

## Custer County Republican

G. M. ANSBERY, Editor and Publisher

BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

Mr. Carnegie can now devote his whole time to unloading his accursed wealth.

What a great bit Mrs. Nation could make starting revolutions in South America.

"Do not fall in love," etc., says Mr. Carnegie. As if the one who falls in love could help it!

The fact that a Cincinnati audience rose and walked out of the house while a performance of "Hamlet" was in progress is not extraordinary. Such things have happened before, even when the house was not afire.

Edward of England wants to be called both emperor and king. He has drawn a full hand of titles, although he waited a long time for the lucky cards. Now he desires to be addressed as "Your Imperial Majesty." How would "Your royal flush" do as a substitute?

Replying to critics who had called them "unpatriotic" because they ordered railway rolling-stock from the United States instead of Great Britain, certain South African builders say that the American manufacturers agreed to deliver the goods in four and a half months, whereas the British would not promise to do it within a year and a half. The proverb about the nimble sixpence is of English origin. It looks as if there should be another about the value of the fitting minute.

Forefathers' day celebrations call for annual eulogies of the men and women who founded New England, but they seldom suggest a better thought than that uttered by the New Bedford Standard. "If we are better than the fathers," it says, "it is because they did the best they could. If we have outgrown our narrowness, it is because they tried to overcome the traditions with which their lives were handicapped. To the true descendant of the Pilgrim a gap in the genealogy matters nothing. It is the descent of spirit and purpose that counts—of that spirit and purpose which determine to make tomorrow better than today, as today is better than yesterday. Plymouth Rock and Burying Hill teach this lesson to New England and to the nation."

Penologists are agreed that convicts consider their punishment as the result not of the transgression of moral law but rather as a defect in their schemes to keep out of the clutches of the authorities. It is also a matter of common knowledge that jail sentences are not a deterrent of crime with a large class of offenders. And in this connection it may be stated that statistics show that corporal punishment keeps down the percentage of brutal crime. In Delaware, where the whipping post is established, the number of petty criminals is greatly reduced, and other communities like New Haven, Conn., are preparing to adopt the system. Considered in a common sense light, the man who whips his wife should be flogged by the officers of the law. A jail sentence is inadequate to the crime. Men and women who abuse little children ought to suffer from a taste of their own medicine. Of course sentiment is against the whipping post. It is branded as an antiquated method of punishment. Nevertheless society may be compelled to return to it in order to adequately punish that class of law violators who will appreciate nothing less than a physical penalty.

Window decorating, both as a private and a professional industry, has attained the dignity of an art, and house and shop fronts betray the tastes and individuality of occupants. There are some kind-hearted people who permit their statuary to face outward and others who allow the outside to gaze upon the portraits of their loved ones done in "transparency." One of these window condiments is a professor at Harvard, who, as the story goes, has excited much comment by permitting his family coat of arms to be expressed in democratic American glass. It is not known whether this takes the form of a transparency or whether there is anything about it more transparent than the owner's desire to refute the popular quotation, with which, as an instructor in English, he must be all too familiar, that "kind hearts are more than coronets." Coats of arms in glass are not unknown to window shoppers, though they are generally employed by milliners and modistes and have a commercial rather than a heraldic significance. But these window condiments on the part of private individuals are after all but an expression of frankness and openness of character. Was it not Emerson who said, in response to a statement that no person led so pure a life as to be willing to admit of a window into his soul—"Is it so bad as that?" Perhaps it is just as well that people who possess traits of which they can be proud should bring them to the front lights, that passers by may know that greatness still stalks about the earth.

