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CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

Dan V. Stephens, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the Third Congressional District, received half a column of criticism in six point type last week from the caustic pen of J. W. Tanner, of the Fullerton News-Journal, for prostituting his position in behalf of J. P. Latta's candidacy for congress. The action of Chairman Stephens, in his offensive partiality, will not strengthen Mr. Latta's chances for landing the nomination at the primaries. Latta's principal qualification arises from the fact that he has a "barrel." Possibly this might appeal to some members of his party, but there is a growing tendency on the part of all political parties to require other qualifications than accumulated wealth for positions of trust and responsibility.

Previous to the War Between the States there was a man in the United States Senate named Jefferson Davis. He was a cultured and refined gentleman. When the Southern States seceded, he went with them and became President of the Confederacy. Years have softened the feeling in the north against the man who stood at the head of the states in rebellion for four years. But the new Jeff Davis—the Senator from Arkansas—is the opposite of the man who represented Mississippi in the Senate before the war. The modern Jefferson D. is a coarse, one-gallon individual whose principal claim to notoriety is his bull voice and lack of decent manners. Davis is a representative of that element in politics that occasionally breaks into a place of responsibility and honor only to befoul it with his presence.

The New Jersey Democrats, in state convention assembled, after handing Mr. Bryan a lemon, proceeded to condemn President Roosevelt for doing things which, in their opinion, he ought not to have done, and for leaving undone things he should have done. The criticism of the president was according to the Jersey idea of what is wrong and what is right, and agrees, in some respects, to the opinion Mr. Bryan entertains of the president's official acts. It will be remembered that in 1905, when Everett Colby cut loose from the Republican machine in New Jersey, and undertook to introduce some much needed reforms in state affairs, he was opposed by the very men in that state who are now so rampant for the Peerless Leader; not only was Colby opposed by the Bryan Democrats, but he was also fought by that wing of the party now so pronounced against the nomination of Mr. Bryan. New Jersey will be against Bryan in the Denver convention, but the crowd opposing him has no better standing than the fellows who are shouting for him. There's room for reform in both political parties in New Jersey.

At Ann Arbor, last Thursday, in addressing a Democratic club, Governor Johnson repeatedly asserted, "I am a Democrat!" and then added, "The Democratic party is the only party that has any principles." Governor Johnson could have added, however, that the principles of the democratic party are widely at variance in different states. For instance: In the mining states of the west the Democratic party is in favor of free silver, while in New York and other states of the east the democratic party is opposed to free coinage; in Louisiana the democratic party favors a "robber tariff" on sugar; in the east democrats want sugar admitted free; in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina the democratic party stands for prohibition, while in Illinois the demand is for "extreme personal liberty"; in Wyoming and other wool producing states the democratic party shouts for a tariff on wool, and in the manufacturing districts of New England a democratic will goes up for free raw material. If the democratic party ever had any well defined principles, they sleep in the grave with Stephen A. Douglas. The democratic party of today is a party of protest and obstruction.

It is a lamentable fact that Nebraska, one of the great agricultural states of the Union, is behind other Western States in teaching scientific farming. This negligence on the part of the state's law-makers is partly due to combining the State University with the so called Agricultural College. That branch of the university where scientific farming is taught is nothing more than an annex to the greater institution of learning and has completely lost its identity by combining the two. What the state needs, and the people should demand, is an agricultural college separate and distinct from the State University, located at a point somewhere in the North Platte Country. The two institutions in Iowa are separate and have no connection whatever. The agricultural college of Iowa, established at Ames in 1868, has grown into one of the strongest institutions of the kind in the country. This year 2400 students are enrolled, the number exceeding the enrollment of the Iowa State University. At the Ames college are students from nearly every state in the Union and many from foreign lands. A few years ago the Sultan of Turkey established an agricultural department for his empire, and thirty graduates from the Iowa Agricultural College entered the service of the Turkish government. The time has come for Nebraska to pay more attention to progressive farming and less attention to progressive politics and partisan measures.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The May number of the Success Magazine contains replies from ten thousand subscribers in response to questions sent out on National Policies and Presidential Candidates.

Success Magazine had no means of knowing the politics of the parties to whom the questions were propounded. The subscribers were residents of different sections of the country. The questions were framed with a view of securing answers that would indicate the trend of opinion: In each case it was requested that each subscriber vote "Yes," or "No," to the question as stated.

The following are the questions voted on:

Question 1. Should the National Government exercise a stringent control of corporations doing an interstate business?

On this question 9,146 voted yes and 209 voted no.

Question 2. Should business corporations conducting an interstate business report annually to the National Government, as banks and railroad companies now report?

