

# Custer Co. Republican

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D. M. ANNEBERY, Editor  
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THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1900.

Failures in the first two weeks of December were \$4,422,056 against over \$900,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year, and \$14,002,007 in 1896.

A great majority of the prominent republicans who left the party four years ago on account of the financial plank have returned to the fold, having been convinced that protection and sound money does bring prosperity—Blue Springs Sentinel.

Small wonder that the Bryanites find it difficult to convince the American people of the hard times when all the mints of the country are running night and day to coin money for paying American workmen who are working overtime to supply the demand for every product of the land.

No better barometer of business can be found than the railroads, those great transporters of the products of industry and labor. The gross earnings of all roads in the United States reporting to Dun's Review for the first half of December showed a gain of 10.1 per cent over last year, and 21.3 per cent over the prosperous year 1892.

The gold which is going to Europe need not worry the calamity criers at all. It is going there because it commands a higher rate of interest there than can be obtained for it here, and not for the purpose of debt paying. So long as the trade balance is in the neighborhood of forty million dollars monthly in favor of this country, it will not be necessary to export gold to Europe for debt paying purposes.

California, which has just celebrated the 50th anniversary of the organization of her state government, is recognized as one of the most progressive, patriotic and advanced of western states. Yet when California was annexed her population consisted of Mexicans, Indians, and half-castes, (who were not consulted as to their wishes in the matter) and of whom it was said we could never assimilate such a foreign and antagonistic population.

The popocratic editor rises up from an able disquisition on the abomination of the Sulu treaty because of its tacit recognition of polygamy, and then goes into a swoon with indignation because the tyrannical house refuses to seat Roberts of Utah, the gentleman with three wives. A polygamist is not good enough to live under the protection of the flag in the Sulu islands, but plenty good enough to make laws for the government of the people of the United States, providing he subscribes to the immaculate principles of "16 to 1." "Rah for popocracy!"—Ashland Gazette.

Senator Kyle's reasons for determining to vote for the gold standard are simply an example of the conditions which are causing many other leaders to abandon the silver cause. He says, "Though I am a bimetalist and have always been so from conscientious convictions for twenty-five years, I would rather take the most undiluted gold standard than accept bimetalism with the ingredients of radical socialism that are now associated with it. We have been practically operating under the gold standard for thirty years, and having brought ourselves into harmony with the monetary systems of the world, it is a doubtful proposition whether it is right to again disturb values in the world when by such action we do injustice to the creditor class and at the same time put ourselves out of joint with the rest of the world."

### Tariff and Trusts.

If the president was really sincere in his desire to stop the oppressions of the trusts, he would have recommended the abolition of the protective tariff duties which are the mainstay of every monopolistic combination that is now plundering the people—Lansing Journal.

Now, Mr. Rowley, you don't believe that the abolition of Protective Tariff duties would put the octopus out of business. Take the Standard Oil Trust, for instance. Is the Protective Tariff the mainstay of the the judicious combination that has benevolently strangled competition? What has the Protective Tariff done for the coal trust and half a dozen others? What is the mainstay of the British monopolies? Then, again, why didn't the Democrats, when they were in full control of the Government, destroy the trusts instead of pampering them? Have you forgotten the sugar scandal, in which so many noble senators were involved?

The notion that the tariff is the mother of trusts is not believed by any man that has sense enough to put up an umbrella during a rain; but if every elector in the United States believed trusts could be wiped out by a repeal of the laws which have made this country prosperous the Free trade party would be defeated in 1900. Better a thousand trusts and unprecedented prosperity than hard times, and an army of hungry men waiting for work at the doors of smokeless factories in a country from which trusts had been banished to make place for want and wretchedness and disaster. Tribune.

