be fitted for his profession. But over

the new hopes there hung a heavy

cioud. Six months after he left Fern-

dale, his letters to Bella remained un-

answered so long that he went to seek

Shocked, anxious and bewildered as

he could offer her a home he would

seek Bella and find her true to him.

News from home came to him from

Dr. Bedlowe. He was kept informed

of the rapid changes—the first that

his uncle's affections and was a most

devoted stepson. Later, Mrs. Kirke

died, but Rodney's letters to his uncle

were returned, and he was informed

be his uncle's heir, as he was his "de-

"Your uncle is completely under that

young man's control," Dr. Bedlowe

said, "and the mention of your name

excites him to a perfect fury of rage.

And having already given up all hope

He was in his own room, a tiny cell

of a place at the end of his ward, bus-

ied with preparations for the day, when

vas on the alert, and moved to the va-

bed, but his very heart seemed to

cease its beating as his eyes fell upon

"Run over!" the men said who had

carried him. "Ain't moved nor spoke

No! He was not dead, but fright-

upon Rodney that the life of the pa-

of which were largely composed of his

watchfulness and strict obedience to

had supplanted him, maligned him, in-

jured him in every way. He had

thought the worst shock was over, un-

til, an hour later, one of the physicians

not Dr. Bedlowe-entered the room.

followed by a shrieking, sobbing wom-

an, who sank upon her knees beside the

"Oh, Ralph, speak to me! My hus-

And the weeping wife was Bella.

Was it strange that Rodney Kirke

asked himself if he was in a dream-

some hideous nightmare pressing upon

his brain? He moved to leave them

together, but Bella caught his hand,

and in broken, sobbing sentences im-

plored him to forgive her-to be kind

to Ralph and save his life for her sake

"RUN OVER."

and her child. It was pitiful to see

her, to hear the story of the web of

deceit woven about James Kirke, who

stepson. But at last, when the night

shadows were falling, Rodney Kirke

was free to collect his thoughts-to try

But there opened before his mind at

ried out his threat. Yet, if he died,

Rodney was his heir at law, and Bella's

falsehood removed the only cause of

difference between himself and his un-

Days passed, and as if he had been

his treasured friend, Rodney Kirke

nursed Ralph Olney back to life. He

had fought back all selfish considera-

his duty, only leaving him where Bella

was allowed to sit beside him. A deep

his heart. It was evident that her in-

turned to the invalid it became evident

that the mind was seriously impaired,

and a gentleness, evidently new to her,

Dr. Bedlowe, watching all, urged up-

ciliation with his uncle, but the young

man absolutely refused to make any

"You say you have told him of Ralph

patient, whispering:

band, my dear husband!"

the pallid face of Ralph Olney.

Trust me to do all I can for you!"

the family gone.

voted son."

WHOLE NUMBER 1,420.

## BELLA'S ATONEMENT.

By Anna Shields. WO figures stood thankfully accepted the doctor's propo- a train of other ailments. under the shade of sition to make the position a stepping

true lovers torn asunder by a cruel fate, a parting and vows of constancy and faithful love.

The man, Rodney Kirke, was a fine looking young fellow of twenty-eight. who had been from infancy the ward and darling of his uncle, James Kirke, elieving himself always to be the cerain heir of that gentleman and ever his dutiful nephew from true, earnest love and gratitude. His life had been shadowed one, having little brightless, for his uncle for thirty years had leen an invalid-sometimes well enough to move about in his own extensive grounds, but often, for months together, confined to his room and bed, suffering intensely.

When Rodney left school and would have studied a profession or entered upon some business career, his uncle kept him bound to his chair, letting all the management of his large estate fall gradually into his hands, and taking infinite comfort from his gentle care when he was suffering.

