

Custer Co. Republican

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1900

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- JOHN F. NESBITT,
R. H. WINDHAM,
EDWARD ROSE,
L. H. HASKIN,
S. P. DAVIDSON,
JACOB JACOBSON,
JOHN L. KENDRY,
JOSEPH L. LANG.
- STATE TICKET.**
For Governor,
CHAS. H. DIEBICH, Adams.
For Lieutenant Governor,
E. P. S. VAGE, 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.
- CONGRESSIONAL.**
For Congress,
MOSES P. KINKAID,
SENATORIAL.
For Senator, 18th Senatorial District,
HON. F. M. CURRIE, Sargent.
REPRESENTATIVE.
For Representatives, 56th Dist.,
CHAS. E. SPAFFORD,
JOSEPH PIGMAN.
- COUNTY.**
For County Attorney,
JUDSON C. PORTER.
- COUNTY SUPERVISOR TICKET.**
For Supervisor, District No. 1,
HOWARD SAVAGE.
For Supervisor, Dist. No. 3,
W. J. WINDNAGLE.
For Supervisor, Dist. No. 7,
G. HISER.
- TOWNSHIP TICKET.**
Road Overseer, Dist. No. 1,
CHAS. DAVIS.
District No. 2,
JOHN KENOYER.
District No. 3,
L. McCANDLESS.
District No. 4,
M. D. CALLEN.
District No. 5,
F. H. ARTHUR.
District No. 6,
G. E. CADWELL.
District No. 7,
C. T. WRIGHT.
- REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES**

BERWYN TOWNSHIP.
The republicans of Berwyn township are hereby called to meet at Mr. Waterbury's store, Friday, Sept. 21st, 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.

G. Hiser, the republican nominee in Elk Creek for supervisor, is one of those careful and conservative business men who has made a success of farming, and if elected will make a valuable member of the county board.

In the selection of W. J. Windnagle as candidate for supervisor of Broken Bow township, the party made a good choice. Mr. Windnagle is a true blue republican, and one of the practical and successful farmers of the township. He is a man of fine educational ability, and well qualified to fill the important position for which he has been nominated.

Jefferson wrote to his successor, Madison, urging the acquisition of the island of Cuba, and in the same letter made use of words that put him without the pale of the new democracy, as interpreted by Bryan, for he wrote, "I am persuaded no constitution was ever so well calculated as ours for extensive empire and self-government." He never doubted for a moment the constitutional power of the government to acquire either insular or continental territory.

The populist or fusion party, which has been in control of the county government for the past ten years, has been piling up unnecessary and exorbitant taxes against the farmers and others all these years, and now, to increase their burden, are sending out special deputies to collect these exorbitant taxes by distress, before they can realize from either their crop, hogs or cattle, money to pay. If the taxpayers want that kind of financing continued indefinitely, they should continue to vote for pop supervisors and county officers.

The taxpayers are now burdened with an unnecessary delinquent tax against them of some \$300,000, as a direct result of an incompetent populist county board. Do you want to continue the party in power?

Governor Poynter wishes now that he had not vetoed the resolution of thanks passed by the legislature to the First Nebraska boys when in the Philippines. He also wishes he had not vetoed the supreme court commission bill when there are more cases filed there now than can be heard in the next seven years. The Kearney reform school muddle is another blot on his administration. The conduct of the soldiers' home at Grand Island and Milford are rising up like ghosts before him. Dr. Lang's mutiny at the feeble-minded institute at Beatrice is another disgraceful affair that proves that Poynter is nothing but a weak vassal who was peddling out responsible positions at the head of state institutions to men who did him political favors, regardless of their competency to fill the positions and properly care for the wards of the state. Poynter is the weakest and most incompetent governor the state of Nebraska ever had—Tekamah Herald.

