

Columbus Journal.

Columbus, Nebr.

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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.

The republican state central committee has an indebtedness of several hundred dollars which must be paid. The republican committee of Platte county has on hand \$35, the amount left over from the \$300 received from the state committee last fall. Why not return the \$35 to the state committee.

The present contest over the revision of the tariff has reached a plan where the ultimate consumer can well be likened to a newly-born and helpless calf who is being devoured by a bunch of razor-back hogs. Each member of congress seems to be satisfied if he can get one mouthful of the divy.—Nebraska Liberal.

Senator Tillman, who has not been very much in evidence since his exposure as a land grafter, has emerged from obscurity long enough to denounce protectionists as "hogs," and then cast a vote for a protective tariff on iron ore, with sixteen other democratic senators—all "hogs," according to the South Carolina senator.

And now the Republican papers of the state are claiming that the credit for the daylight saloon law should be given to their party. This doesn't sound like the noise we heard just after its passage and before the governor signed it. Then they snickered and quoted the old phrase, "Be d—d if he does and be d—d if he don't." He did and now they are willing to assume the d—d part of the penalty.—Creted Democrat.

Bishop Williams of Michigan is reported to have denounced the good old hymn, "Rock of Ages," because he thought it encouraged an effeminate and enervating religion. His idea is that a religion that is passive, that teaches a man to lean on something, is sadly everdone, and that it is often made a substitute for Christian life and character, instead of for inspiration. There is, no doubt, a good side to the bishop's view of the case, but we are sure that "Rock of Ages" will be sung long after the bishop is forgotten. The absolute surrender of the soul declared by those vigorous lines should hardly be called effeminate. It is not good theology to call it so; not even good science. There are many hymns written long ago, in which the substantive sense is so strong as to hide the spiritual, but if rightly handled they will not crowd out the devotional spirit. The good old sacred hymns, together with some recent gospel songs, constitute the best music since the morning stars sang together.—Ohio State Journal.

The Omaha Bee gives an interesting account of the way Senator Burkett went after Senator Aldrich on account of certain features in the senate tariff bill, and says in part: "Today a lively tilt occurred between Senator Burkett and Senator Aldrich in which the Nebraska came off with honor, causing very considerable chagrin to the Rhode Island tariff sharp. Mr. Burkett complained of lack of information given to the public, and even to the senators themselves, by members of the finance committee as to the import of various schedules and the effect their passage would have upon trade. He cited the barb wire schedule as an example of sharp practice, and proceeded to tear to shreds the committee proposition that a rate of \$2.70 per 100 should be charged. He said that as to this particular manufacture of wire the senators from states where it is chiefly produced had not been consulted, but now a tacit agreement had been reached which he believed would eventually place a rate of \$1.00 per 100 upon this product. Mr. Burkett added smart to words on Aldrich's left by Doliver's great speech." Senator Burkett is making a splendid fight for western interests, and his home people are applauding every time he scores a point.

HONORING A MURDERER.

The Georgia division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy recently unveiled a monument at Atlanta, erected to the memory of Captain Henry Wirz, who had charge of Andersonville prison during the civil war where Union prisoners were confined. If ever a devil in human shape existed, that man was Captain Wirz, and it is no credit to the United Daughters of the Confederacy and those who participated in the unveiling of the monument to thus honor a man who was directly responsible for the death of so many men, and whose fiendish cruelties and unhuman treatment of Federal prisoners has been denounced, not only by the North, but by many southern people as well.

The honoring of Wirz recalls one of the most exciting scenes that ever occurred in congress. It was in 1875, when the democratic congress with seventy majority over the republicans, attempted to pension Jefferson Davis, that the horrors of Andersonville prison were discussed. James G. Blaine took the floor and in one of the most dramatic speeches ever delivered in congress denounced the majority members for attempting to honor the former president of the Confederate States, charging that Davis could have removed Captain Wirz and appointed a more humane man in his place. Blaine's fiery address was the commencement of a week of speech making in which Garfield, on the part of the republicans, and Hill, Gordon and Sunset Cox on the part of the democrats, took part. Although the democrats had seventy majority, the bill to pension Jefferson Davis met the fate it deserved, enough northern democrats voting with the republicans to defeat the measure.

This effort on the part of the Daughters of the Confederacy to make a martyr of Wirz, naturally arouses a protest from northern people.

