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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1905.

FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, Editor.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus Jan05 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1905, Feb05 to Feb. 1, 1905 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

DISCONTINUANCES—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrearages must be paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another year after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

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

WHY DON'T IT?

The Columbus Telegram and Journal are devoting considerable newspaper space each week to defending and exposing grafts and frauds. It makes sensational space filler, but why don't the Journal invoke the majesty of the law to prove its charges and bring the multitude of boodlers and grafters it has found, under the lime light of public scrutiny? Yes why don't it?—Madison Chronicle.

Our brother of the Chronicle has evidently not followed very carefully the editorial pages of either the Journal or the Telegram, hence he is pardonable for making some wrong inferences.

The Journal confesses to pointing out some specific instances of "graft" in Platte county and writing the names of the grafters very plainly. But if the Chronicle editor has ever discovered any denial of our charges or any defense of the grafters in the Telegram, he has a better microscope than ours.

The Journal has already brought these instances of graft "under the lime light of public scrutiny" more effectively than it could by "invoking the majesty of the law." The Journal can prove every one of its charges in a court of law. But what's the use when our charges are admitted to be true by the men whose acts have been questioned? It would be like trying a man after he has pleaded "guilty." Of course any tax-payer can go into court and recover money paid out illegally by the county supervisors. And any tax-payers is at liberty to verify the Journal's charges from the county records.

But it has become a well established custom among the American people to administer punishment at the polls for the abuse of a public trust. The ballot box is just as effective and a little cheaper than a court of law. That's "why."

TEDDY AND THE TRUSTS.

It begins to look as though there might be some trouble ahead for the richest man in the world, and some trouble also for the members of the beef trust. One Theodore Roosevelt has taken up the matter of these two vampires, with the understanding that all laws which can be found having application to the case will be administered without regard to persons, money or Sunday school affiliations.

One very interesting provision of the much discussed Sherman anti-trust law is a section which is called the criminal section of the act. This enumerates certain offenses which must be atoned by imprisonment of the responsible men of the corporation committing the offenses. The practical working of this provision may be appreciated by a comparison between what might have happened in the case of the beef trust in Missouri last year and what actually did happen. Thepackers' combine was found guilty of violating the law and each one of the companies in the combination was fined the sum of $5,000, which, as a magazine writer points out, was to them somewhat less than five cents would be to the ordinary citizen. That is what actually happened. What might have happened was to take several members of the Armour, Swift and Cudahy families and give them steady employment in the twine factory at JeffersonCity, Mo. for a year or two. It is very easy to imagine whether this would inculcate in these gentlemen a greater measure of respect for the law than a fine of $5,000.

The Standard Oil has so far evaded every law which has been aimed at it. The trouble seems to be that we have never had a law which was constructed to deal with monopolies alone. A law framed in general terms would hurt the smaller concerns before it would touch the Standard. Every man who is in business is trying with all his might and main to put his competitors out of business, just what Rockefeller is doing, or rather has already done. When public sentiment gets to the point where it will compel congress to legislate directly and specifically against monopolies, some thing may be done. The mere fact that Standard Oil has attained its present position right in the face of one continuous law-suit proves that the laws are inadequate or have not been enforced. The State of Kansas is embarking in the oil refining business as a competitor of Brother Rockefeller. The State of Kansas expects the federal government to compel the trust to play fair. The president has instructed Commissioner Garfield to make a careful examination and report. The country is awaiting developments with an idea that there will be something doing. On one side is overwhelming popular sentiment, led by the most progressive and popular president since Lincoln; on the other side is the greatest aggregation of money power in the history of the world. The developments will surely be interesting and instructive.

A man is very foolish to be a grand duke nowadays.

WHEN WILL THEY PUT IT BACK?

When Patrick E. McKillip cuts his hair.

When Henry Carrig ornaments his real estate sign with a republican white elephant.

When Blake Maher and Judge Hollenbeck "sign" as the Romeo and Juliet in Roosevelt's Railroad Quartet.

When the Columbus Telegram comes out of hibernation and trades its "virtuous lady" role for that of "heavy villian."

