Columbus Journal.

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STROTHER & STOCKWELL, Proprietors.

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

An Oklahoma man has been arrested and sent to jail for stealing a hog from the penitentiary. There appears to be more crime to the square mile in Haskell's state than any commonwealth in the Union.

The Hogan Milling Co., of Junction City, Kansas, is contracting with farmers to pay one dollar a bushel for wheat. The "style" in price set by the Junction City firm is being followed by other milling firms in Kansas. Possibly Plunger Patten was correct when he stated that dollar wheat had come to stay for a year and perhaps longer.

Some queer people live in South Dakota. One of them is the champion mean man. He resides near Sioux Falls where cheap divorces are ground out by the district court. This mean man has commenced an action for damages against one of his neighbors for allowing the wind to blow the oats he had sown across the line fence into a field of wheat.

In the discussion of the tariff bill in the senate, the Nebraska senators have voted with the genuine tariff reformers and any attempt on the part of the Bryanized press to discredit them will fail to convince the people that they should be classed with that bunch of southern democrats who vote for a tariff reform platform in a national convention and for high protective duties in the United States senate. As a tariff reform party the democratic party is a fraud.

When a minister desires to attract attention to himself he usually preaches a sensational sermon for the Associated Press correspondent to send out. The latest candidate for senatorial honors is Rev. I. Haldeman, a New York minister who predicts a world wide war in the near future between science and religion. In the conflict, the Rev. Haldeman declares, religion and the bible will be banished from the world and science become the god of the nations.

James J. Hill, in a recent address at Seattle, in commenting on the popular craze for enacting more laws, advised his countrymen to stop passing laws and open a campaign of law enforcement. It is generally known that Nebraska has a law against keeping saloons open on Sundays. The law is a good one, and no citizen has a just cause for complaint when the law is enforced. But the liquor law is about the only Sunday law that is obeyed in Nebraska at present, for the reason that there is a demand for its enforcement. There is also a law against sporting, quarreling, hunting, fishing or performing unnecessary work on Sundays. These laws are openly violated, and yet no effort has been made during the campaign for morality to enforce them.

It will be recalled by men old enough to remember that General Grant was charged with using intoxicating liquor to excess during the war. The charge first appeared in such copperhead sheets as the Chicago Times, New York World and "Brick" Pomeroy's Democrat. Later, when Grant became president, the story of his convival habits was revided. And now comes General O. O. Howard, in an address delivered in Chicago on Decoration day, and refutes what many believed to be true concerning the habits of General Grant. At Bridgeport, Alabama, during the war, Grant accepted an invitation to occupy Howard's sleeping apartment. There was a whisky flask hanging on the wall of the room, and Howard apologized to his superior for its presence, saying: "I never use it myself. This whisky was probably left there by some soldier." Grant answered: "Neither do I use it, and what is more I am sorry that any man in the army does."

ADMIRES DAHLMAN.

"When the time comes I hope it will be my pleasure to be called upon to make a few speeches for you for governor. I am one of your admirers and would be delighted to see you a brother governor,' writes Governor Johnson of Minnesota, to Mayor James Dahlman of Omaha.

Mayor Dahlman has announced that he will be a candidate to succeed Governor Shallenberger. July 5, the date the Dahlman democracy have planned to hold their annual picnic, is the time set for launching his boom.

The candidacy of Dahlman will probably force the Bryan and Shallenberger factions to unite in opposing the Omaha statesman, and if they do they are liable to hear something drop in the contest for senator and the object that strikes the earth and flattens out will not be the mayor of Omaha.

No man in Nebraska has been more abused by the small bore politicians of his own party than Dahlman. And in abusing Dahlman the small bores have displayed a hatred for Omaha and Omaha people that has resulted in uniting the people of Douglas county in support of Dahlman. Since Governor Shallenberger became popular in Lincoln for signing the daylight bill he has treated his party in Omaha with contempt in the effort to court the political good will of the republicans and retain the element that assisted in electing him governor.

