

Custer Co. Republican

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THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1900.

Higher wages are now to be opposed by the demo-pop crowd on the theory that they increase the cost of production and force up the price of manufactured goods.

Have you read Senator Beveridge's speech in the senate Tuesday? It will pay you to read it if you want to know the situation in the Philippines from an eye witness.

While the sympathy of the American people is naturally with the Boers in their war with the British, there is little doubt but the success of the English in South Africa would prove beneficial to the business interests of that country, as well as the people of that locality.

Prosperity and populism do not harness up together and make a matched team. The state of Nebr. is now prosperous and its chief source of wealth is agriculture. The animal and cereal products of Nebr. farms for the year 1899, at present prices, makes a cash value of more than two hundred million dollars. With this prosperity the populist leaders find fault. They belittle and belie it. They antagonize capital, which is to labor what steam is to machinery. It makes the wheels go round. It is to markets what power agents are to transportation, to mills and manufacturers. It makes things move. But capital and croakers never pull together. Down with the latter, up with the former. Prosperity and populism will neither pull nor trot in the same harness. The Conservative. (dem)

The supreme court has decided in every case in which unlawful combinations are attempted in violation of interstate commerce that congress has power to legislate. It has, therefore, sustained the views of Harrison, Sherman and all leading republicans which are embodied in the Sherman law and has rejected the doubts of Mr. Cleveland and his associates, which seemed to prevent the two entirely democratic congresses, which followed the congress enacting the Sherman law from taking any action hostile to trusts. In this latest decision (the Addystone) case the court has declared without reservation that congress has power to legislate against all combinations of manufactures which are in restraint of commerce between the states. And now President McKinley urges congress, which has the highest assurance of its rights to legislate against trusts prejudicial to interstate commerce, to enact further anti-trust laws.—Indianapolis Journal.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1900.

The statement of the U. S. treasury on the evening of the 29th of December, which practically closed up the business of the month, showed that the available cash balance in the treasury was \$297,500,368.09. The total receipts of the government for December were \$44,999,791, as compared with \$38,450,348 the December previous. The expenditures for the month were a million and a half less than for December, 1898, and were exceeded by the receipts by seven million dollars.

The total receipts for the six months of the fiscal year beginning July 1st, were \$283,034,181, as compared with \$243,007,444 for the same period in 1898, and show that the government receipts are now exceeding the expenditures by over three million dollars per month. In 1898 the balance was on the other side.

All this steady improvement in the finances of the government is a matter of record and can be inspected daily by anyone inclined to meditate on prosperity figures. It

is poor comfort for the calamityites. It can certainly be figured up that since 1797 the United States has made eleven acquisitions of territory, amounting to a total of 2,977,875 square miles. Of this vast accretion to our territory, 2,293,975 square miles were added under democratic administrations, Thomas Jefferson being the most anxious of all to extend the domains of the United States. In the light of history, an anti-expansion campaign by the democrats will be ludicrous.

The estimated value of the cotton crop in the southern states for the year 1899 is \$305,467,041, being a considerable increase over the preceding year. The reports of the new factories for the manufacture of cotton goods in the south, and the constant news of increase of wages of hands employed, show to a certainty that the south is entering upon an era of industry and prosperity never dreamed of under a democratic administration.

The cheerful news comes from Boston that nearly every person engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in the New England states received a New Year present in the shape of an increase in wages. The raise effected 40,000 workmen, and amounts to \$35,000 additional wage money each week. The yarn mills took similar action, and today the people of New England are more able than ever before to buy and pay for the farm and stock of Nebraska. Just at the time when the calamity howlers are predicting and hoping for a general collapse in conditions, wages were everywhere advanced, strikes were declared off, and business moved along better than ever before. It is not a good time for Bryan to come east. There is too much smoke in the air, and people are too busy, they will run over him. The railway lines are too crowded with freight to admit of the passage of observation cars with rear platforms, such as the Lincoln prophet patronizes.

Some of the readers of Nebraska papers may say that they are getting too much news about advance prosperity, and too little of the doings of the Bill Jones, but republican readers will remember that during the holiday week the statesmen of the Bill Jones order took a rest, while old General Prosperity worked double time.

