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WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1908.

STROTHER & STOCKWELL, Proprietors.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

DISCONTINUANCES—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue...

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

Nebraska corn is in the progressive class.

Columbus people are very well satisfied with Judge Boyd's record.

Knocking against Sherman gives encouragement to our friends, the enemy.

When it comes to discussing the liquor question, Mr. Bryan knows how to hedge.

The waving field of wheat means prosperity for the Nebraska farmer, regardless of who is elected governor.

The World-Herald has defeated Taft. The W.-H. is noted for defeating Republican candidates before election.

Ex-President Cleveland was one of the very great men of the country. His death is a distinct loss to the American people.

Tom Taggart has arrived in Denver, and announced that he is for Bryan. During Taggart's absence in Denver his hired men will continue to operate his bucket shops and gambling dens in Indiana.

The man who would favor issuing government bonds to the amount of thirteen billion dollars, for the purpose of buying the railways of the country, is a dangerous man to elect to the highest office in the land.

In comparison with the population the world is an immense thing after all. Some fellow with plenty of time on his hands has figured that the world's population could be crowded into the state of Delaware, at the rate of 1200 people to the acre.

The Democrats of Vermont view with alarm the fortunes that have been amassed under Republican rule, and then the convention tabled a resolution endorsing Bryan, presumably for the reason that the Nebraskan is one of the men who has amassed a fortune living under Republican administration.

The late Grover Cleveland was not a dodger. He did not trim his sails to catch every political breeze that swept over the land. When he was advised by a friend not to send a letter to the big anti-free silver meeting in New York city, he said: "I am going to write a letter to be read at that meeting—and the presidency can go to hell."

I cannot refrain from declaring to you that my experience in the great office of President of the United States has so impressed me with the solemnity of the trust and its awful responsibilities, that I cannot bring myself to regard a candidacy for the place as something to be won by personal strife and active self-assertion. I have an idea that the Presidency is pre-eminently the people's office.—Grover Cleveland.

The anti saloon league politely declined to act with the third party prohibitionists in an effort to suppress the liquor traffic. The plan of the former, as announced, is to dictate to the two old parties as to what candidates shall be endorsed, and if the nominees refuse to endorse the bill on local option prepared by Tom Darnell, then, and in that case, the members of the anti-saloon league will vote for the prohibition candidates.

Ross Hammond is making a little hay in the goldmine reflected from the coin in Jim Latta's barrel. Dan V. Stephens is Hammond's business partner, and the plant owned by the firm is turning out Latta campaign material by the ton, much to the chagrin of Democratic editors who own printing presses fully equipped to perform the work. As a business proposition, no one blames Hammond for putting in and taking a dip in the barrel.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

One hundred and thirty-two years ago today the Colonial Congress entered upon direct consideration of the question of independence by voting to resolve itself into a committee of the whole. The action was taken on a resolution introduced by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia "to refer the draft of this declaration to the committee." Benjamin Harrison, a name since familiar in American history, was called to the chair. At the closing hours of the day the resolution was carried, but final action was not taken until the following day, July 2, on which date the resolution was adopted. No record is in existence of the precise hour of the day of the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

It was not until after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 2, that the form of announcing the action of congress to the world was adopted. The debate on the form of the draft lasted two days, July 3d and 4th, and on the evening of the last day the form of the declaration, as written by Jefferson, was adopted. On the 19th of July the draft was ordered engrossed, and on the 2nd of August the engrossed copy was signed by fifty members, and it was not until some time in September that all the members affixed their signatures to the document. The general understanding has been that all the members signed the Declaration on the evening of July 4th, but the journal shows that only John Hancock, President of Congress, and Mr. Thomson signed.

The first celebration of the event was held in Philadelphia, August 28th, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was read to a large gathering of people, and later copies were distributed throughout the colonies.

