

Published at the Postoffice, Columbus, Neb., as second-class mail matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year, by mail, postage prepaid, \$1.00. Six months, .60. Three months, .35.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1907.

R. G. STROTHER, Editor. F. K. STROTHER, Manager.

RENEWALS:—The date opposite your name on this page, or voucher shown to what time your subscription is paid. This Journal shows that the subscription has been paid to Jan. 1, 1908. Please to Feb. 1, 1908 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which appears as a receipt, shall be the date of renewal.

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Republican Ticket.

- For Supreme Judge—H. R. REESE. University Regents—CHARLES R. ANDERSON, J. A. COUPLAND. Railroad Commissioners—KENNETH T. CLARKE. District Judges—J. C. MARTIN, C. K. ABBOTT. County Treasurer—F. K. STROTHER. County Clerk—FRANK SCHRAM. Clerk of District Court—JOHN GILSDORF. County Superintendent—J. R. ALCOCK. County Sheriff—J. L. SHARRAR. County Coroner—DR. W. W. FRANK. County Judge—JOHN MOFFETT. County Assessor—JOHN LUSCHEN. County Supervisors—A. K. FRIEST, W. J. NEWMAN.

The Republican State Platform.

Polite with pride to the achievements of the Republican party under the splendid leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, and insists that his successor shall be a man who will continue the Roosevelt policy, and suggests Secretary Taft as such a man. Commends the present State officials for their care of the State institutions, maintaining the credit of the State, and reducing the State debt. Commends the Nebraska delegation in Congress.

- 1. A statewide direct primary. 2. Abolition of the free pass law. 3. Comprehensive powers for the state railway commission. 4. More equitable rates for transportation of passengers and freight. 5. Rational function of railroad property for city purposes. 6. Abolition of fellow servant law and full employer's liability. 7. A pure food and dairy law. 8. Right economy in appropriations. 9. Enforce the direct primary, and give such amendments as shall improve its workings. 10. Commends the good work of the state railway commission, in its efforts to secure better freight rates for the people of the state. Calls for the rigid enforcement of the anti-pass law. 11. Decrees that in suits at law corporations should be deemed citizens of every state where they have filed articles of incorporation or exercised the rights of eminent domain. 12. Favors an enactment of the federal law forbidding the federal courts from issuing writs of injunction against state officers charged with the enforcement of state statutes. 13. Resolves with high favor the omnibus on the state ticket and invites voters who believe in official probity and efficiency to join in electing them.

Be sure to vote for J. L. Sharrar for sheriff of Platte county.

The election of county officers and supreme and district judges will soon be here. The republican party presents a strong ticket. Every republican should take time to vote and vote straight.

Two times and out is an old saying. Let our voters say it at the polls in November. The Platte county sheriff, clerk of the district court and county judge should all step aside for fresh men.

Prof. J. R. Alcock is busy teaching every day, except Saturday. He will therefore not be able to see all the voters before election day. All people who have the interests of our Platte county schools at heart can conscientiously vote for him, even if they do not know him, for Prof. Alcock is an exceptionally able educator, a scholar and a gentleman.

The republicans have placed on their ticket the name of Thomas H. Saunders for justice of the peace. He has filled the office of justice repeatedly in Polk county, where he formerly lived, he is an attorney of ability and experience, a man with good judgment. Everyone who wants Columbus to have a good justice of the peace should vote for him.

It has been stated by eastern and southern papers that the democrats will tender to William J. Bryan the nomination for the presidency for the third time at the next democratic national convention. The democrats have not one leader whom they can unite on, and they feel sure that a third nomination to a man twice defeated spells defeat sure and certain, hence the team.

The Chicago national base ball club is the champion of the world. That does not interest many people, but the manner in which they won their games in the final struggle with the Detroit club of the American league is worthy of note, and is a source of satisfaction to every true lover of honorable sport. The Chicago base ball club is the champion of the National league, the Detroit club is the champion of the American base ball league. The club to be champion of the world had to win four games out of six. The Chicago club won the first three games and the fourth game was played at Detroit. Now, if Detroit could win that game it would mean a fifth game at Chicago with game receipts of at least \$25,000. A game of base ball can easily be thrown by any one player, and many predicted there was sure to be a fifth or sixth game for the gate receipts, but the Chicago, by doing their very best, demonstrated that base ball is essentially an American game that Americans should be proud of. Horse races, foot races, automobile races may be crooked, but the American game of base ball is straight.