A cloister has recently been built in Aldersgate street in London, on the walls of which are to be placed memorials of the deeds of heroism of English men and women in humble life. Four such tablets have already been erected, the inscriptions on two of them reading as follows: "Walter Peart, driver, and Harry Bean, fireman, of the Windsor Express, on July 18, 1898,

whilst being scalded and burnt, sacrificed their lives in saving the train." "Mary Rogers, stewardess of the Stella, March 30, 1899, self-sacrificed by giving up her life-belt and voluntarily going down in the sinking ship." Nothing can be more inspiring than this public recognition of the bravery and self-sacrifice of obscure heroes and heroines. Westminster Abbey is crowded with the tombs of England's mighty dead—her great warrior on land and sea, her poets, her statesmen, her authors. Each puts forth a silent claim to have helped mankind, and pleads to be remembered by his country; but until now there has been no public recognition of these humble heroes. Why should not Americans follow the example of the builders of the church in Aldersgate? In almost every village church in England are tablets recording the names of men belonging to the old county families who have died in battle in India, Africa or the Crimea. Above the memorial often hangs the torn and blood-stained battle-flag under which they fought and died. Why should not every American village from Maine to California keep a record of its sons who have sacrificed their lives for their brothers, not only the soldier, but the physician, the poor engine-driver, the hospital nurse? It would be a proud story which would furnish inspiration to every boy of the village in years to come; a word of cheer—

that perhaps another,  
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,  
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,  
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Many theories have been advanced to account for the fact that the United States is outstripping Great Britain in certain manufactures. Some Englishmen hold that it is due to the tyranny of English trade unions, which, it is claimed, enables the workingman to give less than a fair equivalent for his wages. Others ascribe the change to our larger supply of important raw materials, notably coal and iron. Still others think Great Britain is falling behind because it is too slow in adopting new machinery and new methods. Probably all these things have something to do with the case, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune, but the London Times seems to have put its finger upon another and effective cause when it says that "the chance given to youth is the chief secret of the amazing enterprise exhibited by the American steel and iron trade during the last dozen years." The comparative youth, from the English point of view, of the men at the head of great enterprises is a marked feature of the American business world at the present time. The Times scarcely exaggerates the facts when it says that men of 30 are in control of enterprises here which in England would be managed by men of 50. The American theory seems to be that at the age of 30 a man can be trusted to manage a great industry, while the British theory is that a man's accumulated experience makes him increasingly valuable until he is at least 50 years of age. The adage, "Old men for counsel, young men for war," as applied to commercial battles, has practically been revised by the American people to the extent of using young men for both counsel and conflict. The result, temporarily at least, has been to give our industries an extreme mobility in adapting themselves to new ideas. The present is an era of rapid improvement in machinery and methods, and the Americans have lost no time in utilizing every new idea. A young man can change his ways more easily than an old man. A young manager of a great factory will have less hesitation in throwing a lot of costly machinery on the scrap heap and investing in new machines when he sees that the new ones are better. He is more reckless in taking risks, but he is more likely to win a dashing victory. At present the industrial advantages are decidedly on the side of youthful daring, backed by youthful vigor. Apparently the British will have to imitate us in giving the reins to their young men if they are to hold even their present reduced position among the manufacturing nations.

**Friendship.**  
Who is thy friend? Not he who merely bears  
Thy burden uncomplainingly with his  
own.  
But he who unto thee oft-times hath shown  
How to subdue, make helpmates of, thy  
cares;  
The days of anguish in the desert shares;  
Takes from thy faltering hand the flinty  
stone—  
Gives it back bread—nor gives thee that  
alone,  
But adds the word of life—nay, even  
dares  
Cut deep with surgeon's knife, if but to  
save  
Thy soul from deadlier wound—heals  
with a word,  
A touch, the hurt his loving kindness  
gave—  
Restores shield, helmet, right-discarded  
sword,  
And bids thee battle bravely to the end;  
Can such be? Ay! I know, I have a  
friend.  
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**Fossil European Camel.**  
Among the fossil animals that have recently figured in geological literature is a fossil camel from Rumania, which enjoys the unique distinction of being the only one so far known in Europe.

**Sell Fruit and Buy Preserves.**  
Nearly \$10,000,000 of fruit is sent from this country to England every year, yet we buy vast quantities of jam and preserves from London manufacturers.

On a warm day, it is always our luck to meet people who dislike warm weather, and on a cold day, those we meet hate cold weather, and grumble about it.

