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And now who are the "tariff reformers."

Lumber, hides and sugar should go on the free list.

A tariff reform measure with which Aldrich has anything to do is bound to contain several jokers.

How many normal schools does Nebraska require? Two good normals are worth more than a dozen poor ones—and cost less.

Free lumber may not make that article any cheaper, but it would reduce the profits of the trust to the amount of the present duty.

There is great rejoicing among the wolf breeders in the sand hills over the prospect of the legislature allowing claims to the amount of \$60,000 for wolf scalps.

The sifting committee recommends for consideration the bill increasing the fees of county sheriffs and the measure providing for the appointment of a state beer inspector. The present legislature appears to favor any and every scheme to increase taxation.

The bank guarantee bill, if it ever becomes a law without amendments, will prove a farce. It provides for creating a fund of \$488,000 to protect deposits in state banks amounting to \$65,000,000. The assessments against the banks shall not be withdrawn therefrom, but remain on deposit in the banks. In the event of a bank failing, the depositors have sixty days in which to file their claims. In the course of time these claims will be passed upon by a court of competent jurisdiction and paid, if there is enough money in the guarantee fund. This is not the immediate payment plan promised by Mr. Bryan. In fact it is doubtful, in the event of failure of half a dozen state banks, during a panic, if depositors would receive more than a small per cent of their deposits. As it now stands, the guarantee law is a farce.

SOLD OUT.

The republican insurgents of the national house of representatives got only a crumb in their contest with Cannon when they could have had roast turkey with cranberry sauce had it not been for a job lot of twenty-two democrats who sold their votes for committee appointments and tariff concessions to what is known as the republican "house machine."

Without discussing the misunderstanding between the republican insurgents and Cannon, it is conceded that the former were fighting for a principle and had every reason to expect the united support of the democrats. In fact, the very men who sold their votes to the so-called "machine" had promised their support to the insurgents. The action of the twenty-two democrats who sacrificed principle for "pelf" emphasizes the oft repeated assertion that democrats cannot be trusted in an emergency. The deal between the "machine" and the men whose support was bargained and paid for is the most disgraceful that has ever occurred in congress. After fighting Cannon for six years they deserted their party at a critical moment and for places on important committees and a promise of "protective" duties on sugar and other things produced in democratic communities "sold out" to the very man they had condemned as a tyrant.

The action of the "job lot" has opened the eyes of those who have looked upon the tariff as a partisan question. The Journal has frequently called attention to this question as one of local selfishness. The manufacturing districts favor what is termed "protection," and at the same time demand free raw material. The states that furnish raw material, demand that raw material from foreign countries be taxed to such a figure that would make its importation prohibitive. The tariff question is not a question of poli-

tics, but a question of business, governed by the selfishness of individuals and localities.

Democratic leaders of recent years have insisted that the republican party adopted the high tariff ideas of Alexander Hamilton, and those opposed to a high tariff frequently attempt to quote Hamilton as the champion of the high protective idea. The men who make this representation are either ignorant or deliberately attempt to mislead the public. The first tariff bill introduced in congress in 1789 provided for "a tariff for revenue only," and had the approval of Hamilton, at that time secretary of the treasury under Washington. The bill was reported to the house by Madison, and through the efforts of the followers of Thomas Jefferson a protective duty averaging 8 per cent was incorporated in the bill. After the year of 1812, the tariff duties were increased on an average of 24 per cent. In 1828, the year Jackson was elected president, duties were increased on an average 43 per cent.

In nearly every great tariff contest the followers of Jefferson and Jackson have fought to protect the products grown and articles manufactured in their particular localities, and in selling out to the "house machine" the twenty-two democrats were only upholding the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian ideas of tariff reform, which means protection for democratic communities, regardless of other sections of the country.

THE EXPERIMENT OF LIBERIA.

Nearly a century ago the United States assisted in inaugurating an experiment to determine the capacity of the negro for self government. Then the promoters of the enterprise, or rather their descendants, promptly forgot all about it. Now the undertaking is being forced into public notice again by the call for help that comes from Liberia (Liberty), the black republic which was launched under such favorable circumstances. The African model of the United States is reported to be in a deplorable condition. So urgent have the appeals from the West coast become that a commission has been named to look into the matter and see if our protegee in the Dark Continent cannot be started again along the pathway of national prosperity.

