resolutions of the Buffalo merchants' exchange favoring reciprocity with nations to the north and south of the United States. The house bill in relation to lotteries was reported from the post-office committee and placed on the calendar with the notification by Senator Sawyer that he would ask for its consideration as soon as the tariff bill was passed. The tariff bill was then taken up and the sugar schedule was considered. Senator Carlisle gave notice that he would move to strike out all paragraphs relative to sugar bounties. Senator Hale offered the reciprocity amendment, of which he had given notice on June 19, and addressed the senate upon it. He referred to the reciprocity message of President Harrison and Secretary Blaine's letter and attitude in support of it, and to the increasing and earnest discussion of the subject. Senator Hale assured the senators who represented the sorghum and beet sugar districts that he was not in antagonism with them. Senator Allison made a long statement of receipts and expenditures of the government and the probable effect of the tariff bill on the finances. He said the total expenditures for the current fiscal year would be about $411,000,000, and the total revenue (including postal receipts and everything) would be $460,000,000. If there was no tariff bill to be passed and if the situation remained unchanged there would be a surplus of revenue over expenditures for the current fiscal year of $49,000,000. He figures out an increase of 27,000,000 of revenue under the pending bill as against a decrease of $60,500,000 from putting sugar and other articles on the free list, so that the $33,500,000 had to be taken off from the surplus of $49,000,000, leaving some $15,000,000 surplus at the end of the year, and paying nothing into the sinking fund. He was also in favor of a further extension of reciprocal trade, but hoped that in any such arrangement it would be seen to that the United States had its just share of the bargain. Senator Gibson offered an amendment to the sugar schedule by adding the words "syrup of beet, sorghum or sugar cane." He made an argument against the sugar bounty proposition and said it was a miserable dwindling away from Secretary Blaine's broad and generous proposition of full reciprocity. Senator Sherman expressed his views on the subject of reciprocity and spoke of the difficulties in the way of reciprocity by treaty. The senate took a recess until 8 p. m. In the evening session Senator Gibson moved as a substitute for the sugar schedule the paragraphs in the existing law imposing duties on sugar. Senator Dolph concluded his speech against reciprocity with Canada in the matter of coal, timber and agricultural products.

Senator Vance argued in support of the amendment offered by him reducing certain rates of duty on manufactures of steel, iron, etc., and cotton goods, earthenware and at 10 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, called up, and the house proceeded to the consideration of, the Clayton-Breckinridge election case. Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, opened the debate. He described the state of affairs leading up to the assassination of Clayton, and said that it was the opinion of the majority that the murder grew directly out of the political methods adopted in that country. Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, joined with the gentleman from Ohio in his panegyric upon the people of Arkansas. The case then went over until to-morrow and Mr. Cannon took the floor in a statement relative to the appropriations made by this session of congress. The bill was passed declaring Rock Island a port of delivery. The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Flick, of Iowa, as a member of the Rauin investigating committee in place of Mr. Smyser, resigned. Adjourned.

In the senate on the 3d a written communication from the Oswego board of trade, contradicting a statement of the secretary of agriculture on the subject of the production of barley, was presented by Evarts. Senator Call offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, declaring the murder of Gen. Barrundia by the authorities of Guatemala while under the protection of the flag of the United States an insult to the people of the United States, and demanding prompt action by the government for the redress of that injury and for security against such cases. The tariff bill was taken up, the sugar schedule being under consideration. Senator Edmunds addressed the senate on the subject. He opposed placing sugar on the free list and as to reciprocity with Central and South America, said the demand of the country for commodities did not depend as much on numbers as on the state of its society, its wealth and its civilization. Senator Morgan addressed the senate in support of the amendment heretofore proposed by him as a substitute for Senator Aldrich's reciprocity amendment. It provides for a duty of 3 per cent. ad valorem on corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hay, straw, potatoes, cotton, live domestic animals and on asses, mules and horses, and that when any such articles are exported a premium of 3 per cent. be paid on their value to the owner. Senators Voorhees, Evarts, Gray and Hale also spoke, after which the senate took a recess. There was but a small attendance at the evening session, which was occupied by Senator Pierce in a speech advocating reciprocity.

