

Custer County Republican

D. M. ANSHERRY, Editor and Publisher

BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

In the matter of being the father of his country Brigham Young "also ran."

Yale has a professor who defends "newspaper English" on the grounds that the writers of it have to make it mean something.

A New York man died while looking at a check for \$10,000. Men whose hearts are not strong should be careful about taking such chances.

A tin can combination, representing 108 factories in this country, with a capital of \$10,000,000, has been formed. This must be a rattling trust.

Russell Sage has no children, but he is reported to be very fond of a pet parrot. It has probably learned to say "money" as plainly as any man on earth.

The women of Massachusetts are demanding a law permitting women commissioners to perform the marriage ceremony. As about half of the people married are women, why not?

Marie Corell has been charged in court with inspiring murder, because a woman killed her husband just after reading one of the novelist's books. This may be a little rough on Marie, but such a result is not improbable.

A number of Eastern women in convention assembled the other day decided that the best evidence of a sound mind is the ability to enjoy a joke at one's own expense. That being the case, all practical jokers are insane.

Charles M. Schwab, who has been formally chosen manager of the great steel trust, is a young man who rose from a grocer's clerk at \$2.50 a week to the presidency of the Carnegie Steel Company at \$50,000 a year. He is worth altogether about \$50,000,000, all made in twenty years. It only shows what steel will do.

There are both encouragement and inspiration for the young men of the country in the career of George B. Harris, who was recently elected President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. Mr. Harris became a railroad man in 1866, just thirty-five years ago. He had no particular "pull" or influence behind him and was content to begin as an office boy. He worked his way up from the bottom of the payroll to the top, filling in succession a dozen or more positions of constantly increasing responsibility. Starting at the age of 17, he finds himself at the age of 52 at the head of a railroad system controlling more than 8,000 miles of track. His career is a fresh proof, if one were needed, of the fact that hard work, ability and concentration of effort were never so sure to reap an adequate reward as they are at the present time.

The result of the examinations of applicants for appointments as naval apprentices at the recruiting office in Chicago would indicate that the average boy from the rural districts is in much better physical condition than his brother who has been brought up in a large city. The figures show that one out of every two of the young men from the country is able to stand the test, while of the city applicants four out of every five fall short in some particular. It is true that the boy who is brought up on a farm or in a small town is likely to spend more of his time out of doors than the city urchin. He is also subject to less temptation in the way of acquiring habits which affect his health. It is therefore to be expected that as a rule he will have larger muscles and a more vigorous physique. At the same time, says the Chicago Tribune, it is a matter of record that during the Civil War the regiments which were made up of dry goods clerks and office men from the great cities stood the strain of long marches and the hardships of camp life much better than those made up of tall and stalwart lumbermen from the forests of Maine. Courage, endurance and grit are by no means altogether dependent on height, weight and mere physical strength.

To punish a landlord's agent for evicting tenants, the people of an Irish village resolved to let him severely alone. Tradesmen declined to sell him supplies. Laborers refused to harvest his crops. Persons who might have helped him were terrorized into opposing him. In the end, the estate had to be garrisoned by soldiers. Seeing that Captain Boycott had been made very uncomfortable, Irish patriots proceeded to "boycott" other agents and landlords. Some gave way under the strain of general ill will. Those who did not yield were so harassed and tormented that the promoters of the boycott gained "satisfaction" although they failed of success. It was natural that this method of coercion be adopted in other countries by persons who had various interests to serve. For instance, it cost nothing to order a boycott of a certain cigar or theater or newspaper. If a single person heeded the admonition, that was so much clear gain. The proposition charmed by its simplicity. Many trades-unions fell under its spell and developed a boycott habit. Yet now, after twenty years' trial of the system, one of the largest of the labor organizations has decided that it has outlived its usefulness. The thing was overdone. It is alleged. The list of prohibited articles grew to be so long that

no man could remember what to avoid. Moreover, venal "leaders" sometimes laid embargoes upon reputable firms with the design of helping competitors. For these and other reasons the Federation of Labor has voted to discountenance the practice. Other organizations may or may not be moved by this reasoning; but a stronger argument remains to be stated. Everything favored the persons who initiated the boycott an unpopular object, a limited field, the fascination of a new idea. But while it is comparatively easy for a neighborhood to ostracize a man, it is extremely difficult to insure that he shall find no friends or supporters within the length and breadth of a land as large as the United States. That is to say, a boycott, any boycott, is, like some physical afflictions, "self-limited." The custom itself has added a good word to the language, and a picturesque chapter to the history of the century; but whether interested parties shall approve or disapprove, the average citizen can afford to view it with philosophic calm.