### Imperialism vs. Monarchy.

When people talk much about spooks they are apt to see spooks; and when a number of people associate themselves together to tell stories of trouble, they grow into a feeling of trouble. The word "Imperialism" as used by demopops sounds just as foolish to anyone who understands the proper meaning and application of words as pronouncing the word lion, lion. It would certainly sound queer, if not disgusting, to hear lawyers in court talking about lions. But Webster sanctions either pronounation, just as much as he does the definition of "Imperialism," as used by the demopops. Now what is the meaning of the word "monarchy?" It is the rule and power exercised by one person politically. If republicans are tending towards "imperialism," surely democracy and populism are seeking after "monarchy." Bryan, in his political career, has assumed every function of a monarch. His first act in setting himself up officially, was by trampling upon and spurning the will of the populists. He then forced them to his support by unscrupulous promises and combinations. He is a self appointed candidate from year to year. He keeps in the field continually lest the calm decision of the people might select another. He puts up and pulls down whom he will for "Bryan's sake." In every state he alone decides who may be the candidates for the leading offices. He orders candidates, whom the people have chosen, to be dropped when it hurts his interests. In his mind "Bryan" means more than the "people," and is of far more consequence than principles and the wisdom of conventions. In fact to him his name is the synonym of all virtue and all justice, and in him must all hope and faith be centered. He alone determines the political issues from year to year. He alone is to be considered when politics and principles are discussed. He forces populists to abandon all their issues on promises of personal fidelity, or by appealing to official greed through fusion. Such a man is nothing less than a monarchist. No man would arrogate to himself such stupendous importance in a republic, or so insult the patriotism of the people, who was not imbued with the spirit of a monarch or crazed with a silent self-conceit. Such a man in power would be most unscrupulous in the exercise of authority. His talk assumes that he is the savior of our liberties. He is, sir, oracle, and when he opens his mouth, let no man speak, and lest some might speak, he keeps his mouth open continually. Never

before has any "reformer" set such an example. Wendell Phillips, Beecher, Whittier, Garrison, the Lovejoys and many more, far superior to Bryan in oratory and mental and moral worth, were content to proclaim liberty and justice through sacrifice, and let the people decide their standard bearers. But Bryan courts no sacrifice. He accepts no personal humiliation for public good; he bestraddles the whole thing; he may not love man the less, but he does love office more. In every way he is viewed or compared he is the representative of a monarchial spirit. There is no instance in all political history where such a man proved to be a friend to the people. From Moses to Lincoln, he has no prototype but in the record of political failures. When this man Bryan is politically dead and buried both populists and democrats will wonder what strange infatuation could have led them to make such a stupendous blunder. A POPULIST.

### Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1899.

Holiday week in the national capital was almost devoid of politics, or of news of any national importance. Many of the congressmen went home, or took holiday junkets, while those who remained here spent the time in the social whirl. The Nebraska members improved the time by catching up in their correspondence, and by visiting the department in interests of constituents who were anxious about pension claims and other matters.

One of the items that is going the rounds of the eastern papers tells the story of the release of mortgages in Nebraska, and contains the tabulation which was printed by Nebraska papers last spring. This tabulation makes the showing that under the democratic times the amount of farm mortgages filed far exceeded the amount of those released, while in 1897 and 1898 the conditions were the reverse, and the releases exceeded the filings by over six million dollars for each year. The eastern papers are making many comments on the good condition of affairs and are anxious to see what the figures of 1899 will show.

Nebraskans in Washington are congratulating Senator Allen on his selection of a private secretary. They believe that he has used good judgment in the appointment of a man of sterling ability and honesty, and one who has never made any pretense of being either a democrat or a populist. The new appointee was formerly a Kentuckian, where he held a federal office under the republican administration. He will be a great help to Allen, as he is a born rustler, but it is hard to see where the Jacksonian democrat of Nebraska can get any comfort out of the appointment.

The treasury bureau of statistics has just made a report showing the export of breadstuffs for the eleven months ending with November, 1899, and the figures show that the amount of corn shipped to other countries was larger than for any previous year, and that the shipments were constantly increasing. It seems that the popularity of the great American product is growing abroad, and that under the present supremacy of American trade the exports will grow so large as to permanently raise the price of the article. This is news that cannot but be welcome in Nebraska. The report shows that for the eleven months ending with November this country has shipped out 185,832,659 bushels of corn, valued at \$74,742,197. The average export price was 40 cents per bushel. In 1898 it was 37 cents and in 1897 it was 31 cents. The exports in corn meal there is also a large increase in quantity, with higher prices. The amount for 1899 is 798,111 barrels, as compared with 287,095 barrels in 1894. Most of the corn product shipped goes to Europe, and over one-third of it is sold to England. The news that Alexander Carnegie has made a gift of \$75,000 for the establishment of a library at the state capital of Nebraska, along with his other great gifts, will

cause general rejoicing when it is realized that the money thus being given away is not causing a hardship to the thousands of men employed by Mr. Carnegie. On the contrary notices have been posted up at the various works of the Carnegie Steel Company here in the east announcing another increase in wages of 7.14 per cent, making a total raise of 25 per cent since the return of general prosperity. The increase in wages affects 10,000 men. This is a pretty good way to "press down the crown of thorns on the brow of labor."