In the house during the absence of the speaker, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, was elected speaker pro tem. Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, reported a resolution authorizing the sub-committee of the committee on territories to proceed to Arizona and New Mexico and inquire into the social, educational, financial and moral conditions existing in those territories, and to report whether they are prepared for statehood. Also to visit Utah and inquire into the extent of celestial marriages in that territory. Objected to. The house then proceeded to further consideration of the Breckinridge-Clayton case. Mr. Bergen, of New Jersey, resumed his argument in favor of the unseating of Breckinridge. Among others, Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio, spoke to the question, and took occasion, from a republican standpoint, to denounce Senator Quay for not having defended himself against the repeated charges of wrong in the conduct of the last presidential campaign. At the conclusion of Mr. Kennedy's speech the Breckinridge case went over and the house adjournedd.

In the senate on the 4th the tariff bill was taken up under the agreement limiting the discussion on each subject to five minutes for each senator. Senator Gibson withdrew the amendment offered by him last Thursday to sugar schedule (there being a mistake in it) and offered another amendment striking out that schedule and substituting for it the sugar provisions of the Mills bill. The presiding officer, Senator Ingalls, announced that general debate on the tariff bill had closed with the exception of the reservation of the day when a final vote is to be taken, and when three hours is to be allowed each side. The sugar schedule was laid aside informally and schedule I, of "cotton manufactures," was taken up. All paragraphs in schedule I having been disposed of, schedule J was taken up, relating to flax, hemp, jute and other manufactures. The finance committee had reported an amendment reducing the rate on flax not hackled or dressed, from 1 1-2 cents per pound to $20 per ton. On this amendment Senator Washburn demanded the yeas and nays. The committee amendment was agreed to by a vote of 32 to 14. The next amendment was that of the finance committee to paragraph 341. It was to reduce the duty on hackled flax from 4 cents a pound to $40 per ton. It was agreed to, yeas 33; nays 16. The democrats all voted for the committee amendment. The committee amendment to reduce the duty on flax or hemp tow from $25 to $10 per ton was agreed to. The committee amendment increasing the duty on yarn made of jute from 30 to 35 per cent. and striking out the words "sisal or manilla," was reduced to 25 per cent. on motion of Senator Carlisle. In the next paragraph, imposing a duty of 1 1-2 cents per pound on cables, cordage and twine, the finance committee proposed to insert the words "binding twine" and strike out the words "binding twine, 1 1-4 cents per pound." Senator Davis moved an amendment to strike binding twine out of the paragraph in order to have it afterwards placed on the free list. After debate the amendment was agreed to. The balance of the dutiable list was gone over, the committee amendments being generally agreed to. After a brief executive session, the senate adjourned.

In the house on motion of Mr. Struble, of Iowa, the senate bill was passed to establish a port of delivery at Sioux City, Ia. Mr. Cummings, of New York, rising to a question of privilege, protested against the "blacklisting" by the Cannon resolution and provoked a discussion of considerable duration. At its conclusion Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, called up the Breckinridge election case. Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, made an attack upon Powell Clayton, and the case then went over. The senate bill was passed authorizing the secretary of the interior to survey the 7th standard parallel between the states of North and South Dakota. The house then adjourned.

In the senate on the 5th the tariff bill was taken up and the consideration of the free list was proceeded with. Senator Quay moved to insert in the free list wild animals intended for zoological collections or scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit. Agreed to. On motion of Senator Manderson, "articles and educational steps, composed of glass and metal" (an invention used in kindergartens) was inserted in the free list. Senator Plumb moved to strike hides, raw or uncured, off the free list, but after some debate the motion was defeated—yeas, 49; nays, 29. All affirmative votes were republican. Senator Davis moved to insert binding twine in the free list, and Senator Vance moved to amend the amendment by adding common bagging. Senator Vance's motion was defeated and Senator Davis' amendment was agreed to by a vote of 38 to 18. The democrats, except Blodgett, voted yea, in company with the following named republicans: Senators Allen, Allison, Cullom, Davis, Ingalls, McMahon, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Pierce, Plumb, Power, Sawyer, Spooner and Washburn. The negative votes were given by Senators Aldrich, Blodgett, Cameron, Chandler, Dawes, Evarts, Fry, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, Quay, Sherman, Stewart, Stockbridge and Wolcott. Senator Hoar moved to insert in paragraph 459 (allowing free importation of books for colleges, educational and religious societies, etc.,) the words "or by any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States in its own behalf or in behalf of any of its professors or teachers." Agreed to. Paragraph 545, putting fish on the free list, was laid aside without action. Senator Paddock stated at a subsequent stage of the proceedings that he was unavoidably absent when the vote was taken on the Davis amendment. If he had been present he would have voted for it, as he had done yesterday. Senator Plumb moved to strike off the free list in paragraph 579 "hides raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled." Rejected—yeas, 15; nays, 29. Paragraph 211, in schedule D, relating to sawed boards, etc., was taken up and the committee amendments agreed to. Also the amendment offered by Senator Aldrich to place a duty of 25 per cent. advalorem on posts, railroad ties and telegraph poles of cedar. On motion of Senator Plumb the duty on pine clapboards was reduced from $2 to $1 per 1,000. Consideration of the free list was then resumed. The committee amendment putting mica on the free list was rejected. Paragraph 625 in the free list was, on motion of Senator Carlisle, was modified so as to read "all mineral waters not artificial." Senator Quay moved to strike out of the free list paragraph 667, sulphate of quinia and all alkaloids of salts of cinchona bark." The motion to strike quinine out of the free list was defeated—yeas, 15; nays, 38. Consideration of the free list having been concluded, some of the preceding paragraphs were taken up again and modified. Senator Aldrich gave notice of committee amendments, including one imposing a duty (after Jan. 1, 1892) of 4 cents a pound on black oxide of tin and on bar, block and pig tin. Adjourned.

