

# If a Woman

wants to put out a fire she doesn't heap on oil and wood. She throws on water, knowing that water quenches fire. When a woman wants to get well from diseases peculiar to her sex she should not add fuel to the fire already burning her life away. She should not take worthless drugs and poisons composed of harmful narcotics and opiates. They do not check the disease—they do not cure—it they simply add fuel to the fire.

Bradfield's Female Regulator should be taken by every woman or girl who has the slightest suspicion of any of the ailments which afflict women. They will simply be wasting time until they take it. The Regulator is a purifying, strengthening tonic, which gets at the roots of the disease and cures the cause. It does not drug the pain, it eradicates it. It stops falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, inflammation and periodical suffering, irregular, scanty or painful menstruation; and by doing all this drives away the hundred and one aches and pains which drain health and beauty, happiness and good temper from many a woman's life. It is the one remedy above all others which every woman should know about and use.

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The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

## Just Settle It.

We have heard of several parties who have stated that they would vote for division this year just to settle it. This is wonderful logic. Good Christians according to this logic, you should leave the church and turn your backs upon what you know to be right and good, because the devil is going to continue his agitation against you. If you are a republican you should vote for Bryan, because democracy is going to continue to hammer away at you. No, honest voter, do not be deceived with such trash. If you do not think division on proposed lines is proper or that division is best, vote against it, and we predict that the oftener we vote on this subject the farther it will come from carrying.

## TO THE VOTERS.

It is not the intention of those opposing county division to flash a lot of figures on the voters at the last moment that the divisionist may not have chance to meet the argument. On the other hand those opposing the division of Custer county on the lines proposed desire the fullest discussion of the question. The more the voters look into it the stronger the opposition to county division becomes. The figures which are presented below are not new. They have been published and republished in several of the papers of Custer county, and they have not been successfully contradicted, nor can they be. We challenge the opposition to show a single false statement.

The figures which we produce from both Custer and all the other counties adjoining are secured from sworn statements of the officers of the counties named, and in every case they are correct. Now, Readers, we desire to make a few comparisons.

## BONDS.

CUSTER COUNTY	None
Logan county	\$ 15,000
Blaine county	12,500
Loup county	14,000
Valley county	51,500
Sherman county	137,900
Buffalo county	112,500
Dawson county	103,000

Not a small county touching Custer on any side is without a bonded indebtedness and yet the divisionists tell you that it will not be necessary to bond the smaller county, to keep up the running expenses.

## COUNTY LEVIES.

Custer	.....15 mills
Buffalo	.....19 mills
Dawson	.....22 mills
Valley	.....22 1/2 mills
Sherman	.....23 1/2 mills
Logan	.....23 1/2 mills
Blaine	.....24 mills
Loup	.....24 mills

The divisionist will tell you that fifteen mills is all that can be levied for county purposes. Dick Brega has made this statement in nearly every paper in the county. When confronted by the sworn statements of the County Clerks, showing the levies as above given, the divisionist will then say it isn't fair, because a part of the levies of other counties is to pay the interest on bonds. Then Mr. Divisionist is asked if the bond in the small county is not a county debt the same as a road claim or a bridge claim, and must be paid by a county levy. The divisionist must answer "Yes" if he answers at all. He can't get away from the proposition that the small county means bonds, bonds mean a big levy, and a

big levy means big taxes. It cannot be otherwise.

## WHAT IT COSTS PER VOTER.

To find the cost for which you are taxed for running your county you must take the total amount of claims allowed for all purposes, and this will give the amount that it costs the tax payers. Where the county is bonded or has a floating debt the interest on same, should be added to this amount. The table below shows the number of voters, and the expense per voter for the year 1899. The comparison is between Custer and the counties touching her on every side.

Counties	Votes	Cost per voter
Loup	.....179	\$17.45
Logan	.....278	14.83
Blaine	.....146	19.43
Valley	.....172	19.83
Sherman	.....1192	14.85
Buffalo	.....1161	9.75
Dawson	.....2922	9.58
Custer	.....4573	5.48

In Custer, Dawson, and Buffalo the excess fees of county officers is deducted from the amount of expenses. These figures are based on sworn certificates of the condition of the counties named and they cannot be successfully contradicted. There is a wide difference between the cost per voter in Custer county and every other county named. If anyone doubts these figures they are invited to come to Broken Bow and see the certificates of the county officers.

