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

Secretary Taft has added a few more delegates to his column during the past week.

The opposition press is poking fun at Bill Taft's smile. Of course no one ever heard of Bill Bryan's grin.

A Minnesota paper is mean enough to suggest Johnson and Bryan as the ticket for the Denver convention to name.

And now there is talk of abolishing the two-thirds rule in the Denver convention in order to give Bryan a sure thing.

The Democrats of Illinois have endorsed Bryan, and yet, the dispatches say, "his friends are not pleased." Nothing but "last ditch" endorsements are acceptable to the average Bryan shouter.

Once there was a man named Johnson who was president of the United States, and came within one vote of being impeached. And now another man named Johnson aspires to the same position, but it looks as though he would be impeached before he reaches Denver.

With this issue of The Journal there is a change in the management of the paper. C. J. Stockwell, who has disposed of The Genoa Times, becoming a member of the firm. Mr. Stockwell is a newspaper man of ability and experience, and his buying an interest in The Journal is on account of the opportunities offered in a larger field.

In Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina the democratic party stands for prohibition; in Illinois the party has declared for "personal liberty." Here are two extremes which will some day meet in a democratic convention, and when that day arrives the southern states will write a plank in the platform declaring for national prohibition. The southern states, where democratic majorities are returned to order, have always dictated the platform in national conventions and will continue to do so in the future, regardless of the protests of the party in the north.

"No more ignominious failure in coping with a great question has ever been made anywhere than the failure of the republican party to deal adequately with the panic," says the World Herald. The yellow organ of Mr. Hitchcock probably does not recall the days of the Cleveland administration when it became necessary to issue bonds to secure money with which to pay the salary of democratic office holders. That was a real panic—no mock turtle affair—a panic that set in motion Coxy armies, a crowd of thorns and Senator Allen's jaw. The democratic panic reduced the price of corn in Nebraska to 10 cents and wheat to 37 cents. The panic of 1907 did not materially reduce the price of farm products grown in this or any other state.

It was a disappointment at not finding the formal announcement of Edgar Howard's candidacy for congress in last week's Telegram. In the coming campaign the Journal will earnestly and loyally support the Hon. J. F. Boyd for re-nomination and re-election, but the democratic nomination for congress in the Third congressional district should unquestionably go to Mr. Howard. Edgar has labored in season and out of season for the success of the democratic party, he is always ready and anxious to defend all that is labeled "democratic," and to condemn all that is labeled "republican," in a party sense. He will make a rousing campaign, he has always stood by Bryan and all that is implied in Bryanism, he has championed government ownership of railroads and, unlike Bryan, he still favors it. Just because Mr. Latta of Burt county has a barrel, he should not be preferred to a man of ability and fitness like Edgar Howard.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
C. J. Stockwell of The Genoa Times, and a newspaper man of long experience, has purchased an interest in The Journal. He will move to Columbus in the near future and devote his entire time and attention to the interests of The Journal.

ABUSING JOHNSON.
The Bryan organs are making some very ugly statements against the candidacy of Governor Johnson of Minnesota. The Minnesota man is charged with being a tool of the republican national committee, and with conducting a campaign bureau on money furnished by republicans. These charges are in harmony with the usual plan of campaign adopted by democrats in fighting the battles of the Peerless.

The fact that Johnson has been twice elected governor of his state, the second time when Minnesota gave a republican candidate for president a hundred thousand majority, ought to give him a standing as a national character among fair minded men, and he deserves better treatment from the Bryan faction in the Democratic party than is accorded him. Instead of discussing the governor's candidacy in a respectful manner, a campaign of hate has been incited by the rabid Bryan press that is rapidly widening the gap between the two factions. The absurd attempt to ring in the charge that republicans are furnishing the sinews of war for the Minnesota man and financing his campaign, is made to gain sympathy for Bryan and create hostility against Johnson. If money for corrupting democrats is being used it is democratic money raised among the Nixons, Belmonts and other democratic plutocrats of the east who stood with Bryan in 1904 in advocating the election of Parker. Anyway, it is a quarrel among Democrats in which Republicans are not interested one way or the other.