In the house the Clayton-Breckinridge case was again taken up and Breckinridge was accorded the floor to argue in his behalf. He charged the chairman of the committee on elections (Mr. Powell) with impropriety in judging the case. That gentleman in discussing another election case had referred to the case from the Second Arkansas district, and had declared that in that district five political murders had occurred. He called upon the gentlemen to name the murdered men. Mr. Powell said that they were Benjamin, Smith, Bentley and Clayton, while an attempt had been made to assassinate Wahl. Mr. Breckinridge denied the correctness of the statement. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, read in detail testimony bearing on the theft of the ballot box at Plummerville, and said the theft was absolutely necessary to Breckinridge's return. Yet he stood here and asserted that it had been stolen by republicans—this republican ballot box. The debate having closed, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, moved to recommit the case with instructions to the committee on elections to report which of the gentlemen received a majority of votes in the Second district of Arkansas. Lost—yeas, 83; nays, 101. A vote was then taken on the minority resolution confirming Breckinridge's right to a seat. Lost—yeas, 81; nays, 103. A resolution declaring the seat vacant was then agreed to—yeas, 105; nays, 62. The house then took a recess until the evening session. The house in the evening session passed thirty pension bills and adjourned.

The senate on the 5th resumed consideration of the tariff bill, and on motion of Senator Manderson the amendment was agreed to fixing a duty on white pine shingles at 20 cents per 1,000. The committee amendment, placing shingles on the free list, was lost, and the rate of duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem was restored. A vote was taken on the committee amendment to paragraph 545, and it was agreed to. It now reads: "Fresh fish caught by citizens of the United States in the high seas or in the open waters of the lakes forming the boundary between the United States and the dominion of Canada." This puts them on the free list. The paragraph relating to fish on the dutiable list was then taken up, the question being on the finance committee's substitute for the house paragraph which fixed a duty of 1 cent per pound on fresh or salted. The committee's amendment fixed the duty at 1-2 cent per pound. The committee's substitute slightly modified. As agreed to, the paragraph now reads: "Fish smoked, dried, salted and pickled, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, or otherwise prepared for preservation not specially enumerated or provided for in this act 1-2 cent per pound." Senator's Gorman's amendment to reduce the duty on linas to 8 cents per pound was rejected. Senator Vest moved to place salt on the free list. The vote was, yeas, 26; nays, 36. On motion of Senator Gibson, sorghum cane and sugar cane seed was placed on the free list. Senator Aldrich, for the finance committee, offered an amendment imposing a duty of 4 cents a pound on tin. Agreed to. All sections in the house bill from 27 to 46, inclusive, were, on report of the finance committee, struck out. They related to internal revenue provisions as to peddlers of tobacco, taxes on tobacco and cigars and vinegar factories. Senator Aldrich offered an additional section, which was agreed to, declaring the value of foreign coins, as expressed in United States money of account, shall be that of the pure metal in such coins and be declared quarterly by the director of the mint. This closed consideration of the tariff bill except as to sugar action, reciprocity and some few reserved paragraphs, which will come up on Monday when the speeches are to be limited to thirty minutes in length. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was presented and read. The presiding officer (Ingalls) said that on a measure involving so large a sum of money and including so many contested considerations he would not take the responsibility of declaring the conference report agreed to unless it appeared that a quorum was present. On a division there were but twenty-one senators voting, and so, without action on the conference report, the senate adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Baker, of New York, in the house the bill was passed granting a pension of $100 a month to Gen. Henry A. Barnum. The house then proceeded to the consideration of the conference report on the river and harbor bill. Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, said that in adopting the provisions of the report he gave his heartiest adherence to the policy of internal improvements. The house then adjourned.

