

Custer County Republican

D. M. A. HURLEY, Editor and Proprietor
BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

In the theater of politics, what are the makers of states but a kind of ticket speculators?

Money at present in the United States is estimated at \$3,053,000,000, but a lot of that is owing to somebody else.

A Philadelphia man with liabilities of over two millions and assets of only twenty-five dollars has gone through the bankruptcy court. And still some people say Philadelphia is a slow town.

An American girl employed in one of the departments of the Paris Exposition received seventeen proposals of marriage from men of fourteen different nationalities. The American girl is in demand wherever she is.

A Minneapolis paper tells of a fair daughter of the State who caught a pickerel three feet long. That's nothing beside the six-foot suckers that our lovely and entrancing maids are yanking from bachelordom every day, and they seem to like the fun, too.

One's poor relations may be worth keeping track of after all. Because he didn't keep track of a poor, ragged brother with whom he parted company many years ago, the Rev. P. Daly, a Methodist minister of Hot Springs, Ark., never knew until his brother's death that the latter had become the famous millionaire of Montana.

It has been said that if Gen. Washington should return to earth and make a trip from Mount Vernon to Boston over the old route, the only place he would recognize would be Annapolis. If this be true of the quaint old city which is the seat of the United States Naval Academy, it is certainly not to be regretted. In revisiting any old home place it is stimulating to see the march of improvements that has taken place; yet it is also a delight to go back and find some old scenes that still look familiar.

As might have been expected, a fresh crop of atrocities is reported from Armenia. Our great and good friend Abdul Hamid invariably takes advantage of pressing engagements among the powers to send a few thousand Armenians to kingdom come, after which he assumes the amiable and innocent mien of the cat which had just disposed of the canary. Some day, however, even British stolidity will decline longer to share the blood guilt of Abdul. Then the Russian bear will get him, and humanity will breathe freer because Abdul has been gathered to his fathers.

Congress usually passes a general "River and Harbor" bill every other year. In the appropriations of this sort the people of seaports and river towns are naturally more interested than are those of the inland regions. A seaport representative in personal conversation the other day put the case thus, in order to persuade his inland associates that they had as much to gain by a certain harbor improvement as he: "It is not the mouth that profits by the food that goes into it, but the whole body. The harbor of my city is but a mouth of the nation; by making access to it easier, goods going and coming have less to pay for transportation. This leaves more remaining as your share on what you have to sell abroad, and also makes what you have to buy cost less."

The German Emperor's decree that the English language be made a part of the classical course in schools and colleges is a belated official recognition of a fact of world-wide importance. The English-speaking people of the world number not less than 140,000,000, and the increase is more rapid than that of any other. Germans do not muster more than 80,000,000, Russians 75,000,000, French 51,500,000, Spanish 43,000,000, Italian 33,000,000, Portuguese 13,000,000. These are only estimates, but the best authorities agree that they are a close approximation to the truth. Trade does not follow the flag necessarily, but it does follow the languages, and the English-speaking interests are covering the whole earth. The race is to the strong and swift. The Anglo-Saxon will make his way by force of his practical intelligence. The Emperor's decree is evidence that he sees and accepts this fact and proposes to make the best of it.

If all the condensed moisture of the atmosphere were to fall as rain, and none of it as snow, hundreds of thousands of square miles of the earth's surface now yielding bountiful crops would be little better than a desert. The tremendous economic gain for the world at large which results from the difference between snow and rain is seldom realized by the inhabitants of fertile and well-watered lowlands. It is in the extensive regions where irrigation is a prime necessity in agriculture that the special uses of the snow come chiefly into view. All through the winter the snow is falling upon the high mountains, and packing itself firmly into the ravines. Thus in nature's great ice-house a supply of moisture is stored up for the following summer. All through the warm months the hardened snow-banks are melting gradually. In trickling streams they readily feed the rivers, which as they flow through the valleys are utilized for irrigation. If this moisture fell as rain it would almost immediately wash down through the rivers, which would hardly be fed at all in the summer, when the crops most needed water.

