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STROTHER & STOCKWELL, Proprietors.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on our paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. This journal shows the amount of time remaining up to Jan. 1, 1909. Payment to Feb. 1, 1909 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

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Mr. Bryan was down in Texas last week warning his hearers against Canonism, but neglected, in the course of his remarks, to comment on the dangers of Bailiism.

Editor Ladd established the Albion News thirty years ago and has been at the helm of that excellent paper since the first issue. His claim that he "started and conducted the same newspaper continuously for the longest period in Nebraska," has been contested by Ross Hammond, but up to the present time Hammond has failed to establish his claim.

Governor Shallenberger was not invited by the Ak-Sar-Ben management to come to Omaha and welcome President Taft to Nebraska, and his friends are highly incensed at what they term "an insult to the governor of the state." The part the governor expected to play was monopolized by Jim Dahliman. That man Dahliman appears to be a thorn in the side of the Lancaster county reformers.

The people of Lancaster county were so busy raising a crop of freak reformers that they couldn't spare the time to raise a crop of grains, fruits and vegetables for a creditable display at the state fair. With all their social and political sins the grangers of Douglas county took enough interest in the fair to send an exhibit that attracted the attention of visitors and won the medal for the best finest display of farm products on exhibition.

When a prohibitionist attempts to quote statistics he usually takes the figures given by Professor Fowler in his "Essay on Alcohol" published more than forty years ago. In his essay, Fowler's figures claimed that one man out of every twelve in the United States was a common drunkard. If the contention is true, and drunkards have increased fifty per cent since Fowler gave to the world his figures, then one man out of every six in the United States at the present time is a drunkard. And Platte county's proportion is about 666. Do you believe that there are 666 common drunkards in the county?

Horace White says in an article in the Chicago Tribune on the tariff. "The reason why a tariff bill consistent with the pledges of the republican platform and the wishes of the people was not enacted, is due to the simple fact that the last congress assembled, as all congresses do, to get itself re-elected. If the men who are exploiting our vanishing national resources and their allies, the protected manufacturers, are more influential than any other class in controlling nominations and elections, the congressmen will vote for their interests, however contrary they may be to the public interests. Mr. Aldrich was placed in the senate a quarter of a century ago by the Rhode Island manufacturers to look after their interests. If he had not done so his first term would have been his last." This is the simple explanation of the president's failure to get all he wanted in the way of tariff revision. But Mr. White considers it the most significant fact in our politics since the downfall of slavery, that the president was willing to attempt to get anything. He thinks it required more courage to grapple with the power behind the tariff than it did for Roosevelt to attack the Northern Securities company or the Standard Oil company. With the president should be classed the "insurgents," he says. Mr. White believes the future belongs to them. If the republican party is to live it cannot live long without them. If it is to die they will be at the head of what-over takes its place, and something is going to take its place if it does not meet the demand of an awakened public, who is not going to be fooled much longer about protecting infant industries.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that when the law relating to the sale of liquor on Sunday is violated it is given such wide publicity by the press and pulpit, and the violation of other Sunday laws is not alluded to?

Why is it that ministers of the gospel and so-called "law and order" newspapers regard with righteous indignation the technical violation of a law by a legalized dispense of liquor, and fail to voice a protest against the bar in the Pullman car from which John D. Rockefeller obtains a portion of the money taken in over the bar, not only on Sundays but every day in the week? Why is it that members of Columbus churches, who claim to be consistent christians, will knowingly violate the laws of the state of Nebraska by fishing and hunting on Sundays, but regard it as a great sin and crime if a saloon keeper is caught violating the liquor law.

Why is it that some ministers always stand ready to condemn the wrongs committed by the saloon keeper and baseball players, while shielding, by their silence, members of their own churches who are equally as guilty as violators of law?

The fact of the matter is that there never was a time in the history of the state when the liquor law was more generally respected and obeyed than now. And it is equally true that there never was a period in the history of Nebraska when other Sunday laws were more generally ignored than at present.

The assertion has been made that when the saloons shall have been wiped out by the enactment of constitutional prohibition, "the people" will turn their attention to the enforcement of other Sunday laws and punish all who violate them. And who are "the people?" "The people," is supposed to mean the citizens of Nebraska. But are a majority of the people in favor of stringent Sunday laws. Some, but not all of the church members are. But a majority of the people of Nebraska are not enrolled as church members. According to the religious census, taken in 1906, less than 40 per cent of the people are church members, and of this 40 per cent at least one fourth the number are opposed to Puritanical Sunday laws. Of the 60 per cent of non church members in the country there may be some who are in favor of retaining laws prohibiting Sunday amusements, but generally speaking "the people" will never consent to have their personal liberties suppressed by revival of the enforcement of Sunday laws. If prohibition shall be followed by the enforcement of the Sunday laws now on the statute books of Nebraska, then there is enough sentiment in the state to force a repeal of such Sunday laws that interfere with the individual rights of citizens. A majority of the people are in favor of keeping the saloons closed on the Sabbath, but they are not in favor of a law which prohibits hunting, fishing and all forms of harmless amusements on Sundays.

