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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- For U. S. Senator  
ELMER J. BURKETT
- For Congressman, Third District  
JOHN F. BOYD
- For Governor  
C. H. ALDRICH
- For Lieutenant-Governor  
M. R. HOPEWELL
- For Secretary of State  
ADDISON WAIT
- For Auditor  
SILAS R. BARTON
- For Attorney General  
GRANT G. MARTIN
- For Land Commissioner  
E. R. COWLES
- For Treasurer  
WALTER A. GEORGE
- For Superintendent of Instruction  
J. W. CRAFTREE
- For Railroad Commissioner  
HENRY T. CLARKE, JR.
- For State Senator  
EDWIN HOARE
- For State Representative  
FRANK SCHRAM
- For County Attorney  
C. N. McELFRESH
- For Supervisor, District No. 1  
C. A. PETERSON

The United States senatorship in Nebraska resolves itself into a choice between Burkett and Hitchcock. If Burkett receives all of the republican votes of the state and there should be a republican legislature he would be re-elected. Vice versa it would be Hitchcock. Burkett is a supporter of Taft and Roosevelt. Hitchcock is neither. Be careful of your ballot.—Kearney Hub.

BRYAN BOLTS DAHLMAN.

Mr. Bryan has given out the following letter for publication:  
"I am just leaving for Missouri and shall be absent practically all of the time for about a month, campaigning in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois. After that I shall be at liberty to speak for Mr. Hitchcock, the democratic candidate for congress and for the state ticket in Nebraska. In speaking for the state ticket, however, I shall not be able to present any arguments in favor of the election of Mr. Dahلمان. His position on the liquor question makes that impossible.  
"I regret this exceedingly for he has been a political and personal friend for twenty years and it would give me pleasure to speak for him if I could endorse the policy for which he stands, but he has chosen to make the liquor question the paramount issue and makes his appeal on that issue.  
"In spite of the fact that the last democratic state convention voted down a declaration against county option by a vote of 638 to 202, he says that he will veto a county option bill if passed and in spite of the fact that the state convention endorsed the 8 o'clock closing law by a vote of 710 to 163 he announces that he will sign a bill repealing it if such a bill is passed. He is making his appeal on non-partisan lines with the liquor question as the sole issue. His courage is to be commended. It is an honest way of making a campaign, although it compels him to squeeze himself from friends who do not agree with him and to rely for such making up on those democrats and republicans who take his view on the subject.  
"Possibly it is just as well to have the issue clearly presented so that it may be settled this year instead of two years hence. Troublesome as the question is now, it would be even more embarrassing if presented in 1912, when we have a presidential election on hand. If Mr. Dahلمان is elected it will be a declaration by the voters of the state against county option and against the 8 o'clock closing law. If he is defeated it will be a declaration in favor of county option and in favor of the 8 o'clock closing law. In other words, the voters now have an opportunity to decide which way the state shall go, backward or forward. To present arguments in favor of going backward would not contradict what I have already said on the subject, but would embarrass me in the fight that I expect to make hereafter to save our party from the odium of being the representative of the liquor interests."  
—W. J. Bryan.

MUSSING THE RECORD.

The campaign of deception which has always been a characteristic part of the record of the Omaha World-Herald is being carried out in this campaign, notwithstanding that all previous attempts to deceive the voter in former years have not panned out successfully.

Its latest attempt in the deception line is an adroitly worded editorial in its issue of Sept. 21st, in which it quotes from statements made by an opponent of Senator Burkett before the primary, stating that the senator had voted against free lumber. This assertion made against the senator's record was met and proven to be false during the primary campaign and the World-Herald knows it. It therefore quotes from that statement in an endeavor to muss up the record in such a way that the reader of the paper will be deceived.

In order that the voter may know the facts in the case we have examined the Congressional Record and present the following facts taken from that document, which as all know is a correct record of the proceedings of the United States senate and the vote of its members upon every question which comes up.

At several different times Senator Burkett addressed the senate in behalf of a reduction in the lumber schedule and his votes at different times thereon are herewith shown:

On page 3671 of the Congressional Record is found an amendment offered for a reduction of the tariff upon certain kinds of lumber. That amendment was defeated, but Senator Burkett, with Senator Brown, Senator Cummins, Senator Doliver and Senator LaFollette voted for its passage.