## TAXES.

The comparison of taxes is the most difficult question of the division problem. The divisionists have, during the past three months, compared farms in Custer and in other counties laying 20, 30 or 40 miles apart, and have attempted to show in these isolated cases that taxes were higher in Custer county. The anti-divisionists have taken considerable pains on the tax question, and here is the result of their investigations:

In the first place, it is reasonable to suppose that the fairest way is to take land in Custer county adjoining that in the other county. This has been done by ascertaining the taxes on land in the border sections clear around Custer county and comparing them with land in the section lying just across the road in the adjoining county. These taxes are certified to by the various county treasurers, with the name of the taxpayer. The number of acres, section, township and range is given in every case. This big statement of taxes, consisting of about 250 descriptions has been published for several weeks, and has not, nor can it be successfully attacked. It is correct in every detail.

The following is the tabulated statement of this tax, the amount being the average tax on 160 acres:

Custer (adjoining Dawson)	\$ 8 65
Dawson (adjoining Custer)	10 07
Dawson 16 per cent higher.	
Custer (adjoining Valley)	\$11 76
Valley (adjoining Custer)	14 81
Valley 25 per cent higher.	
Custer (adjoining Logan)	\$ 6 61
Logan (adjoining Custer)	9 26
Logan 40 per cent higher.	
Custer (adjoining Buffalo)	\$ 7 37
Buffalo (adjoining Custer)	11 49
Buffalo 55 per cent higher.	
Custer (adjoining Sherman)	\$ 8 47
Sherman (adjoining Custer)	13 09
Sherman 61 per cent higher.	
Custer (adjoining Blaine)	\$ 4 50
Blaine (adjoining Custer)	7 71
Blaine 71 per cent higher.	
Custer (adjoining Loup)	\$ 7 75
Loup (adjoining Custer)	18 41
Loup 137 per cent higher.	

If you have not a full and complete statement of these taxes, which occupies one page of a paper, drop a postal card to any newspaper in Broken Bow and you will get one by return mail.

## TRANSCRIBING THE RECORDS.

A great deal has been said about transcribing the records, and we will give you the figures of both sides. The divisionist have figures from a Dawson County abstracter, who estimates that the copying of the records and the purchase of books for the register of deeds office will cost \$2,613.43, for the southwest quarter alone, but he does not agree to do the work for that amount. The figures stop here and do not mention the records of the clerk, Sheriff, clerk of the district court, county judge or superintendent. They do not say a word about the purchase of new books, supplies and vaults for the records of these other offices, but name this \$2,613.43 found in the one office of register of deeds as the amount it will cost the southwest quarter to start their new county.

Mr. J. C. Moore, without doubt one of the very best accountants in the county, has made an estimate, covering over two columns, which has been published, and which is considered very fair. In it he estimates the transcribing of the records in the register's office at \$18,464, figuring copyists at \$2.00 per day. Supposing the big southwest quarter to be one-third our present size this would mean about \$6,154 for them, or something over twice what Brega and Andrews are compelled to admit it would cost to start the office of register of deeds in the southwest quarter. However

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Yours respectfully,

### A. A. COLLON.

this is getting pretty close to the figures of the town sight boomers. Now, then if Mr. Moore has given a correct estimate of the total cost of starting these counties, it will, according to his figures, cost about \$80,000. If for the sake of argument his figures are reduced to the basis of the divisionists estimate, it will then cost about \$40,000. In either event the starting of these new counties is a pretty expensive luxury. The tax payers of Custer county should go to the polls thoroughly posted on this question. If you are expecting an office in a new county or if you are interested in booming a county seat town site we don't expect to convert you, but if you are just an ordinary tax payer and want a prosperous county, one without bonds and without debt, where taxes are lower than in all of your neighboring counties you have no excuse on earth to favor division.

