Columbus Journal.

Columbus, Nebr.

Entered at the Postoffice, Columbus, Nebr., as second-class mail matter.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS BY

Columbus Journal Co.,

(INCORPORATED.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, by mail, postage prepaid $1.50
Six months ..... .75
Three months ..... .50

WEDNESDAY, JULY, 6 1904.

FREDERICK E. ABBOTT, STEWART J. KENNEDY, Editors.

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Republican Ticket.

United States Senator—
ELMER J. BURKETT.

Delegates-at-Large—
JOHN A. PIPER, Burt.
H. C. BROME, Douglas.
E. M. LEFLANG, Dawson.
C. B. DEMPSTER, Gage.

Alternates-at-Large—
I. M. RAYMOND, Lancaster.
SHELBY HASTINGS, Butler.
C. E. ADAMS, Nuckolls.
E. K. VALENTINE, Cuming.

National Committeeman—
CHAS. H. MORRILL, Lancaster.

Presidential Electors—
F. A. BARTON, Pawnee.
A. C. SMITH, Douglas.
A. C. ABBOTT, Dodge.
T. L. NORVAL, Seward.
W. P. HALL, Phelps.
M. A. BROWN, Buffalo.
H. H. WILSON, Lancaster.
J. C. ROBINSON, Douglas.

STATE.

Governor—
J. H. MICKEY.

Lieutenant Governor—
E. G. McGILTON.

Secretary of State—
A. GALUSHA.

Auditor—
E. M. SEARLE, JR.

Treasurer—
PETER MORTENSEN.

Superintendent—
J. L. McBRIEN.

Attorney General—
NORRIS BROWN.

Land Commissioner—
H. M. EATON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congressman, Third District—
J. J. McCARTHY.

This Week in History.

(July 3 to July 9.)

3rd—First International Prison Congress opened, 1872.

4th—Declaration of Independence, 1776.

5th—Salvation Army founded by Wm. Booth, 1865.

6th—Leibnitz, great mathematician, born, 1646.

7th—Pasteur first inoculated for hydrophobia, 1885.

8th—First public drinking fountain set up, 1685.

9th—Supposed date of heroic death of Winkelried, 1386.

The democratic platform in the Third district and that platform that will be issued at St. Louis will be about as near the same color as P. E. McKillip and his coachman.

Up to date no particulars have reached this office regarding the joint celebration of our national holiday by the Russo-Japanese armies in the far east, but it is safe to say that the casualties will not come up to the American idea of doing things.

The sidewalk season is here and more good sidewalks are being laid than has so far been accredited to any one year. The dangerous board walks have almost entirely disappeared and the new walks of brick and cement that are invading the residence districts are making Columbus one of the neatest cities in the state.

Why don't the cemetery association provide some method of having the weeds cut on the neglected graves? There will always be some graves that will have no care bestowed upon them unless it is done through the governing board of the cemetery. As it is now, there are many grave stones in our cemetery with inscriptions that are sadly out of harmony with the rank growth of weeds and generaly signs of neglect about the graves which they mark.

The county levy is this year 9 mills, compared with 17 mills last year. With the levy more than half that of last year, and farm land assessed at more than twice as much as it was last year, it is very evident that farms will pay a much higher tax this year than formerly. On the other hand, farmers will pay less taxes per head on cattle and horses. And if their personal tax is higher, it will be because they either own more personal property this year or failed formerly to list all their personal property.

"Cherries at seventy-five cents a bushel, and pick them yourself," is about the wording of an advertisement in the columns of the Journal last week. This would speak well for the season. Beyond doubt more strawberries and cherries have been gathered this season than for many years. These fruits have been bought by the bushel by families who were not fortunate enough to have fruit of their own, and the cellars of many of the good housewives are already adorned with the long rows of glass jars which contain delicious preserves for this winter. Nebraska has demonstrated that she can produce the best fruit in the United States, and to start out going to the front as a fruit country despite the dismal croak of the few who pretend to believe that ours is not a fruit state.

Democratic Platform.