A man may have been a good staunch democrat or republican all his life, and he may be an honest and honorable man, yet if he has not had the least experience on the bench as a judge, either justice of the peace, county or district judge, it is not wise with one step to place him on the supreme bench of the state. Judge Reese has been a district and supreme judge. Mr. Loomis, the democratic nominee, has never had the least training as judge. Judge Reese is tried and true. Mr. Loomis is a lawyer without any experience. Put aside all political prejudice, vote for the best man, and you are bound to vote for Reese.

John Gilsdorf, the republican candidate for clerk of the district court, was born and raised in this county. He is fully competent to transact the business of the office. In the northern part of the county, where he is so well known, he will undoubtedly receive more than his party vote. Before election day Mr. Gilsdorf expects to meet the people of Columbus, and get acquainted with them, so they may safely help to elect him clerk of the district court.

It is always the same old story with the Columbus Telegram. Every democrat is right and every republican is wrong. It does not like Roosevelt, it does not like Taft, it does not like Reese, and it does not like the chairman of the republican county committee. Platte county has always been going democratic for a long while. Some day we will have a republican land slide and the Telegram's tactics will help to bring it about.

Supervisor A. E. Priest, representing the Fourth district, comprising Monroe, Joliet and Woodville townships, has made an excellent record on the board. He is considered as one of the members who is well posted and his opinions always carry weight. He is now chairman of the most important committee, the judiciary, which was given to him by his democratic colleagues in recognition of his ability.

Wm. J. Newman has made an excellent record as a supervisor. Be sure to vote for him.



HON. M. B. REESE.

Hon. M. B. Reese was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1839, a farmer boy, and doubtless would still be a farmer with a ranch 100 miles square for a workshop somewhere in western Nebraska, had he not injured an arm about the time he was ready to branch out, and this turned his attention to another profession, for in those days a farmer didn't get to use a riding plow or cut cornstalks by proxy as they do now. While he was living on the farm Judge Reese completed the course prescribed by the country schools, and then worked his way through a seminary near his home. He was admitted to practice and removed to Osceola, Iowa, Illinois having become entirely too eastern for him. He lived in Iowa from 1865 to 1871, when he heard the call of the prairies and removed to Plattsmouth, where he again hung out his shingle. Practically the entire life of Judge

Reese in Nebraska has been spent under the limelight. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875; district attorney of the Fourth judicial district for three terms; supreme judge, and dean of the law department of the State university. All positions of the greatest importance. How well he has done his duty and how faithful he has been to the trust reposed in him, is answered by the endorsement given him by his party at the late primary election. Judge Reese was slow to ask for this endorsement, and only allowed, the use of his name after many newspapers and many people had called upon him to again assume leadership.

The republican candidate is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, about six feet tall and broad in proportion. He has snow white hair and lots of it, and a long white moustache. He is a good specimen of the man who is strong enough to blaze a trail in a new country or lead an old country out of the rut. And he is even tempered, good natured, a wit and an orator. He catches an audience with his humor and he holds them while he clinches his arguments. In 1887 he served as grand master of the Masons, and he has always taken great interest in the lodge. In 1899 he received votes for United States senator though he was not an active candidate for the position.

Speaking of Judge Reese, Governor Sheldon said: "The republicans have nominated a candidate in whom the people have every confidence. Judge Reese has a spotless record, both public and private. He is a student, a scholar and a tireless worker. I have been his admirer for years. He has always stood for the best interests of the people regardless of the consequences to himself. He has been opposed to machine rule in politics and has fought for years that the government and the people might be brought closer and closer together. In the early days back in Wahoo he encountered the hostility of ring rule, and he has always had the enmity of those who prefer machine control in politics rather than have the majority of the people in control. He should receive the entire republican vote and doubtless will receive many of the votes of the opposition parties because he stands for the very best in state government. He is one of Nebraska's best men and will make a splendid record on the bench."

THE COMPLETE RECORD.

A Clean Slate of Redeemed Promises and Good Faith Kept with the People.

LINCOLN, NEB., OCT. 21, 1907.

