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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.

Senator Fairbanks has degenerated into an old granny. With him the Brownville affair appears to be a paramount issue.

Mr. Bryan received 1,241,531 votes more last fall than Parker did four years ago. This fact ought to be a little consolation to the defeated candidate.

Aside from passing the annual appropriation bills, the work of the present congress will be principally devoted to finding fault with the President. The Standard Oil senators—Aldrich, Bailey and Foraker—appear to be the leaders of the belittling process adopted to discredit the head of the nation.

Mr. Bryan has joined the Aldrich-Bailey crowd in criticizing the President for "striking back." The defeated candidate for president has not yet forgotten that he was struck with something from the White House during the late campaign; hence, this sympathetic feeling for those who have got the worst of it in attacking the President.

The Indianapolis News, the organ of the Tribe of Fairbanks, says President Roosevelt is undignified. If it is lack of dignity to strike back when one is constantly assailed and misrepresented, then the President is guilty as charged. This turning the left cheek for a "swat" when the right one gets a "biff," is contrary to human nature and common sense, and is never practiced among civilized or uncivilized people. The spirit of resistance—of retaliation for insult and injury—is practiced among nations and individuals the same today as it was two thousand years ago, and the man or nation that submits to indignities and insults without striking back soon loses self respect and gains the contempt of humanity.

Mr. Bryan declares the doctrine of self-defense is "new and dangerous." Mr. Bryan is mistaken. The doctrine of self-defense is not new. It is a law of nature and as old as humanity, and has been practiced by the distinguished Nebraskan since he entered politics. What he regards as a virtue in himself he seems to look upon as a vice when practiced by others. In the fight Senators Aldrich, Bailey and Foraker are making against President Roosevelt; the people are with the latter, and if Mr. Bryan chooses to join with the former by giving out interviews that give aid and comfort to the personal enemies of the President, he has the right to do so; if he desires to repudiate his own record of alleged fairness in discussing public questions and use his influence to uphold the Standard Oil senators, he should not feel aggrieved at the criticism of many of his political associates. With all his arrogant assumption of political morality, Bryan is considerable of a demagogue after all. His third defeat—the most humiliating of them all—for the presidency cut so deep that he cannot refrain from exhibiting the sore spots to the public.

THE STATEMENT WILL SHOW.

An item relating to campaign contributions which appeared in the Journal of last week, called forth a half column of comment in the Telegram. The Journal is accused of having a "beam" in its own eye while calling attention to the "mote" in the eye of its neighbor. The Journal has repeatedly stated that contributions had been made by what is termed "predatory wealth" to the campaign funds of both political parties, but all the "hollering" about campaign contributions from questionable sources has come from Democratic politicians and the Democratic press. Democrats have always assumed that their party would soon receive contributions from what is alluded to as questionable sources. The Republican State Central Committee has already published an itemized statement of money

received from the National Committee and the amounts sent to the different counties. The chairman of the Republican Committee of Platte county, Mr. Dickinson, is credited with having received \$300 from the State Committee. There was no secret about this, and no effort has been made to deny it. There is no reason to suspect that the money was not spent for legitimate campaign expenses. The committee expended about \$58 for printing which was divided about equally between the Tribune and Journal. The balance, \$242, can no doubt be accounted for by Chairman Dickinson, who, it is understood, stands ready to publish an itemized statement of expenditures. If the National Bank of Columbus contributed money to Mr. Dickinson for use in Platte county, his report to the public will doubtless contain the amount. The Journal believes that Chairman Dickinson would not be averse to publishing a sworn statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Republican campaign in Platte county, and thus set at rest the assumption on the part of the Democrats that a big campaign fund was used in this county on election day.

YES, THERE IS.

Is there nowhere a David for this Iowa Goliath? Last week Iowa agricultural college students swept the platter in stock judging at Chicago. This week Iowa students carry off the \$1,000 prize of the grain dealers' association for corn judging at the national corn show.—State Journal.

