

# Custer Co. Republican

Published every Thursday at the County Seat.  
**D. M. AMSBERRY, Editor**  
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 Legal notices at rates provided by statutes of Nebraska.  
**THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901.**

## Call for County Convention.

The electors of the republican party of Custer county, Nebraska, are hereby requested to elect and send delegates from their several townships to meet in delegate convention at Broken Bow, Nebraska, Saturday, August 10, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention to be held at Lincoln August 28, 1901, and also for the purpose of placing in nomination a full county ticket to be voted for at the general election in November, 1901, as follows:

County Treasurer, County Clerk, County Judge, Sheriff, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, County Coroner, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every ten votes and five or major fraction of ten cast for Hon. E. Royse, republican presidential elector in 1900, and one delegate at large from each township, which gives the following delegation by townships:

Algernon	10	Hayes	3
Ansley	13	Killbuck	13
Arnold	8	Lillian	8
Broken Bow	22	Loup	10
Borwyn	7	Myrtle	6
Cliff	7	Sargent	14
Custer	11	Triumph	5
Dalight	12	Victory	6
Douglas Grove	11	Wayne	6
Kilm	6	Westwood	11
Elk Creek	8	West Union	8
Garfield	6	Wood River	11
Grant	9	Total	213

It is recommended that the township primaries be held on Friday or Saturday, August 2nd or 3rd, 1901.

It is also recommended that no proxies be allowed, but that the delegates present cast the full vote to which the township is entitled.

It is also recommended that the various townships comprising the supervisors district, in which an election is to be held this year, elect delegates to the supervisors' convention, to be called later.

It is also recommended that the township committee be elected to hold his office until the close of the general election in 1902, and that term of each future committee commence immediately after the general election.

**ALPHA MORGAN, D. M. AMSBERRY, Chairman. Secretary.**

Church Howe, Counsel to Sheffield, England, is at home on a vacation. He was given a grand reception by his friends on his arrival at his old home Tuesday.

The Sampson-Schley controversy is in a position now to receive another airing. Schley has asked for a court of inquiry of the matter. Secretary Long has granted it and appointed Dewey, Kimberly and Benham to constitute the court.

The fusion papers which seem to be so greatly ebagnined over Bartley's parole may be shouting to divert the attention of the public from the pop officials who got away with \$80,000 of Bartley's bank property for a mere song, at a time when he had no recourse.

A resolution was passed by the populist county convention last week against fusion, yet a delegation was elected to attend the state convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for supreme judge and two regents. Watch and see if the Custer delegation does not go into a fusion state convention.

Prayers for rain may not have brought rain, but prayers of the Godly are acceptable in the sight of God and if they are not answered directly, they have the assurance that He who cares for the sparrow will care for those who trust Him. Prayer for rain or anything else by a true follower of the Master will not be without a blessing to the

individual whether in rain or some other way the Lord may choose.

It has been several years since by the order of a populist County Clerk the picture of Abraham Lincoln was taken off the face of warrants of Custer county and the picture of the court house substituted. Owing to circumstances over which the republican party had no control that unpatriotic act has not been corrected but by the grace of the voters this fall that gross insult to our nation's hero will be righted.

Mr. Rockefeller's convocation address at the University of Chicago was happy in many respects, but particularly so in his advice to the students who were about to enter upon the activities of life. On a subject that has been greatly discussed of late he said: "The chances of success are better today than ever before. Success is attained by perseverance and pluck, coupled with any amount of hard work, and you need not expect to achieve it in any other way." The idea that obtains in some quarters that it may be gained by sitting around and swearing at the millionaires is one of the things which the American youth who expects to get on in the world will have to avoid.—Chadron Journal.

