

Custer Co. Republican

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THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1900

REPUBLICAN TICKET

STATE TICKET.
For Governor, CHAS. B. FLETCHER, Adams.
For Lieutenant Governor, R. P. S. VANCE, Oyster.
For Secretary of State, G. W. MANNE, Richardson.
For Auditor, CHAS. WESTON, Sheridan.
For Treasurer, WM. STEUFFER, Cuming.
For Attorney General, FRANK N. PROUT GAGE.
For Com. Pub. Lands and Bids, G. D. FOLLMER, Thayer.
For Supt. Pub. Instruction, W. K. FOWLER, Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Congress, MOSES P. KINKAID.

SENATORIAL.

For Senator, 15th Senatorial District, HON. F. M. CURRIE, Sargent.

COUNTY.

For County Attorney, JUDSON C. PORTER.

JOHN F. NESBITT
R. B. WINDHAM,
EDWARD ROYSE,
L. L. HARRISON,
L. P. DAVIDSON,
JACOB JACOBSON,
JOHN L. KENEDY,
JOSEPH L. LANG.

Republican Supervisor Conventions.

FIRST DISTRICT.
The republicans of the first supervisor district of Custer county, Nebraska, will meet in convention at Westerville, Neb., Saturday, Sept. 15, 1900, to place in nomination a candidate for the office of supervisor, and to transact any other business that may come before the convention.
E. A. DAVIS, Com.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
The republicans of the seventh supervisor district of Custer county, Neb., will meet in convention at Mason City on Saturday August 25, 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the office of Supervisor to be voted for at the next annual election and to transact such business that may come before the convention.
Basis of representation the same as delegates to the county convention.
T. J. WOOD,
Supervisor District Committee.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES

BERRYMAN TOWNSHIP.
The republicans of Berryman township are hereby called to meet in Mr. Wainwright's store, Friday, Sept. 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination a full township ticket, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the caucus.
J. O. TAYLOR, Com.

RAIMENT TOWNSHIP.
The republicans of Raiment township are hereby called to meet in the school hall, Saturday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of placing in nomination a full township ticket, election of delegates to the supervisor convention, and for the transaction of all other business that may come before the convention. By order of
COMMITTEE.

BROKEN BOW TOWNSHIP.
The republican electors of Broken Bow township are hereby called to meet at the court house in Broken Bow, Neb., on Monday, Sept. 17, 1900, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for member of the board of county supervisors, for supervisor district No. 3, for the nomination of a full set of candidates for township officers, and for the transaction of all other business properly coming before said primary.
E. ROYSE, Com.

A study of Mr. Bryan's late speeches emphasizes the well known truth that it is easier to be critical than to be correct.

Wm. Jennings Bryan should not forget, while in the accepting business, to write a letter of acceptance to his ardent supporter, Aguinaldo.

F. M. Currie's nomination for the senate makes the cold chills creep up the spinal column of a demo pop whenever the subject is mentioned in his presence.

How would Bryan's speeches, made in his campaign of 1896, sound now? Just about as well as his present utterances would sound in 1904.

Is it true that Ex Senator C. W. Beal has taken the contract of securing Whitney's election, with the view of being appointed secretary of the senate?

It has recently been discovered that the Bible makes mention of William Jennings Bryan. Compare his speeches of 1896 with present conditions. Is he not a FALSE prophet?

Gilbert M. Hitchcock's announcement that he will be a candidate for the United States senate in case of the election of a fusion legislature, will not strengthen the chances for fusion success.

Governor Poynter files a statement in which he says his recent nomination did not cost him a copper. Are we to understand then that in sending out those several thousand circular letters over the state he used postage stamps belonging to the state?—Kearney Democrat.

Ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls, of Atchison, Kansas, died at East Las Vegas, N. M., Thursday of last week. His illness dates from March, 1899, when in Washington, where he contracted trouble with his throat. He was in his 67th year.

With Bryan elected this year, all the conditions for a panic to follow it are as strong as they were in 1892, and that, if it should come, would simply put an end to any prospects of democratic success in the nation for years in the future.—Boston Herald.