The platform on which the democrats of the Third district will try to defeat Congressman McCarthy starts out by re-affirming the Kansas City platform. The national democratic convention undoubtedly will repudiate the Kansas City platform. Democratic voters in this county and congressional district will be called upon to vote both for and against the free and unlimited coinage of silver, provided they want to vote a straight democratic ticket. Of course a great many will vote the ticket straight without any knowledge of or concern in the principles for which they are voting. But there is a large percentage of the democrats in the Third district and in Platte county who believe in voting for principles and not merely for a party name.

Suppose a man is a sound money democrat; he must vote for the democratic presidential nominee and for Congressman McCarthy. Suppose he is a populist or free silver republican; he must vote for Roosevelt and Mr. McKillip.

And this is the normal condition of the democratic party, divided in leadership and in party policy, united in nothing but opposition to the republicans and the government as it is. It may be interesting to observe the feats of contortion that will be indulged in by the democratic orators and editors of this district in the attempt to straddle from a Cleveland platform to the pet platform of W. J. Bryan.

A MISTAKE.

Hon. J. M. Gondring delivered the Independence Day oration at Platte Center and the speech as a review of historical incident and as an appeal to patriotic sentiment is said to have been excellent. There is considerable query, however, on the part of those who heard Mr. Gondring, as to why he referred so eloquently to Cleveland's action in standing off the bluff of Great Britain in the Venezuelan affair, and failed when he discussed the Northern Securities merger to even mention the names of President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Knox who forced the case to an issue. We cannot answer the question, nor do we wish to do Mr. Gondring an injustice by commenting on his utterances which reached us only second hand. It may be said as a matter of history, however, that no eulogy of the presidents who have upheld the Monroe doctrine in Venezuela and other South American states would be complete without naming Roosevelt even higher on the list than Cleveland. And history of the Northern Securities case is accurate which fails to record that Roosevelt and Knox deserve the credit for that decision and that Cleveland and his attorney-general declared the Sherman law under which Roosevelt secured a favorable decision, unconstitutional and refused to try to enforce it. We prefer to believe that Mr. Gondring's omission of these historical facts was due to an oversight on his part. Can it be that he believes Cleveland will be nominated for the presidency and wishes to make some Cleveland sentiment in Platte county?.

McCARTHY AND ROOSEVELT.

Democratic editors and orators who hope to gain votes for their congressional and legislative candidates next fall by a fine discussion of platform will be doomed to disappointment. Roosevelt is the republican platform and he needs no interpretation. The American people know just where he stands on every public question, and they know he stands on the side of their best interest. Voters in Nebraska know that every republican congressman will vote in congress for every policy proposed by Roosevelt. They know also that every republican candidate for the legislature in Nebraska will be bound to vote for a United States senator pledged to support Roosevelt and the principles of the national republican platform. They will not, therefore, be induced by democratic platform promises, however plausible they may be made, to vote for a democratic congressman or legislator, who will be bound by tradition to vote against every measure proposed by a republican president. There is just one way for a voter to express his favor of Roosevelt and Roosevelt principles and that is to vote the republican legislative ticket, state and national. A vote for Roosevelt and McCarthy in the Third district is a vote for Roosevelt principles. A vote for Roosevelt and McKillip is a vote against Roosevelt principles, for Roosevelt can do nothing without a republican congress.

PROHIBITION.

The nomination of a national ticket on a prohibition platform is a form of amusement regularly indulged in by some of those who favor the abolishment of the grog shop. The only harm that these honest people and good citizens do themselves by such action is to deprive themselves of their votes in the national election. A man who believes in prohibition of the liquor traffic has a perfect right to his belief and a perfect right to try to convert others to his belief, but that doesn't seem to be a good reason why he should lose his vote for president. The man who is elected in November will be either Theodore Roosevelt or the gentleman to be nominated this week in St. Louis, and most men who will vote for these two gentlemen very probably have settled convictions on a number of sociological, ethical scientific and religious questions. Therefore, following the example of the prohibitionists, those who deprecate the social evil should nominate a candidate for the presidency; those who oppose race suicide should nominate a candidate; enemies of the hand organ and brass band should nominate a candidate; the Christian scientists, spiritualists and theosophists should each put up a ticket; the Germans should name a man; the Irish, Swedes, Bohemians and others should have their individual candidates; the Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, white Methodists and colored Methodists, and those who hold that the earth is flat—each and all might assemble in national convention and each name a candidate for the office of president of the United States, and these various candidates would stand to receive from one to two hundred of votes. There would be no harm done by such proceeding, nor would there be much good done. Perhaps the majority of those who cast their votes for such candidates would realize that they had exercised their right to have a voice in the election of a president. The great world would not be affected because the votes would be drawn pretty evenly from the two political parties. No harm would be done and no good.