A HUMANE AGE.
The political agitator, in his efforts to any one class of society against another, usually rings in the oft repeated assertion that in this age of commercial activity the republican party places the dollar above the man, in spite of the fact that the party in all its years of supremacy has placed man above the dollar. "A commercial age," says a well known writer, "is not necessarily one of greed and selfishness. This is pre-eminently such an epoch, and the finer humanities have more practical recognition now than in former periods of the world's history. Philanthropic enterprises as well as philanthropic societies abound. The condition of the destitute poor excites more notice than formerly. The reform of prisons, their discipline, and their sanitary aspects, is becoming general. The mitigation of the rigors of criminal codes is a feature of the times. The nearly complete sweeping away of the disabilities of women is significant. The laws for the protection of minors are in the same line. War is being measurably relieved from its barbarities. Institutions of exceptional inquiry are disappearing. Schoolroom abuses are getting rarer. The public will not tolerate outrages on the insane and on paupers under public care. Provisions for safety at sea are multiplying, and fire escapes in exposed buildings is compulsory. All around there is evidence of a keen and effective recognition of the claims of humanity, and it is a pleasure to note it."

The work of keeping man above the dollar is not confined to any particular section of the country. It covers every state in the Union, and all political parties are engaged in the humane endeavor to make men better, happier and more useful and intelligent citizens, regardless of the harangues of politicians who place their own selfish desires and ambition above the rights of individuals. But don't abuse the dollar or the man who contributes to a worthy cause. Without the dollars of the well-to-do, or the dollar contributed by the man in modest circumstances, the magnificent building now nearing completion in Columbus would not have been erected as a monument to the moral worth and liberality of the community. Like institutions, public libraries, hospitals and colleges all over the country have been built with dollars contributed by men who place humanity above gold. The world is growing better. It is the agitator who hopes to profit in a political way by arousing the passions of the ignorant that persistently asserts that those who do not agree with him place the dollar above the man.

A few weeks ago the Fullerton News-Journal invited all democrats

who could afford the luxury to send \$10 to a bunch of politicians and receive in exchange a certificate of admission to the Bryan Volunteers. If the statement recently made in the Platte Center Signal that one million voters have enrolled their names in the grand army of the Volunteers, it means that the Bryan campaign fund has already reached the ten million dollar mark. While it is absurd to believe that a campaign fund of this amount has been raised by the admirers of the Peerless, yet it is not likely that the democrats will be cramped for campaign funds in the coming contest. In 1896 the silver trust was a liberal contributor to the cause of Bryanism, and the New York importers and American representatives of London, Paris and Berlin houses have always "dug up" for the party that declared for free trade under the mask of tariff reform.

The democrats have started early in the campaign to chase rainbows. The assertion is made that Bryan will carry Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota. As Mr. Bryan has not yet been nominated the claim is a trifle premature; and then, too, he is liable to meet with some opposition if he succeeds in landing the nomination at Denver. It will be remembered that in two former campaigns, when Bryan went up the Salt Creek route, Chairman Jones of the National committee gave out to the Associated Press a number of pipe dreams about the running qualities of his candidate. Those who lost money in 1896 and 1900, betting on Jones' rainbows will be a trifle cautious about taking chances on the predictions of the World-Herald or any of the other yellows.

"William J. Bryan is a hasbeen. His star reached its zenith some time ago, and when his name goes before the Denver convention he will be looking for votes. The tide always has a limit. It continues to swell until that limit is reached, and then it recedes. The tide of popularity of Mr. Bryan reached that limit with adjournment of the State Convention in Nebraska, which lauded him and recommended him for another nomination, and has been receding ever since." This is the remarkable statement of Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota, who is just now opening his campaign for the Democratic nomination for president.