Wirz was tried by a military commission on the charge of murdering Union prisoners and executed for his crimes soon after the war closed.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

Ever heard the gentleman's name mentioned before? Possibly you have, but he's not a very prominent man compared with some of the "big guns" whose names are household words; yet Mr. Thomas Barlow Walker is a power in politics—in a quiet unassuming way. Next to Frederick Weyerhaeuser he is undoubtedly the wealthiest man in America. One item among his holdings is 750,000 acres of timber land valued at no less than one and a half billion of dollars, and some say the property is really worth twice the sum above mentioned. Yet with all his immense holdings Barlow believes "our infant lumber industry" should be protected and the present tariff on lumber retained in the Payne bill in order that he and Weyerhaeuser, the real promoters and directors of the great national lumber trust may continue to reap the benefits of the tax imposed. When a man insists that the lumber industry of the country requires a protective tariff in order to keep the wolf from the door, he is either a knave or a fool.

TEMPERANCE.

One of the faults with prohibition is that its followers are unwilling to admit that there is room for a difference of opinion between the enemies of intemperance. To them, their way seems right, and they are unwilling to admit there may be others more effective, or what seems more effective to others. Hence the prohibitionists do a great deal of unnecessary fighting; indulge in foolish quarrels with others as anxious as they for the welfare of mankind, and who understand clearly that drink does not promote that welfare. Perhaps no other paper of equal influence devotes as much space and effort to the cause of temperance as Collier's, but it is abused by the prohibitionists, because it frankly admits that prohibition is a failure in the larger cities; that it is a failure anywhere that it meets with the opposition of many people. Yet the work of Collier's for temperance is tangible and real. It has set the federal authorities on the makers of vile gin, the labels as well as the intoxication of which have played a part in the wave of criminal assault in the South. It has shown the physiological effect of drink, which is universally bad, in several instructive articles. And still the prohibitionists regard it as an enemy, and a creature of the liquor interests.

Temperance is a great advantage; no doubt of that. But it is well to remember that it may be applied to speech and action, as well as to beverages.—Drake Watson.

One of the growing needs at Lincoln is a school of instruction for election clerks and judges.

And it seems that Mr. Bryan is leaning towards the "dry" side.—Hastings Republican.

YOU TICKLE ME AND I TICKLE YOU.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, in a recent speech in the senate, answered some of the special interest members of that body who had intimated that he and other middle west senators were not intelligently informed as to what schedules in the Payne tariff bill should be changed, in the following short but illuminating remarks:

"I was very much amused the other day when my good friend, the senator from Montana, called attention to the valuable documents we have here and held up the fact that there was no excuse for any ignorance here and that we who questioned the tariff schedules were guilty of ignorance. I was very sorry the senator from Montana did not supplement a little further the information we have in this chamber.

"We have a little information in this chamber that reaches beyond these volumes. When it comes to lumber, we have the junior senator from Maryland (Mr. Smith) and the junior senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Stephenson). When it comes to the matter of lead ore and when it comes to the matter of wool and woolen goods, we have our good friend, the senator from Utah (Mr. Smoot) to instruct us, and when it comes to the matter of glass we have my good friend here, the senator from West Virginia (Mr. Scott), whom I do not see.

"And so I go all around the chamber and call the attention of the senator from Montana to the fact that we have far more original information

THE FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Few people are aware that the idea of starting a Sunday school originated with just a plain ordinary printer. His name was Raikes, and he lived in the old English town of Gloucester. One Sunday morning, a hundred years ago, says St. Nicholas, a workman, carefully dressed in his best suit, came out of his house on the main street of Gloucester, and strolled leisurely down the hill. The "New Inn" was fronted then, as it is today, by a square garden overhung by the carved galleries of the tavern. There was a moss-clad well in the center, and about it were beds of sweet-smelling pinks and columbines.

But the calm of that Sunday morning was destroyed by a crowd of street boys who fought over the flower beds, making the day hideous with their noise and coarse talk.

The printer—for printing was his work on weekdays—stopped in the midst of the crowd and looked steadily at the boys. Presently he said to himself: "At this rate those boys will soon go utterly to the bad. That must not be! There are good possibilities in them. Here, boys," he called aloud, "come with me."

He led them, yelling and pushing, down the street into his own quiet house, planning as he went how to keep them there.

"I am going," he said presently, "to start a school for you. Now and here. It shall be a free school, I will be the teacher."

The boys received the news with shouts. They were too ragged and grimy to go to church on Sundays. No other decent place was open to them.