If the negro fails to achieve success as a nation builder in Liberia he certainly cannot complain that he did not have an auspicious start. No less a person than Uncle Sam was one of the sponsors. The other was a powerful body of Americans which had an enthusiastic ambition to do something for the cause of the negro. Nations usually are of slow growth. It is not often that one springs forth full fledged as did Minerva. Liberia is such a nation. It was organized with a purpose and to exploit an idea. The purpose was to provide a home for freed slaves; the idea to prove that the negro was capable of governing himself. The National Colonization society, which had this purpose and this idea, was formed by Robert Finley in 1816. Henry Clay was made president. Government co-operation was sought and secured. Africa was selected as the natural place for such an experiment. Native princes ceded to the society a strip of land on the western coast below the Equator. One idea was that slaves who were recaptured from traders might be taken there, either to find homes or make their way from there back to the wilds from which they were abducted.

For three years the project languished. Then, in 1819, the United States having passed a law forbidding the slave trade, Congress authorized President Monroe to send a proper person or persons to the African coast to receive and return the recaptured slaves. An appropriation of \$100,000 was made for this purpose. Then the Colonization society collected a number of freed slaves and settled them in the promised land. The first permanent settlement was at Cape Mesurado. An accounting was taken by the United States government in 1830. This showed that each of the 2,600 recaptured negroes returned to aboriginal jungles had cost this country a little more than \$1,000. The United States quit. As a philanthropist it was too expensive.

Those were days, however, when men were willing even to spend money to show their love for the negro, and the Colonization society stuck to its task. A mail order constitution was sent over in 1839 for the negroes to adopt. The Liberians began to run things under this constitution, their white patrons in America retaining the right of veto. Real progress was made. Eight years after the constitution was put into effect the Colonization society pulled down the American flag, gave the negroes its blessing and the reins of government and left. That was in 1847. England recognized Liberia as a nation the following year. Other European govern-

ments followed the example of Great Britain. Liberia was thus established as a full fledged nation.

Naturally, Liberia became a nation formed after the manner of the United States. There was a president and a vice president. A cabinet was formed to advise with the chief executive. Two houses constituted the law-making body. A supreme court interpreted the laws. Left to themselves, the negroes started out by making a mistake. They passed a law forbidding white men to hold property in Liberia. This measure was designed to preserve the supremacy of the black man in his own country. The evil effects of this law were not at once noticeable. Liberia advanced in power and prestige. The first Liberians had gone from the United States. They knew how white people lived. As slaves they had rubbed elbows with the culture of the South. They tried to build up in the jungle a civilization copied after that which they had left. In a measure they were successful. A trade school was established, and it flourished. Churches were organized with pastors of their own race. A prosperous trade was established.

But with the death of the negroes who had come into personal contact with American progress the effects of the exclusion of the white man began to crop out. The negroes were poor. They could not develop their resources. The white man was forbidden to do so. The result is that there is not a mile of railroad or a line of telegraph in all Liberia. Other coast settlements have railroads and are prosperous. While they have advanced Liberia has gone back. The trade school has been abandoned. Commerce has dwindled to almost nothing. Finances are at a low ebb. Most of the trade that comes from the interior is carried on, not by the descendants of the ex-slaves, but by the native tribesmen who are not affiliated in the government. Returned missionaries who use plain language say the Liberians are lazy. The progressive men of the republic, and there are not a few of them, see the nation's only salvation in the repeal of the exclusion law. They are outvoted, however, by their more ignorant countrymen who glory in their isolation.

The poverty of the country is not a result of natural conditions. Nature has been lavish in its gifts. Cotton grows wild. Bananas develop from sprigs stuck into the ground. Other tropical fruits yield abundantly, too abundantly, perhaps, to awaken energy in a people. The climate, while dangerous to white men, is not so to negroes. Altogether it is an ideal spot for a black man to make a mark for himself. Perhaps the commission which the United States purposes to send out may find out why he is not fulfilling his destiny.—Kansas City Star.

THE NEW CABINET.