If prohibition is to be followed by enforcement of the Sunday laws, then vote down prohibition when it comes before the people, as it surely will.

The announcement is made that Senator Aldrich will make a tour of the western states and speak on the question of "reform." If he visits Columbus it is hoped that our Mayor will not fail to invite Governor Shallenberger here to welcome him to Nebraska and thus avoid another thunder bolt in the form of a letter to the daily press from the Sage of Madison.

"The big public question this year will be road improvement," remarks the Webster County Argus. "Road improvement" doesn't appear to be the "big public question" in Platte county but which one of the democratic factions will get it in the neck when it comes to a show down.

Since the Kansas and Missouri veterinarians have decided that the public drinking troughs are overcrowded with disease germs, it is up to the Kansas health department to see what can be done in the way of providing individual drinking cups for the horses.—Kansas City Times.

Even Mr. Bryan is frank enough to admit that his party cannot go before the country and make a fight on the tariff question after the record made by his party at the recent session of congress.

What do the tax payers of Nebraska pay the judges of the supreme court for? To tour Europe? When a judge neglects his official duties to take a vacation of several months his pay should stop.

The Passing Explorer

With the North Pole twice discovered, and the South Pole scarcely more than a hundred miles from man's "farthest south," the limits of exploration are drawing nearer. A railway across Darkest Africa removes another fertile field of modern exploration, and this generation will not leave a great deal of the geography of the earth for the next to outline.

It has taken a long time, this seeking out the remote places, that there might be room for an increasing race. With reasonable accuracy now we know the limits of areas, although other centuries may be needed in the work of development. Prior to the rise of the Macedonian empire, some 350 years before the Christian era, the geographical information of the world was confined to the Euphrates valley, and to those countries bordering on the Mediterranean, all beyond was an unknown world to the then civilized part of it. The conquests of Alexander revealed a great part of the hitherto dimly known lands of Southern Asia. A century or so later the trading posts of the Romans, established by force of arms, added a general knowledge of much of continental Europe. In the time of Christ, the known world consisted of Southern Europe, Asia Minor, Arabia, Persia, and the smaller states Southern Asia, and North Africa. All that vast expanse of the country comprised in the Scandinavian and Russian empires, then utterly deserted, or inhabited only by roving tribes, was shrouded in darkness and mystery. South Africa and Eastern Asia were utterly unknown, as of course were America and Australia. And whether the direct cause, it is a fact that Christianity had much to do with the exploration of the earth. Many of the noted explorers of America, as Marquette and Joliet, were directly interested in spreading the faith, and the rule holds good to some extent in other lands.

Much of the world's exploration most heretofore outlined, has been due to the spread of trade, or the march of conquering armies. Nor was the progress great down to the time of Martin Luther, in 1483, when Europe began to awake from the dark ages. True, there had been travelers, like Herodotus and Marco Polo, who had given the world an extended, if somewhat dim idea of a greater portion of the earth's surface. China and Japan were on the maps, somewhat vaguely designated as Cathay, and the cruise around Africa had been made, revealing some of the wealth and wonders of the Indies, but Europe, Western Asia North Africa were still the boundaries

of accurate knowledge. The vast southern ocean with its one continent and thousands of islands, had no place on the maps of the time, no more than had the vaster western continent. The explorer's field was truly enormous then. It was in 1492 that the courage and wisdom of Columbus were rewarded, and the discovery of America started explorers from every prominent European country. Columbus made three voyages of exploration, finding each time new islands of the West Indies, and on the last voyage touching the mainland, without knowing it to be such. Other explorers followed in rapid succession. Cabot, in 1497, landing on the coast of Labrador; Ponce de Leon, an old sport who wanted to live forever, landed in Florida in 1513, Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the Panama canal site in 1513, and crossed the isthmus, and was the first white man to view the Pacific from our western shore. It was in 1520 that Magellan circumnavigated the globe, and discovered the straits which bear his name, at the southern extremity of South America. He was the original globe trotter; the first to make the complete circle, and explode conclusively the theory of a jumping off place.

The passage to India being accomplished by Portuguese sailors near the end of the 15th century, opened up a trade and took Europeans to that land. Much American exploration was promoted by an effort to find a short cut to that eastern market. China had been visited by Marco Polo in the year 1275, but it was not until 1817 that the Europeans landed in any numbers, and began working for the open door policy. In 1540 Mendez Pinto, Portuguese, sailed to Japan and succeeded in establishing a trading post.

America was either better suited to the white man's needs, or it drew the harder adventurers, for, although the Cape of Good Hope had been rounded in 1500, and Portuguese settlement established on the east coast, the interior of Africa remained for two or three centuries more practically untouched. Men not yet old recall the stirring expeditions of Livingstone and Stanley, and now a railroad is nearing completion from North to South Africa will arrive shortly.