Viewing the extremes of wealth and of poverty, various men who call themselves philosophers offer various explanations, says the Chicago American. One sort of philosopher, who is a peculiarly irritating idiot, will tell you that the rich man spending his money foolishly gives employment to the poor and therefore does well. The stupidity of this statement has been exposed, and it still lives. Another sort of philosopher will tell you that poverty is a very good thing for some and riches a good thing for others, and that we should all be happy in our station. This is the theological, philosophical gentleman, who sometimes leads to revolution by irritating the poor too much. The fact is that we of the human race are a great family of half-developed babies. Among similar circumstances, with few exceptions, we are all similar. The poor child in the gutter looking through the rich child's window sees the rich child stuffing itself with cake, oblivious to poverty outside. Make the poor child rich, and the very next day it will be stuffing itself with cake, equally oblivious to the outside world. John A. Bunting, of San Francisco, used to keep a railroad water-tank on the desert near Tucson, Arizona. After years of hard luck he became a freight brakeman. He was still poor. As he turned his back or stood about in the cold he thought of the lucky millionaires, of their heartlessness, of the injustice of fate and of various other things which make our anarchists. From his salary he saved a little money and lent a friend a small sum, receiving as security a mortgage on forty acres of land. The man could not pay the mortgage. Did the brakeman sympathize and say "Never mind?" Not at all. He foreclosed the mortgage and took the land. He discovered an oil well on the property, and he is now a millionaire. He arrived in San Francisco the other day. His business was important. Possibly you will think that he came to spend his millions to help men and women as poor as he had been. Think again. He came to order a private car of the best kind that can be built. He is a millionaire and he is acting like his fellows, thinking mainly of himself. When he was a poor devil he acted like his fellows and thought mainly of himself.

COOKERY FOR DOCTORS.

The most remarkable cooking school in the world has just been started in Berlin. Its students are not young women, but grave and learned men who are engaged in the practice of medicine. The new school is a recognition of the importance of proper diet in the treatment of many kinds of disease. The doctors who attend the cooking school over which Frau Hedwig Heyl presides, not only listen to lectures on the subject of cooking, but also actually take charge of the preparation of the dishes themselves. More than a hundred prominent physicians from France, Russia, and Italy, as well as Germany, have already taken the course, and it is reported that branch schools of the same kind are shortly to be established in all the capitals of Europe.

His Faithful Friend.
Eying every person who enters or leaves the Des Plaines Street police station, a slinky, wobegone dog has for more than a month kept lonely vigil, waiting, says the Chicago Chronicle, in the hope that his master will appear.

The dog belonged to an old man who was arrested for vagrancy. At the time of his arrest the old man fought desperately, and refused to enter a cell unless the dog was allowed to go with him.

Finally, to humor the prisoner, the animal was placed in the lockup, and together they passed the night in the narrow and cheerless cell. The next morning the old character appeared in court with the faithful dog still at his heels.

The prisoner was fined and sent to the bridewell, but in some manner the dog became separated from him and was left behind. Since that day the dog has refused to leave the neighborhood, and still keeps watch for his master.

The Failure to Connect.

Editor—Why didn't you send the carrier pigeon with the news, as agreed? Reporter—Couldn't. Got hungry and ate the bird.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.



Fruit Tree Sprayer.

