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STROTHER & COMPANY, Proprietors.

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GIVE THEM ALL THE ROPE.

In a few weeks the triumphant Democracy will be at the Protective Tariff, hammer and tongs. It proposes to completely sever the Protective tail from the national dog.

Whether it will try to do the job all at once or "for humanity's sake" cut off a chunk every little while, remains to be seen, but Democratic leaders make no bones of declaring their intention of completely wiping out Protection as soon as it can be done.

The Democracy holds that considering the whole country the vote of last November must be taken as a mandate of the people to place the Tariff on a strictly revenue basis, which means placing the duties at the point which will assure the largest possible revenue. This, in turn, means collecting as much revenue as posible from commodities which we do not produce and gathering the remainder from competitive products by duties placed low enough to attract large importations.

A revenue Tariff of that kind is synonymous with "Free-Trade," as generally understood. Treasury requirements do not permit absolute Free-Trade in any country.

The Chronicle has been a Protectionist journal since its foundation. It is a Protectionist journal today. It stood for the Dingley tariff while it lasted, and later for the Payne-Aldrich Tariff as an improvement thereon and in the language of President Taft, the best Tariff act ever enacted in this country. The Chronicle also stands for impartial trade with all nations, and abhors so-called "reciprocity" in any form, and particularly any fiscal legislation whatever concocted in secret and embodied in a treaty.

Nevertheless the Chronicle is of the opinion that the Democracy has the right to consider the vote of last November as a mandate to enter upon a Free-Trade policy, and is of the opinion that Protectionists will gain nothing by factious opposition. We believe the Democratic House should be given such assistance as the standpatters can give to promptly pass whatever Tariff bill it desires to enact, and if possible pass it on to the President.

Of course, they will put on record their reasons against it and record their votes. But nothing can be gained, and much can be lost, by attempting to delay what cannot be prevented.

Give the Democrats all the rope there is.

By Protectionists the Chronicle means the breed commonly known as "standpatters"—those who favor Protection which gives the domestic markets to domestic producers, whether of raw or manufactured commodities. And who also stand for impartial trade and oppose the embodying of any fiscal legislation whatever in a treaty.

The Chronicle does not know of any Insurgent Republican who fills this bill.

The consistent Protectionists should unite, refuse compromise of any sort with any pretended Republican, and whether one-fourth, one-third or one-half of either branch of Congress, stand pat.

Let the Democrats get quickly what they ask for under their mandate from the people. If the law when enacted makes for the prosperity of the nation we shall all be Free-Traders.

At least the Chronicle will, for all it desires is national prosperity.

But if the Free-Trade policy should have such results as it has hitherto had in this country, the people will know it, and if they perfer Protection, will give the necessary mandate.

No assistance should be asked of the Republican Insurgents. Let them vote and talk as they please. They are not Republicans as Republicanism has been understood for the last quarter of a century, and at any rate they are not standpatters.

No ally is of any use in a fight who does not enter into it with his whole soul. Such are better outside the works than inside.

The advice of the Chronicle is for standpatters only. And to them we say, get out of the way and let the Democratic steam roller steam roll.—San Francisco Chronicle.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

When he first came into national prominence we saw him capture the nation with the power of his genius. We saw him sway the multitude with his words of wisdom, and amaze and terrorize the enemies of free institutions with the logic of his speech. We saw him rise from the disaster of defeat again and again, and each time he has had the confidence of the peplple. We saw him as a twice defeated candidate for president on a foreign tour honored by the nations of the world. We saw this defeated man return to his native land, honored by all the civilized nations of the the earth, and greeted by his own people as no other private citizen has ever been greeted.

And we have asked why this man should touch the human heart of every nation and appeal to the human conscience in every land? The answer is Bryan himself. Constant in his devotion to principal, firm in conviction, consistent in his course, brave and steadfast, he stands before the world the incarnation of unselfish patriotism.

As the mark of hostile critics he has been misrepresented, maligned and slandered, but over it all he has triumphed, towering as an intellectual and moral giant, the champion of the purest principles and the noblest sentiments that have ever possessed a great and powerful people.

What was once in scorn and contempt termed Bryanism is being written into the laws of the states, the constitutions and into the statutes of the nation.

Those who once derided this man for his fallacies are now singing his praises for his virtues. Those who once abused him for his iniquity are now lauding him for the sanity and strength of his convictions.

No wonder this man will remain in politics, for the crowning glory of his life will be when his creed of universal justice shall have been written deeply into the statutes of his country.—Nashville Tennessean.

ON BEING A SPORT.