The idea of a free school on Sunday appealed to every Christian as a most hopeful plan for the rescue of children from wickedness. It spread through the town, through the shire, through England. It was adopted in France and Germany; it made its way to Australia and to the United States. Now, in every country in the world and in every sect there are these schools, which every Sunday morning, the Bible story is told, without money and without price.

In the staid old city of Gloucester they still show you the New Inn and the garden where the boys played and the old brown house with its peaked roof in which Robert Raikes, that long-ago morning, taught the first Sunday school.

THE AFFLICTED SUGAR TRUST.

No general feeling of prejudice against mergers and combinations against trade—which is well enough in its broader application—should be permitted to check a generous outflow of sympathy for the sore affliction which the American Sugar trust is suffering through the conspiracy of treacherous groundlings in its employ to cheat the government by short-weighting raw sugar and thus defrauding Uncle Sam, who has been so kind and sweet to the Sugar trust.

For mere tools and groundlings, these short-weighters displayed remarkable skill and cunning. By means of secret springs they "fixed the scales" and while the great and good Sugar trust was rejoicing in the consciousness of its own virtue and resting secure in the happy belief that its weighers were as honest as itself, it was betrayed by those in whom it confided.

It is pleasant to know that these

than is contained in these volumes piled up on the desk. If I want information about smelting and mining, I would not think of getting books which the senator from Montana piled up. I would look right in front of me to that seat (indicating a seat ahead) for information."

Here Senator Nelson pointed to the desk of Senator Guggenheim of the Smelter trust.

"But these men who are possessed of that information are not cranks like the senator from Wisconsin (Mr. LaFollette). He is a crank not to vote on a schedule that affects his own purse or affects his own interests.

"Mr. President, I am tired of being lectured about these schedules and about orthodoxy of the republican party. Let us recognize the fact that with a tariff bill it is just as it is with the river and harbor bill. There is no use disguising it. You tickle me and I tickle you. You give us what we on the Pacific coast want for our lead ore and for our citrus fruit and we will tickle you people of New England and give you what you want on your cotton goods.

"That is all I desire to say in reply to the eloquence of the senator from Massachusetts the other day. How patriotic he was. When you boil down the patriotism you come to the same basis as that of the river and harbor bill. You vote for my creeks, you vote for my harbors, you vote for my rivers and I will vote for yours and shut my eyes, and it is all right."

WOMAN MADE HOME AT KABUL.

Some twelve years ago a young Indian Mohammedan studying at the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin resided with Mrs. Lincoln, who was about 70 years of age. When the young Indian finished his studies she determined to accompany him back to India, and left the Unitarian church for Mohammedanism. In the course of time the Indian obtained a position in Kabul as secretary to the amir of Afghanistan, and there Mrs. Lincoln followed him, braving the formidable journey from Lahore to Kabul by horse and palanquin, although about 80 years of age.

Arriving at Kabul she was obliged to live in the retirement observed by Mohammedan women, and saw the young Indian no more, though she was allowed to talk with him unseen.

Her last letters to her Dublin friends told of loneliness beyond expression and of her belief of approaching death. Almost immediately afterward came a telegram stating that she had passed away.

FIRST AMERICAN PAPER MAKING.

The first attempt to manufacture paper in the United States was made in 1690 by William Rittenhouse and William Bradford, who established a paper mill at Roxborough, near Philadelphia. The paper was made wholly of linen rags. In 1710 William de Wers erected a second mill in Germantown, and a third, which was erected in 1714 on the Chester creek, furnished Benjamin Franklin with paper. By 1810 the number of paper mills in the United States was estimated at 185, nearly every state possessing one or more. In 1890 there were nearly 700 of these mills, manufacturing printing, writing and wrapping paper, with a capital of \$97,000,000. The manufacture of straw pulp for paper manufacturing was introduced in 1854, and of wood pulp in 1857. The census of 1900 shows 763 paper-making establishments, with a capital of \$167,507,713, and the value of the product \$127,268,162.

THE WORK LADY.

She is a picture of housewifely dignity, and the gowns she wears are all that daintiness demands. They are tub gowns all the year round. She may even wear white, if the marshaling of her forces is the main part of her work. Work dresses may be of sprigged percale or of fresh green chambray, if deleving into the hidden closet and the cellar corner be the housekeeper's habit. They simply must be trim around the belt line, whatever else they are; and, if the straight stiffness of a linen collar is out of the question, there is always the surplice neck with its turned-back fold of linen.

Dresses for the weekly survey or for actual housework are always made of four inches from the floor, and the elbow sleeve has been a blessing to the little lady who works.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

"Can you furnish me with any direct evidence of the supernatural?" demanded a scoffer.

