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BROTHER & STOCKWELL, Proprietors.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on our paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. This date shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1905, Feb. 1, 1906 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

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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.

"Old Joe" Cannon appears to have a few friends left in Iowa after all that has been said against him.

The wail of the Bryan organs for a special session of the legislature breaks out occasionally, but Governor Shallenberger ignores the bulldozers—remaining silent.

The present liquor law is good enough and strong enough for the editor of the Albion Argus. "No one can start a saloon now till the town says so, and this is state wide," is the way the Argus puts it.

All this talk, by a few democrats of Platte county of revolting and making a fight against the machine will end in smoke. When the whip cracks they will fall in line and take their medicine as usual.

A copy of the Blair Pilot containing a double-headed, double-column editorial calling on the republicans of Nebraska to get together and nominate former Governor Sheldon to head the ticket, has been received at the Journal office. The Pilot article contains the announcement that the breweries defeated Sheldon two years ago. The returns, however, prove this assertion untrue. Sheldon was defeated by the prohibitionists of Boone, Polk, York and some of the other counties that have been prominent in shouting for county option and prohibition.

There appears to be some Dahlman sentiment among the democrats of Columbus, but the sentiment is not strong enough to break the grip of the local machine has on the party, in Platte county. Platte county has the strongest and most brutal organization in the state. No man or set of men have ever been able to pry loose the grip of the machine, and any attempt to do so this year will prove a failure. The machine has decided that Platte county democrats shall not support Dahlman. The friends of the Omaha man may be able to sneak in a few votes for him at the primary election, but the bosses will see to it that no organized effort is made to boost for the man who has defied Bryan, Shallenberger and Edgar Howard.

An Omaha paper gathered some information from the members present at the recent meeting of the democratic state central committee, and confidentially informs the public that the delegations to the state convention from Douglas, Adams, Cuming, Gage, Hall, Otoe and Saline counties will endorse the Dahlman idea of controlling the liquor traffic. The name of Platte county does not appear in the list, although this county has always been regarded as territory opposed to Bryan's county option plan. It has been hinted that some of the leaders of the democratic party in Platte county, while pretending to be hostile to county option, are secretly favoring the adoption of a county option plank in the democratic platform for the reason that to ignore the question would be a direct slap at Mr. Bryan; and to declare against county option would mean that "We, the democrats of Nebraska, in state convention assembled, most heartily endorse the Personal Liberty Ideas of James Dahlman, etc."

The defeat of the LaFollette partisans in the Wisconsin republican state convention, and the endorsement of what the insurgents designate as "Cannonism" in the Council Bluffs district of Iowa by the re-nomination of Congressman Walter I. Smith, was a surprise to the insurgents. In the Wisconsin convention, not a voice was heard in defense of LaFollette, and the endorsement of President Taft's administration and the Payne tariff law was unanimous. Senator Cummins and Dolliver came from Washington to assist in the campaign against Smith, and his victory over the candidate of the Cummins-Dolliver machine was so pronounced that Mr. Smith is considered the biggest man in Iowa today, and in all probability will be nominated for speaker of the next house by the republican caucus. He is a member of the rules committee, and has been one of the chief supporters of Cannon in the fight that has been made against him by Norris and the other insurgents. The black eye of the insurgent movement has received in Iowa and Wisconsin ought to convince them that the republican party is not yet ready to follow the lead of the men who are attempting to veneer it with the brass of democracy.

THE ERA OF RICH WOMEN.

It is frequently urged, by the advocates of votes for women, that women are taxed without representation. It is, of course, quite impossible accurately to estimate what proportion of the nation's wealth is ultimately held and controlled by women; but some disclosed by a casual glance at the list of taxpayers on personal property in the city of New York alone.