You may remember his mother—a pretty girl who went to the high school twenty-five years ago—an unusually pretty girl, who married a gay young fellow to reform him. She reformed him all right. He settled down, but he had lost the confidence of the town, and when he died ten or a dozen years ago, he had a job, but that was all, and she had a houseful of children. She buckled to her work and reared them, kept them all in school, kept them decently dressed, wholesomely fed, and gave them every advantage that this town affords. But it took hard work, and it took the beauty out of her eyes, put a stoop in her shoulders, and put lines in her face that never will come out. Hundreds of people watched the struggle; and all of them were proud of her. The little girls are doing well; they seem to know what it cost their mother.

But that boy—he seems to have an ambition to be a sport. His mother sees it and it is breaking her heart. His sisters see it and they are ashamed.

They often wonder what's the use of trying to keep up and be somebody, and if it was not for the blood of their mother in them they would slump. But the boy has to be a sport. He has to sneak through a blind door and up a stairway on East Sixth avenue and get whisky and he has to loaf around the pool shacks with a breath that would sour a cement sidewalk, and he has to wear the loudest clothes and the brashest hat he can get in town—and mother pays for it all, by Heaven knows what hard grinding work. All for the boy to be a sport.

What a loafer he is! How worthless he is becoming. Does he think any merchant wants him? They all know about him. The whole town knows that he is "mooching" on his mother. They could stand his drinking, they might stand his loafing and his general cussedness—but sponging it—whisky, cussedness and all—that is too much.

What a miserable foundation he is putting under his life. How it will crumble when the rains fall and the winds blow upon that house.—Emporia Gazette.

POKER AND LITERATURE.

Jeff Davis of Arkansas rose in the senate the other day and asked a brother senator, who was Senator Gamble of South Dakota, what he meant by a "jack pot," as the latter had used the term in debate. Gamble, judging from his sur-name, ought to have replied, but he didn't. So Jeff didn't find out. But there are senators doubtless, who could tell him.

This incident suggests what contributions to every day speech have been made by cards, and by poker in particular. Many people who know nothing of poker use its phrases. For instance, the "standpatter" is spoken of in politics to describe the man who wants things to remain as they are. The term "bluff" needs no explanation it is in such general use. Church people are asked to "chip in" to pay the parson and forget that they are using a term of unholy association.

Then there is the man who demands that everything be "above board," to signify that no concealment is going on. We all know that when we have plenty of money we feel "flush," another poker term signifying that the cards are all of one color. The term "full house" is still another phrase that is jocularly used in common speech to signify that there is no more room. Others more familiar with poker terms than a minister or an editor might multiply the illustrations.

Some people understand the lingo and don't know the game. Others know the lingo and think they know the game, but don't. It is a great game—so they say. None of its experts have yet got into the hall of fame on account of their skill. Not even Poe, and he traveled some. It is a game that often makes its devotees feel poor, but at least it has enriched the English language with picturesque terms.—Boston Globe.

THINGS PATRICK HENRY WROTE.

The Patrick Henry papers, portraits and relics, and a fine line of historical autographs of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods were sold at auction in Philadelphia recently.

The original ivory minature portrait of Patrick Henry, painted from life by a French artist in 1791, while the orator was arguing the British debt cases in the United States court at Richmond, Va., brought $660. It was presented by Henry to the wife of his half brother, John Syme, and is said to be the only portrait of Henry painted from life that exists. The life size bust portrait of him, painted in oil by Thomas Sully of Philadelphia from the French artist's miniature portrait, was sold for $4,300. For many years this bust portrait hung on the walls of the state house at Richmond, Va. Sully painted it for Wm. Wirt, Henry's biographer, who had it engraved by Leney for the "Life of Patrick Henry."

The original draft of Henry's celebrated resolution in the Virginia house of burgesses in May, 1765, against the Stamp Act, with a lengthy memorandum on the back in Henry's handwriting and signed by him, explaining how he came to offer the resolution, went for $1,400. A copy of the famous receipt by Henry, May 4, 1776, for the gunpowder he took April 21, 1775, from the Powder Horn at Williamsburg, Va., to arm the company of patriots he had raised, was purchased by the Virginia State Library for $100, which also obtained for $105 his Fee Book, 1770-1797, consisting of 176 folio pages, all in his handwriting, and with an index. On the inside of one of the covers in his autograph is "Patrick Henry, His Book."

The walnut drop leaf secretary, used by him during the greater part of his life, was sold for $500. The walnut roundabout leather seat, his favorite chair, and the one in which he died, brought $225. Two hundred dollars bought an antique solid silver caster, with three silver peppers and two cut glass cruets, each of the peppers having engraved upon it the initials "P. H., 1777." The same bidder obtained for $16 a pair of polished steel shoe buckles, which Henry is said to have worn when he made his speech against the Stamp Act.

