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"POWERDAY BEPTEMBER 1. 1909.

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DISCONTINUANCES-Responsible subscrib ers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue shen all arrearages must be paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another year after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

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

The most successful and extensive matrimonial bureau that I am aware of has been conducted for thirty years by Fred Harvey, who manages the hotels and eating houses on the Santa Fe railroad in the Southwest. Hundreds of the happiest wives in that part of the country were brought out by him as waitresses in his hotels and restaurants. He has always made it a rule to employ none but good looking, modest and intelligent young women. and dresses them in a tasteful and attractive manner. Most of them come from Michigan, where they are selected by a woman of experience who has remarkable talent for analyzing character. She is kept busy, however, because such attractive girls as she sends out seldom remain in Mr. Harvey's employ more than six months. Most of them receive a proposal of marriage and sometimes two the first week after their arrival.-William E.

According to the Topeka Capital, of Kansas a few dollars less than a million a year. The state taxes this year, according to this apostle of reform, foot up a total of \$934,638 05 more than they were last year. In other words, it cost Kansas practically a million dollars more to have a genuine reform legislature, and a full fledged reform governor, than it cost us to have a half-baked reform legislature and Governor Hoch. The ques tion that the taxpayers will naturally ask themselves is whether Governor Stubbs is worth a million a year more to the state than Governor Hoch was There is no excuse to be offered by or for an administration, county, state or national, that will accept office under a pledge of cutting down expenses, and then pass laws creating expensive boards and increasing expenditures everywhere until the people are burdened with a million dollars in extra taxes.-Lawrence Gazette.

In an address before the National Negro Business League, recently held in Louisville Booker Washington said: "When the league began its work there were few drug stores owned or controlled by black people Now we have nearly two hundred. A few years ago there were only half a dozen negro banks in the country Now there are forty-seven. Drygoods stores, grocery stores and industrial enterprises to the number of over ten thousand have sprung up in all parts of the country. A little more than forty years ago when the negro was made free, he had almost no acres of land. Now he has an acreage almost as large as New England. Then he had almost no homes, how he has 400,-000 homes. Then he had few farms. now he has 200,000 farms. Then he had no insurance company, now he has eighty-five. Then he had no undertakers, now he has several thousand. When the America negro was made free only about 3 per cent could read and write. Now 57 per cent can both read and write. Then he had few churches, now he has 26,000 churches."

FAIREST OF ALL TAXES.

The fairest of all taxes, and probably the least popular, is the income tax. Its incidence can be sufficiently distributed so that it shall not press unthe extent of taxes upon income or mixed with trickery. There was duties upon imports.-(Wall Street method in their madness. Many of Sweetly?" Journal.)

LENGTHENING LIFE.

Some time ago the life insurance companies announced that they would inaugurate a campaign of education for the purpose of lengthening life. Of course their ultimate object is financial gain, but that makes their advice no less valuable to those who enjoy living. The first bulletin along this line has been issued by the Provident Savings Life Assurance society, of New York. It is worthy of the attention of many that the first advice in this first bulletin is not to worry. The three great causes of degentrative diseases are given as intemperance, poisoning and heredity. By intemperance is meant all forms of excesses, whether in eating, drinking, working or playing. Are you temperate? Tea. coffee, tobacco and alcohol are listed among the poisons, and there is a warning against the use of soda fountain products. Poisoning may also re sult from excess in some particular article of diet, or from general overeating. Do you poison yourself, and wonder that you don't feel better? Again, in closing, the bulletin indicates the influence of mind on the body by saving: "Keep your temper, be patient, and avoid needless excitement and nervous strain." Most of this advice is easy of application, and means more years, and happier years. Surely it is worth the effort.-Atchison Globe.