Sometime ago the Republican had an article advocating the establishment of a lake and park west of Fifth avenue on the north side of the creek. As yet no one has felt sufficiently impressed with the advantages it would give the town to have a fine lake supplied with living water surrounded by a fine grove of timber to take the initiative step to secure it. In all probabilities most of the land that would be required could be had for the taxes now against it and possibly some would be donated. The Broken Bow Commercial Club should take the matter in hand at once. There would be but little trouble in securing the funds by subscription if the matter was taken hold of by those in whom the public would have confidence of making it a success. The article on irrigation by Mr. Bowly in this issue should be read in connection with this in order to see what other advantages such a lake and park would be to the country. Make both the park and lake of sufficient dimensions that would attract as a summer resort.

This is the year that republicans should attend their primaries, not in the interest of any one candidate, but with the view of selecting conservative men of good judgment as delegates to the county convention.

This is necessary that competent and worthy persons, such as will command the respect of the voters of the county are nominated for the several county offices. Some of the pops concede that a nomination on their ticket this year is not equivalent to an election. The Republican is disposed to agree with them on that proposition. But in order that the proposition may be established as a fact, the republican party must make no mistake in their nominations. Our best men must be selected. On the basis of the vote on governor last fall the opposition has 413 more votes than were cast for Dietrich. Poynter only had 108 more than Dietrich while the mid-road candidate had 164; prohibition, 125; and socialist, 16. While it is not at all probable that all those who did not vote for Dietrich will vote for the populist nominees, it is well to be liberal in making our estimate of the strength of the opposition. Voters are not actuated so much by political prejudice as they were a few years ago. If the republicans exercise wisdom in their selections for standard bearers they will have a chance of electing some or all of their candidates. But we can not afford to put up a "weak brother" as a prominent populist called one of their nominees. Too often delegates are influenced more by the candidate being a resident of their precinct than by the qualifications and strength of the candidate. We hope in the coming convention that local pride will be entirely ignored

and that the only controlling desire shall be to nominate for each office, regardless of whether he is from my precinct or yours, the most capable and worthy. The best men we have will command the respect and support of the best men of all parties and unless we succeed in selecting the best men our county affords we cannot hope to be successful. It will be time enough to award our friends after we have got "out of the woods." We cannot afford to attempt to do it now, unless they should chance to be the most popular and fully qualified. As the good work must commence at the primaries every loyal republican should attend and see to it that every township is well represented at the county convention.

## OFFICIAL CALL.

Chairman Lindsay Calls Republican Convention.

Lincoln, Neb., July 19, 1901.—The republicans of the state of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in convention at the auditorium in the city of Lincoln, Neb., on Wednesday, August 28, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices to be voted for at the next general election to be held in the state of Nebraska, on November 5, 1901:

One judge of the supreme court; two regents of the university of the state of Nebraska; and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before said convention.

The basis of representation of the several counties in said convention shall be the vote cast for Hon. John F. Nesbit for presidential elector at the regular election held on November 6, 1900, giving one delegate for each 100 votes or major fraction thereof, so cast for said John F. Nesbit, and one delegate at large for each county. Said apportionment entitles the several counties to the following representation in said convention:

Adams	21	Johnson	16
Antelope	10	Kearney	19
Banner	3	Keith	3
Blaine	2	Knox	5
Boone	16	Krya Park	5
Box Butte	4	Kimball	12
Boyd	9	Lincoln	11
Brown	6	Lancaster	70
Butte	29	Loup	3
Burrhead	16	Madison	22
Cadiz	15	McPherson	2
Chase	4	Nebraska	19
Cherry	14	Nemaha	19
Cheyenne	15	Nuckolls	11
Clay	20	Osage	28
Colfax	11	Pawnee	17
Conrad	10	Perkins	3
Custer	22	Phelps	13
Dakota	8	Pierce	13
Dawes	7	Platte	17
Dawson	5	Polk	11
Deuel	5	Red Willow	13
Dixon	14	Richardson	26
Dodge	20	Rock	2
Douglas	14	Saltine	21
Dundy	4	Sarpy	9
Fillmore	20	Sheridan	24
Franklin	11	Scotts Bluff	5
Frontier	10	Seward	20
Fortas	14	Sheridan	7
Garfield	6	Stanton	6
Garfield	6	Stanton	6
Gosper	9	Stearns	3
Grant	9	Thomas	2
Greeley	6	Thurston	9
Hall	21	Valley	9
Harrison	10	Washington	18
Hayes	4	Wayne	13
Hitchcock	5	Webster	15
Holt	8	Wheeler	2
Hooker	1	York	23
Howard	10	Total	1,303
Jefferson	20		

It is recommended that no proxies be allowed in said convention, but that the delegates present thereat from each county be permitted to cast the full vote of the county represented by them.