When the Nebraska Biene prints the supervisors' proceedings in Irish dialect at the legal rate.

When Captain Wagner is made captain-in-chief of a republican ice-boat in Hades.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

The bill passed by the house of representatives makes an appropriation for naval expenditures of nearly $100,000,000 and provides for two battleships. This is a considerable reduction from the department estimates which contemplated three battleships. The administration is understood to have been quite insistent upon the program of the Navy department for enlarging the navy, but owing to the prospective treasury deficit and the general sentiment in favor of keeping down expenditures wherever it was practicable to do so without injury to the public service, a good deal of opposition arose among the republicans to the department's recommendations. Whether or not a like feeling exists among the senate republicans is not known, but it is probable that body will not support the three-battleship recommendation of the department.

The question of naval appropriations has come to be one of commanding interest. The prevailing sentiment in the country is unquestionably in favor of maintaining and gradually enlarging the navy. We cannot safely permit any weakening of our sea power. But there is also a feeling that we should not build up the navy at the expense of other important public interests. In a speech by Representative Littlefield of Maine he presented figures showing that naval appropriations for 1898-1905, inclusive, amounted to over $681,000,000 and he pointed out that in point of tonnage we shall be the third naval power in the world when the vessels now authorized are completed, exceeded only by Great Britain and France, while in the matter of efficiency we shall perhaps be second. There are some who think that the United States ought to take first place among the naval owners but it is doubtful if a majority of the people are ready to approve such a policy of expenditure as would be necessary to give us that position. We should not permit the navy to decline and there is no likelihood that this will be permitted at any time in the future. On the other hand there is no good reason for rushing naval enlargement especially if in order to do so other interest must be neglected or receive less consideration than is demanded in the public welfare.

The house naval appropriation is sufficiently liberal under existing conditions and it is perhaps safe to say it will be increased by the senate.—Omaha Bee.

DOES IT PAY.

The Eighteenth Annual Bulletin of the Nebraska Experiment Station, just published, contains some striking results which should interest every farmer and lead him to send a request to the Experiment Station, at Lincoln, asking for bulletins published at this Station. The Station makes the following statements regarding a few of the results of experiments carried on at the Station.

The winter wheat production of the State has increased 10,000,000 bushels per year, due largely to the work of the Experiment Station.

Kherson oats, introduced from Russia by the Station, out yield the common varieties by ten bushels per acre in central Nebraska. Experiments with corn to secure better adapted varieties have increased the yield 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels, and will result in still further increase.

Experiments at the Station prove that land which has been seeded to alfalfa will grow from 10 to 35 bushels more corn per acre than other lands.

Apple scab has been almost perfectly controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Cedar rust on apple trees has been controlled with Bordeaux mixture. Straw mulches have greatly increased the yield of garden vegetables and improved the quality of cabbage, tomatoes, beans and cucumbers.

Milk fever has been treated with practically no loss, by inflating the udder of the cow with air when the first symptoms of the disease appeared.

Feeding experiments have shown that alfalfa hay and corn is the most economical ration for fattening steers. This ration gave a profit of $8 per head more than where corn and prairie hay was fed.

Extensive experiments in feeding alfalfa hay with grain to hogs are now in progress which show the great economic value of alfalfa when fed in connection with a grain ration.

Eigteen thousand hand separators have been purchased by farmers in the last six years, and the number of cows used for dairy purposes has increased 200,000 in this time.

One hundred and fifty farmers' institutes will be held during the season of 1904-1905, if sufficient funds are available. You can secure the bulletins of the Experiment Station free by writing to the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebr.

THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

A. E. Sheldon, director of field work for the Nebraska State Historical Society some time ago dug out of the "dust and gloom" of a state house vault the minutes of the constitutional convention of 1871. Mr. Sheldon writing of these documents says, "They are of rare and stirring interest. The great questions of public policy and interpretation argued today in our courts and upon our platforms, revenue, corporation liability and control, municipal institutions were there debated by such giants of young Nebraska as Mason, Maxwell, Anderson, Woolworth, Weaver, Wakely, Lake, Boyd, and many others now noted."