On page 3680 another amendment was introduced having for its object the reduction of the tariff on certain kinds of lumber and the record shows that Senator Burkett, with Senators Brown, Cummins, Doliver and LaFollette voted for it. That amendment was also defeated.

On page 3681 the Congressional Record discloses the fact that still another attempt was made to lower the tariff on certain kinds of lumber this attempt also meeting with defeat, but Senators Burkett, Brown, Cummins, Doliver and LaFollette voted for the reduction.

On page 3669 of the Congressional Record it is shown that an amendment was offered PUTTING LUMBER ON THE FREE LIST. The record shows that SENATOR BURKETT VOTED FOR THAT AMENDMENT. The record also shows that Senator Brown, Senator Cummins and Senator LaFollette with other progressive senators voted with Senator Burkett for this amendment to place lumber on the free list.

The above is the record. The record is the best evidence. Will the World-Herald give the same prominence to a correction of its former statement that it did to the article of Sept. 21st? Will it show the facts in the case or continue to deceive its readers in its effort to elect its editor to the United States senate.—Fairbury Gazette.

METCALF BOLTS DAHLMAN.

"Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17.—Hon. Chester H. Aldrich, David City, Neb.—Dear Sir: I intend to give you my support in your candidacy for the office of governor of Nebraska. I have known your opponent, Mr. James C. Dahلمان, for more than twenty years and would not join in any personal disparagement of him. On the contrary, I respect him for certain sterling qualities I know him to possess. But his nomination was secured through the active and notorious interference in democratic primaries of the liquor interests and he represents, admittedly, everything the liquor interests desire in the way of legislation. He promises to approve a bill repealing the 8 o'clock closing law and to veto a county option bill and in every way stands as the frank, outspoken champion of the most obnoxious of all the special interests.  
"It would be difficult to make an issue clearer than the one that has been forced upon the people of Nebraska through the bold and undisguised edict of the liquor trust. It is a bigger question than 8 o'clock closing and a more important one than county option. Beside it the personalities of candidates sink into insignificance. "Shall the people of Nebraska surrender political power into the keeping of the liquor trust; shall they put the stamp of approval upon that trust's executed threat to destroy a governor who dared go counter to its wishes? That is the issue as I understand it.  
"I respect every man's opinion on this question, but I am unable to see it in any other light than that a vote for Mr. Dahلمان is a vote to deliver Nebraska into the merciless keeping of an institution that is responsible for too many tears and too much sorrow

to be entrusted with the government of this great state.

"As a democrat who from boyhood days has served his party, I am reluctant to do anything that would even temporarily separate me from party organization. But the democratic primaries recently held were controlled by republicans, voting under the leadership of the liquor interests, rather than by democrats; and if we must follow republican leadership then I prefer to choose the sort of republican leadership I am to have.  
"In the exercise of this privilege I choose you as my candidate for governor and I am at your service. Yours truly.—Richard L. Metcalf."

MR. ALDRICH TO MR. METCALF.

David City, Neb., Sept. 19.—Hon. Richard L. Metcalf, Lincoln, Neb. My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., in which you state your intention to give me your support in my candidacy for the office of governor of Nebraska. I regret my inability to express in words my appreciation of your action not alone for the great good your support will do me, but for the greater service you will thus render the state in the fight now on for civic righteousness. I count it one of the highest honors of my life to be chosen by you as your candidate for governor and am delighted to accept your support. Your voice and your pen will bring thousands of men to the cause of good government.