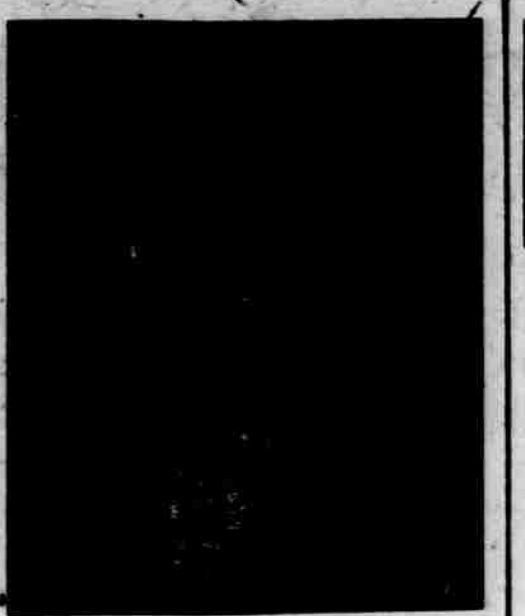
The cry of "fake reform," raised against the Republican party last year, is no longer heard upon the hustings. The reason is that every platform pledge made by the convention of 1906 was promptly and faithfully redeemed by the legislature.

Most significant is the record of railroad legislation accomplished. Bills which had been introduced in every session for the past twenty years only to meet defeat at the hands of the railroad lobby were enacted into laws, and the overthrow of the corporation influence was made complete by the passage of a very comprehensive measure conferring powers and duties upon the newly created railroad commission. Besides this most important measure, the railroad record of the last Nebraska Legislature is in part as follows:

- Anti-pass. Two cent passenger fare. Liberal mileage book for family use. Fifteen per cent reduction on freight rates on live stock, grain, lumber, coal, etc. Twenty-five per cent reduction of express rates. Compulsory weighing. Municipal taxation of railway terminals. While some of these new laws are being contested in the courts, the attorney general and railway commission are defending them stoutly and have won every point in controversy thus far. Besides the good record made by the legislature and the railway commission on railroad regulation, the words of the state board of assessment is deserving of mention. Since the revenue law of 1904 became effective the assessed valuation of railroad property in Nebraska has almost doubled. A review of the assessments for the past thirteen years is interesting at the present time:

Table with columns for Year, Millage, and Amount. Data points for years 1894-1907 showing increasing millage and amount.

It will be noted that under the four year fusion years from 1896 to 1900 the assessments remained practically the same, while immediately after the re-



JOHN R. LUSCHEN, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

I respectfully ask the support of the voters regardless of politics who want a "Square Deal" in the Assessor's office.

MY MOTTO:—"A square deal for everybody regardless of politics."

turn of the republicans to power in 1901 they began to increase, and that they are still being held up to their proper relation to other property, the \$5,000,000 jump from 1906 to 1907.

It is not extravagant to say that more substantial progress has been made towards the control of railroads in Nebraska during the past year than in any other state in the union, or in all the preceding half century of the history of this commonwealth.

In view of this record there is little ground upon which the Democrats can base an appeal for a change of administration.

JUDGE REESE ENDORSED.

At a meeting of the Republican Club of the University of Nebraska, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"We, the members of the republican club of the University of Nebraska, believing in the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the republican state convention to be for the best interests of the State of Nebraska, do hereby endorse the same.

"We pledge our support to Judge M. B. Reese, a former University instructor and dean of the college of law, for judge of the Supreme court, because we believe him to be a just and fair minded man and amply qualified to perform the duties of this high and important office.

"It gives us pleasure to support Hon. H. T. Clark, jr., for railway commissioner, because he has stood for the best interests of the State while in the legislature and as appointed to the office for which he is now a candidate.

"Realizing as we do that the welfare of the university depends upon the procurement of able and efficient regents, we heartily endorse Hon. C. B. Anderson and George Coupland for these important and responsible positions.

"We appeal to the students of Nebraska and to all persons who have the welfare of the state and university at heart, to co-operate with and assist us in making the election of this ticket which we have endorsed, a success.

J. C. Martin's Platform.

To the citizens of the Sixth Judicial District of Nebraska: Gentlemen:—As no political party has adopted a platform for this judicial district, I deem it fair to the electors of this district to advise them of the following principles for which I stand and which I would strive to my utmost ability to enforce should I be elected one of the judges of this district, to-wit:

- 1. "Equality before the Law." 2. Remove the law's vexatious delays. 3. No politics or favoritism known on the Bench. 4. Substantial justice unhampered by technicalities. 5. Purify the Courts by severe punishment for perjury. 6. "To do right as God gives me to see the right."

JOHN C. MARTIN.

