

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One year, by mail, postage prepaid.....\$2.50
Six months.....\$1.50
Three months.....\$1.00

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1908.

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Ward option has invaded the big cities.

The primary election held in Kansas last fall cost the state \$135,000.

John M. Thurston, who at one time misrepresented Nebraska in the United States Senate, got his name in the press dispatches last week. He responded to a toast at a liquor league banquet.

A Chicago man got drunk and while in that condition made \$75,700. While under the influence of the "ardent" he was induced to pay \$4,300 for a tract of real estate which he later sold for \$80,000.

So many fellows who are "entitled to something" are besieging Governor-elect Shallenberger that the next legislature will be asked to provide for "more deputies" to assist in the several state departments.

Former Senator Millard is attempting to attract attention by getting himself interviewed by the World-Herald concerning the connection of Roosevelt and Taft with the \$40,000,000 paid through the French government for the Panama canal. The Millard interviews would be more interesting to the people of Nebraska if the ex-senator explained his alleged connection with the looting of the state treasury by Joe Bartley.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs in his annual report to congress, recommends that several non-reservation Indian schools be abolished, among them the Genoa school, and that the grounds and buildings of the several schools be turned over to the states in which they are located for use as state institutions. If congress endorses the recommendation of the Commissioner, Nebraska will come into possession of property valued at \$298,000.

Publicity of campaign funds was one of the slogans of democracy during the campaign last fall, and the public was to be taken into confidence and told how much it all cost. Here in Platte county the democrats piled up unusual majorities for Bryan, Shallenberger and Letta, and it certainly meant the expenditure of some money. It is now up to the democratic county committee to publish a statement of what it cost to get these results. Will they do it?

The Indianapolis News, a paper practically controlled by the Fairbanks family, during the campaign and since the election, has repeatedly charged President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft with graft in connection with the Panama canal. A recent letter from the President takes the hide off the News manager and hangs it on the fence. Now the news has commenced to hedge and attempts to justify its course by giving the New York World as the source of its information. The Republican party made no mistake when it turned down the Fairbanks outfit in the Chicago convention and made victory certain by nominating Taft.

John the Baptist, after robbing three tills in Edgewater, N. J., rushed down the street flourishing a revolver and shouting that he had come to save the world. A bullet from a policeman's revolver put John out of commission and he is now in the hospital undergoing repairs. John's real name is Arthur S. Pomeroy and he claims to be a resident of Nebraska. There are too many men getting "the power" and becoming "inspired" during this age of "great moral uplift." If necessary the penitentiaries and asylums should be enlarged to accommodate the modern crop of "John the Baptists" and "Adam Gods." Common sense religion will not injure any man, but fanatical zeal which influences one who possesses it to commit crime should be suppressed.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

Give Shallenberger and the Democratic Legislature a chance. There is no reason to doubt their good intentions to carry out the pledges made in their state platform and the promises made on the stump and other so-called reforms the party has been clamoring for during the past few years. Among the reforms which the party has stood for, but which was not mentioned in the platform this year, is the creation of a non-partisan board to take charge of the various state institutions, similar to the plan adopted by a Republican legislature in New York several years ago. The creation of such a board would take the state institutions out of politics and make them more efficient, and their management less expensive.

Then there is the state printing board which the Democrats have never regarded as a necessity except to give employment to two or three politicians as a reward for valuable services rendered.

The Democrats have always criticized the Republicans for employing an "army of deputies and clerks" in the various state departments, claiming that the work could be accomplished with just about one-half the number of men usually given an opportunity to draw fat salaries from the state.

Another "expensive luxury," as it is alluded to by Democratic reformers, is the state militia. A well organized state militia, according to the Bryan idea, is the stepping stone to "militarism," which the people have heard so much about since the Spanish-American war. If the Democratic party of Nebraska is still opposed to "militarism," of course the several militia companies in the state will be ordered to turn in their equipment and disband.

Certainly the Oklahoma bank guarantee law, which was endorsed on the stump by Mr. Shallenberger, will not fail to be enacted into a law when the "reform" legislature assembles and prepares for work. That was the real issue of the state campaign—the issue that landed the Democratic candidate for governor in the state house.

