

Custer Co. Republican

Published every Thursday at the County Seat. D. M. ANSHREY, Editor. Entered at the postoffice at Broken Bow, Neb., as second-class matter for transmission through the U. S. Mails.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- For Governor: CHAS. H. DIETRICH, Adams. For Lieut. Governor: E. P. S. VAGE, Custer. For Secretary of State: G. W. MARSH, Richardson. For Auditor: CHAS. WESTON, Sheridan. For Treasurer: WM. STEUFFER, Coming. 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.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MOSES P. KINKAID.

SENATORIAL.

HON. F. M. CURRIE, Sargent.

REPRESENTATIVE.

CHAS. E. SPAFFORD. JOSEPH PIGMAN.

COUNTY.

JUDSON C. PORTER.

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. L. DAVIS, Com.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES.

BERWYN TOWNSHIP. The republicans of Berwyn township are hereby called to meet in Mr. Walsch's store, Friday, September 21st, at 9 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. G. TAYLOR, Com.

SARGENT TOWNSHIP.

The republicans of Sargent township are hereby called to meet in the school hall, Saturday, Sept. 8, at 8 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 the committee. H. B. GLOVER, Com.

DOUGLAS GROVE TOWNSHIP.

The republican electors of Douglas Grove township will meet at the hall at Westcott on Saturday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a township ticket, and electing eight delegates to the supervisor convention of the first supervisor district of Custer county, and for the transaction of all other business as may properly come before the meeting. H. B. GLOVER, Com.

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. ROYER, Com.

The occupants of three-fourths of the county are openly opposed to division, and always will be.

At the mid-road populist convention at Kearney last week, the papers report that every populist editor but one in Buffalo county was a delegate to the convention, yet there are those who claim that the mid-roads have no following.

G. Hiser, a prosperous farmer of Elk Creek township, was nominated by the republicans last Saturday, in the Seventh district, for supervisor. Mr. Hiser is one of the pioneers of Custer county, has made a success of farming, and is competent and will make a good supervisor if elected.

By the grape vine wire we learn that there is liable to be war to the hilt in the First supervisor district. The present incumbent, J. T. Arthur, is said to be a candidate for re-nomination, and it is also stated that Sheriff Armstrong has promised the Westerville and Douglas Grove delegations to R. J. Mills. What there is in the rumor time will tell.

We were mistaken last week when we said the Callaway ball team would play ball at Broken Bow on Friday—they simply played horse. The score was 32 to 13 in favor of Broken Bow. Our boys were royally entertained and were highly pleased with their visit. The Bow boys will play a return game here within the next ten days.—Callaway Independent.

The vote on county division this fall will be defeated greater than it was four years ago, when the largest vote was recorded against it that had been cast in the history of the county.

Only a few townspeople owners, would-be candidates for office, and lawyers like R. E. Brega, who are hoping to get individual profit off the public, are talking division. The farmers and stockmen, who largely outnumber all others, are not divisionists, and never will be.

This is the year when the voters of Custer county should seek relief from the clutches of a demo-fusion board, who not only have accumulated a needless debt of \$300,000 against the taxpayers, but who now seek by distress to collect the personal tax from those who annually, as soon as their crops and hogs are marketed, pay off their taxes. This is the kind of reform the people are tired of.

By an exorbitant levy of tax year after year, the demo-pop board has accumulated a delinquent tax against the citizens of Custer county of \$300,000, in addition to the amount necessary to run the expenses of the county. The only way to remedy this gigantic injustice, is to elect republicans in the places of the so-called reformers, who will not levy a tax greater than necessity requires.

As it takes three-fifths of all the voters to change the location of a county seat, there will be but few voters in the southeast quarter of the county who will vote for county division. Should division succeed on the lines now proposed, Custer county would be one-fourth its present size, with no possible chance of changing the location of the county seat, and with but one-fourth of the territory to assess to keep up the expenses of the county.

The county division scheme, which is engineered by R. E. Brega, of Callaway, is apparently not very popular with the farmers of the county who have no inclination to tear down the structure which they have been building for years. The county has now reached the point where half of the former assessment would be sufficient to run it, and but few people are desirous of again starting to build up new counties, which would be inferior in every way to what the grand old county of Custer now is.

A Good Nomination.

Joseph Pigman, of Camro, Custer county, has been nominated by the republicans of his district for representative. Mr. Pigman is an old Kearney man and has many friends in Buffalo county who will be glad to know of his nomination. He came to Kearney in 1884 and was employed as clerk in a dry goods house until 1889, when he removed to Custer county and tried his hand at farming. In 1893 he again removed to Buffalo county, and taught in the Gibbon schools until 1896. He has been farming in Custer county since that time.—Kearney Hub.

Oversights.

