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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, County of Platte, ss. Frederick H. Abbott being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he is the editor of the Columbus Journal and that the average weekly circulation of the Columbus Journal from January 1, 1906 to March 7, 1906 was 1860 copies, 1966 of said circulation being within Platte county.

FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, Editor of the Columbus Journal. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1906. C. N. McELFRESH, (Seal) Notary Public.

FREAKS OF THE IMAGINATION.

It is strange, the stunts a man's imagination will work with history, when he becomes a mad aspirant for an impossible office.

Last week the editor of the Telegram devoted an editorial to the Nebraska bankers in which he pictured them falling over themselves to get into the democratic mule cart to avoid the impending financial crash which he says is to start in that city made notorious by democratic Tammany.

He refers to the present banking system as "wild cat" banking, apparently forgetful of history which records that "wild cat" banking went out of style with the old democratic "wild cat" state bank which was the child of Jacksonian democracy.

He condemns the "clearing house certificate," forgetful of the fact that it was the use of the "clearing house certificate" that carried the nation over a financial panic resulting from democratic tariff tinkering and mismanagement.

"Asset currency" is called a republican idea and a "John Law system of finance." In this also the Telegram editor's imagination violates history. Asset banking is no more a party question than is the controversy as to the relative merits of the cash and credit systems of conducting a retail business. Asset banking has worked successfully in several states, in Canada and elsewhere. Its advocates are bankers, some of them democrats, some republicans. The system is urged by its friends as better adapted to the creation of an elastic currency than the present system and it is recommended as a solution of the embarrassment in which bankers will find themselves when the national debt is paid, if it should be, and they can buy no government bonds as a basis for bank-note circulation.

John Law played poker and if he had lived about two hundred years later he would have been a modern Bull on the Board of Trade. That was why he founded the "Mississippi scheme" and wrecked the bank of France. The same kind of men wreck banks today, although we have profited by the experience of the Duke-regent of Louis XV, and we do not place men who like to toy with the cards in positions of financial responsibility.

Bank failures today are almost without exception, traceable to modern John Laws. The John Law banking system however, died with the democratic wild cat banks and we will never have another "green backer" party to help resurrect them.

The Nebraska bankers are opposed to the John Law manipulators on Wall street, whose chief business it is to inflate prices and unload worthless securities. Most of them too, perhaps, are opposed to a change to the "asset" system of banking but no banker who is familiar with the alphabet of financial history would charge that "asset banking" and "wild cat banking" are synonymous.

The democratic party in this state has played the open and shut game successfully in many instances. It has played for the saloon vote and the prohibition vote and got them. It has played for the railroad vote and the anti-alcohol vote, just as it is doing today, and got them. But for the

democratic party with its record of wild cat banking, greenbackism, bi-metalism and financial panics to presume to stand as a "sound money" party and bid for the votes of bankers is certainly the limit of political audacity.

PASSING OF THE WESTERN CATTLEMEN.

The death knell has already sounded. "Ranching" in the old sense of that term will soon be a thing of the past. The sand hills of western Nebraska will be converted into pastures for dairy cows and the small railroad towns marked now by the ranch store and the shipping yards will be conspicuous for creameries and large general stores.

Instead of the cattleman who has lived that easy life, watching his steers fatten on the succulent buffalo grass and his calves grow sleek at the sides of their mothers—instead of this easy-going ranchman will come the man with the hoe and the milk pail. The small fertile valleys of the sandhills will be cultivated and they will produce the alfalfa and kaffir corn and barley and wheat and sweet corn and turnips and potatoes, while the dairy cow will graze the sand hills and transform the riches of those barren wastes into golden cream which will be sold to maintain hundreds of happy homes where now is nothing but desolation.

