

Custer Co. Republican

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THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1901.

Next Tuesday is Arbor day.

Gov. Dietrich is out west on a pleasure trip in the mountains. He will accompany Senator Millard to Washington on his return.

Gov. Dietrich, it is reported, will resign his office of governor about the first of May, when Lieut. Gov. Savage will assume the position.

Nebraska is not suffering for lack of moisture this spring. The only difficulty is the lack of opportunity to get the seed in the ground.

Everybody who can should plant at least one tree on Arbor day and see that it is properly protected and cared for until it can take care of itself.

From present indications this will be another season for farmers to raise 30 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, and secure a corresponding yield from all kinds of other crops.

The grasshoppers that have hatched out in Custer county this spring are no longer to be dreaded. The late rains and snows have made a clean sweep of the whole batch. The chronic kicker will have to hatch another batch before calamity can reach us from that source.

The late spring will make seeding very late, and the worst of it is it will put seeding and corn planting time together. But the great consolation is that the soil is thoroughly moist, and when it does clear up so crops can be planted they will grow very rapidly and make up in a few weeks for the lateness of the spring.

The opening of the Kiowa and Wichita Indian reservations lands in Oklahoma must take place not later than August 6th, and will probably occur about that time. The date will be fixed by proclamation by the president and his proclamation will prescribe the manner of settlement. Congress has stipulated that the settler cannot occupy his land until sixty days after the opening. There will be no physical rush or horse racing as was the case before in Oklahoma. The plan to be adopted will be a drawing of lots under government supervision. For a month or more prior to the opening any person qualified to make a homestead entry can register in person and be so numbered that he will be given an equal opportunity. The first registered will have no advantage over the last. The applicant will be required to pay an entry fee of \$18.00 for land valued at \$2.50 per acre, and \$14.00 for land valued at \$1.25 per acre. The Wichita lands embrace 3122 tracts of 160 acres each, and the Kiowa lands of 10,351 tracts of the same size, all for homestead claimants. The total number of tracts is 13,473, and there may be 40,000 or more applicants. All beyond the 13,473 will be disappointed, but the successful ones will not be known until all draw on equal terms. The land will cost \$1.25 an acre, and there must also be five years residence, cultivation and improvement, except in case of soldiers, who will be credited with their time of service.

The Democrats of Douglas county have met the manifesto of the populists of Custer county, and declared against fusion with pops or silver republicans in county or state politics. We predict that both the so-called pops and democrats will have forgotten their declarations of anti-fusion when their state convention meets and the usual combination will result. In Custer county where there is only a few democrats they figure it is good political policy to declare against fusion with any political

party, which means the democratic party. In Douglas county where there are but few pops the democrats declare against fusion with the pops. In Custer county the democrats will quietly accept the situation without a protest. In Douglas county the pops will return the compliment. It all looks to a spectator, as a new trick to catch votes, and which enable the leaders to retain the county offices. It is a well planned scheme of work under cover, but when the real object is understood we question whether the rank and file of either party will submit to the minority making them a party to the intrigue thus contemplated. It looks now very much as Bryan is at the lead of the scheme and that the reorganization of the democratic national committee which was so generally advocated after election last fall will fail to materialize and that fusions of all forces will be attempted in national politics along similar lines, and Bryan like chairman Jones will pursue the "game of hiding with the hare and running with the hounds."