I agree with you that the overshadowing issue in this campaign is as to whether the people or the liquor trust shall rule in this commonwealth. That is the question. If we cannot trust the people, whom can we trust? Like yourself, I have nothing personal against my opponent, James C. Dahلمان, but I am eternally opposed to Dahلمانism. It disregards law. It prostitutes womanhood, degrades manhood and damns childhood. It corrupts politics, destroys homes, fills jails, prisons, asylums and graves with its deluded victims. Therefore, I welcome you and the thousands of patriotic democrats who will follow you and who will fight shoulder with us in this crusade against one of the most stupendous, most thoroughly equipped and financed conspiracies for the control and debauchery of the people's government by the liquor trust ever planned in the history of American politics. Your action in placing the cause of the people above your party fills me with a confidence that right will triumph in this contest. I confidently believe that 150,000 voters of all political parties will go to the polls next November in this beloved state of ours and cast their ballots against Dahلمانism and thus enthroned the people in the control of their own government. Very truly yours.—Chester H. Aldrich.

THE HABIT CURE.

An Emporia man who used to have his share of sickness has been enjoying good health for a year or two, and is getting fat, and assures his friends that he will live to celebrate his hundredth birthday.  
The plan which restored his health is simple and inexpensive, and it is not necessary to buy anything in bottles, at a dollar a throw.  
"I simply regulate my life by the clock," said he. "Man is a creature of habit, and when he takes advantage of that fact his troubles are ended. I used to go to bed at any old hour, and get up when I felt like it. Now I retire to my downy couch at 10 o'clock—and that means 10 o'clock to the minute—and get up at 6. I used to toss and roll and kick around for hours before I got to sleep. Now I go to sleep as soon as my head touches the pillow, and sleep like an ossified man all night. I eat my meals at regular hours, never a minute too early or too late. I have a certain round of duties to perform every day, and I do them according to exact schedule. I have become a machine in certain respects, but it's better to be a good healthy machine than a sick human being."  
There was a good deal of sense in the observations of this able citizen. Doctors, when they give you medicine insist that it be taken at regular intervals. There is no doubt that regularity in habits contributes greatly to health.  
Another thing that the wise doctors denounce bitterly is the American habit of eating between meals, and there is no doubt that it is a bad thing. The human stomach is a cranky and finicky affair, and objects to being overloaded. If it is permitted to do its work with an unvarying regularity, receiving refreshments at regular hours, and at no other times, it will behave beautifully. If a man has a good sound industrious stomach he is pretty sure to enjoy perfect health, and he can't have that sort of a stomach unless he lives by the clock.—(Emporia Gazette.)

DAHLMAN'S BEST ASSET.

The Lincoln Star, a paper opposed to the election of Dahلمان, tenders the Lincoln Journal and other mud-slinging organs throughout the state some common sense advice. The Star says:  
"More men have probably been elected to office by the reaction of unbridled denunciation than have ever been elected upon their merits. There are mighty few newspaper men, and probably no political stump speakers, who have not more than once awakened after election to the realization of the fact that they have materially aided in the election of the man they tried their very best to defeat, and have done it in over-zeal that led them into a too vigorous denunciation.  
"Personal abuse of a candidate for office is always resented by the masses, and should be resented. Every candidate's official record, if he has one, is open to just criticism. Every candidate for public preferment is supposed to stand for something. If one entertains an objection for that which he stands, it is right enough for the objecting citizen to speak out in opposing it.  
"A good many of the well meaning people of the state, including also some of the more vigorous newspapers, have started out as if they may be likely in the end to help elect Dahلمان governor by the tone and character of the opposition they are putting up against him. It is not going to accomplish any benefit to the opposition to Dahلمان to continue heaping personal abuse upon him.  
"It is what he stands for that must be denounced if he is to be beaten. Nothing would please Jim Dahلمان any better than to have the radical county option papers keep up the line of comment into which they have entered. He would be willing to pay something for their seeming abuse, for it is a cinch that Jim Dahلمان is a shrewd and sagacious politician.  
"It is just as well to bear in mind that in the primaries Mr. Dahلمان got more votes than any other candidate running for the nomination for governor, representing either party, with the exception of Governor Shallenberger, whose democratic and populist vote together made a larger total than the vote for Dahلمان."

FIRST VOTERS.

