

Custer Co. Republican

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THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1900.

The recent rise in the price of salt is attributed to the great demand by those who have been feasting on crow since the 6th of November.

Shades of St. Holcomb, Kem, and Homer M. Sullivan! To think that Custer county, breeding place of populists and hot-bed of gigantic populist majorities, should go republican all along the line. Stranger things may happen but not often.—Kearney Hub

Chairman E. Royse deserves a good deal of credit for the republican victory in Custer county. During the campaign he was never found napping, but constantly at work keeping his co-workers where they belonged and where the most good could be done. While nearly every county in the state made good republican gains, no county made the showing that Custer county did.—Anseley Chronicle.

The completion of the canvass of the Douglas county vote settled beyond doubt the political complexion of the state legislature. Eight of the twelve candidates elected in Douglas county are republicans. In the senate will be 18 republicans and 15 fusionists, giving the republicans a majority of 3. In the house will be 53 republicans and 47 fusionists, giving the republicans a majority of 6. In joint session, republicans 71, fusionists 62; republican majority 9. While the membership is quite evenly divided in both houses, the republicans have a safe working majority in both.

The Pioneer Grip of Alliance, the leading democrat paper of the northwest sums up the senatorial situation as follows: "Occasionally it is true that 'thro' thick and thin' partisans are awarded the high places in party councils but it is only on rare occasions. Political parties know they have this class of fellows anyway and it is the fellows they are not so sure of, on whom substantial honors are conferred. The republican party in Nebraska is well aware that failure to confer senatorial honors on Thompson and Rosewater means a loss two years hence of all they have gained in the recent election. The regulars they will have in any event, but their efforts would be barren of results.

Senator Currie's Majorities.

Custer 155
Loup 32
Blaine 17

Total 204

Whitney's majority in Valley county is 37. This gives a total for Senator Currie in the district of 167. His total vote in Custer county was 2,152, against 1,682 two years ago, which gives him 470 more votes in the county than he received in 1898. He then carried the county by 178 votes, but his opponent only got 1,509 votes, while in the last campaign Mr. Whitney, the demo-pop nominee, received 1,997, which is 167 less than Bryan's vote, while Mr. Currie's vote was four more than President McKinley's in the county.

Among the candidates mentioned for the United States senate, there is a question whether any would be more satisfactory to the public than Hon. Geo. D. Meiklejohn, now assistant secretary of war. His record as state senator, lieutenant governor and assistant secretary of war has been clear and able, and will greatly strengthen his candidacy. The only objection urged against him by the republicans of this vicinity is that as his home is north of the Platte, his success would compromise the success of Senator Currie, provided he consents to be a candidate. It is hardly probable that both of the United States senators to be elected would be chosen from the North Platte country.

Another Custer county man who did valiant service in the state campaign is Frank H. Young, who, as vice chairman of the state committee had charge of the legislative tickets. Mr. Young comes nearer

to being able to be in several places at once, and of doing half dozen different things at the same time, than any other man in the state, and the result of his work on the state committee is seen in the republican majority in the senate and house of representatives.

The democratic party of Nebraska would do better if it had a state organ with a little political horse sense. As it is there is only the World-Herald to represent that party, and the manager of that paper hasn't enough political sagacity to come in out of a blizzard. For the proof of this statement look up the files of the paper and see the wild prognostications he made concerning the results of the election in Nebraska. The editor used all the big type in the office for weeks before election to announce that Nebraska would give Bryan a very much greater majority this year than in 1896, and he had every facility at hand to find out the facts. The result was that he caused many of the members of his party to lose their good money on his poor judgment and there is no excuse for him unless one attribute his shortcomings to the law of heredity.—Edgar Post.

Improve the Roads.

Since the contention of election is over, and there is nothing pressing of greater importance to the city, we would like to see steps taken to improve the condition of the roads that lead to Broken Bow. No small amount of trade is lost to Broken Bow's business men because of the poor condition of the roads over which people have to travel to get here. Within two or three miles of the city the roads are in pretty fair shape, as a rule, but on the roads leading south, east, west and northwest, where the country is naturally tributary to this city, there are many places within ten or twelve miles of Broken Bow, that if they were put in good condition, would draw much trade to the city that is now lost to it. The places where work is needed most is outside of Broken Bow township, and the township money cannot be appropriated. But an organization of the business men of the city should be effected, and a committee selected to view out the roads and make an estimate of the necessary expense to put them in proper shape to induce the trade here. People of the county prefer to come to Broken Bow to trade, and spending a little money judiciously in improving the roads leading to the town would be as bread cast upon the waters, that would produce a bountiful harvest in the future.

Compliments well Merited.