There are two men, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, who have never been given the credit they deserve for the part they took as members of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. Adams had been for years in favor of the colonies separating from the mother country, and for more than a year, those who had hoped to have the wrongs inflicted upon the colonies righted without resorting to rebellion, were not on friendly terms with Adams. A year previous to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, Adams was hissed on the streets of Philadelphia for his alleged radical views on independence and his well known hostile attitude toward the ministry of Lord North. But throughout the period when Adams was looked upon as a dangerous public character, Benjamin Franklin, who, more than any other man in America, knew more about the English court and the sentiment that prevailed in official circles against America, was Adams' steadfast friend and adviser.

When the committee appointed to draft a declaration, consisting of John Adams, Dr. Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston and Thomas Jefferson met, James Partlow, the historian, relates that the suggestion was made that Adams write the declaration, but as Jefferson was the better penman the other members of the committee, at the suggestion of Mr. Adams, assigned the work to the Sage of Monticello. The Declaration, as penned by Jefferson, contained the views of Adams and Franklin, although the former has been given credit for the entire work.

Today the Declaration of Independence rests in a steel cabinet with the original signed copy of the Constitution, where it is locked and sealed, and is no longer on public exhibition. The document shows the wear of age, and some of the names of the signers have almost faded away.

STEVENS' DUPLICITY.

In the campaign of 1906, when Judge Boyd and Judge Graves were the opposing candidates, it will be remembered that Dan V. Stephens, chairman of the Democratic committee, on the eve of election, sent out circulars stating that Chairman Ward of the Republican committee, had been caught riding on a pass. Stephens even went so far as to give the number of the imaginary pass. All the Democratic papers published the circular and assisted in giving publicity to Stephens' Eleventh Hour Lie, and roundly abused Judge Boyd and Chairman Ward, charging them with being the tools of railways and said other uncomplimentary things about them calculated to bring them into disrepute, and influence voters to cast their ballots for Judge Graves.

It was a dirty piece of political trickery on the part of Stephens and the Democratic editors of Platte and other counties in the district. For thus attempting to deceive the people by knowingly misrepresenting the Republican chairman and Judge Boyd, Stephens was alluded to as a shrewd fellow—just the man for the place, etc. Now some of the same editors that defended Stephens' questionable trans-

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Never before has any party in this country named for the presidency a man more admirably prepared for the office by training and experience or more strongly backed by accomplishments than is Secretary Taft. He is a great judge. He is a great diplomat. He is a great executive. He understands business and business conditions. He has done great things, and he has done them easily, expeditiously and without friction. What is more, Mr. Taft knows the whole country and the whole country knows him. He knows the new possessions as no other man knows them. He has traveled, has made profitable observations and has been in turn observed by the world. Every civilized country understands who and what the man is the republican party presents to the United States as its choice for chief magistrate.

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THE PROHIBITION RECORD.

The crest of the prohibition wave in the south seems to have passed. The evidence of Louisiana is added to that of Georgia. Although the issue in Georgia was complicated with other matters anti-prohibition votes defeated Hoke Smith for governor in the recent primary campaign. Gov. Smith, not originally a prohibitionist, thought he was appealing to dominant sentiment when he declared he would veto any amendment of the statewide prohibitory law. His opponent, originally a prohibitionist, met the issue by declaring he would sign any law the legislature might pass on the subject. There was considerable dissatisfaction with the working of the prohibitory law as far as it had got. Gov. Smith's opponent got the solid vote of the anti-prohibition and modification elements, and it elected him governor. His election does not indicate that the Georgia prohibitory law will be either repealed or modified right away. But it does indicate that the prohibition tide is not at flood height when the issue furnishes explanation for the defeat of a gubernatorial candidate.

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wave when it attacked any southern state. Notwithstanding the check in Georgia, and the defeat in Louisiana, the prohibitionists at their national convention next month will be able to point with pride to the record of success during the past two years. Prior to 1907 Maine, Kansas and North Dakota comprised the list of prohibition states, a number of other northern states having tried the policy and abandoned it. Within the last two years Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Oklahoma have been added to the "dry" list. No new northern states have been won over, nor is there much anticipation in that direction. But great progress has been made in a number of northern states with the policy of county option. Under a new county option law many counties in Illinois went "dry" this spring. At the late Oregon election county after county voted itself into "dry" ranks. In other local option states less notable progress was made.