WHEN WITCHES WROUGHT.

readily with the memory of innocent persons executed as witches. But this colonial town had no monopoly on those outrages, which were common enough throughout the world during the 17th century. The life of the early colonists of New England was such as to give rapid growth to the doctrine of possession by devils brought from the old world. The Indians were believed by many to be children of Satan, and many thought the wild beasts were sent by the powers of evil to torment the elect. The theology of the time was of a gloomy sort, and its interpretation by leaders of the church was the greatest cause of the trouble. An impetus was given to the belief in witchcraft by books by learned men. At first these works were imported from Europe, and then the colonial clergy fell in line and wrote similar books of their own. By the latter part of the 17th century these influences were at work among the common people, and cases of "possession" were reported at Boston, Springfield Hartford, Groton and other colonial towns, followed at times by death

In the year 1684, Increase Mather published a book, "Remarkable Prov idences," laying stress upon diabolic possession and witchcraft. This book was approved in England, which added to its power in the colonies. In 1688 a poor family of Boston was afflicted by demons; four children, the eldest thirteen years of age, began leaping and barking like dogs, or purring like cats, and complained of being pinched pricked and cut. To relieve matters an old Irish woman was accused and executed.

But the greatest single influence in this evil course was Cotton Mather, son of Increase, a strong man of great ability and piety. This man was interested in his flock, and he seemed far in advance of his time in accepting many of the works of science, such a Newtonian astronomy, and inneculation to prevent disease. But he clung to the witchcraft theories of his father and others, and his acceptance wielded power. He also published a book or 'Memorable Providences," and recom mended his work to the ministers of the colonies. Out of all these causes. and particularly from the latter, came the worst outbreak of possessions and executions in Salem.

The Rev. Samuel Parris was the minister of the church of Salem. He was possessed of high ideas of his own infallibility, and had also a love of ceremony, of prying and spying into the affairs of others. Parris had trouble with some of his parishoners who objected to his ways. There were quarrels in his church, and some of the accusations doubtless grew out of these. Two girls in the family of Mr. Parris first became possessed, and these placed the blame on an old Indian woman. Mr. Parris immeduly upon the shoulders of any parti- diately summoned two magistrates. B. It is far superior to our The Indian woman was flogged until state property tax, and the collection she confessed, and other accusations of it in England has shown that the followed, and other confessions, brought possibilities of evading it are relatively about by torture of one kind and small. Next to the income tax, pro- another. At first the charges were bably the fairest method of collecting mostly against poor and vagrant old revenue is by import duties, placed women, whose executions followed, where their burden can be easiest borne but, emboldened by their success, they and will be least likely to affect the attacked larger game, struck at some nation's productive capacity. Taxes of the leading people of the commuapon real estate values would probably nity, and did not cease until some of come next, and these tend to distribute these had been condemned to death their burden; although by no means to In most of these cases frenzy was

the witches had been engaged in a

controversy with the Salem church people. Others of the accused had quarreled with persons more or less closely connected with those bringing the accusation. The accusers were usually girls or women. One of the most fearful charges was brought against a lovable woman, who lost her life apparently for no other reason than that she lived and dressed a little better than her accuser. There was almost as much revenge as fanaticism in the whole affair. And it was particularly dangerous to champion the cause of the accused. For taking the part of wife or mother, husbands and children were brought to the gallows. One poor old woman was charged with "giving a look toward the great meeting house of Salem, and immediately a demon entered the house and tore down part of it." This cause for the falling of a bit of poorly nailed wainscoating was readily accepted by the judge and jury, as well as by the great Cotton Mather, and the woman was hanged, protesting her innocence. The Rev. Mr. Burroughs, who had led a blameless life, and taken little part in the clamor of witchcraft, was accused, convicted and executed. On the scaffold he repeated the Lord's prayer solemnly and fully, something it was believed no sorcerer could do, and this went far toward shaking the belief of many in diabolic possession.

In the case of Giles Corey, 30 years old, the persecution and torture to force confession were carried to the limit, for he refused to confess, thus Salem, Mass., is always connected saving the property of his family from confiscation. He was pressed to death, and when, in his last agonies, his tongue was pressed out of his mouth, the sheriff with his walking

stick thrust it back again. There followed numerous other convictions and executions by the wholesale, sometimes as many as eight being hauled to the gallows at one time. Such preachers as Noyes, Parris and Mather, and such judges as Stoughton and Hathorn, left nothing undone that could stimulate these proceedings.

