

GROCERIES. DRY FRUITS. PURE SPICES. CLOCKS. LAMPS.

PURE TEAS. PURE EXTRACTS. PURE CFFEES.

There's SOMETHING GOIN' ON.

AT BOWEN'S

PATENT MEDICINES. BATH CABINETS. WALL PAPER. CUTLERY.

Custer Co. Republican

Published every Thursday at the County Seat.

D. M. ANSBERRY, Editor

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THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Presidential Electors.

JOHN S NESBIT, Burt.

A B WINDHAM, Cass.

ED ROYSE, Custer.

J L JACOBSON, Douglas.

J L KENNEDY, Douglas.

F F LANGER, Saline.

L W FLAGUE, Buffalo.

S P DAVIDSON, Johnson.

For Governor.

CHAS H DIEFRICH, Adams.

For Lieutenant Governor.

E P SAVAGE, Custer.

For Secretary of State.

G W MARSH, Richardson.

For Auditor.

CHAS WESTON, Sheridan.

For Treasurer.

WM STEUFFER, Cuming.

For Attorney General.

FRANK N PROUT, GAGE.

For Com Pub Lands and Bldgs

G D FOLLMER, Thayer.

For Supt Pub Instruction.

W K FOWLER, Washington.

Barker and Donnelly.

The middle of the road populists held their National convention Wednesday and Thursday of last week in Cincinnati Ohio and nominated Wharton Baker of Pennsylvania for president and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota.

The convention was composed of 786 delegates. They adopted the following platform:

The Platform.

The platform was then adopted as read by chairman Felton, with the additional plank presented by Parker. The resolutions follows:

"The people's party of the United States, assembled in national convention this tenth day of May 1900, affirming our unshaken belief in the cardinal tenets of the people's party, as set forth in the Omaha platform; and pledging ourselves anew to continued advocacy of those grand principles of human liberty, until right shall triumph over might and love over greed, do adopt and proclaim this declaration of faith:

"First—We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate, such changes of existing fundamental and statute law as will enable the people in their capacity to propose and compel the enactment of such laws as they desire, to reject, such as they deem injurious to their interests, and to recall unfaithful public servants."

"Second—We demand the public ownership and operation of these means of communication, transportation and products which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, coal mines, etc.

"Third—The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

"Fourth—A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made in full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues, and issued by the government only, without the intervention of banks, and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can be devised; but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

"Fifth—We demand the levy and collection of graduated incomes and inheritances and a constitutional amendment to secure the same if necessary.

"Sixth—We demand the election of president, vice president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

"Seventh—We are opposed to trusts and declare the contention between the old parties on the monopoly question is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principle of public ownership of public utilities.

The settlement of the "trust" question is not a political one, but it call for the concerted action and the best judgement of all legislators. Whatever the "trust" tends to impair the rights and privileges of citizens, it aims neither at Republicans, Democrats nor Populists, but at all alike. Therefore the representatives of all the people should join hands for the protection of all.

The export trade balance in favor of the United States during the first three years of President McKinley's Administration amounted to \$1,483,000,000. More than one-half of that sum represents what was paid for labor in manufacturing these exports, for which the rest of the world paid. In other words the republican policy has obliged the world, in the last three years, to pay at least \$740,000,000 to American labor, which would employ 740,000 men for one year at a salary of \$1,000 per year. This is one reason why work is plenty, wages good, and the home consumption of American products has largely increased.

The new pension bill that was agreed upon by the G. A. R. at its last encampment, and which passed the Senate on January 8, is now being discussed by the house of Representatives. It proves that all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval

service of the United States during the civil war, who were honorably discharged, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the manual labor so as to earn support, shall upon making proof of the fact, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per month and not less than \$6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support.

The Treasury Department's latest circulation statement shows the total amount of money in circulation in the United States to have been \$2,060,525,463. A year ago on March 1, 1899, it was only \$1,943,867,892, having increased more than \$120,000,000 within a year. When Mr. Bryan was nominated in 1896, it was \$1,528,629,463, and has increased 35 per cent since that time.

The American Protective Tariff League's sheep census shows a gain of 39.84 per cent in the number of sheep in Oregon, since the free-trade-in-wool time of 1896, and an increase of 131 per cent in the average value of each sheep in that State.

This is going to be the banner year in our export trade. During nine months of the current fiscal period, up to March 31, our export exceeded \$1,054,806,000, an increase of more than \$100,000,000 over the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year, and \$430,000,000 more than in 1895 under the Wilson tariff, which was claimed to be especially conducive to foreign trade.

The value of colonial possessions to commerce is well indicated by some figures of the British Board of Trade. In ten years England's trade with her colonies was \$892,000,000 greater than the United States, \$224,000,000 greater than with Germany, and \$1,106,000,000 greater than with France.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States during the present Administration has reached the incredible sum of \$1,483,000,000, an amount that passes the power of comprehension. The balance of trade in favor of the United States, during all the Administrations that preceded that of McKinley, from Washington to Cleveland inclusive, was \$383,000,000. To put the matter in another way, the three years of the McKinley Administration have seen a trade balance \$1,100,000,000 greater than was accumulated during the century preceding his inauguration. The advance agent of prosperity has made good his promises, has done ten times more than he promised, and the people who know a good thing when they see it will be slow to change such a certainty for doubtful promises.