The plain fact is that we cannot make political parties on questions which are not political. The men who compose the prohibition party are high-minded and honest men, but when they declare themselves in favor of the entire prohibition of the "manufacture, importation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages," as they do in their national platform, they are advocating what every physician, chemist and jurist knows to be impossible and unconstitutional.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

The strenuosity of Roosevelt infected even the democratic congressional convention of the Third district. That convention placed a plank in their platform pledging their candidate to vote for the "immediate construction of the Panama canal." Roosevelt has taught the American people the meaning of "immediate," and he has shown them how to get a canal treaty in the face of most violent democratic opposition. Those who want the canal completed "immediately" will feel "tolerably" confident to leave it a while longer in his hands. Of course it is gratifying to have Mr. McKillip pledged to vote, if elected, as congressman McCarthy has been voting for two years, but there is hardly room for McKillip and McCarthy both on the Panama canal plank, and as McCarthy has the advantage of prior possession, the strenuous Humphrey man with the flowing locks will hardly be permitted to "butt in."

COLUMBINES.

P. J. B.

(Lost in shuffle by reason of 4th July.)

Morton on Roosevelt.

In his paper, the Conservative, published at Nebraska City, in its issue of October 27, 1901, the late J. Sterling Morton gave the following estimate of Theodore Roosevelt: "Politicians of the variety branded 'practical'—that is men who in the partisan contests of the United States seek place, plunder and power regardless of any set of political principles or policies—are not falling desperately in love with Theodore Roosevelt the president of this great republic.

He is an honest man. His executive experience at the age of forty-three is greater than most public men can refer to at seventy-three. He was when we first knew and admired him president of the United States civil service commission, in 1893, under the second administration of Grover Cleveland. He was exceedingly prompt, vigorous, conscientious and efficient in the discharge of all duties of that trying position. Subsequently he was called to New York city, where as commissioner of police he did a remarkably disinfecting sanitary service for the moral and physical welfare of that swarming metropolis.

Thence he was taken under the first McKinley administration into the navy as assistant secretary, where he did good work for his country until the oncoming of the war with Spain, when he resigned and entered the active military service of his country. He was heard from at San Juan hill where he did brave fighting at the head of his men on the firing line. He potentially aided in preventing a retreat which had been determined upon by General Shafter.

The cool counsels of the colonel of the rough riders to regular army officers whose admiration for his deliberate courage at the crucial moment was expressed to their kinsfolk in unmeasured praise, did much to prevent a disaster and make a victory.

The writer will never forget the enthusiasm and fervor with which Lieut. Col. Charles Morton of the regular army in 1898 at Arbor lodge described the valor, good judgment and efficiency of Theodore Roosevelt as a soldier at San Juan.

Returning from Cuba Colonel Roosevelt was elected governor of New York and as the executive of that great state did many good things to elevate the character of and make more efficient, the public service. He was there as elsewhere an honest, able, fearless patriot.

Before his term had expired as chief executive of the empire state, he was against his desires and in spite of his protestations nominated vice-president of the United States. And now the Mysteriarch of the universe whose ways are those of consciousness, gives Theodore Roosevelt the presidency of the United States and makes him trustee for the peace, prosperity and happiness of a republic of seventy-five millions of people.

There need be no fear. The man who in all civil and military positions has so far discharged with fidelity every duty will not fail us now. He will prove himself an honest, efficient, just and righteous president. God protect, guide and bless him!"