MR. BRYAN AND THE NEGROES.
Southern democrats who have been grumbling because Mr. Bryan has not made clear his position on the one question that is always a paramount issue south of Mason and Dixon's line—the disfranchisement of the negro voter—must now turn their grumblings to acclam. In his speech at Cooper Union in New York the other night, Mr. Bryan stood up openly for negro disfranchisement and made a great bid for southern delegates. His attitude on the question, however, was not defined by him voluntarily. He was delivering a political sermon on "The Brotherhood of Man," after which his audience began asking questions. The New York Herald's report of the meeting contains the following: "Is the democratic policy of disfranchising the negro in the south in accord with the spirit of brotherhood, of which you have been speaking?" "Is the man that asked that question a colored man or a republican?" asked Mr. Bryan.

A young man arose who explained that he was not a republican because he was not old enough to vote. "I've heard worse reasons than that for not being a republican," said Mr. Bryan. "The white man of the south puts a qualification on negro suffrage in self defense. There is not a community in the north that would not put on a similar qualification under the same circumstances. The white man in neither the north nor south will permit a few men to take the solid black vote and use it for the making of money regardless of the interests of the community, as was done by the carpetbaggers in the south."

Voters of the nation, particularly those who are colored, will remember that Mr. Bryan yearns to give self government to the oppressed Filipino. He has told many from platforms how his heart bleeds for the down-trodden of all races and all nations, but when it comes to equal treatment of black men of his own country, although guaranteed by the constitution of the nation, Mr. Bryan admits that he sanctions the course of southern democrats who have resorted to everything from bullets to legislative discrimination to prevent the negro from voting.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Bryan suggested that the educational test set up in some southern state constitutions left the way open for the negro to qualify himself as a voter. He must know, however, that the educational test as adopted in the southern states does not apply equally to whites

and blacks, but is specially framed to protect the white democrat, however ignorant or disreputable, and to place a ban on the black republican regardless of his superior mental attainments or his personal decency. The Cooper Union speech of Mr. Bryan will doubtless be hailed with joy throughout the democratic ranks in the south, but the negroes north, as well as south, will do well to ponder over it.—Omaha Bee.

NEW YORK'S ELECTORAL VOTE.
The refusal of instructions is proof positive of the conviction of the party managers that Bryan, if nominated, could not carry this state. If they had felt that there was even a fighting chance for him to carry the state with its thirty-nine electoral votes, they would have tumbled over each other in their anxiety to pledge the delegates to him.

The New York democrats have therefore served notice upon the democrats of other states that Mr. Bryan cannot carry this state. The majority against him in 1896 was 268,469; in 1900, the majority against him was 143,606. In the last eight years he has lost, not gained, in New York. His plea for the government ownership of railroads finished him with the democracy here.

Will anybody attempt to point out how Mr. Bryan can be elected president without the vote of New York? Such an attempt could proceed only from irresponsible lunacy or defiant ignorance. If the thirty-nine votes of New York are lost, New Jersey with twelve and Illinois with twenty seven, would just fill the gap in the democratic column. He cannot carry either of those states, any more than he can carry Pennsylvania or Massachusetts.

New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana together have but thirty-four votes in the electoral college. In a year when New York goes republican these three states are absolutely sure to support that party. Nowhere in the union can compensation be found for the loss of New York.

The opponents of Bryan in other states have now a solid basis for their work. His supporters might conceivably win over the New York delegation at Denver. That would not win him the state, with its thirty-nine votes. The highest authoritative opinion has been given that those votes he cannot have, and he cannot be elected without them. His defeat is demonstrated three months before the convention meets. His persistence and the persistence of his friends, therefore, can be accounted for only upon the theory of some other motive than a desire for the triumph of the democratic party.—New York Times (ind. dem.)