Mr. Sheldon also has all the original matter relating to the conventions of 1864, 1866 and 1875, except the minutes of the 1875 convention which framed our present constitution.

The House of Representatives, by resolution, has transferred this matter to the State Historical Society for publication. It will fill three large volums and cost about $2500 to print it.

It is highly important to preserve these invaluable historical documents and to have them printed while there are survivors who may be consulted and who may read proof. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the senate finance committee will report favorably for the small appropriation required for this important work.

SQUELCHED AGAIN.

We have been called down again, and called down good and plenty. We had thought that we had reached the limit of earthly tribulation in the sorrowful compassion which the Argus has extended to us, the silent disdain of the Telegram and the crushing sarcasm of the German Supplement. But it seems not. Here cometh one from afar off, even from Merrick county, and lands on us with both hands and both feet, not to mention punctuation marks.

We have always believed in giving both sides of a question, even though we get the worst of it thereby. Accordingly we herewith print, verbatim et litteratim, a communication which we have just received from an outraged citizen:

Central City, Neb., Feb. 25, 1905.
To the Editor of Columbus Journal, Columbus, Nebr.

Dear sir:—it would be much easer for a Republican Editor to go through the Eye of a needle, than to tell the truth about W. J. Bryan. the onley cose for this strange coincident is in the fact that Mr. Bryan, is so much larger intellectualy than the average Republican Editor he is not able to understand him. to compair a Republican Editor to Mr. Bryan would be like comparing alighning Bug of a Dark night to the Glaring sunrays, of the noonday sun, they have served corporations so long that thare minds has become worped, meany of them now has comenced to denounce Mr. Rosevelt for his reform Ideas, they will soon be calling him a nanarchist for trying to inforce Democratic Principles, Yours Very Respectfully,
M. D. HADDOX.

INDIVIDUAL OR COMMUNAL.

Our constitutions, federal and state, stand for a minimum of government, a maximum of individual liberty. The makers of our constitutions had suffered the ills of too much government, and they naturally could not foresee the ills of too much individual liberty.

Unhampered by government restraints, strong individuals and groups of strong individuals have grasped so much of wealth and power that many of us are led to fear lest these strong individuals, whom in organization we call trusts, may become stronger than government.

The agitation, for federal control, for municipal ownership, is simply a swinging back of the pendulum from the extreme "individual freedom" idea of our forefathers toward the "strong government" idea from which they suffered.

And the serious question which confronts the American people today is to decide just how much of individual initiative and power it is safe to transfer to the government.

A wholesale transfer of the individual powers of our Morgan and Rockefellers to the hands of the less competent public officials would be a jump from the "frying pan to the fire." But there is probably no danger of such a wholesale transfer of power. Brothers Rockefeller and Morgan ride with a pretty firm seat in the legislative saddle of our state and nation.

A TIME COMING.

The railroad lobby at Lincoln who are fighting against any and all railroad legislation on the theory that "the farmers are so prosperous that they are demanding no changes," will be rudely awakened from that delusive dream, if not by the present legislature, by some other legislature not very distant in the future.

Railroads form one of the most important parts of our industrial system. They should have a voice in legislation proportionate to their importance. But the public's interest in transportation is greater than the railroad's interest. And the public in Nebraska feel that local freight rates in Nebraska are too high and that there should be a reasonable reduction. And the railroads had better submit to a reasonable reduction at the hands of reasonable men who want to be fair than to be forced to stand an unreasonable reduction at the hands of a body of men aroused to unfairness by continued abuses.

The Journal wishes to go on record emphatically in urging Platte county representatives to use their utmost influence for the passage of just one reasonable freight rate bill.

A YANKEE TRICK.

Yankees are not all dead, nor are they confined to the bounds of the New England states. And thanks to this fact, Nebraska may discover an unconstitutional method of constitutional amendment that will work some long needed changes in our obsolete constitution.

A Nebraska legislator has hit upon the happy thought of increasing the constitutional number of judges of the supreme court, without submitting the question of a constitutional amendment to a vote at a general election, as required by the constitution. He proposes to have the party conventions nominate six judges, and have it understood that every vote cast for an additional judge, is to be counted as a vote for a constitutional amendment, to increase the number of judges.

