First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

DIRECTORS

A. ANDERSON, Pres't.

J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pres't. O. T. ROEN. Cashier. C. E. EARLY, Ase't Cashier

P. ANDERSON. G. ANDERSON. HENRY RAGATZ, JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business July 12, 1892.

Due from other banks \$40,961.18
U. S. Treasury 675.00
ash on Hand 21,210.78—62,846 96 LIABILITIES.

Busmess Cards.

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

ALBERT & REEDER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office over First National Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 50-4f

MCALLISTER & CORNELIUS ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Columbus, Neb.

A. J. WILCOX.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Cor. Eleventh & North Sts., COLUMBUS, NEB

Collections a specialty. Prompt and careful attention given to the settlement of estates in the county court by executors, administrators and guardians. Will practice in all the courts of this state and of South Dakota. Refers, by permission, to the First National Bank.

6july-7

E. T. ALLEN, M. D.,

Eye-and-Ear-Surgeon Secretary Nebraska State Board of Health,

\$00 RAMGE BLOCK, OMAHA, NEB R.C. BOYD,

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware!

Job-Work, Roofing and Guttering a Specialty. on Nebraska Avenue, two doors north of Rasmussen's.

A. E. SEARL,

Eleventh St. Tonsorial Parlor.

The Finest in The City. The only shop on the South Side. Colum-

L. C. VOSS, M. D.,

Homeopathic Physician AND SURGEON.

Office over post office. Specialist in chronic diseases. Careful attention given to general 26nov3m

A STRAY LEAF!

DIARY.

JOURNAL OFFICE

ENVELOPES, NOTE HEADS, DODGERS, ETC.

LOUIS SCHREIBER, Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.

All kinds of Repairing done on Short Notice. Buggies, Wagons, etc., made to order. and all work Guaranteed.

Also sell the world-famous Walter A Wood Mowers, Reapers, Combined Machines, Harvesters, and Self-binders—the best made.

Shop on Olive Street, Columbus, Neb. four doors south of Borowiak's.



UNDERTAKER! Coffins : and : Metallic : Cases! Repairing of all kinds of Uphol COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA NEWS.

STATE BREVITIES. German day-October 6th-will celebrated in Omaha.

The foundation of the new steam mill at Verdon is completed. Labor day was quite generally celebrated in Omaha and Lincoln. The fear of cholera is causing a general cleaning up throughout the

Charles Wells, shot near Wayne while out hunting August 21, has since Lancaster county will be repre-

sented in the Nebraska advertising About October 1 a party of colonists from Albion and vicinity will leave for

D. Carriker, aged over eighty-three, walked seven miles to take the train

During one day of the reunion at Grand Island 25,000 people were on the grounds.

J. F. McGuire, a Denver horseman, was robbed in an Omaha colored dive last week of \$210. The North Nebraska conference of

the Methodist church will convene this year in St. Paul September 14. Thirteen South Omaha saloon men

have failed to pay the occupation tax,

was thrown from his sulky during a race at the Douglas county fair, but Jesse Neison, sr., of Liberty was

driving a large spike when it flew out and the point of it struck him in the eye, making a bad wound. During a thunderstorm lightning struck the flag staff on the court house at Fremont, splitting it to the dome,

but doing no further damage. F. M. Woods will bell at auction September 13, at Elkhorn, the entire stud of trotting ored horses owned by Hon. A. J. Populeton of Omaha. During the month of August the Cudy Packing company killed 44 772 hogs. The total number killed during that period by the South Omaha pack-

ers was 120, 414. Twe prisoners escaped from the Douglas county jail last week. They were considered "trusties" and took advantage of unusual privileges given to prisoners.

The arrival of the steamer Normazia at New York with cholera patients on board has aroused the anx. iety of Omaha people who have friends

Omaha continues to rank at the head of the list of all the cities of the country at which clearing houses are established as to the per cent of increase in the amount of bank clear-

College of Law, University of Nebraska. A thorough course of legal training of two years prepares successful students for graduation and for admission to the supreme and district courts of the United States. Send for catalogue. W. HENRY SMITH, Dean,

Lincoln, Neb. Dr. G. W. Kern and J. W. Hopwood, both prominent citizens of Kearney. quarrelied over the collection of an account by the former, and he punched Hopwood in the eye with a cane, penetrating nearly to the brain, and causing delirium.

The location of the county seat in Dakota county has not yet been settled, notwithstanding all the attempts ! that have been made. South Sioux City has now resolved to give Dakota City a whirl in the matter and the flow of gore has been started anew through-

Amended articles of incorporation have been filed by the Nebraska Savings and exchange bank of Omaha. The capital stock is reduced from \$400,000 to \$200,000, and the face value of shares from \$100 to \$37.50 each. Other minor changes are made in the original articles.

The number of teachers enrolled at the late normal institute for Cuming county was 104. Seventy-five took the examination, of which eight received first grade certificates, fortyfive second grade certificates and three received third grade certificates.