"I can do that," replied his companion.

"Then do it."

"I will. Only the other day, with every door and window in the house locked, no broken panes, no holes in the floor, absolutely no visible means of ingress or egress, would you believe it, my furnace fire went out."

SPORTSMAN'S NOTE.

The Angler—Is this public water, my man?

The Inhabitant—Ay.

The Angler—Then it won't be a crime if I land a fish?

The Inhabitant—No; it'll be a miracle—Sketch.

CONFERRED ON WOMEN ONLY.

Noble work in the cause of humanity entitles a woman to the "Order of Sidonia," established in 1870 by King John of Saxony. The order was founded in memory of the Duchess Sidonia, great mother of the Albertine line.

IN THE SUNSET OF LIFE.

We all find life is very short, but if we give the last ten years of our lives in solving the innumerable problems that are around us, we shall feel the better for it wherever we go afterward.—Countess of Warwick.

DRUNKENNESS IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

Authorities Are Planning a Fight Against the Vice.

Owing to the prevalence of drunkenness in the Russian army it has been decided to abolish the traditional gift of a glass of vodka on certain gala days and replace it by a glass of Caucasian wine.

Gen. Keppen affirms that 70 per cent of the crimes committed by soldiers are done when under the influence of alcohol. Another authority goes as far as 95.4 per cent. Twelve per cent of the confirmed drunkards in Petersburg began to drink in the army. The reason for this is said to be the excessively low temperature (ten degrees Reaumur) in the barracks. The commissariat try to "economize." It is conclusively proved that in one of the Petersburg barracks, where six poods (28 pounds) of wood a day are assigned for heating the building, only 30 pounds, or one-fifth is used. The soldiers are cold, and therefore try to warm themselves with vodka.

This reform, if it may be so called, will cost the government, which has the spirit monopoly, a goodly sum. One regiment alone spends over 25,000 rubles annually on vodka. If this is replaced by wine private people will get the benefit of the change. But as one general remarked: "You can no more teach a Russian soldier to do without vodka than you can teach a duck not to swim." So there is little hope of fighting successfully against "the vodka fever."

AGED MRS. LINCOLN'S WANDERINGS AMONG ORIENTAL PEOPLE.

A singular romance is related in connection with the announcement in the Irish newspapers of the death, at Kabul, Afghanistan, of Emily, widow of Henry Simpson Lincoln.

Some twelve years ago a young Indian Mohammedan studying at the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin resided with Mrs. Lincoln, who was about 70 years of age. When the young Indian finished his studies she determined to accompany him back to India, and left the Unitarian church for Mohammedanism. In the course of time the Indian obtained a position in Kabul as secretary to the amir of Afghanistan, and there Mrs. Lincoln followed him, braving the formidable journey from Lahore to Kabul by horse and palanquin, although about 80 years of age.

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A NEW BRAND OF DEMOCRACY.

Is the south swinging back to the protectionist position which it held in Calhoun's early days? It begins to look that way. The query propounded by several democratic papers during the campaign of 1908, "What is a democrat?" and which was answered in many ways at that time, would get some new sorts of answers if put forward now. Thirty-seven democrats, chiefly from the south, voted against free lumber in the division on that item in the house, and their votes defeated that amendment. Senator Simmons of North Carolina has made a very eloquent speech in his chamber against any reduction in duties on lumber. The Dingley rate suits him, except that, as he intimates, if it is to be altered at all, he wants to have the rate increased. The North Carolina senator was one of the persons who shaped the tariff plank in the Bryan platform of 1908, and, among other things, that plank said: "We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list." Senator Simmons and a powerful minority of his southern Democratic associates reject that declaration so far as regards lumber, timber, logs and some other things. On these points they stand with Senators Aldrich, Hale and the old guard of the republicans.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NANCE COUNTY, WITH ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF PLATTE COUNTY, HAS THREE GOOD IRON BRIDGES SPANNING THE LOUP RIVER, AND TAXES ARE ABOUT THE SAME IN NANCE AS IN PLATTE. NANCE COUNTY ALSO HAS IRON BRIDGES SPANNING THE CEDAR AND OTHER SMALL STREAMS, AND HAS PAID FOR A LARGE BRICK COURT HOUSE. WHY THIS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS AFFAIRS? THE QUESTION IS EASILY ANSWERED. PLATTE COUNTY HAS HAD TOO MUCH PARTISAN POLITICS MIXED UP WITH ITS BUSINESS. TO PERPETUATE THE POWER OF ONE PARTY BREEDS BAD MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS—SOMETIMES CORRUPTION. WHY NOT MAKE A CHANGE AT LEAST ONCE IN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, POSSIBLY GOOD RESULTS WOULD FOLLOW.