Not until the state of Nebraska takes enough pride to establish an agricultural college separate from the state university and conducted on a similar plan to the Iowa state agricultural college is there any likelihood of this state producing students to compete with the students of the Iowa institution.

The Democrats, in their state convention last summer, recognizing the growing demand for an agricultural college for Nebraska, declared, in their platform, for an educational institution of this kind, and three towns have been mentioned as possible candidates if the next legislature carries out the promise made by the Democrats.

Anticipating that the Democrats meant what they declared for in their platform, the State Journal, several weeks ago, favored, in its editorial columns, purchasing more land for the use of the agricultural annex to the state university, and endorsed the suggestion to erect, at state expense, homes for the professors connected with the university. It is noticed that Lincoln always has its hand out when it comes to paying for things with state money—if the money is expended in Lincoln. If the instructors in the state university and the agricultural annex are not able to erect homes of their own, the state should not be called upon to build them homes and furnish them with light and heat. If it is right to furnish one set of employees homes, why not furnish all of them homes to live in? Why discriminate in favor of the instructors? The apparent object of the Journal is to secure the investment of more state money in Lincoln, and then, when an attempt is made to locate the agricultural annex to the university at some other point and add to its prominence and usefulness by designating it the "Nebraska State Agricultural College," to raise a great howl about the amount of money the state has invested at Lincoln and fight the location of an agricultural college at Alliance, McCook or North Platte on the plea of economy.

INCREASE THE SCOPE.

The Lincoln Star, the leading daily paper of the capital city, favors increasing the scope of the agricultural college. As Nebraska is at present without an agricultural college worthy of the name, the Star might have added that it favored a liberal appropriation for an educational institution of the kind referred to in one of the several towns of the state that have been mentioned as suitable locations. The Star, in commenting upon "Life on the Farm," says:

Farming, the greatest source of wealth and the most noble work in which man can engage, receives a considerable "boost" in the announcement that Charles S. Deneen, governor of Illinois, is to become a student of agriculture at the University of Illinois with the intention of taking a complete course in cattle and corn judging. Governor Deneen, 'tis said, decided to do this when he visited the Illinois corn show recently held at Springfield and saw what scientific farming was accomplishing for the country. To Governor Deneen farming is attractive because he notes the results of the right kind of farming. And from this we may not draw the conclusion that if the standard of farming were raised not so many young men and women would be leaving the farms and flocking to the cities? The old methods of farming were unattractive, and they are still distasteful to the average boy and girl. The agricultural schools of the United States are placing farming upon a higher plane, and it becomes at once a profitable and fascinating avocation.

The President's farm life commission is seeking to devise means for making rural life more pleasant and thus keeping the young people in the country. But in a slow and steadily increasing way the agricultural colleges, like the ones in Nebraska and other states, are doing that very thing. Increase the efficiency and scope of the agricultural colleges, and you will go a long distance toward solving this farm life problem.

CHRISTMAS DAY, 1776.

On Christmas night, 1776, just 132 years ago the 25th of December, 1908, occurred an event which, small as it was, marked the turning point in the War for Independence and changed the map of the world.

The Continental army, defeated after a hard campaign the summer and fall previous, hungry and disheartened, was on the verge of disbanding. But their great leader never lost hope. He realized that a decisive blow must be struck, and knowing the convivial propensities of the Hessian hirelings camped at Trenton on Christmas day, he resolved to attack what was considered the best soldiers Europe could send into the battlefield at that time.