Another promise the Democrats made was to reduce taxes and also to raise taxes. The farmers were promised that their taxes would be lowered in the event of Shallenberger's election, but in order to carry out the promise Shallenberger gave the voters in the rural precincts to understand that he would raise the taxes of railway corporations.

Another demand which the Democrats have made, every time a Republican legislature assembled, was economy in making appropriations for state institutions, and in order to be consistent the next legislature will cut down appropriations for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Island, the State University at Lincoln, the Hospitals for the Insane at Hastings, Lincoln and Norfolk, the Normal Schools at Peru and Kearney, and for the various other state institutions. This retrenchment process will also necessitate a cut in the salaries paid to the heads of the state institutions and employes connected therewith.

Yes, the people of Nebraska will witness some genuine "reform" under the Shallenberger administration for the Democratic party has declared for it!

Undoubtedly Kansas City contains as many tough characters and questionable resorts as any other city of its size, yet the idea seems to prevail that morally its people are not up to the standard of the people of Omaha, Minneapolis and Milwaukee, cities of the same class. The crusade inaugurated by Judge Wallace is partly responsible for the advertising Kansas City people have received as being a "bad lot." Since the Wallace crusade commenced religious fanatics have rushed to Kansas City from all over the country to assist Judge Wallace in "saving the people." The last batch of soul savers consisted of a band of eleven, some of them children, headed by a man claiming to be "Adam God." The other day Mr. "Adam God" and his devoted followers came in contact with the police, while the latter were attempting to arrest some of the band for assaulting a citizen, and a battle ensued. The religious fanatics were armed and fired on the officers sent to arrest them, killing two and wounding a third. One of the followers of "Adam God" was fatally wounded and died the following day. While every man in America has the right to worship God as he pleases, there should be a law against religious fanaticism. Next to an avowed anarchist the man who professes a religion that inspires him to defy the law and take human life, is an enemy of the public and should be suppressed.

There's plenty of land yet left to farm. Only one-fifth of the soil is under cultivation in this country, and in addition there is 80,000,000 acres of swamp land to be reclaimed.

THE JUST JUDGE

AN OLD READER STORY.

A gentleman who possessed an estate worth about five hundred a year, in the eastern part of England, had two sons. The eldest, being of a rambling disposition, went abroad. After several years his father died, when the younger son, destroying his will, seized upon the estate. He gave out that his elder brother was dead, and bribed false witnesses to attest the truth of it.

In the course of time the elder brother returned, but came home in destitute circumstances. His younger brother repulsed him with scorn and told him that he was an impostor and a cheat. He asserted that his real brother was dead long ago, and that he could bring witness to prove it. The poor fellow, having neither money nor friends, was in a sad situation. He went round the parish making complaints, and at last to a lawyer, who, when he heard the poor man's story, replied, "You have nothing to give me. If I undertake your cause and lose it, it will bring me into disgrace, as all the wealth and evidence are on your brother's side."

"However, I will undertake it on this condition; you shall enter into an obligation to pay me 1,000 guineas if I gain the estate for you. If I lose it I know the consequences, and I venture with my eyes open." Accordingly he entered an action against the younger brother, which was to be tried at the next general assizes at Chelmsford, in Essex.

The lawyer, having engaged in the cause of the young man, and being stimulated by the prospect of 1,000 guineas, set his wits to work to contrive the best method to gain his end. At last he hit upon this happy thought that he would consult the first judge of his age, Lord Chief Justice Hale. Accordingly he hastened up to London, and laid open the cause and all its circumstances. The judge, who was a great lover of justice, heard the case attentively and promised him all the assistance in his power.

The lawyer having taken leave, the judge contrived matters so as to finish all his business at the king's bench before the assizes began at Chelmsford. When within a short distance of the place he dismissed his man and horses and sought a single house. He found one occupied by a miller. After some conversation, and making himself quite agreeable, he proposed to the miller to change clothes with him. As the judge had a very good suit on the man had no reason to object.

Accordingly the judge shifted from top to toe and put on a complete suit of the miller's best. Armed with a miller's hat and shoes, and stick, he walked to Chelmsford and procured good lodgings, suitable for the assizes that should come on next day. When the trials came on he walked like an ignorant country fellow, backward and forward, along the country hall. He observed narrowly what passed around him, and when the court began to fill he found out the poor fellow who was the plaintiff.

