

Custer Co. Republican

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D. M. ANSELEY, Editor
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THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1900.

Thus far the Boers have shown the better generalship, while Great Britain has been humiliated in several engagements.

Before the English engage in another war they would do well to advise with Wm. McKinley when to commence and how to conduct a successful campaign.

Had the anti-expansion view prevailed today, we would have been a colony of thirteen states, while Great Britain, Spain and France would have control of the rest of North America.

Custer county has collected \$26,000 taxes for the state the past year. It looks like prosperity has at least a small foothold in Custer county, the calamity cry of the pope to the contrary notwithstanding.

Since it has been established beyond a reasonable doubt that Senator Hoar's speech in the senate was the cause of the Filipino insurrection, his resignation from his exalted position should be demanded by his constituents.

The railroad commissioners continue to draw their salary and ride on railroad passes, but the demand of Nebraska shippers to interfere in their behalf against exorbitant freight rates does not seem to interest them in the least. Such is reform by pop officials.

Two of the publishers of the Denver Post were shot and one seriously if not fatally wounded, by Lawyer Anderson a few days ago. The lawyer called at the Post's office to demand a retraction of an objectionable article that had appeared in the Post. His demand was met by both publishers attempting to put him out, when he shot them both.

During the four years of demop administration the citizens of Custer county were compelled to let their taxes go unpaid. But under a republican administration a large per cent of them have been enabled to pay not only their delinquent personal tax for from four to seven years back, but the interest accumulated, of which the state's share alone is \$26,000.

The necessity for adopting Bryan's free silver 16 to 1 policy grows less popular with the business masses as they see the circulating medium gradually increase under a republican administration with a gold standard. No one wants to resort to fiat money basis when they can have all the money they have commodities to purchase worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

Farmers will not object to expansion when they observe that our exports of wheat flour to Cuba alone increased from \$571,000 in the first eleven months of 1897 to \$1,874,000 in the corresponding eleven months of 1899, lard from \$969,000 in those months of 1897 to \$1,655,000 in 1899, bacon from \$582,000 in 1897 to \$842,000 in 1899, hams from \$319,000 in 1897 to \$668,000 in 1899, corn from \$267,000 in 1897 to \$434,000 in 1899, and butter and cheese from \$27,000 in the first eleven months of 1897 to \$154,000 in the corresponding period of 1899.

An evidence of the increased trade which expansion is likely to bring to the United States is found in the fact that the exports of this country to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines for the first eleven months of 1899 were \$38,000,000 against \$18,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1898, and \$15,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1897, while the fact that we will be able to buy more and more of our tropical products in

those islands instead of sending the money to other parts of the world is shown by the fact that our imports from them were, in the first eleven months of 1899, \$58,000,000 against \$39,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1898 and \$37,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1897.

A special to the State Journal from Ansley Monday says: "Last Saturday evening about 10 o'clock as E. Cleveland, manager of Dierks' lumber company, was coming from the depot, in passing the office he discovered a man inside trying to open the money drawer. As Cleveland unlocked the office door the man became alarmed and escaped through a rear window by which he had gained entrance, and took refuge in the piles of lumber. A crowd soon gathered and the intruder was captured. He proved to be Jack Klick, a youth of seventeen. He had his preliminary hearing and was released under \$300 bonds. There is evidence of a well formed organization of boys between twelve and eighteen years of age, who have been committing numerous depredations. A number of stores have been broken into and in one instance they secured about \$160, but sufficient evidence could not be secured to convict them.

The South African war from present indications is as far from a conclusion as it was four months ago. The English have been greatly disappointed in their ability as well as in the strength of the Boers.