Late in the afternoon Washington, with 2400 Virginians, Pennsylvanians and New Englanders, started for the west bank of the Delaware. By his side rode a man who was destined to assist in shaping the future of this country and found a great political party; whose genius "touched the dead rock of public credit" and brought forth abundant revenue when the colonies adopted a constitution and elected Washington president. In the ranks marched Stark and Greene and Knox and Stirling. Putnam, who had been ordered to join Washington with his command, had failed him owing to the severity of the weather. It was midnight when the army reached the river which was filled with floating ice, but a small number of Americans under command of Captain Anderson had crossed early in the evening, and when they approached Trenton could hear the German hand playing and the shouts of the drunken Hessians celebrating. It was the last night on earth for many joining in the songs of the Father Land, for the Americans have crossed the river and are marching through the sleet and snow to avenge the burners of their homes and the outrages committed by the Soldiers of Rall upon their mothers and sisters and daughters. The guns of the Americans were wet and powder could not be used, but at the word of command from Sullivan the bayonets are fixed and the Continentals charge. Trenton is theirs. Rall the commander falls bleeding and dying and those who are not killed or wounded throw down their arms and surrender.

The victory at Trenton revived the hopes of the Americans. Robert Morris, although born in England, was no less an American in sympathy than Hamilton, born in the West Indies, and raised \$50,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war. Congress voted a million dollars and authorized two million dollars more to be borrowed.

Trenton will always be regarded by Americans as the turning point in the Revolution. Had Washington failed and Rall and his army been victorious it is generally conceded that England would have conquered the colonists. The effect of the victory was far reaching. When the news reached Europe Frederick the Great of Prussia issued orders forbidding Hessian soldiers from crossing his territory to embark for America. Franklin, who had been sent to France to secure physical and financial aid for his country, succeeded in making arrangements with the governments of France and Spain through which these nations were to assist the colonists by backing a private firm which contributed money and munitions of war. It was at this time that LaFayette became interested in the cause of the colonists and left his native land and drew his sword in the war for liberty. Even in England the colonists were not without their friends and sympathizers. Lord North, prime minister, was never popular, and the war against the Americans had rendered him more odious to the common people. When the news reached England that Americans had defeated German soldiers hired by Lord North to fight against an English speaking people, even members of parliament secretly rejoiced. Although at a later period in the war there were dark days, yet the people had abiding faith in Washington and never lost hope in their final triumph over the soldiers of George the III.

Japanese Timepieces.

Japan has 32 timepiece factories, which turn out annually goods valued at nearly \$800,000, the latest figures being 209,792 standing clocks, 441,755 hanging clocks and 25,360 watches.

An Unknown Industry.

Bagdad has no newspapers in which it would pay to advertise. There is really but one publication, and that devotes its columns entirely to government notices.

Big Tobacco Farm.

On the largest tobacco farm in the world, a 25,000-acre affair, near Amsterdam, Ga., is grown about a third of all the Sumatra tobacco used for cigar wrappers in the United States.

IS THE LAUGH ON THE PRESIDENT?

In the cackling with which the President's message on the Panama canal charges was greeted in the Senate yesterday, Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey is said to have taken the lead. The Texas statesman was seized with an irrepressible spasm of mirth, and, in violation of all of the senatorial traditions of decorum and gravity, laughed outright.

Now, this ill-timed outburst of levity from Senator Bailey, as he is certain to discover, struck a note that will not fall with harmony on the popular ear. It was not a time for Senator Bailey to laugh. Never could he have hit upon an occasion more unbecoming for indulgence in mirth. The public has become so familiar with the record of the Texas Senator to regard him as amusing, or to see anything jocular in his flippant treatment of the President and his message.

Theodore Roosevelt is neither to be laughed at nor brow-beaten by Congress out of his purpose to persist to the end in making his policies servicable to the people, and to curtail the power of the interests, that regard that purpose with ridicule. In the opposition of Congress and in the disreput of politicians of the Bailey stamp the President will greet with keen satisfaction a final opportunity to appeal to the patriotism of the people who are with him, heart and soul, and who fully understand the programme of the reactionaries in Congress to rally for a last onslaught on the President in the vain hope of intimidating his successor.

"Look what we did to Roosevelt," is what the Bailey stripe of statesmen are planning to say to the people—a transparent trick that will turn out in such a way as to shift the laugh quite to the other side of their faces.