Strictly speaking the president of the United States has no cabinet, that is to say, there is no integral body of constitutional advisers to whom he is bound to listen and who derive their authority from the approval of the majority of the legislature for the time being, as is the case of the king's ministers in England. What we call the president's cabinet is composed of the heads of the several administrative departments, selected by him, with the advice and consent of the senate, primarily for the management of these departments, and subject in practice to retirement at the president's discretion. Their relation to the president and to congress is somewhat ill-defined, and disputes regarding it arise from time to time, but usually the control is tacitly in the president. He is not obliged to consult them, even as to matters in their departments, but he habitually does, not only as to these but as to matters of broad policy. The degree to which the influence of each is felt depends largely on his personality and on the degree of confidence and harmony he succeeds in establishing.

While the cabinet is not, in our government, a body of official advisers, jointly responsible and entitled to be heard, it is plain that its members can be of very great service to a president inclined to seek and capable of using sound counsel. Undoubtedly President Taft has selected the members of his "family," as it is the habit of Washington to call them, with reference to this service. While none of them, with the exception of Mr. Knox, the new secretary of state, has a considerable national reputation, all are men of acknowledged and proved ability, of excellent training, and of experience in their respective callings. The most conspicuous fact concerning them is that seven of the nine have been educated as lawyers, and five have attained a high rank in their profession.

Another fact is that they are, as a body, in the prime of manhood. Only two of them, Mr. Wilson, in the department of agriculture, and Mr. Mac-

Vaugh, in the treasury, are over 60. Mr. Nagel, in the department of commerce and labor, is in his sixtieth year, and the remaining six members of the cabinet range from 42 to 56, with an average of 51. They might not have the taste or the strength for all-day middle rides, but it is interesting to note that our townsman, Attorney General Wickersham, is a tried horseman; that Mr. Knox, the secretary of state, is a driver and breeder of fine horses, and that Mr. Dickinson, the secretary of war, is the owner of the famous Belle Meade stock farm. The practicing lawyers, all eminent in profession, are Mr. Knox, Mr. Ballinger of the interior, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Nagel of the department of commerce and labor. Of these all save Mr. Ballinger have been more or less intimately concerned with great corporations, transportation or industrial. They are qualified to speak with knowledge on the problem to which President Taft has announced that his administration will give careful attention, the efficient, just and helpful regulation of corporations so far as the federal law can attain it. It is noteworthy also that two of the cabinet have had the benefit of foreign education, Mr. Dickinson at Leipzig and Paris and Mr. Nagel at Berlin.

It is obvious that Mr. Taft has chosen his cabinet with little reference to "sectional" claims which only a short time since received such consideration, and the actual facts as to their birth and residence shown in a striking fashion the present absurdity of such claims, and the essential national-ism of men of importance and strength in America no matter where they were born. Mr. Meyer of the navy department and Mr. Knox of the state department are the only members of the cabinet appointed from the states of their birth. Mr. Ballinger was born in Iowa, has resided in Alabama and Illinois, and is appointed from Washington. Mr. Dickinson was born in Mississippi and is appointed from Tennessee. Mr. Wickersham, appointed from New York, was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Nagel, appointed from Missouri, was born in Texas. Mr. Hitchcock, appointed from Massachusetts, was born in Ohio. Mr. MacVaugh, appointed from Illinois, was born in Pennsylvania. While Mr. Wilson, the typical American-farmer of the cabinet, was born in Scotland. Another evidence of the national character of the cabinet, its independence of strict party lines as well as of sectionalism, is that Messrs. Dickinson and MacVaugh belong to the noble army of patriots known as "Cleveland Democrats."—New York Times.

UNSUNG HEROES OF THE DEEP.

Life-Savers Succeed or Fail Without the Applause of the World.

The life-saver is never a demonstrative fellow and rarely communicative; also, he lacks imagination. You can argue with Capt. Jim by the hour that his life is a hazardous one and of exceeding interest to those engaged in more peaceful pursuits, but in vain. Only the details of his daily duties, which are many and arduous, seem to appeal to him; the romantic side, the perilous side, he sees not at all. He will talk by the hour of life-buoys and life-lines, or night signals and wireless telegraphy, of searchlights and motor lifeboats; but of himself, who is the life and power of it all, nothing, says the Circle Magazine.