It would seem that Bryan made a mistake when he allowed the Kansas City convention to adjourn without a codicil appendix, stating that any other available thing that occurs hereafter will be a part of this platform. This would have insured harmony between Bryan and his fellow kickers, and moreover given latitude and freshness to the campaign. There is a tendency in kicking, very like gossip, to grow stale, and we fear Bryan may be somewhat hampered. Of course the "mid-roads" will help to spice things, but what about the "Boxers," can Bryan safely sympathize with them without entangling matters? May be this can all be arranged yet, by having the anarchists call a convention and endorse Bryan, with suitable resolutions of condolence for the Boxers and all other similar organizations.

The Strain Over.

That official cyclone that threatened Judge Rhodes has passed by, and missed the Judge by many, many miles. Like many another good reformer who has been kept busy fleeing from office, the Judge can now feel more easy, that official burdens have not been laid upon him to save the country. We sympathize with the Judge, however, in consideration of the long strain he has been under; it is no light matter, in these troublesome times, to feel the weight of responsibility in preserving "eternal principles." A less courageous man than the Judge would, no doubt, have broken down. It is not altogether the sense of momentous responsibility, but also the long strain of uncertainty, that weighs so heavily upon a man who suspects he is to be made a sacrifice to office. We have again and again admired the courage of these saint like reformers who have faced official responsibility to "save the country," and "for the good of the party." "We have more than once seen them traveling over the country, and tearfully consulting with their brethren how they might meet and undergo the ordeal of official sacrifice for "eternal principles." Yes we congratulate the Judge. It was a close call, and a great strain.

Consulting Signs.

Before the fusionists and "mid-roads" start out this fall on their hair pulling campaign, we suggest that they read up carefully the hair splitting doctrines of the Talmud. There will be some fine distinctions to make, or the people will get muddled. Just exactly the difference between a principle this fall and next will be the sticking point. The fusionists who are to be mid-roads next fall, will no doubt show some ponderous arguments why they should be democrats this fall. There will be such a weighing of parts and dissection of "eternal principles," as the world has not experienced since the Jews split hairs over doctrines. It will beat the fine logic which once so clearly defined the number of saints that could sit on the point of a cambric needle. Careful and concise reasoning is characteristic of the average popocratic mind, and even though Bryan is knocked out, there will be great good done for civilization when it is once thoroughly settled just when and how "eternal principle" is to be applied. We have long realized that some vital element of weakness attended the popocratic application of reform doctrine. There are certain phases of the moon and conditions of the planets that have long been suspected of working out the destiny of man, and it may be that Hicck's weather prognostications will prove invaluable to the popocrats, in deciding the time when "eternal principles" will work. One thing is now quite certain, that this year is unfavorable, and the "mid-roads" rash haste is to be deplored. There seems to be much reason why the lunar phases will be much more favorable to populism next year.

On the new time card which will go into effect September 16th, it is understood, train 44 will leave Deadwood at 7:45 a. m., arriving at Edgemont at 12:10 p. m., and connect with 42 which will arrive at Edgemont at noon. Train 42 will arrive at Alliance at 4:10 p. m., and leave at 5:25 p. m. arriving at Ravenna at 1:15 a. m. and Lincoln at 4:45 a. m. The time of No. 41, will be about the same as it is now, as also will the time of No. 43 from Edgemont to Deadwood. The Alliance-Denver passengers will leave Alliance at 4:30 p. m. arriving at Denver at 11:30 p. m. and the Denver-Alliance passengers will leave Denver at 11:30 p. m. arriving at Alliance at 8:00 a. m. Train Nos. 43 and 44 will undoubtedly be taken off between Broken Bow and Edgemont, and 47 do the local work Seneca to Alliance and 48 from Alliance to Edgemont.—Alliance Grip.

Halt Rates to Lincoln—Nebraska State Fair.

Sept. 3 to 7 the Burlington Route will sell round trip tickets to Lincoln at half rates, plus 50 cents for admission to the state fair. Ask agent about special trains to Lincoln, leaving passengers at fair grounds. Home same day. ag23 2



Charles Weston.

Charles Weston, the republican nominee for state auditor, was born in New York City in 1854. He moved with his parents to Champaign county, Illinois, in 1855, and spent much of his time on the farm until he reached manhood.

Mr. Weston is a man of thorough education. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Chicago and Champaign City, Illinois. He entered the university of Illinois in 1872, and graduated from the institution in 1876, having completed in a very creditable manner a four years course in the college of literature and science.

For two years after graduation he taught in the public schools of Illinois, and although since engaged in other pursuits, he has always found time and inclination to take an active interest in educational work.