The illustration shows an improved spraying apparatus for discharging liquids on the foliage of fruit trees, the machine being designed especially for large orchards, where time is more valuable. With the apparatus provided it is possible to drive a team between the rows at a fairly rapid pace, and as two streams are provided the adjacent sides of two rows of trees may be sprayed at the same time. There is also a storage tank for the accumulation of pressure, in order that if a tree is discovered to be unusually infested with insects the wagon may be stopped long enough to treat them to an extra large dose of the destroyer. The pipes are arranged in such a manner that a number of barrels of the liquid may be carried at once, emptying themselves automatically in rotation, without the opening or closing of any valves when the sprayer is once in motion. Thus a large quantity of the liquid may be carried and discharged with the least attention to detail, allowing the operator to devote his entire thought to



FORCE PUMP AND CARRIER.

the condition of the trees. The pump is operated by gearing it directly to the hub of one of the wheels. The patent has been granted to Ferdinand L. Capps, of Atlanta, Ga.

Mixing Fertilizers at Home.

There is one advantage in mixing fertilizers at home, that if one has a definite idea of the elements most needed in his soil, or by those crops he intends to grow, he can use them in such proportions as he wishes, without buying such as are not needed. He can also usually buy the raw material at such prices as may save him the usual commission paid to the agents, and the cost of bagging, and put into his pocket also the price charged for the mixing. A part of the two first items is more imaginary than real, however, as the dealer wants profits on the material, as he would have on the manufactured goods. But if the farmer decides to do this we advise him against the buying of raw phosphate rock or bone, and mixing it with sulphuric acid. The carbonyls of acid are unpleasant things to handle, as the acid burns clothing or flesh wherever it touches them, and railroads charge high rates of freight on them, because of the danger of breaking in transportation. It is better to buy the acid phosphate fourteen to sixteen per cent strength.—American Cultivator.

Large Hay Crop and Hay Stack.

A farmer near Corvallis, Ore., is reported in the Oregonian as having 20 1/2 acres of what is called "beaver dam" land, a part of which has been in timothy for over seven years, last year being the seventh year of cutting, and one of the best they ever had. The yield was over four tons to the acre, and they put over one hundred tons in one stack, which they sold to a Government contractor at 89 per ton, or nearly \$1,000 for the stack. We doubt if so much was put in one stack anywhere else in the United States. Near the edge of the meadow stood two large fir trees, and a wire was stretched between them fifty feet from the ground, then by ropes, pulleys and hay fork the hay was carried to the top of the stack. It is not often that timothy will endure so many years in one field, but on strong land, not pastured or cut too closely we can believe that it might have done so.—Exchange.

The Horse's Mouth.

There is no such diseased condition of the horse's mouth as lamprol. Sometimes, when they are changing their temporary teeth for permanent ones, there is a slight inflammation around the root of the tooth, but this only lasts a few days and never extends to the bars of the mouth. Do not allow any one to cut or burn your horse's mouth under any circumstances, as there is no disease that such treatment will benefit.

Color of Draft Horses.

Don't worry about the color if you are buying a draft horse. Don't pick an inferior one because he is your color. Get a good horse, and his color will suit the market. Of course if you have a set of breeders who insist on black

or gray or chestnut they must be pleased, but can they not be better suited with a good horse than a good colored one? Gray is the favorite color among the buyers of draft horses in market. It is not, however, the favorite among breeders. At least it does not seem to be, when importers are forced to bring over more blacks than grays to please their customers.

Getting Ready for Potato Planting.

Go to the early potato field "hammer and tongs." Put on the disk, spring tooth, acme, smoothing harrow and plank drag or anything else that you have that will chop it up and help to make it as fine as an ash heap. Then do it again. Set the disk to cut deep and fairly plow it up, crossing the piece once or twice, allowing the disk to lap one-half. Do not stop at pulverizing the surface for this or any other crop, but cut and mellow and make your soil fine right down to the bottom of the furrow if possible, which will give the millions of tiny, hair-like rootlets that will later penetrate to this depth every opportunity to reach and feed on all of the available plant food contained in every small particle of the soil. When satisfied that your soil cannot be better prepared, you are then ready to make the first application of fertilizers, in which you can afford to be very liberal, since any surplus left from the rank feeding potato plant will be available for the following or "second" crop, so that no part of it will be lost.—Ohio Farmer.

Water in Butter.