As soon as he came into the hall the miller drew up to him. "Honest friend," said he, "how is your case like to go today?" "Why, my cause is in a very precarious situation, and if I lose it I am ruined for life." "Well, honest friend," replied the miller, "will you take my advice? I will let you into a secret which perhaps you do not know; every Englishman has the right and privilege to except against any one jurymen out of the whole twelve, now do you insist upon your privilege, without giving a reason, and, if possible, get me chosen in his room, and I will do you all the service in my power."

Accordingly, when the clerk had called over the names of the jurymen, the plaintiff excepted to one of them. The judge on the bench was highly offended at this liberty. "What do you mean," said he, "by excepting

against that gentleman?" "I mean, my lord, to assert my privilege as an Englishman, without giving a reason why."

The judge, who had been highly bribed, in order to conceal it by a show of candor, and having a confidence in the superiority of his party, said: "Well, sir, as you claim your privilege in one instance, I will grant it. Whom would you wish to have in the room of that man excepted?" After a short time taken in consideration, "My lord," says he, "I wish to have an honest man chosen in;" and looking round the court—"my lord, there is that miller in the court, will he have him, if you please." Accordingly the miller was chosen in.

As soon as the clerk of the court had given them all their oaths, a dextrous little fellow came into the apartment and slipped ten golden guineas into the hands of each of eleven jurymen and gave the miller but five. He observed that they were all bribed as well as himself, and said to his next neighbor, in a soft whisper, "How much have you got?" "Ten pieces," said he. But he concealed what he had got himself. The cause was opened by the plaintiff's counsel, and all the scraps of evidence they could pick up were adduced in his favor.

The younger brother was provided with a great number of witnesses and pleaders, all plentifully bribed, as well as the judge. The witnesses deposed that they were in the self-same country when the brother died, and saw him buried. The counselors pleaded upon his accumulated evidence, and everything went with a full side in favor of the younger brother. The judge summed in the evidence with great gravity and deliberation, "and now, gentlemen of the jury," said he, "lay your heads together, and bring in your verdict as you shall deem most just."

They waited but for a few minutes before they determined in favor of the younger brother. The judge said, "Gentlemen, are you agreed? and who shall speak for you?" "We are all agreed, my lord," replied one, "and our foreman shall speak for us." "Hold, my lord," replied the miller, "we are not all agreed." "Why?" said the judge, in a very surly manner, "what's the matter with you? What reasons have you for disagreeing?"

"I have several reasons, my lord," replied the miller; "the first is, they have given to each of these gentlemen of the jury ten broad pieces of gold and to me but five which, you know, is not fair. Besides, I have many objections to make to the false reasonings of the pleaders and the contradictory evidence of the witnesses." Upon this, the miller began a discourse which discovered such a vast penetration of judgment, such extensive knowledge of law, and was expressed with such manly and energetic eloquence that it astonished the judge and the whole court.

As he was going on with his powerful demonstrations, the judge, in great surprise, stopped him. "Where did you come from, and who are you?" "I came from Westminster hall," replied the miller; my name is Matthew Hale; I am lord chief justice of the king's bench. I have observed the iniquity of your proceedings this day; therefore, come down from a seat which you are not worthy to hold. You are one of the corrupt parties in this iniquitous business. I will come up this moment and try the case all over again."

Accordingly Sir Matthew went up, with his miller's dress and hat on, began the trial from its very commencement, and searched every circumstance of truth and falsehood. He evinced the elder brother's title to the estate, from the contradictory evidence of the witnesses and the false reasoning of the pleaders; unraveled all the sophistry to the very bottom and gained a complete victory in favor of truth and justice.

A REFORMED COUNTRY.