An Estimate of Roosevelt.

If Theodore Roosevelt is really unsafe, vain, domineering, and reckless, should he not have come to grief by this time? He has held responsible executive office for many years. These alleged traits cannot be new. They must have been formed ever since he left the New York Legislature in 1884. Where in Mr. Roosevelt's career are the evidences of their existence? How are his many and astonishingly important successes, all in the public's highest interest, to be accounted for? The man's life for twenty years past is an absolutely open book, and tells a story that stirs every patriotic American heart. It is marked by a commanding position to be useful and to be just. In office and out of office and in public life and in private station, in war and in peace, it is all the same story. Mr. Roosevelt's character is fully formed. It has been formed for the most part in the public eye. He has matched athletic life, and cannot now recreate himself, even if he would. The ideal, happily, still moves Americans, both young and old, and Mr. Roosevelt voices the best American ideas and acts in accordance with them. To the pessimist and carper, he opposes his faith and his courage: to the fault-finder, his power of accomplishment; to the self-seeker and the grafter, his honesty; to the mourner over our country's ruin, his belief in American manhood and in American principles.

It is said that the leaders of the opposition are to make their campaign on Mr. Roosevelt's personality. His friends can ask no better fortune. Since Lincoln, no such powerful personality has come into our politics, and to attack it is only to emphasize its attractiveness. As a Presidential candidate, Theodore Roosevelt can well afford to dispense with ordinary political campaign methods, and leave his case with the American people.—From "Theodore Roosevelt as Presidential Candidate," by a Delegate to the National Republican Convention, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for July.

The leaders in the anti-Roosevelt crusade of a few months ago were Wall Street promoters, mainly democrats. Their favorite saying was that Mr. Roosevelt was "unsafe." They must have winced when, in February, Mr. Root went back to New York from his truly great career in Washington, and stood up in the Union League Club there to tell the republican element of this contingent for what sort of people Mr. Roosevelt was "unsafe." The burning words of the eloquent war secretary blistered many a weather-beaten hide in Wall Street and out of it. Besides being "unsafe," Wall Street—or the gambling part of it—thought Mr. Roosevelt to be "impetuous." This sapient conclusion was deduced from the undoubted fact that he did not consult them or issue "tips" before taking administrative action, or before instructing the Attorney-General to commence suit against one of their pet organizations, when law officers of the Government reported that it existed in violation of law. So interpreted, Mr. Roosevelt's action was undoubtedly "impetuous."

Beyond this Wall Street opposition and that which was purchased or otherwise stirred up by it, there has at no time been any opposition to Theodore Roosevelt's election inside the republican party, and not very much outside of it. The democrats of the South are necessarily left out of the reckoning. They prefer dead political delusions to live political principles. If the Apostle Paul were to return to earth and sit at the same table with Booker Washington, a thousand communities in the South would burn his Epistles in the market-places and the Southern newspapers would be bedlam let loose.

So it happens that Theodore Roosevelt faces the next Presidential election with his own party enthusiastically behind him and the opposition hopeless of his defeat, and, on the whole, not very anxious for it. It is a rather remarkable situation. The explanation, however, is simple. It is the conquest of American public opinion by a strong, perhaps a great, personality, honest, fearless, sympathetic, and just. Readers of American history will find an instructive parallel if they will study carefully the events leading up to the re-election of Andrew Jackson and to that of Abraham Lincoln.—From "Theodore Roosevelt as a Presidential Candidate," by a delegate to the National Republican convention, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for July.

Helen Keller.

Undoubtedly the most remarkable girl graduate of the season is Miss Helen Keller, who received her bachelor's degree from Radcliffe college on Tuesday. That she has passed the full four years' course with honors, in spite of being deaf, dumb and blind, and that she has done her work under precisely the same conditions as her more normal classmates who became bachelors of arts at the same time, is proof of the extraordinary development in the so called higher education of women during the past quarter century.