A democrat remarked to us that "President McKinley has been very fortunate in his administration, and that he would not be surprised to see him re-elected." "Fortunate" does not express the fact. It is not a matter of luck that has brought on the marvelous change that has been wrought in the past four years, neither was it ill luck that gave us the panic under Cleveland's administration. The financial panic and great distress that came with the democratic administration was the result of the policy of the democratic party. It was so obnoxious to the business interests of the country, that business men everywhere lost confidence, and even before the Gorman-Wilson bill became a law, industry showed signs of weakening, and its final passage was followed by a complete suspension of business in all the manufacturing centers. Hundreds of thousands of laborers were thrown out of employment, debtors were prostrated financially, and banks and business houses throughout the land were forced to close their doors, bankrupt. It was a plain case of cause leading to effect. Four years ago President McKinley was elected on the pledge of the republican party to re-enact a protective tariff law, and to maintain an equal party between gold, silver and paper currency. That labor should be provided employment at remunerative wages, and that the revenue laws should be so adjusted that the receipts should exceed the expenses of the government in time of peace. The voters believed in the pledges of the republican party, and returned it to power. As a result, every department of business was electrified, and as if by magic, life and energy dispelled distrust. Factories were opened, the army of idle men and women were provided employment, raw material was in demand, beef and pork, cotton and wool were placed on a high plane. Trade in all lines revived, farmers and manufacturers found ready market for their products at good prices, and the greatest era of prosperity known to the history of our country prevailed, north and south, east and west. Fortunate! Perish the thought. It is the result of just legislation, and a wise administration of the republican policy. The farmer who raises a large crop of corn is the man who does not trust to luck, but who plants in season and cultivates it properly. So with national affairs. Just and practical laws are essential, and a proper administration brings prosperity. Impractical laws and unwise administration proves disastrous. Because of past experience with a democratic policy and a democratic administration, the people will not support Bryan, nor elect a democratic congress. The sober, intelligent farmer or business man is able to realize the great contrast between a panic and prosperity, and as most people prefer the latter, they will vote the republican ticket.

PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH.

McKinley and Roosevelt Buttons Much in Evidence.

I. N. Reneau, of Golden, Texas, who until recently has been an ardent pop, and who was one of the prominent members of the delegation from Texas that attended the political convention in Omaha three years ago, writes his uncle, I. A. Reneau, in this city, that the wave of prosperity has struck the south in big chunks, and that he is wearing a McKinley and Roosevelt button. In his letter he spoke of intending to invest in a stock company in the near future. He says: "I can do this under republican administration. By the way things are booming in the south and there is more genuine prosperity in 'stock' than there has been for a number of years, I think the wave has just struck us."

"The republican party has done more for the south in the short space of four years than she was able to do for herself in over a quarter of a century. I might add, by way of explanation, that I wear a McKinley and Roosevelt button, and they are very much in evidence wherever I have been."

Evidences of Prosperity in Nebraska.

Hastings Tribune: During three years of McKinley's administration the sale of real estate has been transferred from the district court and sheriff to the real estate agents.

Hayes County Times: The prosperity of Hayes county is shown by the condition of the county treasury, there not being a single dollar's worth of county warrants outstanding.

Norfolk News: Many of the "common people" are enjoying excursions, outings and pleasures at summer resorts this year, which they didn't dare to think of under the last democratic regime. Prosperity? Well, perhaps.

Nemaha Advertiser: Who heard of any farmer in this vicinity building any new houses, barns, granaries or even pig pens during the four years of democratic reign? Such marks of the visits of "General Prosperity" cannot be denied.

Beatrice Express: Mr. Bryan has not yet said anything in the press of the economic independence of the Nebraska hog, which is worth \$4.50 more per head now than it was four years ago. It is really not nice of the Nebraska hog to be so very valuable.

Hastings Republican: During the campaign of 1896, an empty store room could be had at almost any point in the business district, for use as headquarters. Now it is different. It will be as much as any party can do to get desk room in the city this year.