Let us for a moment suppose this country's reformers to have achieved their amiable purpose—their purposes, rather, for these are as the leaves of the forest, and no two alike. We have, then, a country in which are no poverty, no contention, no tyranny nor oppression, no peril to life or limb, no disease—and so forth. How delightful! What a good and happy people! Alas, no! With poverty have vanished benevolence, providence, and the foresight which, born of the fear of individual want, stands guard at a thousand gates to defend the general good. The charitable impulse is dead in every breast, and gratitude, atrophied by disease, has no longer a place among human sentiments and emotions. With no more fighting among ourselves we have lost the power of resentment and resistance; a car-load of Mexicans or a shipful of Japanese

boon" that will transfigure him the day after. The alteration is one that we can neither hasten nor retard, for our success baffles us. If, for example, we could abolish war, disease, and famine, the race would multiply to the point of "standing room only"—a condition prophesying war, disease, and famine. Wherefore the wisest prayer is this, "O Lord, make thy servant strong to fight and impotent to prevail."—Ambrose Bierce.

SENATOR BURKETT'S TOAST.

The State Journal asked Senator Burkett "why one should be proud of Nebraska," and this was his reply: "Because of her fair name abroad and at home. Upon her escutcheon there is no stain of injustice to men nor disloyalty to government. Because of her boundless resources and her matchless possibilities, her pure air and bright sunshine; the development of her primitive legacy of the ages into the proud possessions of the present within a single generation. Because of the strong men and women who have made her splendid history and those who people her now—because of her great soldiers and citizens, her scholars and statesmen. Because of her schools and churches, monuments to the past and great moral uplifts for the future—the sign of her purity and intellect. Because of her homes and the equal opportunities she guarantees to all. There are no vulgar rich and no distressingly poor—no mighty aristocracy and no humble plebeianism—no lord and no serf. Her population is a sturdy class from every state in the union and every country in the world, who have brought with them the best ideas and the highest ideals from whence they came. They are at once and altogether conservative and strong, active and alert for those eternal principles of right and justice that mean for man's perpetual welfare."

Colonel Moses C. Wetmore of St. Louis, chairman of Bryan's finance committee, must answer to a serious charge. He donated \$1,000 to the Bryan campaign fund, and then brought forward a bill for \$999.85 for lunches consumed during the four weeks he was in Chicago during campaign work. As chairman of the finance committee he put his O.K. on the bill and drew the money from the Bryan campaign fund. According to the figures, Colonel Moses Wetmore contributed just 15 cents to the campaign fund of Mr. Bryan.

The Island of Guam wants the American government to construct a \$50,000 dam on that dot in the Pacific. To the casual observer, Guam hardly seems worth \$50,000; indeed, it hardly seems worth a dam for anything but a cooling station, and it has no coal for that.—Atchison Globe.

Subversion of an Honor. An extraordinary commission has been created in Paris to investigate the affairs of the Order of the Legion of Honor, created by Napoleon as a signal mark of merit for distinguished service rendered to the state. This original purpose of its founder has been gradually subverted and the cross has been bestowed for rather ordinary causes, frequently political.

Beer in Belgium. A consular report sets forth that in Belgium more varieties of beer are for sale than in any other country. All the European breweries have their agents in this fortunate country and some American beers are sold there too. When the reputation of Germany as a beer country is remembered it seems odd to think of Belgium taking in more kinds.

Centenarian "Children." In recently published reports of the fair which took place at the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, New York, mention is made of the chief usher, a "lad" aged 105 years, and of the "girls" who sold candy and lemonade, although they were only 103 and 105 years old.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