It was a strange, gray life for youth, and Rodney fretted sometimes at merging his own existence into that of the invalid, but the argument his uncle used at such times was a powerful

be yours, and you must care for it and advance his practical knowledge. control it. It will never be necessary for you to undertake any other busi-

He was content, therefore, to let his a stroke upon the bell over his head tated, until, about two years before the on the way to his care. Instantly he sermon-very. Little Willie (who had being ordered to the seaside, there met | cant bed that must receive the new pa-Mrs. Olney, a widow with one son very tient. Cool, self-possessed, but tender nearly Rodney's age. Looking back, for all suffering, he helped to lift the it was all like a whirling dream to the injured man from the stretcher to the young man to recall how the handsome widow took possession of his uncle, flattered him, petted him, coaxed him

The return to Ferndale, James Kirke's home, was a wedding trip, and since we picked him up. Not dead, is from that hour every effort was made | he?" by the bride to thrust Rodney out of his place in his uncle's heart and fully injured, and the doctors who clushome. Misrepresentations were made at first in vain; afterward with more effect. Keeping him out of his uncle's room. Mrs. Kirke made the old gentle- | tient hung upon a thread, the strands man believe his absence was from voluntary neglect. At last a tangible cause of complaint was found, when orders, and then he was left to watch. Redney, lonely and miserable, fell in Under Providence he held in his hands love with Bella Green, whose father- the life of his enemy-of the man who horror of horrors! kept a small drinking saloon, and whose mother was vulgarity personified. The girl herself had been educated in a good seminary. and came home to find all her surroundings revolting to a delicate, sensitive nature, refined by study and associations with companions above her

in the social scale. She was wonderfully pretty, considering what her parents were, and Redney's deepest sympathies were roused by her miserable home life. That he met her in the shady lanes and woods was from no desire for concealment, but simply because her home was so noisy, ill-ordered and vulgar that there was no place for quiet or

conversation. The story of this "low association" was so told to James Kirke that he was furious with anger, and this, added to the other sins attributed to Rodney, so roused him that the young man had put before him the choice of giving up his love at once and forever or leaving his home. All the chivalry of a sensitive heart, which a life of seclusion had made still more romantic, was aroused, and Rodney refused obedience to his uncle for the first time.

And so, under the great tree in Sam Green's garden, he was taking leave of the girl for whose sake he was leaving luxury and hope, to face a world whose bitterness he had never tasted.

"You will be true to me, Bella?" he eaid, as he pressed a final kiss upon her tear-stained face.

"I will wait for you if it is for twenty years," she said, clinging to him. And, keeping that promise for comfort, Rodney Kirke left Ferndale to try | was ignorant of the marriage of his to find employment in L--, a large manufacturing town ten miles distant, where his uncle owned property. And every face that had smiled upon him to make some coherent story in his befor years was turned away; every door wildered brain. His love betrayed, he that had opened to him was closed. felt with a strange wonder no pain in His uncle's influence, wielded by his the fact. The contempt for the deceit wife, kept him from even the lowest that had left him so easily and taken position, and he suffered from positive the new heir in his place had struck hunger more than once in the first his love dead. Even anger was withthree months of his exile. The bitter | ered by the scorn he felt. regrets for the easy obedience to his uncle which had made him neglect all once the power of revenge in his hands. preparation for a life of self-support, His rival's life depended on his skill the finger with a little of the followwere unavailing, and there came a and his inheritance upon his science. winter night when he stood in the His uncle had written to him that this streets, homeless and penniless and man would be his heir; probably he battling the temptation to defy even had long before made his will and car-

his Creator by suicide. Suddenly he roused himself from such bitter reverie and walked rapidly until he reached a handsome house, where a tin sign announced to all comers that "Dr. Bedlowe" lived within. He was in his office when Rodney Kirke entered, and rose at once to give him a most cordial greeting.

tion, and left the results to the future. "You give me courage for asking a favor," the young man said, grateful- His duty was to nurse his patient faithfully, constantly, and he exceeded ly. "Old friends have not cared to see me of late."

