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FREDERICK H. ADDITT, Editor.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. This Journal shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1905, Feb. 5 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.

The biennial election law has passed both houses. While we favored the bill, it looks, in the light of the opinion of the lawyers, as if Governor Mickey would save the state some needless litigation by vetoing the measure, and thus save the courts the trouble of declaring it unconstitutional.

We met an Albion lady in Columbus the other day. She is a reader of the Weekly Journal. In the course of our conversation she remarked, "By the way I have the Journal to thank for something. The other day I read a dressmaker's ad. and know the dressmaker and her work. I was glad to learn that she was in Columbus, and took my work to her." Columbus merchants and Columbus hotels profit by the lady's business trip to Columbus.

Senator Hughes was showered with boquets from the ladies when his bill doing away with memorial day sports passed the senate. And the boquets were deserved. The day consecrated to the memory of the nation's fallen heroes the most sacred of our holidays. The sacrilegious custom which has been growing in favor of making the day one for jollification by indulgence in base ball, horse racing, dancing and other amusements has always met with the condemnation of thoughtful and patriotic citizens. The nation needs at least one sacred holiday, one day for worshipful reflection upon the men and deeds that have made possible the institutions of the present. Senator Hughes's bill gives legislative sanction to a sentiment that should be cherished and encouraged in every home in America. We have no "boquets" for Senator Hughes but we give our most earnest and hearty endorsement.

The governor has vetoed the bill which passed the legislature requiring all practitioners of Christian science and other forms of mental healing to have four years of medical training. His reasons for vetoing the bill are that it is technically unconstitutional, that it interferes with religious freedom, and that it exempts osteopathists from the restrictions imposed on Christian scientists. There is great joy among the Christian healers, and perhaps nobody is feeling particularly sorry over the veto, although men of science would no doubt have been glad to see the bill go through. After all, it has always been a question whether complete ignorance is more dangerous than a little knowledge, and there is many a man with an M. D. on the right-hand side of his name who is more dangerous to the public health than the Christian science healers whose errors are at least only sins of omission.

THE SENATE.

After a hasty survey of the railroad question lasting over a period of about thirty years, the senators have decided that any evils arising from present railway laws or lack of laws must not be remedied without mature consideration. So they refused to follow the lead of the precipitate house in railway legislation. Instead they adopted the dignified course of appointing a committee to study the question. Pure food legislation, having been under consideration for only twenty years, was denied. The arbitration treaties and San Domingo treaty were turned down owing to fears that the senate might inadvertently get into the habit of doing things. The statehood bill was passed, not because the senate intended to grant statehood to any territory, but because it dearly loves a practical joke.

The senate, in short, exemplifies the motive principle of its dominant influence whose slogan is: "Stand still; if you can't stand still, whatever you do, don't go ahead." The use of this slogan is by no means confined to the United States senate. State legislatures, even in the west, have been known to be paralyzed, utterly unable to enact any progressive legislation, owing to the influence that is most prominently manifested in the United States senate. Some have even professed to see signs of the blight in Nebraska legislative halls.

The remedy for all this is simple: Public ownership. Public ownership of United States senators, and public ownership of state legislatures.—State Journal.

LOCAL RATES.

The Cady railroad commission bill has passed the House with an amendment which provides for an elective commission. It is now up to the senate to show whether it will respond to the demand of the people and of the Republican party for effective rate regulation, or whether it will stand as the self confessed slave of the railroad lobby.

If the senate cuts out the "elective" provision of the House amendment or limits the powers of the commission as much as if it should refuse outright to pass the measure.

There is a strong suspicion and the Journal shares in that suspicion, that corrupt influence has been employed to defeat the two "rate regulation" bills that have met their doom. There is just one means by which the legislature can remove that suspicion and that is by giving us a strong elective railroad commission, with power "to do things."

And they will be held bound to give us a constitutional commission and not one that will be knocked out in the courts and thus delay for two or three more years the relief that the shipping public has long needed.

If they give us an unconstitutional commission, the burden will be on our legislators to prove that the railroad attorneys did not draw or supervise the drawing of the bill.

The people of Nebraska will have more reasonable local freight rates.

If this legislature shall fail to give relief, the people will elect men the next time who will place the interests of their constituents above the wishes of a few hired lobbyists.

SAME HERE.

