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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.

Calling Burkett names will not elect a democrat to succeed him.

Has the reform movement made the price of butter and eggs any cheaper?

The Lincoln Star is alluded to as a republican paper by democratic organs. Possibly it is, but it talks like a democrat.

Women vote like men in Colorado, yet the Centennial State has the reputation of being—next to Pennsylvania, of course—the most corrupt state—politically—in the Union.

Hon. J. P. Latta has changed his mind and will be a candidate for reelection. Edgar Howard will also be a candidate. Looks as though another check book campaign was coming down the pike.

For a man who is "already beaten," Senator Burkett appears to be worrying the democratic politicians. The enemies of Burkett always have him defeated before election, but somehow Burkett always gets there.

Now that Nebraska is out of debt there appears to be a movement incubating in Lincoln to pile up a burdensome debt by appropriating several million dollars for a new capitol building. All the Lancaster county reformers are in favor of the scheme.

Has "Little Giant" Thompson been cast into the political garbage dump? You don't hear his name mentioned in connection with any political office of importance. Bryan, Shallenberger and Dahlman appear to be the only available democratic timber for political honors.

"Anarchy reigns supreme in Omaha" shrieks a little folder devoted to county option and edited by a dozen preachers. Remarks of this kind will not strengthen the cause of county option. There are law breakers in Omaha the same as there is in Lincoln or any other large city, but any man of common sense knows that "anarchy does not reign supreme" in the Nebraska metropolis.

Kansas City produces some queer religious freaks. A year ago a band of preachers appeared on the streets who claimed the divine right to kill all who opposed their peculiar views, and when an attempt was made to arrest them they brought their artillery into action, killing two policemen. Two of the reformers are dead and the others are in the penitentiary. Now another reformer, William L. Willson, has appeared in Kansas City. He says it is an unpardonable sin to wear clothes, and attempted to preach on the street in a nude condition. He was placed under arrest, and later banished to Kansas, where the state board of health has secured an order prohibiting men from wearing whiskers.

PLAN OF PROHIBITIONISTS. The plan of the prohibitionists in Nebraska, as declared by the leaders of the movement, is first, a county option law, to be followed later by submitting the voters a proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. This was the plan adopted by the prohibitionists in Alabama. After securing the enactment of a county option law two years ago, the prohibitionists proceeded with the second part of the program. The prohibitory amendment was presented to the voters for their endorsement or rejection two weeks ago, and to the surprise of the prohibitionists throughout the country the amendment was defeated by a large majority, only three out of the sixty-six counties in the state returning a majority in favor of the proposition. Not only was the amendment defeated, but the result also indicated that county option, as a reform measure to curtail the liquor

traffic, is a failure and unpopular. Unlike Nebraska, Alabama only has one political party. True, there is a republican organization for the purpose of controlling federal patronage and dividing up the official positions, but as a factor in a political contest the republicans of Alabama are not very much in evidence outside of a national convention. And owing to this fact the prohibition movement does not create friction inside the party lines. As long as a candidate wears the democratic tag in Alabama he receives the unanimous support of his party, whether he be a prohibitionist or a so-called "whisky man." In Nebraska, many prohibition republicans allow such men as Harrison, Darnell and Thomas to think for them and vote as the alleged reformers dictate. The question of a candidate's ability, his loyalty to the cardinal principles of the republican party and his moral worth as a citizen is never taken into consideration by the majority of prohibitionists. The idea seems to prevail among the prohibitionists of Nebraska that if a candidate does not openly declare himself in favor of county option now and state wide prohibition later on, he is an undesirable citizen and unworthy the confidence of his countrymen. Sheldon was defeated by republican prohibitionists voting for Shallenberger. In the next campaign it is the expressed determination of the prohibitionists to vote against any and every republican candidate—from governor down to members of the state legislature—who do not publicly endorse and advocate what they demand—regardless of what the state platform shall declare for. If the republican prohibitionists obey the order of Darnell and Thomas as meekly as they did when they were told to vote against Sheldon, then the next state administration will be democratic and a democrat will succeed Burkett in the United States senate. In every northern state where the prohibitionists have dictated the policy and platform of the republican party, the party has been ultimately defeated, and prohibitionists have gained nothing but revenge. The one great difference between a democratic prohibitionist and a republican prohibitionist is that the former always votes his party ticket on election day, while the latter frequently walks up to the ballot box and assists in electing men who are not only opposed to him politically but have the utmost contempt for him socially.

BANKS TIRE OF GUARANTY LAW.