The Child Saving Institute of Omaha, which was started in November, 1897, by Rev. A. W. Clark, has soon outgrown its present quarters, and the board of managers have taken steps to provide a better building and more room for the children. It is estimated that the grounds and building will cost \$10,000. The institute the last year received 175 children in addition to the 15 it had on hands at the beginning of the year. Superintendent Clark's report shows that of the number 45 were restored to their parents, 105 were provided with homes, and that 15 under six months of age died, and that 23 are now in the institute. The average cost of keeping each child for the year was \$28.89 besides the cost of the kindergarten, cooking school, sewing school, gymnasium, etc., which are outside of the work of securing, caring for and placing children of which the average cost per each child was \$23.80. Mr. Clark has now for his assistant an able board of managers, in the persons of Dr. Geo. L. Miller, Guy C. Barton, C. W. Lyman, J. F. Carpenter, H. J. Penfold and Geo. F. Bidwell, who have subscribed half the amount necessary for the new building. The institute is run on non-sectarian and non-political principles. It is destined to become one of the great charitable institutions of the state. The success of the institution is due, very largely, to the high standing and special qualifications, for that class of work, of the superintendent. Some nine years ago A. W. Clark was elected corresponding secretary of the National Conference of Charity, and ever since has been associated with the work reporting annually of the state and private institutions of charity in Nebraska. That work made it necessary for him to make personal visits each year to reform schools, asylums and other state institutions and make a careful study of the work carried and methods, and to compare these with methods in other states, and Canada, and in Europe. This led him to become so interested in the unfortunate children and works of charity that he resigned a salary of \$1,500 a year and expenses in order to establish the Child Saving Institute, at Omaha, when the only guarantee of support he had as an inducement was \$5.00 promised by one person. But his heart was with the work, and by zeal, good judgment, starting from nothing, the institute in two and a half years has developed grand possibilities, and it is gratifying to all who have watched its progress and have known of Mr. Clark's faithful and unselfish motives to see the institute commanding the respect and support it now has in Nebraska's metropolis.

Pasturing Work Horses.
A very necessary thing for work horses is what we call toughness—or, in other words, endurance. Everyone knows a horse whose bowels are continually loose cannot

stand much hard work. If a horse is turned out at night, as some farmers will persist in doing, it will come up in the morning damp and cold from the dew and night air, and not fit for work. In my twenty years' experience on the farm I have found that a horse that is to be worked hard should be kept on dry feed. It should have plenty of good, clean hay and oats or corn, or both, mixed, and once a week it should be fed about two quarts of shorts, a teacup of oil cake meal and some salt. Then it is well to have a small lot with bare ground for the horse to roll and exercise in as soon as the harness is off in the evening. After a half-hour's play the horse may be watered, then put in the barn for the night and fed. I have noticed that horses that work hardest, such as dray horses in large cities, are large, fat fellows that know nothing but hard pulling from daylight until dark, year in and year out, and they have probably never tasted and never were on a pasture a day in their lives. I have also noticed that farm horses that are turned on pasture whenever they are not worked are always thin and lanky, and cannot stand long, hard labor. A colt should be on pasture until harnessed and needed for heavy work; then the muscles should be hardened for endurance, which can never be done on pasture. A horse that is only driven to the carriage once or twice a week for pleasure can be profitably kept on pasture. June grass grows very luxuriantly in most of localities, and after it gets past the blossoming stage horses may turn on it for a short time each day, as it does not loosen the bowels, and consequently does not lessen their capacity for hard labor. To keep the horse's bowels regular in winter, feed good oat straw and more corn than is fed while he is getting hay. My idea is that a horse used for heavy labor should never get a taste of soft, green food of any kind, because it all tends to weaken the animal and make soft muscles.—Metropolitan Rural Home.

A Burning Disgrace.

"What a burning disgrace it is to an agricultural state like Nebraska that it will be represented in the United States Senate by two presidents of national banks. Whose interests will they espouse? that of the wage earners and agriculturists, or that of the National Bankers Association or the money power, which dominates legislation in congress?"—Kearney New Era Standard.

The Callaway Courier sarcastically replies to the insinuation in the following:

"Indeed, it is. It is absolutely scandalous. There's Dietrich—what does he care for the great common people? Born in a tumble-down tenement in Chicago while snow covered the floor, parents too poor to provide even the necessities of life for him, he was cast adrift to hustle for himself at an early age. He worked on a farm, in the woods, in a store, anywhere he could get anything to do. It is recorded of him that he did his work well, and soon decided to desert the ranks of the poor common people and become a plutocrat. Instead of trying to see how little work he could do for his wages, he did the opposite. He never even went on a strike nor tried to get up a rumpus between capital and labor as more patriotic men did. He just worked with the brain and the brain that God gave him and became a capitalist himself. He became the owner of a big store and hired plain common people to work for him, paying them out of his ill-gotten gains. Not satisfied with this he started a bank—a national bank, mind you—as a crowning insult to the plain common people from whom he sprang. Millard is the same kind of a fellow. He was as poor, plain and common as any body could be when he started out to become a banker. He first worked on a farm, then tried other things, always making a success of every thing he undertook. While some other young men were

complaining that a few men were absorbing all of the money in the country, and that a poor man had no chance, Millard was improving his opportunities and absorbing a dollar here and there that was overlooked by some plutocrat. He is now a plutocrat himself. Omaha has been largely built and developed through his hard work and command of capital.