## SLAVERY IN LONDON.

### DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF ENGLISH SHOP WORKERS.

Infinite Horrors of the "Living-In" System Enforced by Rich Proprietors—Both Men and Women Are Poorly Paid and Heavily Fined.

Thousands of the working girls and men of London, with the assistance of influential members of Parliament, are making a determined effort to alleviate the deplorable conditions under which they are now compelled to labor. The poor shop workers are imposed upon in many ways by the rich proprietors of some of the metropolis' biggest department houses and the condition of many is described as little better than slavery, from which up to the present there has been no hope of escaping, as the majority of the shop workers have no other means of obtaining a livelihood.

One of the systems enforced by some of the proprietors is known as the "living-in" system. By this plan the employes are lodged and fed together at the employer's expense and are under his jurisdiction night as well as day. The system has many advantages in theory, but in practice they are found to be remarkably few. The grievances of the shop assistants who have to "live in" begin with their sleeping rooms. Of all the big London shops there are not more than one or two where every assistant has a bed to himself or herself. The general rule, is two, and sometimes three, in one bed and

in a building in a side street near the shop, and at the street door there is a Cerberus who lets in the young men and young women as they arrive, up to the forbidden hour, when the door is shut, and if a girl has been delayed in getting back it's ten to one she will have to walk the streets all night unless she can find friends to "put her up."

Just fifteen minutes after the closing hour the gas goes out everywhere, and anyone who has a light later than that time is allowed. In most houses it is a rule that all rooms shall be unoccupied on Sunday, and most of the assistants are glad to live up to it, but sometimes, when the seventh day happens to be rainy, it comes hard.

No marriage is tolerated where "living in" obtains. If the firm gets wind of an affection between a man and a girl one of the two is promptly discharged. Such houses will not employ a married man if they know it, but sometimes they are outwitted by men who see their better halves only from Saturday to Monday. It is another hard and fast rule that none of the male employes in these shops may vote.

The dining-room is usually a dark one in the cellar, not invariably free from cockroaches, known in England as black beetles. The meals are served on long oilcloth-covered tables, bare of anything beyond the essential implements of gastronomic warfare. As a rule the food is indifferent, for the proprietor is constantly dissatisfied with the chef's efforts in the way of economy, and the bill of fare hardly ever consists of more than three staples. The damp rooms are lighted with flaring gas

**A Perfect Title.**  
Church—Is that all your wife's hair she's got on?  
Gotham—She's had it off and on for 12 years. Yonkers Statesman.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

An amateur hypnotist in Lyons, N. Y., put asleep a lad of fourteen years of age, by making a few passes before his face. The hypnotist went through his performance to cure the boy of a headache. "Now the headache has disappeared," said the operator; but when he unsuccessfully tried to arouse the patient, he became alarmed. The lad continued asleep for several hours, and was only awakened at last by the persistent efforts of a professional hypnotist.

**You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.**  
Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures tired, aching, damp, swollen, itching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

**Dressy Gloves.**

White gloves for smart afternoon and demi-dress wear are no longer de rigueur. The soft mushroom and apricot shade with self-colored stitching on the back are the fad of the hour. With toilets of chiffon, crepe de chine, dull silk and similar materials suede gloves are worn, while the lustrous silks and satins harmonize better with the glace finish gloves. Some gloves are marvels of the dyers' skill and show some of the very newest colorings.

For the woman who is limited to a few pairs of gloves a pair of these ethically tinted hand coverings are forbidden. One cannot imagine them surviving the gasoline or naphtha bath with any vestige of their former beauty remaining. They are in the softest baby pink, with a suggestion of pearl, in the new ice green, which is the palest tint imaginable and in the most beautiful gray.