Enid, Okla., Nov. 21.—The Enid State Guaranty Bank of this city has surrendered its state charter, and Monday will open as the First National Bank of Enid, its name before May 1 last, when after a struggle with the state officers it was compelled to comply with the guaranty law.

Immediately after the recent failure of the Columbia Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City the State Guaranty Bank's officers decided they would take no further chances on the guaranty law and applied for a national charter.

The delay in granting the application was the result of fifty other state guaranty banks applying for national charters, all of which had to be examined.

An application has been made for a national charter for a bank here to be known as the American National.

None of the four other banks here will admit they have made this move. The day after the failure of the Columbia Bank and Trust Company was announced, it was loudly proclaimed by the democratic press that all depositors would be paid in full within a week. Time went by. The depositors were clamorous. No one appeared to make good. Finally the statement was issued that what is known as the guaranty fund supposed to be on deposit somewhere in the state and under state control, would not be available until a statement from the receiver of the defunct institution was received, giving the exact amount of the assets and liabilities, then the depositors would receive their money in full. It has since been learned that the amount of money in the guaranty fund was not sufficient to pay the depositors, and additional assessments were levied on all state banks. Many of the banks refused to contribute the amount levied against them, and if the depositors have ever been settled with in full the fact has not been verified.

The truth of the matter is, the so-called bank guaranty law of Oklahoma is a failure. The idea of taxing a man to make up a loss occasioned by the frenzied financing of another man, or set of men, is wrong in principle and not morally right. The enactment of the guaranty law in Oklahoma placed every bank in the state on the same footing as to safety, and resulted in the organization of the state banks by men incapable of conducting a banking business with due regard for the safety of the money placed in their vaults by depositors. It is to be wondered at then, that state banks are reorganizing and making applications for national charters? It is stated that within a year there will not be to exceed a dozen state banks in Oklahoma.

REASONS FOR DIVORCE.

The New York World wants to know. Remarkably the bureau of labor at Washington has established the fact that divorces are three times more numerous now than they were a generation ago, it says:

"What is the trouble? Why is it that of every 1,000 American men, women and children ten have been divorced, and another ten perhaps have separated from their marital partners? What is it in the lives of so many of the younger generation of Americans that renders them incapable of matrimonial happiness? Why so many divorces?"

First—Because of the decline of authority. Everybody in this country wants to be his own boss, and is so far as possible. Nobody wants to obey unless obedience matches inclination. The ancient superstition that the husband is the head of the family, and his wife must mind him is thoroughly exploded. Husbands nowadays seldom demand or expect obedience, nor do wives suggest it. The basis of contemporary American marriage is agreement. When this fails the parties quit.

Second—Because there are so many more ways than there were a generation ago for a woman to make a living. Marriage is less important to women as a means of support than it was then.

Third—Because the price of living is so high. Men abandon their wives in shocking numbers because the job of maintenance is heavy and they get tired of it.

Fourth—Because women require much more and give less than they did a generation ago. They have been carefully endowed by law in most states with rights and privileges proper to independence. Their private fortunes, if they have any, are their own; their earnings are their own; they have a claim on their husbands' estates, and a legal right to be supported by their husbands, but their legal obligations to their husbands are few and slight, and difficult, such as they are, to exact by law.

Fifth—Because distractions have greatly increased in American life in a generation. Cheap amusements abound, electric lights, cheap shows, cheap newspapers, cheap transportation. Everybody reads the one-cent papers, including the advertisements. The common run of people have more ideas in their heads, run about more, want more things and live much more stimulated lives than they did a generation ago.

Sixth—Church influences for the time being are weaker than they used to be, and dramatic influences are more pervasive. Church influences favor continuity in marriage; dramatic influences favor variety.

There are plenty more reasons, but six are enough. The wonder is that in the face of such convincing reasons as these about nine marriages in every ten still hold good.—From Life, New York.

THE RISE OF A MAN.

The most dreaded man in England today is David Lloyd George, a Celt from Wales. He is the leader of the most remarkable movement toward revolution by peaceful means that has ever taken place in Britain. Although not denounced as a Jack Cade or a Wat Tyler, he has been sneeringly alluded to as Robespierre.

This powerful exponent of the trend of social democracy is now chancellor of the exchequer. He has reached the heights of fame by the toilsome mountain road of poverty. Son of a Unitarian clergyman, who died without making any provision for his family, he was brought up as a simple cottager's child on plain and scanty fare. But insufficient diet did not stifle his ambition, nor tame his fighting spirit. When a mere lad he refused to answer certain questions in the established churches catechism because he believed they reflected on his own religion. Apprenticed to a firm of lawyers till he became of age, he was enabled in 1884 to begin the practice of his chosen profession.