The republicans, in nominating Joseph Pigman and Chas. Spafford for representatives to the legislature, have done a good work. They are both young men of high standing in their respective communities, men of culture and refinement, and highly competent to fill the responsible positions for which they have been chosen.

All the voters of this country, regardless of former political affiliations, who want a repetition of the financial conditions of '92 to '96, are expected to vote for the democratic candidates, Bryan and Stevenson. Those who prefer to continue the prosperous conditions ushered in by the inauguration of Wm. McKinley, are going to vote the republican ticket.

Big Cattle Sale.

One of the biggest cattle sales hereabouts was made by Col. Josh Wood Tuesday. He sold 163 head from his ranch for \$5,000 cash, and contracted for the future delivery of as many more. Col. Wood has one of the best ranches in this part of the state, and he has the best of luck with his cattle.—Kearney Democrat. This ranch is in Custer county.

Edmisten has discovered that there was a "brazen fraud" in connection with the mid-road populist convention held at Grand Island. Mr. Edmisten has a good nose for fraud, and will probably discover that the mid-roads were a notorious bad lot, that ought to be serving time on general principles. But then Edmisten is to an extent excusable for not having a good opinion of the mid-roads, because they are going to take the middle out of the populist pie, and that it is that hurts the most.—Kearney Hub.

Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, will soon be an ex senator, as in the election held there the other day the democrats didn't do a thing to the fusionists. They were out in big gangs with shot-guns, to keep the negroes away from the polls, so they couldn't vote. That's the way the democratic party has done in nearly every southern state, and yet this is the party that howls "government without the consent of the governed," for effect only. It sees the mote in the eye of its neighbor, but that big beam in its own eye it is unconscious of.—Sargent Era (Pop).

The capture of Pekin on Wednesday of last week by the allied armies was a grand achievement for a noble purpose. The foreign armies met resistance at several places on their march, but were successful in every engagement. On the day they reached the walls surrounding Pekin, they were met with resistance, and the engagement lasted from early morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the allied forces succeeded in blowing the gates off the east and south, and entered the city. They found the legations doing well, and they are now under the protection of friends. But the Chinese are still scrapping, and it is probable they will have to stay there for some time before order is restored. The last report indicated that more troops would yet be needed.

When farmers stop to compare the prices of cattle, horses, hogs, corn, rye and vegetables, as well as farm land, with prices from '92 to '96, they can see a vast difference between a free trade and a protective policy. In 1896, good horses sold for from \$15 to \$30, now they are selling for from \$30 to \$80.

Judge Sullivan sold a matched team to J. S. Kirkpatrick recently for \$250. Hogs sold in '96 as low as \$2.00, now they are worth \$4.25. Cows that could be bought then for from \$12 to \$20, are now worth from \$25 to \$40. Corn was then selling for from 18c to 20c, now at 40c; wheat which was worth from 25c to 40c, is now worth from 40c to 50c; rye was then worth from 20c to 22c, now from 31c to 40c. There was no demand for labor then, while now everybody finds employment at remunerative wages. Yet there are those who prefer to believe that there has been no improvement in the times.

In several of the western towns, the increase in population will be disappointing to many who have not taken the pains to notice the changes that have taken place in the past ten years. Many of the towns will not show the population they did ten years ago, which would indicate that such towns are on the retrograde. Such a conclusion would be logical, but not necessarily true. For instance, Broken Bow showed a population in 1890 of 1,600, but in 1894-5, the population, owing to the severe droughts in the county, was reduced to nearly half that number. Empty houses and store buildings outnumbered those occupied. But since 1896, there has been a steady increase, both in population and business firms. Many new houses have been built. New stores have been put in, and while the population will fall short of the showing made ten years ago, the conditions have materially changed, and the population has increased fully one-half in the last five years.

For the Farmers to Decide.

By the best figures attainable it appears that the farmers of the country paid over \$800,000,000 in the shrinkage in the value of their live stock alone, as a part of the price of the election to the presidency of Grover Cleveland on a free trade platform in 1892. Most of this loss they have made good since free trade received a knockout blow in 1896, and protection returned to its own again. If the farmers have more money and more prosperity now than they want, and would like to get rid of some of it, the surest way in the world is to vote for Bryan and free trade this fall. It wouldn't take long under Bryan and free trade for live stock to become of as little value as it was in the days of Cleveland. But if, on the other hand, the farmers of the country want to keep what they have and to add to it, they need to stand by the policy which gives the American market to the American people, and which, by bringing work and money and prosperity to the industrial workers of the country, creates a strong home demand for the products of the farm.—American Economist.