Seven persons in New York are taxed on 1 million dollars' worth or more of personal property. Three of them are women, and a woman heads the list—Mrs. Emma B. Kennedy, widow of the late John Stewart Kennedy, who is taxed on 6 millions. Mr. Kennedy, in his will, left his wife 15 million dollars, besides giving about 30 millions to charity. The next two names, taxed upon 5 millions each, are Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Margaret Sage, widow of the late Russell Sage. The third woman on the list is Mrs. Florence Amsinck, widow of the late Gustave Amsinck, the importing chemist, who is taxed on 1 million dollars in personal property. By her husband's will, Mrs. Amsinck received all his real estate in this country, in Germany and in Italy, as well as much other property. She is probably worth today 20 million dollars.

Scanning the New York tax list as far down as those assessed at \$50,000 we find listed by their Christian names, so that they are recognized as females, some eighty other women, paying personal tax on a total of 84 millions. Doubtless there are many others listed only by their initials. Judging by the usual difference between the assessed value of a taxpayer's personal property and the actual size of his fortune, these figures must be multiplied a good many times if we want to estimate the total value of the property held by the eighty women. It must be remembered that some of the richest people in New York pay no personal tax, and that others are rated on a comparatively trifling assessment—not through perjury, by any means, but because of the many exemptions allowed by law. For instance, J. Pierpont Morgan is taxed on only \$400,000 worth of personal property in New York.

For similar reasons, the list does not include some of the largest fortunes held by women usually classed as New Yorkers. For example, it does not show the name of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who, by the famous 99-word will of the late railroad magnate, inherited all his fortune, which was estimated by well informed people at from 50 to 75 million dollars, though some doct higher guesses were made. Nor does it include Miss Helen Gould, nor many other women of great wealth.

Avoiding as far as possible mere estimates and guesswork, and drawing the figures largely from the published wills of the husbands, parents or relatives from whom they inherited, it is possible to make up a list of American women comprising less than twenty names, who control a combined wealth of half a billion dollars. It is easy to speak calmly of half a billion dollars, because the average mind is quite incapable of grasping the idea of it; but it is a larger sum than has ever been accumulated by one man, with the possible exception of John D. Rockefeller.

Add twenty or thirty more names, and the total would amount up toward three-quarters of a billion. Nor, even so, does the catalogue claim to be complete. Doubtless if the full facts could be secured, a list of two hundred American women who control a combined wealth of one billion dollars could be compiled without violence to the truth.—Walter E. Patterson in June Munsey's.

OUR CAPITAL.

Unlike London or Paris or Berlin, Washington is single heartedly in the business of being a capital. That means that it attains to a great deal of gaiety in its spare time, in a city where spare time is measured out in double handfuls. Washington is a social center for many grades of society; so, although the social season for gold lace aristocrats ends soon after Lent, for the rest of us real gaiety at the capital begins with the first warm days of March and progresses with the buds and leaves. In front of Washington's most pretentious hotel half of the conveyances that are backed up to the curb are taxicabs, and the other half are one horse hacks. The taxi is for them; the hacks for the rest of us! The chief duty that we ordinary folks owe to form in the capital is that of smoking a gift cigar in the office of the representative from our congressional district. After that we stroll out to enjoy the freedom of the city; to relish the general cheer. Down the broad sidewalks under the elm trees, from late afternoon till bedtime, school boys and clerks exult in horse play or go marching as many as six abreast and singing in "close harmony." In appropriate ratio to this army of the easy going and the care free, there are

hordes of pretty school girls and unemployed young women. Flirting and love making may be studied here at great advantage. Multitudes of grinning negroes brighten the impression of pleasantness and leisure. The motor cars glide softly and at a speed regulated by comfort; and there are more carriages left in Washington than in most other prominent cities. The presence of senators and representatives, half of whose duties are social, and of scores of scientists to whom discoveries are of the greatest importance, but lapse of time is of no moment whatever, adds further to the general impression of ease. In a dairy lunch room in Washington we have heard a porter and a counter man argue for fifteen minutes over the best way to arrange strawberries on a saucer. Philosophy, too, is given much attention. In restaurants we have heard morality, religion and government discussed over the breakfast table calmly and at great length. These straws show that the rest of us enjoy the capital as much in our own way as any one in the exclusive social set does. As we saunter down the avenues pondering and debating, or ride in economical luxury in a one horse hack, the city reminds us of a college town in commencement time.—Colliers.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

What sort of attitude would the world be in if Dr. Frederick A. Koch were after all to produce indubitable proof that his claim of having discovered the north pole ahead of Peary was true? It would look like leading countenance to an impossibility to speculate upon what possible atonement the world could make to the man for his pitiful degradation, but it is not at all impossible.