## Impossible to Bond.

One reason why Custer should remain in tact is because a bond never was issued and never can be as long as the county remains as it is. If Sargent wants a ditch bond the south votes against it. If Arnold wants a railroad bond Sargent votes it down. This county cannot be bonded now, but if it should be divided there is no more reason why the quarters could not bond than the adjoining counties. If they could there is no question but that they would find an excuse.

## An Ax to Grind.

Do you remember the reason that all divisionists give for voting for county division? You certainly could not forget it because the reason is the same in all cases. It is this. I own a store in Callaway and I own a farm joining Sargent township and I want to inaugurate a boom then sell out. The divisionists of Merna have said this and they have said it in Sargent. How suggestive for the good of the country. If these fellows could vote more taxes and increase values then sell out before taxes came due, they would accomplish just what they hope to do. It is rank hypocrisy to think that a 2x4 court house in any locality will advance price of land. Look at Sherman county. It is as good or better than any county in Custer would have, and yet look at Loup city. Sargent, Ansley and Callaway are a credit to it in every respect. The county owes \$139,000 bonded indebtedness and the interest alone would amount to more than one-third of the running expenses of Custer county.

## Chinese Widows Seldom Marry.

In China, it is the rule of good society that widows do not remarry. They are not forbidden to do so, but they are thought more highly of if they don't. In order to encourage them the government, when they have passed the age of 50 and have not remarried, confers on them a tablet containing an eulogy of their virtues, which they can stick up over their front door if they like.

## Children Held Sacred in Japan.

From one end of Japan to the other a child is treated as a sacred thing, be it one's own or a stranger's. Each one carries its name and address on a ticket round its neck, but should it indeed stray from home food and shelter and kindness would meet it anywhere.

## Poor Man.

Perry Patetic—"Please lady, help a poor man war." "Here's your quarter, poor man. Can't you find anything at all to do?" Perry Patetic—"No, lady, it's so long since I done a job of work dat I don't tink I'd recken now if it come up an' took me."

Papered with Bonds.  
Wall paper having an apparent value of \$400,000, but in reality worth nothing, decorates the study of a New York business man. It is composed of thousands of 6 per cent bonds, engraved and printed at a cost of \$2,500, for a company which, failing to attract investors, died before it could be floated.

An Important Personage.  
"Did you ever hear of St. Dunstan?" asked the man who was chewing his lead pencil. "St. Dunstan?" "What was there so remarkable about him?" "What was there remarkable about St. Dunstan? Why, great Scott, man, don't you know that his name is the only thing in the English language that furnishes a rhyme for 'Funston'?" Washington Star.

### TIME TABLE.

#### BROKEN BOW, NEB.

Lincoln, Omaha, Chicago, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, and all points east and south.	Denver, Helena, Butte, Portland, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and all points west.
No. 43—Express daily, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and all points east and south.	No. 44—Local express daily, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and all points east and south.
No. 45—Freight daily, Ravenna, Grand Island, Aurora, Seward and Lincoln.	No. 46—Freight daily except Sunday, Ravenna and intermediate points.
No. 47—Freight daily, Black Hills and intermediate points.	No. 48—Freight daily, Anselmo, Seneca, Whitman and Alliance.
No. 49—Local express daily, Black Hills and intermediate points.	No. 50—Freight daily, Anselmo, Seneca, Whitman and Alliance.
No. 51—Freight daily, Anselmo, Seneca, Whitman and Alliance.	No. 52—Freight daily, Anselmo, Seneca, Whitman and Alliance.
No. 53—Freight daily, Anselmo, Seneca, Whitman and Alliance.	No. 54—Freight daily, Anselmo, Seneca, Whitman and Alliance.

Sleeping, dining and reclining chair cars (seats free) on through trains. Tickets sold and baggage checked to any point in the United States and Canada.

No. 48 has merchandise cars Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

No. 45 will carry passengers for Ravenna, Grand Island, Seward and Lincoln.

Information, maps, time tables and ticket call on or write to H. L. Ormsby, agent, or J. Francis, G. P. A., Omaha, Nebraska.

H. L. ORMSBY, Agent.

### SCHEDULE OF BROKEN BOW MAILS.

Pouch for West will close at 8 p. m., except Sunday when it will close at 7 p. m.