Bryan—always a trimmer—is attempting to play the good fellow with Shallenberger and Dahlman, but both factions are suspicious of the one time "Fearless" Leader. But mutual interest will probably bring the Shallenberger machine and the Bryan shouters together in a united effort to put Dahlman out of commission. But Omaha's mayor is a scrapper in a political fight and a field marshal in organizing against his enemies, and Bryan and Shallenberger realize this, and hope by declaring a truce and uniting their strength that they will be able to defeat him. Bryan is still inoculated with the idea that he can secure the seat now held by Burkett in the senate with the assistance of the Shallenberger machine.

Senator Burkett is making a hard fight for free lumber, in the interest of his Nebraska constituents. Following is a part of his speech on the subject: "In making a tariff bill we must consider the best interests of the greatest number of people of this country. In my opinion it is of more importance to the people, it will build up more industries, and it will enable the people to support more industries, if they can have their lumber cheaper. I am one of those who believe that by putting lumber on the free list it will reduce the price of lumber to the consumers in this country, and if it does not I am here to ask the question which I asked the senator from Washington several days ago, when he was making his speech: If it will not reduce the price of lumber, why are the people representing those states wherein lumber is located so much concerned about the proposition to reduce the tariff? In making this bill of 1909 we ought at least to bring it up to 1909. When we put logs on the free list, and that was a good many years ago, it might have been possible to float them down the river. But conditions have changed since that time. When the timber got farther back from the streams they had to manufacture it to meet the requirements of the transportation facilities. It was quite natural under the protective theory that the rate on finished lumber should be higher than on rough lumber. But today we have gotten as far away from the rough lumber as we are from the log proposition. You cannot buy a stick of rough lumber today in the retail yards of the Mississippi valley, and that condition has prevailed for ten years. Why? Because the lumber manufacturers have found that it is more profitable to handle finished lumber than rough lumber. They have found that they can save more in freight rates than it costs to finish it. So when you reduce the rate on rough lumber and leave a differential on finished lumber you are begging the entire question, because the rough lumber is not of any importance in the lumber controversy. In my opinion this differential on lumber is simply a humbug.

A good man passed away at his home in Fullerton on June 2. His funeral was held last Friday and a thousand people followed his remains to the grave. For fifty years Rev. R. K. Pierce had served his master and the people faithfully and well. Mentally equipped to have taken his place among the great divines of the country and commanded a salary of thousands of dollars a year, yet he cast his lot with the common people. As a platform orator he had no equal in this part of Nebraska, and was the equal of any man in the state in his chosen profession. But above all he was a good man—a Christian gentleman who recognized no creed or nationality in his work. He labored for the welfare of humanity. Where sickness and distress prevailed in his community, there you would find Rev. R. K. Pierce following the example set by his Master more than eighteenth hundred years ago. Peace to his ashes.

REVISION—WHICH WAY?

Senator Lodge, always faithful to the Massachusetts cotton and wool manufactures declared in the senate last Tuesday that there has been no intention or promise of a downward revision of the tariff. Senator Aldrich had previously signified the same opinion. In the west at least; no man who went through the last campaign awake doubted that the republicans expected to revise the tariff downward. How can men high in the national councils make assertions so glaringly contrary to the obvious facts?

The senators who take this position rely for technical justification, no doubt, on the national platform. This promised revision "by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad." This does not specify that the changes shall be downward.

Political platforms are usually made subject to liberal construction in order that all sections and interests may please themselves with it. In the absence of established facts bearing on the difference between cost of production at home and abroad a politician in a cotton, wool, lumber, steel, sugar or glass manufacturing district might tell his people that this tariff plank meant higher duties for them, while the farmers might be assured it meant revision downward for them. No doubt this is what Aldrich and Lodge told their business proteges. That is one place where the tariff as a local issue comes in.