The Iowa experiment station has been making a series of interesting experiments concerning the absorption of water in butter which are reported in bulletin 52. The greatest amount of water was found in the butter when the churning temperature was low (52 degrees) and the wash water warm (70 degrees). The least amount of water was found where the temperature was 71 degrees at churning and the wash water was 40 degrees, the granules in both cases being the size of bird shot. The principle shown by these experiments have proved effective in practice, as shown by the results of analyzing butter made by the college creamery for the English market, when it was desired to make butter rather free from water.

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 locus poeus 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.

Growth of Our Farm Products.

Nothing could more surely and clearly indicate that the prevailing prosperity of the country is founded on a sound basis than the figures showing the large increase in the value of American farm products in recent years. According to a statement just issued by the Department of Agriculture, the farmers of the United States received \$185,296,172 more for their products in 1900 than they did in 1899. The greatest advances were observed in corn and hay, the advance in the price of the latter giving the farmers over \$33,000,000 more in 1900 for a crop of 50,000,000 tons than was received in 1899 for a crop of 56,655,756 tons.

Scabby Potatoes.

Some one expresses an opinion that the scab on potatoes is worse where the ground is packed solid or is allowed to crust over. If this is true it is true it should be less abundant where a strawy manure is used than where commercial fertilizers are used, which is not often the case. A soil made loose and porous by having green rye or a heavy grass sward plowed under just before the seed is planted will grow potatoes free from scab almost invariably, but we think that the decaying vegetation kills the fungus that causes the scab.—Exchange.

When to Plant Sugar Beets.

The Michigan station decides that it is safe and wise to plant beets as early in the spring as we do any farm crop; that prolonging the date of planting gives a longer period for thinning and in ordinary years should lengthen the season of ripening and harvesting, and finally that the date of planting seems to have but little influence on the percentage of sugar. Dr. Wiley says, "Beets should be planted as early in the spring as possible."

Price of Stallions.

Don't expect to buy a high-class horse for a little money. Times have changed. A few years ago everybody wanted to get rid of stallions. Now it's the other way. If you owned a good stallion, would you sell him cheap when there were a lot of people wanting to pay a fair price for his service? Not much. Then don't expect the other fellow to do it.

MAKING NEWS.

Arthur Brisbane Gets John L. to Spa Before the Prince of Wales.

The layman who is unacquainted with newspaper methods may be interested in knowing just how one goes about making a piece of news. The best illustration of this, perhaps, is Arthur Brisbane's arrangement for John L. Sullivan to box before the Prince of Wales. At this time Mr. Brisbane was London correspondent for the New York Sun. It should be understood that the competition among the London representatives is just as keen as though they were serving their separate papers on Park Row, and, though living in an atmosphere of less aggressive journalism, they never, for a moment, forget their American education. In this matter Mr. Brisbane was actuated by no other motive than to triumph over his rivals with a legitimate beat, and he found the great American bruiser but too glad to accord the idea on the percentage of free advertisement. The Sun man worked quietly, quickly, and so successfully that the night for the performance came without any one knowing of it excepting the Prince, his friends and the members of the fashionable club that sheltered the twelve-foot ring.

At the moment when the referee stepped out to announce the fighters the Prince's equerry discovered that there was present an untitled person, and what was more deplorable, a newspaper man. As the result of this discovery, Mr. Brisbane was ordered to leave the club instantly.

"But," he objected, "I am responsible for this whole thing. You are not going to put me out?"

"The equerry would not hear him, and Mr. Brisbane, desperate and angry, played his last card. 'Well, John,' he said turning to where the champion stood toying with one huge pickled paw, 'I've got to go. What'll you do?'"

"That's what I'll do," replied the champion of the world, picking up his coat and glaring savagely at the equerry. "If that young fellow goes, then I'll go, undaunted" and the audience was dismayed to see lighter and reporter abandon the ringside. It would not do, however, to disappoint His Royal Highness so disgracefully, and the equerry and Mr. Brisbane finally compromised by the latter promising to write the account only for the American press. The Sun, of course, had a great beat next day, and every newspaper in America and England quoted the anecdote of John L.'s reception by Albert Edward.