RETOUR COURTEOUS.

Poor Chap (waiting in drawing room)—I say, Marie, did you give Miss Gotrox my card?

The Maid—Yes, sir.

Poor Chap—What did she say?

The Maid—She told me to tell you, sir, that she was sorry she was not in.

Poor Chap—Oh, very well. Please tell her I said I was glad I didn't call.

BIG AUCTION SALE

In the building formerly occupied by H. F. Greiner, first door west of Bucher's saloon, \$12,000 stock of General Merchandise to be sacrificed at auction. This stock must go. The sale is held

EVERY AFTERNOON

at 2 o'clock sharp, and will continue until the entire stock is sold. We will conduct the greatest auction sale ever held in this country. This is a good, staple stock of General Merchandise consisting of Dry Goods, Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Etc., and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash or produce.

At Your Own Price

DRY GOODS

Our stock of Dry Goods is very clean and up-to-date. Don't fail to lay in a supply if you need dry goods any time in the next year.

Shoes Thousands of pairs of new and up-to-date shoes and they will be sold, and sold cheap. Come to the big sale, and you will never want to miss it again.

Hats and Caps Large stock of Summer Hats and Caps; also up-to-date line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, at a price within everybody's reach to dress up.

Groceries A large stock of new and fresh Groceries

Jewelry Nice and attractive assortment of Jewelry. Come and inspect it and be convinced of its value.

Produce We will pay highest market price for produce and poultry. Bring it in early, and get your chips in time to make your auction purchases with.

At Less Than Wholesale

The stock is so arranged that between auction hours you can buy anything in the store at wholesale price.

A. C. LEAS, Owner

COL. G. H. BUCKLEY, Auctioneer Columbus

SURE TEACHER WAS HUNGRY.

That Was the Only Meaning Little New Yorker Could Connect with Sickness.

A young woman teacher in a school in one of the poorer parts of New York was overcome by a sudden attack of illness the other day. She dismissed the class, telling the boys she felt too ill to continue, but hoped to be quite well by the next day. The teacher rested her head on her arms and sat at her desk a few minutes waiting for strength to start for the journey homeward. She was only duly conscious of what was going on about her, and did not notice a group of the ragged youngsters gathered by the door in deep consultation.

In a little while she heard some one softly say: "Teacher," and looked up. It was the raggedest boy of the lot, and he was holding a paper bag full of something.

"What is it, Jimmie?" she asked.

"Somethin' 't eat," replied Jimmie.

"But I'm not hungry."

"Yes, you are," insisted the ragged philanthropist, winking at her gravely. "Noboddy's sick except when they're hungry. We took up a 'lection an' 'em got these cream puffs fur yuse. Eat 'em quick, ma'am, an' you'll feel better."

Left Legacy of Vengeance.

"Dispatches from Peking," said the North China News, "state that the fateful edict left by the late Emperor Kuang Hsu to insure Yuan Shih-kai's punishment was written in his dying moments, and on this account, though it was several hundred characters in length, only a small portion was legible. Its general import dealt with affairs since the coup d'etat in 1898, and in it the late emperor said: 'My ten years misery has been caused by the one man Yuan Shih-kai.' It was handed to the present empress dowager and the secondary imperial consort with the behest that they should

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notices is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a corporation under the laws of the State of Nebraska.

The name of the corporation is "Knights of Columbus Home Association." The principal place of business is Columbus, Nebraska.

The principal business of the corporation shall be the maintenance of lodges and club rooms and public hall and the acquiring of such property and the erection and maintenance of such buildings as may be necessary therefor.

The capital stock of the Corporation is \$25,000, in shares of \$25.00 each. Of these four hundred (400) are to be preferred and six hundred (600) are common stock. All stock to be issued when paid for. All subscriptions to stock to be payable when the aggregate subscriptions amount to two-fifths of the authorized capital.

The corporation shall commence business on the first day of April, 1909, and continue for a period of twenty-five years.

The highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation may at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of the paid up capital stock.

The affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a board of six directors. The officers of the corporation shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager who will be selected by the directors.

STEPHEN J. RYAN,
ALVIN FRISCHBOLD,
MARK McMAHON,
THOMAS WADE,
MARK BIRKBECK,
FRANK GELHAARZ.

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