### Columbus Journal.

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HOWARD'S "PLAIN TALK."

Under the head of "Time for Plain Talk," Editor Edgar Howard last week threw a bomb shell into the ranks of the local leaders of the Dahlman faction of the democratic party of Platte county and the Personal Rights League by bolaly announcing that the democracy of the state will not stand for the Dahlman program. No names are mentioned, but a careful reading of Mr. Howard's editorial would convince anyone familiar with the politics of Platte county that the "plain talk" indulged by the Telegram is a note of warning to Chris Gruenther. John Byrnes and the democratic members of the Personal Rights League that if the alleged program to force Jim Dahlman upon the party as a gubenatorial candidate is carried out, the admirers of Governor Shallenberger will vote for and assist in electing the republican candidate. "We sound the warning now," Mr. Howard says, so that to avoid making a fatal mistake.

The Telegram further says: "The democratic candidate for governor must be opposed to prohibition, but he must be in favor of existing law."

This "plain talk" from the pen of Mr. Howard, who edits the leading democratic weekly paper of the state and is a man of influence in his party, will have a tendency to strengthen Shallenberger faction in this county and at the same time widening the gap that divided the two factions. Al that the friends of the governor needed to give him a fighting chance in Platte, was the leadership of some prominent democrat of commanding influence to champion his cause, and the prediction is made that when the fight is over the Dahlmanites will know that they have had a strenuous opposition. Mr. Howard's influence in moulding party sentiment extends beyond the border of Platta county and the stand he has taken against the candidacy of Jim Dahlman and the men who are managing his campaign in Platte county will infuse new life into the Shallenberger following throughout the state, although his demand that the democratic candidate for governor must be a man "who is opposed all the time to prohibition.' is contrary to the stand the democratic party has taken on the prohibition question in past years. In only three republican states are prohibition laws in force today. During the past sixty-three years twenty-six northern states have had a prohibitory law. but all, with the exception of Maine. Kansas and North Dakota have re turned to the license system. The first state prohibitory law ever enact ed was passed in Maine with the aid of democratic votes ten years before the republican party was organized. In 1854 democrats were instrumental in passing a prohibition law in Connecticut, and in 1855 the then democratic state of New York passed a strigent law at the demand of the prohibitionists. In 1887 president Cleveland established prohibition in the territory of Alaska. Since that time about half the states that cast their electoral vote for Mr. Bryan have adopted prohibition, and if their demands are complied with the next convention will adopt a

ing national prohibition. The democrats and prohibitionists campaign of 1884 a deal was made by the democratic national committee with leading prohibitionists which resulted in the defeat of James G. Blaine and the election of Grover Cleveland. For a democrat to stand up now and practically denounce his late allies sounds amusing, when the record of his party on the prohibition question is a matter of history which any man can familiarize himself with by a little dilligent search.

platform containing a plank advocat-

Alluding in a sneering manner to the Personal Rights League, is strictly in line with the history of the demo-

of personal rights is the republican shall have power to license, regulate party. And the republican party stands on that question today where it has always stood-where Abraham Lincoln and all the great leaders of

the party have stood. The first personal liberty law ever passed was opposed by the democratic party and bitterly denounced by the states that now condemn the personal liberty idea—the old slave states that have enacted prohibition laws.

On June 7, 1888, when the democratic party met in national convention in St. Louis, an effort was made to secure the adoption of a personal liberty plank in the platform, but the champions of personal liberty were turned down. Two weeks later the republican national convention assembled in Chicago, and unanimously adopted a platform containing the

"We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the personal rights and liberties of citizens. The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and welldirected efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."

following personal rights plank asked

for by the German voters of the coun-

The Nebraska delegation to national convention of 1888 voted for the adoption of the above plank. That plank has never been repudiated and upon that plank every member of the Personal Rights League can find standing room regardless of his present political affiliations. If our German citizens who have been voting the democratic ticket are no longer welcome to remain in the ranks of the democracy for the reason that they are opposed to Governor Shallenberger the republican party extends to them a welcome. The latch string always hangs out. The doors of the republi- ry. can party are never closed. Its printhe bosses shall not be in position to ciples and policies are broad enough his original name having been Koch say that they did not hear it in time for the naturalized as well as for the To anyone acquainted with the coun-

> There is yet a job open for Walter Wellman. The man "who struck Billy Patterson" remains to be dis-

While the English press is almost unanimous in its opinion that Dr. Cook never reached the north pole and planted the flag of his country there, yet the same journals questions the right of about 30,000 square miles of land the American explorer dis covered while making the dash for the long sought for prize. A member of the British parliament has had the audacity to assume that the unknown land Dr. Cook discovered belong to England.