These are the men who are to disgrace Nebraska in the United States Senate. Well may we blush with shame! Neither of them can make a fourteen-hour speech without saying something. Neither of them can get up in congress and consistently say that the rich are always growing richer and the poor poorer. They cannot like Windy Allen, declare that the people of Nebraska are all paupers. Being men of hard common sense and practical ideas they will be utterly unable to stand up and advocate the initiative and referendum, government control of everything, sixteen-to-one, and all the other fads and fallacies so dear to the plain common people. Being a part of "the money power" which dominates legislation in congress, it is quite likely that they will use their influence to induce people who have a surplus to invest some of it in Nebraska. They may even encourage the building of more railroads or factories for the further enslavement of the plain common people. In short it is hard to tell what evil may not befall us as a result of this "burning disgrace." After being represented in congress by such champions of "the wage earners and agriculturists" as Kem, Bill Bryan, Bill McKeighan, Bill Green, Bill Allen, and Bill Neville, and aggregation of wind-jammers that caused plutocrats and the money power to give the state a wide berth, it is pretty tough to have to tumble down to the level of Dietrich and Millard. From boy orators, bombast and boozie, to brains and business, is a sad, sad change indeed. O, "the burning disgrace" of it!"

Address of A. C. Elliott, Supreme Secretary of the M. B. A.

Delivered at Broken Bow, April 3rd, 1901.

(Published by Request.)
Continued from last week.

Any man with fair business ability can, by adopting the methods he uses in carrying old line insurance secure a better return than they dare honestly promise.

Put the amount necessary to carry old line into a saving bank at even 4 per cent and when you have enough to loan place in a first mortgage farm loan where you can get 6 or 7 per cent.

Fraternal insurance is of the masses from the day laborer, all the way up the scale. Those who think of home and its protection feeling a joy to do for loved ones while here.

The fraternal certificates help provide for the future. The average insurance carried to the members I do not think will exceed \$5,000.

To the rich, who are not compelled to consider the question of ability to pay, to them the fraternal system does not especially appeal, but to the average.

It is the "nine out of ten" fraternal order with its plan providing protection at actual cost, combined with that brotherly obligation which cares for the sick, the distressed and unfortunate; it comes as a benediction and reveals the christian spirit of the times.

Lifts the commodity or "stock in trade" known as "insurance" and give it a new name, "protection" for home and loved ones.

We have been talking fraternity in its general ways to you. We want you to talk, especially for the M. B. A., the order which we have worked night and day for and which has become very dear to us.

We have found friendship very near and dear, we have tried to be true to the trust reposed in us as a servant of the order and our only regret is that I could not have done more.

The M. B. A.'s growth is certified by being one of the list of the 27 leading orders.

What we say for it is only what may be said of any like society where hard work has been done. We were organized April 5, 1897. Cast before the people to be criticised, to be laughed at, to be called an April dream, and many

prediction of an early death. The M. B. A. took for its object, "the mutual uplifting of its members, the practice of fraternal love as shown by deeds not words, to help a falling or weaker brother, to bestow substantial benefits upon the family, heirs and blood relations. To take care of the sick, to comfort the sick and bereaved in time of sorrow and distress."

It took for its plan the providing of protection to the home in case of death which had been the main feature of such societies.

We did not stop there. Looking around us we said it is many times as necessary to extend help in case of accident as in case of death, and therefore an accident feature was incorporated.

Looking into the past, the situations of the present and prospects of the future we saw many who have and are carrying their protection in the vigor of life, and have been or will be compelled to let it lapse when they are old as they can not then earn enough to make their living and carry their protection also.

Only another evidence that fraternal protection is carried largely by men and women in the common walk of life.