"Anything I can do for you is done," said the doctor, cordially. "I think, pity for the woman he had loved filled Rodney, your old friends do not understand, as I do, how foully you have fidelity was the yielding of a weak nabeen wronged. Knowing everything, ture to a strong one, and that she I have exerted all my influence with feared her husband as much as she your uncle in your favor, but so far in loved him. When consciousness revain. Now tell me, what can I do for

you?" "Doctor, I am starving! I will not greeted Bella's timid ministrations. beg. I can not work without some experience, but there is one position I on Rodney the duty of seeking reconam fit for. Long training," he said, very bitterly, "has made me a good nurse. Will you give me a nurse's place and a nurse's wages in the L-Olney's marriage," he told his old

hospital?" tried to move Rodney from this reso- friend, "and if he wants me he must lution, offering him opportunities to send for me."

gest. But Rodney was firm. He pital James Kirke was found dead in must earn the bread he ate, though he his bed-heart disease having followed

County Clerk Hmayer

a huge tree in a lit- stone for the study of medicine and heir was found, and, with a bitterness The will that made his step-son his tle garden, one surgery. It were far too long a story like death, Rodney one morning assiststrong, erect, defi- to record all the trials of the next two ed in dressing his patient for the last ant; the other years. Faithful in the discharge of time, and saw him drive away, with drooping, timid and every duty, the nurse found time for his wife and baby boy, to take possespleading. It was a study under Dr. Bedlowe's advice, and sion of the home he had regarded as repetition of the put in every dollar not needed for ac- his own for the greater part of his life. old, old story of tual existence toward the expense of a Ten years later Dr. Kirke, a man almedical education. He was amazed ready known in his profession, was sithimself at the enthusiasm his study ting in his office alone, when his old roused, and the doctor encouraged him friend, Dr. Bedlowe, came in, his face warmly, seeing clearly how he would | full of pleasure.

"At last!" he said. "At last, I may congratulate you. But I must tell my story first. Before your uncle died, Rodney, he gave me his solemn promise to right the wrong he had done you. her, to find the store in new hands and Ralph Olney was not a poor man, having inherited a fair income from his father, but he was grasping, selfish and he was, he did not lose his faith. When | deceitful until the accident that threw him into your care, and that left him crippled and imbecile. When your uncle died I thought the will that he had promised to make in your favor was Ralph Olney had taken his place in men so often leave until too late. But to-day, only to-day, Mrs. Olney came to my office with the will, which she found a week ago, quite by accident. Rodney, you must pity and forgive her. in a curt note that Ralph Olney would Such a heart-broken face I have never seen. Five children lie in little graves, and her husband is only a wearing source of grief and care. In this last week she has removed all their personal pessessions from Ferndale, and she asks of you only that you will not thank her. She was fearful that pride of reconciliation, Rodney only studied or some mistaken chivalry might lead When I die this whole property will ful attention to every opportunity to ment, and so brought the will to me. Your old home awaits you! May you be very happy there!"

Good Enough for the Price. Mrs. Goregular (to lady friend): I life narrow to the limits his uncle dic- warned him that an accident case was was very much disappointed with the but what can you expect for a penny? -Tit-Bits.

> Just the Thing. Lea (sadly)-"I don't know what to do with that boy of mine. He's been two years at the medical college and still keeps at the foot of his class." Perrins (promptly)-"Make a chiropodist of him."-Tit-Bits.

In the Counting Room. "Spilkins seems like a nice, quiet feltered about the bed shook their heads low." "Spilkins? That man's a regular ominously. It was strongly impressed dictator." "To his wife?" "No, to his nations sending their produce to the typewriter."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SCRAPS.

The agricultural department of a

Meadows Brown. Transportation of soft-shell crabs alive from the east to Portland, Ore., has just been successfully accomplished for the first time.

The distance from St. Petersburg to that from New York to San Francisco. which from the early days of the settlement made it unlawful to bring in oysters between April and September. nine sawed a pile of wood for a resident of the place and put the money vain to make an honest living gave it

in such numbers in the region of in a protest from France, which places Cakesdale, Wash., that the inhabitants | a duty of \$289 50 per hundred kilos on are alarmed over the threatened injury smoking tobacco and 3,600 francs per

up recently and turned fortune teller.