Religious liberty seems to have been a passion with him. One of his first cases at law was his appearance for the friends of a deceased person denied burial in the village cemetery on account of her religious belief. The disputes that followed made Lloyd George a popular hero and paved his way to parliament.

He has now the fight of his life on his hands. If the budget, a plan of taxation which he has guided through the house of commons (a plan whereby the rich, not the poor, are assessed to pay the piper) is accepted by the lords, his fame is secure. If, on the other hand, the lords reject it, his career may have just begun. A rejection by the lords means a general election, in which case a bitter fight between the peers and their friends on one side and the plain people and their friends on the other will take place. Triumph for Lloyd George would then call for the abolition of the lords and their principal privileges. He has only scorn and contempt for them now. He will not spare them, once he gets them down.—Boston Globe.

BALEFUL HOPE DIAMOND REPORTED SUNK AT SEA

If the report that the famous Hope blue diamond has gone to the bottom of the sea with its owner, Selim Habib, in the wreck of the French mail steamer Soyo at Singapore shall prove to be true the last link has been added to a long chain of misfortunes that have come upon possessors of this famous stone. By the superstitious the hope diamond has long been considered a gem of baleful influence, and there certainly are enough records apparently confirming this idea to make even those who scoff at the idea of an inanimate object bringing ill luck find unusual interest in its history, throughout which romance and tragedy are strangely intermingled.

The Hope diamond is generally believed to have been part of a large stone that weighed in the rough 112½ carats and was bought by Louis XIV, of France from a French traveler and merchant, Andreas Tavernier. The story goes that Tavernier bought or stole it in India, where it had once been one of the eyes of a temple idol. Soop after Tavernier sold it to the grand monarch he was torn to pieces by wild dogs in Spain, it is recorded.

Louis XVI. had the original stone cut, but after cutting it weighed only 67½ carats. What became of the other 45 carats? Probably they formed part of the stone that was stolen during the cutting and remained in hiding or the seclusion of some family treasure chest, unknown to the diamond dealing world, for a century and a half. At any rate, the Hope diamond, corresponding in weight and color closely to the stone that formed one of the crown jewels of France until the revolution put an end to French kings of the old regime, did not appear on the market until 1830. Marie Antoinette, the unfortunate queen who went to the guillotine, as did Louis XVI., wore the original stone, which was lost in 1792 and never found. In 1830 the Hope diamond, weighing 44½ carats, was bought by Daniel Eliason, an English dealer in diamonds, from a Frenchman who was starving and in the last stages of consumption. Eliason sold it to an English banker, Henry Thomas Hope.

From the Hope family the gem got the name by which it has since been known to the world. Treasured as a family jewel, it came into possession of Lord Francis Hope, now the heir presumptive to the Duke of Newcastle. This scion of British nobility, born in 1868, married in 1894 May Yoh, the actress. On state occasions the wife of Lord Francis was allowed to wear the beautiful blue diamond, and she even appeared on the stage adorned with it. After May Yoh had been Lady Francis Hope for seven years she scandalized British society by eloping with Putnam Bradley Strong, a soldier in the United States army. Then Lord Francis Hope obtained a divorce and married another woman—this time an

ANOTHER FALLACY.

Hubert Parry once wrote: "Every sane person tries to get as much enjoyment out of life as he can. However much you hope the future life may redress the present, it is just as well to make the most of what you know you have got. There are various forms of enjoyment. One gentleman thinks the height of enjoyment is to live at the top of a tall pillar. There is in the East the man who finds his enjoyment in standing on one leg. We know some people whose form of enjoyment is to go through unendurable things in order to say they have been to the north pole. One of the most universal enjoyments is doing things for other people. Look at politicians. Consider the insufferable boredom they suffer in congress under the idea they are doing good to their fellow creatures. Look at the piling-up of millions, the sordid toil they have to undergo in making their enormous piles. They know that they cannot hope to enjoy more than a fraction of it themselves. It is all done for their fellow creatures. They discover to us that there is nothing in the world which requires so much discrimination and judgment as the enjoyment of doing things for other people."

The editor of the Globe confesses to a number of queer notions. One of them is that people do not enjoy working for the happiness of others. To suppose that a man enjoys hard work, in order that a friend or relative may enjoy idleness and luxury, is absurd and unnatural. It so happens that many men work themselves to death, in piling up fortunes inherited by others, but they do not do it because they enjoy working for others; every man who is imposed on knows it, and grumbles.

It is true that you often find artificially good men, who claim to enjoy

Australian. Soon after the elopement Lord Francis became heavily involved financially and sold the famous diamond for \$168,000.