The vote on this question was as follows: Yes, 9,101; no, 244.

Question 3. Do you believe that there should be a restriction of bank credits, and other matters affecting business?

Only 175 voted against this question and 9,212 voted yes.

Question 4. Do you believe in the policy of permanently retaining the Philippines? In other words, do you believe that America should remain a world-power, or should our national policy be one of cutting off all foreign complications and coming back to the confines of our own continent?

On this question there was a greater difference of opinion than on any of the others, 9,208 votes being cast, and of this number 5,214 voted yes, and 3,994 voted no. The states of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi voted in favor of the proposition two to one.

Question 5. Would you approve liberal appropriations by Congress for the upbuilding of the American Navy, for the purpose solely of properly defending our present coast and island possessions, and of increasing our prestige among nations?

On this question there was a greater difference of opinion than on the first four questions. The vote cast was 8,218 yes, and 1,088 no.

Question 6. Do you approve the policy of expending vast sums of money for the development of our national resources, such as are illustrated, for example, by the Panama Canal, the improvement of our internal waterways, the improvement of waste lands by irrigation projects, etc., these expenditures being in the nature of investments which require present sacrifices, but are expected to increase the national wealth and the facilities for doing business?

The number voting yes was 9,050; no, 266.

Question 7. Do you, on the whole, approve the administration of President Roosevelt?

Those who have been so bitter in their antagonism to the policies of the President as to claim that he is losing his popularity; or those who insist that Bryan is the idol of the people, will find in this vote that the people of every section are with the President in the fight he is making for the policies he represents. The emphatic manner in which 8,648 voted yes, and only 669 voted no, is not only an endorsement of the present administration, but carries with it an endorsement of Secretary Taft who has so ably upheld Roosevelt and defracted him from the partisan attacks made upon him by the man who has twice been repudiated by the people for his policy.

strong. Even in the Southern States, where "everybody except the niggers" is claimed for Bryan, Roosevelt has more votes than the Nebraska candidate. The vote received by the five leading candidates was as follows: Roosevelt, 5,460; Bryan, 1,178; Taft, 1,110; Hughes, 975; Johnson, 192. For second choice, Bryan received 645, and Taft 2,596.

The effort made by Success Magazine to secure a fair expression of public opinion on national policies and presidential candidates indicates that the people in general are in sympathy with the republican party and have faith in the men who are standing by the President in the splendid fight he is making for honest business methods and a square deal for the people.

WILL DEMAND CONCESSIONS.

The fight against prohibition now going on in the South and West was settled in Massachusetts a generation ago. It caused the Republican party to lose the governorship for a time but from the clash of conflicting ideas came a settled policy which, on the whole, has worked out fairly well. Changes may be necessary occasionally, but the principal of local option is decided. What they went through thirty years ago in Massachusetts is now being repeated in the South. Thirty million people in the United States are living under "dry conditions" as against three millions only a few years ago. The prohibition party has made such tremendous gains that it is in a position to demand concessions from both the old parties. Mr. Bryan has already capitulated to the Prohibitionists, and as far as he can control the platform at Denver, it will be made to suit the idea that saloons are a menace to the good of the community, both from a business and moral standpoint. As the Democratic states have been heading straight for sumptuary temperance legislation, the Republican states have been going the other way, towards what is called "personal liberty." It is quite possible, in fact probable, unless the national Democratic convention acts more warily in this matter than is now likely, and especially if the Republican convention refuses to be influenced by the prohibitory demand, the temperance question may cut considerable ice in the national campaign. The same kind of a fight is going on in England, where the proposition of the Liberal government to recall all licenses after a period of years is being fiercely contested. The Church of England Temperance Society has approved the bill, which gives some ground to believe that the church is friendly to the Liberal bill on the general proposition that clergymen will support anything labelled temperance, be it good or bad. Most clergymen do believe strongly in temperance and know better than any other class in the community the necessity for it, but the majority are not too easy to stampede nowadays; they take the position of Dean Hole, the well-known English churchman, who one time when he was being pestered by teetotalers who reproached him for not joining their body, said: "Because you have water on the brain is no reason why I should shave my head."—Atchison Globe.

NOW CHANGED.

If some political Rip Van Winkle who had been asleep for the past dozen years should suddenly waken and be told that the Democrats had decided to hold their national convention this year in Denver, he would declare that Denver was the place of all places for such a gathering. Is not Colorado one of the greatest silver producing states of the Union, and were not the silver mines of Colorado reduced to dump heaps by the demonetization of silver? Will not Mr. Bryan be nominated at Denver, and is not Bryan the peerless champion of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the holy ratio of 16 to 1.

