Columbus Journal.

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One year, by mail, passings

WEDERBOAT, JANUARY & 1990

TROTHER & STOCKWELL, Proprietors,

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ORANDE IN ADDRESS-Wash extering famous in the address, subsections should be subsect,

JUDGE WRIGHT'S DECISION.

No decision in recent years, eithe from a high or low court. has created meh warm discussion as the one hand ed down by Judge Wright, the Wash ington jurist, in the contempt case minst Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. and his co-workers. It is to be lamented that trial of the case w unfortunately before this particular judge. Had the words of his decision been more fitly chosen, one-half the faror created would have been avoided. It is not at all necessary for a judge on the bench to stoop to personal abuse of a defendent before the bar of a court, in order to render a forceable judicial decision. The American people have a moral right to criticis indicial abuse; that in rendering s judgment against any person accused of violation of law-even a criminal statute-it illy becomes the man who wears the judicial ermine to so fa overstep the dignity of his high posi tion that he practically deals in persomalities. Had the language of his decision been more temperate, the feelings of our citizenship would have the martyrdom of the defendants heard in labor circles only. Yet there is another side that every American citizen must stand up and take notice of. His individual rights as youcheafed by the constitution. It was the Englishman, Montague, in his work on "Individual Liberty," who stated, "the individual constitute society, society the state, and all law is but a substitute for self help." Again. we are informed by the law chancellos possibly beget revolution. of Columbia university, that our individual liberty was created by the American Constitution. These units of society, which constitute the state were the makers of the constitution, which, according to legislative judgment, brought into existence the fedceal statute under which the three labor defendants were tried and coninned. This is a representative goverament, and the people themselves are responsible for the contempt statute which the three defendants denied as constitutional, and in pursuance of that denial, after they had been enjoined by a court of competent jurisdiction created and existing under and by virtue of the constitution itself. assumed the individual liberty of denying the correctness rendered in the nal says: injunction proceedings, and, as the testimony seems to show, this injunction was by them violated with impunity, and in turn the court passed sentence of punishment. These defendants each determined on an individual interpretation for themselves, and their interpretation prompted a violation of a court order judicially determined. To quote a recent writer, "The American constitution was born and brought up in the midst of an environment and heridity which taught that the validity of a statute must be determined by the courts of justice." Is this doctrine correct? If so, what right has an individual to determine a constitutional question for himself, more especially when a court has recognized its validity?

Webster. It criticism the living heroes of our own day (and Mr. Gompers is now inuded to the skiet as a present day hero.) History will repeat itself. When unborn generations shall turn back through the avenues of time for the period of most unselfish devotion to the republic, no age in all the centuries of freedom in the new world will furnish to them higher sealously in support of the measure, and standards of judgeship, heroism and statesmanship than the now defamed and unprecedented time in which we make my homestead speech, which had live. Chronic and sposmadic despair and distrust are as old as the history of free government. With all their many faults the American people grow better as they progress." To permit had espoused the homestead policy the individual in lieu of a court to become the interpreter of constitutional law, would hamper-yes, stop the march of American progress. To stand upon ones rights is a landable ambition, but when it becomes necessary to secure such rights when claimed constitutionally, it is begraving the question to say that individual interpretation stands paramount to judicial determination. Such a doctrine, if

ever established, would change the personal, but I thought it proper to give character of this government, and shake the foundation stones of the very republic itself. Should the President of the United

States at this time-if at any timeinterfere, with his power of pardon, policy in advance of any of our known and thus prevent any appeal from the public men. That society still exists decision of Judge Wright, it would leave the entire question undetermined. only to be brought up again in possibly the near future, and the country thus disturbed and kept in constant volume of speeches, containing a num turmoil.