Let Senator Bailey and his mirthful associates in Congress remember, always, that he laughs best who laughs last.—Kansas City Star.

REWARD OF FAITHFUL SERVICE.

Story of Oriental Cruelty That Points a Strong Moral.

The Moorish pretender, Bou Amara, was much troubled. Day by day fresh news of desertions reached his ears, and the situation was becoming serious. One morning the chief and his faithful follower betook themselves secretly to a neighboring burial ground. There he commanded the soldier to dig a grave, and while the man worked explained more fully the part that he was to play. The faithful follower himself lay down in the grave. Bou Amara threw him a skin of water and some provisions. Then with feverish haste he began to place boards over the hole. On these he piled up earth, carefully leaving an aperture for ventilation, until a mound was raised.

Toward evening the same day a Moor, half demented with horror, rushed suddenly into the camp, and told that while passing through the burial ground he had heard a voice speaking from one of the graves. About the grave priests, soldiers and others crowded with Bou Amara. They heard a voice from the tomb saying: "Praise be to Bou Amara, the messenger of God, and our true sultan."

The faithful follower was acting his part well. Bou Amara, with head bent, was accepting the tribute with fierce joy in his heart. But suddenly a fear crept into his mind. What if he were betrayed by his follower? But Amara's eyes gleamed cruelly. "A saint has revealed himself to me," he cried. "Let us, therefore, each place a stone on this blessed man's tomb."

A murmur of approval ran through the crowd, and soon a high cairn of stones was raised up over the mound.—Chicago Journal.

SPLIT SOLID WALL EDGEWISE.

Endless Cord Used to Saw Two Buildings Apart in Paris.

In order to set at rest the complaints of the inhabitants of adjoining houses, a remarkable engineering experiment has just been carried out successfully by a power company occupying a house in the Rue St. Roch. This house, like many old buildings in Paris, did not have side walls of its own. These walls, constructed of heavy masonry, were shared with its neighbors to the right and left.

As a result, the three adjoining buildings were practically one. By the same token the engines in the powerhouse sent their thud and vibration through the entire mass, keeping neighboring tenants awake and driving away trade. A master quarryman who happened to be visiting the manager of the powerhouse accidentally heard of the complaint, and at once proposed a remedy, to isolate the three buildings by splitting the connecting walls from top to bottom. He was used to such operations in his quarries, and he proposed the use of an endless heliocord such as is commonly used in extensive stone-sawing operations. This suggestion was adopted and has just been executed with perfect success. A perpendicular slit, two inches wide and 70 feet deep, now completely isolates the powerhouse. Tenants of the neighboring houses say the noise and vibration of the powerhouse engines have completely disappeared.

SEE "WITCH'S FOOT"

SUPERSTITIOUS PEOPLE BELIEVE CURSE FULFILLED.

Woman Executed as Witch in Colonial Days Threatened Her Judge and is Believed to Have Kept Her Word.

Close by the road, on the outskirts of the old seaport town of Bucksport, Me., on the Penobscot river, is a small family cemetery. Within its inclosure sleep the Bucks, the blue-blooded folk who first settled the town and bequeathed it their name and a legend.

The largest and most conspicuous monument in the cemetery is a tall granite shaft. On one side is the inscription: "Col. Jonathan Buck, the founder of Bucksport, A. D. 1762. Born in Haverhill, Mass., 1718. Died March 18, 1796."

On the other side is the single word "Buck," and also something not wrought by the marble worker. On the smooth surface of the pedestal is a curious outline, which can be easily imagined to be a foot of normal size. The people who say that it is a foot have told the legend which has often been told in Bucksport.

The story is this: Col. Jonathan Buck was a very harsh man and the leading spirit in his day and generation. He was an out-and-out Puritan, and to him witchcraft was the incarnation of blasphemy. Thus, so the story goes, when a certain woman was accused of witchcraft, at the first clamorings of the populace Col. Buck ordered that she be imprisoned, and later she was sentenced to be executed as a witch.