But there is one representative of party and interpreter of its promises who stands not for a section of an interest, but for the party and country as a whole. His utterances, more than platforms or the words of senators denotes a party policy. The man is the party candidate for president. In his acceptance speech Mr. Taft said: "The tariff in a number of schedules exceeds the difference between the cost of production of such articles at home and abroad." At Cincinnati last September he said: "On the whole the tariff ought to be lowered." At Milwaukee two days later he said: "In practically every case in which adequate protection has been given * * the necessity for maintaining the tariff at the former rate has ceased."

These and many similar utterances of the presidential candidate look like the promise and intention of downward revision. The senators and representatives with interests to serve may decline to be bound by a president's promise. Well, then, no more needs the veto vested president to be bound by their performances.—Lincoln Journal.

STATE INSPECTION OF FARMS.

In the current issue of a technical journal, F. W. Fitzpatrick of Washington, but formerly of Duluth, makes the ingenius suggestion that farm lands ought to be closely inspected, if not actually controled, by the state.

The suggestion is almost startling, and will naturally meet with considerable hostility, yet it is not one that should be cast aside without proper consideration. It is based upon the knowledge that present methods of farming are, in altogether too many cases, robbing the soil of its fertility just as surely as continued shipments from a mine tend to leave nothing but "a hole in the ground." Since the public's welfare, and even its existence, depends upon maintaining the productiveness of the soil, surely this is a proper subject for the exertion of the public authority, through the agencies of government.

It is most assuredly a matter for public concern, and therefore a matter for public action, that the wheat yield in Minnesota, for instance, should have dropped from better than twenty-five bushels to the acre in less than a generation to twelve bushels to the acre, and should be still going down.

Here is a matter that will bear thinking about. There can be no private right that is greater than a public need.—Duluth Herald.

AN ORDINARY KANSAS MAN.

A Kansas woman, while in New York last summer with her husband, visited Lake Chautauqua. She wanted a veil, and held out her hand to her husband for money. He just laid his pocketbook in her hand and walked unconcernedly around the store.

"My," ejaculated the clerk, "and he never asked you how much you wanted nor what you were going to do with it. You ought to hear the arguments that they get into right here some times when a woman asks a man for money. My, but you ought to be thankful to have a husband like that."

"Oh, I don't know," she returned nonchalantly, "he is just a Kansas man. That's the style out there."—Kansas City Journal.

THE LIBERTY ARSENAL

BY W. L. WEBB.

The Liberty arsenal played a part in the history of the West and of the nation. The arsenal was established by the United States government in 1837 on the river three miles south of Liberty in Clay county, Missouri. Up to the closing days in 1855 it was merely a military store house wearing an aspect of peace scarcely comporting with its warelike character. In that year there was war on the plans of Kansas. It was the Wakarusa war, bloodless but important. Historians state with striking unanimity that the first gun of the great Civil war was fired at Fort Sumter. Rightly understood, the first military maneuver, if not the first shot, occurred on the Wakarusa and the arsenal at Liberty contributed the arms.

The report was widely circulated along the border counties of Missouri that legal processes could not be executed in the adjoining territory of Kansas, clearly indicating the need of Missouri prowess on the ground. It was in December, 1855 but the weather was fine—such weather in the late autumn as invited an active pioneer Missourian to take any kind of a camping out excursion, all the better if it had a military flavor and was sanctioned by a patriotic motive. The Missourians had been accustomed to live almost constantly in a military atmosphere. They had fought in wars with the Indians; they had driven out the Mormons, they had conquered Mexico; they had hunted buffalo in the territory before any white settlements were made; they had gone over there to vote at the first opportunity; and now an excursion to Kansas was especially attractive. The Missourians began to assemble joyously at Westport and in that vicinity, bringing squirrel rifles and such shooting irons as could be found in the country. But arms were scarce and it was understood that the Kansans were provided with Sharp's rifles, a very efficient weapon in those days. Therefore the suggestion to borrow arms and ammunition from the storehouse at Liberty became popular as soon as made.