ON THE FREE LIST.

Binding Twine Relieved of Tariff Duty by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Binding twine has been placed upon the free list by the senate. This was accomplished by the combined vote of the democrats and the senators from the western states. This has been a subject of bitter controversy between the representatives from the agricultural and the representatives from the manufacturing districts of the country from the time the revision of the tariff bill was undertaken. The manufacturers' representatives succeeded in the house, but in the senate they were turned down. The twine fiber men have been aided materially in their fight by the manufacturers of agricultural implements, and especially the manufacturers of self-binding reapers. These manufacturers desire to control the manufacture of twine because most of the machines require a special kind of twine to be used in order to work smoothly. Imported twine does not work successfully. The house will likely agree to the amendment made by the senate. Senator Moody, joined by both Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and North Dakota senators, voted for the amendment to strike off the duty on binding twine.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Senator Quay and Representative Kennedy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Much indignation exists among republican senators over Representative Kennedy's attack upon the senate as a whole, and Senator Quay in particular. Several consultations have been held, but no plan of action has been agreed upon.

Mr. Kennedy's remarks do not appear in the *Congressional Record* as yet, the reporter noting that they "are withheld for revision." Unless they come before the senate in the *Record*, or some other authoritive way, it may be that nothing will be done. Senator Quay knew nothing of the delivery of the speech until this morning, and after his arrival at the senate he conferred with several of his colleagues, spending considerable time with Senator Ingalls. He said to a reporter that he had not determined what course of action to pursue. He had under consideration the making of a statement under the rule governing questions of personal privilege, but he has not fully decided what to do.

Ready to Retaliate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Now that the president has signed the meat inspection bill it is in order for the state department to call the attention of the United States ministers to Germany, France and England, to invite the attention of those governments to the measure. This will be done next week. No further action will then be taken in the matter for a couple of months, but unless the discriminations exercised towards American meat products in those countries are withdrawn by that time, the president will be advised by many members of the senate and house of representatives who are watching the matter closely, to put in force the authority to retaliate with which he is vested by the law in question.

Catholics and the Census.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The general census of the Roman Catholic church and congregations in the United States has been nearly completed, and it is expected that full returns will have been received by Superintendent Porter not later than Monday next. The task of gathering these statistics was intrusted to Rev. Dr. Carroll, of Fairfield, N. J., and was greatly simplified by sending to the chancellors of the various dioceses blanks containing full instructions, and which have been transmitted to the pastors of the various churches to be filled up. It is probable that with this return will be incorporated a record of the services of Catholic chaplains, sisters and nurses during the war.

The President's Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The president has assured the representative of the cattlemen from the Indian territory that if there shall be presented to him a written guarantee signed by persons having cattle upon the Cherokee strip, that they will remove one-half of them before Nov. 1 next, and the remainder together with their employes and property, entirely abandoning all claims upon the strip by Dec. 1 following, then the order of removal will be modified.

The President's Outing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The president, Mrs. Harrison and Private Secretary Halford left this morning for Cresson, Pa. The president expects to remain at Cresson until Oct. 1, but his stay will be governed by the proceedings of congress. He has accepted an invitation to attend a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland at Toledo, O., on the 17th inst.

Of Interest to the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The first comptroller of the currency has rendered an opinion that the commissioners and alternate commissioners of the world's Columbian exposition cannot serve both as such commissioners and as officers of the commission.

Chit Chat.

Senator Edmunds spoke against the reciprocity amendments to the tariff bill.

Friends of public building bills believe a day will soon be given to their consideration in the house.

Mr. Pickler has secured the appointment of a pension board, at Groton, S. D., composed of W. J. Evans, Daniel Geib and A. Grant.

Judge Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, democratic candidate for United States senator, is in Washington in conference with leading democrats.

AN explosion of gas occurred in the Diller hotel at Seattle, Wash. Several persons were injured, among whom was Dr. Otis F. Presbury of Washington, D. C., editor of *Public Opinion*, who had his face badly burned.