Anton Psota of West Point has invented a device, to be attached to the rear end of his wagon, by which the heaviest article may easily be loaded without any exertion. Inquiry at the patent office developed there is no simlar device patented, and Anton has taken steps to have his rights protected by obtaining a patent.

Thomas McGuire has sued the Lincoin Packing and Provision company for \$2.800 damages. Last winter he was employed by the company as an unskilled laborer and was set to work cleaning some complicated machinery which he knew nothing about As a resuit his hand was caught in the gearing and mangled so badly that it is

George W. Goodell has made his regular monthly report to the supreme court of his doings as receiver for the bursted banks in his charge. For the Kloman and Arnold bank at Broken Bow he reports having received \$180.35. Of this amount \$147 was realized from the sale of office furniture and fixtures. He disbursed on account of this bank \$62.25.

The faculty of the Omaha Conservatory of Music consists of some of the most successful teachers of music and elecution in the west. Among the names we notice those of Messra, Jones and Cummings, pupils of Scharwenka (Piano), Misses Ketcham and Allen (Elocution), S. Kronberg, the great Baritone (Voice), Dr. Baetens, of Cincinnati (Violin). Address 402, Boyd's lew Theatre. Omaha, Neb., for cata-

Peter Meyers died in Lincoln last week at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Myers was one of Nebraska's oldest settlers, having lived in the state! thirty-five years. For several years he has been an invalid from a compli-

HOME INTERESTS MUST NOT BE NEGLECTED.

President Harrison Formally Accepts the Tender of the Minneapolis Convention.

Facts and Figures to Show that the Republican Policy Has Brought Prosperity.

Full Text of the Document WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The following s President Harrison's letter accepting the republican nomination for the office of president of the United States:

Washington, Sept. 3. 1892.—Hon, William Mc-Kinley, jr., and Others, Committee, etc.—Gentlemen: I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification, which you brought to me on June 20, of my nomination for the office of president of the United States by the republican national convention recently held at Minneapolis. I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration. I have endeavered without wavering or weariness, so far as the direction of have failed to pay the occupation tax, and there is trouble in store for them.

A petition is to go forward to Washington praying for the opening of the mail route between West Point and Oakland.

Rev. Frank Crane of Bloomington, Ill., has accepted the invitation to be pastor of the First Methodist church of Omaha.

The Congregational society of Ashland has given Rev. D. S. Hillard, formerly of Berlin, a cail which has been accepted.

Ed Pyle, a Well-known horseman, was thrown from his sulky during a made to the people in 1883. It has been administration of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1883. If the policies of the administration of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1883. If the policies of the administration is public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1883. If the policies of the administration is public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1883. If the policies of the administration is public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1883. If the policies of the administration is to proportion of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1883. If the policies of the administration is the pledges made to the people in 1883. If the policies of the administration is public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1883. If the policies of the administration is public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1883.

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was succeeded by a republican administration, and the freshness of events gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the republican to the declared policies of the democratic party involved such serious results to the business in-

terests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the democratic party poses to undo will justify this opinion Return to State Bank Issues:

The republican party, during the civil war, derised a national currency, consisting of United States notes, issuad and redeemable by the government, and of national bank notes based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of state banks and the intended upon the issues of state banks and the intended upon the issues of state banks and the intended upon the issues of state banks and the intended upon the issues of state bank note. The notes furnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only ind the safe and acceptable paper currency of the people. Bank failured have brought no fright, delay or loss to the bill holders. The note of an insolvent bank is as good and as current as a treasury note, for Return to State Bank Issues: is as good and as current as a treasury note, for the credit of the United States is behind it. Our the credit of the United States is behind it. Our money is all national money—I might almost say international—for these bills are not only equally and indiscriminat-ly accepted at par in all the states, but in some foreign countries. The democratic party, if entrusted with the control of the government, is now piedged to repeal the tax on state bank issues, with a view to putting into circulation again, under such diverse legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues.

Many Evits of This System.

Only those who in the years before the war experienced the theonyenience and losses attendant upon the use of such money can appreciate what a return to that system involves. The denomination of a bill was then often no indication of its value. The bank detector of lowa was not a safe guide today as to credit or values. Merchants deposited several times during the day, lest the hour of bank closing should show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveller could not use in a journey to the east the issues of the most solvent banks of the west, and in consequence a money changer's office was the familiar neighbor of the ticket office and the lunch counter. The farmer and laborer found the money received for their products or their labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases, and the whole business of the country was kindered and burdened. Changes may become necessary, but a national system of currency safe and acceptable throughout the whole country, is the good fruit of Litter Many Evils of This System.

but the whole country, is the good fruit of Litter experience, and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

The United States Must Be as Liberal as Other Great Nations. Few subjects have elicited more discussion excited more general interest than that of a recovery by the United States of its appropriate share of the ocean carrying trade. This subject touches not only our pockets, but our national pride. Practically all the freights for transporting to Europe the enormous annual supplies of provisions furnished by this country, and for the large return of manufactured products, have for many years been paid to foreign ship owners. Thousands of emigrants annually seeking homes under our flag have been denied the sight of it until they entered Sandy Hook, while increasing thousands of American citizens, bent on European travel, have each year stepped into a foreign jurisdiction at the New York docks. The merchandles balance of trade which the treasury books, show is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage moneys.

moneys.