To Robert Calef, a Boston business ing of the reign of terror brought on by witchcraft. His reason was undimmed, and he wasn't afraid of Mather. Other people of less ability were beginning to see more clearly, and he helped them. Mather and Parris were placed upon the defensive. The party of reason increased. Some of the possessed confessed they had accused victims wrongfully. Some of the jurymen prominent in convictions solemnly retracted their verdicts, and craved the pardon of God and man. The church of Salem solemnly revoked the excommunications of the con demned, and drove Mr. Parris from the parish. Cotton Mather was beaten man, but he did not change his distorted views, and spent his last days in groaning over the decline of faith, and the ingratitude of the people for whom he had done so much. reasonable lines attacking the belief in possession, and this was accepted by English publishers who refused to print more of Cotton Mather's books It was a step in the world's enlightenment.—Atchison Globe.

According to the Grand Island Independent, the recent chautauqua as sembly in that city lacked several hundred dollars of taking in enough money to pay expenses. This year's assembly was the third in the history of Grand Island, and the initial one is the only one that scored a financial success. The Independent attributes the cause of waning interest and attendance to the policy of using the chautauqua as a means of advancing prohibition views without giving the reverse side of the question equal opportunity in the course of programs As a result, the paper says many license people, who represent a consider able majority in Grand Island, with drew their patronage.—Beatrice Ex-

"American Beauty" Rose. The true name of what is now called the American Beauty rose is the Mme. Ferdinand Jamain. The name American Beauty was given to this magnificent bloom by Field Bros. of Washington. Why it should have renamed no one now tell, although it is supposed that it was done in a measure to add to its popularity. The renaming of it is

said to have been accidental in part.

Thought Some One Had Knecke A story of extraordinary deafness was unfolded at a recent meeting of a medical society in Philadelphia. An elderly woman, exceedingly hard of hearing, lived near the river. One afternoon a warship fired a salute of ten guns. The woman, alone in her little house, waited until the booming ceased. Then she smoothed her dress. brushed her hair back in a quaint manner, and said, sweetly: "Come in!"

Little Brighteyes. "You have two very bright pupils Miss Winsome," remarked Mr. Sweet ly to the school ma'am. "Which ones do you mean, M

"Why, those in your eyes, to sure."-Exchange.

A STRANGE LOVE AFFAIR

The romantic friendship that existed between Disraeli and Mrs. Willyums, of Torquay, Cornwall, is little day and turned away. known, but worth recording.

It seems that about the year 1849, Disraeli began to receive letters from an unknown admirer, who expressed a great desire for an interview on "most important business."

All public men, especially if they have the brilliant dramatic qualities of Disraeli, receive such letters. The sensitive, artistic, neurotic female who is ill-appreciated in her own home, and whose soul yearns for a "higher companionship," is numerous.

Disraeli's secretary used to take care of such letters with a gentle explanation that the chief was out of town, but upon his return, etc., etc., and that was the last of it.

But this Torquay correspondent was insistent, and finally a letter came from her saving that she had come to London on purpose to meet her lord and master, and would await him at a seat just east of the fountain in the Crystal Palace at a certain hour.

Disraeli read the missive with impatience—the idea of his meeting an unknown woman in this fish-monger manner at a hurdy-gurdy show!

He tossed the letter into the fire. The next day another letter came expressing much regret that he had not kept the appointment, but saying she would await him at the same place the following day, and begging him, as the matter was very urgent, not to

Disraeli smiled and showed the letter to his wife.

She advised him to go.

When his wife said he had better do a thing, he usually did it; and so he ordered his carriage and went to meet the impressionable lady of unknown age, and condition at the seat just east of the fountain.

It was a silly thing for the leading) member of Parliament to do-to make an assignation in a public place with a fool-woman-all London might be laughing at him to-morrow!

He was on the point of turning back.

But he reached the fountain, and there was his Destiny awaiting him. She was a little woman in window's weeds, black lace mitts and felt shoes. She lifted her veil and revealed a

but kindly. expect him-and the great man gave a and grew rich together in recounting sigh of relief when he saw that no it. Presents were going backward and flashily dressed peroxide of odium had forward all the time between Disraeli's

great statesman sitting there on a ple- Hugheeden, Disraeli's home. There beian bench it made no difference. died, and there she sleeps, side by side,

passive little old woman. Then he raeli. Lord Privy Seal, Earl Bea-Robert Calef had written a book along sat down beside her, calmed her agi- consfield, of Beaconsfield: Viscount tation, spoke about Cornwall and the Hughenden, of Hughenden. weather, and inquired what he could

lowed, and Disraeli was sure it was just a mild case of lunacy.

