

The Columbus Journal

VOLUME XXI NUMBER 28.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1890.

WHOLE NUMBER 1068.

DIRECTORS:
A. ANDERSON, Pres.
J. H. GALEY, Vice Pres.
O. T. BORN, Cashier.
J. M. LEBLANC, Secy.
J. H. GALEY, Secy.
JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Secy.

First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Report of Condition May 17, 1890.

ASSETS	
Loans and Discounts	\$48,779.38
U. S. Bonds	18,300.00
Real Estate	12,500.00
U. S. Treasury Notes	10,000.00
U. S. Deposits	15,000.00
Other Assets	10,000.00
Total	\$114,579.38
LIABILITIES	
Capital and Surplus	\$50,000.00
U. S. Bonds	18,300.00
U. S. Treasury Notes	10,000.00
U. S. Deposits	15,000.00
Other Liabilities	41,279.38
Total	\$114,579.38

Business Cards

J. N. MILLAN,
BUTCHER AND CATERER.
Office over Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Nebraska.

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

J. R. COOK,
DRAY AND EXPRESSMAN.
Light and heavy hauling. Goods handled with care. Headquarters at 111 S. 1st St. Phone 111.

BRICK MAKERS!
Manufacturers and Builders will find our brick and tile made to order in any quantity. We have the best machinery and skilled labor. Write for prices and samples.

M. K. TURNER & CO.,
Publishers and Printers of the Columbus Journal and Family Journal. Best material and workmanship. Estimates on application. Address: 111 S. 1st St., Columbus, Neb.

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

R. C. BOYD,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware!
Job-Work, Roofing and Outfitting a Specialty.
Shop on 11th St., East of Bank, Columbus, Neb.

KNAPP BROS.,
Contractors and Builders.
Estimates on application. Shop on 11th St., East of Bank, Columbus, Neb.

THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

DEMOCRATIC ATTEMPTS TO DEFEAT LEGISLATION.

A Fairly Elongated of the Methods of the "Farmer's Union" in the House to Defeat Legislation on Important Matters.

The national house is composed of 333 members. Under the constitution a majority of 167 members constitute a quorum. In the course of the session the house has completed its first session. The house has 174 republicans and 159 democrats. When every republican was present, it was obviously impossible, however, owing to sickness, important private business, and other human necessities, that there should be all times a full quorum of republicans present, so that when the democrats desired to defeat a measure which they had not the numerical strength to defeat by voting against it, they all got up and left the room in a body, thus reducing the membership present to less than a quorum. The constitution declares that congress may compel the attendance of absent members, and that it may make rules for their proceedings, and that each member shall take an oath to support the constitution. Among the rules adopted by this congress are requiring members to vote, and the oath which each of these democratic seceders took declared that he would "support and defend the constitution," that he would "bear true and faithful allegiance to the same," and that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office. By no pretense can such conduct as is displayed in this picture be reconciled with the oath these members have taken. The highest function of an American citizen is the casting of his ballot. That is the highest duty of a congressman. To dodge a vote is cowardly. To prevent a vote is revolutionary.

PROTECTION POINTERS.

ENGLISH LABORERS PAY AS MUCH FOR CLOTHING.

They Have No Advantage Over American Workers—The Cobden Club that it Will Destroy American Industries—Consideration for English Workmen.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

NORTHERN TARIFF BUREAU, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 26.—The Editor "Enquirer," Cedarburg, Wis., writes: "There are several loud-mouthed free-trade demagogues here that are all the while saying it costs more to clothe the workmen in this country than it does in England, and that it is protection that does it, and that it is free trade in England that makes it so cheap. We want to have the facts of this matter set out so that no one can misunderstand it, and show it to the free-traders."

Reply.—I trust "Enquirer" will be satisfied with the free-trade authority that he would be if a protectionist was quoted. Consult Schoenfeld, a free-trader, writing from "The Great Britain," in his report, "as far as clothing and dry goods in general are concerned, I find our goods fully as cheap in the United States as here. In fact, in many instances, they are superior in quality for the same price. Articles of underwear for women are superior in workmanship and cheaper in price in the United States. Nor are men's shirts, when chiefly of cotton, any cheaper here of boots and shoes, factory-made, the same may be said. Articles made in order are cheaper in England owing to the lower prices of hand labor, but the difference in price of ready-made things is not so marked. In workmanship and quality I find the corresponding articles of wholesale manufacture superior in the United States. This is true of clothing as well as collars, cuffs, and like."

