

Custer Co. Republican

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D. M. AMBERLY, Editor

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THURSDAY, MAY 31, 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 DIETRICH, Adams.

For Lieut. 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.

The people elected Taylor of Kentucky but the legislative threw him out. The voters will now have another chance to pass upon the question.

Kentuckians now have a chance to repudiate the blot on their fair state perpetrated by the democratic legislature, in counting out the honestly elected state officers.

The Nebraska Dairyman.

If you succeed in getting a profit out of your cows, you are entitled to be termed a "practical dairyman." You can do this if you will mix a little brain work with the business.

It is getting that time of year when you will be obliged to be more particular in cooling the milk to be taken to the separator. Are you provided with a cooling vat to set the cans in?

A Chadron sheep man is now worth \$100,000 which he made in nine years. Nine years ago he was washing dishes in a chop house in Casper, Wyoming. He started in as a herder at \$35 a month and board, and from that a nucleus was formed which led to his present success.

A Kansas farmer near the Nebraska state line south of Red Cloud, recently sold a car-load of popcorn to a Chicago dealer. He received \$450 for the car load f. o. b. loading station.

The Burlington will endeavor to induce farmers in Nebraska to raise more barley, than in former years. The demand by brewers in late years is so great that the supply does not reach the necessary requirements.

Secretary Wilson says the two Philadelphia merchants, who are serving prison sentences for violation of the dairy laws in selling clover butter do not deserve commutation, and should serve their terms for the good of humanity, and out of respect for the old cow.

The lively demand for good horses should induce the intelligent farmer to improve his stock and raise a few strictly good breeds each year. Don't go into it on a big scale, but be prepared to offer a good animal or two occasionally when a buyer comes around searching for desirable stock.

At Kansas City, Mo., on the 28th of February, fifty head of Herefords from the herd of T. F. B. Sotham of Chillicothe were sold at public sale and quite a number were purchased by Nebraska breeders, among the purchasers being William Humphrey of Ashland, who paid \$5,100 for one bull and \$1,000 for another. The Staeton Breeding farm at Madison, paid \$1,500 for one bull and W. N. Rogers of McCook, exchanged \$600 for one cow.

The Danes carry the distinction of being the best buttermakers, and the reason for this is attributed to the fact that in no country is scientific dairying so thoroughly practiced as in Denmark.

Every farmer with cows should sow an acre or two of sugar beets. In winter months they make a splendid and profitable feed for

cows as well as an excellent addition to the feed of brood sows. It is not a bad idea in Nebraska to experiment with sugar beet raising for the day in our opinion is not far distant when beet sugar factories will be conveniently located over our states.

Feed in the eastern states used by our dairyman, it is estimated costs from 25 to 35 cents more than it does the western dairyman, and for this condition the west can easily compete with and place their products on the eastern markets as cheaply as the farmer in the New England states, and yet dairying is one of the principal features of the eastern farmer and many affirm it to be the most profitable part of the farm.

The Twelfth Census.

June first, which is tomorrow the first enumerators who have been commissioned by the United States authorities will enter upon their work of taking the census of the United States. The work requires the asking of a large list of questions, but as each enumerator is pledged to secrecy, a violation of which subjects him to a severe penalty, none need have any fears of their private affairs being made public, by them responding promptly to all interrogations. The following is a list of enumerators that enter upon their work tomorrow in Custer county.

James W. Fairfield
Thomas Wright
L. P. Mills
John O. Taylor
Horace F. Kennedy
Darius M. Amsherry
James M. Fudge
John F. Foxworthy
George B. Malr
Samuel L. Glover
William Krauslin
James Chittick
George W. Chaffin
George W. Dewey
Llewellyn D. George
Fred E. Delano
Howard F. Savage
Eunice Scott
Fabius D. Mills
John C. Fredmore
Frank E. Van Antwerp

North Atlantic States was 6.19, in the South Atlantic States 30.89; in the North Central States the rate was 5.70, in the South Central group 29.73. In the last ten years the South has had a magnificent industrial development. Whether this material progress has resulted in a higher state of education; whether the benefits of progress have been shared by the masses, or have been secured mainly by the richer classes, are questions which will be partly answered by the statistics of illiteracy in the Southern States for 1900.

Another problem of great importance is the increase of tenancy as opposed to the ownership of real property. From 1880 to 1890 the number of farm tenants in the United States increased at least 38 per cent. This increase was general, but greater in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions of the United States than in other parts of the country. In general, the thirteen original states, rich in wealth, trade, and manufactures, are those in which the percentage of ownership of farms and homes is lowest, and in keeping with the fact, statistics of valuation show almost universally that tenancy is most common where land is most valuable. With the exception of the Italians, foreign-born persons of every nationality exceed the Americans in the degree of farm ownership.

Each state, county, and city, the German population, the Italian population, and every other element of our people has a distinct interest in seeing that the statistics of literacy and ownership which apply to them are correctly represented in the next census. These are the standards according to which they will inevitably be judged.

Pacific Railroad Settlements.

