

Custer Co. Republican

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THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1900.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JOHN F. NESBITT
H. B. WINDHAM
EDWARD ROYSE
 Presidential Electors
S. P. DAVIDSON
JACOB JACOBSON
JOHN L. KENEDY
JOSEPH L. LANG.

STATE TICKET.
 For Governor.
CHAS H DIETRICH, Adms.
 For Lieut. Governor.
E P SAVAGE, Custer.
 For Secretary of State.
G W MARSH, Richardson.
 For Auditor.
CHAS WESTON, Sheridan.
 For Treasurer.
WM STEUFFER, Cuming.
 For Attorney General.
FRANK N PROUT, GAGE.
 For Com Pub Lands and Blgds.
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.

REPRESENTATIVE.
 For Representatives, 5th 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,
G. H. THORPE,
 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.

"If there is any one who believes the Gold Standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—W. J. BRYAN, at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.

The demand for McKinley and Roosevelt buttons is increasing daily as the day of election draws near.

C. O. Lind has been nominated for supervisor in his district and his election is already practically certain. He has been a faithful member of the board the past two years and his experience will enable him to do more effective work in the years to come.

In the division article published last week by the Callaway Advocate states that the sheriff's mileage amounts to \$10,000 annually. As the sheriff and his deputy's salary only amounts to \$3,200 per annum that would leave a surplus of \$6,800 for the sheriff to turn into the general fund. That would be grand if true. But the facts are the fees of the office do not always pay the salary. If we are correctly informed never but once did the surplus amount to \$700.

If a small county can be run cheaper in proportion than a large one, why not reduce all the counties in the state to the smallest size possible. We would suggest that our large cities send a representative to Callaway at once, and take lessons in the art of governing a small territory for less in proportion than a large one. Then provide a separate government for each ward of their cities. It would be just the thing for candidates for mayor. Chicago and New York could provide for all of their applicants.

Thorpe Appointed.
 G. H. Thorpe has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the republican township ticket of Broken Bow for supervisor in place of W. J. Windnagle resigned. While it is regretted by Mr. Windnagle's friends that he did not feel justified in accepting the nomination, the appointment of Mr. Thorpe to fill the vacancy will be very gratifying to all. Mr. Thorpe is a man who enjoys the high esteem of all who know him. He is eminently qualified to fill the position of supervisor and will be elected without a doubt.

A Word to Republicans
 Do not get over confident, and cease your efforts. It is a month yet before election. Our opponents are working day and night, using every subtle influence of which they are capable to secure votes. It stands every republican in hand to be vigilant and let no opportunity pass, where it is possible to speak a word for the success of the republican party and continued prosperity. It is your duty as well as a privilege. Your neighbor is interested in prosperity and good government, as well as yourself. If he, through prejudice or early training, cannot see what is for his best interests, as well as for our entire population, convince him of the error of his ways. If you succeed, he will live to thank you for your labor in his behalf. Be active and vigilant up to the close of the polls on the 6th of November, and victory will crown your efforts. We do not intend this for your neighbor, whom you regard as more competent, but for you. It was over confidence of the republicans that defeated Harrison in 1892, and gave us a reign of four years of misery.

The fellow who signs himself "A County Divisionist" in the Callaway papers last week, to a vulnerable scree against Brad Burlin, of Merna, insinuating that he is a "poor house pauper," not only lowers himself in the eyes of all classes of citizens who know the facts in Mr. Burlin's case, but shows to what disreputable means the leaders of division will resort, to prejudice the voters against their own interest. Brad Burlin is one of the early settlers who located on government land nearly twenty years ago, in Ortello valley, and established a home for himself and family. He is an industrious and hardworking citizen, and although unfortunate, has shown himself to be one of God's noblemen, worthy of the praise of all men. For the last ten or twelve years he has had an afflicted son, on whom he has spent the little that he had accumulated, together with his home, to seek relief for that boy. He took him to the hot springs in Arkansas, and other resorts, but no relief for the son was found. He spent his all in behalf of suffering humanity, and for six or eight years that boy has been a helpless, emaciated and prostrated care upon his hands, that much of the time has demanded his constant care day and night. He has been a loyal father, and true to his trust, and has given an example of faithfulness of which every true citizen should feel proud. Call such a man a "poor house pauper!" Shame on you. The county board has occasionally contributed to the support of this boy, but in no sense has the county contributed to this expense an amount equal to the justness of the case.

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.

McKinley Prosperity

Contrasted with Bryan's Calamitous Predictions.

BRYAN'S "BREAD" CORN IN 1896
 During the last six months of 1896, it will be remembered how discouraging to the corn growers was the course of the market for corn. The Chicago Democratic convention in July had nominated Bryan, and in its platform had poured out on the business community a Pandora's Box full of panic creating isms.