The great ships—the fastest upon the sca—which are now in peace profiting by our trade, are in a secondary sense warships of the respective governments, and in time of war would, tive governments, and in time of war would, under existing contracts with those governments, speedily take on the guns for which their decks are already prepared and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work of destroying our commerce. The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid, the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails or of an annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct the ships so as to adapt them for carrying an armament and to turn them over to the government on demand, upon specified terms.

Liberal Policy Urgeed.

Liberal Policy Urged. It will be plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines, a similar policy must be entered upon. The that if the United States would have such lines, a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty first congress enacted such a law, and, under its beneficent influence, sixteen American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, and costing \$7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American shipyards. In addition to this, it is now practically certain that we shall soon have, under the American flag, one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European port, This contract will result in the construction in American yards of four new passenger ships of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$8,400,000, and will add to

our naval reserve six steamships, the fastest on the sea. A special interest has been taken by me in the A special interest has been taken by me in the establishment of lines from our South Atlantic and gulf ports, and though my expectations have not yet been realized, attention has been called to the advantages possessed by these ports, and, when their people are more fully alive to their interests, I do not doubt that they will be able to secure the capital needed to enable them to profit by their great natural advantages. The democratic party has found no piace taget. The democratic party has found no place in its platform for any reference to this subject and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing to expend an appropriation made during the last administration for ocean mail contracts with American book. The patriotic people, the workmen in our shops, the capitalists seeking new enterprises, must decide whether the great ships owned by Americans which have sought American registery shall again humbly ask a place in the English naval reserve. The great ships now on the designer's tables go to fee-eign shops for construction and the United States loss the now brightening opportunity of recover-ing a place commensurate with its wealth, the skill of its constructors and the courage of its

sailors, in the carrying trade of all the seas. LARGE INCREASE IN TRADE.

Benefits of Reciprocity Made Apparent in More Ways Than One. Another related measure, as furnishing an increased ocean traffic for our ships, and of great and permanent benefit to the farmers and manufacturers as well, is the reciprocity policy declared by section 3 of the tariff act of 1800, and now in practical operation with five of the nations of Central and South America: San Domingo, the Spanish and British West India islands and with Germany and Austria, under special trade arrangements with each.

The removal of the duty on sugar and the continuance of coffee and tea upon the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by cheapening articles used unceasing'y in every household, is also of such enormous advantage to ket reports. The day of the prophet of calamity the countries exporting these articles as to sug- has been succeeded by that of the trade re-

gest that in consideration therefor reciprocal favors should be shown in their tariffs to articles apported by us to their markets.

Great eredit is due Mr. Balne for the rigor with which he pressed this view upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefits of these trade arrangements. The work of creating hew agencies and of adapting our goods to new markets has pecessarily taken time; but the results already attained are such, I am sure, as to establish if popular favor the policy of reciprocal trade based upon the free amportation of such articles as do not injuriously compete with the products of our farms, mines or factores, in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our products into other countries.

Foreigners Become Alarmed. Foreigners Become Alarmed.

The obvious efficacy of this policy in increasing the foreign trade of the United States attracted the alarmed attention of European journals and boards of trade. The British board of trade has presented to that government a memorial asking for the appointment of a commission to consider the best means of counteracting what is called "the commercial crusade of the United States." At a meeting, held in March last, of the associated chambers of commerce of Great Britain, the At a meeting, beld in March last, of the associa-ted chambers of commerce of Great Britain, the presidents reported that the exports from Ureat Britain to the Latin-American countries during the last year had decreased \$23,750,000 and that this was not due to temporary causes, but directly to the reciprocity policy of the United States. Germany and France have also shown their startied apprehension of the fact that a new and vig-crous contestant has appeared in the battle for the Inarkete and has already secured important idvantages.
The most convincing evidence of the tremen-

does commercial strength of our position is found in the fact that Great Britain and Spain have found it necessary to make reciprocal trade agreements with us for their West India colonies, and that Germany and Austria have given us important concessions in exchange for the continued free importation of their beet sugar. Figures as to Exports.