These facts are so well known as to be commonplace in the Salt Lake Valley and in the sub-arid regions of the West generally. They are not so well understood in New Jersey or Ohio, where snow is sometimes a picturesque, sometimes a disagreeable, feature of winter. In all parts of the country the notion prevails that the snow is of great value as a fertilizer. Scientists, however, are inclined to attach less importance to its service in soil nutrition—for some regions which have no snow are exceedingly fertile—than to its worth as a blanket during the months of high winds. It prevents the blowing off of the finely pulverized richness of the top soil. This, although little perceived, would often be a very great loss. In Nature's every form there is meaning.

In the Saturday Evening Post Russell Sage preaches a sermon so sound and logical that it is not necessary to admire or sympathize with the preacher to appreciate the wisdom of his words. He calls his paper "The Gospel of Saving," and he takes as his text the dictum that thrift is absolutely essential to happiness. Thrift, he says, is the foundation of success in business, of contentment in the home, of standing in society. The study and practice of thrift, in his opinion, should be made a part of the training in every public and private school in the country. It is impossible for any man to get the most out of life if he is continually hampered by the lack of money, and no man, says Mr. Sage, need be hampered in this way if he starts out on the simple basis of always living on less than he makes, no matter what that amount may be. He makes allowances, of course, for exceptions and for unpreventable accidents, and when he speaks of all men he speaks in a general sense. He lays down the wise rule that no man should at any time spend more than is necessary for a decent and comfortable living. Extreme luxury and lavishness are not evidences of cultivation, but of barbarism. The blame for the ruin of many men he lays on the shoulders of people who set them a bad example in these regards. For the benefit of young men starting in life he lays down a set of rules, the following of which he is willing to prophesy will inevitably bring both happiness and success. The first rule is invariably to save 25 cents out of every dollar made. The second is to have a regular and strictly observed hour for rising and to work until the task before one is completed. The third is to be honest and brave enough to tell the truth under all circumstances. The fourth is to depend on one's self from the outset and to cultivate the feeling of independence. The fifth is to take a wholesome interest in public affairs, not, however, allowing politics or anything else to interfere with business. In addition, the man who wishes to deserve and achieve success should be clean and decent in conversation and conduct, circumspect in his amusements, and avoid gambling of all kinds. He should join a church and help to support it, and should give something regularly to charity. He should preserve his health by exercise, and should carefully consider before undertaking a college education whether he is fitted to receive it. This is sound advice, though there is nothing new or startling about it. So long, however, as it is not more generally followed, it cannot be called to the attention of young men too frequently or too forcibly.

A WOMANLY MANIA.

Putting Up of Canned, Jammed, Preserved and Pickled Stuff.
After the husband had been in the cellar battenning the windows down for winter he took a long, hard look at his wife, this being his method of inducing her to show the first flickering of temper.

"Now, what's the matter?" and she looked just as dangerous as he.
"I have been counting the jars of canned, jammed, preserved, and pickled stuff in the cellar. Were you under the temporary delusion that we are running a hotel? Do you take us for a couple that can consume the product of all kinds of orchards and two or three truck farms? Is it your theory that we live to eat? Now, my first wife—" "Cut that out, Mr. Henry William Jones. I've listened to all this first wife talk I'm going to. I don't care a rap if she never canned a can or pickled a pickle. I don't care whether she tried to starve you or not, or whether you were such a poor provider as to drive her to an early grave. I'm your wife now, and if you ever find an empty cellar it will be because you have published a warning against giving me credit, or the house has been burned down."

"Out, dearie, don't you know that we can buy all that sort of thing for a good deal less than it costs to prepare it at home?"

"Don't dearie me. You come in here looking as savage as a Chinese Boxer and you can't soft-soap me now. In the first place, I like to put up fruit and vegetables. I know how to do it, and if there happen to be a few hundred cans to carry over from one winter to another, we are that much to the good if you fall or get sick. In the second place, I know how to preserve these things. I just stick to the good old pound-for-pound rule in fruits and season-to-the-taste in vegetables. I give you better than you could buy at a million dollars a can, and if you don't know enough to appreciate it, I'll have no difficulty in returning to the home from which you enticed me."