A stringency in the money market followed this stock to confidence. Neither the corn producer himself, nor the Chicago operator who was a "bull" on corn, could get the necessary funds for holding it, so they let it go for the best prices they could get for it.

But the lower prices did not stimulate the demand. Demoralization had extended into the packing trade and brought about panicky prices for hogs. In the glucose, there was a sudden and severe check, and in some lines like confectioner's glucose, there was almost a total cessation of orders. The result was that with the progress of the Bryan boom corn worked lower and lower.

When the Bryan boom culminated in September corn had reached the lowest record of the year at 19½ cents a bushel. Then as the Bryan boom began to subside and McKinley's election to look probable the price improved, and in November, right after the election of McKinley, the best price of the last six months of 1896 was reached, at 25½ cents a bushel. Between the low price just at the height of the Bryan boom in September and the high price after the election of McKinley there was a difference of 6 cents a bushel, which made a difference of \$120,000,000 in the value of the crop.

PRICES BETTER UNDER M'KINLEY.

The last six months of 1899, after there had been three years of steady improvement in conditions under the republican rule, the price of corn at its lowest 30½ cents per bushel, was higher the high record for the last six months of 1896; while the highest quotation for the last half of 1899, at 34 cents per bushel, was about 10 cents higher than the high record for the last half of 1896.

USE OF DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS.

There is no plant in the world which serves so many useful purposes as corn. It is the number of special demands incident to these many and useful purposes that cause the absorption of the annual crops of corn. In order to more fully explain how McKinley prosperity has increased the relative value of the corn product, it is well to review in detail the manner in which the special demands for the various derivative products from corn have been increased. The primary uses of corn are for feeding cattle and hogs and for direct human food to a limited extent; in the distilling industry; in the glucose industry.

CHEAPENING OF "CATTLE" LOANS.

The feeding of hogs and cattle with corn, or the conversion of corn into hog and cattle flesh, has developed remarkably the last three years as a feature of farming, and it is responsible for a large share of the increased consumption of corn. The individual stimulating cause has been the cheapening of money due to sound money victory of 1896.

This has been enabled farmers to make loans secured by their cattle or hogs, and by the use of such funds to keep their corn for feed and for raising hogs, instead of selling it. Four years ago this cattle paper was not looked on with any favor in the east. Now from forty to fifty million dollars annually are loaned on it by eastern brokers. The abundance of money in the western banks seeking investment has forced competition in the placing of these cattle paper loans until now they are taken at three to four per cent less than formerly. Of course this both tends to increase the demand for corn, and to render its price more stable; for instead of throwing corn on the market at the harvest season, the farmer can now keep it on the farm to feed cattle and hogs all the year around.

DEMAND FOR HOG AND CATTLE PRODUCTS.

Trough the republican policy of opening the mills and of restoring confidence to general business, practically every workman in the United States has become able, since 1896, to have all the fresh meat he wants. The fact that the city workman can afford to eat more roast beef, chops, hams, veal, cutlets, bacon, pork, sausages, etc., than he could in 1896 means of that there must be more money in

the farmer's business of raising corn to feed cattle and hogs.

Take any other product derived from cattle and hogs, which have been raised on corn, like lard, glue, gelatine, isinglass, curled hair for mattresses, etc., brush bristles, felts, soap, glycerine, ammonia, fertilizers, hoots for button material, cut bones for knife handles, etc., poultry foods from dried meat scraps, albumen for fixing colors and finishing leather, neatfoot oil, etc., all these have naturally more extended uses when times are prosperous than when they are not. For instance, lard—nearly every cracker made is about one eighth of it lard. In prosperous times the families of workmen go on picnics, travel, eat oyster stews, and do other things which greatly increase the consumption of crackers.

As a result of such increased demands for the products from slaughtered hogs and cattle, which in turn means better demand for corn, there has been an enhancement in the live hogs and cattle as follows:

Jan. 1, 1897.	Jan 1, 1900
Cattle.. \$509,929,421	\$689,486,260
Hogs... 166,272,770	245,725,000
Total.. \$676,202,191	\$935,211,260

RISE OF GLUCOSE INDUSTRY.

The glucose industry utilizes at present about 100,000 bushels of corn a day. Altogether over thirty by-products are derived from the manufacture of corn from glucose. The glucose industry has made remarkable strides the last four years. In 1896 the last year of democratic rule, this country imported from Europe 137,603 pounds of glucose. The next year, 1897, the first year of president McKinley's administration, imports are so small that no reports was made on them, but exports were 180,991,779 pounds.

The three primary products in glucose manufacture are first: The glutenous meals used for feeding cattle, which comes from the part of the corn under the hull; and the outer kernels which go into bran, chop feed, etc., corn oil and corn cake, which are derived from the germ of the corn; third, starch, from the starchy part of the grain, and from which glucose, sugar, etc., are made. The consumption of the glutenous meals and of bran has increased owing to the more prosperous condition already noted in the cattle feeding business. The same applies to corn cake. Corn oil goes into soaps, and is used by tanners for dressing leather. The American soap and leather industries, as is well known, have been particularly well benefited by the republican policies of protection and sound money. Of the starch glucose products, the anhydrous sugars and brewers' glucose, etc., used in the making of beers and wines, have found an increased demand.