Again, Consul Schoenfeld, writing from Ireland, in consular reports, No. 30, November 1887, says: "I have made it useless for me to dwell much on the linen industry of Ulster. It is well known in Ulster they are foremost in this branch in the whole world, still I find that

THE EARNINGS OF THE PEOPLE

EMPLOYED IN THE LINEN MILLS IN ULSTER

employed in the linen mills in Ulster are far below those of any class employed in the textile branches in England. Mill operatives and working men receive the same for the whole kingdom. Flax-breakers, men who have to do very exhausting work, earn from 15 shillings to 20 shillings, 84 so per week. Backers from 12 shillings to 15 shillings, 10 shillings to 13 shillings. By others it was told that the earnings were only for 8 shillings to 10 shillings, 64 so per week. The wages I have noticed down here are for men, from 12 shillings to 14 shillings, 10 shillings being about the limit of the best men. Spinner girls, 10 shillings to 12 shillings, children, 5 shillings to 6 shillings, and weavers earn from 10 shillings to 12 shillings. The mill employing about 750 hands pays out about 4,000 per week in wages. This includes overseers, etc., which is a trifle over 10 shillings, 84 so per head.

Mr. Schoenfeld found that he found a man who was a hand-loom weaver and the weaver said that "in his younger years he was a backer in England; now he has returned to Ireland, and is well satisfied if he can ply his old trade and earn enough to keep him in bodily repair. Work, however, only lasts for him from summer until after Christmas, and very little work can be found for the first six months of the year, which is the case with hand-loom weavers. He gave me a piece of bread made of yellow meal, which I have been shown by nearly all the poor people and small farmers who have visited.

"The old hand-loom weaver said: 'As to tea, coffee or beer and meat, we know nothing at all of that. Cold water is what we drink and yellow meal we eat. If I have two ounces of tobacco I am very happy. He pays no rent, as his neighbors, also very poor people, give him the little shed which he occupies free of charge.

A few years ago the question of common clothing being cheaper in England than in the United States came up, and in *McClure's Magazine* for February, 1882, under "The Industries of the United States in Relation to the Tariff," a member of parliament, Dr. Leon Playfair, attempted to show how the poor man in the United States was robbed, and under our protective tariff. He said: "A workman buying an ulster coat for the winter at Boston must pay double the price that an English workman does, that is at Boston he must pay 40 shillings, while in England he pays 20 shillings. A workman's woolen trousers in Boston cost 2 shillings, while in Manchester can be got for 1 shilling 6 pence."

On reading this statement the Hon.

THE PROTECTION POINTERS.

ENGLISH LABORERS PAY AS MUCH FOR CLOTHING.

They Have No Advantage Over American Workers—The Cobden Club that it Will Destroy American Industries—Consideration for English Workmen.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

NORTHERN TARIFF BUREAU, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 26.—The Editor "Enquirer," Cedarburg, Wis., writes: "There are several loud-mouthed free-trade demagogues here that are all the while saying it costs more to clothe the workmen in this country than it does in England, and that it is protection that does it, and that it is free trade in England that makes it so cheap. We want to have the facts of this matter set out so that no one can misunderstand it, and show it to the free-traders."

Reply.—I trust "Enquirer" will be satisfied with the free-trade authority that he would be if a protectionist was quoted. Consult Schoenfeld, a free-trader, writing from "The Great Britain," in his report, "as far as clothing and dry goods in general are concerned, I find our goods fully as cheap in the United States as here. In fact, in many instances, they are superior in quality for the same price. Articles of underwear for women are superior in workmanship and cheaper in price in the United States. Nor are men's shirts, when chiefly of cotton, any cheaper here of boots and shoes, factory-made, the same may be said. Articles made in order are cheaper in England owing to the lower prices of hand labor, but the difference in price of ready-made things is not so marked. In workmanship and quality I find the corresponding articles of wholesale manufacture superior in the United States. This is true of clothing as well as collars, cuffs, and like."

Again, Consul Schoenfeld, writing from Ireland, in consular reports, No. 30, November 1887, says: "I have made it useless for me to dwell much on the linen industry of Ulster. It is well known in Ulster they are foremost in this branch in the whole world, still I find that

A TUNNEL COLLISION.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS CRASH TOGETHER.

Several Kinds of Horses Killed and the Two Engines Both Destroyed—The Collision Took Place in the Tunnel Between the Two Trains.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—A collision occurred this morning at 4:40 on the Cincinnati Southern railway in a tunnel a quarter of a mile north of Slosser's Valley station between freight and passenger trains. The engines of the two trains dashed into each other in the tunnel, which is a sixth of a mile long, and the cars following jammed into each other in a mass. Then came the crash.

No description of the scene has yet been made, only the bare results have been telegraphed to the officials of the road here. They are that Firemen Gould and Welch, brakeman John E. Montgomery, Express Messenger Balfour and a mail agent were killed. There were two men against the train, J. T. Gault and C. F. Deane. Which of them is killed is not yet known. The engines of both trains were badly burned. And the baggage men were also injured. No passengers were killed, and if any were injured their names have not yet been ascertained. The burning of the trains in the tunnel renders it impossible to clear the track as readily as it could have been done on open ground, the smoke and heat preventing the men from entering.