He was weak and short of breath,
His was in the throes of death,
And the people stood about with tearful eyes,
For they had the thought in mind
That the man was good and kind,
Patient, honest, fair, benevolent and wise.
He was fairly full of years,
He was free from doubts and fears,
He had helped a weaker brother with his load;
In departed months and days
He had traveled many ways,
And he always bought a ticket when he rode.
But the time of which I write
Was the middle of the night,
When the pallid moon was hanging in the sky;
He was failing very fast,
It was plain he couldn't last,
And the neighbors stood about to see him die.
No one dared to say a word
When at last the sick man stirred,
Opened wide his eyes and smiled and said, "Alack"—
Seemed his mind was ill at ease,
For his dying words were these—
"I believe that Porter ought to put it back."
That was all he ever said;
In a moment he was dead.
And they laid his hands across his peaceful breast;
And his weary bones were laid
In the calm and peaceful shade.
He is taking now his everlasting rest.
We who on the earth abide,
We who sorrowed when he died,
In life's turmoil will forget him by and by,
But I'm much impressed somehow
From the way I feel right now,
That his last words will will haunt me till I die.—Bixby.

ROCKEFELLER MONEY.

The customary stew was made when Brother Rockefeller offered $100,000 to the American Mission society, and apparently with the usual result. They will take the money.

The committee which has had the acceptance of the gift under advisement has reported favorably, but will defer final action for two weeks so as to give each objector ample time to shoot off his mouth in the public prints. The committee says that protest has been made against accepting the proffered donation because the donor is believed to be identified in a conspicuous way with a great evil in this country and that therefore the board should refuse the gift in a conspicuous way, thus striking a blow at the evil. On this point the committee report says:

"We feel that the protestants have other ways of making their views known, and that the blow should not be struck at the expense of the people in the non-Christian countries."

If institutions that depend on public donations should require each man to prove character before his donation is accepted, they would most likely go out of business very soon. When the plate is passed at public church meetings, it is passed to the sinner as well as the saint.

In the case of the Rockefeller donation to the religious organizations of the Nebraska university, the principle is the same. While these societies were not openly soliciting charity, it was well known that they could not get a building except by private donation. It is not a university building and the gift is not to the state university or to the state of Nebraska, and after the usual storm and stress of public spouting on the subject the building will now be built. And, outside of talk for political effect, everybody is glad of it.

SOME EXAMPLES.

The Telegram makes the blunt assertion that Ed. Hore is a "professional railroad lobbyist" and that the "Columbus Journal is Ed Hoare's personal organ."

For the sake of argument let us assume that both the charges are true, although the Telegram has never introduced a line of evidence to support either. And on that assumption, let us see what that great lobbyist has had to say through his personal organ on the railroad.

The personal organ of Ed Hoare, the professional railroad lobbyist in its weekly issue of January 11, said:

"Why do not the members of the present legislature "stand pat" and refuse to vote for Mr. Burker or any other candidate for the United States senate, until he has openly pledged himself to support the Roosevelt railroad program? Mr. Burkett, tell the people 'where you are st'on the Roosevelt program, or make room for a candidate who will."

The personal organ of Hoare, the professional railroad lobbyist said in its weekly issue February 1, referring to the bill for requiring "demurrage" of the railroad companies for failure [illegible] "The bill provides ish a shipper with an empty car within 24 hours after request is made for same, and failing to furnish the car the railroad is required to pay the shipper an indemnity or "demurrage" charge of one dollar for 24 hours delay. If this provision should go into effect, the railroads would get a dose of their own medicine in the matter of demurrage charges. There seems indeed to be no good reason why a rule should not work both ways."

The personal organs of Ed Hoare, the professional railroad lobbyist, in its weekly issue of February 1:

"The legislature is frittering away valuable time on bills for county option, and inebriate asylums that had better be devoted to passing a reasonable freight rate law."

The personal organ of Ed Hoare, the professional railroad lobbyist, said in its daily issue of February 4:

"We believe that we voiced the sentiment of a large majority of taxpayers when we said a few weeks ago that action along this line was the most important that could be taken by the present legislature. There are many other important subjects for legislation perhaps; but the question of freight rates is fundamental. It goes to the pocketbook of every citizen."

The personal organ of Ed Hoare, the professional railroad lobbyist, said in its issue of February 22:

"We hope that Representative Hoare will not "wear out" before doing some effective work for one of the freight rate bills now before the House. This is no party question. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Platte county will offer a solid and enthusiastic delegation for lower, but reasonable, freight rates."

The personal organ of Ed Hoare, the professional railroad lobbyist, said in its daily issue of February 28:

"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 interest. And the public in Nebraska feel that local freight rates in Nebraska are too high. 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."