SLOCUNB LIQUOR LAW. Below is a brief of the Slocumb li

quor law that prohibitionists desire to trade for a state wide prohibition law: The following is a synopsis of the Nebraska liquor license local option

board of each county may grant license for the sale of malt, spirituous and vinous liquors if deemed expedient, upon the application by petition of thirty of the resident free holders of the town if the county is under township organization. The county board shall not the sale of liquors in any city or incor

the application and for publication of offered the position of chaplain of the the application for at least two weeks before the granting of the license.

Section 3 provides for the hearing of application.

pealing of this remonstrance to the district court: the form of a license: the giving of a \$5,000 bond by the successful applicant for the license.

selling liquor without a license shall be | way." fined not less than \$100 nor more than The reports of the New York "Com-\$200 for each offense; and section 12 mittee of Fifty" furnish the basis of

provides for the trial of such offenders. arguments presented by Doctor Short Soction 13 makes it an offense, pun in support of his contention that it is ishable by a fine of \$100 and a forfeiture of license, for any licensed liquor dealer to sell adulterated liquor.

Section 14 makes it an offense punish able by a fine of \$100 for any person to sell or give away liquor on Sunday, or on the day of any general or special the pour man from the exercise of the

Sections 15 to 23 inclusive define Short asks. He believes that every the liability of saloon keepers for dam | man should be governed by his own ages sustained by any one in consequence of the traffic and provide the as in other things. steps necessary to collect such claims.

druggists' permits.

of any intoxicating malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, within the limits of such city or village."

This section also fixes the amount of the license fee, which shall not be less then \$500 in villages and cities having \$1,000 in cities having a population of more than 10,000.

Sections 26 and 27 relate to druggists' registers and penalties for viola tion of the rules governing the same.

Section 28 makes drunkenness an offense punishable by a fine of \$10 and

BIRTHPLACE OF DR. COOK.

Callicoon, the birthplace of Dr Frederick A. Cook, is a picturesque village of 1,200 inhabitants, 48 miles above Port Jarvis. It is 136 miles from New York and is reached by the Erie Railroad. The entire population radius is of German origin.

more, who were among that party of |-Kaneas City Star.

Hortonsville, where Dr. Cook went to school, is two and a half miles from Callicoon, along a beautifully wooded road running along side North Branch Creek. It is a village of about two hundred inhabitants, with an altitude of two thousand feet, lying between commanding hills and beautiful scene

Dr. Cook's father was a German. try, the fact that young Cook went on exploring expeditions is not surprising. The vicinity is full of nooks, strange caves and rocks around which tradition has woven a wonderful story. and from the sides of its mountains everlasting springs flow into the creek. It is the boast of the inhabitants that springs never yet went dry there, and the supply of pure water is inexhaustible.-New York Herald.

A PREACHER JOINS THE BAR

A total abstainer all of his life, and for many years during his service as a minister, an advocate of strict prohibi tion laws, the Rev. Wallace M. Short pastor of the Beacon Hill Congregational church, became a member of the Bartenders' Union No. 420 at a meeting of the organization yesterday afternoon. The only explanation made by Doctor short last night conceruing his membership in his union was that he desired to study the liquor question from the bartender's stand-Section 1 provides that the county point. Later it was made clear that he was opposed to prohibition laws in general and the enforcement of them

While Doctor Short was in the East during the past summer studying the liquor conditions in New York, Massachusetts. Maine and several other have authority to issue any license for states, this local union granted the request he had made several weeks preporated village or within two miles of viously and voted favorably on his name for membership. After his in-Section 2 provides for the filling of itiation yesterday, Doctor Short was union but refused it, saving that he preferred to be a silent member. He became interested in the inside workthe case, if a remonstrance is filed ings of the Kansas City labor organagainst the granting of a license to the | izations when he came here six years ago and is a member of the Industrial Further sections provide for the ap- Council, the central labor organiza-

"I have been censured rather severely for my opposition to the prohibi-Sections 8, 9 and 10 make it an of- tion laws," Doctor Short said. "I have fense, punishable by a fine of \$25, for received communications, most of any licensed liquor dealer to sell in- which are anonymous. I think I toxicating liquors to minors or Indians. should be permitted to continue my

> contrary to the principles of American liberty to enact proboibition laws and att mpt to enforce them. If Carnegie and Rockefeller and other rich men are permitted to drink liquors in their homes and clube, is it right to prohibit same privilege, is the question Doctor conscience in the matter of drinking

"The Rights of Man," by Lyman, Section 24 relates to the issuance of Abbott, is the book dealing with the liquor problems most quoted by Doc-The local option features of the law tor Short. Other books written by Globe.

cratic party on the question of person- is contained in section 25, the salient members of the New York "Committee al rights. The only party that ever part of which reads: "The corporate of Fifty" which he ness are "Substitut took a decided stand on the question suthorities of all cities and villages | es for the Saloon." "Physiologica Aspect of the Liquor Problem" and and prohibit the selling or giving away "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem." Every man, he says, who is interested in the prohibition movement should read these books and then think for himself.