While the north has not warmed up to statewide prohibition it has been affected in another way by the prohibition excitement down south. There has been a general awakening of sentiment against the lawless and crime breeding saloon. In many cities there has been activity to bring about the strict enforcement of legal saloon regulation and to tighten the regulation system where it was lax. Much real temperance reform has been accomplished along these lines. Not the least gratifying feature of this movement was the appearance of the brewers, distillers, wholesalers and the better element among the retailers in the ranks of those demanding rational regulation, strict enforcement of law and the suppression of the low saloon dive. This element has assumed this attitude as a matter of business, considering it the most effective way to head off prohibition, but the practical results in the interests of temperance are not lessened on that account. The prohibitionists will have a presidential ticket in the field as usual this year, and they predict a new high water mark for the prohibition vote throughout the country. Voting the national prohibition ticket is not a very practical way of advancing the interests of temperance, and it may be doubted whether many members of the regular political parties will waste their votes to build up the prohibition total.—Sioux City Journal.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: No president has ever had a broader experience to fit him for the duties of his office than has Taft. None has been gifted with an intellect better endowed. None has combined with such keen practical judgment and such strength of character and energy and geniality and companionableness that makes friends even of those who are sent away empty handed. With all his responsibilities and in spite of all the burdens that have been laid on his shoulders Secretary Taft's good nature and his interest in the ordinary things of life have never flagged. He is a giant among the statesmen who have been in the service of the country and he will be recognized before he has long been president as one of the greatest of the succession.

Chicago Tribune: When President McKinley had to select a man to solve the great problem of initial government in the Philippines, he and leaders of the party, after considering all the strong men within the command of the party and the nation, picked William Howard Taft. For it was recognized that in him were combined courage, initiative, fairness and diplomacy in the highest degree. In the Philippines he achieved the unachievable. In the Philippines he found chaos and produced orderly government and made out of a group of savage tribes a nation. He has made himself a place in history as one of the great procurators—the greatest colonial administrator in the last quarter century. It was Taft who "sat on the lid" when the president could not be in Washington. He was not only secretary of war. He was almost another president. Yet of this difficult service the country knew little or nothing until he had served in that capacity for a year or more. It was Taft who organized the machinery which is building the Panama canal, who eliminated from the Panama commission the incompetents and who there reconciled the quarreling factions. It was Taft who prevented bloodshed in Cuba. It was Taft who readjusted the relations between the United States and Japan. It was Taft who carried the message of peace around the world, so that with the exception of President Roosevelt he is the best known man in public life the world over.

Another "biggest engine in the world" has recently been turned over to the Erie railroad. The monster weighs 287 tons and is capable of pulling a string of loaded freight cars two miles long at the rate of eight miles per hour.

Tom Taggart has been mentioned as a suitable candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Bryan. Taggart undoubtedly has the ability to preside over a faro table; but presiding officer of the United States Senate is not in his class.

\$150 for Best Article. The Republican Congressional Committee offers \$150 for the best article not exceeding 1,000 words on the subject: "WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SHOULD BE SUCCESSFUL NEXT NOVEMBER."

The competition is open to all. In judging the merits of contributions consideration will be given not only to style, arguments and facts presented, but to the convincing power, and it should be borne in mind that Members of Congress are to be elected as well as President and Vice-President.

No manuscripts will be returned, but will be the property of the Committee. The best article will be widely used both in the newspapers of the country and in pamphlet form.

The award will be made and check sent to the successful contestant about August 15th. Manuscripts must be mailed not later than July 15th to LITERARY BUREAU, Republican Congressional Committee, Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

The Nebraska State Holiness Camp Meeting.