Washington, May 30th.—"The settlement of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness must be ranked as one of the greatest achievements of President McKinley's administration," said Gen. Charles Dick, Member of Congress from the Nineteenth District of Ohio, and Secretary of the Republican National Committee, today:

"All efforts, either by Congress or the Executive departments prior to 1897, were of little avail in protecting the Government's interests in these roads. In fact, there were grave doubts whether the Government would succeed in being reimbursed, even in part, the vast sum expended by the United States in aid of their construction. But the Government has realized in cash or its equivalent, within two years, the sum of \$124,421,971 out of about \$130,000,000 that was due, and more than half the money collected was for accrued interest that had not been paid.

"The discovery of gold in California; the rapid increase in wealth and population in the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and a movement on the part of the older States to establish closer connections during the Civil war with those outlying communities, led Congress in 1862 to authorize the construction of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean. The direct benefit to be derived by the Government was its use for posts, military, and other purposes. The act of July 1, 1862, chartering the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was not sufficiently liberal, and therefore nothing was accomplished under its provisions. Though the Union Pacific Company was organized no one was found who would venture money in the construction of the road.

On July 2, 1864, Congress amended the act of 1862, by making provisions more favorable to the companies. The act of 1862 provided that the Government should have a first mortgage on the property of the company, while the act of 1864 provided substantially that, for the bonds the Government should issue in aid of the construction of the road, it should take a second mortgage. Two companies were organized under the provisions of the act of 1864, and entered energetically upon the work of construction. The road was built from the California end eastward by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and from the Missouri River westward to the common meeting point at Ogden by the Union Pacific Company.

"Their lines were united May 10,

1869, anticipating by more than seven years the time required by Congress. The Union Pacific Company constructed 1,034 miles, and the Central Pacific 743 miles. The road of the latter company was subsequently extended 140 miles, and the line of the two companies from the Missouri River to San Francisco represented a mileage of 1,917 miles.

"In aid of these roads and connecting branches, the United States issued bonds to the amount of \$64,623,512. Failing to be reimbursed for the interest paid on these bonds, it became necessary, in protection of the interests of the Government, to pass the act of May 7, 1878, known as the 'Thurman Act.' This act provided that the whole amount of compensation which might from time to time be due to the railroad companies for services rendered the Government should be retained by the Government, one-half to be applied to the liquidation of the interest paid and to be paid by the United States upon the bonds issued to each of the companies, the other half to be turned into a sinking fund. But it soon became apparent that, with the approaching maturity of bonds issued in aid of the roads the provisions of the 'Thurman Act' were not adequate to the protection of the Government's interests. Efforts were persistently made looking to a settlement of this vast indebtedness, but without success. So recently as the Fifty-fourth Congress an attempt was made to pass a bill to refund the debts of the Pacific Railroad Companies, but it was defeated in the House by a vote of 167 nays and 102 yeas.

"On January 12, 1897," continued Gen. Dick, "the day following the defeat of the funding bill, the Attorney General was informed by the President that default had occurred in the payment of the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific indebtedness to the Government, and he was directed to make arrangements to secure, as far as practicable the payment of their indebtedness. An agreement was entered into between the Government and the re-organization committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, by which the committee guaranteed, should the Government undertake to enforce its lien by sale, a minimum bid for the Union and Kansas Pacific lines that would produce to the Government, over and above any prior lines and charges upon the railroads and sinking fund, the net sum of \$45,754,059.90. In performance of this agreement the bid was guaranteed by a deposit of \$4,500,000.

"Bills were then filed in the United States Circuit Courts for the foreclosure of the Government lien. The decrees entered for the sale of the roads not being satisfactory to the Government, papers were prepared for an appeal. Then the re-organization committee came forward with an offer to increase its bid to \$50,000,000 instead of \$45,754,059.90. Subsequently, to settle all points in dispute, the re-organization committee decided to abandon this second bid and to increase the minimum amount to be offered for the property to \$58,548,223.75, being the total amount due the Government on account of the Union Pacific Road, as started by the Secretary of the Treasury, including the sum of \$4,549,368.26 cash in the sinking fund. Such an amount was bid by the re-organization committee on November 1, 1897, and the sale was confirmed by the court on November 6, 1897. After the confirmation of the sale, the whole amount was paid into the Treasury of the United States in convenient installments, thus relieving the Government from any loss whatever upon its claim for principle and interest due upon its subsidy, and bringing to a final and most satisfactory termination one of these longstanding and troublesome questions.

"In the case of the Kansas Pacific indebtedness, by decree of the court an upset price on the sale of the property was fixed at a sum which would yield to the Government \$2,500,000. The re-organiza-

tion committee in conference with the Government declared its purpose of making no higher bid than that fixed by the decree of the court, so that the Government was confronted with the danger of receiving for its total lien upon this line, amounting to nearly \$13,000,000, principal and interest, only the sum of \$2,500,000. Believing the interest of the Government required that an effort should be made to obtain a larger sum, and the Government having the right to redeem the incumbrances upon the property, which were prior to the lien of the Government subsidy, by paying the sums lawfully due in respect thereof out of the Treasury of the United States, the President, on February 8, 1898, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the amount lawfully due upon the prior mortgages upon the eastern and middle divisions of said road.