If this plan will stand the test in our supreme court, it promises us a quick and practicable means of amendment. All honor to this Yankee, if he turns the trick.

If some of that surplus water in the Loup were now being piled up in a reservoir, to be used to run a trolley car from Omaha to Beatrice, we might save some expense in the matter of dynamite.

BRYAN AND STANDARD OIL.

The Washington correspondent to the Chicago Tribune is authority for the statement that W. J. Bryan, "Tom" Taggart and Senator Penrose have contaminated the pure white linirg of their pockets by the possession of the "Foster lease." This lease, is well known, covers several hundred thousand acres of Kansas oil lands, secured from the Osage Indians. The Standard Oil Company is operating under this lease which the Kansas legislature is trying to have set aside on grounds of fraud. It will look funny to see President Roosevelt join the name of his "railroad bedfellow" with that of Rockefeller in suit for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

It will doubtless develop that Bryan is an innocent partner of Rockefeller in this alleged fraudulent lease.

THE BIGGEST TRUST.

They tell us now that the most grasping, the most absolute trust of all is the "refrigerator car" trust. Is it not strange that we should have read the signs on the refrigerator cars for all these years, and paid exorbitant prices for fruit "out of season," without even guessing the trust's existence?

The "beef" magnates are mixing up a nice does for themselves. They are said to be operating in the same old way, utterly ignoring the injunction of our highest court. Meanwhile a grand jury is grinding away in Chicago, and it may grind out some striped clothing for our arrogant brethern who choose to place themselves on the level of highwaymen.

COME AHEAD.

If we should get a power canal and Columbus should increase and multiply and have a population of ten thousand, what would be the greatest of all the great blessings that would follow?

Old Platte county would be in the republican fold just as safe and sure as Lancaster county. Let her come.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

The editors in convention at Kearney this week went on record most emphatically in favor of a direct primary law and against the political pass.

If the boys hang together on these propositions they will win out. Public opinion and not legislation is the cure for the pass-evil.

The erratic Senator Chandler of New Hampshire sees in the dim future the election of Bryan to the presidency and then government ownership, free silver and everything that Bryan used to think he stood for. The gentleman from New Hampshire seems to forget that the president is not the law-making branch of the government and furthermore that Mr. Bryan is an advocate of the gold standard, unless he has flopped again since the last campaign.

Never give in was the lesson taught to young husbands by Helen Grantly's "Her Lord and Master." We saw at least one Columbus young husband who admits he has started wrong but thinks it may not be too late to retreat. Another soon to be young husband is thanking his stars Helen Grantly did not delay her date here till May.

And the floods came and the ice descended, and took out a piece of the Loup bridge. Thank the Lord, there's one thing they'll have to put back.

Spring is surely here. Two of the Journal's correspondents are writing poetry this week.

COLUMBINES.

We are in favor of the bill to remove the state capital from Lincoln to Columbus. We have experienced this imigration ourself and we recommend it to the state capital or anybody else who may be seeking a change.

* * *

We would respectfully call the attention of the World-Herald, Telegram, Silver Creek Sand, et al to the fact that the partnership of Mickey, Rockefeller & God has undergone some change in membership. It transpires that the celebrated Foster Lease whereby the Standard Oil Co. maintains its monopoly in the South and West, is owned by one W. J. Bryan and other Lincoln men. We are not informed as to whether the style of the firm will now be Bryan, Mickey, Rockefeller & God, or whether by the advent of the new member the political affiliations of the partnership have been changed and Mr. Mickey thereby eliminated. Anyway, it's darned unfortunate right at this time when Mr. Bryan is joyfully proclaiming that he is a follower of Roosevelt in the fight against the octopus. Poor old Kansas! And William was the greatest Pop of them all.

* * *

I'm going down to Omaha,
To Omaha today,
To hear a man I never saw
Upon the fiddle play.
I'm off for Omaha, I say,
To see the man they call Ysaye.

It does beat all how folks will go,
Nor stop to reason why,
To hear a Frenchman pull a bow
And watch his fingers fly,
And read the dreamlight in 'is eye.
That's why I'm off to see Ysaye.