Women Who Write at Home. About one woman in 100 keeps up her music after marriage, although they may have passed years of their own time and spent many dollars belonging to their fathers in study. The number that drops off in art is even greater, but writing has a fascination difficult to resist. A great deal of the writing done by women comes from homes, more or less comfortable and happy. Much of it is the kind not easily duplicated and it would be nonsense to compel such women to forget their talents. Many a son has been fitted for his life work by the ability of his mother to earn money at a steady rate.

Holland's Queen Demure. Holland's queen, Wilhelmina, has exalted notions of her royal authority. She is said to interfere in a most personal way with the conduct of Dutch foreign relations. She looks upon the Dutch colonies as, in some sort, the private appanages of the house of Orange. Her prodigious personal popularity with every class of her subjects saves her from some of the consequences of her unconstitutional tendencies.

WHO GOT THE CAT?

A certain story is going the rounds downtown which is rather amusing. The man who told it on himself to a fellow suburbanite, who made solemn pledge not to repeat it, may be surprised to see it in print, but the story was really too good to keep, and perhaps he will forgive his friend and his friend's friends who have told it in turn. Jones lives in New Jersey in a town which has a law forbidding the throwing of dead cats or dogs in ash or garbage cans. Now the Joneses had a most sagacious cat, which was the pet of the household. In the fullness of her years Tabby was gathered of her Tabby's superior intelligence Jones family unfortunately possessed no back yard to use as a burial ground and besides Mrs. Jones felt that a cat of her Tabby's superior intelligence and personality should have a more unique resting place. A watery grave appealed strongly to her imagination and she decided that the mortal remains should be neatly and carefully done up in a paper parcel and dropped quietly overboard by Mr. Jones when crossing the ferry on his way to his office.

So the morning after Puss's decease Mr. Jones, wearing a self-conscious look and carrying a neat bundle, left for the city. As he was boarding the ferryboat he ran up against the pastor of his church and two of the wardens. They immediately halted Jones, who was a newcomer in the parish, and he was obliged to join their group. He stood and chatted, planning to escape from them before the boat docked and to make his way to the least-frequented deck to dump his bundle overboard. But he reckoned without his pastor, who, just as he was saying good-bye, caught him by the arm, and with flattering familiarity walked forward to the gangplank, asking some question which, in all common politeness, he was obliged to stay to answer, and before he knew it he and his parcel were on dry land, and the opportunity for Puss's receiving a watery interment were for the morning frustrated. As he walked toward Broadway he decided that the watery-grave idea had had its chance and that the best thing now would be to deposit the mortal remains in the first ash-can he saw; but with the porosity of fate he didn't see any, and he was obliged to take the rapidly growing heavier bundle to his office and deposit it on a shelf, trusting the homeward trip would give him the desired opportunity.

But not so! Just as he was edging toward the railing of the deck when the boat was in midstream, three ladies emerged from the cabin and he groaned inwardly as he recognized the social leaders of the whist club which he and his wife had recently joined. They greeted him cordially, and poor Jones knew that Puss's chances for reaching the Hudson were all for that trip. One of the ladies had a small boy and a large basket of fruit, and Jones, with his bundle tucked under one arm, was obliged to play the squire of dames, and help the lady, the boy, and the basket aboard a trolley car when they landed in Jersey City. He usually took the trolley, but he knew that his sole remaining chance for getting rid of the bundle that day lay in his taking the train. When he got on board he found the car filled with the exception of one seat. This he took, carefully depositing his parcel in the rack beside a couple already placed there by the man whose seat he shared.

When he arrived at his station he hastily made his exit, carefully remembering to forget the bundle. Just as he was crossing the platform and the train was beginning to pull out he was called by the conductor, who ran after him with the bundle he left behind. Poor Jones was, of course, most politely grateful, outwardly, and inwardly most vexed. He walked home with a realizing sense that dead cats are as difficult to get rid of as the traditional live ones.

Mrs. Jones listened to his story with proper wifely sympathy, but when she looked at the bundle she gave a little shriek. But this isn't it! Your bundle I tied up with white string and this has brown!" They hastened to unroll the parcel and found, not a feline corpse, but a nice tender-looking leg of mutton! Perhaps this may meet the eyes of that man in the car who got the other bundle, and perhaps he will then have his faith in his butcher and human nature restored. Let us hope so.

Find a Seven-Inch Tooth.

Bloomington, Ill.—Jacob Hochstrasser, of Kane county, made a remarkable discovery of mastodonte remains upon his farm. He found four enormous teeth and a large number of bones, sufficient to fill a bushel basket. One of the teeth measure seven inches in length and 1 1/2 in circumference. Among the bones in his possession are three composing the head of the animal. One bone weighs ten pounds and contains a portion of the bones over to any college desiring to exhibit them.