Included in the Henry letters were the following, addressed to Richard Henry Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence: March 28, 1777, accusing Robert Morris of speculating in army supplies, $25; September 12, 1777, rejoicing over the capture of Burgoyne, $32.50; April 1, 1777, saying that Lee's enemies are traducing him by stories that he is in a scheme to discard General Washington, $50, and August 28, 1789, objecting to the uncontrolled powers of the President in the Constitution, $50. An autograph draft of his letter to President Washington, October 16, 1795, declining the tender of the office of Secretary of War, went for $120.

The following historical letters of Richard Henry Lee to Patrick Henry were sold: April 20, 1776, advocating an instant declaration of independence, $40; December 3, 1776, describing Washington's retreat across New Jersey, pursued by Howe's army, $35; January 9, 1777, giving an account of Washington's victories over the British and Hessians at Trenton and Princeton, $100; April 7, 1777, mentioning the success of the American commissioners (Franklin, Deane and Lee) at the Court of France, $75; April 15, 1777, in reference to the British attacking Philadelphia, $60; May 26, 1777, vindicating himself of charges which cost him his election to Congress, $40; September 8, 1777, about Howe's movements toward Philadelphia and denouncing certain Quakers, $57; October 8, 1777, giving an account of the Battle of Germantown, $115; October 25, 1777, about Burgoyne's surrender and Washington's movements, $90.—Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

WHEN MEXICO WAS COVETED.

Immediately after the Civil War, before many of the Confederate soldiers had laid down their arms, there was a strong movement for the colonization of Mexico, then in the midst of a Civil War. Some offers were made to the Mexican revolutionsts against the Maximilian government, but in the main a colonization scheme was proposed. A number of Confederate generals went to Mexico and negotiations were begun for the transfer of large numbers of the still armed Southern troops to that country. But this great scheme did not go far beyond a spontaneous impulse.

Of more deliberate and far-reaching purpose was a plan to annex Mexico, which was formed shortly before the close of the Civil War, with the idea of utilizing the Union army, when it should be at once out of the Civil War, for that purpose. Benjamin F. Butler had drawn a bill providing for the building of a great national highway across Texas, ostensibly for traffic, but really to serve as a military road and as an ulterior means of getting large numbers of men, as road builders, to the Mexican frontier.

This proposition reached President Lincoln the day he was assassinated. No doubt he would have done his utmost to block such an enterprise if he had been made fully aware of its purposes. President Johnson vigorously opposed it and it never made progress.

The days of coveting Mexico have passed. At least, these are not such days. There is no wish, nor could there be at this time popular approval of any plan to annex Mexico. What is wanted in the country is order, justice, peace and prosperity. President Taft has taken the hazard that must always be taken when troops are used in large numbers for a precautionary demonstration, but there is every reason to believe that he has a perfect understanding with President Diaz as to the diplomacy of this movement.—Kansas City Star.

WHEN BURR BEAT HAMILTON.

It is undoubtedly true that in former times in all parts of the country it was considered more important and more creditable to save a man's life or liberty than to get a verdict where property only was concerned. These days have passed, as far as New York is concerned, and in a lesser degree, possibly, in nearly all the other states, and despite the agitation on the subject they are never likey to return.

It is interesting to turn back more than a century and a quarter, to the earliest days of the Republic and to the careers of two lawyers who would have been giants in any age or in any country, and who were antagonistic in character and purpose, Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. Both men accepted criminal as well as civil cases.

Aaron Burr, that erratic genius, is said never to have lost a case in which he alone was counsel. It is also of record that he won a case in which, by aqueer trick of fate, his associate counsel was Hamilton. It was a murder case. The actions and manner of the principal witness against the prisoner seemed to Burr exceedingly suspicious, and it is said that both Burr and Hamilton were undecided in their own minds which was the guilty party—the witness or the prisoner. Hamilton's summing up was perfunctory. Burr began to address the jury when it was nearly dark.

The witness for the prosecution was leaning against a pillar. His face was pallid and covered with perspiration. He listened intently to the lawyer. Suddenly Burr seized a large candelabrum, and throwing the light on the face of the witness, shouted, "Behold the murderer, gentlemen!" The witness turned and rushed from the court room and the prisoner was acquitted.—New York Herald.

Luck.

"Well, I'm convinced that it's an ill wind that blows good to nobody."

"What has caused you to arrive at your present opinion?"

"You know the Billingers?"

"You mean Horace Billinger, who recently got so badly squeezed in the stock market?"