But the man who has been snoozing away ever since the campaign of 1896 would be in for a tremendous surprise. When he went to sleep Bryan was shouting himself hoarse for free silver; Colorado was full of little silver camps that had been wrecked by the cyclone of demonetization. Now all is changed—but Bryan. Bryan is still the candidate, though even he will not drag the "crown of thorns and cross of gold" from the "property" trumpery of abandoned plays. Denver got the convention by offering \$100,000 in gold for it—in gold, the monetary octopus that has been strangling the life out of the nation with its countless tentacles ever since the crime of '73. The convention will be addressed by United States Senator William M. Teller, who walked out of the St. Louis Republican convention into the Democratic fold for the sake of silver. Instead of a hotbed of free silverism, our Rip Van Winkle would find gold in everybody's pockets and not even a silver-tongued orator in sight. Verily times have changed in twelve short years.—Kansas City Journal.



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JOHNSON AND JEFFERSON.

As it is the policy of Republican campaign orators to get great store by the wisdom and works of Abraham Lincoln, so does the Democratic windjammer take the name and ideas of Thomas Jefferson as his guiding star. And it is usually just policy upon the part of the speakers, a plea for votes by holding up the ideals of the great party has been. Therefore, when Governor Johnson recommended in his Louisville speech the other night, that the Denver convention should adopt a platform according to the Jeffersonian plans and specifications, he was really sparing for time; it didn't mean much. All Democrats are Jefferson Democrats, and all Republicans are Lincoln Republicans—when they talk. No one disputes the greatness of these two statesmen, but their ideas and policies were of another time and condition, and if it wouldn't be too great a blow to oratory, it would be a mark of kindness and respect to give their names a rest.

But, returning to Johnson's Louisville speech, the Minnesota governor made other assertions more to the point, and of importance in outlining his platform. In fact, he probably stated one side of the issue which will be threshed out at Denver. Since it is likely to be Johnson or Bryan, with Johnson's smaller chance growing, what the former stands for is of more importance just now than what Jefferson thought about it. Johnson took a rap at Bryan, and didn't hurt himself, when he said that government ownership of railroads and other socialistic experiments are as much to be guarded against as the evils charged against the corporations. He added that expediency never got a nation anything, and never will; that it never got the Democratic party anything, and never will. All in all, his ideas seem to be those of a conservative man. Bryan is a well-known radical, although he doesn't believe it. Therefore, it is these two elements, as well as these two men, which will be struggling for the mastery of the Democratic party in the coming convention.—Atchison Globe.

MR. BRYAN AND THE OTHERS.

It is not a foregone conclusion that Bryan will be nominated at the Denver convention. Doubtless the changing prospects have a good deal to do with Bryan's vigorous protests against sending un instructed delegates. There may be something in the charge that money is being used to prevent instructions. Color is given to it by the testimony of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan—who ought to know—that this thing was done in 1900. But the influences combined to prevent, as far as possi-

ble, the instruction of delegates to the Denver convention, taken as a whole, must not be regarded as corrupt. They have their origin much more largely in the sincere wish of many Democrats to do the best possible thing for the party and to have a chance in the Denver convention to deliberate on this question. For example, the country does not distrust the other candidates—Johnson and Gray, who are active, or Harmon, Douglas and Culberson, who are merely mentioned. The fact that these candidates, individually and collectively, are tacitly opposed to Mr. Bryan does not mean that they are beholden or would be beholden to corrupt interests unfriendly to the Nebraskan.

In this respect the situation is quite different from that on the Republican side. Between Mr. Taft and the "allies" there is the long standing issue between President Roosevelt and the corporate interests. This issue is well defined. The people have enthusiastically supported the President and they have instinctively followed the candidate who best represents the policies of the Roosevelt administration. They just as instinctively distrust the allied opposition, for it is well known that this opposition—that is the so-called "field"—is backed by the corporations. It will be seen, therefore, that there is a much stronger reason for Taft instructions than there is for Bryan instructions.—Kansas City Star.

MADE THE BLUFF TOO STRONG.

One Case Where Theory and Practice Didn't Seem to Hitch.

Frederick Sterry of New York's famous Plaza hotel was talking about the crush that restaurants experience on New Year's eve, Washington's birthday and other holidays. "But I must not boast," said Mr. Sterry. "It is bad luck. A grocer in my boyhood told me that. The grocer said that he had once engaged a new boy, and had exhorted this boy always to give customers the impression that they were very busy.

"Whether we are actually busy or no, say so," the grocer said. "Tell people we are, for they like to deal with brisk, go-ahead firms that do a large trade."