The passage of the Nicaragua canal bill, in the House of Representatives, by the overwhelming vote of 225 to 35, is regarded as a complete victory for the policy of expansion. Its importance to American commerce and its value to an American navy render its construction an absolute necessity to insure our supremacy as a world power.

The per capita circulation of the country was \$26.58 on May 1st. It was only \$21.10 when Bryan was nominated in 1896. The failure of free silver has certainly not checked the circulation.

Hurrah for Savage!—At the Nebraska Republican State Convention, on the 2d, Hon. Ezra P. Savage of Custer county, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. He has been in the Senate there before and will be at home as its president. All we ever wanted to live in Nebraska for was to vote for Savage. At any rate, here's congratulations.—Clifton [Iowa] Mirror.

Congressman Neville, who has represented the Sixth district since the 4th of last December, is going to have more trouble than he dreamed of in his effort to succeed himself after the expiration of his brief tenure. It is not alone that he has a state-wide reputation as a perennial office seeker, but those who were fierce to gratify his ambition have discovered that he has an itching palm. Up to date of his taking the oath of office, \$3,500 had accrued to the credit of the member of congress from the Sixth district. W. L. Greene passed from earth the previous March. Up to the time his successor was elected and qualified the salary, if due to any one, should have been paid to the wife and children of the dead statesman. Neville nailed it all, yet he had rendered to the government no equivalent whatever. It hasn't been shown that he tendered the widow and orphans of his dead predecessor so much as a dollar of this fat rake-off. So far as he was concerned it was just like "finding it." And he is not the sort of a statesman to refuse gratuities of that kind. But the secret has leaked out and some of his constituents are furious.—State Journal.

Friends of Col. Ezra P. Savage of Custer county, Neb., a former valued resident of Lyons, will regardless of politics, be pleased to know that at the Nebraska Republican state convention the colonel was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation. The nominee for governor was Charles Dietrich, a banker of Hastings. Col. Savage has certainly done himself and the old town of Lyons "proud."—Clinton [Democrat] Age.

The writer heard many good words for Hon. F. M. Currie while at Lincoln last week. He was often mentioned as good senatorial timber and we believe that if the republicans get the legislature the western part of the state will be readily conceded one senator. If so Senator Currie would surely be the man.

In 1895 we exported 27,691,137 bushels of corn. That was a Democratic year. In 1899 we exported 174,099,094 bushels. That was a republican year.

Chicago reports that nine trunk line railroads will contract, this year, to spend more than \$60,000,000 for extensions, terminal improvements and rolling stock. That great republican war, or General Prosperity, is still fighting for more work for the wage-earner.

Porto Rico has been importing \$2,000,000 worth of cotton goods every year, but only \$275,000 worth from the United States. The new conditions will now give us this trade and so benefit our cotton growers and manufacturers, and incidentally our whole population.

Republican Candidate For Lieut. Gov: Ezra P. Savage, the republican candidate for Lieut. Gov. is a native of Indiana, having been born in Cornersville Fayett Co, that state April 3rd 1842—in the same year his parents moved to Iowa. When but seven years old his father died leaving his mother with five children to support, he being the oldest boy. When ten years old, they were living in the city of Davenport, and in order to lessen his mother's burden with caring for so many on meager means, he got her consent to seek work on a farm where he could support himself. He secured a place in a farm home several miles in the country where he remained for three years for his board and cloths. He then secured a job through harvest in which he earned \$54. He feeling the need of an education bought an ax and buck saw went to sawing wood and kept himself in school until graduating from a city high school, and afterwards attended college at Iowa City and Grinnell. August 16, 1861 he enlisted in Co. B, 2nd Iowa cavalry. Having sustained a rupture he was discharged for disability and returned home. He acted as drill master until Oct. 1862, when he again enlisted

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The power of woman in politics was shown at the Sioux Falls convention in the influence exerted over that body by the woman delegates from the western states. Mrs. Bigelow, of Lincoln was the first to present the names of Bryan and Towne conjointly to the convention. It was while waiting on the resolution committee that she improved the opportunity to express her self on the question of nominating a vice president. The male delegates had not been able to agree upon that question. Being impatient with the wangle she gained the floor and stated that "if you men can not take hold of this question for heavens sake turn it over to us women and go home and organize your women and we will show you how we will elect Bryan. We of Nebraska have got it into our heads that there is nothing in Minnesota but one grand magnificent Towne. The sentiment met the hearty applause of the convention. It was Annie Diggs of Kansas who killed the boom of Adlai Stevenson for vice president. Col. Mat Fitzgald of West Virginia was there to secure the nomination of Stevenson for second place on the ticket; when he remarked that Stevenson's nomination would bring \$1,000,000 to the democratic campaign fund the populist felt very much inclined to him. But when the tempting morsel reached the ears of Annie she sallied forth in her red shirt

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