A few details only as to the increase of our trade can be given here. Taking all the coun-tries with which such arrangements have been made, our trade to June 39, 1892, had increased 28.78 per cent. With Brazil the increase was nearly 11 per cent. With Cuba during the first ten months our exports increased \$5,7 2,193, or 54.86 per cent, and with Porto Rico \$190,959, or 54.85 per cent, and with Porto Rico \$399,23, or 34 per cent. The liberal participation of our farmers in the benefits of this policy is shown by the following report from our consul general at Havana, under date of July 20 last:

During the first half year of 1891 Havana reheived 14,006 hags of flour from Spain and other ports of the island about an equal amount, or approximately 290,112 bags. During the same period Havana received 13,973 bags of American flour and other ports approximately an equal flour and other ports approximateyl an equal amount, making about 23,000 bags. But for the first half of this year Spain has sent less than 1,000 bags to the whole island and the United States has sent to Havana alone 168,487 bags and about an equal amount to other ports of the island, making approximately 337,000 for the first half of 1892." Partly by reason of the reciprocal trade agrement, but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions upon American pork, our export of pork products to Germany increased during the ten months ending June 30 last \$2.025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, speaking of the increase of American coal exports and of the falling off of the English

coal exports to Cuba, says: "It is another case of American competition. The United States how supplies Cuba with about 151,000 tons of coal nnegative, and there is every prospect of this trade forcessing as the forests of the island be bome cxhausted and the use of steam machinery on the sugar plantations is developed. Alabama coal especially is securing a reputation in th Spanish West Indies, and the river and rail improvements of the southern states will undout edly create a strong gulf trade. The new reci-procity policy, by which the United States is enabled to import Cuban sugar, will, of course,

assist the American coal exporter even more ef-fectively than the lines of railway," DEFENSE OF PROTECTION.

Democrats Must Not Be Given Power to Enforce Their Views The democratic platform promises a repeal of the tariff law containing this provision and especially denounces as a "sham reciprocity" that section of the law under which these trade arrangements have been made. If no other issue were involved in the campaign, this alon, would give it momentous importance. Are the farmers of the great grain growing states willing to surrender these diff; large and increasing marsets for their surplus? Are we to have nothing in execance for the free importation of sugar and coffee, and at the same time destroy the sugar planters of the south and the beet sugar industry of the northwest and of the Pacific coast, or are we to have the taxed sugar and coffee which a "taxed for revenue" only necessarily involves, with the added loss of the new markets which have been opened? As I have shown, our commercial relations in Europe do not regard this reciprocity policy as a "sham," but as a serious threat to a trade supremacy they have long enjoyed. They would rejoice and, prudence did not restrain, would illuminate the depressed manufacturing cities, over the news that Uncle Sam bad abandened his system of protection and fetiprocity. They see very clearly that a restriction of American production and trade and a corresponding therease of European production and trade would follow. And I will not believe that what is so plain to

them can be hidden from our own people Tariff and Wages and Capital. The declaration of the republican platform in lavor of "The American Doctrine of Protection meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule, but a principle that is to control all the tariff schedules. There may be to control all the tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some not remote campaigns the issue has been, or, more correctly, has been made to appear to be, between a high and a low protective tariff, both parties expressing some solicitous regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But under a more courageous leader-ship the democratic party has now practically declared that, if given power, it will enact a wages or upon the capital invested in our great industries. The majority report of the com-mittee on platform at the democratic national mittee on pattern at the democratic national convention at Chicago contained this clause.

"That when custom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possibly benefits to the laboror, and the enormous a tdicional imposition of the existing tariff falls with crushing stion of the existing tariff falls with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen."

Here we have a distinct admission of the republican contention that American workingmen are advantaged by a tariff rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages, and a declaration only against the alleged "additional impositions" of the arising tariff has

mpositions" of the existing tariff law. Democratic Tariff Declarations. Again, this majority report further declared:
"But, in making a reduction in taxes, it is not
proposed to injure any domestic industries, but
rather to promote their healthy growth. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon
legislation for successful continuance, so that buy change of law must be at every step regard-ful of the labor and capital thus involved." Here we have an admission that many of one industries depend upon protective duties for their successful continuance, and a deciaration that tariff changes should be regardful of the workmen in such industries and of the invested democratic national conventions, was not more indicative of the new and more courageous leadership to which the party has now committed it-self than the substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares that protective duties are unall unconstitutional. A democratic congress holding this view cannot enact, nor a democratic president approve, any tariff schedule, the pur-pose of which is to admit importations or to give

any advantage to an American workman or producer. A bounty might, I judge, be given to the importer, under this view of the constitution, in order to increase importations, and so the revenue from "tariff for revenue only" is the limita-Reciprocity of course falls under this denunciation, for its object and effect are not revenue, but the promotion of reciprocal exchanges, the profits of which go wholly to our producers. Have Strayed From Early Teachings. This destructive un-American doctrine was not men whose fame as American petriots has reached this generation, certainly not by Jeffer-son or Jackson. This mad crusade against American shops, the bitter epithets applied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelief of every report of the opening of a tin plate mill or of an increase in our foreign trade by reciprocity, are as surprising as they are discreditable. There is no thoughtful business man in the country who does not know that the enactment into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention upon the sphints. vention upon the subject of tariff would at once plunge the country into a business convulsion such as it has never seen. And there is not a thoughtful workingman who does not know that it would at once enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country by the increase of importations that would follow and necessitate of importations that would follow and necessitate a reduction of his wares to the European standard. If anyone suggests that this radical policy will not be executed if the democratic party attains power, what shall be thought of a party that is capable of thus trifling with great interests? The threat of such legislation would be only less hurtful than the fact. A distinguished democrat rightly described this movement as a challenge to the protected industries to a fight of extermination, and another such rightly expressed the logic of the situation when he interpreted the Chicago platform to be an invitation to all democrats holding even the most moderate protection views to go into the republican party