In 1878 he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge J. W. Langley, of Champaign, Illinois, and subsequently studied with William H. King, of Chicago, at that time president of the board of education of Chicago. Mr. Weston was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois in 1880, having passed the most creditable examination in a class of forty-five. For four years he was associated in business with William H. King and Frederick W. Packard, at that time one of the leading firms of Chicago.

In 1884 Mr. Weston removed to Washington Territory, and was for a time editor of the Lewis County Bee in that territory. He came to Nebraska in 1886, and has since resided in the state, most of the time at Hay Springs, Sheridan county, and has been engaged in the mercantile, banking and stock business. He is at present chiefly engaged in the stock industry in Sheridan county.

During the greater part of Harrison's administration he was editor of the North West News, a republican paper published at Hay Springs.

Mr. Weston has always been a republican in politics, and in 1893 was elected regent of the state university, which position he filled with great credit to himself, and advantage to the educational interests of the state. He proved himself to be a man of energetic purpose and discriminating judgment, and was much esteemed by university people and his associates on the board. Mr. Weston has served for many years on the school and village boards at Hay Springs, his counsel being eagerly sought and invariably followed. He was undoubtedly the unanimous choice of his district as candidate for state senator prior to his nomination for auditor. His republicanism has never been questioned, and all who know him personally will cheerfully subscribe to these statements in regard to his personal worth and character. Mr. Weston has been a widower for many years, and has one daughter, a bright Miss of twelve years, who is now being educated in Chicago.

The posters entitled "Uncle Sam's Balance Sheet" and "That Terrible Eclipse," published by The American Protective League, are perhaps the most striking illustrations of the difference in the conditions between 1896 and 1900, which have been issued thus far in the campaign. These posters can be seen in the rooms of any local Republican Committee, or will be sent to any address for eight cents. Ask for posters "G" and "H." Address, American Protective Tariff League, 135 west 23rd street, New York.

A LARGE DEFICIENCY.

Poynter's Term Will Close With a Deficiency of at Least \$100,000.

Facts and Figures Taken From the Official Records Which Will Admit of No Dispute.

Important Statistics Bearing on the Wealth and Resources of the Farm.

Omaha, Aug. 27.—It is a low estimate to say that at the close of the fiscal year the state of Nebraska will be facing a deficit in the funds for the maintenance of the various state institutions of not less than \$100,000. If anything, the amount will be larger.

Neither is this mere conjecture. Already the records in the auditor's office at Lincoln reveal a large shortage, and, assuming that there will be no increase in the rate of expenditures, the deduction leads up to these figures. At best the shortage cannot fall below the \$100,000 mark.

This is certainly a bad showing for the Poynter administration, considering the fact that the last legislature appropriated for general purposes more than \$2,000,000.

More than \$500,000 was appropriated for salaries and wages alone and yet, generally speaking, there will be a large shortage in these funds.

The records in the auditor's office at this very time, with six months' expenses unprovided for, show a shortage in the funds appropriated for the Normal School at Peru, the Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City, the Fish Hatchery at South Bend, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Millford, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Grand Island, the Institute for Feeble Minded Youth at Beatrice, the Asylum for the Insane at Norfolk, the Industrial School at Kearney, the Asylum for the Insane at Lincoln—in short, they show a shortage in the funds of every state institution. These facts are taken from the official records and they cannot be successfully refuted. The records also show an utter disregard for law in the matter of diverting funds. While the law contemplates that specific appropriations shall be used only to meet obligations against such funds, the practice in general is to use many specific funds as general funds. The custom is, where a fund is exhausted, to draw on some other fund specifically appropriated for other purposes, an act clearly in violation of law.

That the present fusion administration has been an expensive luxury to the people of Nebraska can no longer be denied. It is a fact, which the official figures will substantiate, that at the end of Governor Poynter's present term the state of Nebraska will have paid out more money and incurred more indebtedness in the way of deficits and unpaid bills for the maintenance of the public institutions than for any other two years since the state was admitted to the Union.

Neither is there any excuse for this large deficiency. The last legislature was liberal in its appropriations, and while it did not appropriate the large amount demanded by the heads of the various state institutions, for the simple reason that it would have imposed a hardship on tax payers, it appropriated an amount which, had the institutions been honestly and economically managed, would have been abundantly sufficient.

Fallacious Prophecy.

Back in the olden times, when the people were less tolerant and the lamp of reason and intelligence shone less brightly than today, false prophets were frequently exiled and false prophecies were put under a ban.

Not so today. The spectacle of today is that of a false prophet running for president on the Democratic ticket with his false prophecies recast into a platform of principles.

Of all the prophets, Bryan has been the most prolific and at the same time has made more and greater mistakes. In the campaign of 1896 he said that a Republican victory would bring untold distress and suffering. Is there one man in Nebraska who believes it today? On the contrary, isn't it the universal belief, and is it not an established fact, that the country is more prosperous in general than for many years?