Now she has money to burn.-Ex-

negro was carrying over his shoulder | criticism upon a protest from Spain. near Millington, Md., and passed which, in her tariff, places a trifling through him from his shoulder to his duty of 1,300 pesetas on every fourfeet, killing him.

saw you in church last Sunday. Mr. gence. Phipps-Yes; it rained, you know. Was that the reason you were there, to this question of protests against our

too?-Cleveland Leader. There is a family of twenty-six persons in Strasburg, every one of whom rides a bicycle. The oldest is sixtytwo, the youngest six months old .-Fereign Letter New York Post. Sycamore trees which for several

years have flourished where they were planted in various sections of Portland, Ore., are dying of some disease which the citizens do not understand.

ABOUT THE BABY.

The mouth of the bottle fed baby should be washed out daily with a soft cloth wet in water in which a little borax and soda have been dissolved.

Where baby's gums are red and painful, they may be gently rubbed with ing mixture. Nitrate of potass, one scruple; syrup of roses, half an ounce. Let the baby sleep. No one has a right to break in upon the repose ordained by a wise providence for the healthy development of the brain and pervous system of the little one while the miracle of soul wakening goes on. Visitors can admire him sufficiently !f his eyes are closed; and if the hour for nursing him passes, it is proof. conclusive, that nature is fully aware

of his greatest needs and is responding to them. Milk may be tested by a piece of blue litmus paper, which becomes red if placed in anything at all acid. Litmus paper can be bought at any chemist's and should be kept in every nursery. A small piece is to be torn off, and placed just under the surface of the milk. As milk rapidly takes up any impurities from the air it should be kept in a cool place out of the way of dust and drainage arrangements. Milk may be kept good if there is no refrigerator by turning it out into a large basin and covering this with a thin cloth wrung out in cold water. If an alkali, such as lime water or carbonate of soda, has to be added to the milk in order to prevent acidity in the baby, it should not be added until the milk is required for use, lest by taking away the acid taste or smell it should prevent detection of the fact that the milk is not fit for the infant.

TALK ABOUT FOREIGN RETALL

ATION ON OUR TARIFF.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897.

Won't Work-Voice of Republican Press. (Washington Letter.) The last feeble cry of the free tra-

will disturb our relations with foreign an occurrere of this kind would be countries. It is a last resort and an that rearly every one of the countries unsuccessful one. They have been in question would suffer a greater loss beaten at every point; have failed in ir the sale of her products than would all their arguments and assertions against the bill, so much so that many members of their own party have re- sell more goods to the United States fused to vote with them. And now, than they buy from us, and the total seeing that this bill is bound to pass. sales of the fifteen countries in questhey raise the feeble cry that its pass- | tion to the United States are hundreds age will affect our relations with other of millions of dellars greater than are countries. But all this talk does not our sales to them. The result would worry the experienced statesman of be that if they should undertake to exdiplomat. Similar protests have come clude our goods from their ports simito them and to the government time lar action on our part would cut off one of the unaccomplished acts dying after time in former consideration of a much larger market for their protariff measures, and they have been ducer; than would their action affect politically received as these are, care- the markets of our own producers. An fully "filed" in a convenient pigeon- attempt at retaliation by the countries holes and never heard from afterwards, in question, with possibly two excepeither in the framing of the bill or in tions would therefore be much more their bearing upon future commercial disadvantageous to them than to the relations of those countries with the United States. Hence the improbabil-United States. This custom of filing protests against