ENGLISH ANTIFREE TRADE REPORT.
The British Tariff Commission has just made a significant report on the causes of a lack of employment in the United Kingdom. A comparison is given with the industrial situation in the United States and Germany, both protective countries, and the conclusion is that they are better off than England in regard to unemployment. The reason is frankly stated to be the free importation into England of foreign manufactured goods, and the restriction of British exports by foreign tariffs. Figures from the British Board of Trade bear out this view of the matter, and the board gathers its facts from all branches of industry throughout the kingdom. By the commission's showing the average of unemployed in Great Britain was 4.1 per cent for the ten years ending with 1906. It is now 6.4 per cent, having increased considerably since last year.

Lack of employment is one of the most serious evils with which civilized society contends. The idle man loses his wages and the community is deprived of his work. Every possible effort should be made to aid the industrious and law-abiding to get work at a fair recompense. Enforced idleness is a bitter thing and a political danger. A nation that protects its industries and rate of wages gives its citizens a safeguard in employment and just compensation. Suppose this country should try free trade, how long would it take the leviathans crossing the Atlantic in five or six days to flood our markets with many manufactured articles produced by cheap labor? Great cargoes of shopworn stuff would be dumped upon us. Bankrupt stocks would be poured in as long as our superior buying capacity lasted. Opportunities for American labor at American wages would vanish. Yet there is a foolhardy party in the United States that is opposed to protection, and will say so this year in its platform.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Turnip Salad.
Pare and cut in dice four medium sized turnips; boil in salted water until tender, changing the water several times. Drain in colander and when cool add one cupful of rich mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce leaves.

THE HOT SPRINGS DOCTORS.

What They are and What They will Do. To Visit Here May 14 and 15.

Since the announcement has been made in these columns that Dr. Ben W. Kinsey who is chief of staff of the Hot Springs Doctors who have their Nebraska State Institute permanently located at 14th and O streets, Lincoln would pay a two day visit to Columbus on May 14 and 15, the question has been many times asked, "who are the Hot Springs Doctors and what do they do?" The answer is, the Hot Springs Doctors are an association of medical specialists and diagnosticians who have made a close study of the human body and who treat chronic diseases by Nature's remedy as found in the world-famous Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Dr. Kinsey who is chief of staff of the Hot Springs Doctors discovered the secrets of these wonderful Hot Springs and so perfected a system of home treatment that it can now be used in any home anywhere without inconvenience publicly or annoyances.

This noted Hot Springs System has cured thousands of cases of chronic diseases of the liver, kidneys, nerves, skin, heart, lungs, bowels, stomach including rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, appendicitis, gall stones, Bright's disease, piles, goitre, rupture and diseases of men and diseases of women. These cases were cured in their own homes without a surgical operation.

It is this wonderful Hot Springs System of all home treatment that Dr. Kinsey is bringing to Columbus on May 14 and 15.

If you are skeptical, write to the Hot Springs Doctors for the names and addresses of patients whom they have cured and you will be furnished with as many as you desire to investigate.

Remember Dr. Kinsey will be here but two days and while here will receive patients at the Thurston hotel. If you are sick and suffering and want to be made well and happy, call on the Doctor when he comes to Columbus on May 14 and 15.

Baked Apple Pudding.
Baked puddings are necessary to the happiness of many men. To make an apple soufflé pare, core and stew four tart apples in just enough water to prevent burning. Pass through a sieve. Put one tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan, add four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and one tablespoonful of flour, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of cold water, stir and cook until clear. Add one cupful of hot apple pulp sweetened to taste and one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Remove from the fire and add three well-beaten yolks of eggs, then cut and fold in the well-beaten whites. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake until puffed and delicately brown. Serve at once.

Delicious Waffles.
One and one-half pints of milk, one-half teaspoonful of butter and lard melted and stirred in the milk. Stir in sufficient sifted flour to make them the proper consistency. Beat two tablespoonfuls of yeast, beat the whites last and stir them into the batter gently.

The consistency of the batter should be like griddle cakes, so that it will run easily into the waffle irons.