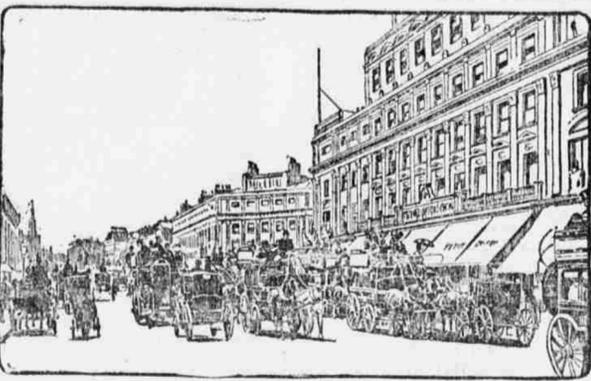
## Two Big Pains

seem to be the heritage of the human family everywhere, viz

Rheumatism  
and  
Neuralgia

but there is one sure and prompt cure for both, viz:

St. Jacobs Oil



HEART OF LONDON'S SHOPPING DISTRICT.

eight or nine in every room. The rooms, too, are about as bare and unattractive as it is possible to make them. Iron bedsteads constitute the furniture. There are no chairs, no tables, no cupboards. Every assistant keeps his or her clothes in a trunk under the bed, and if inadvertently any article is left lying out it is usually confiscated. It is against the rules to have any pictures, photographs or ornaments on the walls or any flowers, either in pots or vases. The girls are forbidden to do any needlework in their dormitories. Cold water and basins are supplied by the generous house, but the clerks have to get their soap and towels. If they break any article of furniture or crockery they have to pay for it. No assistant is allowed to visit any other assistant in his or her room; none

lights. The stale bread, rancid "butter-line," a pallid chicley mixture that masquerades as "coffee," stewed tea and tainted meat, and having to bolt it in fifteen or twenty minutes amid a clatter of dishes, combine to make a ghastly experience.

The clerks go to their meals in "parties" and are as liable as not to be called back to the shop again before they can eat two mouthfuls. If a clerk is busy when his "party" is ready to go he has to wait an hour or more until all the parties have finished, when there is a special table for stragglers, and if he is busy when that time comes he has to go hungry. It often happens that a man or girl has to work on for eight or nine hours in a busy time without a bite. The proprietor does not have much trouble with grumblers, however bad a table he "sets." The reason is that he fines his people two shillings sixpence, or 62 cents, a grumble.

The London shop man draws a salary of from \$150 to \$225 a year in addition to his board and lodging; the shop girl \$50 a year less. They have to be well dressed, and their little income is drained by all sorts of fines, to say nothing of the small sums they often have to spend to eke out their scrimp meals. Of course there is a fine for every clerical mistake, and the proprietor encourages those whose business it is to ferret out such slips by paying them a small sum for every one they can locate.

Most shops have all their rules and the fines attached to them printed in a little book, which they graciously sell to their employes for sixpence and fine them sixpence if they lose it. One well-known London shop has 198 rules, another 159. There is a fine for being late, which increases with every minute of tardiness; one for taking a knife, fork or spoon to one's room; a set amount to be paid for every box of goods not properly dusted; for wearing a bunch of flowers over three inches in diameter; for leaving the counter before the bell for meals has rung. Then there are what are called "omnibus" fines—that is, the heads of departments "have discretion" to exact a fine for practically any offense. When the clerk has liquidated all the fines that he incurs in the hurry of business and has paid out small sums for the "doctor," the shoe black, the shop's system of accident insurance, and so forth, what he has left for himself must be no great sum.

**Counting the Stars.**  
Today the stars visible from the first to the thirteenth magnitude aggregate to about 43,000,000 of which nearly 10,000,000 have been photographed. In the most powerful telescopes, even the fifteenth magnitude has been revealed; of this magnitude perhaps 100,000,000 stars are suspected, but knowledge concerning them is uncertain. In the Milky Way alone there are some 10,000 stars, separate by vast distances. To the eye at the telescope the sky seems no longer dotted with constellations, but powdered with gold dust.

**Indians as Manufacturers.**  
Our Indian population is not skillful in any line of manufacture save their own crude industries.

# FACE HUMORS



Pimples, Blackheads, Red  
Rough and Oily Skin

PREVENTED BY

# Cuticura SOAP

**MILLIONS of Women Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.**

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.**  
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A RIGID diet is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, and humilitating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

**Cuticura THE SET, \$1.25**