United States and the nations which followed by any attempt at retaliation seek to find her in her new home or to have made these protests. Tariff laws by them in case their protests are uncome and go with other nations, and heeded. the United States pays not the slightest more diligently, and gave more faith- you to refuse what she called her atone- attention. A prospective system grows apace in Europe and elsewhere, and : uch nations as France, Germany, Aus- States will be sufficient to show that tria-Hungary, Spain and others which there is no probability that they are are now scolding about our proposed going to endanger their own business new tariff, increase year by year or and the markets for their own profrom period to period their protective ducers by any steps which might postariff rates, but in all these cases the sibly close the ports of the United world over, the United States has never | States against their productions. In entered a protest of general character against anybody's tariff laws or pro- years' period has been covered in posed tariff legislation. There have showing the commercial relations bebeen occasions in which attention of tween the United States and the counfereign governments has been called tries in question, in order to give a to certain of their laws or regulations which seemed to bear unjustly upon a single industry in the United States or to discriminate against productions of this country as compared with those of other countries, but there is ro case on record in which the government of the United States has offered any protest to a general tariff measure proposed by other countries which would bear with equal weight upon all markets of these countries

> That any nation should assume to offer a protest against a proposed law by another nation, which law is to bear with equal weight upon the produc-Texas newspaper is conducted by Green tions of all nations, article by article. seems rather absurd, but that these protests should come from nations which themselves have a high and steadily growing protective tariff adds very much to the interest, not to say the importance, of such a proposition. the Pacific terminus of the Siberian It seems a little curious, for instance, railway is about twice as great as to observe that Italy, which collects about five million dollars a year tariff Alexandria, Va., has raised the ban on American petroleum, and equally plaining, formally or otherwise, of our high rates on many other articles, should be offering a protest, either officially or otherwise, against tariff The West Sullivan (Me.) base ball legis'ation by the United States, Some people might suppose it a trifle inanpropriate for Germany, which collects received for the work in the treasury. a tariff of \$285.60 per hundred kilos on A Kansas City woman who tried in cartain grades of clothing and 1,200 marks per hundred kilos on other articles of a similar character, should be assuming to offer a protest against countries in question during the past tariff measures of any other country. Already grasshoppers are hatching There might seem a slight impropriety hundred kilos on cigars or cigarettes. Lightning struck two hoes that a So, also, there might appear reason for seated coach or calash imported, and Mrs. Dahlgren-Ah, Mr. Phipps, 1 975 pesetas on each omnibus and dili-

But there is a practical business side

Trouble for John Bull.



tariff, and especially as to the probarelations with those countries which Ohio State Journal. are reported as hinting at retaliation in case their protests are not regarded. Among the countries which are reported as offering objections, either officially, unofficially or in public prints in reference to our new tariff are Japan, China, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Netherlands, Switzerland, Ar- her proportion was still more than onegentine, Mexico and Canada, and pos- half of the whole. The bulk of the shipsibly Brazil. Less than half this num- ments goes from Belfast, as the prinber have filed formal protests at the cipal center of the industry, but Barnsstate department, but there has been ley. Dundee, and a few other centers sundry grumblings and mutterings contribute to the total .- John S. Brown among the others, either in their leg- & Sons, Belfast, Ireland. islative bodies, in the individual utterances of their representatives here and elsewhere, or in the public press. The practical business question with

regard to these people and govern- discussions on the part of Democratic ments is whether they can afford to senators

study medicine, loans of money—any—
thing the truest friendship could sug—
But the invalid, too, was obstinate, loans of money—any—
and while Ralph was still in the hos—
The Facts as to the cause of the tariff which makes no discrimination.

The cold facts as to the cause of the makes no discrimination. as between countries or which does not increase in exportations of manufacdiscriminate against any one of them tured goods from the United States durindividually. If they were to attempt ing the existence of the Wilson law are retalization by adverse legislation beginning to come to the surface. Even which should ere ude American prod- Democratic papers are now admitting tets from their markets or discrimi- that this abnormal increase in exportahate against our productions in any tions is due to the fact that manufacway it would be expected, and very turers were either compelled to sell Properly, that the United States would their goods abroad at any price they return the compliment by excluding or could get of close their establishments discriminating against the products of the country wn ch had taken such acders regarding the tariff bill is that it tien. The practical business results of ket was filled with foreign manufacthe United States. Of the fifteen countries included in the above list thirteen to favor free trade ideas." Uncle Sam's Heavy Load.