The first voters have a clear duty to perform in the pending election. Let them forget they should reflect on history so recent as to hardly seem worth reviving so far as older persons are concerned—those who had a part in making it and enduring the consequences.  
Only once in fifty years has the democratic party had full control of governmental affairs. That four year period should be studied by the young men who have no recollection what happened. They ought to know how democratic success became an instantaneous failure. The country then had no confidence in the sagacity of democratic statesmen. Big business concerns immediately began curtailing their output and cancelling orders for material. Confidence was shocked. When nobody believed in the future of business because the business concerns did not believe in the democratic party it spelled panic.  
These young men who are voters now were boys then who had no sense of the gravity of the situation. Do they think the democratic party has learned how to govern since then when it has had no experience? If they think a panic would be a good thing; if they think the people are living so riotously as to threaten the safety of the country and that they ought to be taught a lesson in hardship and poverty and suffering in order to bring them back to economy in living, perhaps there would be some sense in their voting to put democracy in power. Still they should be very careful of their diagnosis of the situation lest they mistake a mere temporary disorder for a functional disease.  
We do not believe the farmers of Nebraska need to have another such object lesson. They have come into a period of well earned and well deserved prosperity. It would be folly for them to undertake a reversal of policies under which they have made such great progress toward comfort and competence.  
The young voters should consult their elders with respect to the ability of democrats to govern before they decide to put them in position of power.—Fremont Tribune.

COST OF LIVING.

The democratic members of the senate committee which lately investigated the cost of living, have made their report. It is not satisfying nor is there anything convincing about it. Such reports are always disappointing. In this case there was nothing for the democrats to do but lay the blame for increased prices of food upon the tariff and the trusts. They acknowledge that the increased production of gold

has something to do with the question, but not much. The tariff is the culprit.

They make the point that under sixty years of free trade in England wages have increased 87 per cent, and they argue from this that the abolition of protection does not bring down wages. Where they get their figures we do not know. Nor does it matter for such figures are misleading. In six years wages have actually advanced 87 per cent, one naturally wonders what they could have been when the rise began, for after these sixty years the workman of England is still very poorly paid when compared with his brother laborer in the United States.  
And what the democratic minority fails to say, and which is of the utmost importance, is that in England thousands and tens of thousands are out of work and are on the verge of starvation, and that with two or three exceptions the journals of London ascribe this condition to the free trade policy.

The increased cost of living is not unique to the United States. It is felt in England, while in Paris the restaurants that cater to the slender purse are raising the price of the table d'hôte because the cost of food is so much higher that they are forced to it.  
Are the wage earners of the United States willing to exchange the protective policy of this country for the free trade policy of England and take chances under the meagre wage scale of England?—(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

TELEGRAPH FRANKS NO MORE.

Today another of the old-time special privileges passes away, and it is not likely to ever come back. On and after this date the telegraph frank is as valueless as confederate money. Congress so willed it at the recent session, sally perhaps, but in recognition of the force of public opinion. We are now getting better telegraph service than formerly. One valued concession is that permitting a fifty-word telegraphic letter at night for the price of a ten-word message in the daytime, a privilege that is receiving large use and wide appreciation. But the more corporate interests can be relieved of doing something for nothing, the better it will be for that portion of the public that has no special interests to serve. There have been many thousands of these franks more or less constantly in service and their abolition will add to the legitimate revenues of the companies. Certain classes are still exempt from the provisions of the act. These are the officers, agents and employees of common carriers and their families. Common carriers are defined as railroad, express, sleeping car, telegraph, telephone, cable, and oil pipe line companies; also carriers engaged in transporting passengers or property partly by railroad and partly by water when under a common control.—(Boston Transcript.)

DECAY OF TIN.

Remarkable Alteration Which Takes Place in the Metal.  
Anything made of tin, it seems, is doomed to a brief existence. This metal is subject to a remarkable kind of alteration, a species of disease to which it is liable. When exposed to the air tin undergoes no chemical change, as do iron and copper, which, of course, chemically combine with the oxygen or with water. The tin, however, still remains metallic tin, but gradually becomes gray and dull and falls to fine powder.  
The disease is "catching." It infects or induces the same change in other masses of tin in the immediate neighborhood. We are told that in a Russian Imperial magazine, in place of tin uniform buttons, little heaps of powder were found. A consignment of Banca tin sent from Rotterdam to Moscow in 1877 arrived at the latter place in the form of powder. This alteration is due to a change in the internal crystalline structure of the metal and is analogous to the slow transformation of monoclinic sulphur to rhombic sulphur. As a result, objects of tin of archaeological interest are rare. Those that have been found have been in the form of earthenware vessels, knobs, etc., which have been found in the Swiss lake dwellings coated with tin foil. Cassiterite or stannite is the single ore from which the tin has been obtained in any quantity.—Knowledge and Scientific News, London.

