

Custer Co. Republican

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THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- For Governor, CHAS H DIETRICH, Adams. For Lieut. Govern. 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. For Congress, MOSES P. KINKAID.

Civilization and commerce always go together. It was so in Hawaii. It will be so in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

Exports of agricultural products have increased 117 per cent in the last thirty years. Who says the foreign market is of no value to the farmer?

Two great measures are left over for action at the short session of Congress—the passage of the shipping bill and the Nicaragua Canal bill.

Cotton, provisions and mineral oils show larger export values during the ten months of this fiscal year ending April 30th last than at any time since 1892.

The total amount of money in circulation has increased by 182 per cent in the last thirty years, and the deposits in savings banks by 327 per cent.

Exports of land have increased in value by \$9,000,000 since the last democratic Administration, with its free trade tariff. Republican policies are best for the farmers.

The republican party has persistently endeavored to strengthen and rebuild the American Navy. The democratic party has just as persistently opposed such a policy at every possible opportunity.

The prosecution of Neeley and his associates for the Cuban postal frauds is being vigorously continued by the Administration, and will not cease till sentence has been pronounced on the guilty.

In 1895 we couldn't afford to buy even cheap foreign goods, and the democratic revenue, under its low-tariff, only amounted to \$181,818,530. Last year the republican protective tariff realized \$209,128,481.

The United States now has a domain nearly three times greater in area than it possessed when it became a nation. We have been expanding all the time, and most of it was added by the party now opposing.

The Ways and Means committee very properly set down upon Representative Richardson's (Democrat) proposition to admit sugar and molasses free of duty from Cuba and Porto Rico. Its effect would have been to make a present of \$14,000,000 to the Sugar Trust.

The policy of expansion, which gives us a foothold in the East, which will open a new market in the Philippines, and enable us to increase our commerce with China, will be of great benefit to all our people, and more especially to farmers and wage-earners.

The Ar buckle Sugar Refining people have beaten the Sugar Trust in a legal battle in Ohio. A buckles held stock in the Trust's coffee factory and wanted to inspect its books, a right to which they are entitled under a recent decision. Another blow for an octopus.

Exports of American manufactures compare thus: 1895-Free Trade-1900-Protection. \$183,595,743 \$400,000,000. The increase of more than 100 per cent shows that the tariff wall of protection has not stopped the sale of our goods in foreign countries.

The record of President McKinley's first term will not be complete until provision has been made for the rebuilding of our merchant marine in the foreign trade, a question to which Congress will give its attention as soon as the session begins next December.

The prosperity upon which the Republican party mainly relies for victory is the genuine article. It is unexampled in the history of this or any other country. It is so great and allpervading that the calamity howlers of 1896 have lapsed into silence.—Washington Post.

In 1896, President McKinley said: "I hope that the time will not be far distant when every workingman in this country can get work, and get it, too, at fair and remunerative wages." The time was not far distant, and it is still with us.

The experience of the United States in the purchase of vessels during the war with Spain shows the nation just what can be expected if we were to rely upon foreign shipping with which to build up an American (?) merchant marine. An American merchant marine, to be the real thing, must be American-built.

Since 1870, the population of the United States has increased 100 per cent and the production of cotton 300 per cent. With 200 per cent more increase in production than in population, the decrease in price has been less than 100 per cent, and the quantity used by American mills has increased 300 per cent. This indicates the growth and value of the home market.

During thirty-four years of free trade, the English savings banks increased their deposits by \$350,000,000. During thirty-three years of protection in the United States (1860 to 1893) deposits in our savings banks increased by \$1,635,873,403, and down to 1899 they had increased by \$2,225,000,000, including the three Wilson bill free trade years, when money was withdrawn from the savings banks.

Nebraska's live stock affords an interesting object lesson to the farmers of that State. Compare the Jan. 1, 1895, Jan. 1, 1900, Horses...\$17,715,202 \$28,120,512 Mules...1,794,246 2,384,667 Cows...9,474,974 24,327,499 Other cattle,16,333,781 46,220,249 Sheep...339,783 1,090,807 Total...\$45,657,896 \$102,145,734

An increase of 125 per cent in the value of Nebraska's live stock is good evidence to the people of Mr. Bryan's State that they can get along pretty well without either 16 to 1 or a Democratic President.