> A few examples of the commercial clations existing between some of the nations in question and the United the statements which follow a to fair average showing of the sales of those countries to people of the United States and the return sales of our products to those countries. It will be observed in the statements which follow that in practically every case the countries now suggesting retaliation which would affect commercial relations have sold us very much more of their productions than we have sold to them, and therefore any action on their part disturbing or closing these relations would cut off a larger market for themselves than they would de-

ity that the nations which are offer-

ing these protests have the slightest

stroy for us. Japan has sold to us in the past decade \$212,790,200 worth of goods and bought from us \$45,007,117 worth of our productions.

China's sales to us in the past ten years are \$189,246,849 and her purchases from us \$54,219,710. Austria-Hungary's sales to us in the past ten years are \$83,301,481 and her

purchases from us \$10.993,224. The total sales to us of the fifteen countries which are reported as comtariff, have been in the past ten years \$1,843,943,523, while the purchases from us in the same length of time have been only \$3,059,220,782. Thus they have sold us in the past decade \$1,-784,722,841 worth of goods in excess of what they have bought from us, or an average of \$178,472,284 per annum. The following table shows our pur-

chases from and sales to each of the

Imports into U. Exports from S. (1886-'96) U. S. (1886-'96) from protest- to protesting countries. ing countries.

Greece\$	10,184,600	\$ 1,512,5
Turkey	46,978,714	1,762,3
Argentine .	57,903,788	57,235,5
Austria-H .	83,301,481	10,993,2
Switzer'd .	138,919,678	262,4
China	189,246,849	54,219,7
Italy	207,502,145	143,397,6
Neth'lds*	212,743,794	313,708,2
Japan	212,790,200	45,007,1
Mexico	230,772,832	138,162,1
Canada	386,006,478	463,071,7
France	693,428,892	586,509,3
Brazil	733,723,990	120,677,6
Spain*	753,660,426	290,355,3
Germany	868 766 566	839 455 G

Total ...\$4,843,943,523 \$3,059,220,782 \*Including colonies. G. H. WILLIAMS.

Information from manufacturers of agricultural implements shows a very marked improvement in business conditions. The outlook for the farmers is better, and the manufacturing industries, which furnish improved machinery for the farmer, are feeling the impetus. This is one very gratifying evidence of growing good times. Others are appearing on every hand. Good there should be a check put to raw

of their complaint is ertain to be take the place of American cotton, bill to abrogate President Cieveland's broken ere long. The Republican par- then let it pay a duty. A tariff of 20 ty in power could not accomplish ev- per cent ad valorem upon the last fisbility of any action following those erything in three or four months, but cil year's imports would have added protests. It is one thing to make a the evidence accumulates that confi- upward of \$1,300,000 to the revnue. duff while a measure of this character | dence is returning, that times are be- | We need revenue, and southern cotton is under consideration, and quite an- coming better, and that business is growers need protection. other to "call" the tariff and commer- beginning to move steadly upward to cial hand of such a nation as the the broad plane of prosperity occupied United States, especially under the cir- by this country prior to the election of cumstances existing in our commercial Grover Cleveland in November, 1892.-

Should Make Our Own. The United States are, of course, the best customer we have for our linens. Out of the 1895 export America took 126.672,400 yards, or considerably more than one-half of the total and 41,950,700 yards more than she took in 1894, when

The Delay of Democracy. Every day's delay in the passage of the new tariff has been due to needless

because of the business depression at home and the fact that the home martures. The Memphis Scimitar (Democratic), discussing this subject, says: "There is every reason to attribute this rapid expansion of this part of our export trade during the last few years to even a generous phase, and there are the fact that the depression of the home market forced American manufields. The Boston "Journal" also publishes a letter from a prominent business man of that city, who says: "There is not a shadow of doubt that the large increase of exports has resulted from the ruinously low prices which have prevailed, caused by stagnation of business and resultant poverty of the people. This was brought about by the practical working of a tariff designed

pending tariff measures is altogether expectation that their action will be a one-sided one, as relates to the anything more than a mere bluff or be

> Tariff for Revenue Only. The Democratic party in 1892 delared in national convention for a 'tariff for revenue only." In 1894 the Wilson-Gorman tariff became a law, ounded on this Democratic precept.