That labor is a power in the United States is a conceded fact; that the members of the American Federation of Labor have a telling influence on the prosperity of the nation is also a fact apparent to any intelligent man. It is also a recognized fact that the Federation is also a power in politics, and the politicians notice the gathering clouds in the political sky, with the thought "how will it affect my Desert into A Land of Plenty. And party." It would be no surprise to here, in the center of this Modern learn that the president's own party,

was with Washington, Grant and fally and militadently as I can. I advocated the homestead policy as long top as 1945. In the Pres Soll catigaign of 1869 I discussed it on the stump. I was elected to congress in 1849, and there met Andrew Johnson, of Tounessee, who had a bill prepared providing homesteads for actual settlers. which he introduced in the house of representatives. This was the first legislative proposition ever offered on the subject. I co-operated with him it was through his friendly tactics that I succeeded in obtaining the floor t s wide circulation, and was made in opposition to the determined purpose of Speaker Oobb and the slaveholding members of the house. On becoming acquainted with Johnson I found he shout the time I did, and the truth is that we are just about equally the fathers

of the measure. As you are sware, he died a few years ago. I was a member of the house com mittee on public lands in 1869, and assisted in framing the present homestead law, which was passed the 20th of May It embodied the emential features of the first bill offered, and of various subse quent bills, a number of which were sent to the land committee in 1862. Perhaps my letter will seem somewhat you the literal facts as I know them. I may add, that many years ago there was a society in New York of what was called Land Reformers, of which a tal-

ented man, named Evans, was the lead er, which proclaimed the bomester and was doubtless the germ of the poli tical movement which at last culminated in the passage of the homestead act. As I find you are interested in the land question, I send you a copy of my

ber on that question. I am. Very truly yours,

GEO. W. JULIAN. Forty-six years have passed away since the first homestead entry was made. And wonderful years they have been in the development of "The Land Beyond the Mississippi." The homestead law assisted in developing the country to a degree the Fathers of Homestead Law never dreamed of It has turned the Great American

NOT LIKE ROMANCE Wall Defined by the Father of Sir THE "SOLDIER OF FORTUNE" IN REAL LIFE.

Material Differe In Many from the Heroes Who Figure So **Prominently in the Pages** of Novelists.

Richard Harding Davis and other writers of lesser note have cast a glamour over the title, "Soldier of Fortune," which possibly applies to cortain victims of wanderlust and love of unusual adventure, but which is a horrible missit to the only individual the writer ever knew whose many adventures by field and flood, and beneath a half-dosen flags, properly placed him in the cishs of Capt. Macklin, Red is and others known to readers of Sction, says a writer in the Atchison Globe. Sam Chalmers was the name our soldier of fortune gave to those who asked. Incidentally, he was the homellest man we ever met-a large, slowthing; loose-jdigted cran-ture, who looked half man, and helf gorilla. His feet and hands were too large for his big body and he handled both as if they were something of a burden. He was dish-faced, had bleary eyes and the complexion of a tan shoe after you have worn it through dewy grass.

Chalmers was always dirty usually drunk-a man without a visible redeeming personal feature and little mental attraction. But he had accomplishments; he know enough of the sea to make it carry him where he would, and, perhaps, something more. He could speak several languages and a half-dozen native dialects, including that of New York's East side (the hardest to understand), where he claimed to have originated at some indefinite date in the past. He seemed to have a knowledge of all the ports of all the seven seas and could, when he would, tell interesting tales of fighting Zulus in South Africa, bushmen in Australia, pirates of the China coast and several other strange and unpleasant creatures in other outlandish places. Americans found him in an isolated Filipino stronghold on the island of

Leyte, and he said he had been taken prisoner when he came ashore from a hemp ship. The natives said he had been a captain of the insurgent army, and perhaps he had, although he denied it for obvious reasons. At any rate, he wasn't an officer with them for patriotism or love, for he turned American scout and fought them with a lust for blood amounting to savagery. ave, as the buildog iswee h cause it, knows no better-which seemed to be his only trait in common with the other soldiers of fortune of whom we have read. Later we met him as second mate on a wind jammer at Nagasaki. The sea was home to Chaimers and he only a more convenient place to get drunk. Had Chalmers turned to the land instead of the sea in his earlier years he would have ended as only a common tramp. As it was, he is a tramp, but of a more uncommon kind. It is the tramp instinct which makes soldiers of fortune, although, perhaps, some of them, more fortunate, do wear immaculate white duck suits and pith helmets. But the only one we ever met was not very "classy" and he kind of shook our faith in Capt. Macklin.