M'E INLEY TAKIFF LAW. Indisputable Proofs of the Benefits

Conferred-Tin Plate Industry. And now a few words in regard to the existing And now a few words in regard to the existing tariff law. We are fortunately able to judge of its influence upon production and prices by market reports. The day of the prophet of calamity has been succeeded by that of the trade re-

gest that in consideration therefor reciprocal porter. An examination into the effect of the favors should be shown in their tariffs to articles law upon the prices of protected products, and highly beneficial results from this conference, apported by us to their markets.

Great credit is due Mr. Belies for the rigor institute of small means has been made by First—The cost of articles entering into the use of those carning less than \$1,600 pet snowman has decreased up to May. 1892, 3.4 per cent, while in farm products there has been an increase in prices, owing in part to an increased foreign demand and the opening of new markets. In England during the same period, the cost of living increased 1.9 per cent. Tested by their power to purchase articles of necessity, the earnings of our working people have never been as

ings of our working people have never been as ings of our working people have never been as great as they are now.

Second—There has been an average advance in the rate of wages of .7 of 1 per cent.

Third—There has been an advance in the price of all farmers' products of 18.67 per cent and of hill capable 23.50 per cent. all ceredls, 33.59 per cert.

The winth annual report of the chief of the labor bureau of statistics of the state of New York; a democratic officer, very recently issued a democratic officer, very recently issued; strongly corroborates as to that state, the facts folion by the senate committee. His report shows that in the year following the passage of the lariff act of 1800 the aggregate sum paid in wages in that state was \$6.577.925 in excess, and the aggregate production \$31,315,130 in excess of the preceding year. In view of this showing of an increase in wages, of a reduction in the cost of articles of common necessity, and of a marked advance in prices of agricultural products, it is plain that this tariff law has not imposed bur-dees, but has conferred benefits upon the farmer

Growth of the Tin Plate Industry. Some special effects of the act should be noticed. It was a courageous attempt to rid our people of a long maintained foreign monopoly in the production of tin plate, pearl buttons silk plush, linens, lace, etc. Once or twice in our history the production of tin plate had been at-tempted and the prices obtained by the Welsh once cut prices to a point that drove the American beginners out of the business, and, when this was accomplished, again made their own prices.
A correspondent of the Industrial World,
the chicial organ of the Welst
tin plate workers, published at Swansea,
in the issue of June 10, 1892, advices a new trial of these methods. He says: "Do not be ce-ceived. The victory of the republicans at the polls means the retention of the McKinley bill and means the rapidly accruing loss of 8) per and means the rapidly accruing loss of 8) per-cent of the American export trade. Had there been no democratic victory in 1834 the manu-facture of tin plate in the United States would have been more rapid. It is not yet too late to do something to reduce the price of plates. Put them down to 11 shillings per box of 10, 1420, full weight basis. Let the workmen take half pay for a few months and then turn out more. Then let the masters forego profits for the same time."
And again that paper says: "It is clearly the interest of both employer and workmen to produce tin plates, tariff or no tariff, at rates that will drive all competitors from the field."

Is Here to Stay. But in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890, and the machinations of foreign roducers to maintain their monoply, the tin date industry has been established in the United States and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the democratic party for its destruction will not succeed. The official returns to the treasury department of the production of tin and tin plates in the United States during the last fiscal year show a total production of 13,240,830 pounds, and a comparison of the first quarter, 825,92; pounds, with the last 8,000,000 pounds, shows the rapid development of the industry. Cver 5,000,000 pounds during the last quarter were made from American block plates, the remainder from foreign plates. Mr. Ayer, the salt of eareful fuquiry, that the production of sait of excelai inquiry, that the production of the current year will be 10c, 00,000 pounds, and that by the end of the year our production will be at the rate of 200,000,000 pounds per annum.