Had the British taken the precaution before entering into the conflict, as did President McKinley before engaging in the Spanish-American war, they would doubtless have avoided the loss of life and reverses that they have had. In the first place we believe the war could have been averted had diplomacy been resorted to instead of arrogance. The English government had a just right to object to the treatment their subjects received by the Transvaal government, and would have been justified in resorting to force of arms as a last resort. Upon the other hand, the Boers who felt that the British designed to deprive them of their acquired independent government, were constrained from patriotic motives to resent any move which they felt was calculated to usurp their rights as a government. Being the weaker power, they could not afford to take any risks, and were too proud and jealous to ask the friendly offices of any other nation to arbitrate their differences. The English government, the greatest power on earth, could without humiliation requested our government to arbitrate their differences instead of issuing its ultimatum. Hence neither government can claim their cause is wholly just, and no unbiased person can wholly justify one power and excuse the other. As long as the Boers insisted upon taxing Englishmen without giving them the right of franchise they were dealing unjustly with their subjects, and besides putting up a bargain progressive civilization. In this they were as much in the wrong as were the English who attempted to control the American colonies in the same way. But as they are fighting to maintain their independence as they believe, in that particular every American's sympathy goes out with them; yet we can not censure the British for demanding equal rights for the English who have become identified with the material and moral growth of the country.

Washington Letter.
Washington, D.C., Jan. 18.
One of the vital questions before the present congress is the attitude of the southern states toward the negro vote. One proposition has been offered in connection with the census enumeration which will hereafter base the representation in congress on the number of votes recorded in each state, instead of on population. If this goes through, it will either compel the states to allow the colored citizens to vote, or it will cut out the representation of these states to about one-half

what they now are. The debate on this question, a small part having already been made, will be red hot, as the southern democrats are united in the idea that negro suffrage ought not to be allowed.

That a man is a silverite does not always mean that he is "agin the government, right or wrong." This was shown a few days ago in the senate when one of the Aguinaldo members was yowling about the "unauthorized war." Senator Stewart said in reply: "The legislation increasing the regular army to 65,000 and authorizing a volunteer force of 16,000 men and three regiments to be organized in the Philippines war for the express purpose of prosecuting the war and of suppressing the insurrection in the islands. The war, under the authority of congress, has been carried on for about eleven months, until it is too late to inquire how the United States became involved in it. If the inquiry had been made in February last it might have been pertinent, but now, after my country has been engaged in war under authority of the legislative and executive departments of this government, and after thousands of precious lives have been sacrificed and millions expended under authority of the war making power, it is my country's war, and the origin or motive of the war can not now be questioned. The lives lost and the money expended in a war authorized by congress should preclude any effort on the part of patriotic citizens to prove that the war was wicked in its origin."

Compare this patriotic stand with the sentiments recently expressed by Bryan. The question is, how are the fusionists all going to stand on a Tagal platform in the coming campaign?

From a perusal of the old books and documents here in the national library one learns that the great Thomas Jefferson was a little mixed in his views on finance, and was quite liable to change his mind. He was also unsound for a time on commerce. One hundred and twenty years ago he wrote and published the idea that it would be better for the United States to abandon the sea entirely, allow all foreign goods to be brought to us and domestic shipments to be carried in foreign ships. Thus, he said, in case of foreign war, we would have no property on the high seas to be damaged. In the meantime he thought it would be best for the American people to all engage in agricultural pursuits, allowing the manufacturing to be done elsewhere. A few years later Jefferson was a rampant expansionist. As the saying now is, he became "land hungry," and could not wait for congress to act before he commenced adding to the territory of the United States. It is well known now that his latter idea of increasing the domain was a good one, while his theory of the country crawling into a hole in the matter of commerce and trade was the veriest bosh. No doubt he came to that conclusion himself before he left the president's chair.

F. A. HARRISON.
Supervisor's Proceedings.
January 11, 1900.

Pursuant to adjournment the board met at 9 a. m. and was called to order by Chairman Carr.
The roll call showed all the members present.
Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.
The committee on official bonds reported to recommend approval of bond of B. E. Quinn as township treasurer of Loup township.
Moved and carried to accept the report of committee and to adopt it as recommended.
Upon motion the board adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll call showed all members present.
It was moved by Cooney seconded, by Arthur that the chairman of the poor farm committee be instructed to attend to leasing and collecting rents on all town property belonging to Custer county, Nebr., and turn over all sums so obtained to the county treasurer of said county.
The question being put by the clerk, the vote was unanimously in favor of the motion and it was declared carried.
Moved by Brechbuhl seconded, by Cooney that the board reconsider the

claim of Charles Gastwite in the matter of the R. Barrett road. The motion was carried.