Pouch, east for train No. 43 closes at 5:30 a. m. and for No. 44 closes at 11 a. m. Mail for Ansley and points east of Grand Island carried on train No. 44.

Ontario via of Reno and Tackerville, daily except Sunday closes at 7 a. m., returning same day.

Round Valley via Green and Elton close at 7 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Fridays, returning same day.

Summer via Gurney, Georgetown and Upton arrives at 11:30. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, returning leaves at 1:30 same day.

Office hours from 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 to 9:30 a. m. Lobby open weekdays from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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# LANG SCORES POYNTER.

## Says He is Helpless to Resist the Demands of Politicians.

### Statements Concerning the Poynter Administration That Are of Keen Interest to Tax Payers.

Omaha, Oct. 22.—Dr. B. F. Lang, who has just retired from the superintendency of the Home for the Feeble Minded Youth at Beatrice, is among those of the fusion faith who openly declare that Poynter is unfit for governor and should be defeated. Speaking on this subject yesterday Dr. Lang said:

"From the very commencement Governor Poynter has been dominated by the politicians. They have dictated many of his appointments to places in the various state institutions and the result is that there is scarcely an institution that has not suffered more or less from this source. Out at Beatrice, a man who had been booked for an ordinary position, such as deputy oil inspector, or the like, was transferred to the institution as book-keeper and steward without any consideration as to his qualifications.

"The different institutions today are supplied with that class of employees, in some instances three or four of one family are holding down positions without any qualification whatsoever. There are any number of people holding positions in the state institutions who are notoriously unfit for public duty. The fault is not with the superintendents of these institutions, but with Governor Poynter, who has permitted ring leaders of the fusion party to dictate to him who should be appointed. No better example can be cited of the imposition of obliging the superintendent to accept employees who are incompetent and unfit than that of a Mrs. Thomas, mother of Oil Inspector Sprecher, who is now holding the position of matron at the Beatrice Institute. I make this statement without any qualification, that she has no merit either physically or mentally to recommend her to such a position. I refer to this case simply to show to what extent Governor Poynter has abused the appointive power. There are many other cases like it. Mrs. Thomas, ever since she has been matron, has refused to perform the duties incident to the position and has persisted in drawing her salary from the state without rendering corresponding service. She has kept her daughter with her at the state's expense ever since has been at Beatrice. Indeed, it seems to be quite the common thing since Governor Poynter assumed office for his appointees to gather their relatives around them and feed and shelter them at the state's expense. I know of one of his appointees at Beatrice who lived at the state institute with a family of six, all of whom were provided with bed and board at the expense of the tax payers. All this comes from the weakness of Governor Poynter. He lacks the courage to stand out against the unreasonable demand of the politicians and their political friends. The terrorizing influence of these political pie-bunchers seem to have originated more among the Democratic end of the fusion party than any other. In fact, many interesting letters may be found among the governor's correspondence showing his weakness in being unable to withstand the political pressure brought to bear upon him, an example of which is a letter from the Democratic chairman of York county, who, in asking recognition, stated that he had been able in the past to turn down many of the fusion leaders, among them the Hon. Edward Bates, former district judge, and others of that political faith, and he was ready now to lay Dr. Lang on the shelf and even his excellency, if it need be, have the recognition he asked. The letter had the desired effect, obliging the governor to make way for one of the employees who had been discharged for disloyalty and incompetency, the same being a brother of the York county man. Another example of the hold up in York county is that of the Cochran family who have been nursed at public expense for several years and who still use their influence to enforce recognition. Outside of this family the Populists today in York county are utterly ignored.

"There is no reason to hope for any improvement or change in conditions under Governor Poynter. I know whereof I speak when I say that at this very time, in his efforts to obtain support, he is peddling out promises of appointment indiscriminately and he will either have to violate his word or keep faith at the cost of crippling and impairing the service more than ever. It is certainly a sad condition of affairs that the unfortunate people of the state should be exposed to the ignorance, blunders and cruelty of incompetent employees. And it is also unfortunate that the tax payers have no legal way of protecting their rights against ravages and spoliation except through the instrumentality of the ballot box.