Another manner. Another manager has been pract pearl buttons. Few articles coming to us from abroad were so distinctly the product of starvaletter, I cannot follow in detail the influences of the tariff law of 180. It has transplanted sev-ch I important industries and established them here and has revived or enlarged all others. The act gives to the miners protection against for-eign silver bearing lead ores; free introduction of which threatened the great mining industries of the Rocky mountain states, and to the worl growers protection for their fleeces and flocks, which has saved them from a further and more disastrous decline. The house of representatives at its last session passed bil's placing these ores

pericy these measures would be. Tends to Higher Wages This tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and worder and wit each year give employment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages. The appeals of the free trader to the workingmen are largely addressed to his prejudices or to his passions, and not infrequentare prenomneedly communistic. The new temocratic leadership rages at the employer and teeks to communicate this rage to the employer. I regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate, and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the proceeds or profits orated by a tariff policy the first necessary effect of which is a severe wage cut, and the second a large diminution of the aggregate amount of work to be done in this country. If the injustice of his employer tempts the workman to strike back, he should be very sure that his blow does not fall upon his own head, or upon his wife and children. The workmen in our great industries are as a body remarkably intelligent, and are lovers of home and country. They may be roused by injustice, or what seems to them to be such or be led for the moment by others into acts of passion, but they will settle the tariff cent st in the calm light of their November tiresides and with sober reference to the prosperity of the country of which they are citi-zens and for the homes they have founded for their wives and children. No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able of itself to maintain a uniform rate of wages without regard to fluctua-tions in the supply of and demand for the prod-ucts of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages and are the only barrier against a reduction to

Every Citizen in the Land Benefited, The southern states have had a liberal partielpation in the benefits of the tariff law, I am sure, though their representatives have generally opposed the protection policy. I rejoice that their sugar, rice, coal, ores, iron, fruits, cotton cloths and other products have not been left to the fate which the votes of their representatives would have brought upon them. In the con-struction of the Nicauragua canal, in the new trade with South and Central America, in the establishment of American steamship lines these states have also especial interests, and all these interests will not always consent to be without representation at Washington.
Shrewdly, but not quite fairly, our adversaries speak only of the increased duties imposed on linen, pearl buttors and other articles by the Mo-Kinley bill, and omit any reference to the greatest beneficial eplarament of the free list. During the last fiscal year \$458,000,722 worth of merchandise, or \$5,35 per cent of our imports came in free (the largest percentage in our history), while in 18:9 the percentage of importations was only 34-42 per cent. The placing of sugar upon the free list has saved to the consumer in duties in fifteen months, after paying the bounties pro-vided for, \$87,000,000. This relief has been sub-Saturday purchase of the working man.

One of the favorite arguments against a protective tariff is that it shuts us out from participation in what is called, with swelling emphasis, "the markets of the world." If this view is not a false one, how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more serenity our supposed surrender to them of "the markets of the world," and how does it happen that the partial loss of our market closes foreign tin plate mills and silk plush factories that still have all other markets? Our natural advantages, our protective tariff and the reciprocity policy, make it possible for us to save a large participation in the 'markets of the world" without opening our own to a competi-tion that would destroy the comfort and inde-

pendence of our people. THE COINAGE QUESTION. Results Expected From the Monetary Conference. The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinago of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in the commercial uses of the two coined dollars would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the del ars shall have and retain an equal accept-ability and value in all commercial transactions. They are not only a medium of exchange, but a measure of values, and when two unequal measures are called in law by the same name commerce i unsettled and confused and the unwary and ig-norant are cheated. Pollars of unequal com-mercial value will not circulate together. The better dollar is withdrawn and becomes mercially of the farmers and working people, who cannot closely observe the money market, is that every dollar, paper or coin, issued or author zed by the government shall at all times and in all its uses be the exact equivalent, not only in debt paying, but in purchasing power, of any other dollar. I am quite sure that if we should now act upon this subject, independently of other nations, we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own. Monetary conditions in Europe within the last two years have, I thing tended years much be developed.

impartial men, to whom the consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing manimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of a commission to be vested in the supreme court if that method would give the Ucst guaranty of impartiality. This committee should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of the officers of the national government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law, and there only, is a just demand, and no just man should resent or resist it. It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation on absolutely fair and impartial lines might find some effective response.

Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods designated to give unfair advantages to the party making them would some time be used to perpetuate in power a faction or a party against the will of the majority of people. Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent state election in Alabama. There was no republican ticket in the field. The centest was between white democrats. The Kolb party say they were refuged the representation guaranteed by law upon the election boards, and that when the courts by mandamus attempted to right this wrong an appeal was taken that could not be heard until after the election made the writs ineffectual. Bailot boxes were thrown out for alleged irregularities or destroyed and, it is asserted, on behalf of one-half, at least, of the white voters of Alaof one-half, at least, of the white voters of Ala-bama, that the officers to whom certificates have been given were not honestly elected. ballot honestly counted cannot be abridged. Our old republican battle cry, "A free ballot and a fair count," comes back to us, not only from Alabama, but from other states and from men who, differing

with its videly in opinion, have come to see that parties and political debate are but a mockery if, when the debate is ended, the judgment of honest majorities is to be reversed by ballot box frauds and tally sheet manipulation in the interest of the party or party faction in power. Unfair Apportionments. Those new political movements in the states, and the recent decisions of some of the state courts against unfair apportionment laws encourage the hope that the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the states, the laws made equal and non-partisan and the elections free and honest. The republican party would rejoice at risch a solution as a healthy and particitle, logal sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest ejections.