Walter Scott. Among the treasures which adorned the "den" of Sir Walter Scott was a china saucer-the memorial according to the author of "Edinburgh Under Sir Walter Scott," of a striking incident in the domestic life of Scott's father and mother. One autumn Mr. Scott, Sr., had a client who came regularly every evening at a certain hour to the house, and remained in his private room usually long after the family had gone to bed. The little mystery of the unknown visitor excited Mrs. Scott's curiosity, and her hushand's vague statements increased it. One night, therefore, although she knew it was against her husband's desire, she entered the room with a salver in her hand, and offered the gentleman "a dish of tea," as it used to be called in eighteenth century parlance. Mr. Scott very coldly refused it, but the stranger bowed and accepted a cup. Presently he took his leave. Then Mr. Scott selzed the empty cup and threw it out on the nevement. His wife was astonished at first, but not when she heard the explanation. "I may admit into my house, on business, persons wholly unworthy to be treated as guests of my wife. Neither lip of me nor mine comes after Mr. Murray, or Broughton's." The client who had called was none other than the traitor, Secretary Murray, who bought off his life and fortune by giving evidence against his gallant Jacobite associates .- Dundes Advertiser.

TRUE STATUS OF A TRAITOR.

SOME SMALL ENGLISH PARISHES

Dozen Inhabitants in One; in Another Only Two Houses.

Probably few people know that this country contains a number of par ishes so small that their population can be housed under one or two roofs. For instance, Upper Eldon, near Stockbridge, consists of two houses which with an eleventh century church and a tiny "God's Acre" in the middle of a farmyard adjoining one of the dwellings, comprise the whole parish. Not much larger is the population of Lullington, five miles from Eastbourne. Small as its church is-the interior dimensions are only 16 feet squareit is quite large enough for the inhab itants.

In Grove near Lighton Buzzard, there are only about a dozen inhabitants, the parish containing a modern farmhouse, two cottages and a tiny church. At Rhyd, in Flintshire, while there are only three adult inhabitants, the village contains five cottages and hin. Until rec two licensed houses, one of which still remains .- Tit-Bits.

The ABC and XYZ of **ADVERTISING**

A SERIES OF TEN TALKS ON ADVERTISING NO. 9

The man who succeeds must fill his job so fall that he bulges out a little at the top; where people can see him. The successful store must do the same thing, only in a different way.

The goods must be on hand; the prices must be right: the service must be commendable: the trading must be square; the kind of square that has four equal sides and four right angles.

Every successful store has its trademark whether the merchant knows it or not. Its advertising and its service have created a public sentiment in its favor which neither reverses nor fire nor time can obliterate. Nine times out of ten this trademark is the store's biggest asset.

Much of the ordinary store advertising is a handto-mouth sort of business; an effort to make tomorrow's sales equal to today's or yesterday's; and this is just as true of the department store as of the smaller shop. The advertisement appears in the morning and the merchant figures out the net results in the evening. It is true that the bargain advertisement of today is of little, if any, use next week. It is forgotten in twenty-four hours; but if the store makes a feature of genuine bargains, then each bargain sale helps to advertise the bargain department. The advertising ought to be done in such a way as to permanently advertise the department as well as to emphasize the bargains of the day.

Don't go at it as if you were advertising an auction sale. 'As I said at the outset, your store is the seed in the soil; the advertising is the rain and the sunshine. Inexperienced advertisers dig up the seed every evening to see if it is growing; or pull up the young plant by the roots because it didn't bear fruit or flowers the first week.

It is safe to say that not more than one-third of the people are looking for bargains; the other twothirds are looking for quality and style. The very fact that the goods are offered at bargain prices leaves the

No writer on constitutional questions has advanced the doctrine that the constitution, either by words on implication, authorizes the individual citizen to assume any such liberty; yet, according to the acts of Gompers and the other defendants, not only do they assume the liberty, but they turn

BR STAR ----

or the prominent politicians in it-not the statesmen-are strongly urging him to interfere in behalf of these socalled martyrs, who are at present receiving such an abundance of sympathy from the people. Should the power of pardon be exercised, it would be a greater trial than has yet fallen to the lot of this government to keep within due bounds the societies of organized labor. License born liberty would so increase that it might

FATHER OF HOMESTEAD LAW

Daniel Freeman, aged 82 years died at his home near Beatrice, Wedneeday evening, December 30.

Mr. Freeman was the first man to file on a quarter section of land under what is known as the homestead law. It was one minute after midnight, on the morning of January 1, 1863, that his filing papers were handed to the register of the U.S. land office. His entry is No. 1, his proof of residence was No. 1, his patent is No. 1, recorded on page No. 1, of book No. 1 of the government land office.