Verdon Vidette: Mike Meliza, one of our prosperous farmers, is having a substantial ice house constructed on his farm. A great many farmers throughout the country are now availing themselves of this method of keeping their dairy and other kindred products during the heated term.

Madison Chronicle: The real estate transfers tell a great prosperity story these days. Four years ago they were few and far between, but this year there are lots of them. C. A. Smith reports that there is great activity in lands, and that prices have advanced on an average of 30 per cent over prices of 1896. He has made sales of property at a 50 per cent increase.

Tekamah Herald: We find this sentiment is growing stronger among the farmers: "It is a good thing to let well enough alone." It is no stretch of memory to recall the hard times of 1896, and they are not going to take any chance of having them repeated. They also remember that every promise Bryan made in 1892-94-96 was erroneous. If he was wrong then, why trust or believe him now?

Humboldt Standard: During the entire four years of business depression that accompanied the administration of Cleveland and Stevenson, no building to speak of was done in this town or community. The Standard is telling the bare truth when it states that dur-

ing the past twelve months more new houses and barns have been built in Humboldt and vicinity than during the entire four years of democratic misrule.

Table Rock Argus: Here are a few local evidences of the McKinley prosperity: M. N. Fellers has sold lumber to the following persons in the past two weeks: William Binder, for a large barn; Joseph Rosek, barn; James Hreska, barn and house; Boyd Phillips, barn; Enos Jones, barn; O. W. Fellers, house; Clint Fisher, lumber for extensive improvements; Ira Thomas, another bill for improvements, and Frank Dobrovolni, lumber for house.

W. P. Butler, in Schuyler Sun: "I had no idea that such a wonderful change could take place in so short a time. Here is the way things were with us in '96—myself and six neighbors, three of whom were my brothers and one my father: We all had mortgages on our farms ranging from \$500 to \$2,000, and they are all now paid off, the result of good McKinley times." Let the good work go on. Who will tell us there is no prosperity among farmers in Nebraska? Besides the above statement of facts, these farmers have not threshed this year's crop of wheat, which we are informed is a sight good for sore eyes.

Chambers Journal: A few years ago we visited the home of Charlie Thompson, twelve miles west of Chambers. At that time he was struggling with poverty, and had a large family to maintain, living in a sod house and had few comforts surrounding him. Now he owns a fine, commodious frame dwelling house, fitted up in the latest style of architecture, a large frame barn for the accommodation of his stock of horses and cattle, for he has a large herd of cattle. In that home there is every comfort that might be desired, and the good wife and children have happy, cheerful faces. It is indeed a happy and prosperous family.

Teller Democrat: Our Arborville merchants are seemingly filled with energy and push. A little over two years ago Tewell Brothers began business on a very small scale with a stock of groceries. Since then they have added largely to their stock, and now have a complete line of shoes and groceries, equal to those of larger towns. Hartley Austin began last spring with a small stock of groceries, a little tinware and crockery. He likewise has improved and enlarged his stock, and now has added a line of gents' furnishing goods. What Arborville lacks in size she makes up in energy and up-to-date business methods.

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 to 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 50; the New York Tribune or Bee and REPUBLICAN for 65 cents to January 1st 1901. Kansas City Journal and REPUBLICAN 50 cents.

"Home Visitors" Excursions Sept. 10 and 16. Nebraskans can go east very cheaply September 10th and 16th. 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 rates 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, Nebr. ag23 4t

FARM FOR SALE—At Upton, Neb., 160 acres of good farm land, 80 acres in cultivation, and the rest fenced in pasture, with three wires. Good four room sod house; corn crib and granary, each 12x16 feet, connected; stable and chicken house, etc. For particulars call on J. J. Snyder, Broken Bow, or Stephen Wilcox, on premises. ag16

THE FARGE EXPOSED.

Comparison of Armed Strength of the Various Countries.

Bryan's Carping About Militarism and Imperialism Shown to Be Down-right Demagoguery.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 17.—In a state like Nebraska, where the standard of intelligence is high, it would seem unnecessary that anything should be said to disprove the assertions of Bryan and other fusion campaigners concerning "militarism" and "imperialism."