On the contrary, friends of Dr. Koch have recently insisted that he has of late been in Scotland preparing for a dash to Etah to procure the proofs which he seems not to have brought with him upon his return from the Arctic regions. His best friends, and he still has a few who cling to the hope that he will yet vindicate himself in the eyes of enlightened mankind, do not pretend to know he expects to get to Etah. Without the means so essential to equipment for such a voyage and for his sustenance while making it, their only hope is that some trading vessel from Denmark may give him passage.

One can almost wish that he will be able to prove that he was not, as suspected, the perpetrator of the greatest hoax in history. Should he do so humanity would feel relieved of serious apprehension for its reputation. It would feel like the community in which it has just been discovered that the man about to be executed is innocent. And it would make amends commensurate with the humiliation it has imposed upon the doctor. But it would first have to be doubly assured that the proofs were not simply another hoax. And if there is anything of the genuine man in Dr. Koch he will might perish in an effort to make good his claim rather than go through life dodging his own name and identity.—Lincoln Star.

DR. KOCH'S GREAT WORK.

About thirty five years ago Dr. Koch rendered invaluable service to the world by his investigation of anthrax or splenic fever, a disease greatly dreaded by owners of cattle and sheep. This discovery raised him from the position of a country doctor to a world famous medical authority and gave the opportunity of studying tuberculosis, the germ of which he isolated nearly thirty years ago. Tuberculosis, which he invented, has not proved' as he hoped, a specific for tuberculosis but it has been a valuable aid to doctors in diagnosing the disease in human beings and animals, but chiefly means of ascertaining if a human being has the disease.

Dr. Koch declared that tuberculosis was not communicated from animals to mankind, and medical opinion in this country and England has strongly contradicted him, and it has been repeatedly stated that he had been refuted. And yet at the recent meeting in Washington of the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis a resolution was adopted, based upon exhaustive investigation in New York, saying that only about 2 per cent of the cases of tuberculosis can be traced to milk and these are wholly among young children. The position taken by these American experts was very nearly as comprehensive as that which Dr. Koch had taken, and which had arrayed against him most of the English speaking doctors.—Philadelphia Record.

WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE.

After many years of agitation France has followed the example and model of Germany in adopting a general scheme of workingmen's insurance. Under this plan there is to be created an insurance fund made up by yearly contributions from workingmen of \$1.80, from working women of \$1.20, and from minors of 90 cents. Employers are obliged to contribute a like amount for each person in their employ. The fund thus raised will be increased by additions from the national treasury. The existing old age pension scheme will be consolidated with the new system, which includes, like the German system, sick benefits and accident insurance. All State employes in France already are pensioned (and this includes railroad employes, miners and seamen). The new system will add about 17,000,000 working people, or practically all of the working people of the country. It is calculated that the State will have at first to contribute about \$36,000,000 a year, but it is believed that this will be gradually reduced in a few years to \$25,000,000.—Indianapolis News.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Smoky and maligned though it be, Pittsburg has set the world a good example in its means of disposing of municipal grafters.

Five more bribe taking councilmen have been put behind the bars in the Pennsylvania city. Lawyers, bankers and physicians alike have been locked up, regardless of their social positions.

In other words, jail is prescribed as the universal panacea for theft. The rich grafter and the disreputable ward heeler, whose price is so low as to be almost negligible, have been herded together and locked up at Pittsburg. The Smoky City courts have decid-

ed that the city's money is quite as sacred as private funds, and the men who have plundered the city treasury are being treated like ordinary thugs.