OPENING OF TEXTILE MILLS.

Other starch products, like those used in the textile mills for sizing purposes, in making jute bags and duck bags and duck goods, have experienced a sudden and enormous demand when these mills were reopened in 1897 as a result of the republican victory. Laundry starches and cooking starches have also experienced better demands, with people better able to afford having their clothing sent to laundries frequently, and to eat more liberally of corn starch delicacies.

CANDY CIRCULATION LIKE GOLD.

From one-third to one-fourth of the glucose starch product of last year went into the manufacture of candy, according to a statement which has been made by one of the leading authorities in the glucose trade. The prosperity in the candy trade, which is directly responsible for such an enormous part of last year's great consumption of glucose, and the absorption at good prices of a big portion of the crop of the corn growers of the West, was directly due to the general prosperity. When the mills are closed, and the workman can not fill his dinner pail with the necessities of life, candy is a luxury for which there is no demand. With the prosperity that set in after the election of McKinley, candy soon found its way into the homes of the workingmen, just like gold at the same time found its way into the channels of money circulation.

EXPANSION OF CORN'S EXPORT REALM.

The market which almost monopolizes the production of American corn is the American Market. During the last three years, however, since America has come to lead the world in the manufacture of corn products, the demand for export of the products derived from corn has been a big factor towards decreasing the surplus of the corn crops and of course what decreases the surplus of corn acts directly to increase the price.

It is one of Bryan's favorite figures of speech to liken the farmer to a candle being burned both ways

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by protection and by the gold standard. This increased reduction in the corn surplus is an interesting illustration to a candle being burned both ways as a result of republican policies in one way by increasing home consumption, the other way by extending foreign markets.

The latter has been especially facilitated by the republican policies of reciprocity and of expansion. Wherever American corn products are now allowed to compete freely with products obtained directly or indirectly from potatoes add other starch bearing cereals, they are driving the later out. Through reciprocity treaties a great deal has already been accomplished by the republican party toward the removal of foreign discriminating duties against the products of the American corn belt. Through four more years of successful republican administration of the state department, a great deal can doubtless be accomplished along the same line.

The republican policy of expansion has accrued especially to the advantages of king corn for the warm countries where we have expanded furnish exceptional opportunities for the pushing of the trade in the products derived from corn. Trade statistics have always shown that the people of these semi-tropical lands are fond of corn derived products for food. They appear to "hanker" after corned beef, pork, bacon and hams. They like to eat cakes made of corn meal. Their women dote on American candy made from glucose. So intimately have they come to associate their joys of eating with the American corn fed hog, that whenever they desire to caricature the American people in their newspaper art or literature, or in their vaudeville drama, the most natural thing in the world for them to think of is the American hog.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE IN CORN.
 Total export of corn to all foreign countries were in 1896, 99,992,835 bushels; in 1899, 174,089,094 bushels. The following shows the value of the export of beef and hog products in 1896 and in 1899:

1896.	1899.
Beef.....\$28,720,259	\$29,645,544
Pork.....10,639,727	4,017,200
Bacon, hams 62,331,151	46,112,610
Lard.....42,208,462	33,589,851

To China, Japan, Asiatic, Russia, Australia, Hawaii and the Philippine Island, exports of the following two corn derived products were in 1890 and 1899 respectively in value:

1899.	1890.
Provisions.....\$96,775	\$518,190
Fertilizers.....736,531	114,988

CONDITIONS THAT AFFECT CORN.
 Up to within the last four years two circumstances related to policies unfavorably affected the market for corn.

FIRST—The closing of the American labor, and the panic breeding talk of opening up the mints to the free coinage of silver, curtailed in some instances, and almost destroyed in others, the consumptive demand for some fifty or more products derived from corn.

SECOND—The tightness of money due to the hoarding of gold, because of the fear of free silver, made it next to impossible for either the farmer to hold corn in his granaries, or for the "bull" speculator in Chicago to hold it in elevators for any length of time after it was harvested. The corn had to be "dumped" on the market for spot cash as soon as it was grown, and such urgent competition of sellers only increased the sluggishness of buyers, caused by the heavy slackening in the demand for corn's derivative products.

In the year 1899 the corn crop of the United States was less by 205,731,232 bushels than it was in 1896; 2,283,675,165 bushels. Despite this decrease of 205,731,232 bushels the total value of the 1899 crop was greater by \$138,203,143 than the value of the 1896 crop; the value of the crop of 1899 being \$629,210,110, and that of 1896 \$491,006,967.