About 100 eager and enterprising Missourians repaired to the Liberty arsenal and brought away three brass field pieces, mounted, 100 dragoon pistols, fifty-five rifles, sixty-seven sabers and ammunition in abundance. The company thus equipped was a welcome addition to the army forming at Westport. The whole excursion moved into Kansas and a camp was formed on the Wakarusa. Just before Christmas the Missourians broke camp and returned to their homes. The weather turned suddenly cold and the river began to fill with floating ice. Colonel Routh of Clay county spent the 24th day of December, 1855, in the work of crossing the river at the Kansas City ferry with the men and the arms belonging to the arsenal. The arms had been "borrowed" of the government and all were returned. The United States government was very friendly to the Missourians in their operations against Kansas and no Missourian would throw his government in a bad light by failing to return the property he had borrowed.

After this episode the arsenal relapsed into the somnolence of peace for some years. On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was attacked. The news created intense and rancorous excitement along the Missouri counties bordering the territory of Kansas. All eyes were turned on the arsenal at Liberty, a point no less subject to seizure than Fort Sumpter itself. Within three days after the fall of Fort Sumpter itself, President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops. To the Missourians that was a declaration of war and there was an instantaneous response in Clay and Jackson counties, but in a manner antagonistic to Lincoln's purpose. Some 200 men proceeded en masse and almost without leaders to the arsenal for the purpose of seizing and carrying away everything that could be useful in war. Three brass field pieces, mounted, were taken; and twelve six-pounders, not mounted; 1,180 muskets, 121 carbines, 243 rifles, 923 pistols, 419 sabers, 12,700 pounds of power for cannon, muskets and rifles, 400,000 cartridges, caissons, accoutrements and equipements for cavalry and infantry. The arms were not borrowed but were taken openly as an act of war.

The arsenal was unguarded. It was in charge of Nathanal Grant, military storekeeper, who could only yield under protest. The contents of the arsenal were distributed all over the country. Every man took what he could carry away on horseback. The muskets, rifles and revolvers were hidden for a time in cellars and outbuildings or buried in boxes. The bushwhackers had not at this time been organized but they succeeded in getting a large share of the arsenal spoils. The State Guards soldiers secured a share. One of the brass field pieces was conveyed to Independence and presently was secreted in the woods on the Little Blue. A considerable amount of the captured arms went to Kansas City where two or three companies of soldiers, acting under the state law, were accustomed to parade and drill once or twice a week. These companies took no part in the capture of the Liberty arsenal, about half of whom went with the South and about half with the North during the war that followed. The spoils from the Liberty arsenal brought to Kansas City became the source of anxiety, requiring much secrecy.

The nominal leaders in the capture of the Liberty arsenal were Henry L. Routh of Clay county, Captain McMurray of Independence and George S. Moorman of Kansas City. Moorman was a young lawyer, a man of some ability. He is accredited to this day with having planned and executed the capture of the arsenal by the very few men now living in Kansas City who took part in the expedition. He took part in the dreadful affair at Rock creek and was afterwards employed in the Confederate service, rising to some distinction.

The capture of the Liberty arsenal was the first aggressive movement in the West against the United States. Certain friends of the South complained that the attack on the Liberty arsenal was premature and prevented the capture of the arsenal at St. Louis, but the fear entertained on the border counties was that forces would come down from Leavenworth or elsewhere in Kansas and secure the arsenal for the government.

Within three weeks after the capture of the arsenal at Liberty, the state troops at Camp Jackson in St. Louis were surrounded by Captain Lyon and forced to surrender. The arsenal at St. Louis was believed to be in peril by the presence of the state guards. This fear was founded on the fact that arms and ammunition which had been seized at the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge had been received by General Frost, commander of Camp Jackson. The shipment of these arms had been made by the steamboat J. C. Swan. Frank P. Blair and Captain Lyon believed, therefore, that General Frost meditated an attack in the name of the state on the arsenal at St. Louis.