The road and road claims committee reported as follows:

We recommend that Chas. Gastwite be granted the privilege to construct and maintain at his own expense a cattle chute across the highway at a point north and east from his house, and that said Gastwite be awarded \$112.00 damages in the matter of the R. Barrett road, said amount to be charged to road district No. 4, Berwyn township.

It was moved and carried that the report of the committee be accepted and adopted as recommended.

Moved and carried to adjourn until 9 a. m. tomorrow morning.
Friday, Jan. 12, 1900.

The board met at 9 a. m. pursuant to adjournment, the roll call showing all the members present.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

It was moved by Nicholas and seconded by Lind that the following resolution relative to the Longwood bridge, etc., be passed by the board.

Be it resolved, That whereas, the commissioner appointed to view the Frank Visek road and bridge with reference to the vacation of said road and bridge has filed a corrected and amended report, and whereas, said reports are indefinite and conflicting, and it appears from the supplemental report that said commissioner was ignorant of certain facts at the time of making said first report deemed by him to be important in making a complete report upon said matter, and whereas, it appears that said commissioner acted in making said report under a mistake of fact. Therefore be it resolved, That we receive the supplemental report of said commissioner and consider his former report upon said matter, and that said report considered as a whole be set aside and vacated as indefinite, conflicting and said reports, both the original report and supplemental report, and each of them be and hereby are set aside, vacated and held for naught.

Be it further resolved, That the County clerk be and hereby is ordered and directed to appoint some suitable and disinterested elector of the county a commissioner to examine the expediency of the vacation of said bridge and roads described in the Frank Visek petition.

Upon this question, Brechbuhl, Carr, Conley, Lind and Nicholas voted Aye, Cooney and Arthur nay.

The chairman declared the resolution carried.

The following objections were filed by Atty's Scott and Gadd, in the matter of vacation of Longwood Bridge:

Comes now remonstrators and appearing especially state:
The commissioner heretofore appointed by the clerk has reported unfavorably to the vacation and no further action can be had upon his petition.

2. That the supplemental report is not allowed by law. The board has no jurisdiction there of or over this petition. J. M. Scott and N. T. Gadd Atty's for Remonstrators.

It was moved by Nicholas seconded by Lind that the objection to the jurisdiction of the board filed by Atty's Scott and Gadd be overruled.

On this motion Brechbuhl, Carr, Conley, Lind and Nicholas, voted, Aye. Cooney and Arthur, nay.

The chair declared the question carried and the objection overruled.

The following exceptions to the ruling of the board was filed by Atty's Scott and Gadd:

Comes now the remonstrators and except to the ruling of the board upon the appeal appearing of the remonstrators heretofore filed and ask forty days to settle bill of exceptions and file the same, and hereby file this exception and request J. M. Scott, N. T. Gadd, Atty's, for Remonstrators.

The board considered the delinquent tax claim of Henry M. Kidder and it was moved by Brechbuhl and seconded by Nicholas that the proposition of Henry M. Kidder be accepted and the judgment held by him against Custer county in the District court thereof for \$21.00 rendered April 7th 1897 amounting now to \$28.79 be credited upon the delinquent tax due from said Kidder to said county,—upon said Kidder receipting for said judgment upon the records of the Clerk of the District court. The motion was carried. Upon motion the board adjourned to meet again at 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The board reassembled at 1:30 p. m. with all members present.

The committee appointed by the chair to check up the office of Ex-County Clerk Geo. E. Richtmyer made a report as follows.

We your committee appointed to check up the office of Geo. E. Richtmyer Ex-County Clerk, beg leave to report that we have checked up his annual report for the year 1899 and have found the same to be correct, and have compared all receipts of the office and checked up all fees and received all excess in claims and cost to the amount of \$948.62.
JOHN COONEY } Comt.
B. L. NICHOLAS }

It was moved and carried that the report of the committee be accepted and adopted. Carried.

Upon motion the board then adjourned until 9 a. m. tomorrow (Saturday) morning.

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