"Well, an hour or so later a brougham drove up, and the rich judge's wife entered. She did not stay long. The boy looked after her. And on her departure the grocer said to the boy:

"Did Mrs. Judge Brown leave a very large order, James?"

"She was going to," said the boy. "But I had a list as long as yer arm. But I looked mad and told her we was so-busy I hardly seed how I could stop to tend to her, so she said, being as she was in a hurry, she'd just go next door."

The Wisdom of Experience.

There was no doubt in the minds of the Hobart family that young James had a remarkable gift. It remained for an obscure uncle from the Cape to drop a word of caution and of worldly wisdom.

"You say he's wonderful farseeing, and can tell folk just how things are going to turn out?" he inquired.

"Yes, it seems so," said James' adoring mother.

"Well, now, if you want him to be the most unpopular man anywhere round, you just let him foretell and prophesy and forecast," remarked the old uncle, grimly.

"If you want him to keep a few friends you must shunt him off to some other track. Let him work out sums in his head. That's a harmless practice."

"But why?" faltered the mother.

"Just this," answered the authority from down on the Cape. "When he prophesies things'll go wrong and they do go wrong, the bet of the blame'll be laid straight on his shoulders. When he says they'll go right, and they do, folks be too busy enjoying themselves to remember your James. And when he says they'll go wrong and they go right, they'll call him a fool. Now, I'm above 70, and you mind what I tell ye."—Youth's Companion.

Odd Animals in Harness.

The horse, must lead to his laurels, as a number of odd competitors for his place as the friend of man are springing up.

At Andheim, a German settlement in southern California, ostriches have been trained to draw light four-wheeled traps. One of these birds so harnessed has traveled a mile in three minutes, or at a rate of 20 miles an hour.

The African zebra was formerly regarded as being too wild and too vicious to be of use in harness. But time has changed this, and now in British East Africa any number of zebras can be purchased ready trained to bit and bridle. The zebra will be found most useful in Africa and India, as it is exceedingly strong, a fast trotter and immune from many diseases which attack horses.

Perhaps the oddest animal in harness is the wild bear which is driven by a French peasant at Montouco. It is now three years old and able to draw a small two-wheeled cart. As a bit in it of no use the reins are attached to the animal's eye teeth.

Covering for Feather Beds.

For a covering for feather beds make a slip of cotton cloth eight inches longer and wider than the article to be covered, leaving an opening at one side a third of the length. On each inside corner sew tapes six inches long; also sew tapes six inches long on the four corners of bed or comforter, slip bed in cover, tie the tapes, and either sew the opening at side or use buttons and buttonholes. Cotton chamois can be used for comforters instead of cotton cloth.

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To Be Investigated.
"Since Louis Ferrari began the production of these impure milk cases," remarked one of a group at the Olympic club, "he's suspicious of anything that looks like milk."
"How so?" ventured one of the listeners.
"Well, one of the fellows had a bottle of emulsion of cod liver oil, white stuff, the vilest dope a man ever tasted. It was in a plain, big-necked bottle. 'Where'd they get that stuff?' asked Ferrari.
"I think," said Andrew Garner, "I think Jack Gleason got it from his brother's place."
"Ah," exclaimed Ferrari, "I don't care if Jack is a member of the club, I'm going after his brother's dairy. I put some of that milk in my coffee this morning, and it was all to the bad."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Victory So-Called.
James Carroll, the amateur lightweight boxing champion of San Francisco, said at the end of a recent women's boxing and fencing exhibition:
"Physical culture among women, women's growing strength and pluck, lend interest to marriage, change marriage's complexion."
"How is poor Smithers getting on?" asked one man to another.
"Well," said the other, "Smithers is now almost recovered from the beastly he gave his wife last Saturday night."

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BUSINESS CHANGES ALONG THE NEW LINE
Sales of business lots will be held in four new towns in the Dakotas and Montana along the new line to the Pacific coast in May. Sales will be held at Rosser, North Dakota, May 14; at Ismay, Monday, May 19; at Haynes, North Dakota, May 21, and at Seranton, North Dakota, May 26. All sales will be by auction.
These towns are located in a good diversified farming, stock raising and dairying country and have a large tributary trade territory. They will witness rapid development and prosperity, and offer exceptional opportunities for merchants and investors.
Sales will be held later in other towns on the Pacific Coast extension of the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway
Six months ago the towns of Lemmon, Hottinger, and Bowman were established on this new line in the Dakotas. Today each town has a population close to 500 and all branches of business are represented in them, but opportunities are still plentiful for many lines of business.
Homeseekers' excursion to points on the new line next Tuesday, May 5. Low fares, stop-overs. Complete information free.
Maps and descriptive books regarding this new country are free for the asking.
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