The fear was probably groundless, though very reasonable, in view of the seizure at Liberty, which it was believed had the sanction and possibly the backing of Governor Jackson. The state authorities probably had nothing whatever to do with the seizure of the Liberty arsenal, inasmuch as nothing was turned over to the state troops or to any agent of the state. But there can hardly be any doubt that the capture of Camp Jackson was directly the result of the seizure of the Liberty arsenal. There was no resistance whatever to Captain Lyon's demand for the surrender of Camp Jackson. As Lyon marched through the streets of St. Louis with his prisoners the sidewalks were crowded with the excited populace and there was jeering, and insults were directed towards Lyon's troops, certain companies of which were composed of Germans. The troops were provoked to fire into the crowd and a number of people were killed. This unfortunate affair rendered war inevitable in the state of Missouri, and the bitterness engendered continued for a long time after the war was over.

DEMOCRATS FOR PROTECTION.

Georgia's representation in congress consists of eleven democrats; seven of them voted for a tariff on lumber.

Texas has sixteen democrats in congress; fourteen of them voted for a tariff on hides; two of the fourteen also voted for a tariff on lumber.

Louisiana's delegation is six democrats; all six of them voted for a tariff on lumber; two of them voted also for a tariff on hides; two of them voted consistently with the republican machine on matters of organization, the consideration, presumably, being the high tariff which the Payne bill put on sugar.

Florida has three congressman, all democrats; two of these voted for a tariff on lumber.

Virginia has ten congressman, nine of them democrats; five of the nine voted for a tariff on lumber.

North Carolina has seven democrats congressmen; all but one of them voted for a tariff on lumber.—Collier's Weekly.

So Thin.

Pearl—Clarence boasts that he is wrapped up in himself.

Ruby—Gracious! Isn't he afraid he will catch cold?

AUCTION SALE

Every Wednesday and Saturday

In the building formerly occupied by H. F. Greiner, first door west of Bucher's saloon, $12,000 stock of General Merchandise to be sacrificed at auction. This stock must go.

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Dry Goods Our Stock of Dry Goods is very clean and up-to-date. Don't fail to lay in a supply if you need dry goods any time in the next year.

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Produce We pay the highest market price for produce and poultry. Bring it in early, and get your chips to make your auction purchases with.

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The stock is so arranged that between auction hours you can buy anything in the store at wholesale price.

A. C. LEAS, Owner

Eleventh street Columbus, Neb.

English Dislike of Humor.

It is sometimes a matter for wonder that humorists are allowed to live in this country. Deep down in our English character is a conscious dislike of laughter. Laughter is an expression of emotion, and we have a horror of it. It may be that this secret objection to the comic muse is a surviving relic of the sturdy old Puritanism which has done so much for the race in many directions and handicapped it in others. When Disraeli began to be prominent in the house of commons it used to be said of him that, though he was a very amusing fellow and made the house laugh, he could never hope to take rank as a statesman. Lord Randolph Churchill went through exactly the same experience in his early days. Few people would admit that a man who expressed himself humorously had any claim to be taken seriously.—Black and White.

The Second Fiddle.

The second fiddle is, on the whole, the most widely played of all instruments—fortunately, since it is so especially the instrument of harmony.

A great many men have an aptitude for the second fiddle, and where they take it up at once, without too much vain experimenting with more pretentious parts, they find much satisfaction in it. There is plenty of poor work done with the second fiddle, though. Men who are forced to it by marrying or other mischance are very likely to play badly.

A master of the second fiddle is not the least among masters, and he has, besides, the promise of inheriting the earth.—Puck.

Inexperienced Servants.

Some families grudge every penny paid out in wages. They will not give the sums justly demanded by good servants, so content themselves with raw recruits or inferior maids, who cost them pounds and pounds in the year for breakages, general destructiveness, and waste of food through bad cooking, and ignorance of how to utilize scraps, not to mention the endless wear and tear to brain and nerve through the worry and discomfort they cause.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF PLATTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

In the matter of the estate of Peter P. Riede, deceased. Order to show cause.