In the first place, where is there a republican who favors militarism or imperialism?

In the second place, how can this country have militarism or imperialism without the people wanting it? The president could not do anything to encourage it without an act of congress and congress could not do it without the people voting for it—electing men who would vote for it.

The president and congress could do no more toward establishing this as a fixed policy of the nation, without the consent of a majority of fifteen millions of voters, than could the children of the public schools of Nebraska. There are fifteen million voters in this country. It would require more than seven million live hundred thousand of them to favor and vote for militarism and imperialism before such a policy would be possible. There are approximately more than seven million five hundred thousand republicans in the United States. Is it not strange that, if such a policy be contemplated, not one of these favors it? Does not this of itself prove that it is a campaign bugaboo, intended to frighten and fool the unsuspecting voter? No party dare—no political party would be so foolish as to undertake such a move. This same alarm was sounded when Grant was elected. The "Copperheads" proclaimed from the house tops that if Grant was elected he would call the army around him and proclaim himself military dictator. Grant at that time was fresh from the battlefield, where he had just finished disciplining a rebellious confederacy, and, being a soldier, there were some who were duped and frightened, or wanted to be and pretended to be, because they were democrats and opposed to him politically—but that gallant old hero directed the destiny of the American people for eight years and not a single act of his in any way reflected on his sturdy patriotism. He retired from the executive chair with the principles of self-government more firmly inculcated and rooted in the minds and hearts of the American people than they had ever been. The same was said of Abraham Lincoln. Some of the very men who are now pretending to be alarmed at militarism and imperialism were the men who contended in 1861 to 1865 that the slave states had a right to withdraw from the union, resist the constitution, do what would have destroyed the republic and set up a government of their own independent of the regularly established government. The most treasonable acts were pointed to by them as acts of patriotism. When the spirit of secession spread throughout the south, when Jeff Davis established an independent government, many of these same men said it was right, it was patriotic, and when the flower of the youth and manhood of the north went forth in arms to rescue the nation from this awful peril they were stoned, insulted, shot at and shot down by men of the same political party that now pretends to see danger of militarism in the patriotic policy of President McKinley. The republican party has once saved the callant old ship of state from being driven by a rebellious Democracy against the rock of treason. It came to the rescue of the nation at a time when its guardianship was sorely needed. It saved the nation from destruction. Is it reasonable to assume that it would now turn around and destroy what it has for 40 years contributed its best genius and statesmanship to develop? Is it reasonable to assume that William McKinley, who wore the blue along with Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and other equally callant soldiers, braving disease, sickness and death to preserve the nation from destruction, would now attempt to destroy it?

In the third place, the regular army now is only a mere handful of men. In 1896 and for years prior thereto the regular army numbered 28,273. In 1898, two years after McKinley was elected, the army numbered only 25,700, or was more than 2,000 less than when the democrats went out of power. Exclusive of volunteers, who were engaged in the Spanish war and who are now putting down insurrection in the Philippines and murderous riots in China, the regular army now numbers 65,000. The numerical strength of the regular army is fixed by law, and neither the president nor congress can increase or change it in any way.

It will be seen by this that today the average in the United States is one soldier to every 1,154 inhabitants. How ridiculous then becomes the charge of militarism and imperialism in the light of these facts? One has only to compare these figures with the figures representing the armies of imperial countries and other nations of the earth to determine the ridiculousness of it.