It is to be expected, of course, that Democratic Congressmen and politicians should be loud in their denunciation of Hon. H. Clay Evans, President McKinley's Commissioner of Pensions, whom they assert is unfriendly to the old soldier, and the soldier's widow, for the reason that they are desirous of securing the veterans' votes. It may, however, be of interest to these self-constituted champions of the old soldier, as well as to the veterans themselves, to know that during the first three years of Commissioner Evans' administration of the Pension Bureau, he allowed nearly five thousand more widows' claims than were allowed during the corresponding three years of his Democratic predecessor. Dur-

ing the fiscal years 1894, 1895 and 1896, widows' allowances were 52,958 against 57,848 during 1897, 1898 and 1899. This, too, in spite of the fact that the decrease through death of widows of soldiers of the Civil War is rapidly increasing from year to year.

Exports of butter were worth— 1895.....\$915,533. 1899.....\$3,263,951. The first was a democratic free trade year. The second was a republican protection year.

Wool was imported into the United States as follows: 1896.....230,911,473 pounds. 1899.....76,736,209 pounds. The difference was 154,175,264 pounds, which represents the quantity, for one year, sold in the American market by foreign wool-growers instead of by American wool-growers. The democratic free trade tariff robbed the American farmer of his market for 154,175,264 pounds of wool in a single year.

What It Would Mean. The election of Mr. Bryan would mean a popular indorsement of silver. He would with perfect reason demand that the will of the people should be carried out, and if blocked by a republican majority in the senate he would take the administration influence into Leg-islatures and seek to remodel the Senate. Even if he failed in securing the passage of a free silver bill or of one repealing the gold standard law, the attempt alone would bring upon us business depression that would soon become panic. Nothing worse would happen to the trade and commerce of the United States in November than the election of a Presidential candidate pledged to free silver who has announced that if elected he will endeavor to carry his convictions into legislation and who swears eternal hatred to the gold standard. All such dangers can be averted by the re-election of President McKinley.—Boston "Transcript."

\$100,000 Per Day. There is an experter of American products who gets each twenty-four hours more than a hundred thousand dollars in gold from the "blarsted foreigners." This American gold-getter in Europe is exceedingly well equipped for business and has been growing more and more efficient as a home-bringer of gold for ten years. During that term of years this grabber of English, German, French and other alien gold has, no doubt, average a hundred thousand dollars a day. It has ships by the score, and cars and tanks by the hundreds, and thus it has assailed the oil trade of all the world, and driven Russia and other oil products from the markets by selling oil of better quality and at lower rates than anybody else.

This is the standard oil Company. This is a combination of energy, brains and capital which the attorney-General of Nebraska is trying to drive out of the state so as to make an opportunity for a candle factory. The crime of brains, intelligent management and capital combined, to made an article of common use among plain people cheaper, must be punished. Put out the oil and light the candle!—Conservative.

Far Reaching Prosperity. Even "the heathen" profit from the rehabilitation of the policy of Protection in this country. At the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States which has just been held at St. Louis, the Board of Foreign Missions reported that it has raised funds during the year just passed sufficient to pay appropriations amounting to \$935,351.42, and that it had a balance of \$11,397.90 on hand, the total amount which was received during the year being \$946,739.32. The statement was made that this was the third year in succession that the board had closed its fiscal year free from debt. The third year—that is that for each year since the election of McKinley and the restoration of the policy of Protection the Board had

received enough money in gifts to meet its enormous expenditures. For the years just previous to these last three years the Board had been obliged to report a deficit. But that was when Cleveland and Free-Trade ruled the country, and to the logical student of history and economics was only what might have been expected. The Free-Traders may sneer at the making of inquires into the relative amounts of church collections and mission funds under Free-Trade and under Protection, but they can't change the fact that all the returns which come in go toward swelling up the account against Free Trade.—Economist.

The Case of the Nebraska Farmer. Some excellent reasons why the electoral vote of Nebraska should be recorded this year for the re-election of President McKinley are given by congressman, David H. Mercer of the state. These reasons apply to every agricultural State in the Middle West that four years ago joined Mr. Bryan in his crusade for the free coinage of a 50 cent silver dollar. Nebraska has abundant occasion to rejoice at the intervening demonstration of cause and effect. In the past four years the people of the state have had thrust upon them a great object lesson. They now know that it is was not "16 to 1" that was needed to bring prosperity to them. Nebraska farmers have been selling their crops at much better prices under Protection and the gold standard than they did when the free silver agitation was at its height. Better wages are being paid now than were then paid, and no body who wants work has any difficulty in finding it in Nebraska. Farmers have been fattening their bank accounts, and the total deposits in the state last year \$23,000,000 less than \$14,000,000 in 1894.