This cause coming on to be heard on the petition of Emma A. Riede, administratrix of the estate of Peter P. Riede, deceased, praying for license to sell: Lot number three (3) and the undivided one-half of lot number eleven (11), all in block number twelve (12) in the village of Lindsay, in Platte county, Nebraska, for the purpose of paying the debts and claims allowed against the estate of Peter P. Riede, deceased, and also the costs and expense of administrating his estate, there not being sufficient personal property to pay said debts and expenses.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the court house in Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, on the 10th day of July, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administratrix to sell said real estate.

It is further ordered, that this order be published for four successive weeks in The Columbus Journal prior to said hearing.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Judge.

Dated May 27th, 1909.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF PLATTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

In the matter of the estate of Henry H. Becher, John Lester Becher and Katherine Becher, minors.

This cause came on for hearing on the petition of Susan Becher, guardian of Henry H. Becher, John Lester Becher and Katherine Becher, minors, praying for license to sell an undivided three forty-eighths (3-48) interest in all that portion of lot number seven (7), in Section number thirty-three (33), Town seventeen (17) north of Range one (1) east of the 6th P. M. in Platte county, Nebraska, lying west of a line beginning at a sixteen and seventy-seven one hundredths (16.77) chains east of the section line between Sections thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33) in the Township and Range aforesaid, and running thence north and south across said lot No. seven (7.)

Also an undivided three forty-eighths (3-48) interest in all that part of lots numbered five (5) and six (6) in Section thirty-three (33), Town seventeen (17), north of Range one (1) east of the 6th P. M. in Platte county, Nebraska, lying within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the north side of said lot six (6) thirty-one and seventy-two one hundredths (31.72) chains east of the Section line between Sections thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33) in the Township and Range aforesaid. Thence south to the south side of said lot six (6), thence east along the south boundary of said lots six (6) and five (5) to a point forty-seven and fifty-nine one-hundredths (47.59) chains east of the Section line between said Sections thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33) Thence north across said lot five (5) to the north boundary thereof. Thence west along the north boundary of said lots five (5) and six (6) to the place of beginning.

Also an undivided three twenty-fourths (3-24) interest in the southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of Section twenty-seven (27) in Township seventeen (17) north of Range two (2) west of the 6th P. M in Platte county, Nebraska.

Also an undivided three-twelfths (3-12) interest in lot number one (1) in block number one hundred and eleven (111) and lot number five (5) in block number one hundred and forty-six (146), all in the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska.

Also an undivided three forty-eights (3-48) interest in the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of Section number twelve (12) in Township sixteen (16) north of Range five (5) west in Nance county, Nebraska, for the purpose of having the proceeds of the sale of said property put out at interest or invested in some productive stock, and was submitted to the Court.

On consideration whereof, it is ordered that the next of kin of the said Henry H. Becher, John Lester Becher and Katherine Becher, and all persons interested in the estate herein described appear before me at the court house in the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, on the 19th day of July, 1909, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., there to show cause why a license should not be granted to said Susan Becher, guardian of said minors to sell the above described real estate.

It is further ordered that this order be published for three successive weeks in The Columbus Journal prior to the said day of hearing.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Judge.

Dated May 27, 1909.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a corporation under the laws of the State of Nebraska.

The name of the corporation is "Knights of Columbus Home Association." The principal place of business is Columbus, Nebraska.

The principal business of the corporation shall be the maintenance of lodge and club rooms and public hall and the acquiring of such property and the erection and maintenance of such buildings as may be necessary therefor.

The capital stock of the Corporation is $25,000, in shares of $25.00 each. Of these four hundred (400) are to be preferred and six hundred (600) shares common stock. All stock to be issued when paid for. All subscriptions to stock to be payable when the aggregate subscriptions amount to two-fifths of the authorized capital.

The corporation shall commence business on the first day of April, 1909, and continue for a period of twenty-five years.

The highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation may at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of the paid up capital stock.

The affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a board of six directors. The officers of the corporation shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager who will be selected by the directors.

STEPHEN J. RYAN,
ALOIS FRISCHHOLZ,
MARK MCMAHON,
THOMAS WADE,
MARK BURKE,
FRANK GERHARZ.

Dated April 28, 1909.

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