The government report is the sole history of our untiring "heroes of peace," and a very dry history it is. Of nearly 20,000 wrecks and rescues, not a word is printed, save a bare record of the time, place, lives and property saved.

In every instance a small band of men went out to a mortal struggle, sometimes right up to the verge of death. A few went over the verge, so simply and quietly that their names remain unremembered and unsung. They battled alone, far away from towns and cities, and the applause of watching crowds.

Bright as the Fire.
When Crewe hall was burning, the late Lord Crewe, father of the present earl, displayed a humorous equanimity which St. James' Budget deems worthy of preservation in print.

When the historic mansion, with its works of art, rare manuscripts, armor and other treasures, was blazing away, Lord Crewe ordered a footman to place a table on the lawn and bring him an inkstand and some telegraph forms. He then sat down and composedly wrote this telegram to Street, the Royal Academician:
"Dear Street, Crewe is burning; come and build it up again."
To his sister he sent another message by wire:
"You always used to say this was a cold house; you wouldn't say so if you could see it now."—Youth's Companion.

Bookworms.
There is no doubt that all books kept for a long time in libraries and other places become the abode of the germ and microbe.

The Tartar's Manners.
When a Tartar invites an honored guest to dine with him he will take the guest by the ear and lead him to the table.

If We But Knew How.
Whatever happens to anybody, it may be turned to beautiful results.—Walk Whitman.

LIKE NOTHING ELSE ON EARTH.

Night Lights of New York Are a Vision of Magnificence.

The sky line of New York is always changing. So, too, the night lights shift and grow in wonderful magnificence, creeping continually further upward toward the stars, until the lower city, grouped around the Singer tower, has become a veritable Chimborazo of glitter and glow. The little lamps that mark the dark wharves barely show. Above them the scant candles of the older city twinkle here and there, but not enough to mar the dark foreground beyond which come the palaces more gorgeous than any ever coaxed from gentile land by slaves of Aladdin's lamp. From the platform towers of the great bridge the picture sets to the best advantage. It begins with the sinking sun. The murky view beyond the bay becomes dull and dark. The torch in Liberty's hand suddenly gleams star-like in the night and then, like the twinkling in a kaleidoscope, the palaces begin to glitter in the gloom. There is no vision like it elsewhere in the world, yet only now and then does a bridge pedestrian pause in his hurried walk to give the spectacle a momentary glance. The usual New Yorker cares little for the splendor of his town.—N. Y. World.

SHOW HATRED OF FOREIGNERS.

Chinese Historical Plays That Keep Alive Race Prejudice.

Historical plays are acted everywhere in China. They are popular in the quiet villages, the homes of the rich, in the crowded cities, and in the busy market towns. These plays are written with the object of intensifying the bitterness and contempt of the people against the foreigner. The story of plunderings and massacres of their forefathers is vividly portrayed, with all the dramatic power that the actors possess. The foreigner is represented as a monster in appearance. His face is dragged out of shape and his mouth is made to appear near his ear. His beard on one side is red and on the other blue. His eyes are fierce and staring, and murder is stamped upon his hideous features. The people of the interior, who have never come into actual contact with the foreigner, have this conception of the hated barbarian. To their minds Americans, French, English, Germans are all alike, barbarians to be destroyed.

The Quaint Belluga.

Caviare can be made of the roe of any fish; but the principal supply comes from the sturgeon and the belluga. The latter is about the most curious fish in the world. It weighs up to 1,000 pounds and inhabits the waters of the swift-flowing Volga. It is so abundant that the natives of Astracan throw away the flesh—which is whiter than veal and very dainty—and preserve only the spawn, of which they sometimes take as much as 200 pounds out of one fish. This belluga lies on the bottom of the river at certain seasons and swallows many large pebbles of great weight to ballast itself against the force of the stream; that is, the pebbles act as an anchor. When the flood subsides and the waters are less violent the belluga disgorges itself; that is, it unballasts, hauls in its anchor and swims about for provender.

Peculiar African Race.

There is a peculiar sort of people living in northwest Rhodesia. These natives are small of stature, with large horns on their heads. The horns sprout from the scalp, consists of the native's hair mixed with fat and filth, and is sometimes as much as 18 inches long. For the most part these Kafirs live on the great open flats to be found on both sides of the Kafue river. They build their huts on the great ant heaps which appear like hills scattered over the flats. When the Kafue is in flood and the flats are changed into great lakes these people are safe in their huts on the ant heaps. Their cattle also take refuge on the ant heaps on which corn and mealies are likewise grown.