All was ready, and the hangman was about to perform his duty, when the woman turned to Col. Buck, and, raising one hand toward heaven, she said: "Jonathan Buck, listen to these words, the last my tongue shall utter. You will soon die, and over your grave they will erect a stone, that all may know the spot where your bones lay and crumble to dust."

"Upon that stone the imprint of my foot shall appear, and for all time, after your assumed name has vanished from the face of the earth, will the people from far and near know that you murdered a woman."

She then turned to her executioners, and another act transpired to make a part of American colonial history. The "witch curse" had been almost forgotten, until the monument was erected to the founder of Bucksport. It had been in position hardly a month when a faint outline was discovered on it. It grew more and more distinct, until some person made the discovery that it was the outline of a foot. The old legend was revived.

They said that the "witch's curse" had been fulfilled. An attempt was made to remove the stain, but every effort only tended to make it plainer. The imprint of the foot is there today, as plain as ever.

The Stuttering Wit.

They are reviving the old anecdote about W. R. Travers, the stuttering broker, concerning his discovery that Henry Clews was proud of the fact that he was a self-made man. Next time he met the banker, Mr. Travers eyed him intently. "Well," inquired Mr. Clews, impatiently, "what is the matter?" "Is it true that you are a self-made man?" "Certainly," replied Mr. Clews. "Well, while you were about it, why didn't you put more hair to top of your head?"

Mr. Clews, who had been invited to a famous fancy dress ball, met Mr. Travers and asked for a suggestion as to the character he could best represent. "Say, Clews," stammered his friend, "why d-don't you sugar coat your head and go as a p-pilot?"

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

To Merritt Fuller, non-resident: You are hereby notified that on the 15th day of December, 1908, Jennie Fuller filed a petition against you in the County of Platte, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a divorce from you on the grounds of your being of sufficient ability to provide suitable maintenance for her have proper, venially and legally obtained and subjected to do, and that you have become an habitual drunkard. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 25th day of January, 1909. JENNIE FULLER, Plaintiff.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Know all men by these Presents: That we, Leander Gerrard, Ole T. Roem, Gus H. Spies and H. S. Elliott, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming and becoming incorporated in the State of Nebraska for the transaction of the business hereinafter described. 1. The name of the corporation shall be the Emergency Compler Company. The principal place of transacting its business shall be in the city of Columbus, county of Platte and state of Nebraska. 2. The nature of the business to be transacted by this corporation shall be the manufacture and sale of Emergency Car Complers and other mechanical devices for the installation by purchase or otherwise of any real estate or other property necessary or convenient in the transaction of said business. 3. The authorized capital stock of said corporation shall be \$20,000.00, in shares of \$100 each to be subscribed and paid for before the commencement of the corporate business. 4. The existence of this corporation shall commence on the 1st day of December, 1908, and continue during the period of 30 years. 5. The business of said corporation shall be conducted by a Board of Directors not less than three and not more than five in number, to be elected by the stockholders. Each election to take place at such time and be conducted in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation. 6. The officers of said corporation shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be chosen by the Board of Directors and who shall hold their offices for the period of one year and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. 7. The highest amount of indebtedness to which the said corporation shall at any one time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of its paid up capital stock. 8. The manner of holding meetings of stockholders for the purpose of electing officers and the method of conducting the business of the corporation shall be as adopted by the board of directors. In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto set their hands this 17th day of November, 1908. LEANDER GERRARD, OLE T. ROEM, GUS H. SPIES, H. S. ELLIOTT.

State of Nebraska,) ss. On this 17th day of November, 1908, before me, J. C. Eckhart, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified in and for said county, personally appeared the above named Leander Gerrard, Ole T. Roem, Gus H. Spies and H. S. Elliott, who are personally known to me to be the identical persons whose names are affixed to the foregoing articles of incorporation, and they severally acknowledged the instrument to be their voluntary act and deed. Witness my hand and seal the date aforesaid. J. C. ECKHART, Notary Public.

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