A Different Story.

According to the "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," the textile industry is in such a prosperous condition that "the first half of 1900 has broken all records in the number of new and proposed mills in the United States." Between January 1st and June 30th, 1900, the construction of 207 mills was entered upon, that being an increase of 70 over the number reported for the last half of 1899, and an increase of eight over the number reported for the entire twelve months of the year. Of these 307 mills, 194 were cotton mills, 29 were woolen mills; 45 were for the manufacture of knit goods, while the remaining 39 were for the production of various kinds of goods. And yet there are still those who think that our McKinley and Protection prosperity is waning; and then there are others, "blind leaders of the blind," who, in face of these and similar facts, dare to make the assertion that present prosperity is temporary and fictitious. They ought to have a little conversation with the manufacturers of textile goods. In such case they would, if they spoke with regard to the truth, tell a different story.—American Economist.

Senator Hoar, who has been opposed to American occupation of the Philippine Islands, gave out an interview the other day, on Bryan's acceptance speech, in which he accuses Bryan of hypocrisy in the part he played in securing the treaty with Spain, or in the stand he is taking now upon the question of imperialism. In speaking of Mr. Bryan's efforts to secure the treaty, Senator Hoar said: "The war with Spain was over; we had no title, as President McKinley declared again and again, to anything in the Philippines but the city of Manila. At that point in time Mr. Bryan and got all that was needed of his followers to force through the senate a treaty which made lawful cur ownership of the whole of the Philippines, and pledged the faith of the country that we should pay for them and that congress thereafter should legislate for them, and according to many high constitutional authorities, made it the duty of the president to reduce them to submission. That act was itself a declaration of war upon the people of the Philippines, and the strife which had been but an accidental outbreak, which Aguinaldo disclaimed and disowned, became war. And for that war Mr. Bryan is more responsible than any other single person since the treaty left the hands of the president. I did myself, in my humble way, everything in my power to prevent the treaty. I do not understand that any opponent of imperialism charges me with failing to do my full duty as a senator, both by vote and speech. I did it at the cost of what was as dear to me as my life—the approval and sympathy of men who had been my friends and political companions for more than thirty years. Everything I tried to do was brought to naught by the action taken against the remonstrance of the wisest leaders in his own party. He is not to get the reward of this conduct if I can help it. I do not give him my confidence in this matter. He says that if he is elected, he shall call an extra session at once and propose to congress to give up the Philippines to their own people. He is too intelligent not to know very well that this talk is the idlest and most ridiculous nonsense. He knows he could not expect either house of congress to do this thing until the people of the Philippine islands have abandoned their opposition, and have established an orderly government under our protection. He knows that if there should be a democratic majority in the house of representatives equal to his wildest hopes, and if the republican majority in the senate should be reduced to two or wiped out altogether, so that it should be a tie—which is, I suppose, beyond his most sanguine expectations—there are still earnest and pledged imperialists enough in the democratic party to prevent any such action. Does he expect Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, after their state has indorsed their position so triumphantly—does he expect Sullivan, of South Carolina, McKerny, of Louisiana, Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, or others that I could name, to swallow everything they have said publicly for the last four years?"—Boston Correspondence New York Sun.

Prof. Bond's band of twenty five pieces from Ord, and the W. H. Harrison band, of Grand Island, also having twenty-five pieces, will furnish music during the Grand Island street fair next week. The bands will be combined in some concert numbers, and there will be two concert programs daily.

"Home Visitors" Excursions Sept. 20 and 26.

Nebraskans can go east very cheaply September 10th and 26th.

On these dates the Burlington Route will sell tickets to all points in Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Peninsula of Michigan, at rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip.

Same low rate will apply to points in Southern Minnesota, Northern Missouri, and Central and Western Illinois.