Radcliffe, which now becomes Miss Keller's alma mater, is the college for women affiliated to Harvard university and is the legal successor of the society for the collegiate instruction of women, known to fame as the Harvard "Annex," which was organized in 1879. Its purpose is to afford the college girls the same systematic instruction by the same professors and teachers as their brothers and cousins find at Harvard. The relationship between the woman's college and the great university is peculiar. The requirements for admission to Radcliffe are the same as those for admission to Harvard; its courses of instruction are identical with courses in the larger institution; the same examination papers are used when it is possible, and papers of the same standard always; the same teaching force is employed, and in some of the advanced work men and women meet in the same classes. Yet the relationship is in no sense co-educational and although the Radcliffe degree represents exactly what a Harvard degree stands for and is countersigned by President Eliot, the governing boards of the college and the university are distinct. In other words, the university guarantees the standard of instruction to be its own, while the college alone is responsible for all matters of discipline and finance.

In the last year, however, the connection between the two institutions has been made closer, and at the commencement exercises the girls received their degrees for the first time from an officer of the man's college—Dean LeBaron R. Briggs, of the faculty of arts and sciences, who was chosen acting president of Radcliffe this year to fill the vacancy left by the retirement as honorary president of Mrs. Agassiz, whose husband was the famous naturalist.

The manner in which Miss Keller has met the requirements of the highest educational standard in this country is particularly interesting. Born in Alabama twenty-four years ago, she had perfectly developed functions with the only two of her senses which are not impaired by such a combination of misfortune as illness deprives them of the power of speech and hearing. The training which has made possible the scholarship began when Miss Sullivan of the Perkins institution for the blind in Boston went south to undertake the education of the child, who was then seven years old. Five years later Miss Keller came to Massachusetts, where she has lived ever since with Miss Sullivan as a constant companion. Although she learned to speak, to hear by touch and to see through the eyes of those about her under her teacher's guidance, she was put in the hands of a special tutor in preparing to enter college, and all the while she has been a student at Radcliffe she depended upon her own wonderful memory and her keen understanding to a much greater extent than the average college girl has to do. Miss Sullivan has been, her ears, so to speak, sitting beside her in the class-room and lecture hall, and repeating to her verbatim, hour after hour, by the touch of her fingers on her pupil's hand every word that was said. It was impossible, of course, for either of them to take notes, and it has been difficult for the student to follow the discussion which came up in question-and-answer form, while recitations have been quite out of the question for Miss Keller in the conditions of class-room work, that part of her work being done in conference with her instructors during a few moments at the end of the class hour.

Latin and English literature, history and economics have been Miss Keller's leading subjects since she completed the required work of the freshman year. Most of her text books were to be had in "braille," the raised type system most commonly used for the blind readers in this part of the country. But a good deal of the collateral reading which forms such an important part of modern collegiate instruction was not available in this shape; it was too lengthy to be specially written out, and Miss Sullivan has had little time to synopsize such supplementary work. Nevertheless, Miss Keller has shown quite uncommon facility in writing her examination papers.

Although her instructors have naturally taken a special kind of interest in their blind pupil, the Radcliffe authorities have made sure that her work would be judged by precisely the same standard as that of other girls. The regular examination papers for the whole class have been reproduced for her benefit in "braille" on the morning of the test by Miss Spooner, formerly of the Perkins institution, who was selected for the work by the college authorities, and Miss Keller has written her answers just as any other student would, using her own special typewriter.—Lincol Saate Journal.

THE BRITISH SPEAKER.

His Position Is a Hard One, but Is Splendidly Rewarded.

It is doubtless because the position of speaker is so onerous that the rewards attached to it are so great. He is originally a member of parliament, like the rest, and is selected by the leader of the house, who is not necessarily the prime minister, from among his own followers for his personal character and dignity and his knowledge of parliamentary procedure. He is usually elected unanimously by vote of the house, and from that moment he ceases to be a party man, and his constituency is divided in its feelings between the honor of returning the speaker and the disadvantage of being for all practical purposes unrepresented in parliament.