Now I can tease a fiddle some,
"Durang" and "Old Rye Straw,"
Though I wa'nt raised in Belgium,
But down by Arkansaw.
And folks don't flock to Omaha
To hear me as they do Ysaye.

O, that confounded heathen name!
I havent' time today
To make it rhyme, but all the same
I'll hear the geezer play.
I say, I see, I sigh, I saw,
I'll see you down at Omaha.

* * *

If a fellow adopts a practice of writing foolishness, and continues it for some time, and especially if he looks a little foolish anyway, he is generally up against it when he undertakes to talk sense. However, we have always believed in tackling anything that we saw anybody else do, and in pursuance of this policy we shall now for a brief moment make as near an approach to a dignified form of expression as any member of our family has ever accomplished. The topic upon which this serious discourse is now in process of deliverance is Eugene Ysaye, a man who plays on the violin.

There are people who believe that the production of musical tones which obseive a prescribed sequence of time and pitch is music. Such people should purchase a phonograph without delay. Other people are of the opinion that if a performer should play behind a curtain, out of sight of his audience, those of the audience who possessed musical appreciation would get the same enjoyment from the performance as if he were in sight. The exponents of this idea should own an automatic piano player. When you find a world leader in any branch of the musical art, the technical performance is not more vital to the forming of your judgment than is the performer himself. If a man has within him a spirit which can be played into his instrument, it will be radiated from him likewise at all other times, off the stage as well as on.

Ysaye is 43 years old, something over six feet tall, and weighs about 230 pounds. He has the forehead of Plato, the eye of Daniel Webster, and in his mouth and jaw he resembles William McKinley. His straight black hair he wears long, after the manner of Liszt. His voice is like the roar of a bull, he shakes hands like a bear and his expression and manner are those of a baby. Not a little baby, however, but a big, fat, buster of a baby who is tickled to death to see everybody and wants to pat everybody on the head and be good friends with the world.

On the stage he presents a very refreshing variety of gigantic awkwardness and the most delicate grace. To a spectator he seems absolutely unconscious of everything while he plays. He will go through a bravura passage with his feet about a yard apart, his head bent down over his violin, every tone as clear as a piccolo note, and finish with a fierce dash of speed in chords, harmonics and staccato, shake his black mane like a lion, and settle back into a little melody with a tone as delicate and soft as the vibration of a harp string.

It is very hard to describe the person and playing of this Ysaye without drifting into extravagances of language. His tone was the most beautiful we have ever heard and his execution was of course perfect. He is just the stage of technic. The program ranged from the mighty Kreutzer Sonata to Schumann's Abendlied. His only encore number was a part of the Bach Chaconne and another movement from the same sonata. He had a masterful accompanist, one who seemed to understand that he was not playing the solo himself.

Ysaye's fiddle speaks for itself in the fact that it was made by Joseph Guarnerius in old Cremona, in the days of Shakespeare, and is played upon by the man who is generally considered the greatest violinist of the time.

Big Woodmen Doings.

Albion, Nebr. Febr., 24 1905 (special.)—The Modern Woodmen of America held a rousing meeting at their hall in this city last night. About sixty new members were adopted and the most exciting time ever had in a lodge room was participated in. E E. Kester and J.O. Burgess of Lincoln conducted the work of the order and Mr. Keaster gave a very eloquent address to the members of the lodge and to candidates. For the last three weeks the Woodmen have been working hard getting new members and that success crowned their efforts was clearly demonstrated in the fact that they got so many.

Mr. E. Rymer, Deputy Head Counsel of Lincoln and Mr. James of Madison have been here working in the interest of the lodge and another bunch of new ones will be taken in a week from tonight. This makes the Albion Camp No. 551 of the M. W. A. the largest in this congressional district and the members here are more than proud of their record. Albion certainly is a Woodman town as they have the only lodge hall in the city and the largest membership by far of any local lodge. A banquet was given after the initiation by the Ladies of the Royal Neighbors. The revelry kept up until about two a. m. and the topic of conversation on the streets this morning is the "Woodman initiation of last night."