This transformation will not come in a day nor will it come as a sole result of the Kinkaid act which gives a free homestead of 640 acres to every settler. But it will come through a combination of individual enterprise and government benevolence and as a result of the natural changes in the country. As a matter of fact all of the best land has long been taken in the country under the Kinkaid act. Hay for winter food is absolutely essential to the successful raising of cattle. The cattleman knowing this better than anyone else long ago acquired nearly all the available hay land depending upon the free government hill land for grazing. At first fences were built only around the hay land. That was the day of the open range. Then came the small cattlemen and their war with the big cattlemen. Finally peace came. Both contestants remained on the field of battle. Division fences were built between them, the bounds being fixed by those standards of rough western justice which are generally right.

On this peaceful plan the cattle industry developed to its present condition. With the security of fences came the fire-guard which saved the grass and covered the sandy knobs with sod. The same condition brought the registered cattle and covered the sand hills with the best bred cattle to be found in any country in the world. Just at this stage comes the order to remove the fence from government land. The direct result of the anti-fencing order is beginning to be seen. The smaller ranchman will have to herd his cattle on the open range, reduce his herd or leave the country. The larger ranchmen, like Richards and Comstock are hiring more men to ride the range and for a while their large herds will remain intact. But the large as well as the small ranchman, and the government itself will have to change their plans to meet the economic conditions of the country, and it is in that change that will be seen the passing of the cattle baron and the establishment of valuable homes on the so-called Nebraska desert.

The change would have come without the sudden enforcement of the fencing laws. It would have come because people are land-mad, and because the unlawful fence and the fire-guard in the sand hills have made that land worth having.

It is unfortunate that a leasing law to supplement the Kinkaid homestead act did not pass last winter, for such a law would have aided the small ranchmen in adjusting themselves to new conditions and would have worked toward the immediate breaking up of the large ranches. However, it is only a question of time when either a leasing or purchase law will be passed, enabling actual settlers to use all the land and when that time comes the big ranchman too will have to go.

Meanwhile many of the smaller ranches will be broken up and the hay land sold in small tracts to settlers who can take free grazing land to go with the hay land and the sand hills will offer homes to many a family of small means that is now struggling for a bare existence on high priced land in the farming country.

The gums and resins obtained from pine trees have long been recognized as highly beneficial in the treatment of backache, kidney and bladder troubles. Pine-ales is the name of a new medicine, the principle ingredients of which come from the pine forests of our own native land. Sold by McClintock & Carter.

GRATIFYING.

Last month was the first month of the third year of the Journal's existence under the present management. It is interesting as well as gratifying to compare the April advertising and circulation of this year with the same month's business of the previous years. Compared with April 1904, the Journal's circulation last month was three and a half times as large and the advertising accounts three and one-fourth times as large. Compared with April 1905, the Journal's circulation had increased 33 1/2 per cent and its advertising accounts show a gain of 25 per cent over the combined daily and weekly advertising for April 1905. This result should be gratifying to Journal advertisers, for it shows that the Journal's circulation has increased more than have the charges for advertising and that Journal advertising, considering circulation is cheaper today than ever.

And indeed the Journal's growth and increasing patronage from Columbus business men are due almost entirely to our constant effort to make the Journal the largest advertising medium in the country.

The Journal has never tried to use a political club to secure business nor has it ever used the power that every paper has to injure those few merchants who have seen fit to withhold advertising contracts. We have tried to build up an advertising medium so valuable that the merchant who refuses to advertise on personal grounds, punishes himself by a loss of trade through his failure to reach the buying public.

As a whole, the business men of Columbus have been liberal toward the Journal, many who differ the most widely politically, being among our best patrons. During the next year the Journal has plans for building a circulation of 2500. The business men of this city have already shown that they are mindful of the Journal's valuable service to them in reducing the number of English papers from four to two in the last two years. All that we ask of them in the future is a continuation of the same square deal while we are making the Journal a still more valuable advertising medium for them.