In reporting the death of Freeman the correspondent of the State Jour-

"Freeman's name is linked with that of Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania. once speaker of the lower house of congress, and whose maiden speech in the house was on the subject of 'Man's Right to the Soil.' That speech was made in 1852, but it was not until ten years later that he was able to see his measure, the homestead law, recorded in the statute books."

The Journal does not desire detract from the efforts made by Galusha A. Grow in behalf of the homestead law, but he is not the father of the idea. The homestead policy was advocated by George W. Julian as early as 1846, and before that time. by many years, a society in New York state, under the leadership of a man

named Evans, organized and called themselves "land reformers." It had always been the policy of the south to oppose any law that would cheapen ment to actual settlers, and every measure providing for free homes for the slaveholding aristocracy.

About twenty-six years ago the that liberty into license, and then ering facts relating to the homestend ices as a Hare Restorer."

the first land filed on under the homestead law, should be perpetuated in granite the names of the Fathers of a measure which has been of so much benefit to the landless and a factor in opening the granary of the world to quit it occasionally to find a fight and settlement and cultivation.

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Let the people of Beatrice take the matter up and inaugurate a movement for the erection of a monument as mark of gratitude and respect to Andrew Johnson and George W Julian. Every man living who has enjoyed the advantages of the homestead law should be allowed to contribute to the monument fund.

No More Gold Lace for Afghans. 'The ameer has published an edict,

which applies to all parts of Afghanistan, prohibiting the import into the country of all kinds of gold lace, including embroidered kullas lungis and embroidered shoes. The ameer is evidently actuated by a desire to prevent his subjects from spending their hard earned money on showy dress. It is the poorer classes who are notoriously addicted to this extravagance which his majesty has decided to check. The gold laced coat of the Afghan is decidedly handsome, and although the ameer has acted wisely in bringing into general use clothing less costly, his majesty's orders will doubtless be received by his subjects with rather mixed feelings.

Deaths of Presidents. Washington's death was due to

cute laryngitis; Adams, Madison and Monroe, practically to old age; Jefferson, chronic diarrhoea; John Quincy Adams, paralysis; Jackson, dropsy; Van Buren, catarrhal affections of the throat and lungs; William Henry Harrison, pleurisy; Tyler, cause of death not given by blographers; Polk, cholers; Taylor, cholers morbus, combined with a severe cold; Fillmore, paralysis; Pierce, dropsy; Buchanan eumatic gout; Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, assassinated; Johnson,

peralysis; Grant, eancer at the root of the tongue; Hayes neuralgia of the heart; Arthur, heart trouble, and Henjamin Harrison, pneumonia.

One from London. "Tell us a joke, Mr. Fogg," said the

pretty American girl. "Wth pleasure," drawled the tall Englishman, as he straightened up his mustache. "One cold, dawmp day, as the unoccupied lands of the govern- I was strolling through the London soo, you know, one of the hares escaped and after chasing it two miles I caught the little animal and returned free men was fought in congress by it to its cage. For this service his majesty awarded me a medal of honor."

"Do tell! And what was on the medal?" writer was assigned the task of gath- "'Awarded to James Fogg for Serv-

Oxygen Tippling.

"Oxygen tippling is the latest form of the drug habit," said a doctor. "Two physicians have died of it this year, and it is stated that there are quite 100 oxygen tipplers among the laity of our big cities.

"Oxygen, you know, is a wonderful stimulant. Its inhalation keeps death off the dying for days and days. But taken regularly it soon wrecks the health. Its effect is said to be delightful. Like champagne, it creates gayety. Along with this gayety goes a feeling of tremendous power and lightness. Drunk on oxygen, the most sluggish and melancholy persons have a joyous and heartening idea that they can do anything in the world-wrest the oil trade from Rockefeller, say

or with a little practice outrun Johnny Hayes."

Eternal Fitness.

"Women are wonders," said a man at the quick lunch counter. "A friend of mine sent me an invitation to the funeral services over her pet Angora cat that died in a fit. Now, I had never been invited to a cat funeral before, and I had no more idea than a rabbit what was expected of me. 1 was in a rush, and stopped in at an Italian florist's and told him to fix up a suitable design for me. He sent up a cat, life size, made of white immortelles, with a huge purple bow dangling from the end of its tail. The maid says my friend regarded it as deadly insult to her feelings, and I wasn't even handed a rain check when I called."