Corn is no longer used as fuel, and wheat is no longer fed to hogs in Nebraska. Five years ago says congressman Mercer, "when Grover Cleveland was President, and when free coinage of silver was being widely agitated, the value of all the live stock in Nebraska was \$45,658,000. At the beginning of this year our live stock was worth, excluding hogs, as much as \$102,000,000. This alone added \$56,000,000 of wealth to the farmers in the state which I have the honor to represent.

An increase like this of considerably more than 100 per cent, in value, while cow and other cattle have increased nearly 200 per cent, in value. The number of sheep in Nebraska is not large but they are worth just three times as much money this year as they were in 1895, when American wool had no protection. The wages of the laboring man have increased in protection, and he always has a job."

Here is a partial statement of the extent to which Nebraska farmers having increased incomes since Protection and sound money won the day over Free Trade and free silver;

FARM PRICES IN 1896. 1,000 bushels of wheat at 50 cents.....\$50.00 1,000 bushels of corn at 10 cents.....100.00 1,000 bushels oats at 13 cents.....130.00 3,000 pounds of hogs at \$2.55 per 100 pounds.....76.50 10,000 pounds of steers at \$3 per 100 pounds.....300.00 Total.....\$1,776.50

FARM PRICES IN 1900. 1,000 bushels of wheat at 50 cents.....\$50.00 1,000 bushels corn at 30 cents.....300.00 1,000 bushels oats at 33 cents.....330.00 3,000 pounds of hogs a \$1.95 per 100 pounds.....58.50 10,000 pounds of steers at \$5 per 100 pounds.....500.00 Total.....\$1,978.50

Several sources of increased revenue to the Nebraska farmer are omitted from this showing. He has got better prices for his sheep his wool, hesthay, his barley, his rye, his buckwheat, his potatoes. Add these items to those above enumerated and it will be found that in 1900 the income of the Nebraska farmer was very nearly double what it was in 1896. Congressman Mercer puts the case thus: The gain in the farmer's income represents such to him and to our state. Enables him to pay off his mortgage, or at least pay off a part of it. He can moreover, borrow money now at a lower rate of interest. He has been able also to improv-

his property and to add very materially to the comforts of his home, besides having money to spare for the better education of his children. All these things are facts which the Nebraska farmer has experienced, and it will take an almighty lot of talking and theorizing to offset the benefits that have been derived under the results of practical experience.

Can Mr. Bryan make headway against all these fruitful facts? Can he wean the farmers of Nebraska away from the good things they have to the bad things he proposes to give them. It seems incredible.

WHAT A SUNDAY SCHOOL REAL-LY IS. Read at the County Sunday School Convention June 6th 1900, By W. H. Clay.

I have chosen for my subject a very broad one. It is broad enough to give me a wide field for my thought so that I can wander and still not be accused of getting off the subject. The Sunday school, is a School. And as such we have a right to expect:

- a-Study. b-Discipline. c-Good methods of instruction. STUDY.

It is held by a large number of teachers in the day schools that the fact of a failure on the part of the scholars to study is largely laid at the door of the teacher, and the teacher really has much to do in inspiring the child with a desire for study. One has said that "The teacher who cannot in some way induce the scholars to study, ought to examine his credentials to see whether he is really called to teach."

What is true of the teacher is also true in part of every officer of the Sunday school; We must all be leaders. We must do and not wait to be pushed into doing. A Sunday school that does not study is not living up to its privileges and its duty. The prime object of the Sunday school is to study well the word of God, and the success of the school may be measured by the way and the earnestness with which it studies the Bible.

DISCIPLINE. A school that is poorly disciplined will not be able to reach the best results and the superintendent who cannot secure order in the school and is not able to enforce proper discipline, ought to ponder well the question as to whether he is in the right place, for there is more involved in good order than simply having quietude in the school.

Order is a matter that involves broader issues than the Sunday school and they are wider than the day school and broader than the home, for disobedient, disorderly scholars either in secular or Sunday school usually make turbulent citizens who do no reverence law and order in society and who are very hard to reach with the claims of God, so that good order in a Sunday school is not a mere gratification to the superintendent, but its lines run out in many directions and take hold upon the deepest laws of society. It is said that order is heaven's first law, and so it must be the first law of a day school, or a community, or a Sunday school.