"Yes. You see, we lived next door to the Billingers for a number of years. Since they have lost their money and then compelled to give up their automobiles and discharge most of their servants and in other ways get along on as little as possible, my wife has found that we can live on much less than it formerly cost us."

RULES FOR LONG LIFE

HUNGARIAN DOCTOR TELLS HOW TO RETAIN HEALTH.

Happy Marriage Helps One to Resist Old Age—Cardinal Precepts of Clothing, Diet and Hygiene Given Here.

In his book, lately published in the Hungarian language and translated into almost every modern tongue, Dr. Lorand says that from recent reports of the register offices of Austria, Germany, we are justified in assuming that though life is usually limited to 55 to 60 years it may occasionally be prolonged to 100, or even more, by the operation of certain internal and external agencies.

By studying these we may eventually be able to prolong the lives of many individuals beyond 80 or even 90, and to prolong our term of youthfulness by 10 or 20 years. We need no longer grow old at 40 or 50. This can be brought about by improving the functions of a certain few of the glandular structures of the body, provided one or more of the main organs have not already been too gravely compromised by incurable organic disorders.

To prevent old age coming on too soon the first condition necessary is the possession of healthy ductless glands (chief among them being the thyroid, the adrenals, the pancreas and the liver), and this depends upon heredity.

Marriage is an invaluable aid in the struggle against old age. If married life is one of the best means of resisting the approach of old age on the other hand it is positively certain that unhappy marriages are the surest means of hastening its oncoming.

To avoid premature old age and early death we have to follow the rules:

Wear loose collars, because a tight collar presents obstacles to the free circulation of the blood through the thyroid.

Do not take too much meat, because abundance of meat alters the ductless glands.

Take large quantities of milk, this being the extract of various glands, and especially that of the thyroid.

Be as much as possible in the open air, and especially in the sunshine; and take plenty of exercise, taking care to breathe deeply and regularly.

Take a bath daily, and, in addition, once a week or every two weeks, take a Turkish or vapor bath.

Wear porous clothing, light hat and low shoes.

Go early to bed and rise early.

Sleep in a very dark, very quiet room and with a window open, and do not sleep less than six nor more than 7½ hours.

Have one complete day's rest in each week, without even reading or writing.

Avoid mental disturbances or worries.

Be temperate in the use of alcohol and also in the use of coffee or tea.

Avoid places that are overheated, especially by steam, and badly ventilated.

Replace or reinforce the functions of the organs which may have become changed by age or disease, by means of the extracts from the corresponding organs of healthy animals. But of course the application of this precept must be adapted to the individual case.—The British Medical Journal.

The Question.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, who has been chosen United States senator from Nebraska, owns a morning and an afternoon newspaper in Omaha. One morning he was in the editorial room of the afternoon paper when a cab reporter called up for instructions as to how he should handle a shooting case to which he had been assigned. A man had married a girl at four o'clock in the afternoon before, and at eight the same evening had shot her five times. "What shall I do?" asked the reporter. "Get an interview from the girl," said Hitchcock. "But I don't know what to ask her," objected the reporter. Hitchcock got up from his chair, walked over to the wall, and beat his head against the plaster three times. "I don't think you understand," he told the cub, with as much patience as he could muster. "Married at four, shot five times at eight. Go get the story." "Well, what shall I ask her?" queried the reporter. Hitchcock, looking pained and grieved, said over the telephone: "Ask her whether she considers the conduct of her husband an insult or merely studied indifference."

Weight for Saddle Horses.

At the Paris horse show recently a special jury of experts was appointed to determine authoritattively just how much a horse of a given weight should carry in the saddle.

The jury brought in the following decision: A horse weighing no more than 825 pounds should not carry a greater weight than 187 pounds, provided the girth of the animal does not exceed 67 inches. A horse weighing 935 pounds or less, with a girth of 69 inches, should not carry more than 209 pounds, and a horse weighing 1,045 pounds, with a girth of 71 inches, should not carry more than 231 pounds.

Association.

"The man on deck yonder who has been so sick is a baseball player."

"Doesn't seem to be enjoying himself."

"No; said it was too much like work. Every time the vessel pitched he felt he wanted to make a home run."

"The Club."

An exclusive dining society is the one bearing the arrogant title "The Club," which since its foundation has been limited to thirty-five members. Johnson, Burke, Reynolds and Goldsmith were among the original members. Garrick and Boswell joined in 1773, and Gibbon and Fox in 1774. Of the eighteen premiers in the nineteenth century nine were members of the club, Fox, Liverpool, Canning, Russell, Aberdeen, Gladstone, Salisbury, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour.—London Chronicle.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure
The Only Baking Powder Made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Chemists' tests have shown that a part of the alum from biscuit made with an alum baking powder passes into the stomach, and that digestion is retarded thereby.
Read the label and make sure that your baking powder is not made from alum.