The very heavy rains which overflowed Epworth Lake Park and much of the street car track leading to the ground made a postponement of the camp meeting absolutely necessary. The camp meeting has been postponed to July 9th to 19th. There will be no change in the place of the meeting, the program as advertised in the folder and only a slight change in the working force. The time is now so short I ask all who read this notice to assist in advertising the postponed meeting. W. H. PASCOZZI, Secy.

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Coming to Columbus FRIDAY, JULY 10.

Admission--Adults 50c; Children 25c.

SELLS-FLOTO Circus-Manageric-Hippodrome-Wild West 100--Starting, Superb, Sensational and Stupendous Surprises 30--Champion Aerialists 20--Champion, Acrobats Performing At Once 10 Champion Equestrians 20 Marvelous Acts at One Time A Band of Sioux Warriors, by Special Permission of U. S. Government--Illustrate Indian Life--Horsemanship--Dancing--Battle Scenes of Great Wild West. FREE STREET PARADE Moving in Majestic March Under Iridescent Sheen of a 1,000 Shimmering Banners--10:30 A. M.--Free Exhibition on Show Lot on Arrival of Parade--10 Acres of Waterproof Tents--Come--Rain or Shine--2 Shows Daily--Afternoon, Night--DOUBLE HERD OF GIANT PERFORMING ELEPHANTS FREE HORSE SHOW CONGRESS OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN Yankee Doodle Spectacular Tournament SPECIAL RATE ROUND TRIP EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS:: SEE TICKET AGENTS.

Figureheads for Autos. In some parts of the civilized world the fetich or idol which disappeared long ago is coming back. In fact, has already returned, to do duty as a guardian, protector, mascot or what ever one may please to call it. The new idol is in shape according to the fancy of the automobile owner, who places it on the front of the machine to prevent accidents and arrest. These figureheads are all grotesque in style the most popular being the image of a police officer with watch in hand, a barking cur and a crowing rooster.

For Appearances' Sake. "What would you say if your party leaders were to come to you and say your country called you?" "If I were sure they spoke with sincerity," replied Senator Sorghum, "I should exhibit great reluctance." "Even though they besought you?" "Certainly. It's only when they are beseeching you that it is safe to show reluctance."--Washington Star.

Marital Penitence. "I must confess," remarked Mrs. Crabbe, "I don't believe there ever was a really perfect man." "Well," replied Mr. Crabbe, "I suppose that's because Eve wasn't made first." "How do you mean?" "Well, if Eve had been made first she would have bossed the job of making Adam."--Philadelphia Press.

Terrible Appetite for Chicken. Henry E. Dixey was sneering about the squabble that went on between two brave young men over a Carnegie medal. "It is not a very ennobling thing," he said, "to see two heroes fighting and jawing over a medal for heroism. Mr. Carnegie should have thought of this when he originated his hero fund." "The taste for medals, once formed, is worse than the taste for chicken. You know what Mrs. Washington White said of her husband, don't you?" "My Wash," she said, "is the wust man for chicken you ever see. Why, if he can't git a chicken no other way, he'll go and buy one."

BRUCE WEBB AUCTIONEER. Creston, Neb. Dates can be made at the Journal Office.

WANTED. The right party can secure an excellent position, salary or commission for Columbus and vicinity. State age, former occupation and give references. Address LOCK BOX 528, Lincoln, Neb.

To the Lakes of Wisconsin and Michigan Leave Omaha, or most any other point in Nebraska, today--arrive there tomorrow, via the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. In Wisconsin and Michigan are hundreds of lake resorts where this brief and satisfactory trip is possible, and where you may enjoy an ideal vacation at slight expense. Three fast daily trains, including The Overland Limited, leave Union Station, Omaha, at 7.25 a. m., 6.00 p. m. and 9.58 p. m. Arrive Union Station, Chicago, 9.15 p. m., 8.30 a. m. and 12.28 p. m. Connecting trains and steamships reach the lake resorts the same day, or the next morning. Descriptive books free. F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. F. A. WASH, General Western Agent, 1524 Farmann St., Omaha, Neb.