F. A. HARRISON.

Explanation of Sunday School Lesson

BY REV. GEO. C. BURKS

The Child Jesus Visits Jerusalem

Luke 2:41-52. Jan. 14, 1900.

Golden Text—"And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man."

Between our lessons on the birth of Christ and the visit of the child Jesus at twelve years of age to Jerusalem, the following events took place: On the eighth day after Jesus' birth he was circumcised and named Jesus. When forty days old, according to law, he was presented in the temple to the Lord. Then came the Magi from the east inquiring of Herod concerning the King of the Jews. Pictures represent the wise men in the stable kneeling before the babe on the mother's knee. But this is probably a mistake. It is likely the crowd that filled the inn had vanished and as soon as there was room in the inn, no doubt, the mother and babe found pleasanter quarters. Then came the departure of the wise men, the flight of Joseph, Mary and the babe into Egypt, the slaughter of the infants at Bethlehem, and after the death of Herod the return of Joseph and Mary with the child to Nazareth.

The writers of the gospels are almost silent on the youth of Jesus. But once does the curtain rise during those thirty years; when he is twelve years of age he goes with his parents to Jerusalem; a half dozen sentences cover that great period of his life, and for eighteen years the gospels are as silent as the grave on that wonderful life.

Jesus' parents were godly people. Every year in the early spring they went up to the Passover at Jerusalem. When Jesus reached the age of twelve years he went with his parents to the Passover. He was now "a son of the law," and was

personally responsible to God.

The neighbors and relatives of certain communities were accustomed to join themselves together and go up in a company. As they journeyed they would sing their beautiful songs and doubtless have their religious services on the way, and then at the Glorious City with Zion's walls flashed into view they sang "Lift up your heads O ye gates." These visits to Jerusalem were hugely enjoyed and were spiritual helps to Israel.

Jesus and his parents remained throughout the feast. Possibly never before had he seen this city that was often spoken of by the Jews. After the feast the company from Nazareth set out for home. Joseph and Mary knowing their child to be obedient, supposed of course that he was in the company. The first day out they began to seek for him, but not finding him they became anxious and set out for Jerusalem seeking him. After three days they find him in the temple. These days may be explained thus: The first day was the one going out from Jerusalem; the second the returning to it; the third, finding Jesus.

Jesus had tarried behind. He became oblivious to the hours and days as they slipped away, so intensely interested was he in the religion of the Temple. His first Passover absorbed his mind to such a degree that he forgot that he was a lad from Nazareth in a strange city without his parents. The Temple had a fascination for him as it had for the writer of the 84th Psalm. But Jesus was in no danger, no evils, no wicked haunts, no bad chance acquaintances could have any attractions for him; no pitfalls were in this, his father's house. Here his parents found him sitting in the midst of devout and holy men, hearing them and asking questions. If young men going to cities on visits or expecting to make their homes there were to seek out the house of God there would be fewer wrecked young men and not so many broken hearted mothers, thinking "Where is my wandering boy tonight?" All who heard him were astonished at his understanding. It was no different when he became a man. The Pharisees remarked about his great wisdom; he grew, his mind developed, he studied as do other boys, but he was a holy child without sin. When his parents found him his mother was amazed and said, "Son, why hast thou dealt with us thus? Behold thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing." His answer is one that characterized his whole life; "How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" The R. V. uses "house" instead of "business."—"I must be about my Father's house." Some people say that we can be as good Christians staying away from church as going. We have the child Jesus setting us such an example that no one can pass it by lightly. He, a holy child, found it necessary and also his delight to be in his Father's house. People need not worry if their children follow this example of Jesus Christ. Much as the child wanted to stay in this delightful place he went back to Nazareth and was subject to his parents for eighteen years.

During those years he made increase in wisdom, grew in stature, was loved by God and man. Nazareth did not have many advantages but there the perfect man lived and grew, and by and by a voice of approval came from heaven saying, "This is my beloved son in whom I am well pleased." This boyhood of Jesus must convince us that he was unlike other boys and in fact was the God-man.