GOOD METHODS OF INSTRUCTION. In this day of methods this busy, active, earnest day of progress, there is no excuse for lack of methods. The parents who are interested in the good of their children have a right to expect good methods at our hands and if we are deeply in earnest in the work it is easy to find the very best. There are multitudes of helps these days in the way of written helps, assemblies, conventions, institutes, normal classes, etc. and any wide-awake worker can soon gather a vast amount of help in this way.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL IS A RELIGIOUS SCHOOL. In the work of our secular schools there is constantly a definite aim in view. This aim is to educate to the highest possible standard in the least possible time. To do this efficiently, they are organized with this definite aim in view, and every effort of the entire field of labor is concentrated toward the accomplishment of this purpose in the most advantageous way. Some schools may fail in this but the failure is not due to the great system or its organization, but it is due to the teacher who lacks requisite knowledge or interest in the work.

The Sunday school partakes largely of the nature of the day school, but it has for its aim the religious training of our youth; hence there are three prime essentials in Sunday school work. a-Devout study of the word of

b-A spirit of sincere worship. c-The unsaved should be converted in it. DEVOUT STUDY OF GOD'S WORD. Not long since in a town in this state some one found a class of thirteen year old girls (bright girls too) who did not know that the Sunday school lessons as we use them, are taken from the Bible. We have grown into an easy way of studying our lessons by using nothing but the lesson leaves. We use them at the home and at the Sunday school and neglect the bible and its use. No child can ever learn to love the bible by not using it. It must be used and studied in the Sunday school. Where it is used a reverence is soon cultivated for it among children a something that seems to be needed in this day of church work.

We can never teach children to love and cherish God's word by never using the bible. They must see it and become familiar with it to know its beauties, and no other work in the church affords such opportunity for this as the Sunday school. We can never teach children to love and cherish God's word by using nothing but the lesson helps which are usually tossed about the room and thrown away as soon as used. We cannot reverence God's word too much or hold it too sacred and as Sunday school workers we should use the bible and it only while in the Sunday school. Helps were only intended for use in the preparation of the lesson in the home. Shall I not emphasize this for if you are an observer you have noticed the tendency among children to be irreverent in the Sunday school and to look upon the lesson as rather an unholy thing. The lesson should be read in the school and taught there from the bible and from it alone.

SPRIT OF SINCERE WORSHIP. The Sunday school session is a part of the regular church service and is a time of worship as much as any other service of the church and it ought to carry with it the gravity of the service that belongs to God's house. We make a mistake when we allow any thing but true God-like service to enter. If we allow our young people to whisper or talk or do any other unseemly thing that is unbecoming to God's house we will soon find it more and more difficult to reach them with the saving power of the gospel.

It is safe to say that the disorderly scholar becomes disorderly in the church services. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that we preserve a spirit of sincere worship in the Sunday school. THE UNSAVED SHOULD BE CONVERTED IN IT. All Sunday school workers who enjoy the vital experience of religion, will see down in their hearts, desire to see the scholars converted above every thing else. We need have no fear of getting our schools to religious. We want appliances that are suitable and no worker will stop short of every means available to help him in this direction. As one has said, "We have the most teachable and tender of all the congregation, and we surely should take advantage of the proper time offered for drawing the young nearer to Christ and into the church. Any lower motive as an ultimate end to our work is unworthy of our work in the kingdom of God."

IT IS A CHURCH SCHOOL. As a church we have a right to look for. a-Loyalty to the Church. b-Study of Its History and Polity. c-Subject to Its Laws and Ordinances.

LOYALTY TO THE CHURCH. Loyalty is a crowning virtue notwithstanding we hear once in a while some one decrying it as though we had a right to override law and order. What is a home without the staying qualities of loyalty? What are the rights of the individuals of a community without it? Of what use could our army be without it? Of what use is any person who is disloyal to his country's flag or its officers of its laws? Who values a disloyal friend? Without loyalty anywhere there is anarchy everywhere.

The superintendent must be loyal to his church, us: its literature and obey its rules. He should be loyal to his pastor and attend the church services and be a source of help in every way he can. Every teacher and officer should be loyal to the superintendent and every scholar should be loyal to the teachers and officers. When perfect loyalty obtains in a Sunday school there is christian progress in that school. It must be so and can not be otherwise.

Any officer or teacher who thinks that he can be at Sunday school when he pleases and be elsewhere when he pleases, is disloyal and Continued on last page.