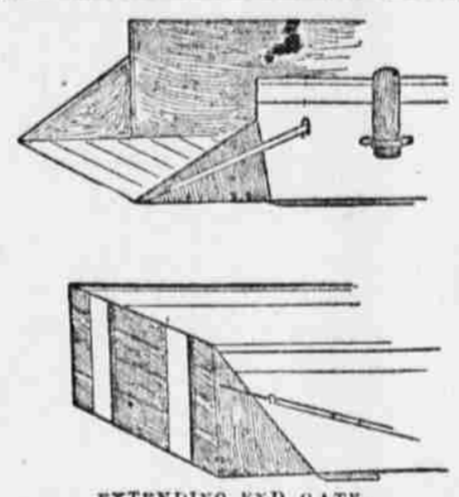
By this time she was in tears, and he was busy, with both arms, striving to console her, while assuring her that the more she canned, preserved, jammed, and pickled, the more he loved her.—Detroit Free Press.

A suspected enemy is half conquered.



FARM AND GARDEN

Extending End Gate.
When corn has been loaded on a wagon, it is very unhandy to shovel off at first until the bottom of the wagon box has been reached, says an exchange. To overcome this difficulty different methods are followed, such as laying one end of a long, wide board on the end gate of the wagon and the other on the floor of the box before loading and shoveling on the board till the bottom of the box is to be got at, but the extending end gate, shown in the picture, will be found among the best of these expedients. It is fastened to the bed of the box by strap hinges which are sunk into the wood so as not to interfere with the shovel. The gate is made wide enough to allow the side pieces to be outside of the box. Iron straps hold the side pieces secure on the gate. A rod of one-quarter inch iron looped in the manner shown in the cut is attached on each side. Thumb-screw bolts enable the looped rods to hold the gate when let down. When the hand bolts are screwed up tightly on the rod, they will hold the gate when

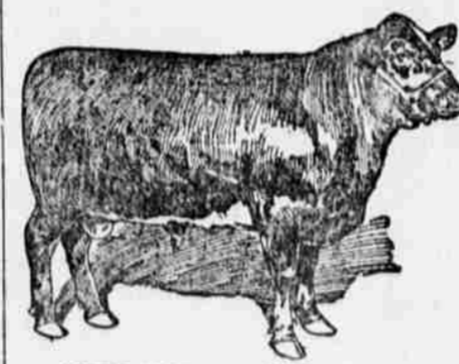


closed, for ordinary occasions, but hooks may be quickly attached to hold it still more securely. The gate will afford a platform for the farmer to stand on when starting to scoop up the corn as well as prove very advantageous in loading and unloading many articles.

Handy Helps in Butchering.
To clean and carry a hog with ease use a short ladder (about six feet long will do) and place legs about a foot long under each end. Place a little tar in the scalding water, and the hog will clean easier. For a good hog scraper take a piece of an old grass scythe about four inches in length, with edge rather dull. In place of a scalding trough a large cask laid in a slanting position will answer the purpose almost as well. Two good rails placed in a slanting position against a building is the simplest method of hanging a hog easily.

To clean a pork barrel that is tainted and has a bad smell about it wash it out as clean as you can, then whitewash it with fresh slacked lime. Let the barrel dry, and it is ready for use. The lime will not hurt the meat at all.—Kansas Farmer.

Valuable Beef.
Here is given a picture of the Aberdeen-Angus steer "Advance," sweepstakes winner as best beef animal at the Chicago Show, which was sold at auction for the astonishing price of



STEER SOLD FOR \$150 A POUND.
\$150 per pound live weight, bringing \$2,415. He was sent to New York to be butchered for the Christmas market, the purchaser being an agent of a packing company who wanted the beast as an advertisement.