I man again urre upon congress that provision choice of federal officers. The civil service system has been extended and the law enforced with vigor and impartiality. There has been no partisan juggling with the law in any of the departments or burgain as has before happened, but appointments to the classified service have been made impartially from the eligible lists. The system now in force in all the departments has for the first time placed promotions strictle when the first time placed promotions strictly upon the basis of merit, as ascertained by a daily record, and the efficiency of the force thereby

The approved so heartily given by the convention to all these agencies which contribute to the education of the children of the land was worthily bestowed and meets my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to liberty of thought and conscience and the separation of church and state. The safety of the of church and state. The safety of the republic lies in intelligent citizenship manifered in the states in education, the cheerfulness with which the necessary taxes are paid by all classes, and the renewed interest manifested by the children in the national flag, are hopeful indications that the coming generation will direct public affairs with thereased prudence and patriotism. Our interest in free public schools, open to all children of suitable fige, is supreme and our care for them will be jealous and constant. The public school system however, was stant. The public school system however, not intended to restrain the natural fight of parent, after contributing to the public school fund, to choose other educational agencies for his children. I favored aid by the general government to the public schools, with a special view to the necessities of some of the couthern states. But it is gratifying to notice hat many of these states are, with co increasing their school revenues, to the great advantage of the children of both races.

A WORD TO THE FARMER.

Immense Markets Opened for His Pro ducts in a Short Time. The considerate attention of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the state and agricultural departments in the interest of agriculture. Cur pork products had for ten years been nearly excluded by the great continental nations of Europe, but their value discredited by the reasons given for this exclusion. All previous efforts to secure the re-moval of these restrictions had failed. But the wise legislation of the Fifty first congress pro-viding for the inspection and official certifica-tion of our meat, and giving to the president power to forbid the introduction into president power to forbid the introduction into this country of selected products of such countries as should continue to refuse our inspected meats, enable us to open all the markets of Europe to our hog products. The result has been not only to sustain prices by providing new markets for our surplus, but to add 50 cents per hundred pounds to the market value of the inspected meats.

Under the reciprocity agreements special favors have been secured for agricultural products and our exports of such products have been greatly increased, with a prospect of a further and rapid increase. The agricultural department has maintained in Europe an agent whose special duty it is to introduce there the various preparations of corn as ent skilled veterinarians to Liverpool to examine n connection with British veterinarians, the live ttle from the United States landed at that port and the result, in connection with sanitary methods adopted at home, have been that we hear no more about our cattle being infected with pluro-

pneumonia. A judicious system of quarantiae lines has prevented the infection of northern cat-tle with the Texas fever. lishment of new industries and the development of others. We may confidently submit to the intelligent and candid judgment of the American farmer

has been done to promote his interests, and whether in a continuance and extension of these methods there is not a better prospect offered to him than in the invitation of the democratic party to give our home market to foreign manufacturers and to abandon the reciprocity policy, and better also than the radical and un-tried methods of relief proposed by other parties which are soliciting his support. The president strongly urges the necessity to the United States of the Nicaragua ship canal and pays a high trioute to the democratic mem-bers of the foreign affairs committee of the last house, confessing his obligations for needed co-The Chilean Trouble.

I do not believe that tame submission to insulting outrage by any nation at the hands of an other can ever form the basis of a lasting friend ship. The necessary element of friendship is wanting. The Chilean incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, will, I do not doubt, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. This already appears in the agreement since negotiated by Mr. Even for the agreement since negotiated by Mr. Egan for the settlement of a commission of the long unsettled claims between the two governments.
The work of Mr. Egan has been highly advantageous to the United States. The confidence which I refused to withdraw from him has been which I refused to withdraw from him has been abundantly justified.

In our relations with the great European powers the rights of the United States and of our citizens have been insisted upon with firmness. The strength of our cause, and not the strength of our adversary, has given tone to our correspondence. The Samoan question and the Besing response over the samoan question and the Besing response. to our correspondence. The Samoan question and the Bering sea question, which came over from the preceding administration, have been, the one settled and the other submitted to arbitration upon a fair basis. Never before, I think, in a like period have so many important treaties and commercial agreements been concluded, and never before I am sure have the bonner and inver before, I am sure, have the honor and in-

The union soldiers and sailors are now veterans

upon this subject was accepted by an the powers. We may not only hope for, but expressing by beseficial results from this conference, now soon to accepted. When the result of the conference is known we then shall be able intelligently to adjust our financial basis to any new conditions.

FREE BALLOT AND HONEST COUNT.

Political Jugglery Domonistrates the first does not never political Jugglery Domonistrates the first does not learn and the self with the beart does not first which and the punishing value to the march. A command love should attend the march. A command love should strong the victors parade in 1855, I am not less a command now.