Church a Playroom.

Before the appointed hour of nine o'clock the other morning the doors of the Central Park Methodist Episcopal church were open for the convenience of the boys and girls of St. Paul who desire to take advantage of the games distributed by the Thursday club, says a St. Paul dispatch. Piled on the shelves of one of the classrooms were more than a thousand sets of games, and Miss Helen Swanstrom stood ready to hand them out to the first comers.

The boys and girls who came were overjoyed at the information that they would be allowed to make use of the games right there in the church. They were glad too that the rooms would be open from 7 until 9:30 o'clock every evening, except Saturday and Sunday evenings, when games will be given out for use in the church, but not for carrying home. Games for home use may be taken out any time on any Saturday from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.

Novelists and the Public.

Surprises in the novel reading line are always pleasant. Readers are so apt nowadays to label a novelist, to say or assume that such an such a style, such and such a treatment, such and such characters, are his or hers by right of invention, or of adoption, or of anything else. And who can answer that writers do not readily agree to the fancy, or the whim, or the taste, or the judgment of the public? With might and main they try to live up to the label, making, as a rule, little or no effort to change the brand. "You ask for a certain thing; here it is for you," they seem to say. "There are other draughts as good to be got from the vintage of my examination; but fearing your disapproval, I shall not attempt to provide them."—Naho Walker in London T. P.'s Weekly.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by virtue of a chattle mortgage, in the form of a mortgage note, dated December 2nd, 1908, and executed by Mrs. S. F. Tripp and Mrs. W. L. McQuown, mortgagors, to R. W. Saley, mortgagee, and duly filed in the office of the County Clerk in and for the county of Platte, state of Nebraska, on March 10th, 1911, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for $250.00, dated December 2nd, 1908, and payable to R. W. Saley, and on which there is now due the sum of $225.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from February 1st, 1909, and default having been made in the payment of said note and the amount due thereon and no suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said sum or any part thereof;

Therefore, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at public auction, at the office and store room of the Auditorium Music Company, at 400 West 13th street, and being in the North opera house, Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, on Wednesday, April 12th, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property, to-wit: One Tryber Piano, Style 14, No. 10610, mahogany case, one stool and one scarf.

R. W. SALEY, Mortgagee.

Spring and Summer Rates

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES TO CALIFORNIA; general basis $60.00 certain dates in April and May and daily from June to September; still lower general basis of $50.00 on certain dates in June and July. General excursion basis to Portland, Seattle, $60.00 on certain dates in May and daily from June to September; still lower general basis of $50.00 on certain dates in June and July; $15.00 higher to include Shasta Route. Usual diverse routes and stopover privileges. The tour of the coast is the world's greatest railroad journey.

YELLOWSTONE PARK: Plan a summer tour of this wonderland. All kinds of excursion rates through Gardiner and Yellowstone gateways; also personally conducted camping tours through Cody.

BIG HORN MOUNTAINS: The resorts of this delightful region near Sheridan and Thermoplis are attracting a large volume of tourist patronage. Send for special publication.

COLORADO AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS: Usual popular summer rates to Colorado and Utah cities and resorts. Send for Estes Park booklet.

Get in touch with me, and let me send you any of our publications, "Colorado Hand Book", "Big Horn Resorts", Yellowstone Park", "Pacific Coast Tours."

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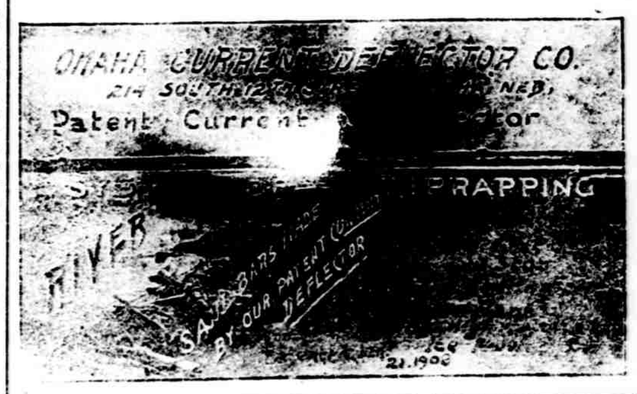
L. F. REGTOR, Ticket Agent
Columbus, Nebr.

L. W. WAKELEY, Gen'l. Passenger Agent, Omaha, Nebr



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