Customs	Receipts	Customs Receipts
first 33 mo	nths Mc-	first 33 months Wil-
Kinley		son Law.
1890		1894.
October	\$21,934,114	Sept'ber\$ 15,564,990
Nov'ber	15,227,641	October 11,962,118
December .	16,104,533	November . 10,260,692
1891		December . 11,203,049
		1895 164,452,027
1893.		1896 145,424,968
January	21, 102, 476	
February .		January 11,276,574
March		February 11,587,260
April		March 22,833,856
May		April 21,154,312
June	14 964 391	May 16,885,012

The decrease under the Wilson bill was only \$87,862,249.—Kalamazoo Tel-

Hard for the Clevelandites. Democrats who have borne the burden and heat of political battles since long before Mr. Bryan was born will find the following catechism, which was posted in a conspicuous place on the walls of Mr. Bryan's New York hotel, during his recent visit there, pleasing reading:

Q. What is the standard of Democracy?-A. The Chicago platform. Q. Do all Democrats profess allegiance to that platform?-A. Necessa-

Q. Are there any other Democrats?-

Q. Are persons who repudiated that platform and voted against the candidate of the party entitled to membership in, or recognition by, Democratic organizations?—A. No.

Q. What are such persons?-A. Bolters and traitors. Q. Should they be tolerated in the party organization?-A. No.

Cotton Growers Protected. When the Dingley tariff bill reaches imported into the United States. The we state that our imports of cutton have increased from less than 4,000,to 55,350,520 pounds in the 1895 fiscal | teet the public forests until a permayear, we believe that it will be con- nent bureau is established, ceded by all friends of protection that times are coming, and coming as quick- cotton imports which have increased Of course the political calamity howl- 400 pounds each) within a decade. If ers will continue to talk, but the force foreign cotton is to be imported and

> Revenue and Protection. policy of protection for our skipping | was reached, under which the orders in the foreign trade, to which the were suspended until March 1, 1898. country gave its approval at the last After that date such lands as are not election. There is neither wisdom nor disposed of are to come under the orpatriotism in deferring the settlement | ders, or such modifications of them as of this matter until another time. The the Perseident may make. government needs revenue and our wage-earners need the opportunity to build our own ships.

Interesting Comparisons It will afford interesting reading to tor Vest, Senator Jones of Arkansas, Leader. and other Democratic statesmen, with their remarks in 1894 when they voted against free trade schedules.

Thank Goodness! restoration of the policy of protection, now being considered by the state railand its twin, prosperity.

A FAMOUS MONEY LENDER.