As he arose to go the woman handed him an envelope, saying she had written out her case and begged him to read the letter when he had time. The man was preoccupied.

His mind was centered on great affairs of State. He simply crushed the (Elbert Hubbard.)

NEWSPAPERS AND CRIME.

Among the standard criticisms one that the newspapers devote a pre- ing religious topics; 695 having to do ponderant part of their space to scandal and crime. The pulpit, as if in waves, says the Toledo Blade, levels States; 442 covering the improvements attacks upon the press. Sociologists in business and 659 on labor subjects. devote long chapters of their books to Outside of politics and governmental the subject. Lecturers and writers of various prominence and degree of ability have warmed up at thought of feller, John Michael and Chancellor

A defense of the newspapers has now come from a source of authority. Arthur L. Street, for sixteen years a professional indexer of current litera- people care more for other subjects ture, read all the leading newspapers of the country last year for the purpose of gaining comparative statistics of news items. The result will sur price newspaper critics as they gratify low. Many an assumption, accepted newspaper editors. Mr. Street's total because of its age and the force of its records cover 35,000 items of news, advocates, goes to pieces when analyonly those being considered which zed .- The Union. were given prominence in big type or are placed in positions where they would attract the eyes of the readers.) Mr. Street's report shows that:

There were six times as many items referring to public leaders and important business men as to all the notorious crimes and scandals. The Thaw case appeared in the leading papers 139 times. Germany and Great Britain were mentioned more than 300 times. Russia. 295 times, Japan, 283; France, 143, and China, 133. A little over 1,300 crimes and scandals were given prominent position. In the same position appeared 397 educaletter into the side preket of his overcoat, bade the woman a dignified good-

It was a month before he found the letter, all crumbled and soiled, there where he had placed it. He really had forgotten where it came from.

The envelope was opened, and out dropped a crisp Bank of England note

for one thousand pounds. This money was to pay for certain

legal advice, the letter said. The advice was of a trivial nature and Disraeli, always conscientious in money matters, hastened to return the money in person and gave the advice

Ah! the lady had won. He had come to her. He remained an hour He held her hand at parting. And this was all she wanted. She wanted to see him at close range—to hear him talk just to her—to her alone.

Letters followed, and this developed into a daily correspondence, wherein the old lady revealed the story of her passion-a passion as delicate, earnest and all-devouring as ever a girl of twenty knew.

Insane, you say. Well, ah, er-yes. But then, love is illusion, perhaps life is illusion, a very beautiful rainbow, and why old folks should not be allowed to chase a rainbow or allow sweet emotion to gurgle gleefully under their lee a bit as well as young folks I do not know.

Then, really, is love simply a physical manifestation or a soul emotion. and do spirits grow old? If so, where then is our belief in the immortality of the soul?

Mrs. Willyums was childless, had been a widow, was rich and her heart had been in the grave until she began to trace the record of Disraeli. She was a recluse. She read, studied, fed on Disraeli. She loved him.

After several years of dreaming and quarry. She was a woman of education and ideas. Her letters were in teresting and Disraeli's letters to her. now published, reveal the history of his daily life as he never told it to another. At her death the bulk of Mrs. Willyum's fortune something like forty thousand pounds-went by will to Disraeli.

But Mrs. Disraeli was not jealous of face furrowed with years of experience, this affection. Why should a woman of sixty be jealous of another woman She was agitated—she really did not the same age? They pooled their love country home and Torquay.

Even if people stared at England's Mrs. Willyums finally went to In half pity he shook hands with the as was her wish, with Benjamin Dis-

And the reason the ex-Premier was not buried in Westminster Abbey was A rambling talk about nothing fol- because he had promised these two women that even death should not separate them from him.