The cause of the accident was a wreck which occurred last night at this station, two miles below Somerset. The delay to passenger trains by this wreck caused a mistake of the engineer and conductor of the freight train, by which the tunnel collision occurred. Fortunately the passenger train had not entirely gone into the tunnel when the crash came, and so three sleepers, which did not leave the track, served as a means of escape.

The passengers were detached and drawn away from the burning train, but the baggage and mail cars and two coaches burned. At 11 o'clock heat and smoke prevented anything being done to clear the tunnel. The railroad officials have heard of but one passenger injured. The two engines, Taylor and Pinsky, are reported not fatally injured.

Fatal Collision in Alabama.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 22.—A passenger train on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham railway, which left here last night, went out on leaving the sleeper and conductor at the station. They discovered that fact when about six miles out of town, and the engine began backing into Birmingham. At Thomas' farm, three miles out of the city, the freight train met an outgoing freight and there was a terrible collision. Four or five passengers, whose names could not be obtained, were killed and sixteen others injured. One of the injured, J. O. Franklin, a druggist from Nashville, will die. The freight train was from Columbus, Miss., and was en route to Birmingham.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 22.—A serious tail-end wreck occurred this morning on the Union Pacific railroad between a Rock Island freight and a Union Pacific passenger train, which was on its way to Kansas City. The freight train was from St. Louis and was en route to Kansas City. The passenger train was from St. Louis and was en route to Kansas City. The freight train was from St. Louis and was en route to Kansas City. The passenger train was from St. Louis and was en route to Kansas City.

THE CORN CROP.

RETURNS MAKE A Better Showing Than Was Expected.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—The Farmers' Review will say this week that a careful examination of the estimates furnished by correspondents reveals the fact that the crop is turning out somewhat better than was expected. The crop in Michigan and Wisconsin is larger than last year, and in Minnesota and Dakota is almost as large. Other states, especially Kansas and Nebraska, also a considerable shortage. The review gives estimates of the production in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas, and says that after deducting from the gross product a large percentage of unmerchantable corn in the states named is 22,923,383 bushels. The condition of the crop in the remaining states is not covered by the report, but is estimated at about 85 percent of the average.

Neglected His Wife in His Will.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—A will has been filed which is now being contested, and the litigation promises sensational developments. The will is that of Frank O. Lloyd, druggist. He leaves his home to his wife, but the rest of his estate, valued at \$100,000, he leaves to his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Walker, an old sweet-tooth. Walker Lloyd is named as executor of the will, and is specially enjoined by his son, Ansel Lloyd, a petty and cowardly singer and dancer, to deliver to Mrs. Walker as soon as possible all personal property not at his residence, and to sell all his real estate and other assets, including only the property specifically willed to his wife, and to turn the proceeds over to Mrs. Walker.

Whipped Before an Audience.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—There was a sensation in Peter's concert hall last night. An Irishman, a petty and cowardly singer and male impersonator, was on the stage doing "The Irishman's Boy," and was being "whipped" by a Jockey's costume. The Irishman was a very stout man, and was being whipped by a Jockey's costume. The Irishman was a very stout man, and was being whipped by a Jockey's costume.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Columbus State Bank

(Older State Bank in the State.)

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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 GERHARD, President.
G. W. HULST, Vice-President.
JOHN STAUFFER, Cashier.
JELVIS A. REED, R. H. HESBY.

COMMERCIAL BANK

COLUMBUS, NEB., HAS AN

Authorized Capital of \$500,000 Paid in Capital 50,000

OFFICERS:
H. P. HILL, H. Vice Pres.
C. A. NEWMAN, Cashier.
DANIEL SCHRAM, Asst. Cash.

STOCKHOLDERS:
J. P. Becker, Herman F. Hill, C. A. Newman, J. H. Winkler, W. C. Miller, J. H. Winkler, Frank Rorer, Arnold F. Hill, Frank Rorer, Arnold F. Hill, Frank Rorer, Arnold F. Hill.

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

FOR THE WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN

A. & M. TURNER

Dr. W. W. MILLER, Treas. of the Union Pacific.

FOR THE WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN

A. & M. TURNER

Dr. W. W. MILLER, Treas. of the Union Pacific.

FOR THE WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN

A. & M. TURNER

Dr. W. W. MILLER, Treas. of the Union Pacific.

FOR THE WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN

A. & M. TURNER

Dr. W. W. MILLER, Treas. of the Union Pacific.

FOR THE WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN

A. & M. TURNER

Dr. W. W. MILLER, Treas. of the Union Pacific.

FOR THE WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN

A. & M. TURNER

Dr. W. W. MILLER, Treas. of the Union Pacific.

FOR THE WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN

A. & M. TURNER

Dr. W. W. MILLER, Treas. of the Union Pacific.

FOR THE WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN

A. & M. TURNER

Dr. W. W. MILLER, Treas. of the Union Pacific.

FOR THE WESTERN COTTAGE ORGAN

A. & M. TURNER

Dr. W. W. MILLER, Treas. of the Union Pacific.