The speaker of the house of commons is a person enjoying the greatest official dignity and social consideration. He is the first commoner in the realm; his invitations to dinner are almost equivalent to a royal command; court dress is worn by members who dine with him officially; in the house he is treated with extreme deference, and he receives a salary of £5,000 and the use of a magnificent house, which forms part of the palace of Westminster. He retains office though the politics of the ministry may change through successive administrations until his health fails or he deems himself to have earned retirement. Then the sovereign bestows a peerage upon him and the country a munificent pension.

The house of commons has been singularly fortunate in securing for speakers men of great dignity, unfailing judgment and unquestioned impartiality. It is a splendid position, and though its intellectual demands are unceasing and its merely physical demands exhausting it is splendidly rewarded.

The position is as exhausting as it is distinguished. During a large part of the session the speaker must be in the chair from 2 p. m. till after midnight except during the dinner hour, from half past 7 to 9, and even when the house is in committee and the chairman of committees is presiding he must be in official dress in his house, which communicates directly with the lobby behind his chair, ready to appear at a moment's notice if summoned. He must, of course, know every member by sight and be able to recall his name instantly. It is astounding sometimes when from a back bench there rises some member who is utterly unknown by sight to his fellow members, who seldom attends and hardly ever speaks and has nothing whatever distinctive in his manner or appearance, to hear the speaker say "Mr. Blank" as readily as if he were accustomed to address him every day.—Henry Norman in Century.

Times Have Changed.

Once upon a time a superstition existed that a lady ought to blame herself if a man whom she did not intend to accept proposed to her, but that, should such an unpleasant incident occur, it was at least not to be made a subject of gossip among her acquaintances. Parents thought it incumbent upon them to let a man understand in time if they did not wish him as a son-in-law. It is needless to remark that such honorable reticence and kindly prudence are quite out of fashion.—London Standard.

Why He Remained Home.

Model Husband (beatifully)—Yes, gentlemen, I've been married ten years and never spent a night away from home yet.

Doubting Thomas—Large and interesting family, eh?

"Only three of us."

"Have one child, eh?"

"No; the other is my wife's mother."

WORLD'S FAIR LOW RATES.

EVERY DAY

The Union Pacific will sell Round Trip tickets to St. Louis and return at following low rates:

FIFTEEN DAY TICKETS

Every day to Nov. 30, good to return 15 days. $17.10.

SIXTY DAY TICKETS

Every day to Nov. 20, good to return 60 days. $19.00.

SEASON TICKETS

Every day to Nov. 15, good up to Dec. 15. $22.80.

Inquire of W. H. Benham, Agent.

COLUMBUS MARKETS.

Wheat, new	68
Corn	35
Oats—⅌ bushel	30
Rye—⅌ bushel	45
Barley,	30
Hogs—⅌ cwt	4 60@ 4 70
Fat steers—⅌ cwt	4 00@ 4 50
Stock steers—⅌ cwt	2 55@ 3 55
Fat cows—⅌ cwt	2 30@ 3 05
Potatoes—⅌ pk	40
Butter—⅌ lb	15@18
Eggs—⅌ dozen	12@

Wanted All of It.

"A stranger," said an old frontiersman, "was traveling once in a very cheerless section of the great west. Having pulled up at night at a cheap and unpromising tavern, he seated himself at the supper table. The waiter informed him what the cook had in the way of eatables. Among the viands enumerated was wild duck. 'Was that 'ere bird shot on the wing?' inquired the stranger. 'Yes,' replied the waiter. 'While trying to fly out of this forsaken country?' The obliging waiter thought that might have been the case. 'Well,' concluded the stranger, 'I sympathize with that bird's misfortune, but I admire his good judgment. Serve me all of him.'"

Irregularity in the Punishment.

There are two boys who manage to be rather unruly in school, and their teacher was so exasperated one day that she ordered them to remain after hours and write their names 1,000 times. She watched them plunge into the task. Some fifteen minutes later one of them grew uneasy and began to watch his companion in disgrace. Suddenly the first one burst out with a roar of despair and between his sobs said to the teacher:

"Tain't fair, mum! His name's Bush and mine's Schlettermeyer!"—Pittsburg Dispatch.