> So there, under the spreading oaks. in this out-of-the-way country place, they rest-these three-side by side, and the sighing breeze tells and tells again to the twittering birds in the branches of this strange love affair .-

tional and scientific items; 268 relating is to medicine and surgery: 396 concernwith the governmental affairs of the two largest cities and six typical fields the men most written about were Harriman, Morgan, Gompers, Rocke-

The successful paper, like any other commodity, is one which the people want. It would seem, then, that the than they do for items of crime and scandal. This should combat the remarks of a number of writers who contend that the average of good taste is

The Father's Position. Where a man comes in strong on discipline for the children is laying down the rules and then blaming his wife because nobody can enforce them.-New York Press.

A Sad Case. Beggsr (pathetically).-Lady, could yer help a poor, unfornit feller dat hain't blind, ner deef-'n'-dumb, ner crippled, ner nuttin' else wot he kin make an honest living at?

The Medern Domestic. The New Butler-I beg pardon, sir-Would you mind my keeping a private auto of my own, sir, to use when I'm not wanted, sir? I find the fresh air chirks me up a bit!-Life.

Frensite, Daring Diving Dervich, Plunges from a Tall Mast, Free to All, on the how Grounds 11 a.m. and 6 45

ROUCHRIDERS ATTRIB RURALIES Typical Members of Mexi-DRAGOOMS Representing "The King's Own Defenders."

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and Only Buffalo Bill, who Positively Appears at Every Performance,

TWICE DARLY—2 and S P. M.—RAN OR SIGNE.—Admission (including seat), 50 cents.

Children under 10 years half price. All seats protected from Sun and Rain by Immense Waterproof
Canvas Canopy. Grand Stand Chairs (including admission), \$1.00 on sale day of Exhibition at

POLLOCK & COMPANY'S DRUG STORE.

Egyptian Eye Plant. Ancient Evotians to save their ever decorated their eyelids with beautiful black, velvety antimony paint, which protected from glare and Egyptian sore eyes. The paint went back near the ear to end in a symbol or curlycue. Bad eyes get worse in too much bright light. Tip suggests a similar eye paint for roof sleepers, so the sun will not waken them too early in the morning.—New York Press.

No Chinatown Drunkards.

A drunken Chinese is a rare sight in the streets of New York. The unofficial government of Chinatows which administers the high, the low and the middle justice inexorably takes care of this. After the first offense John is warned. A petition insures his deportation to China. The decrees of Chinatown are always carried out.

"I have just had an invitation to as electrical tea to be given by a woman doctor," said the bachelor girl. "I'm looking forward to it and wondering what is going to happen to uswhether she will give us a little battery and let us entertain ourselves, make the tea on an electric stove, or jus electrocute the bunch of us."

Smoking in Church. Smoking in church is a Dutch eur

tom. Dutchmen are such inveterat smokers that one of them is seldon seen without his pipe. Indeed, it is a fact that they find themselves unable to forego the indulgence, even for the short period of a church serv ice.—The Sunday Magazine.

social standing are carrying on a cam paign against the corset. They have formed a league to protest against the distortion of the female figure by the use of corsets. They agree to banish their own stays forever and to work to 60 away with the evils of tight lacing in Paris itself, where the most fashion able corsets are manufactured. Many

Against the Corset.

prominent men and women have ex league. Marcel Prevost, M. Passy and Gyp are among those who have enwhile scores of doctors have offered to encourage the movement. The league has sent out 50,000 pamphlets to Parisian women demonstrating the evils of the modern corset, but members de not enroll with the alacrity wished for Before the general winding-up of this world the corset may be denounced every now and then. But women will wear them if they want to; and they certainly are "becoming."

Railroad Official—"Well, our road is very much in the public eye these days, eh?" Dirgruntled Traveler-"All I know about it, its cinders are.'

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Elevator Roller Mills Co., held at the office of the company at 10 o'clock a. m. at Columbus, Kebrasha, Angust 9th, 1969, the following reso-lation was presed by unanimous vote of all the stock install.

Intion was possed by unanimous vote of all the stock issued:

Baselved, That Article 4 of our incorporation be and is hereby amended to read:

Article 4. The authorized stock of this corporation shall be \$50,000.00, divided-into shares of \$100.00 each and numbered from 1 to 500 consecutively, to be subscribed and paid as required by a majority of the Board of Directors, and to be represented by cortificates, signed by the President and counterniqued by the Secretary.

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