THE ARBITRATING BOARD.

Conclusion of the New York Central Strike Investigation.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—The state board of arbitration has concluded its sittings in the New York Central strike case. Division Superintendent Bissell, of Albany, took the stand yesterday and said all dismissals on the New York Central were at the order of the third vice-president, and he understood that Mr. Lefevre was suspended for lack of attention to his duty. He did not know that anybody was dismissed for being a Knight of Labor. The witness knew that the discharged man was a Knight of Labor, but did not pay any attention to his standing. Mr. Lefevre, the discharged employe, said he had been in the employ of the company for eighteen years. Mr. Bissell discharged him, but gave no reasons, telling him that he knew what he was discharged for. He supposed that it was for being a knight. He had never been reprimanded, suspended or accused of drunkenness, or of incapacity. Bowen Sealey, another discharged employe, and a school commissioner, said he was notified by Agent Ross that he was discharged. No reason was given. He had been employed on the same road for fourteen years. He had been reprimanded in January, 1889, for being at the head of an organization, and had been threatened with a discharge, but was not discharged. When discharged he had gone to Bissell, and had been informed that he had been discharged for working against the interests of the company. The witness had never neglected his duty to the company, and had never been accused of neglect. Mr. Pollock had called him to New York and told him that he was aware of his connection with the knights. No action was taken at that time. Frank Wilhin, a discharged employe, had been with the company for eight years and had been a Knight of Labor for three years and was discharged without any reason being given. He was reprimanded about a month before for being away from duty while sick. Was never accused of drunkenness or incapacity or neglect of duty. He was a member of the committee of the knights. He had waited on the officials to ask for a reduction of the hours of labor just prior to his discharge.

William Kale, a discharged employe, had been a Knight of Labor for six months. He had worked for the road four years and was discharged without reasons being given. He was never accused of any neglect of duty, but was a delegate to the district assembly. John J. Fenwick, also a discharged employe, had been a Knight of Labor for five years and had been employed by the road for thirteen years. No reason was given him for the discharge and he had never been reprimanded for any cause. Alfred Dalziel, a discharged employe, had been [illegible] years in the service of the road. [illegible] of labor. The reason for the [illegible] was given as an [illegible] John Bohner [illegible]. The officials of the road [illegible] the discharge of the men for cause, in one instance the cause being assigned that they were bothering with committees when they should have been at work. The hearing was closed. The board will consider the testimony and make certain recommendations, but as it can only do so through the legislature, nothing will be heard until that body meets.

WESTERN PACKING INTERESTS.

A Good Showing for the Week as Against Last Year.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 4.—To-day's *Price Current* says: "Packing returns for the week show a further reduction in the current marketing of hogs in the west, although the supply is still liberal for this time of year. Packing for the week, 250,000, against 135,000 last year, and to date 7,165,000, against 5,280,000 a year ago. Leading places compare as follows:

Cities.	1890.	1889.
Chicago	2,430,000	1,600,000
Kansas City	1,117,000	830,000
Omaha	722,000	511,000
Sioux City	374,000	222,000
St. Louis	229,000	211,000
Indianapolis	295,000	213,000
Cincinnati	185,000	119,000
Milwaukee	271,000	208,000
Cedar Rapids	219,000	147,000
Cleveland	162,000	123,000
Ottumwa	138,000	106,000
Wichita	171,000	51,000
Lincoln	68,000	62,000

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

A Spanish Premier Mobbed.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister, had an unpleasant experience at Victoria. As the train on which he and his wife were about to depart from the town was pulling out of the station, a jeering and hooting mob made a rush for the premier's car and smashed in the windows of his compartment with stones. So far as known neither the premier nor his wife were injured.

They Didn't Fight.

GHENT, Sept. 5.—Rochefort and Thiebaud left here at an early hour to fight a duel near Salsat. The authorities got wind of the affair, however, and the duelists were compelled to return to Ghent. The challenge was sent by Rochefort. His opponent had been instructed by Gen. Boulanger to answer the charges recently brought against Boulanger by a Parisian newspaper.

A Dynamite Explosion.

LA CHELLE, France, Sept. 6.—A serious explosion occurred at a dynamite magazine at the public dock. Ten persons were instantly killed and many others injured.

Hungarian Forest Fires.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—Reports of very destructive fires still continue to come from Hungary. The latest dispatches say Szanoik and several other Hungarian villages have been burned.