Fussy Bachelor.

"Women," growled the fussy old bachelor, "ruined me of eggs." "Must be handled with care—is that the answer?" queried the young man. "No," rejoined the F. O. B.; "one can never tell their age by their looks."

Antward Mistake.

Mrs. Upmore (making a call)—Why, this is your latest photograph, isn't it? It's an excellent likeness of you, but it isn't so good of the baby. Wasn't he—

Mrs. Highness—The Ideal! Did you think the little darling in my lap was baby? That's Fido!

Had Only One Think.

Mrs. Benham—Second thoughts are best. Benham—I know it; I thought only once when I asked you to marry me.

A BARGAIN



IS NOT a matter of the price but purely a question of value received. Cheap clothes have little or no value. Good clothes are the only kind worth having—because you get a definite return on your investment.

If you want to be sure that you get good clothes—isn't it just as important to be particular about where you get them?

This is strictly a store of good clothes for men and there's an honest dollar's worth for every hundred cents you put in the garments we sell.

J. H. GALLEY

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

Correct Dress For Men

THE CUSTOM OF HARAKIRI.

Said to Be Practiced Only by Descendants of Old Nobles of Japan.

The custom of harakiri is a thing rather confined to the samurai class, and the helms, the combers, are quite strangers to it, writes Mr. Haseguchi in the Atlantic, a Japanese magazine published in New York. It thrived in the days of feudalism, when the lives of the samurai were at the disposal of their masters, lords and rulers.

The samurai youths were taught to commit harakiri rather than submit to the disgrace of decapitation.

Thus harakiri became an inveterate hereditary propensity of the samurai class, from which it was not an easy affair to free them after the advent of the western civilization weakened the beauteous land of the Rising Sun.

In this enlightened age of Meiji, however, this practice has been going out of fashion. Yet it is amazing to learn that it has again come into use in the war with Russia.

Last year Prof. Ukida of Waseda university of Tokio, who is a graduate of Yale, delivered an address in an educational gathering held in Tokio, in which he referred to the practice of harakiri. He said in part:

"A soldier may die in the battlefield for the sake of duty, not for the sake of personal honor. He shall not commit harakiri just because he has no means of defense against his enemy. Should he be taken prisoner by a enemy he will do well to console himself with the idea that he is sent to the enemy's country as a student, to be of further service in future to his country."

His reasons were not judiciously made. Yet he has been denounced as a traitor by Maj. Gen. Sato, who based his arguments upon the sentiment that the Japanese soldiers die in the battlefield not for the sake of honor; that it is for the Russians, not for the Japanese, to die for duty; that by committing harakiri rather than surrendering to the Russians have the Japanese been enabled to win the victory; and that Prof. Ukida's address would have a tendency to detract from the use

triotic fervor of the Japanese soldiers. All the press of Japan made comments upon the controversy, saying that what Prof. Ukida termed duty was exactly the same as what Maj. Gen. Sato termed honor in the essential points.

McKinley's Thoughtfulness.

It was a blistering hot day on the sands of Camp Moutaut in 1898. Fourteen thousand weak, sick or wounded soldier boys sweltered under their tents.

Down at the army depot the Second cavalry had received President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger with a great flourish of trumpets and salute of swords.

Cannon were booming the president's salute, and transports in the harbor waving their flags. The president had called these 14,000 men and boys together to defend the nation. He might have been swelled with pride over the honors being paid to him.

His carriage moved slowly through the deep and hot sand. The tenderness in his nature came to the surface as he leaned forward and asked Secretary Alger:

"Have the boys plenty of water?"

Men Are Gossips.

"When it comes to discretion, if there is an inequality of the sexes we fancy men have the disadvantage," remarks a London paper, apropos of the exclusion of women secretaries from the higher bureaus at Washington. "If there is a scandal in society, a dark cloud overhanging the ministry, an ominous rumor about a newspaper or a bank, where is it first discussed? Why, in the men's clubs. Thence it reaches the female gossips, and if they in turn mention what 'my husband heard at the club' they are at once set down as scandal mongers, while the originators of the scandal go scot free. In country houses, too, are not the men as ready to tell tales as the women, as eager to bring forward the latest news, political, social or financial? Now women let their tongues run on, it is true, but so do many men."

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