Feud Simply Settled. In western China European travelers recently found a simple method of settling disputes. One of them writes: "While we called the midday halt at Ta-cha-de, we asked the villagers concerning some new graves which we noticed in a field close by. They answered: 'Our head man and two others were killed three months ago in a feud with a village higher up the hills.' 'Is it settled now?' 'Yes.' 'Did you report the matter to Lao-wo?" No.

Store Carries Old Hotel Name.

Away up in Harlem is a sign which reads: "The Old Astor House Store." In reply to an inquiry the proprietor said: "The business was established in the vicinity of the old Astor house when the latter was the big hotel of New York. Later on it moved up to Fourteenth street and carried the name of the old hotel with it. Some years after it moved up to Forty-second street and the name went with it. Then it jumped all the way to Harlem and, as the name had become one of the fixtures of the business, it was maintained. The business now is in the hands of the third generation of the family that established it. Just a bit of sentiment."-New York Press.

Pleasant Situation.

Clintonville, this county, had several thrills of nervous apprehension on Tuesday of last week. A driver in the employ of a torpedo firm started off with a load of 40 quarts of nitroglycerine, and when a short distance from the barn stopped, got off his wagon and started an argument with a bystander. The team became frightened and started to run, but had not gone far until the front wheel of the wagon struck an iron support of a porch at a street corner and the horses stripped themselves from the harness, leaving the wagon, with its load of condensed destruction, standing.-Oil City Derrick.

Will Found in a Hat.

Probate has been granted of the will of a peddler who left an estate valued at £11,937. He was Mr. Harris Norman, a Polish Jew, of Mill road, Cambridge. The document was found in his silk hat after his death. It was dated January 15, 1903, and by it he left the whole of his property equally between Addenbrooke's hospital, Cambridge, and the London Jewish synagogue for the relief of poor and needy Jews.-London Evening Standard.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

To Merrett Faller, non-resident: You are hereby notified that on the 15th day of December, 1908, Jeanie Faller filed a petition against you in the District Coart of Platte county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a divorce from you on the grounds of your being of sufficient ability to provide suitable maintenance for her have grounds so to do, and that you have become an habitual drankard.

You are required to answer una party, 1909. before Monday, the 25th day of January, 1909. JEFRIE FULLER, Plaintiff.



impression that there is something wrong with the quality or that the style is a season behind. Good advertising should enable a merchant to sell \$20 coats at \$25 instead of \$25 coats at \$12.50: in other words, it should create confidence rather than doubt. As in stocks and bonds, the securities quoted above par are always more desirable in the thought of the investing public than are those quoted at a discount.

Advertising is a tremendous force which in action contradicts all mechanical laws. The circumference and speed and working power increase, while the motor remains the same.

Make your advertising continuous. This is the first great secret of success. Copy and medium and circulation are all subordinate to keeping everlastingly at it.



(Copyright, 1908, by Tribune Company, Chicago.)

Beans and Bacon

One day Mary, the charwoman, reported for service with a black eve. "Why, Mary," said her sympathetic mistress, "what a bad eye you have!" "Yes'm." "Well, there's one consolation. If night have been worse." "Yes'm."

A Dreadful Thought.

"You might have had both of them hurt."

"Yes'm. Or wors'n that; I might not ha' been married at all."-Everybody's Magazine.

An old Scotchman surprised us all by remarking: "Your famous New England dish of pork and beans came directly from England, where for centuries it was the reigning favorite with all classes. The English called it beans and bacon.' In New York you have corned beef and beans-the same old beans. I never could understand why beans and bacon were never naturalized in the Land o' Cakes. I cannot charge myself with over having seen such a dish in Scotland."

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secrets themselves behind the "free law, and, among others, corresponded just settled the matter ourselves.' "How? "Oh, we killed eight of the oth. "No. 12	the second se
document, and refer to a court decision Indiana, who has since gone to his of his consultation room, asked: "Who reward. He accomplished his purpose has been writing longer ?" Again and the been writing longer ?" Again and the been writing longer ?"	
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immunities with tireless patience and your letter of the 23rd, and will answer	
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