Handed It Back.

A clergyman in the neighborhood of Nottingham was complimenting a tailor in his parish on repairs which he had done for him. In the course of conversation he, however, incautiously observed: "When I want a good coat I go to London. They make them there." Before leaving the shop he inquired, "By the bye, do you attend my church?"  
"No," was the reply. "When I want to hear a good sermon I go to London. They make them there."—London Tit-Bits.

Ten in the Time of Buddha.

At the time of Buddha China was enjoying a large foreign commerce in tea. It was carried by her junk to Japan, Korea, Tonquin, Annam, Cochin, Burma, Siam, India, Ceylon, Persia and Arabia. According to one record, it was sent to a great black river country west of Arabia, from which it was separated by a long and very torrid sea, which must have been Egypt. It was carried by caravans to Manchuria, Mongolia, Kuldja, Tartary, Tibet, Persia and northern India.



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A PLACID MERCHANT.

He Had Some Regard For The Social Side of Trade.

The summer visitor in a small seaport town was amazed and amused at the assortment of merchandise displayed in the little store at the head of the wharf. The showman was devoted to an assortment of candy at one end and a lot of cigars and tobacco at the other end and no barrier between. Next to the showman stood a motor engine valued at several hundred dollars.  
Thinking to please the proprietor, the visitor remarked that even the large department stores in Boston could not boast of such a collection.  
"Well," he said, "I ain't aping them stores, I can tell you. I aim to keep what my folks want. When a man wants an engine for his boat he can't wait to send way to Portland or Boston for it. He wants it when he does, then and there."  
After a little pause she continued: "I don't like the way they do business in them big stores, anyway. Why, when you go into a store up to Boston the first thing you know somebody asks you what you want."  
"Now, I never do anything like that. If a man comes into my place I pass the time o' day and ask him to set, and after he's set and talked a while, if he wants anything he'll tell me."  
"I never pester a man to buy. Maybe he ain't come to buy; maybe he's come to talk."—Youth's Companion.

Didn't Give Him the Chance.

Schopenhauer, when staying in Geneva, used to go every day to a table d'hôte at which now and then appeared other distinguished visitors. Once Lady Byron sat next to him.  
"Doctor," said the host after she had left, with a twinkle in his eye, "doctor, do you know who sat next to you at the table today? It was Lady Byron."  
"Why the deuce did you not tell me this before?" replied Schopenhauer; "I should have liked to be rude to her."  
"That was what I feared," said the host, "and for that reason I kept it quiet."  
We can do nothing well without joy and a good conscience, which is the ground of joy.—Hibben.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF PLATTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

In the matter of the estate of Freeman M. Cook, deceased. Order to show cause.  
To all persons interested in the estate of Freeman M. Cook, deceased.  
This cause came on for hearing upon the petition of Emma L. Cook, administratrix of the estate of Freeman M. Cook, deceased, approved before me at the court house in Columbus, Nebraska, for the payment of debts allowed against said estate and costs of administration and it appearing to the court, that the personal property of said estate is insufficient to pay said debts and expenses, it is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the court house in Columbus, Nebraska, on the 22nd day of October, 1910, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., there to show cause, if any there be, why a license should not be granted to said administratrix to sell so much of said real estate as may be necessary to pay said debts and expenses, and that this order be published four successive weeks in the Columbus Journal.  
Dated this 3rd day of September, 1910.  
Geo. H. Thurston,  
Judge of the district court of Platte county, Nebraska.

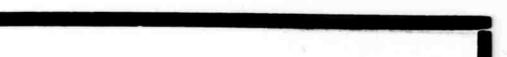
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of the Big Horn Basin and Yellowstone Valley

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