Big Mares.
The breeding of draft horses of extreme weight is not likely to be overdone in this country for a long time, says the National Stockman. The fact is there are not any too many mares that can produce the top weight kind. A good, big draft mare is, therefore, worth money to the man who is fixed for raising heavy horses. Breed her to a good, big stallion, feed her and the foal plenty of good growing feed, such as oats, bran and clover hay, with some corn, too, and there is no danger of an undersized colt. Draft blood is something, but not everything. Lack of feed in early life accounts for a whole lot of draft bred horses that are only "chunks" of 1,400 pounds or less. Undersized nearly always means undersized at some stage of the game.

Estimated Production of Corn.
The production of corn in 1900 is estimated at 2,105,102,516 bushels; oats, 800,125,080 bushels; barley, 58,925,833 bushels; rye, 23,995,927 bushels; buckwheat, 9,500,996 bushels; potatoes, 210,926,897 bushels, and hay, 50,110,909 tons. The area from which these crops were gathered was as follows in acres: Corn, 83,320,872; oats, 27,364,705; barley, 2,194,282; rye, 1,191,326; buckwheat, 637,950; potatoes, 2,011,054, and

hay, 39,132,890. The corn crop of 1900 was one of the four largest ever gathered, while the oat crop has been exceeded only once. On the other hand, the barley and rye crops are the smallest, with one exception, in acres since 1887. The buckwheat crop is the smallest since 1883 and the hay crop is the smallest, with one exception, since 1888.

Big Gain in Winter Wheat.
The statistician of Department of Agriculture estimates the United States wheat crop of 1900 at 522,229,505 bushels, the area harvested being 42,495,385 acres and the average an acre 12.29 bushels. The production of winter wheat is estimated at 350,025,409 bushels, and spring wheat at 172,204,096 bushels, the area actually harvested being 26,235,897 acres in the former case and 16,239,488 acres in the latter. The winter wheat acreage, totally abandoned in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, is finally placed at 3,522,787 acres, and the spring wheat acreage, totally abandoned in North Dakota and South Dakota, at 1,793,467 acres. The extraordinarily rapid rate at which the winter wheat acreage of Nebraska is gaining upon the spring wheat acreage of that State has necessitated a special investigation of the relative extent to which the two varieties were grown during the last year. The result of the investigation is that while no change is called for in the total wheat figures of the State, 590,575 acres have been added to the winter wheat column at the expense of the spring variety.

Farm Cattle.
It is not true that the cattle business to be profitable must be conducted on the broad ranges of the Western plains, says Texas Farm and Ranch. That is one profitable system of cattle raising, but there is another which yields fully as great profits for the capital invested. Raising cattle on the farm has in all countries and all ages been found profitable, and more so now than ever. By raising cattle on the farm the farmer has a good market for all the feed he can raise, saves labor and expense of transportation and avoids much loss from waste and the hocus pocus of commerce. And one of the main features of stock farming is that it can be made to continually improve the fertility and value of the farm.

Storing Apples in Winter.
The Canada experimental farms made experiments to ascertain the best methods of storing apples in winter. Specimens wrapped in paper kept better than those not wrapped, and there were few rotten apples, and they lost least by evaporation. The ground floor storeroom did not preserve them as well as the cellar. A tight package preserved the fruit best in storeroom, but not in cellar. Per contra, a ventilated package did better in cellar than in storeroom.

Good Cows in Demand.
While certain sections are selling some of their milk cows and fattening others, because of a scarcity of hay, we do not notice any lack of demand for good cows in our market report or any falling off in their price. In fact, not for many years has trade been more active or prices better in Boston market.—American Cultivator.

Milk Vessels.
Milk vessels should, as far as possible, be made without seams, and all soldered joints be made as smooth as possible.

Horticultural Notes.
Pruning.—Examine trees recently planted, and if the wood is not plump prune them in closely, as shriveling proclaims the roots unable to supply so much top.

Bleeding Heart.—A strong root of bleeding heart potted and placed in a window in winter will be sure to give you flowers, and its large, rosy, pink blooms are charming to look on.

Hedge for Limited Place.—Where space is limited use arbor vitae for a hedge. It forms a complete one, while growing tall without spreading. Hemlock and Norway spruce require more ground room.