In have used every suitable occasion to urge upon the people of all sections the consideration of have no representative or salutary influence. On the contrary, they begre revenues and impartial men, to whom the consideration of the conference in the sections of the puncture of the conference in the sections of the puncture of have an of the puncture of the

Restrict Linigration:

The necessity of careful discrimination among the emigrants seeking our shores becomes every day more apparent. We do not want and should not receive those who by reason of bad character or habits are not wanted at home. The industrious and self-respecting, the lovers of law and liberty should be discriminated from the pauper, the criminal and the enarchist who come only to discriminate or communities. Every effort has been disturb our communities. Every effort has been made to enforce the laws, and some convictions have been secured under the contract law. An Era of Prosperity.

The general condition of our country is one of great prosperity. The bleasings of God have rested upon our fields and upon our scople. The annual value of our foreign commerce has increased more than \$400,000,000 commerce has increased more than \$400,000,000 over the average for the preceding ten years and more than \$210,000,000 over 1890, the last year unaffected by the new tariff. Our exports in 1893 exceeded those of 1890 by more than \$72,000,000, and the annual average for ten years by \$265,000,000. Our exports of breadstuffs increased over those of 1890 more than \$144,000,000, of provisions over \$4,000,000. The merchandise balance of trade in our favor in 1892 was \$202,944,242. No other nation can mister the commercial progress, which these figures dislodge. Our compassion may well go out to those whose party necessities and habits still compet them to declare that our people are suppressed whose party necessities and habits still compete them to declare that our people are suppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff.

It is not possible for me to refer even in the briefest way to many of the topics presented in the resolutions adopted by the convention. Upon all that have not been discussed, I have before publicly expressed my views. The democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective policy, to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted, the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marintense all to be dequestion of the qualifications of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or deprayed suffrage, and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the laws shall be made secure in on the other hand, distinctively a policy of safe the right to cast a free ballot and to have that ness to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunity for expansion upon familiar lines. Very respectfully yours,
BENJ. HARRISON,

Orying or Evaporating Fruits.

When fruit is to be dried in the sun

it is a good plan to make a supply of frames-two feet wide by four long is good size-and they can be made of plastering lath pailed to one and a half inch square strips. Three of these to each frame, using one at cach end and one in the middle . to strengthen for apples, peaches, pears, pumpkins and C. H. Shelde weet potatoes. The lath can be threequarters of an inch apart, but for cherries and berries they should be closer together, not more than one-fourth Henry Loseke, inch space should be left. Then make scaffoid in an open place where there is no shade so that the fruit can get the full benefit of the sun. These will ce found very convenient, as the frames can be filled up and on top of each other and lessens the space required of them. If the fruit is worth drying at all it is worth isking considerable pains to have of as good a quality as possible. With this, as with the macrity of other products, the quality largely determines the price, and a tittle care taken in having it of the best quality will do much towards receiving the highest price. But evaporated fruit costs no more work to prepare, and outside of the investment in an evaporator, will cost no more to put on the market than the dried, is fact if the work and time is counted at a fair price the dried fruit is really the most expensive to the growers. while it will nearly always sell for considerable more and this advance or better price is of course profit. There are a number of good evaporators of different sizes to suit the wants of different classes. The advantage is in the saving of time, the lessened risk of ioss and the better quality of product insuring, of course, a better price.

In showery weather especially, there is often considerable loss occasioned by the fruit getting wet. Even if this fruit is not entirely ruined, getting wet spoils the color and to a more or less extent the flavor. Then the work ean be done so much faster, and when there is a considerable amount of fruit to save this will be quite an item. Carefully done, the evaporated fruit is much the better color and the flavor of the fruit is retained better, and this is one of the principal reasons why a

better price may be realized. Not a Chinese Word.

"Joss," so far from being, as 1 among others always imagined, a Chinese word, is merely a mispronunciation of the Spanish dies, God, says a writer in Biackwood's. The discovery of this fell heavily upon me. It re-The tariff bill of 1830 gives better protection to farm products subject to foreign competition than they had before and the home markets for such products have been enlarged by the establishment of markets for several since, but will not write them

Billnds,

Store Fronts,

Stair Rail

Several since, but will not write them here, as I do not know what they mean. A. and the writer both started whether in any corresponding period so much with the determination of studying Chinese, and the writer let A. buy a grammar; but on discovering that the single letter I had 145 ways of being pronounced, and that each pronunciation had an entirely different meaning, we said that there was no poetry about the Chinese language, that it was not worth learning, and A.'s grammar was secretly consigned to the river mud

by being dropped overboard. Old Frigates at the Navy Yard. The old, very old navy was represented at the navy yard yesterday by the two hulks of the dismantled frigates Vermont and New Hampshire. They were moored at Cob dock. No one at the vari knows what is to be officially done with the New Hampshire. For a long time she was used as a training ship for apprentice boys at New London, but since she was brought here to serve as the barracks for the naval reserve battalions application has been made that she be kept here for use as a drill ship or armory. This matter is before Secretary Tracy for his consideration. Meanwhile she will remain at the navy yard. - N. Y. Tribune.

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