The M. B. A. therefore provides that a member may, if practically disabled at the age of 70 beginning with his 71st birthday draw one-tenth of his certificate each year for ten years and thus be able to end his days above want.

There was also provided the total and permanent disability feature.

Remember the last two features are optional.

We provide there should be equality between men and women as members of the order.

The plan with its stated object made many friends.

The order grew and astonished all.

It was a marvel in fraternal circles.

It attracted attention. The management could not rest until we knew the M. B. A. could meet all just claims against it in full.

To that end we labored night and day.

We have become so accustomed to work that as it increases we are always busy.

You have heard of the man who was to go around the world, starting without a cent in his pocket, and make his way as he went.

This is exactly the situation with a fraternal society.

Money therefore had to be advanced that the M. B. A. should not fail of a fair introduction to the world.

We had no fear for the future if once well before the public.

The people know a good thing when they see it.

We went but through Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Missouri in 1897, later extending so that we are now working in eight states.

Exactly six months from the time it saw the light of day it sustained its first loss which proved to be two \$1,000 death claims.

From the advance assessment both claims were paid in full and \$350 left in the treasury.

And so we stand before the fraternal world all losses paid in full.

Some have questioned our reserve fund feature.

Say it amounts to nothing. An agent of the New York Life at the time we organized said to us demonstrate that you will produce a reserve fund that will keep assessments from going to a burdensome point and you have knocked down the last argument of old line insurance against fraternal.

There it is in a nutshell. Fraternal reserve features are as yet something of an experiment.

considerable over \$100,000 in our reserve fund. Whether this will be realized or not will depend on the work done. Thus far we have grown beyond all expectations.

Today, and from the time we were six months old, a certificate in the M. B. A. has been worth as much as any fraternal certificate in the world—one hundred cents on the dollar.

It has been worth more than a certificate in the older orders.

You receive the same as in their order and have additional benefits as can be vouched for by two who have received payments on total and permanent disability claims and—accident claims all amounting to over \$15,000.

Had some one with pathetic eyes dared to intimate we would in four years been able make a showing of over 33,000 certificates, representing \$40,000,000, he would have pronounced him a dreamer.

The fact is no such record had ever been made.

We had at the end of two years the membership of the M. W. A. when five years old.

Some of the benefits have come to your state and county from our order and thereby more positively impresses its value.

Sometimes people complain it is all out and nothing in.

Is any one sorry death has not during the past year come into your home to claim its own and thereby let you claim "I am getting even with the insurance company."

You insure your house, your barn, your grain, your stock.

Are you sorry if at the end of the year neither fire or cyclone has come to destroy these?

No. So you are all thankful to be spared and willing to contribute your share for the relief of the less fortunate.

It is not the "tired of life" man or woman we want, but rather the man and woman who "desire to live," and in living, protect and honor the fireside, spreading the gospel of fraternity, telling what a good thing they have found.

Others say you must die to win. I do not believe you think so. I am sure you don't, if you stop to think.

If brother or sister comes to your aid in time of sickness and renders assistance, as so often is done, to drive away the dark hours do we not win?

All this would be true even if we did not have features giving benefits during life.

"Selfishness is utter loss— Life's most perfect joy and good. Ah, how few have understood. Only one hath proved it fully— And he died upon the cross. Taking on himself the curse, So to bless a universe."

We carry blessings to our neighbor when we bring protection to his home.

These blessings are no sentimental guess work.

"The smallest bark on life's tumultuous ocean; Will leave a track behind forevermore. The lightest wave of influence set in motion, Whence an extends to the eternal shore."

Our influence, whatever it is, is for the M. B. A. in its best and truest sense, only favoring such actions as we believe will bring the greatest good to the greatest number.

We are your servants and am glad at all times to be in the line of duty.

Brothers and sisters we belong to an order that has a purpose. Hold aloft its principles.

We are a band united by the indissoluble bonds of friendship, love and protection.

To you yet outside, come. Come today. Life insurance properly placed, is a storage battery that will work when the dynamo that gives it power is forever still.

We bid you all God speed for the future. Labor in life's vineyard for all that is noble, grand and true. There is always work to do.

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