Fern for Indoors.—A variety of the sword fern, known as the Boston fern, is in much demand for indoor use. All of the family to which it belongs are useful in the same way, not objecting to air of dwellings.

Basket Willows.—There are favorite willows for basket-making, such as the Forbyana and Purpurea, because of their flexibility, but those who make baskets use many kinds, some of stout growth and some of slender growth.

House Plants and Insects.—If house plants are started free of insects they are rarely much troubled with them in winter, but vigilance must be exercised to keep them clean, as their well-doing is greatly dependent on this.

A Mistake.—It is a mistake to rake up the leaves in the wood lot or any other place where they may be allowed to remain. Besides being of value as a winter protection, when decayed they add much to the fertility of the ground.

Blackberries and raspberries grow from shoots formed just below ground. When transplanting them the mistake of setting them too deep, practically killing them, is not uncommon. The roots should be but just below the surface.

The Snyder blackberry is a popular sort in the Northwest because of its extreme hardiness and its productive-ness. Taylor's prolific has larger fruit, but it is hardly as hardy as the other, but quite hardy enough for the Middle States.

Seedling Peaches.—Californiaans say the seedling peaches are much longer lived than others. This is not new. Seedlings of all kinds possess more vigor than trees raised in any other way, but how would the world get along without budding and grafting?

BABY ALLIGATORS.

They Are Hatched Out in Job Lots in Steam-Heated Tanks.

Up in the reptile-house of the Bronx zoo something unique in the way of a hatching of young alligators was on exhibition yesterday, and will be to-day just as long as the supply of saurian eggs holds out.

The young 'gators were being turned out in job lots in a large, glass-enclosed, steam-heated cage in the northwest corner of the main reptile-room. The floor is covered with warm sand, in which several dozens of alligator eggs are huddled. The eggs are about seven inches long, oblong in shape, and of a dingy, leathery white color.

About the center of the cage is a large shallow pan full of water, sunk to the level of the floor. In and about the pan are several dozen young alligators, from six inches up to ten in length, scrambling about, climbing all over each other, splashing about in the water, and seemingly happy and contented. The baby 'gators are bright blue, green, and black spotted in color. In general color and appearance they look more like lizards than anything else.

The hatching process is quite interesting. Every now and then an egg will begin to squirm and roll about. One end works more actively than the other and swells up like a mushroom head. Then it cracks and spreads out from the slit, through which a little long-pointed muzzle begins to work out. A lot of energetic wriggling, which dops the eggs about in all directions, sets the youngster free. Out he pops, and after a shake or two, by some wonderful instinct of nature, away scuttles the infant to the pan of water, into which it plunges without any fear.

Alligator, Jr., splashes about a while, and then joins his brothers and sisters, following the universal alligator habit of crawling on top of as many of his relations as he can and resting his head on the nearest back.

Mrs. Alligator was not present at the hatching. Alligator experts say that after she has laid the eggs her part of the manufacture of young 'gators is finished. She pays no more attention then to them, and confines herself, in the South, to lying low in the swamps, waiting for dogs, pigs, or tender young colored infants to wander her way. As to Alligator pere, those same experts assert that if there is one thing he likes better than another it is young alligator fresh from the shell, without any dressing. He is said to swallow them up by the dozen, and then complain because there are no more.—New York Mail and Express.

QUER STRIPS

Flowers which are kept in water in which a little saltpetre has been dissolved will remain fresh for a long time.

The jellyfish has no teeth, but uses himself as if he were a piece of paper when he is hungry, getting his food and then wrapping himself about it.

Prolonged residence in the United States does not confer citizenship upon a foreigner, although it is a reason why it should be conferred.

Whales from three hundred to four hundred years old are sometimes met with. The age is ascertained by the size and number of the whalebone, which increases yearly.

A child born of American parents temporarily residing abroad at the time of birth is by law entitled to all the rights and privileges of, and in fact is, an American citizen.

Elephants have only eight teeth—two below and two above on each side. All an elephant's baby teeth fall out when the animal is about 14 years old, and a new set grows.