Australia, remotely situated on the other end of the world, was also shunned by explorers. Portuguese claim to have discovered it as early as 1500, but it remained a wild and savage land until 1803, when the first colony was located there. It is still an undeveloped country of sparse population, although large enough for many more.—Aitchison Globe.

who is present, find among his students one or another with an inclination toward strong drink, he would at once have that student removed. "Understand me, I do not mean to say that it is a sin to take a little refreshment, but it should be taken at the proper time, and once you are of age you are not to make up for lost time. The Catholic church does not advocate extremes, but wisely, safely, steers in the middle course."—Ex.

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ing comet flashed unheralded upon the world in the year 1682, it occurred to Halley, astronomer royal of England, to look into the records of previous such comets. He found that comets in 1531 and 1607 had followed similar courses to the comet then in view, and noticed that the same interval divided each two appearances, namely about 76 years. Perhaps, he reasoned, they were the same comet returning at that regular interval, and he wrote down the prediction that the comet would show up in 1758. Halley was long dead by 1758, but his successors remembered his prediction. When the comet appeared as per prophecy, just as it has now done twice since, the periodicity of this comet was proved.

This evidence that comets, like other heavenly bodies, follow orderly courses helped clear the civilized world of the superstitious dread with which they had to that time been viewed. Enlightened Europe will not add to its "Ave Maria" this year as it did in 1456 when the advance of the Turk was made doubly fearful by the appearance of this same comet: "Lord save us from the Devil, the Turk and the Comet."—State Journal.

rapid flights. We are getting motor wild. We are thinking that going fast is the chief end of life. Here is a man in New York who claims he has invented a vehicle that will go a million miles a minute; that is, when it gets in good running order. At the start, he pur poses to go from New York to Chicago in 30 minutes. And then some time, he will go to Mars in 140 minutes.

He purposes to do this in a motor worked on the principle of centrifugal force. There are no wings or propellers to this vehicle. It is simply a projectile. Such speed will beat the planets. It will keep up with a comet, and run around it, and guy it for being so slow. The inventor might get it ready to accompany Halley's comet on its grand cycle around the sun, next year. Very interesting such a flight would be. It would make the Wright boys' medals worth not 3¢ cents.

Yes, we are getting very fast; too fast, even on earth, without peering into the skies. Our brainworks are keyed to our legs and we had better be careful.—Columbus (O.) Journal.

Criticism of New York Women. An observing Englishman, on his first visit to New York city, says that our women are the most awkward in their walk of any he has seen in the world's great capitals. He says that there is no grace in their stride and hurry and that they can learn something to their advantage by observing the gait of women of London, and, better yet, of Berlin and Paris.

Composition of the Egg. The hen gathers, mixes and puts together in organic form 650 grains of water, 120 grains of fat, 106 grains of lime, 90 grains of albumen, 26 grains of sugar and 10 grains of ash. With her marvelous inside fixtures she puts her humble grit together and shells out the most miraculous of animal products—the egg.—Farm Journal.

Cumulative Dangers. "When you have made a statement for which you are sorry, you should own up to it," said the idealist. "No," answered Senator Sorghum; "it is bad enough to say something you regret without following it up with an expression of self-distrust you are sure to regret still more."

Seminole in the Everglades. Seminole Indians still live in the everglades, just as they were in the time of the chief Osceola, whose warriors massacred Gen. Canby. These people have intermarried, some of them, with negroes. They are fishers and hunters.

Emancipated by Courage. Many people are so afraid to die that they have never begun to live. But courage emancipates us and gives us to ourselves, that we may give ourselves freely and without fear to God.—Henry van Dyke.

Time's Changes. "It seems strange," remarked the observer of events and things, "that a man and woman can go out and make love under the same blue sky, and yet they can't live long together under the same roof."

Why, of Course He Would. Mrs. Newlywed—"Cook has burned the bacon, dear; she is so young and inexperienced. Won't you be satisfied with a kiss for breakfast?" Mr. Newlywed—"All right; call her in!"

Depth of Meanness. It's a suspicious woman who will go through her husband's pockets at night to see if he mailed the letter she gave him that morning.—Des Moines Register and Leader.

Explained. Gertrude Atherton says that women who marry are more good natured than those who do not. This is easily explained. It is due to the power of a good example.

Uncle Eben's Philosophy. "Advice," said Uncle Eben, "is something like singin'. You either gits it free till you're tired o' listenin' or else it's so expensive you can't afford sca'nely any."

Why, Certainly. Departing Passenger—O, conductor, won't you give me a transfer of some other color? This one doesn't match my gown at all.—Puck.

Pleasant Prevarication. Of two kinds of liars, the one who can lie plausibly is the most to be feared. The crude liar is simply a joke.—Detroit News.

AK-SAR-BEN FALL FESTIVAL SEPT. 29 - OCT. 9 1909 Tuesday, October 5, Fireworks Wednesday, October 6, Electrical Parade Thursday, October 7, Military Parade Friday, October 8, Coronation Ball Saturday, October 9, Children's Ball REDUCED RAILROAD RATES

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