> "Men have no sound arguments for less than 10,000 inhabitants nor less the prohibitory laws." Doctor Short said. "There are instances where such laws do good, but in the end they prove detrimental to law enforcement. I was in Boston for ten days and I saw more drunk men there on a Sunday afternoon when the saloons are closed then during the week when they are costs or imprisonment not exceeding open. I saw men going into a restaurant and followed. I ordered a glass of beer and the waiter wanted to know if I wanted a sandwich with it. I ordered the sandwitch, but it was not brought to me. 'That I had ordered it sufficed to evade the law.

> "One-half of the people of Kansas City have no clubs to go to when they want to meet a friend; the saloon is the of Callicoon and ten miles within its only place open to them. The saloon corresponds to the clubs of the rich During the early '50s several hund- and the bartenders are the poor man's red German immigrants arriving in butlers. People ask me if I enjoy New York were advised to go to the this union work. I would much rathbeautiful country, where land was er read Tennyson. My enjoyment of cheap and they could make a com- it lies in the good it does me and the fortable living by farming. The im- value of the information that I gain migrants started out. It required which could not be gained in another three days to get there. There are way. I do not care to discuss this viseveral men and woman still living in tal question as an ignoramus. That Callicoon, who are 80 years old or is the reason I have joined the union,"

> > OPIUM ATTRACTED THE BEES.

Suburban Dweller Learns with Sorrow That Busy Insects Can Acquire Bad Habits.

"Numerous honey bees have been for some days puzzling me by their extraordinary conduct in my flower garden." said a suburban dweller. "and now a friend of mine who is wise in the ways of the world has revealed to me the reason for that conduct, and it has pained me deeply.

"I grew a big bed of poppies this and brilliant bloom. When the popples first appeared bees were working all about the garden on flowers of various kinds. Then by and by I noticed that they were abandoning these and taking possession of the poppy beds in swarms. They seemed not only to seek the poppies exclusively, but none of them showed an inclination to guit them when once at work among them. Each hovered about the bed in frantic effort to get places in poppies, every one of the scores of which were constantly occupied by other bees, and these were just as eagerly struggling to keep their places in the flower cups against those trying

to get in. "A peculiar drowsy, droning hum was constant about the bed, making you sleepy to hear it. It was evident from the persistence with which the bees assailed that poppy bed clung to their places or reluctantly now and then gave them up, that whoever it was that owned them wasn't getting much work done in his hives, and knowing the reputation of bees for being busy and improving each ship ing hour. I wondered more and more at this singular lapse from duty. Then one day I showed the strange sight to my friend, and voicing my wonder at what it all meant. He gazed at it a moment in a stony and cynical sort of may, and then said:

"'What does it all mean? Why, it's plain enough. Each and every one of those popples is a natural opium joint and the bees have hit up the dope and can't get away from it. That's all it means,' he said.

"I was sorry indeed to hear it, for it pained me deeply to learn that the bee, the busy bee, ever held up as an example of all that should be emulated and admired, should be thus prone to evil wave."

The Foller Folled.

Recently one young man bet another that he could not break an egg placed on the floor of their room by hitting it with a barrel. The second young man promptly took the bet.

Thereupon the first young man care fully placed an egg in a corner of the room, just where the walls made a right angle, so that it was impossible for the other to hit the egg with an ordinary barrel. Then the first young man proceeded

But the other suddenly produced a revolver and broke the egg by tapping it smartly with the barrel of the weapon. Then he demanded

There was quite a dispute, natural ly. Finally the two agreed to submit the question to the editor of a sport ing paper. In due time the answer Section 11 provides that any person study of the liquor question in my own came. The sporting authority decided that the second young man was the winner of the bet, since the other had not specified in any way what kind of a barrel should be used for the de struction of the egg.

> Effective Persuasion. "De world sho' owes you a livin," said Uncle Eben: "but de chances is dat it ain't g'inter pay up 'less'n you gives it an abgument wif a ax or a whitewash brush."