Story of a Man Who Wen Unenviable Fame in California. In the passing of Asa Fisk drops out from California life an individuality so marked that it was proverbial in the community, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Asa Fisk gave a name to methods in finance as Machiavelli gave a name to methods in politics. The common remark of those who knew him only by repute is " Cent per Cent. Cent per Cent, the money lender is dead." Zealous for his farthing Asa Fisk may have been, and in a grasping posture was he photographed in the opinion of his fellows generally, but in this lender's rature was a kindly. tears that he is dead. For Asa Fisk was a loving man to his own, a liberal facturers to seek other and foreign parent and husband, and, in stealth, he made charitable gifts that might astonish those who were called upon to pay to the last dollar the debts they incurred when in stress. Indeed, in such contradiction were the aspects of this man that one cannot bring them into harmony unless he applies one lens to his business life and another to his domestic life. Asa Fisk was one man to his debtors and another man to his family. His character is to be read from his ancestry and the struggles of his early life. He was a farmer's boy in New England, born on Christmas day, 1818, at the town of Helliston, Mass., and until 14 years of age he lived and worked on his father farm. Then he made his way to Boston, and for a wage of \$3 a week worked in a grocery store. With thrift that showed higher development in his later years, Fisk bought board and lodging and cicthing from his meager compensation. Seeking advancement he sought and obtained employment with the firm of Daniel Kimball & Co. dealers in tailors' goods and supplies His income at first was \$100 a year. His industry and intelligence caused his salary to be advanced and his responsibilities to be increased. He moved steadily forward and before he was 30 years of age was a partner. Subsequently Fisk became the sole owner of the business. His fortune developing he turned to railroads and politics building the East Boston & Suffolk | Paid in Capital. railroad and serving a term in the state senate of Massachusetts. In 1853 That visit determined the location of sold out his business interests, and ing to about \$75,000, he came, in 1869,

he came to California for his health his residence. Returning to Boston he with a pile of ready money, amountto San Francisco to live. He started in business as a money lender, by hi methods gained the notoriety that How this has operated can best be told gave an unpleasant attachment to his by comparing the customs receipts of | name. He announced the rate of interthe Wilson law and the McKinley law est upon which he would lend money for the first thirty-three months of | 3 per cent a month, or 3 per cent a week, according to the applicant or Fisk's judgment of him, but always compounded. The applicant might take the money or leave it, as he chose take the money or leave it, as he chose, but usually he took it, for few went to Asa Fisk's dingy office on Montgomery street except in dire need. As a creditor he was relentless. He rigorously fulfilled every engagement he made, and he expected every other man to do likewise. If a debt of \$150 grew to \$15,600 by the increment of compound interest he used every means known Total ....\$533,767,447 Total ....\$445,965,198 to the law to collect the last cent. Withal he loaned money to distressed applicants when none others would listen to their requests. A clerical coat on a borrower was always deemed sufficient security for a loan-of course, at the usual rate of interestand several young lawyers might have gone hungry if Asa Fisk had not regarded their pride as collateral for an advance. Asa Fisk gained a large for-

small measure. A Forestry Policy. In the selection of these lands for forest reserves. President Cleveland was guided by the recommendations of a committee appointed for the purpose by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of the secretary of the interior. This committee has recently made a detailed report, which the President has transmitted to congress, looking to the adoption of a definite forestry policy. The committee recemmends the establishment of a perthe white house, and when it receives | manent bureau of public forests, and the President's signature, it will em- the appointment of a beard to deterbody a duty upon all foreign cotton mine what lands shall be set apart as forest reservations. It suggests that south demands protection for cotton all public lands which are more valuas well as for rice and sugar. When | able for timber than for agriculture or mining should be withdrawn from sale and settlement; and it recommends 009 pounds in the 1887 fiscal year, up that regular troops be detailed to pro-

tune, amounting probably to about

\$500,000: Most of his money was care-

fully invested in productive real es-

tate and all or nearly all of this real

estate he transferred to his wife by

deed. In the probate court the estate

of Asa Fisk, deceased, will appear of

The Forest Reserves. There has been a long contest bean amendment which the senate add- stery Goods. ed to the sundry civil appropriation orders of Feb. 22, establishing thirteen new forest reserves. The two reservations in California were excluded from the operation of the senate amendment, but as to the other eleven the amendment would have restored them all to the public domain for sale and settlement. The house would Now is the time to icaugurate the not agree to this, and a compromise

One Not Enough. The Minister-"My good man, do you believe in a hereafter?" Shotwell-"A hereafter? Sh'ld shay I did. I'm married to a new woman. I b'leve compare the recent tariff talk of Sena- in shevera! hereaffers."-Cleveland

A railroad running between Sam Francisco and San Rafael has established a monthly commutation rate of & for men and \$3 for women, and its We are another week nearer to the right to make such discrimination is read commission

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