Sweet Clover! How sweet the words
fall from the tongue, Sweet Clover,
My theme, my topic—my song.
'Tis laden with memories of olden
times,
And smacks of our youth and fond
lover's rhyme.
Sweet Clover! It takes us back to
the years,
When Life was all sunshine, unwatered by tears;
For it leads us away to a far away day
Then cares were unknown, and all
life was gay;
And it leaves us alone in our spring
time career
"The air, sweet with Clover", for
that's what you hear.
'Tis a story of love, as pure and
sweet
As the clover itself, for, wherever
you meet
On the fields or hillside its potent
perfume
It drives away cares, and it banishes gloom.
Just so does the play, of Sweet
Clover—its tone
Is a strong moral factor, wherever
'tis shown;
For it teaches what's good, and denounces what's bad,
In laughable scenes, and scenes that
are sad.
'Tis a play that's akin to the first
morning's sun
When all is serene, save the little
bird's song;
Yet one, that will roll o'er your
thoughts like a billow,
When the evening's done and you
seek the soft pillow—
'Twill linger on like the scent of
"Sweet Clover,"
When the curtain rings down, and
the "last act" is over.
Jno. Munroe Sullivan.

Monroe Telephone Co. Elects Officers.

Monroe, Nebr., Febr. 25 (Special to Journal,—It was a stormy meeting held last Wednesday by the stockholders of the Monroe Independent telephone Company. It was all about whether an assessment of 15 per cent should be made on the stock. The stock was sold in the first place at $25 a share with the condition that an assessment of 15 per cent might be made to increase the capital. E. B. Dannals and other stockholders objected to the collection of this assessment and turned out in force to elect a majority of the directors favorable to their way of thinking. And they succeeded.

For directors they elected E. B. Dannals, president, W. H. Joy, vice-president; A. D. Fellers, secretary; Wm. Webster, treasurer; Peter Matson, Rhine Rade, and N. E. Cooney.

A. M. POST
Attorney : at : Law
Columbus, Neb.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, Olive St., fourth door north of First National Bank.
COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

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HOMEOPATHIC
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LOUIS SCHREIBER.

CURES STOMACH TROUBLES
THE body gets its life from food properly digested. Healthy digestion means pure blood for the body, but stomach troubles arise from carelessness in eating and stomach disorders upset the entire system. Improperly masticated food sours on the stomach, causing distressing pains, belching and nausea. When over-eating is persisted in the stomach becomes weakened and worn out and dyspepsia claims the victim.
Thedford's Black-Draught cures dyspepsia. It frees the stomach and bowels of congested matter and gives the stomach new life. The stomach is quickly invigorated and the natural stimulation results in a good appetite, with the power to thoroughly digest food.
You can build up your stomach with this mild and natural remedy. Try Thedford's Black-Draught today. You can buy a package from your dealer for 25c. If he does not keep it, send the money to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a package will be mailed you.
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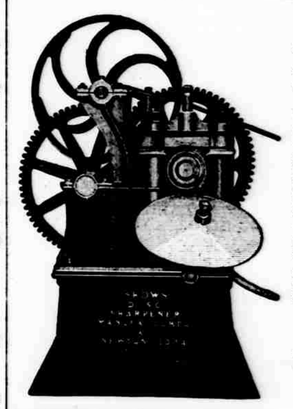

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HENRY RIEDER, Manager.

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5. There is a paint whose makers STOP, when the paste is completed; content with the profit on the paint alone and knowing that any 16 year old boy can mix this paste and the pure raw oil, both bought separately from the local dealer. Simply stir together, gallon for gallon, no more, no less, and nothing else, and YOU know you have an absolutely pure linseed oil paint that has cost you at least 25% less than any "High Grade" Ready-Mixed Paint. An assured price for both paint and oil and your own personal knowledge of its purity and durability.
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Registered, and as good hogs as can be found anywhere in the country. Consisting of 45 HEAD BROOD SOWS, 30 HEAD FALL PIGS, and Ssme BOARS.
20 Head Cattle, Bulls and heifers, 7 of which are pedigreed Poll Durham, as follows:
Four Cows, 4 years old.
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One Buil Calf 10 months old.
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