Tickets will be good to return any time within thirty days from date of issue. For further information, consult nearest ticket agent, or write to J. Francis, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb., ag 23 4t.

In the manner of decorations for the Grand Island street fair, the principal arch alone will be decorated with 500 electric lights.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

A. M. Stevenson, Senator Lee Mantle, Peffer and Others Out for McKinley.

Interest Charges Reduced and Bank Deposits Rapidly Increasing.

Fusion Bugaboos Intended to Divert Attention From the Real Issues.

Omaha, Aug. 20.—The outlook for the re-election of President McKinley grows brighter each day. Judged from the prosperous conditions that exist everywhere in the United States, and from the magnificent administration of affairs during the past four years his re-election has never been doubted for a moment. We find, however, other forces working, though less powerful and less important, than those above referred to, that are worthy of notice. In looking over the list of big guns in the Populist and Democratic party we find them one by one dropping out of rank and announcing themselves for McKinley. Noted among these is the Hon. A. M. Stevenson of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Stevenson will be remembered as chairman of the Colorado-Teller Republican state committee and one of those who walked out with Teller from the St. Louis convention in 1896. Ex-Senator Lee Mantle of Montana is another of those Silver Republicans who followed Senator Teller in '96. He, like Stevenson, announces that not only will he refuse to support Bryan, but that he will use every effort to secure the re-election of President McKinley. Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer of Kansas, one of the most widely known Populists in the United States, has within the past ten days made positive announcement of his intention to support McKinley. Coming nearer home we find the Hon. J. E. Boyd, Nebraska's only Democratic governor, announcing that he will not support Mr. Bryan this year. Mr. Boyd, however, does not announce that he will support McKinley. W. F. Wappich, one of the stalwart Democrats of Omaha, an officer of the late Kansas City convention and a delegate to the late Democratic state convention; the Hon. E. Wyman, at the present time a member of the state legislature from Buffalo county, are among those prominent in Nebraska politics who refuse to stand for Bryan and his fallacies. In his announcement, W. F. Wappich brands imperialism as a false issue and announces in his discussion of the Philippine question that Mr. Bryan has put the cart before the horse. In speaking of this important subject Mr. Wappich says: "I am a thorough believer in the course being pursued by the present administration as regards the Philippine Islands. I can think of no other course of procedure for the erection of stable government there. First of all order must be wrought out of chaos and the Filipinos forced to respect the law. Until this is done a stable government for them is impossible and independence for them is not to be considered. After the establishment of law and order in the Philippines will be the best time to consider what kind of a government they are fit for. I think the preaching of Philippine independence is premature. Mr. Bryan probably knows that he is putting the cart ahead of the horse, but by doing so he is enabled to use the Filipinos for campaign purposes and that is all he wants to do."

Low Rate of Interest.

Benefits resulting from sound financial legislation promulgated by the authorized representatives of the Republican party are beginning to fall into the hands of the people.

Already the rate of interest on farm and real estate loans has dropped to about 5 per cent, which means a saving alone in interest to the debtors of Nebraska of more than \$1,000,000 per year.

Four years ago it was difficult to borrow money on good security at less than 10 per cent, and very few if any loans were made at a lower rate than 8 per cent. Today money is abundant at 5 and 5 1/2 per cent. The figures representing the full amount of the mortgage indebtedness of Nebraska are not at hand, so the exact amount thus saved can not be accurately computed. The report of the state labor commissioner just made public, however, shows that during the first six months of 1900 farm mortgages were filed to the amount of \$11,472,208, and the interest saving in one year on this sum alone, compared with the rate of interest charged four years ago, amounts to upwards of \$500,000.

The same reports show that there were 578 less farm mortgages filed in the first six months of 1900 than in the first six months of 1899. They further show that in the first six months of 1900 the farm mortgages filed amounted to \$11,472,208, while those paid off amounted to \$12,747,192, a difference in favor of the borrower or debtor class of \$1,274,984. On town and city property there were 247 more mortgages paid off during the first half of 1900 than during the first half of the previous year, and the amount paid off exceeded the amount additionally mortgaged by \$1,051,248, showing a reduction in mortgaged indebtedness on town and city property for the first six months of 1900 of \$1,051,248.