Black Bear a Thief.
The black bear of the north is a roving animal, continually shifting from one place to another at all seasons except the few months in which he curls up and lies dormant like the woodchuck. The bear seems instinctively to know where to go to find blackberries, beech nuts, succulent roots and other food in which it delights. The bear roots up the ground under beech trees, much as a hog would, in search for beech nuts.

The bear discovers where the chipmunks and squirrels have stored nuts in the ground for the winter supply and robs their storehouse. We are told that bears break into the pigpens of pioneers, carrying off pigs. I have never known of such attacks, but I have known them to attack beehives with impunity for the honey which they relish.

I have heard of bears attracted to telegraph poles by the humming of the wires, thinking that they were in the vicinity of a beehive.—Forest and Stream.

Apricot Sauce.
Use one pound of evaporated apples, one-fourth pound of dried apricots, stew together, stirring while boiling, to mix and prevent burning.

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This is your opportunity to make the trip to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and many other points in California at this greatly reduced fare.

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TURPENTINE IN THE HOME.

Innumerable Uses for Which It Really is Invaluable.

After a housekeeper fully realizes the worth of turpentine in a household she is never willing to be without a supply of it. It gives quick relief to burns; is an excellent application for corns; and is good for rheumatism and sore throats.

Turpentine is a sure preventive against moths; by dropping a trifle in the drawers, trunks and cupboards it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer.

It will also keep ants from the closets and storerooms if a few drops are put in the corners and upon the shelves, while it is sure destruction to bed bugs and will effectually drive them away from their haunts if thoroughly applied to all the joints of the bedstead. It injures neither clothing nor furniture.

One tablespoonful added to a bucket of warm water is excellent for cleaning paint.

Turpentine is used in laundry work in conjunction with ammonia to remove paint stains from colored clothes. The two liquids are mixed and the stain dipped in and rubbed until it disappears. It is also used in cold water starch to make the iron pass along the fabric smoothly. Proportions four drops to one tablespoonful of starch.

PRUNE SERVED IN NEW WAY.
Prepared Thus It Makes the Daintiest Sweet Imaginable.

If you want the daintiest sweet imaginable to nibble on this afternoon, go right out to the kitchen now and put some prunes on to soak. Several hours later, perhaps right after dinner, stew them in the same water. Then drain them, and when they are cold, take the stones out, just as you would treat dates.

Boil together 1½ cups of sugar, one-half square chocolate and three-fourths cup of milk until a thick sirup is formed; then add one-half cup chopped English walnut or pecan meats. Remove from the fire; add a half-teaspoon vanilla and beat until creamy.

Fill the prunes with the mixture and press the edges together. Dissolve an ounce of gum arabic in a pint of water and dip each prune in it; then in granulated sugar. Set in a warm place until dry, and you won't recognize your humble old friend, the prune, in its new guise.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.
Be prompt with home repairs and the house will look ten times smarter than when little damages are permitted to be in evidence.

Mother of pearl should never be washed with soap, for it discolors and destroys the brilliancy of the shell. The right method of cleaning is with whitening and cold water.

A tablespoonful of alum well stirred into four gallons of water will cause all impurities to settle to the bottom, when the water will be fit for use. Of course, the water must not be touched during the settling process.

When ironing handkerchiefs begin ironing in the middle. Ironing the edges first causes the middle to swell out and makes it very difficult to iron and fold them properly. Test the iron on a piece of rag or paper to prevent any accident by scorching.

To clean marble take two parts of soda, one of pumice and one of salt (all in powder) and mix to a paste with water. Rub this on the marble, not forgetting to add some "elbow grease," and wash off with salt water. Finish with clean cold water and a soft cloth.

A Comparison.
"What we want," said the economist, "is some plan by which a dollar can be made to do more work."

"That," right," answered Farmer Corntassel; "my experience with a dollar is like my experience with the horse over in that field. Even when I manage to get hold of it I find it has kicked up its heels and run away before I can get it half-way hitched up."

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