Three miles from the village of Krievik, in the great volcanic district of Ireland, there is a whole mountain composed of eruptive clay and pure white sulphur. A beautiful grotto penetrates the western slope to an unknown depth.

Things grow very fast in the short Arctic summer. As soon as the snow melts off, in many places the ground is covered with a vine which bears a small berry something like a huckleberry—porwong it is called. It is sour and has a pungent taste, and the Indians leave off work and go porwong-hunting, cramming themselves with the berries.

Overton by his researches has shown that the red cell sap of plants, to which the bright autumn tints are due, is conditioned upon the presence of sugar, the depth of the red tint depending upon the concentration of the sugar. Low temperatures induce the development of such colors. Two bladderwort plants grown in separate dishes of water having different proportions of sugar clearly proved this relation of sugar to color production.

The Ticks of a Watch.
Many watches make five beats per second, 300 each minute, 18,000 every hour or 482,000 per day. Thus it will be seen that a half dozen turns of the key once a day, taking up a few seconds of time, stores up a medium of power in the spring which is cut up into nearly 500,000 beats. If the multiply the daily beats by 365, the number of days in a year, we find that the watch ticks 157,788,000 times while the earth is making one annual trip around the sun.

A Domestic Difficulty.
Women who live in flats in London are finding it almost impossible to engage servants, because they are so completely isolated from the outside world.

One of the worst things in connection with death is that kin of the deceased will meet after the funeral and talk of everything as having "passed off well."

An American girl who attended the Paris Exposition claims to have received 113 offers of marriage during her stay in the French capital. She still has stayed up overtime in order to give all the lovers a chance.

Fads of Fashion.
The coming summer will be a season of white gowns, shirtings and hats. The low coil or braid at the nape of the neck, with a bow of black ribbon, is adopted by some well-dressed women.

Little necklaces of coral beads with pendants are revived. They are especially chic when worn with a white neck piece.

All shades of brown gloves prevail, from the palest shades of tan, glace kid, to heavy walking suede in deep tobacco brown.

Dainty waists of India mull in pale tints are used with tailor-made gowns. They are finely tucked and finished with a lace yoke, belt and cuffs.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vancouver, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Makers of Good Violins.
In the village of Mittenwald, in the heart of the Bavarian highlands, live the men who manufacture the greater part of the world's supply of violins, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Mittenwald has taken the place of Cremona, although it may take another 200 years before its violins can be mentioned in the same breath with those of the famous Italian town. Of the 1,800 inhabitants of the village over 800 are exclusively occupied with the manufacture of violins, and the output reaches the incredible figure of 50,000 violins per annum. They are exported to all countries in the world; the better instruments going to England and America. One organization of makers alone exports 15,000.

Uncle Sam Always
to buy the best of everything, which is why he uses Carter's Ink. He knows what's good.

Evening Gowns for Girls.
Dance gowns for unmarried girls are to be worn shorter, but the more elaborate the gown the longer are the folds which take the place of the pointed train. Many flouncers are popular, and satin is made with the shaped flounce much corded at the edge. Cording, heavily massed or in groups of graduated width, are seen on silk skirts, but for evening wear fussy little frills are much more effective.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. D. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SALZER'S SEEDS RICH!

WILL MAKE YOU RICH!
BROMUS INERMIS
Greatest Permanent Grass of the Century.
Nothing like it on earth today that we know of and we have sown the world over to find the best. Grows where all others fail and bears up from excessive heat and lack of sufficient moisture. Grows where and freezes winter kill and dries out in late fall, etc. In all 15 packages fully worth \$10 to get a start for 10c in stamps—head to-day.

Our big catalogue will be mailed you free, together with 10 sample packages of the 800 lbs. Million Bushel Grass with 100 lbs. of the Victoria Rape. Sample packages, each containing 50 lbs. of seed, 50c. In all 15 packages fully worth \$10 to get a start for 10c in stamps—head to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
GIVES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Reed, Golden Syrup, Throat Candy, etc. Sold by druggists.