Send for the S. P. C. C.

A "Young Mother" asks our opinion of "the alleged injurious effects of rocking on babies."

We must frankly say that we consider it a brutal practice. As the father of a great many babies, of all ages, we never rocked on any of them intentionally, and we would probably be arrested if we expressed our full opinion of any woman who would presume to do so.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Flattery in Lieu of Tip.

How to avoid tipping the waiter at a restaurant: When the bill comes, pay it exactly. A certain involuntary expression of astonishment will be visible on the waiter's face, well trained though it may be. You should then rise, saying to him: "I have made an excellent dinner; you manage the establishment much better than the preceding proprietor did." During his rapture at being mistaken for the owner of the restaurant you escape.

Getting Ahead of One's Self.

"If I have anything to do that I particularly dislike, I start to work on it the first thing after breakfast, substituting all routine work to that task," said a successful housekeeper recently. "One can expend enough nervous energy thinking about and worrying over an unpleasant duty to accomplish it. When it is finished and off one's mind early in the day, one gets ahead of one's self, so to speak."

Ravages of Field Vermin.

The department of agriculture estimates that the ravages of field mice and rats entail a direct loss of \$20,000,000 annually.

Olive Oil for Books.

Olive oil rubbed over the library shelves will, it is said, prevent the mildewing of the books.

The Gentleman.

He is gentle if he doth what 'tongth to a gentleman.—Chaucer.

BRANIGAN'S
HORSE SALES
Columbus - - Nebraska
Will be held on the following dates:
Monday, March 29, 1909
Monday, April 12, 1909
Monday, April 26, 1909
I always have from 200 to 250 horses for every sale, besides a number of good spans of mules and farm mares, and have sold every horse that was in condition at every sale this season. Parties selling horses in my sales should be in by 10 o'clock in order to get them listed.
Anyone wishing to get their names on my mailing list can have it by sending me your name and address.
THOS. BRANIGAN
Columbus, Neb.

John D.'s Simple Tastes.
Mr. Rockefeller is democratic in all his habits and tastes. In cold weather he wears a paper waistcoat, as he believes that paper more than anything else will keep the chest and stomach warm. He also wears old-fashioned woolen gloves, and when he is seen outdoors on a winter's day he looks more like an old Yankee farmer than the richest man in the world. He also takes great care of his stomach, and always did: When he is at work on any puzzling problem he eats sparingly, and recently, when downtown at his desk in No. 26 Broadway, he would eat nothing more than a 15-cent meal. This is not so much for economy, however, as for the good of his health, and many will admit that Mr. Rockefeller pursues the proper course in abstaining from heavy meals.

The Yeggman.
A "yegg" or "yeggman" might be defined as a cross between a tramp and a burglar. "Yeggmens" travel about the country always by stealing or begging rides on freight trains, and their operations are generally confined to banks or postoffices in the smaller towns.

Daily Thought.
"Neatness in moderation is a virtue, but when it is carried to excess it shows littleness of mind. Good taste rejects neatness; it treats little things as little things, and is not hurt by them."—Fenelon.

Frugal Wife.
A sick peasant motions feebly to his wife to approach his bedside, and whispers, faintly: "I think, my dear, I could fancy a little broth." "My dear, what do you want of broth? Hasn't the doctor just given you up?"

To Save Time.
A small machine glass with markings indicating different numbers of drops will be found a great saving of time to every mother, while the accuracy of measurements by means of it is well worth taking into consideration.

His Game.
When he had stepped on her feet for about the sixth time she stopped dancing. "I will sit down now," she said quietly: "I see that you prefer foot ball."

Globe-Wernicke
Isn't it about time to discard that old clumsy solid bookcase that never accommodated your books or your space, and start a
Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Bookcase
that grows with your library and always fits it, that is made up of units and can be arranged in a variety of artistic designs. Easily moved, one unit at a time, without disturbing the books. Filled with the only perfect dust-proof roller-bearing opening door that positively cannot get out of order. Call and see it or write for our illustrated catalogue.
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