Bryan said Republican victory meant industrial slavery. Where is it?

Bryan said Republican victory meant low prices for farm products. Has that come true—is there a farmer in Nebraska today who believes it?

Bryan said a gold standard would impoverish the masses and decrease the purchasing capacity of labor and farm products. Has this come true? Is there a farmer who will say that he is getting less for his cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, oats, butter, wool, or any other product of the farm, than he received four years ago? Is there a laborer who will say that he is getting less pay for his work than he received four years ago?

Bryan's philosophy was fallacious then and it is just as fallacious now. There is no more logic or truth in his philosophy of today than there was four years ago. It was without foundation in fact then and it is without foundation in fact now. It was intended to frighten the people then and

It is intended to frighten the people now.

Everybody admits that he was wrong in 1896, not in one prophecy, not in one instance, but in all. What right, what excuse has any one to offer for pretending to believe in his vagaries today? Bryan has himself deserted his philosophy of 1896. He has taken another tack, not of his own volition, but his philosophy of 1896 has been shattered by the logic of events and there is nothing left of them but the reverberating echoes of the calamity forebodings of the "boy orator," so he has been forced to seek shelter behind a new orthodoxy. He has taken cover behind "militarism" and "imperialism," something new to the voters and something therefore with which they may be more easily duped. If elected, his peculiar brand of "militarism" when analyzed would be found to be that hydra-headed monster, free trade; and his "imperialism," free silver. Bryan and his party may rant about "militarism" and "imperialism," but behind it all, and the hidden motive, is to get into position to promote the cause of free trade and free silver. No one knows better than Bryan that his free trade and free silver sophistry has lost caste with the people. No one knows better than he that it would be political suicide to attempt to conduct a campaign in defense of these principles. Free silver and free trade are dead. Republican prosperity has discredited them in the minds of the people and has stamped them out forever. Mr. Bryan still adheres to them, but with all his boasted fortitude, he dare not attempt openly to impress them upon the minds of the electors.

The American Agriculturist will hardly be accused of being a partisan publication. It is one of the oldest, as well as most substantial of the periodicals devoted to the interests of the farmers, and whatever appears in its columns is worthy of credence and consideration. In the issue of this magazine for March 17, 1900, an article appeared which gives very clearly the condition of the farmer today as compared with his condition during the years of Democratic supremacy in the '90s. These figures were in most part derived from sources which the Agriculturist vouches for as accurate. The editor indulged in a little independent investigation along these lines and from answers from a list of many hundred correspondents, in whom he placed great faith, he derived the figures which he gives in the article from which we condense the following:

Table showing farm values in the United States in the year 1890 as compared with the years of Democratic depression, 1894-96. Total gain in real estate: \$2,550,000,000.

Table showing the production of farms of the United States in the year 1895 realized to the farmers \$1,600,000,000 more than in any of the years 1894-96. Total improvements and machinery: 500,000,000.

The above figures show that the production of farms of the United States in the year 1895 realized to the farmers \$1,600,000,000 more than in any of the years 1894-96. The farm values for 1899 are given as follows:

Table showing farm values for 1899: Land, buildings, etc.: \$1,500,000,000; Live stock: 2,568,000,000; Improvements and machinery: 500,000,000.

The prices received by the farmers per head for live stock in 1900 compared with the lowest point since 1892, which was during the years of Democratic depression, is shown in the following table:

Table comparing prices received by farmers per head for live stock in 1900 vs 1892. Horses: \$83.05 vs \$45.60; Mules: 39.06 vs 48.67; Cows: 21.40 vs 31.12; Cattle: 14.15 vs 24.83; Sheep: 1.60 vs 2.97; Hogs: 4.13 vs 4.99.

The editor of the Agriculturist turns from these figures, showing the prosperous condition of the farmers, to another line of argument, which is also a very telling one. He takes up the question of farm mortgages and he finds that ten years ago the farms of the United States were encumbered to the amount of \$1,080,000,000. This year this large amount has been reduced to \$800,000,000. In 1890 the average size of each mortgage was \$1,224. In 1900 the average size was \$1,000. In 1890, 74 per cent of these mortgages were for purchase price and improvements, the rate of interest was 6.3 per cent and the percentage of value of the farms mortgaged was 36. This year 78 per cent of the mortgages are for purchase price and improvements, the rate has declined to 6 flat, and only 27 per cent of the value of the farms of the United States are covered by mortgage. These figures are undoubtedly as nearly correct as it is possible to obtain. They were gathered, as stated above, by a periodical which is non-partisan and the results given were not shaded in favor of either party. That they indicate, however, a large gain in all that goes to make for the prosperity of the farmer is a fact, and one which should call the attention of the people benefited to their duty to vote the Republican ticket.