ARMY STRENGTH COMPARED. Official statistics show that Russia

has a standing army of 858,000 soldiers, or nine soldiers to every 1,000 inhabitants; Germany has 580,000 soldiers, or 13 soldiers to every 1,000 inhabitants; France has 512,000 soldiers, or 14 soldiers to every 1,000 inhabitants; Austria-Hungary has 380,000, or ten soldiers to every 1,000 inhabitants; Italy has 300,000, or ten soldiers to every 1,000 inhabitants; Great Britain has 230,000, or six to every 1,000 inhabitants; the republic of Switzerland (a republic, not an empire) has 125,000, with only 3,000,000; Spain has 100,000, or six to every 1,000 inhabitants; Belgium has 110,000, or eight to every 1,000 inhabitants; the United States by law is entitled to 65,000, with a population of 75,000,000, or, at the greatest, one soldier to every 1,154 inhabitants.

Thus it will be seen that, compared with absolute monarchies, limited monarchies and republics, the army of the United States dwindles into insignificance. The United States, with a population 25 times as great as that of the republic of Switzerland, has an army less than half as great.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

Another significant fact is that when the army was reorganized a short time ago and there was a call for 35,000 volunteers the number that volunteered was in excess of 1,000,000. This not alone attests the patriotism of the people, but it should remove all fear or thought of draft, conscription or compulsory military duty any citizen may entertain.

Then, again, why is it if Bryan and his party honestly believe that there is danger from militarism or imperialism that the fusionists or democrats have not disbanded the militia in states where they are in control? Have not the fusionists not only maintained the militia in Nebraska, but have they not increased the numerical strength and expense of it? Have they not done the same thing in many other states where they are in power?

The constitution makes the president the commander-in-chief of the militia when it is called into actual service, and it would seem that if there be any sincerity in all this carping about "militarism" some of it at least would be directed against the militia, but Bryan and his party have never had a word to say on that score. Bryan is no more consistent in this than he was in 1896, when he tried to contaminate the money of the country and told the people that unless this was done sweeping industrial distress would follow.

Neither Bryan nor any other person of ordinary intelligence believes that this country now or at any future time will change its position from a republic to an empire. When Bryan talks about imperialism and militarism he says what he does not himself believe. He knows it is absolute nonsense. He knows that this sort of talk is likely to fool somebody and perhaps result in a gain of votes. He is after votes and is not above indulging in shameful demagoguery and imposition to get them. That is the secret of his pretended "anxiety." It is such a ridiculous, silly proposition that it is unworthy of consideration or serious thought. There was a time when Mr. Bryan might have pursued this attitude without fear of having his sincerity or integrity impeached, but the people generally at this time know enough of Bryan to know that he is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and they can look upon his attitude in this respect in no other light than that of a political demagogue.

There are many men, while differing with Mr. Bryan in the past, who have never before questioned his sincerity, who will question it now. It is difficult for them to believe—they can't believe—that a man of his intelligence can actually believe what he himself is trying to impress upon the credulity of others.

HAS FAILED TO ACT.

Governor Poynter has not as yet taken any action in the matter of correcting abuses at the various state institutions.

It has been charged that at Milford the physician at the Soldiers' home has paid his house rent and office rent in groceries taken from the home. It has been charged that the commandant of the home has bought goods for his relatives, had them booked as groceries and charged to the state. It has been charged that he reserves much space at the home for relatives and that nearly all of his family are provided for at the state's expense. It is charged that he has an adjutant on the pay roll at \$25, when the law explicitly says that he shall perform such service himself or have it performed without expense to the state. It is charged that he has sold property belonging to the state without properly accounting for the money received from the sale of said property. It is charged that he has pastured stock on state grounds, collected for the same and never accounted to the state for the money thus collected.

At Grand Island the physician in charge at the Soldiers' home has been charged with selling liquor to inmates from the state's dispensary without accounting for the money. He is charged with inebriety and with incompetency. He stands charged with having dissipated a \$1,500 drug fund in ten months, when the greatest amount ever required before was \$500 in 12 months. He is charged with cruelty in dealing with the inmates and with neglect in providing relief for the afflicted.

At the Institute for the Feeble-Minded at Beatrice wholesale charges of corruption are made and there is every reason to believe that the worst has yet to be told.

At South Bend the fish hatchery has been converted into a weed hatchery and the property is practically a complete wreck.