Mr. Sullivan's speech at that period had extreme limitations, and when introduced to a distinguished person he invariably used the same set phrase. To the present King of England, after shaking hands, he observed with dignity and cheerfulness, "Prince, I'm glad to meet you. I've often heard of you."—Ainslee's.

QUER STORIES

Two hundred and twenty-four gallons of fresh water weigh a ton.

Potatoes brought into Russia first in 1769 caused fearful riots, being called devil's apples.

Holland has nine miles of canal for every one hundred square miles of surface. 2,700 miles in all.

More steel is used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world. A ton of steel produces about 10,000 gross of pens.

When the smoke bells are suspended over gas burners to shield the ceiling it is better to have them come as low as possible, but not closer than twelve or fifteen inches to the flame.

Various beautiful colors are of animal origin—for example, Indian yellow which is derived from the camel, Sepsis is the lark secretion of the cuttlefish, carmine is derived from the cochineal insect, Prussian blue is obtained from horses' hoofs, and ivory black is made by burning ivory chips.

The American coal fields are thirty-seven times as great as the English. Coal is profitably and somewhat largely mined in twenty-eight States of the Union: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming. Though our coal fields are thirty-seven times as extensive as those of England, she produces more coal than we 180,000,000 tons, but we are very close to this.

An Essay on Habit.

A story is told of an English schoolmaster who offered a prize to the boy who should write the best composition in five minutes on "How to Overcome Habit."

At the expiration of five minutes the compositions were read. The prize went to a lad of nine years. Following is his essay:

"Well, sir, habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter, it does not change 'abit.' If you take off another you still have a 'bit' left. If you take off still another, the whole of 'it' remains. If you take off another, it is not wholly used up; all of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of a habit you must throw it off altogether."

More hair comes out of a woman's head every time she combs it, than ever grew on two women's heads. If her complaints are to be believed.

A young man is considered eligible these days who would have lacked 50 per cent of being in that list twenty years ago.

Kodak Censorship.
The kodak is being regulated in Washington. Use of it is forbidden not only in the white house, but about the grounds surrounding the mansion. To take snapshots around the capitol is possible only on a permit, obtained from the sergeant at arms. The use of cameras in the senate and house is positively forbidden. Likewise the navy yard and gun foundry are closed to amateur photography. And now the propriety of still further limiting the use of the lens and film, except upon license is being agitated.—Washington Star.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

A Veteran of the Civil War Tells an Interesting Story.

Effingham, Ill., April 22.—(Special.)—Uriah S. Andrick is now 67 years of age. Mr. Andrick served through the whole of the Civil War. He was wounded, three times by ball and twice by bayonet.

When he entered the service of his country in 1861 he was hale and hearty, and weighed 198 pounds. Since the close of the war, however, Mr. Andrick has had very bad health.

For fifteen years he never lay down in bed for over an hour at a time. He had acute Kidney Trouble, which grew into Bright's Disease. His heart also troubled him very much.

On Oct. 13, 1900, he was weighed, and weighed only 102 pounds, being but a shadow of his former self. He commenced using Dodd's Kidney Pills on the 26th of last December, and on Feb. 20 was again weighed, and weighed 146 pounds. He says:

"I have spent hundreds of dollars and received no benefit, until on the 26th of December last I purchased one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I am cured, and I am free from any pain. My heart's action is completely restored. I have not the slightest trace of the Bright's Disease, and I can sleep well all night. I was considered a hopeless case by everybody, but to-day I am a well man, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"For the last sixteen years my wife has been in misery with bearing down pains, pains in the lower part of the abdomen and other serious ailments. When she saw what Dodd's Kidney Pills were doing for me she commenced to use them. She now feels like another woman, her pains have all disappeared and her general health is better than it has been for years."

"She is so taken up with Dodd's Kidney Pills and what they have done for us that she has gone to Mr. Cornwell's drug store and bought them for some of her friends for fear that if they went themselves they might make a mistake and get something else."

"There is something very convincing in the honest, simple story of this old veteran and his wife."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only Remedy that ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy. They never fail.

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