The Callaway Courier, in speaking of the success of the republican party pays a high compliment to two of Broken Bow's most worthy citizens, Ed Royse and F. H. Young. Mr. Young is vice chairman of the state central committee and Mr. Royse is chairman of the county central committee. After complimenting the chairman of the national committee the democrats and pops, who supported McKinley it concludes with the following: "Finally the campaign leaders, who marshaled all these forces and conducted a great campaign of education from Mark Hanna down to precinct committeemen, are entitled to credit for the great work they accomplished. In this connection the Courier desires especially to mention Ed Royse, chairman of the republican county committee, to whose untiring and intelligent work during the past two years, the political redemption of Custer county is largely due. During the past six months Mr. Royse has devoted a large share of his time, without money and without price, to the onerous duties of the responsible position thrust upon him, and it must be gratifying to him to witness, under his leadership, the return of Custer to the fold after her ten years pilgrimage in the wilderness.

Conceding that the tidal wave of prosperity swept over Nebraska as it did all the other states and constituted a potential factor in bringing about the marked change in public sentiment, it must still be borne in mind that the sweeping triumph of the republican party would have been impossible, but for the effective campaign organization and the vigilance and tireless efforts of the captains and their subordinates in command.

A great measure of credit is due to Natiaal committeeman Schnelder

Chairman Harry C. Lindsay and Vice Chairman Frank H. Young of the republican state committee and the men associated with them at republican headquarters. Experience in the past has shown that things do not do themselves in politics any more than they do in business. It takes brains, energy and good judgement to produce results. The redemption of Nebraska marks an epoch in the history of the state, and republicans all over the land appreciate the effective work by which it was accomplished.—Omaha Bee.

Not Drifting.

(Continued.)

Last week's issue of the Chiet contained an article entitled, "Whither are we Drifting," the writer of which takes a very melancholy view of the future. His forebodings are apparently the result of some political aspiration, which has "gone glimmering," and the article was evidently written while suffering the bitterness of political defeat, and realizing that his political hopes were blighted. Let us hope that he will soon recover and realize that the "ship of state" is not drifting, but that she still obeys the rudder, that McKinley is in the pilot house, and that the country is safe.

The reasons for the radical change in the political sentiment of the country, as demonstrated by the election on Nov. 6, is patent to any unbiased mind. The people have not "repudiated the high ideals of government held by the founders and fathers of the republic," they have not "strangled the better, higher, and truly patriotic impulses of their nature," nor did "greed" or "prejudice" have aught to do with it. It was simply the demonstration of the inherent sentiment of patriotism and love of country, which exists to a greater or less degree in the heart of every loyal American citizen.

The result of the election is only the repetition of the history of this country. Like situations have always had like results. Whenever the life, flag or well being of the nation has been threatened, the patriotism of the people has been aroused, and they have rallied to the rescue, both at the ballot box and in the field. History demonstrates this.

At the time of the revolution there was a party known as the tory party. They declared the war a failure, they burned Washington in effigy on Boston common, they exulted in the victory of British arms, they grieved at the success of American arms, they hoped and prayed for the success of the British, and for the defeat of the Americans.

Today there cannot be found a man who will admit that his ancestry can be traced back to a tory of 1776.

During the war of 1812 there was a party known as the federal or peace party. They declared the war unnecessary and unwarranted, they denounced the administration of President Madison, they made the strongest and most energetic campaign that had ever been made, up to that time, to defeat Mr. Madison for re-election, but the patriots of that day, as of this day, were in the majority, and Mr. Madison was re-elected president, and today no one will admit that his forefather was a federalist during the campaign of 1812.

Many now living will remember the campaign of 1864, when Lincoln was re-elected. The copperhead elements of the north, who had always declared the war a failure, who sympathized with the south, who had condemned the abolition of the slaves, and denounced it as high handed robbery on the part of the administration, who characterized Lincoln and his soldiers as red-handed murderers, and who held out to the south the hope that if Lincoln could be defeated, the prosecution of the war would cease. This party made a vigorous campaign, but the patriotism of the people rose above party prejudice and party greed, and the patriots of the nation, irrespective of party affiliations, came to the support of Lincoln and his administration. The battle of ballots, won at the polls on that November day in 1864, was the decisive battle of the rebellion. Today, if a man is charged with having been a copperhead during the war, or with having been antagonistic to Lincoln and his administration, he resents it, denies it, and makes an affidavit that he was loyal.

McKinley was re-elected on November 6th, for the same reason that Madison was re-elected in 1812, and for the same reason that Lincoln was re-elected in 1864—the patriotism of the people did it, and in less than a quarter of a century the Bryanites of today will be making the same kind of affidavits that the copperheads and Knights of the Golden Circle of 1864 are now making.

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