"Then the re-organization committee of the Kansas Pacific offered to bid for the road a sum which would realize to the Government the whole amount of the principal of the debt, \$6,303,000. It was believed that no better price than this could be obtained at a later date if the sale should be postponed, and it was deemed best to permit the sale to proceed upon the guarantee of a minimum bid which would realize to the Government the whole principal of its debt. The sale thereupon took place, and the property was purchased by the re-organization committee. The sum yielded to the Government was \$6,303,000. It will thus be perceived that the Government secured an advance of \$3,803,000 on account of its lien, over and above the sum which the court had fixed as the upset price, and which the re-organization committee had declared was the maximum which they were willing to pay for the property.

"The result of these proceedings against the Union Pacific system, embracing the main line and the Kansas Pacific line, is that the Government has received, on account of its subsidy claim, the sum of \$64,751,223.75, which is an increase of \$18,997,163.76 over the sum which the re-organization committee first agreed to bid for the joint property, leaving due the sum of \$9,588,900.19 interest on the Kansas Pacific subsidy. The prosecution of a claim for this amount against the receivers of the Union Pacific Company in 1898 resulted in securing to the Government the further amount of \$821,897.70.

DR. HYATT ON THE WEATHER.

Interesting Talk Before the Y. M. H. A. in St. Louis.

The Globe-Democrat, in reporting a lecture by Dr. R. J. Hyatt, the local weather observer, delivered at the Young Men's Hebrew association clubhouse, says the doctor told how he makes the weather, and twice a day issues proclamations as to what it is and is to be. "Noah," said Dr. Hyatt, "was the first weather prophet. He predicted the great flood, and so firmly did he believe in his own prediction that he built the ark for the safety of himself and his family. Since then the human race has always been eager to know in advance what the weather is to be, and so great has this anxiety been that charlatans have taken advantage of it to issue almanacs and weather prognostications for any period ahead for a small consideration. Areas of high and low," said Dr. Hyatt, "move from west to east with the motion of the earth. A high barometer indicates good weather, with cold in the winter, and low indicates unsettled weather, with rain, or snow, according to the season. Storms travel from west to east generally, but there are many exceptions, and these sometimes cause the failure of the forecast. Local thunder storms and tornadoes are often the interruptors. No section of the country is exempt from such a tornado as St. Louis had in 1896, although many localities claim reasons why they are not subject to these storms, but sooner or later these localities get their share of the storms. The forecaster must depend to a very large extent upon his experience and judgment, and it is not safe, as a rule, to make forecasts for longer than thirty-six or forty-eight hours ahead. Special maps on blackboards are made for the merchants' exchange and the cotton exchange, and so much interest do the members take in it that they are able to draw their own deductions. The winds blow from a high barometer toward a low barometer, and when these 'highs' and 'lows' are shown on a map mariners are unable to take advantage of the approaching weather and to so shape their departures from port. The maps are of incalculable advantage to shippers of perishable freight, to merchants and to commission men and to farmers generally."

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J. A. HARRIS.

Agent for Custer County, Neb.
Office at Farmers Bank of Custer County, Broken Bow, Neb.

Convention Dates.

Republican National Convention at Philadelphia June 19.
Pop State Convention Grand Island June 27.
Fashion State Convention Lincoln July 9.
Democrats National Convention Kansas City July 4.

Is This Plain Enough?

If you have a nagging cough and are losing flesh, go to a drug store, and get a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Take two-thirds of it, and then, if you are not benefited, return the bottle to the druggist, and we will return your money. Isn't that fair? No one could ask more. 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle.

Bushels of Money.

Thrown away by women annually in the purchase of cosmetics, lotions and powders, none of which ever accomplish its object. Beauty depends on healthy blood and good digestion, such as Karl's Clover Root Tea guarantees you for 25cts. and 50cts. per package. Take it and we guarantee your complexion.

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WANTED—Several persons for District Office Managers in this state to represent me in their own and surrounding counties. Willing to pay yearly \$600, payable weekly. Desirable employment with unusual opportunities. References exchanged. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. S. A. Park, 320 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Worse Than War.

Hundreds are killed in war, but hundreds of thousands are killed by consumption. There would be no deaths at all caused by this terrible disease. If people could be made to understand that Shiloh's Cough and Consumption cure is a sure cure remedy if taken in the early stages, 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Druggists will return the money if a cure is not effected.

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Now Is The Time To Subscribe.

The State and National campaign for 1900 is now on. Every body should keep posted. The National campaign as well as the state's bids fair to be both exciting and interesting. No body who has any interest in the result of the campaign should be without a county and state paper. In order that every citizen in Custer county may keep posted, we have decided to make a special price on the REPUBLICAN so as put it within the reach of everybody. To all new subscribers as well as to all who pay up arrears we will furnish the REPUBLICAN for 25 cents to the first of January 1901, or the REPUBLICAN and State Journal to Jan. 1st 1901 for 75; the New York Tribune or Bee and REPUBLICAN for 65 cents to January 1st 1901. Kansas City Journal and REPUBLICAN 50 cents.