"Jim" Dahlman is not to be the only democratic "cowboy" candidate. Our friends McKillip and Howard have announced officially that they too were cowboys. Instead of resorting to oratory and statistics which nearly always defeat democratic candidates, it is said they are planning a series of hog-tying exhibitions for the coming campaign. To add to the interest of the exhibitions, they promise to cut their hair and braid it into their throw ropes.

Those who are interested in the schools and churches of Platte county will find very interesting reading this week in the columns of Platte county history. The first Columbus school house was built of logs. Later it was bought by C. A. Speice for \$20 and used for fire wood. And the present churches developed from a Sunday school conducted in the old town hall. The story is interesting and wholesome. Have the children read it.

A Columbus man has estimated that if the people throughout the United States had donated flour to the San Francisco sufferers as liberally as did the citizens of Columbus, one billion pounds of flour would have been donated. This amount divided equally among the families of the United States, counting five persons to a family, would give every family a little over a fifty pound sack.

OTHER EDITORS.

Edgar Howard has got P. E. McKillip nominated, elected and all but seated in the lower house of congress and all that the dear people will have to do is to carry out the program as he has arranged it. There is where the trouble is coming in. The people of this district have been long suffering and exceedingly patient, but there is a limit to all things and they can't be expected to go into spasms of delight over a candidate whose sole claims for recognition consist of a head of football hair and a good bank account. Howard can continue to paint McKillip as a great statesman, but the pictures will fool no one who knows the man. It is not pleasant to talk thus of a prospective candidate, but it is high time to raise a kick. We have had one McKillip campaign and it is enough.—Howells Journal (Dem.)

We Have all Been There.
(From Chicago Tribune.)

Within the last decade we men have granted women many rights, and they are demanding more. We hear more and more about woman's rights. I am not the man to refuse them, even if I dared, but it is high time that we married men organize a screeching brotherhood to demand married men's rights. I am not seeking political preferment

In thus advocating a new declaration of independence although I feel sure of the solid married men's vote of the United States on the following platform:

One bureau or chiffonier drawer in each house for husband's exclusive use.

One hook in one closet for husband's exclusive use. A man who works from eight to eighteen hours a day earning a living and paying life insurance, taxes, paying for a cemetery lot, and trying to lift the mortgage is entitled to this much in his own house. He should have the free and unlimited use of a hook on which to hang his clothes, and a drawer into which to stuff his shirts and collars and, furthermore, he should have the exclusive use of these.

When I first got married we lived in the cutest, daintiest little four room flat in the world. There were three closets, and even now I recall with alarm the fact that when we moved into it I calmly selected the smallest closet and remarked, "This will be my closet." Thereupon I placed my wearing apparel within that closet, picked three choice bureau drawers for my other wearing apparel, and placed my collars and neckties in the upper drawer of a dressing stand, so they would be handy.

My wife wasn't used to being married, either, so, perhaps that is why I got away with my calm presumption preemption of all those drawers and hooks. I figured that she could deposit her garments in the two other closets and the other eleven available drawers.

A month after we were married my collars were ousted. Then, to my surprise, I discovered feminine wearing apparel in my closet. Inch by inch, I was evicted, until finally I found my dress suit and other treasures packed in a spare shirt waist box and pushed under my bed.

Still, I hung tenaciously to one hook, upon which I habitually hung my nightshirt.

I have a habit of undressing rapidly and peeling to the buff before thinking to look for my nightshirt, and I never shall forget that zero morning when the janitor let the steam die out, and I stood, clad only in goose pimples, in that darkened room and pawed for a nightshirt, only to find a new blue silk undershirt occupying the sacred place. I found that nightshirt over the back of a chair, "Right under your eyes," as the missus remarked, when I spoke of it.

That was the beginning of a contest that has lasted ever since. I have for many years reserved a space for that nightshirt (or its equivalent), carefully placed it there each day when I arose, and each time I retire have found it some other place. According to my statistics I have pawed around in the dark on 2,192 different nights, looking for that nightshirt, and found it in 2,046 different places ranging from the ice chest to the baby carriage. On only three occasions have I found it on the right hook. On these three occasions the hook was the last place I looked.