The personal organ of Ed Hoare the professional railroad lobbyist, said in its weekly issue of March 15:

"The Journal has repeatedly urged the importance of freight rate legislation by the present legislature. Admitting that through rates in the United States as a whole are low, we have urged that high local rates in Nebraska are destructive to local industries depending upon local markets."

The personal organ of Ed Hoare, the professional railroad lobbyist, said in its weekly issue of March 29:

"The Journal nevertheless is still of the opinion that a rate bill should have passed, pending the establishment of a commission, as a measure of temporary relief to Nebraska shippers.

It is now up to the House to pass the senate's "commission" bill. If they refuse to pass that, the burden will be on this legislature to prove that it is not owned by the railroads. And the burden will be on the farmers and other shippers two years hence, to elect legislators concerning whose views on that regulation there will be no doubt."

The personal organ of Ed Hoare, the professional railroad lobbist, said in its daily issue of March 31:

"While the Journal yet hopes that the senate will pass the amended Cady bill, as a proof of its fidelity to the people of Nebraska who have been disappointed at the death of all other rate regulation bills, we wish to go on record now, in case the bill fails to give the required relief, in denunciation of every legislator who has voted against these rate bills and we want to say here and now that the Journal will never in the future support a candidate for the legislature who will not live up to his oath of office by refusing to accept a pass, and who is not known to be a man who will work openly for, and vote for effective rate regulation."

This is a part of the railroad record of the Journal which the Telegram is pleased to call the "personal organ of Ed Hoare." We challenge comparison of that record with the Telegram's record on the same question.

While the Journal has appealed week after week for effective railroad legislation, the Telegram's appeals to the legislature are limited to one measly telegram to his friend "Bob" Drake, the president of the "bridge trusts," which maintained the rottenest lobby in Lincoln, congratulating that gentleman for the progress he was making against legislation for the relief of Platte county taxpayers who for years have paid tribute to that trust and who were paying Ernst and Bender illegal salaries while they were joining hands with the Telegram and "Bob" Drake in their unholy program.

This is the record. It tells its own story.

THE LEGISLATURE.

When the smoke has cleared away and the people of Nebraska have had time to weigh the work of the last legislature and compare it with the work of previous legislatures, they will be forced to pronounce this legislature one of the strongest and best the state has ever had.

Viewed from the standpoint of what the masses of the republican party expected of this legislature, its work in many important respects has been a failure.

A reform movement is sweeping the country. Roosevelt's unprecedented hold on the masses of the people in their desire for reform. Roosevelt, at the time our legislature convened, had announced his "railroad program" which was a declaration in favor of a complete control of railroad rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Our legislators, although the rate question was not a direct issue of the campaign in which they were elected, acknowledged their allegiance to the Roosevelt program in the first days of the session, by requiring Senator Burkett to declare himself on that question. This acknowledgment led republicans to hope for rate legislation in the state, in line with Roosevelt's program for interstate rate legislation.

And while they did pass a railroad commission bill, they passed one which on first reading appears to have the same defects that President Roosevelt is criticising in the present Interstate Commerce act.

It is this one fact, the failure of our legislators to pass a reasonable but vigorous and effective railroad bill that has led the masses of the republican party to feel that they did not live up to their opportunities.

On the other hand, no previous legislature has exhibited more ability and independence on the part of individual members. No previous legislature has struck so hard at the professional lobbyist and none given such publicity to their unscrupulous methods. And no previous legislature has done so much, thanks to an independent republican press, to create a vigorous public opinion on important questions.

What will be the effect of the work of the legislature on the republican party? Will it defeat the republican ticket next year, or two years hence? No. But it will bring about a stronger, more radical republicanism in the republican party.

While the republican press of the state and the strongest representatives of the republican legislature have been pounding away for needed rate legislation, the democratic press has been sitting silent, using its influence only to help such corrupt lobbies as the "bridge trust," waiting for the close of the session for its stereotyped season of mud slinging.

The voters of Nebraska will stand with the independent republican press and that press is already on record and will continue on record in a demand for a republican platform in harmony with the platform of Theodore Roosevelt.

COME ON WITH THE EVIDENCE

The Editor of the Telegram asserts that Ed Hoare has been employed in the railroad lobby at Lincoln during the present session of the legislature.

When the Journal charged the Telegram Company with grafting the taxpayers of Platte county in the county printing, we gave the record to prove our charges. That record has never been denied.

When the Journal charged supervisors Ernst and Bender with collecting more than the law allows for services, the Telegram started out by expressing its "contempt" for a man who would make such serious charges against such "honorable men," and wound up after weeks of painful silence by admitting the truth of our charges and congratulating these law breakers for their illegal transactions. If the Journal would follow the example of the Telegram, we would express our "contempt" for the editor of the Telegram, who after using his influence in favor of the rotten bridge trust whose lobby used the bawdy house and the saloon to accomplish its purpose, brings charges against Ed Hoare who placed his shoulders squarely against the work of the bridge trust and its lobby.