These reports also show that while the amount of chattel mortgages filed for the first half of 1900 exceeds the amount filed for the first half of 1899

by \$1,207,000, the amount paid off for the first half of 1900 exceeds the amount paid off during the first half of 1899 by more than \$3,000,000.

Other Evidence of Prosperity.

Nothing contributes more to evidence of prosperity in Nebraska than the figures setting forth the amount of money deposited in the various banks of the state.

Today the deposits of the national banks in Nebraska amount to more than \$30,000,000. The deposits of the state banks amount to more than \$25,000,000, a net gain in four years of over 40 per cent. In the last three months the deposits in the state banks have increased more than \$3,000,000, or at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 per month.

Think of the people of Nebraska increasing their bank deposits at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 per month and then talk about calamity!

Nor does this include the deposits in the national banks, which would perhaps double the amount, or show an increase in the deposits of more than \$2,000,000 per month.

Under such conditions what excuse have Mr. Bryan's followers to offer for making a change?

Bryan's predictions of hard times are completely shattered by these exhibits. If the Republican policy has brought prosperity, which it surely has, how could an opposite policy, intended to upset the Republican policy, bring other than the reverse? The Democratic policy is the opposite and it would bring opposite results—it would mean hard times instead of prosperity. This problem will admit of no other philosophy; will admit of no other solution.

This is something for the people of Nebraska to think about. Lay aside partisanship for a moment and give these facts and figures sober and dispassionate thought. Partisanship is all right in its place, but when it is so deeply rooted as to prejudice the voter against subserving his best interests it becomes at once a dangerous menace. Prosperity depends upon the voter—he can vote to have it or vote it away, just as he pleases. Principles and policies that carry with them a guaranty of prosperity—principles that have been tested and proven sound—can not be exchanged for principles fraught with commercial disaster, without that result attending it. "The wages of sin is death," and no amount of false philosophy can change it.

A Board of Control.

Should the Republicans succeed in electing their candidates for governor and a majority of the legislature, many much needed reforms will be inaugurated at the next session.

One of the most important of these reforms is the enactment of a law creating a non-partisan state board of control, whose duties would be to exercise superintending and managerial control over all the state institutions.

The State Campaign.

The pathway of the fusionists is beset with many embarrassing obstacles. The one hardest to overcome is the administration of Governor Poynter. Poynter has played fast and loose with the public institutions and there are many fusionists who refuse to excuse him or condone his offenses, even on the ground of partisanship. The manner in which he has managed the state institutions is gradually coming to light, and it is a continuous story of shameful incompetency and fraud. Nor should Governor Poynter be permitted to escape righteous retribution. He has persisted in interfering with the management of each institution and he therefore becomes jointly and directly responsible for the evils thereof. When it is said that his administration is distinguished from all the rest for incompetency, discord, retrogression and dishonesty, it is saying a great deal, and yet it is merely a dispassionate statement of the facts.

This distinction, however, does not apply to Governor Poynter alone, but extends in scope so as to include the various state departments. Thus far reports of fraud and incompetency have been confined to the executive department, in so far as that department was connected with the management of state institutions. Subsequent reports, after the state institutions have all been reviewed, will deal with the other departments, all of which will be of keen concern to the electors of Nebraska, irrespective of partisanship.

It may be depended upon that the fusion campaign management will resort to every possible scheme to divert the attention of the voters from the real issues. They will seek shelter from attacks on the record of the state administration behind such false alarms and bugaboos as "militarism" and "imperialism." They know that they can offer no defense, so far as Poynter's administration is concerned, nor can they hope to achieve success, in the face of unexampled prosperity, by making an open issue on party principles. Their guaranty of continuous prosperity, in the face of the terrible distress and suffering under Democratic rule will hardly be accepted as being in any way substantial, and the only thing they can do is to resort to some scheme to divert attention and lead the voter astray from the real questions involved. It is highly improbable, however, that public credulity in Nebraska has reached that point where everybody can be so easily duped. This is a campaign in which the voters of Nebraska are likely to do their own thinking, and, assuming this to be true, the bugaboos and schemes of wily politicians are not likely to prove much of a restraint to a free and intelligent exercise of the right of franchise.