Notice is hereby given that each of the even numbered senatorial districts in the state is to select a member of the state committee to serve for a term of two years.  
 (Signed) H. C. LINDSAY, Chairman Republican State Committee.

**JOHN T. MALLALIEU, Secretary.**

## An Explanation.

In a recent issue of the Republican we, in making note of the fact the publishers of Custer county had agreed to charge legal rates for all classes of legal notices, said: "The officials and others who furnish this class of printing have invariably, as far as we have been able to learn demanded and received all the law allows them."

We understood that someone has interpreted that to mean that the "officials and others" have received legal rates for the printing the papers have done. The article does not convey any such meaning from the fact the law does not prescribe a rate that "officials and others" shall receive by law for printing, but it does prescribe the salaries and fees that "officials and others" may charge. As far as we know all officers or others whose salaries or fees are regulated by law, charge all the law allows them. We are satisfied that it has been the custom of the sheriff, judge and lawyers and others to pay the publishers

of legal notices the same as they charge up to their clients, whether it was one-half or one fourth of the legal rates; but while the publishers accepted a reduced rate for their work, those furnishing the notices, whether county board, county officers or anyone else, whose fees are regulated by salary, charge and receive "all the law allows them" for their work. Our contention is that as long as all others whose fees and salaries are fixed by law charge and receive all the law allows them that newspaper publishers should receive legal rates for their work.

## No Tariff With Porto Rico.

President McKinley has abolished Porto Rican tariff duties in a proclamation issued by him on the 25th of July.

The proclamation is headed: "Cessation of Tariff—Porto Rico." It recites that the act of April 12, 1900, otherwise known as the Foraker act, provided that whenever the Porto Rican legislature enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the needs of the government and by resolution so notified the President, the latter should issue a proclamation, and all duties on goods passing between the United States and Porto Rico should cease.

As the legislature has complied with that requirement of the act in terms set out in the resolutions which are quoted in full in the body of the proclamation, that document says: "Therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of law above quoted, and upon the foregoing due notification, do hereby issue this my proclamation, and do declare and make known that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized, in accordance with the provisions of the said act of Congress.

"And I do further declare and make known that the legislative assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico."

The act of congress in placing a tariff tax on the imports of Porto Rican goods to the United States to provided a revenue to meet the expenses of its own government until a local tax could be levied, was a wise and just measure. The goods that were exported from the island were practically in the hands of speculators who had accumulated them in large quantities with a view of exporting them free. It worked to hardship on the producer and provided a revenue to meet the expense of the island that would have had to been met by this government had not the tax been imposed. Now that a Porto Rican government has made provisions for a local tax for that purpose, the original plan of free trade advocated by President McKinley can and has been inaugurated.

## The Case in a Nutshell.

July 26, 1901.  
 In a recent interview in the Milwaukee "Wisconsin" Mr. George L. Reis, superintendent of the Illinois Steel Company, says:

I believe in a Tariff wether we need it or not. Even if it does no good, what harm does it do? No profit has been made on the iron and steel goods that have been sold aboard. They have been sold at cost to get rid of a surplus and to win a foothold in the foreign market. England had the trade all to herself and she charged much higher profits than we did here. Now she has been obliged to sell below cost to keep her market. She cannot stand the pace. When customers aboard learn to like our goods, they will buy them at fair prices, and we can sell at a profit. We can make iron and steel products cheaper than they can. But I believe in a Tariff just the same. It insures us a home market under all conditions. If the manufacturers cannot sell their goods, the workmen suffer. Trusts give better wages and cheaper goods. No one is disappointed but the politicians, and they want votes. This is the case of domestic vs.