But the Journal will not follow the silent, cowardly, hypocritical example of the Telegram. The Journal has no apology, no defense to make for the corrupt acts of any man, much less a member of the republican party. Let every man stand or fall on his own record.

Neither Ed Hoare nor any other man outside the walls of the Journal office has one penny's interest in the Columbus Journal Company. Ed Hoare has never attempted, nor could he succeed if he should attempt, to dictate one line of the Journal's editorial policy. We solicit, without fear or reservation, evidence from the Telegram or from any other source whatsoever, tending to show that Ed Hoare as chairman of the Platte county Republican Central committee has used his influence for railroad legislation hostile to the interests of Platte county taxpayers, during the recent session of the legislature.

We promise not to hide that evidence as the Telegram has tried to hide every bit of evidence brought out by the Journal concerning corruption in Platte county, but we will write it under black head-lines and will use the whole influence of the Journal to defeat Ed Hoare in his own party, if the Telegram's charges are proved true.

We propose to put Edgar Howard, the self constituted leader of the democratic party, and Ed Hoare, the duly elected leader of the republican party in Platte county, on trial together in the Journal, before the voters of Platte county. We will print all the verified evidence from all sources. We will introduce the evidence for these men as fast as it comes in.

Get busy, brother Howard. Come out in the light of day, take off your coat and show your party whether you have a good fight in you or whether it was all a bluff.

COLUMBINES.

The celebrated Bat Masterson, who has been very handy with his gun for a good many years in the West, but always on the side of law and order, was sworn in as deputy United States marshall the other day in New York, on recommendation of the president. Being interested in the gun question, he made some observations on the customs of the two sections, East and West, as follows:

"Out where I come from," he said, "a man does not carry a gun unless he wants to use it. Out there the game is to leave your gun at home, then when a fellow draws a bead on you, you can throw up your hands won't shoot if you do that. But here in New York every little sneaking son of a gun who has got the price of a pistol buys one and carries it. You can't go into a restaurant or cafe in this town without seeing a dozen cheap sports with guns in their pocket. Why, they could not get 'em out in an hour, and if by hard work they did manage to yank one of these toy pistols they could not hit their mark. Where there's one murder in the country, I come from, there is a dozen here."

The moral seems to be that a little son of a gun who can't make quick and efficient use of a fire arm has no business to carry one. But, with all respect for Col. Masterson, it seems to us that his doctrine is somewhat like the old theory of keeping out of the water until you are able to swim. Moreover, the colonel looks at the matter from a business stand point, whereas with the son of a gun from the east it is merely an artistic pleasure. It is a great and solemn joy to walk abroad in a peaceful city, with a policeman on every corner and another in every saloon, and feel the right-hand side of your raiment weighted down with a thirty-eight loaded to the muzzle, approximately. Shooting irons have several uses: shooting for business, shooting for recreation, and carrying around merely to enjoy the sensation. A man who goes abroad with a dirty shirt, concealed beneath a large clean necktie, can do much toward overcoming that hang-dog look by loading up the starboard side of his posterior vestments with a deadly weapon. The same is not intended for use, nor for ornament; but it confers an inner consciousness of dignity and responsibility and a firmly restrained martial spirit. And it is good ballast in times of strong wind. Perhaps the practical, hard-headed westerner cannot appreciate these finer points; but we can.

* * *

We do not believe we could ever have come to a liking for good literature if we had not read all the bloody ten-centers that were published in the days of our youth. Tastes are made and not born.

DEBATE OIL KING'S GIFT

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF ROCKEFELLER'S DONATION.

MASS MEETING HELD AT BOSTON

Addressed by Two Prominent Congregational Ministers—Meeting Hall is Overcrowded and Many Speakers Are Heard on Both Sides.

Boston, April 4.—By prearrangement the regular weekly meeting of the Congregationalist ministers of Boston and vicinity considered the question of the acceptance of the $100,000 gift from John D. Rockefeller to the American board of commissioners for foreign missions and the protest of representatives of the ministers in the denomination in New England, as well as the recent report on the question recently accepted by the prudential committee of the American board. Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., of Chicago, representing the prudential committee, defended the action of that committee in accepting the gift. The protestants' spokesman was Rev. Daniel Evans of Cambridge. The meeting hall was overcrowded and besides the two principal speakers, many were heard on both sides. Dr. Noble's principal contentions were: "The American board was not organized to look into the morality of the man who makes a gift. The board was organized to propagate the gospel in heathen lands and the charter provides that any man who makes a bequest shall have it carried out. No man had a right to hinder any other man who wanted to do good."