### AS FROM THE GRAVE.

Husband and Wife Who Believed Each Other Dead for 19 Years, Reunited.

A New York dressmaker and a skipper, who for ten years has been sailing between New York and Liverpool, are the central figures in a strange romance that ended this week at Charlotte, N. C., which was their original home. In 1880 Frank Andrews, of Charlotte, decided to remove to Texas, as his physician had recommended a change of climate. His friend, William Cross, decided to go with him in search of fortune. Cross's wife was in delicate health and could not accompany him. Cross spent several years in Texas, keeping in constant correspondence with his wife. Finally he decided to try his luck on the Pacific coast. He went to San Francisco and adopted a seafaring life. He joined the crew of a tramp schooner, carrying freight to various ports in the Pacific ocean. When he left San Francisco news came from his wife that she was so ill that he could hardly hope to reach her beside before she died. When his vessel passed out of the Golden Gate he thought he would never see his wife again, and the last that he heard of her was that she had died. The ship was bound on a voyage half way around the world. In the China Sea the vessel was caught in a typhoon and wrecked. Only a few of the crew were saved. For two days they floated in a little of a boat, until a Russian steamer, bound for a Siberian port, rescued them. The Russian ship put in at Vladivostok and the shipwrecked sailors were left there. Finally Cross came to New York and secured employment in the transatlantic service. He had not written to his North Carolina friends, nor had he heard from them since he left San Francisco twelve years before. A few weeks ago Cross was seized with a longing to visit his old home. Andrews, his companion in Texas, had returned to Charlotte, and Cross wrote to him, and learned to his astonishment that his wife was still alive, but could not ascertain where she was then living. Cross went to Charlotte at once and tried to find trace of her. The local newspapers contained accounts of Cross' visit there. Mrs. Cross had recovered from the illness that brought her to death's door. She read an account of the loss of the ship on which her husband sailed "with all on board," and had mourned him as dead. In 1892 she secured a position as dressmaker in this city, and has been living here ever since. Little dreaming that her husband was sailing into port at frequent intervals. The Charlotte papers were frequently sent to her by a friend, and in one of them she read of Cross' return. A little telegraphing soon settled any doubts of identity, and the overjoyed husband and wife arranged for a reunion at Charlotte, where they had parted nineteen years before. They were cordially welcomed by many old friends, and will begin life anew in the town where they grew up as children.

### Gov. Roosevelt on Suffrage.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the newly elected governor of New York, is something of a "rough rider" in peace as well as in war. He has ridden roughshod over old prejudices by recommending woman suffrage in his inaugural message to the legislature. This has stirred up a great commotion in New York. No governor of that state ever did such a thing before. Governor Roosevelt, however, has a precedent and a good one. Our secretary of the navy, Hon. John D. Long, before being promoted to his present dignity, was governor of Massachusetts for several terms, and he always recommended woman suffrage to the legislature in his messages. Other Massachusetts governors who have recommended it were Claflin, Washburn, Talbot, Ames and Greenhalge.

### Scotland's Fish Law.

A Royal sturgeon has been caught in the Ouse, near Goollet, Scotland. Its capture has raised an interesting question. As the law now stands all large fish—such as whales, sturgeon and formerly porpoises—if captured within the three miles limit of the coast are royal fish and are claimed by the coastguard or the customs on behalf of the crown. In the event of the sturgeon being a particularly fine specimen, it is forwarded to the queen. The law in Scotland in regard to whales is the same as in England, and in a contested case in the Scottish courts the law was laid down by Lord Erskine that "whales when large belong to the sovereign, when small to the captor."

### As She Expressed It.

"Yes," said the lady from Boston, speaking of her favorite lecturer, "he is one whom the lady would designate as a biscuit John." "Beg pardon," said the member of the lady. "Oh, to be explicit, a crackerjack."—Indianapolis Journal.

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