After a time, when I was becoming house broke, we moved into a six room flat, with five closets and, before the movers had finished scratching up the piano, I staked out a claim to one bedroom and one closet, and purchased a new chiffonier for my own exclusive use. My claim was jumped before we straightened things out, the missus "just putting some of her things in there temporarily." Inside of two months the chiffonier had been moved out of the room entirely, and only two hook in the closet, the shirtwaist box, and a trunk were left for me. I stood it for me, then patiently and without recrimination went down town and bought another chiffonier.

I went home expecting a reprimand for the bald sarcasm of my act, but instead was met by thanks.

It was so good of you, dear," said the missus, giving me a little hug. "Just what I needed for baby's clothes."

I hung on desperately to my one remaining hook until the next spring, when we bought a house. I looked for a house that was all closets, and finally found one with eight rooms and ten closets, besides china and linen closets.

I invaded yesterday. I am still in sole and undisputed possession of the small, right hand, upper drawer of the oak dresser, two hooks in the closet, one of which bears a painting, "Night gown; don't touch," and the laundry bag in which I keep my linen. My dress clothes are on nails up in the attic, my socks, etc., in a hat box under my bed, and the rest of my stuff in trunks. It's about time we married men were uniting and striking for our rights.

P. S. The laundry bag has been appropriated to hold the children's stockings.

P. P. S. Found my nightshirt folded under my pillow, and the missus' new Alice blue skirt on the hook.

The Richest Man in the World.
The richest man in the world can not have his kidneys replaced nor live without them, so it is important not to neglect these organs. If Foley's Kidney Cure is taken at the first sign of danger, the symptoms will disappear and your health will be restored, as it strengthens and builds up these organs as nothing else will. Oscar Bowman, Lebanon, Ky., writes: "I have used Foley's Kidney Cure and take great pleasure in stating it cured me permanently of kidney disease, which certainly would have cost me my life.—McClintock & Carter.

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NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.

Rebecca S. Hoggsett; and Thomas H. Hoggsett, Phoebe M. Hollingshead and Milton Hollingshead; Elizabeth Whipple and Casper W. Whipple; Nathan W. Jones and _____ Jones his wife, first and full name unknown, non-resident defendants, will take notice that on the 2nd day of April, 1906 Wesley E. Cole and Rebecca J. Taylor, plaintiffs herein, filed their petition in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, against said defendants, impleaded with William B. Jones and Blanche Jones; Mary Kelley and Charles Kelley; Barclay Jones and Ida Jones; Cynthia N. Thurston and Bertha Jones, defendants, the object and prayer of which are:

To have the plaintiff, Rebecca J. Taylor, and the defendants, Rebecca S. Hoggsett, William B. Jones, Mary Kelley, Barclay Jones, Phoebe M. Hollingshead, Elizabeth Whipple, Cynthia N. Thurston, Bertha Jones and Nathan W. Jones decreed to be the only heirs at law of Barclay Jones, deceased. That the said Rebecca J. Taylor may be decreed to have had legal right and authority to deed and transfer the following lands, to-wit: The West one half (W 1/2) of the North west one quarter (N. W. 1/4) of section six (6), Township Seventeen (17) Range two (2) West of the sixth (6) P. M. in Platte county, Nebraska to the plaintiff, Wesley E. Cole. That all other persons may be decreed to have no interest whatever in said lands and that the title thereto may be found to be in and forever quieted and confirmed in the plaintiff, Wesley E. Cole, and for such other and further relief as equity may require.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 14th day of May, A. D. 1906.

Wesley E. Cole and Rebecca J. Taylor, Their Attorneys.
By G. F. Roscoe, Their Attorney.
Dated this 3rd day of April, 1906.

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