Passing from Lord Francis Hope to an English broker named Well, the diamond was sold to Simon Frankel, head of a firm of New York jewelers, and was credited with causing the financial difficulties into which Frankel soon afterward fell. In 1908 Frankel sold it for \$300,000 to Jacques Colot, a Paris broker, and soon afterward he again became prosperous. The diamond, Selim Habib said in Paris on the occasion of his offering this and a number of gems for sale last summer, had been bought by him at the Frankel sale. Other stories, however, have found their way into print.

According to these stories, the Hope diamond was sold last summer to a Russian prince, Ivan Kanitovaki, who loaned it to a pretty dancer named Loren Ladue. The dancer is said to have had a jealous lover who shot her from a box when she appeared on the stage wearing the diamond. Then, it is said, the prince recovered his property, but two days later he was stabbed to death by revolutionist. From Paris the gem is said to have gone to Constantinople, where it was bought by Sultan Abdul Hamid and a weird tale says that it rested on the breast of the sultan's favorite, Zubayba, when she was shot down by the sultan in his last moments of fear and rage when he was captured by the young Turk. These stories may or may not be true, something of color is lent to them by the fact that the last possessor of the diamond, Selim Habib, was a Turk and had a father living in Constantinople, in which city the young Habib passed much of his time.

At the auction of Selim Habib's collections of precious stones, last summer, the Hope diamond is said to have brought only \$80,000. Habib is believed to have had the diamond on his person when drowned a few days ago, and probably was on his way, dispatches say, to deliver the diamond to its purchaser.

Compared with other famous diamonds, the Hope stone was not extraordinarily large; in weight it was surpassed by the Kohinoor, 106 carats; the Orloff 194½ carats, and the Regent, 136½ carats, and several other stones. It was, however, of extraordinary size for a blue diamond, and was considered superb in every way. The blue diamond, it may be explained, is a stone tinged with blue; many diamonds are thus tinged, with different colors, among the colors being pink, red, orange, yellow, green, brown and black. Estimates of the value of the Hope diamond varied greatly and it is said to be probable that in a market where a quick sale was not essential it would have brought much more than the \$80,000 said to have been paid for it at the Habib sale. Experts considered it worth at least \$100,000.—Chicago Record-Herald.

working for others, but they are liars. W. J. Bryan claims that he enjoys working for others. But the facts are, in "working for others, and enjoying it," he has made a fortune and reputation for himself, without accomplishing anything whatever for others. This is true of every man or woman who claims to "enjoy working for others"; they are really working in the hope of benefiting themselves first, and others incidentally, the latter expectation seldom being realized.—Atchison Globe.

Sunshine and Dust.

There is more dust in the places illuminated by the sun's rays than in those which we call shade. If you look along a beam of light as it streams through a window or a chink in the door you will see innumerable dust particles dancing about in the light. You will be told by most persons that there is just as much dust in the non-illuminated parts of the room as in the more favored spaces, but you cannot see the particles because the rays do not fall directly upon them. You will think that this is eminently plausible, but it is not the case. The sun falling upon the air creates irregular currents, and these currents stir up the dust and collect it in layers along the line of light; hence there is more dust where the sun shines than elsewhere. A curious experience in a museum gave proof of this. It was noticed that there was always more dust on the glass cases exposed to the sunbeams than on those which were never touched by the rays of the great orb, and this led to an inquiry, with the above result.

The Sun. It has been stated that no one has ever seen the sun. A series of concentric shells envelops a nucleus of which we know nothing except that it must be infinitely hotter than the fiercest furnace and that it must amount to more than nine-tenths of the solar mass. That nucleus is the real sun, forever hidden from us. The outermost of the enveloping shells is about 1,000 miles thick and is called the "chromosphere." It is a gaseous food.

FURNITURE TALK About Our New Fall Line We are showing on the floor at the present time our new line of Bed Room Furniture in Circassian walnut, mahogany, bird's eye maple, golden oak and the good imitation quartered oak. In beds we have something new in wood in the Ver-nis Martin and enamel finishes. The first time these goods were shown was in Grand Rapids last July. We can truthfully say that at the present time we can show you a larger line of bedroom goods than we ever carried before. In kitchen cabinets we have just received a line of the Springfield make, the best we know of, in prices ranging from \$18.50 to \$40.00. We also show the Mc-Dougal line of sifter bin cabinets. Pedestal extension tables, 42 inch round tops, we are selling now for \$11.00. These are first class tables in oak and ash, solid woods, golden oak finishes. Genuine quarter sawed oak tops on these tables at \$14.50 and \$16. HENRY GASS 219-21-23 West Eleventh Street Columbus, Nebraska

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