> All Can Be Helpers. It is never true that we are not helpers; where the fervent heart is, there is the servant of God, and unto Him comes ever with work the reward.-Robert Collyer.

> The Difference. Women say as mean things of the men as they can think of, in public. but in public, men are always com plimenting the women.—Atchisos

CITIES BRIGHT WITH COLOR.

Camagery and Serliege de Cuba Are-Especially a Delight to the Eye of a Painter.

Not one of the old Spanish towns of Cube but is a source of inspiration to a painter," writes Sir Heary Johnston. "Camaguey is nearly 400 years old as a Spanish city, but it was a place of indian settlement for a long antecedont period. It is the 'all-white' town, where the 60,000 inhabitants are for the most part of pure Spanish descent. and the handsomest people in Cuba. No town in Spain is more Spanish or more picturesque. It has narrow streets, projecting balconies screened by carved wood or iron grilles, tiled rooms, thick walls, portices glowing with sunlit vegetation, a sixteenth and seventeenth century cathedral. churches, chapels, monasteries and convents. The steeples and doorways of some of those churches (and of a good many Cuben buildings gonerally) almost suggest the Moorish influence in architecture which prevalled in southern Spain down to the period of Columbus' voyage. Several of the ecclesiastical buildings of Camaguey contain magnificent altarpieces and handsome shrines of ham-

"In Santiago, the castern capital of Cuba, and now one of the most beautiful places in the world, the solidly constructed houses—the Spaniards. mong many great qualities, had that of building appropriately and permanently-were painted in tempera almost every attainable tint combined with white copings, window frames. doorways, parapets and skirtings. One house is ultramarine blue and white, another dull mauve and white or pale green, maize yellow, pink, terra cetta, sky blue, green-blue, or apricot hue and gray-brown.

"This effect combined with fronds of palm trees and banana, the dense foliage of figs, ilexes, mimosas orange trees and giant laurels, the brilliant flowers of bushes and creep ers, the brown-red tiled roofs, the marble seats and monuments, the graceful balconies, the white-stone coloni nades, the blue waters of the harbor, and the magnificent encircling moun tains, was daring, but eminently successful. One might undergo at Santiago de Cuba a color cure for melancholia."

The Folly of Prefanity.

In the good old times good, oldfashioned mothers were sometimes heard to threaten to wash out the that foolish habit of profanity. It may be that some of them carried the threat into execution and did wash the mouths of the offending boys with soap and water. It would not be a bad thing if some boys were subjected to that sort of treatment new.

If it did not break them of the habit entirely it would show them what their good mothers think about t and would do them good all their lives. There are lots of grown men. some of them men of prominence. leaders in public life, who seem to imagine that they cannot emphasize what they have to say without interlarding their words and sentences with profanity. The man who cannot give onphasis to what he has to say without that is the man whose words, as he cotimates them himself, lack the weight that will carry with them the emphasis which he would give them. The best thinkers and talkers do not have to resort to profanity as a sort of crutch with which their language will be able to do duty.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

Robin's Nest on Wheels.

A correspondent sends an account of a robin building in a child's motor car. The toy car stood in the porch of a house at Purley and while there it was noticed that there was a collection of leaves in the hood, but it was not till the motor car was taken to the other end of the garden and put away in the summer house that the robin completed its nest undisturbed, for the car was not used, the children being away from home. On their return the motor car was taken out and the boys were racing around the lawn, one pedaling the machine while the other pushed behind, when to their astonishment a robin flew out

from the bood. On looking in, a nest containing six oggs was discovered, which in their excitement the boys pulled out: but happily the nest was replaced and the car put back in the summer house and although two eggs were taken the robin did not forsake it but continued to sit on her eggs even though the motor horn was sounded and many a visitor came to see her. - Country

On the Job in Slam. Siam has electricity, and thoughtful manufacturers of it have provided to the best of their ability for every conceivable accident. For instance, when the lights go out, the remedy is to follow the directions in the notice:

"Bangkok.-Sir: For the case that your electric light should fall we has to send you inclosed a postcard, which please send us at once when you find your light out. The company will then send you another postcard Yours truly, Manager, Siam Electricty Company, Ltd."-Calcutta Times.

Helpful Suggestion. The little darling seemed extremely

"Run for a doctor!" cried the frightened mother. "I've been eatin' plums," the youngster managed to gasp. "Maybe you'd better run for a plumber."

Adapting Preverbs. (dogmatically)—Straws show which way the wind blows. She (significantly) - Well, some times, in a treating party, they show somebody is raising the wind.

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