The Cholera.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—The cholera is decreasing in the provinces, but slightly increasing in the city of Valencia.

A Labor Ticket in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—The state labor convention here was made up mainly of delegates from Milwaukee, less than twenty being present from the state at large. There was a strong sentiment expressed in favor of [illegible] Gov. Hoard on account of the school law, but the majority were for [illegible] was nominated as follows: Governor, Reuben May, of Viroqua; lieutenant-governor, N. E. Allen, of Beaver Dam; secretary of state, W. N. Lockwood, of Huron; treasurer, Alfred [illegible], of Manitowoc; attorney-general, K. Shawvar, of Milwaukee; state superintendent, J. W. Stewart, of Broadhead; railroad commissioner, B. S. Bishop, of Marinette; insurance commissioner, Charles Hatch, of Calumet.

THE MARKETS.

Sioux City Live Stock.

SIOUX CITY, Sept. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,300; official yesterday, 1,541; no shipments. Market slow, selling at $4.15 for tops; bulk, $4.12½.

Cattle—Receipts, [illegible]; official yesterday, 18; shipments, 122. Market dull and unchanged. Quotations: Fat steers, prime, $3.65@3.90; fair to good, $2.75@3.60; feeders, choice 900 to 1,000 pounds, $2.50@2.75; fair to good, $2.00@2.75; stockers, choice, $2.50@2.75; fair to good, $2.25@2.50; inferior, $1.75@2.25; cows, extra choice corn-fed, $2.00@2.50; grassers, fair to good, $1.65@2.00; common, $1.25@1.65; canners, 75c@$1.25; yearlings, extra choice, $2.50@2.75; common, $2.00@2.40; bulls, choice, $1.50@1.65; common, $1.25@1.50; veal calves, poor to choice, $2.00@3.50.

South Omaha Live Stock.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; official yesterday, 5,950; shipments, 12 cars. Market opened 5c lower, very slow, selling at $4.00@4.15.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,299; official yesterday, 1,779; shipments, 11 cars. Market steady to strong.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Wheat—Firm and higher; September, $1.02 1-16; December, $1.05¾@1.05⅞.

Corn—Higher; No. 2, 58½@58¾c.

Oats—Firmer; western, 38@51c.

Provisions—Pork, dull at $11.25@12.00. Lard, weak at $6.47½. Butter, easy; western, 9½@21c. Eggs, weak; western, 19@20.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Columbus State Bank

(Oldest State Bank in the State.)

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS,

—AND—

MAKES LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

ISSUES SIGHT DRAFTS ON

Omaha, Chicago, New York, and all Foreign Countries.

SELLS STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

BUYS GOOD NOTES

And Helps Its Customers when they Need Help.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

LEANDER GERRARD, President.
G. W. HULST, Vice-President.
JOHN STAUFFER, Cashier.
JULIUS A. REED. R. H. HENRY.

COMMERCIAL BANK

—OF—

COLUMBUS, NEB.,

—HAS AN—

Authorized Capital of $500,000
Paid in Capital - 90,000

OFFICERS:

C. H. SHELDON, Pres't.
H. P. H. OEHLRICH, Vice Pres.
C. A. NEWMAN, Cashier,
DANIEL SCHRAM, Ass't Cash.

STOCKHOLDERS:

C. H. Sheldon, J. P. Becker,
Herman P. H. Oehlrich, Carl Rienke,
Jonas Welch, W. A. McAllister,
J. Henry Wurdeman, H. M. Winslow,
George W. Galley, S. C. Grey,
Frank Rorer, Arnold F. H. Oehlrich,
Henry Loseke. Gerhard Loseke.

Bank of deposit; interest allowed on time deposits; buy and sell exchange on United States and Europe, and buy and sell available securities. We shall be pleased to receive your business. We solicit your patronage. 28dec87

FOR THE
WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN
—CALL ON—
A. & M. TURNER
Or G. W. KIBLER,
Traveling Salesman.
These organs are first-class in every particular, and so guaranteed.

UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE

Tickets
ON SALE
TO ALL
PRINCIPAL POINTS
EAST, WEST,
NORTH and SOUTH
—AT—
U. P. Depot, Columbus.
15marff

HENRY GASS.
UNDERTAKER!

COFFINS AND METALLIC CASES
Repairing of all kinds of Upholstery Goods.
6-tf COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.