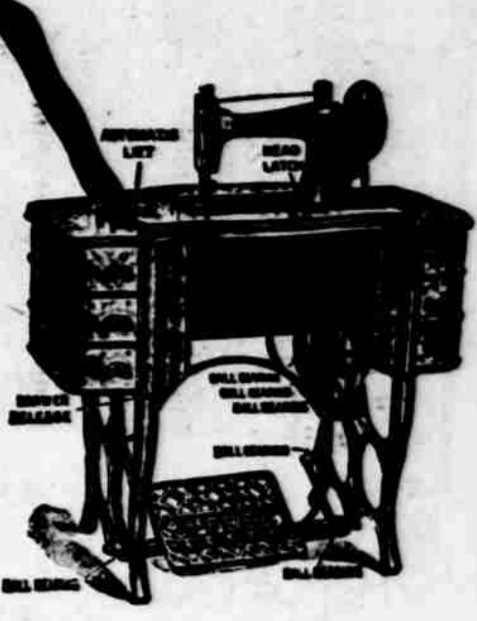
Know all men by these Presents: That we, LEONARD GERHARD, Ole T. ROSE, Gus B. SPIES and H. R. ELLIOTT, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming and becoming a corporation in the State of Nebraska for the transaction of the business hereinafter described: 1. The name of the corporation shall be the Emergency Complex Company. The principal place of transacting its business shall be in the city of Columbus, county of Platte and state of Nebraska. 2. The nature of the business to be transacted by said corporation shall be the manufacture and sale of Emergency Complex and other mechanical devices and the acquisition by purchase or otherwise of any real estate or other property necessary or convenient in the transaction of said business. 3. The authorized capital stock of said corporation shall be \$20,000, in shares of \$100 each to be subscribed and paid for before the commencement of the corporate business. 4. The existence of this corporation shall commence on the 1st day of December, 1908, and continue during the term of 20 years. 5. The business of said corporation shall be conducted by a Board of Directors not less than three and not more than five in number to be elected by the stockholders. Such election to take place at such time and to be conducted in manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation. 6. The officers of said corporation shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be chosen by the Board of Directors and who shall hold their offices for the period of one year and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. 7. The highest number of individuals to which the said corporation shall at any one time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of its paid up capital stock. 8. The manner of holding meetings of stockholders for the purpose of electing officers and the method of conducting the business of the corporation shall be as adopted by the board of directors. It is witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto set their hands this 17th day of November, 1908. LEONARD GERHARD, Ole T. ROSE, Gus B. SPIES, H. R. ELLIOTT. State of Nebraska, } ss. On this 17th day of November, 1908, before me, J. C. ECKHART, Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified in and for said county, personally appeared the above named Leonard Gerhard, Ole T. Rose, Gus B. Spies and H. R. Elliott, who are personally known to me to be the identical persons whose names are affixed to the above articles of incorporation, and they severally acknowledged the instrument to be their voluntary act and deed, and the date aforesaid. Witness my hand and seal the date aforesaid. (Sigs.) J. C. ECKHART, Notary Public.

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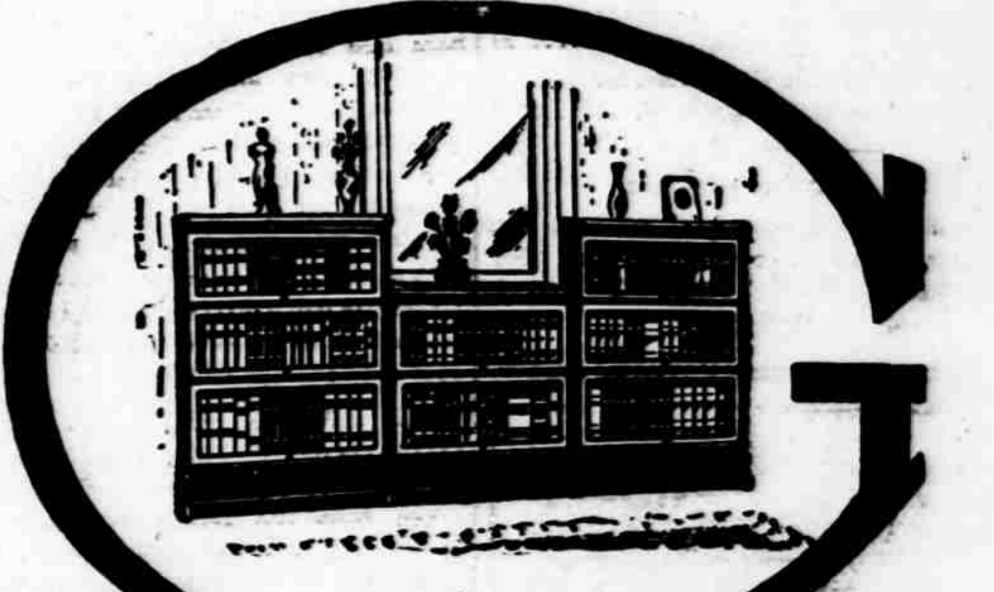


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