This action is directly in line with the fearless stand Uncle Sam has taken in sending to jail rich bankers who violated the federal banking laws.

When courts treat criminals of all classes alike and enforce laws without fear or favor, there will be less reason for the political unrest so prevalent in America.—Nashville Tennessean.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Postoffice Department of the United States is the largest business enterprise in the world, in the expenditures involved, the number of persons employed and the service rendered. There are many things about it of peculiar interest. During the nineteenth century, and up to the present time, it has doubled its business once every ten years, except in two of the decades. This fact in itself is deeply significant. It necessitates methods of management which can expand with equal rapidity, and they, in turn, require change as well as growth. No other business offers such a problem; nor is the end even in sight so long as population increases.

There are many reasons why the Postoffice Department is just now a subject of serious study. It has always been conducted at a loss. It has long been considered that this would gradually be reduced in amount, until it should finally disappear. The facts, however, have not justified this belief. The ten year doubling of the business has been accompanied by expenditures which have somewhat more than doubled during the same periods. That is not in accordance with the experience of the most successful private commercial enterprises, in which an increase of one-third in the number of employes is often sufficient to care for a two-fold increase of business. It is probable that the next few years may see radical changes in postoffice organization and management. They are likely to include a divisional system, and a permanent superintendent, independent of political appointment.—Youth's Companion.

The Ballinger case will likely attract more attention now than ever before: those against Ballinger announce that President Taft has been caught in a lie!

Some time ago the president wrote a letter exonerating Ballinger. The Muck-Raking newspapers now declare that this letter was written by a subordinate of Ballinger's, and signed by Taft. Taft says the original draft of the letter was drawn by Oscar Lawler, assistant attorney general for the interior department, at his (Taft's) request. When the letter was brought to Taft, he changed its language to suit himself. This is the regular proceeding in matters of that kind, but the Muck-Rakers are making much of it.

A clerk named Kerby has jumped into the lime light with Gifford Pinchot; he is the author of the latest story, and is hoping to be discharged, in order that he may become a martyr.

All the fuss that has been made over Ballinger has been made by subordinates looking for notoriety, and exploited by Muck-Raking newspapers looking for circulation. It is all ridiculous, and all unfair, but now comes a \$15 a week clerk named Kerby who is trying to prove the president is a liar, in order that he may earn something from the Muck-Raking newspapers.

This feature of the story is pitiful: the people really should be ashamed of themselves for their longing to see the president "caught in a lie."

Taft does not believe Ballinger has done any wrong, therefore he stands by him. This is perfectly proper. If you were accused unjustly by a sensational liar, would you not expect honest men to stand by you?

Chasing The Men.

Women deny chasing the men, but it is related that Franz Liszt, the great pianist, was compelled to become a priest to escape being married against his will.

Liszt met Countess d'Agoult when he was 23. She was married, and had three children, but their affairs lasted ten years, during which time they had several children. This affair was not Liszt's fault; the countess chased him. She was older than he, and paid much attention. Finally, she arranged that she and her mother should meet Liszt in some distant city; she was to go to one hotel, and Liszt to another. When he arrived at his hotel, the countess had possession of his room! She threw herself in his arms. What could be done? One of their daughters married Hans Von Bulow; she and Richard Wagner fell in love, and Von Bulow gave her to Wagner.

It is stated that once a visitor called to see Liszt, and found him asleep at the piano, with twelve women around him. The women became so madly in love with Liszt that they didn't know what they were doing in his presence; once a beautiful Russian countess pointed a pistol at him because he scorned her love.

The Princess Caroline, of Sventowittenstein left her husband, and went to live with Liszt. She took care of his children, and made his home comfortable, but he did not love her. Her husband divorced her; but Liszt did not marry her.

Liszt's home became a Mecca, and his lady worshippers made pilgrimages to see him. One woman, to whom he was indifferent, used to moan. "If Liszt would only love me for a single hour, that would be joy enough for me." Is it any wonder he had to enter a monastery at 68, to get rid of his lady admirers?