"I believe that no one factor has had more to do with disorganizing the management of institution work than the disregard the governor has shown for his word and promises to those seeking employment. There have been many changes in the institutions made for no other reason than to satisfy some politician with a pull or to keep some campaign pledge. At Beatrice there was absolutely no occasion for

interference by the governor, though the past year at that institute has been one of turmoil, strife and disorder. The cause of it all was to fulfill a campaign promise, no matter at what sacrifice. Governor Poynter had on more than one occasion expressed confidence and satisfaction in and with my management of the Beatrice institution, so there could have been absolutely no reason for making a change other than to discharge a campaign pledge or placate certain politicians who were loudly demanding recognition.

"The affairs at the Beatrice institution are very much unsettled. Only a few days ago one of the children from Douglas county was taken away because its parents believed that it could not be cared for properly with the change and consequent inexperience of new employees. The parents of another child from Dakota county visited the institute a few days ago and found their child in such a condition that they were constrained by parental impulse to take it away.

"The people of Nebraska can not afford to let such disgraceful conditions continue. It is a crying shame that helpless and defenseless people should be made to suffer simply that the demands of politicians may be fulfilled. It certainly presents a spectacle to the unbiased voter which should move him to register an emphatic protest. I have no concern in the matter other than for the public good when I say that Governor Poynter should be defeated. In the past he has been unable to break away from the political wire-pullers and there is no reason to expect anything different should he be re-elected. In many of the institutions at this very time the employees are wondering what the future has in store for them and are devoting more time to their political carous than to their official duty.

"The custom of levying an assessment on officials and employees of these various institutions has become quite general under the Poynter administration, and it is needless to say that it has done much to take the authority out of the hands of the Governor and place it in the hands of the politicians, thus greatly demoralizing the service. After an employ has been compelled to divide up his salary with the politicians and having knowledge that the governor, who appointed him to his position, knows that that division of salary was made, he feels as if he is under no further obligations and is at liberty to perform his duties as he sees fit. This has taken the authority to maintain discipline and keep things in their proper working order out of the hands of the superintendent, and the result is that each employ is authority unto himself. Nothing but demoralization has, or ever can, result from such conditions.

"I am thoroughly familiar with conditions as they obtain in nearly all the institutions of the state and I say, without fear of contradiction, that there never has been a time when the public service was more severely crippled than at present, and there never has been a governor who has shown less respect for the public welfare than the present incumbent.

"Certainly under such condition of affairs no progress can be made either in improving the conditions of the inmates of these institutions, reducing expenses, or in perfecting the public service. I think the figures will bear me out when I say that Governor Poynter's administration has been a very expensive one to the tax payers. Properly managed, the institutions could be maintained at much less cost and the benefits could be made much greater. It is folly to expect that you can superintend these institutions, from superintendent down, as legal tender for the payment of political debts without incurring much additional expense and at the same time destroying efficiency.

"I base my statement on what I know of my own personal knowledge while superintendent at Beatrice when I say that there has been much corruption practiced under the present state administration. I remember at one time that a large amount of groceries and provisions were shipped to the institute at Beatrice from Lincoln without ever having been ordered by any one in authority. The first I knew that such a shipment had been made was when I received notice from the railroad company that there was a consignment of goods for the institute at the depot. I had placed no such order, but upon investigating I found that the shipment was instigated by the governor's agents. The goods remained at the station several weeks and there was considerable waste from destruction by rats and exposure to the weather. When notified by the agent that a large amount of goods had been shipped there, I had no knowledge concerning where the goods came from and was inclined to reject them, but after some correspondence the steward was requested by certain members of the state board to accept the same and we complied with their request. Much of the supplies was of such poor quality that we were obliged to return considerable as unfit for use.

"After considering these facts one can easily understand why there is a large deficiency in public funds at this time variously estimated at from \$90,000 to \$100,000. Large as this amount is, it will surprise no one who has been in a position to know just how Governor Poynter and other state officials transacted the public business. The interests of the tax payers have been preyed upon, the state institutions have been preyed upon and the appointees have been preyed upon, all in order that the ring leaders may live in luxury and prolong their hold upon the state government."