Ryno.

From present appearance the ice crop will be a failure.

Weather moderate; snow thawed; roads bad; range bare; herders smiling.

Miss Maggie Conroy commenced a three months term of school at Riverside Monday.

J. D. Headley has tired of butchering; broke up house keeping and will work for I. D. Shuman during the summer.

Miss Emma Scott, of Ansley, has been engaged to teach a three months term of school at No. 141, What's the matter now? Hogs \$3.85 per hundred and still advancing; beef seven and eight cents per pound by the quarter; butter twenty cents per pound and eggs twenty cents per dozen; pleasant for the seller but a bit rough on the eater.

I have been requested to announce a woman's suffrage meeting at Custer on Saturday, Jan. 13th, at 2 p. m. Prominent speakers will be present and a woman's club will be formed. Trust they will take into consideration the condition of their down trodden wretched halves.

Westerville.

Mrs. Emma Campbell, who has been under the care of Dr. McArthur for two weeks, is reported to be improving.

W. W. Thornton has been selected by the school board to finish the school term, vacated by George Green. W. W. is amply able to conduct the school to a successful termination, as his education and other qualifications are unquestioned.

Frank Berger, a prominent farmer of Westerville, is still quite low with paralysis. He was stricken some six months ago and is gradually growing weaker. John Burge, who had an attack of the above disease, seems to be slowly mending.

Mr. George Helm and Miss Bertha Draper formed a life union last Sunday at the home of the bride, in the village of Westerville. This worthy couple have hosts of friends in this community, who wish them well and a happy journey through life.

J. G. Hurlbut, our excellent pastor has been holding a series of prayer meetings in this neighborhood. Among the interested partakers of divine grace we are pleased to note our old friends, F. D. Mills and Col. Leserve. The old Colonel was appointed J. P. by the town board last week, and the appointment gives general satisfaction.

The republican forces are bur-nishing up their weapons of war, and calling out patriots to stand up and be counted for the reelection of Wm. McKinley, which is a fore-gone conclusion, so written in the book of fate, Boers, Bryans, Filipinos, calamity howlers and the devil to the contrary notwithstanding.

Vicious, unruly boys repeated their old game of breaking up Miss Cole's school in the Allen district, and the board have engaged Mr. Murray, of Lee Park, to tackle the urchins. We think the lads will come out second best in business affairs, if we are not greatly mistaken in Mr. Murray's reputation.

The Earth's New Neighbor.

Doctor Witt, the discoverer last summer of a new asteroid, which immediately became famous because it was found to approach the earth at times nearer than any other heavenly body except the moon, has chosen for his celestial founding the name Eros. Recent examination of star photographs at the Harvard Observatory shows that the new asteroid was photographed, without being recognized among the stars, as early as 1893. It also appears on plates made in 1894 and 1896.

Desponding France.

What rank does France now hold among the nations of the world? A few years ago, in spite of our disasters, we were still a great nation, the second in the world, yielding first place only to England. Now we are no higher than fourth, for both Germany and the United States have surpassed us.—Siecle.

A Tax on Drinking.

A Michigan legislator proposes to make liquor drinkers pay a license of \$5 per year for the privilege of drinking.

Oddest House on Earth.

The oddest domicile on earth is that recently erected at Yokohama by an eminent German bacteriologist. It is a microbe-proof house, built of glass blocks. There are no window sashes, and the doors, when closed, are airtight. The air supplied is forced into the room through a pipe and filtered through cotton wool to cleanse it of bacteria. To insure further sterilization the air is driven against a glycerine-coated plate glass, which captures all the microbes brought into the house in the clothes of visitors soon die in the warm sunlight with which the house is flooded.—Leed's Hospital Magazine.

Consumption of Quinine.

The people of the United States consume one-third of the total quinine output of the world. The average consumption per head is 20 grains annually. The cinchona tree, which furnishes quinine, Peruvian bark, and callisaya bark, is a native of the western South American coast countries, more particularly Peru; yet but a comparatively small portion of the world's product now comes from that region. Cinchona trees have been transplanted in Java and British India, and the bulk of the quinine used now comes from these countries.

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