ATCHISON GLOBE NOTES.

A Startling Statement.

People are always too ready to favor defendants in personal injury suits. They do not stop to consider that this unfair friendliness results in thousands of unjust personal injury suits, and that finally the people must pay the bill. Here is a startling statement:

About a year ago Minnesota appointed a committee to study the subject of compensation for personal injuries resulting from industrial accidents. By a search of court records of Hennepin county, in which Minneapolis is situated, the committee discovered that the sum which the people of the county pay out yearly in court costs accruing from the trial of personal-damage cases exceeds the sum of all the verdicts recovered by the plaintiffs in such cases. By paying the damages out of their own pockets, without litigation, taxpayers could have saved money. And rather less than half the amount of the damages named in the verdicts actually reaches the injured persons or their dependent. Contingent-fee lawyers and trial costs absorb the remainder.

Defending Tobacco.

You may think every man who smokes wants to quit, and can't. The

general opinion seems to be that using tobacco is a bad habit; not very bad, but so bad that men wouldn't learn it if they were beginning over, and had their present knowledge of the weed. But there is always opposition, and not all men want to quit. And not wanting to quit, it is for them to make a defense; there are always arguments for the defense. Here is one offered by a correspondent to the Chicago Tribune: "You may say that the world did without smoke for a mighty long time, why not now? But you must admit that since tobacco was introduced to the world it has witnessed the greatest things done by brain power. Tobacco did it. Why, every conceivable invention is either perfected now or so near it that the inventive field is nearly used up and inventors are leaving the field and retiring. The brains responsible for our present civilization are found mostly in the tobacco era. Even the Ladies' Home Journal advises girls not to marry a man who does not use the weed in a smoky form. That paper rightly contends that the non-user is likely to get irritated after dinner, whereas a smoker would be quiet and behave himself, soothed by the balm of a fragrant Havana. To a girl in love a smoker is more desirable because he writes a better love letter, which is more efficient than star gazing."

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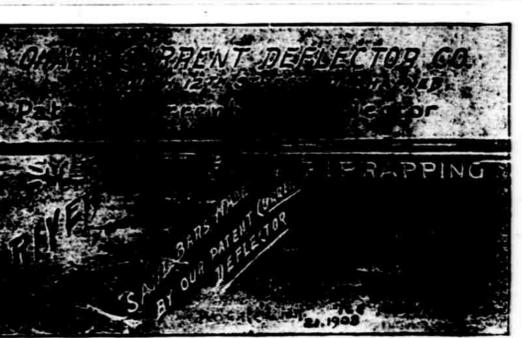
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HENRY GASS

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The Psychological Moment.
"Is Miss Wheaton at home?" asked one of the neighbors of the splinter as he called at her door to get her signature to a petition.
"She is that," responded Celia Leahy, three weeks over from Ireland and a most willing handmaiden. "Will yez step in, sorr?"
"I should like to see her on a matter of business for a few moments if she is not engaged," said the neighbor.
Celia flung wide the door and waved him in.
"If she has wan, he's neglectin' her shameful," she said in a hoarse, confidential whisper. "For 'tis three weeks tomorrow since I come here, and he's not put his fut over the threshold in all that time! Sure, 'tis your chance!"—Youth's Companion.

A Paper Restaurant.
Hamburg, Germany, has an eating house made of paper. Its walls are composed of a double layer of paper stretched on frames and impregnated with a fire and water proof solution. A thin wooden partition affords further protection from the inclemency of the weather. Roofs and walls are fastened together by means of bolts and hinges so that the entire structure may be taken apart and put together again. The dining room itself measures 30 by 6 meters and is capable of accommodating 150 people. There are twenty-two windows and four skylights, and the heating is done by two isolated stoves. A side erection contains the manager's office, kitchen, larder and dwelling room. The total cost was \$250.—Detroit Free Press.



KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE BURLINGTON'S NEW MAIN LINE THROUGH CENTRAL WYOMING THE BIG HORN BASIN

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