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LEANDER GERRARD, Pres't. R. H. HENRY, Vice Pres't. JOHN STAUFFER, Cashier. M. BRUGGER, G. W. HULST.

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COLUMBUS, NEB., HAS AN Authorized Capital of \$3,000,000 Paid in Capital 90,000

OFFICERS:

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STOCKHOLDERS:

H. H. Sheldon, J. P. Becker, C. H. O. Oehlert, J. A. Beckler, J. W. A. Meador, W. H. Wurdeman, H. M. Winstler, George M. Galley, R. C. Gray, Frank Brown, H. O. Oehlert, Henry Loscke, Gerard Loscke.

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A. DUSSELL,

DEALER IN

PLEX Wind Mills,

And All Kinds of Pumps.

PUMPS REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.

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Planing Mill.

We have just opened a new mill on W street, opposite Schwab's Bowling alley, and are prepared to do ALL KINDS OF WOOD WORK, such as

Sash, Doors, Store Fronts, Blinds, Mouldings, Counters, Stairs, Stair Railings, Balusters, Scroll Sawing, Turning, Planing.

STEEL AND IRON ROOFING AND SIDING.

Our orders promptly attended to. Call on all addresses.

HUNTEMANN BROS.,

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PATENTS

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COME TO

The Journal for Job Work

OF ALL KINDS.

HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

A REVIEW OF THE CONDITION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE.

Statistics Going to Show that Protection Fosters Industry—A Review of the Various Secretary's Reports—A Recommendation in Reference to Tariff Revision—Reviews of the Fiscal Year—Plain Talk in Regard to Canada—The Farmer's Share in Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Immediately after the reading of the brief journal proceedings of yesterday Assistant Secretary Pruden was announced with a message from the president of the United States.

The secretary then entered on the reading of a will considerable statement of the usual regularity of utterance. There were nearly sixty senators in attendance. Senator Hill of New York, one of the prominent members yesterday, was in his seat at the opening of the session today. Senator Kanyon of North Carolina entered the chamber during the reading of the message. Senator Vilas of Wisconsin and one or two other senators held pamphlet copies of the message. President Harrison's message reads as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In submitting my annual message to congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favorable year in the history of the country will, I believe, show that such a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

The total wealth of the country in 1890 was \$16,120,000,000. In 1891 it amounted to \$16,610,000,000, an increase of 2.9 per cent. The total income of railways in the United States in 1890 was \$90,000,000; in 1891 it was \$97,741,000, an increase of 8.6 per cent; and it is estimated that there will be about 4,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1902.

The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for seventy-five leading cities, furnished the basis for the following comparisons: In 1880 the population of the manufacturing belt in the United States was \$1,225,830,620. In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$2,300,735,884. In 1880 the number of employees was 1,201,388. In 1890 the number of employees was 1,500,000. The total wages earned were \$41,595,728. In 1890 the wages earned were \$41,221,174,54. In 1890 the value of the products was \$2,711,570,960. In 1890 the value of the products was \$2,840,280,870.

I am informed by the superintendent of the census that the omission of certain items from the returns of 1890, and the increase in the value of the products of 1890, accounts in part for the remarkable increase in wages. But, after making allowance for these differences, the prospect of tariff reduction and the uncertainty as to when it will take effect.

Some have advocated a protective tariff as well as a policy of protection. I believe that a system of duties can be framed that will set the idleness of our manufacturing industry on foot, and that will give us the best of both worlds. The tariff should be so framed that it will give us the best of both worlds. The tariff should be so framed that it will give us the best of both worlds.

The new industrial plants established since October 1, 1890, and the extension of existing plants, have added 200,000 employees to the manufacturing industry. The total value of the products of these plants during the first six months of the present calendar year 1892 was \$1,000,000,000. The value of the products of these plants during the first six months of the present calendar year 1892 was \$1,000,000,000.

The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, shows that on September 30, 1892, there were thirty-two companies in the United States and fourteen companies in the United States and fourteen companies in the United States and fourteen companies in the United States.

The total value of the foreign trade (export and manufacture) during the last fiscal year was \$1,275,000,000, an increase of 10 per cent over the year 1891. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the ten years ending in 1891 was \$1,000,000,000. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average by \$275,000,000.

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The Farmer's Share in Prosperity.

There never has been a time in our history when there was so abundant, or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid, or by the comforts of life. It is a fact that the market price of cotton and wheat have been in the hands of the farmer, and the price of agriculture that the farmer has received for his products has been in the hands of the farmer.

Statistics Going to Show that Protection Fosters Industry—A Review of the Various Secretary's Reports—A Recommendation in Reference to Tariff Revision—Reviews of the Fiscal Year—Plain Talk in Regard to Canada—The Farmer's Share in Prosperity.

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The Chilian Affairs.

Reference is then made by the president to the settlement of the difficulties with Chile. He states that he has endeavored in every way to assure the republic of Chile that the United States are friendly to the interests of the United States, but while holding this sentiment in the greatest sincerity, he has not hesitated to insist on the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of our own ports.

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The Insults of which will become every year more apparent.

The work of building guns and the construction of the great fleet of the United States, and should be carried on without check. The report of the attorney general is by far the most important of the reports that cannot refrain from saying that he has conducted the increasing work of the department with the greatest skill and ability. He has in several directions secured from the courts decisions making increased progress in the enforcement of the laws of the United States and bringing some classes of crime that escaped to punishment in the tribunals of the United States where they could be tried with impunity.

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March 2, 1899, are awaiting the act of congress.

Perhaps the most important of these is that for the cessation of the Cherokee and Choctaw leases. This has been a vexatious to the executive representative, and the great friction incurred between the two branches of the government has been increased by the action of the Indians who assert title. The agreement which has been made by the commission is a compromise, and is not satisfactory. It will be noticed that it is a compromise, and is not satisfactory. It will be noticed that it is a compromise, and is not satisfactory.

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If diligently prosecuted, large and important markets can be opened.

for these great American products. In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into national consideration, and the executive should be authorized to protect our people against plague invasion. The last of September last, the quarantine at San Francisco was extended for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. This quarantine was not only a source of suffering to the passengers, but a dire care for the health of the people. It is a source of danger that with the coming spring cases of plague will appear, and the quarantine will again appear, and the quarantine will again appear, and the quarantine will again appear.

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