Dr. Evans, in reply, said: "One of the corporations conspicuous and notorious for methods and practices, which are morally iniquitous and socially destructive, is the Standard Oil company, whose president is John D. Rockefeler. The facts are in the possession of the general public and in the light of them our acceptance of the gift and our relation to Mr. Rockefeller are being judged by the plain people. We ask the prudential committee, as an organ of the church, not to involve the church in entangling alliances with opposing interests and antagonistic forces. The church must be kept free to strike her blow and speak her rebuke against corporate evil and free to be the leader and inspirer of those who, in many organized ways, are fighting the battle of social righteousness."

SAYS DEPARTURE IS FINAL

Admiral Rojestvensky's Fleet Sails for Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, April 4.—A letter from Vice Admiral Rojestvensky to his wife, which has just been received here, indicates that the departure of the second Pacific squadron from Madagascar waters is final and that it is now on the way to Vladivostok. In the letter the admiral wrote that the sailing of the squadron had been fixed for March 19, but naturally he avoided mention of the route which it was intended to follow on the voyage eastward. The admiralty admitted knowledge of this determination and stated that no contrary orders had been sent. It is understood that a rendezvous with Vice Admiral Nebogatoff's division of the Baltic squadron is not contemplated.

Bomb Thrower Is Dead.

Lodz, April 4.—The would-be assassin of Police Commissioner Szabalowicz of the second district, who was seriously injured by a bomb thrown at him in the street, is dead. He never regained consciousness after being cut down by the policeman who arrested him. Considerable excitement was caused at midnight by two Cossacks, who attacked four pedestrians, killing two and wounding two others. The governor general has prohibited the sale of revolvers. The gun dealers have been ordered to enclose all revolvers in sealed cases and to hand them over to the police.

MOB GATHERS IN OHIO CITY

Threaten to Burn Saloon Run by Joseph Kempler at Springfield.

Springfield, O., April 4.—There was a repetition of the disorderly scenes enacted a year ago, when a negro named Dixon was lynched. Because of numerous complaints that had been made against the saloon kept by Joseph Kempler, in the "levee" district, a large crowd of men and boys gathered in that vicinity, with the avowed purpose of burning the place. The police were more alert than during the Dixon riot and quickly surrounded and patrolled the place, making a number of arrests of men who were considered disorderly and likely to arouse the mob spirit.

Police Save Miners From Mob.

Edwardsville, Ill., April 4.—Prompt action by two policemen saved Mike Sleck and George Gowszity, Austrian coal miners, from the vengeance of a mob, and they were taken to the jail, where, after a preliminary hearing, charges of murder were entered against them. It is alleged that Sleck and Gowszity had trouble with a fellow workman and were badly beaten by the latter's friends. They hurried to their boarding house and while loading a shotgun the weapon was accidentally discharged, instantly killing Mary Hema, seven years old. The men fled and were overtaken by their pursuers just as they were about to board an Illinois Central train.

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LOUIS SCHREIBER.

Miss. Agnes Westley
816 Wells Street
Marinette, Wis.

816 Wells Street,
MARINETTE, WIS., Sept. 25, 1903.
I was all run down from nervousness and overwork and had to resign my position and take a rest. I found that I was not gaining my strength and health as fast as I could wish, and as your Wine of Cardui was recommended as such a good medicine for the ills of our sex, I bought a bottle and began using it. I was satisfied with the results from the use of the first bottle, and took three more and then found I was restored to good health and strength and able to take up my work with renewed vigor. I consider it a fine tonic and excellent for worn-out, nervous condition, and am pleased to endorse it.
AGNES WESTLEY,
Sec'y, North Wisconsin Holland Society.
Secure a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui and a 25c. package of Thedford's Black-Draught today.
WINE OF CARDUI

EASTER!
New Easter gifts just in:—Hat Pins, Signet Scarf Pins, Fertoon Neck Chains, Ornamental Combs, Souvenier Spoons, New Clocks, Chateline Pins, New Sterling Ware, Shopping Pags, Safety Fobs, New Watches and New Cut Glass.
All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.
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Having sold our Hardware we intend to close out our stock of Groceries at cost.
This is a rare chance to secure Good Bargains. The Stock will be closed out by May 1.
Take advantage of this sale while it lasts. All goods will be sold at absolute cost.
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