export prices in a nut shell. No better reason could be asked or given for the sale aboard of surplus iron and steel products at a lower price than that prevailing in the domestic market. When such products are thus disposed of without profit to the manufacturer, results eminently desirable are obtained. First, the securing of new markets; second, the disposition of surplus products without loss, even if without profit; third and most important of all, continuous and unbroken employment of American labor, which in the event of an unmarketable surplus would find itself without employment during the period required for exclusively domestic consumption to overtake domestic production. An industrial and commercial policy which keeps American labor employed at high wages and gains new outlets for American manufactures harms no one and benefits a vast number of people. Nobody is complaining of the practical workings of such a policy—that is, nobody except Free-Trade malcontents and Mugwump theorists, and they ought not to count for much. Certainly domestic consumers and domestic wage earners do not complain. They are quite satisfied to leave the Tariff alone and go on with things as they are.—American Economist.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITIONS

Of the Bank of Merca, Charter No. 604, Incorporated in the State of Nebraska, at the Close of Business, July 17th, 1901.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts	\$36,626.46
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	3.00
Banking house furniture and fixtures	1,561.05
Checks and other cash items	1,591.89
Due from National, state and private banks and bankers	\$91,327.22
Currency	918.00
Specie	487.05
Total cash on hand	\$2,742.97
Total	\$2,742.97
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Undivided profits, net	953.51
Individual deposits subject to check	\$35,300.70
Demand certificates of deposit	6,142.29
Time certificates of deposit	51,589.77
Total	\$2,742.97

State of Nebraska, ss. I, S. E. Warrick, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is a correct and true copy of the report made to the State Banking Board.  
 Attest: J. M. KIRKENDALL, Director.  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of July, 1901  
 W. B. EASTMAN, Notary Public.

## Inspection of Company A.

V. C. Talbot, of Broken Bow, lieutenant colonel of the First regiment Nebraska National Guards, was in the city Saturday evening as per announcement and inspected Company A. It being Saturday night and many of the boys being compelled to work only thirty were out. Lieut. Col. Talbot complimented the members of the company on the excellent condition of their quarters and on their proficiency in the manual of arms. The only recent changes in the company is the promotion of Second Sergt. Schmidt to position of first sergeant.—Kearney Hub.

## Birthday Party.

One of the largest attended birthday parties we have heard of recently was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Manlin on the Skelton farm near Green, last Sunday night. It was given by the parents in honor of the seventh birthday of their daughter Ethel. They commenced to arrive early in the evening, on foot, horse back, in buggies, and wagons, until by 10 o'clock more than one hundred were present. One wagon carried eighteen children. Those attending from Broken Bow were Mr. and Mrs. Joe Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. John Schroeder and Mary Hollandsworth. At a late hour ice cream and cake were served and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all present.

The following is a partial list of the present:

R. Ryerson, Broken Bow, fruit and dinner plate; Frank John, Broken Bow, cup and saucer; Ray Myers, Green, handkerchief; Mary Hollandsworth, Broken Bow, plate, cup and saucer; Chester Green, plate, cup and saucer; Mrs. Bradburn, plate, cup and saucer; Joe Skelton, pair of slippers; Lillie LaDuke, perfume set; Mrs. Schroeder, doll; Mrs. Green, white dress; D. S. Kopp, money bank; Mrs. Dodd, plate; Mrs. N. A. Smith, calico dress; Mrs. O'Brien, calico dress; Geo. Greenwalt, calico dress; Mr. Schroeder, 50 cents; D. S. Kopp, 25 cents; Mrs. Richardson,

50 cents; Mrs. Fred Kopp, picture and frame.

To THE DEAF—A rich lady, cured of Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$25,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums, may have them free. Address No. D 143, The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eight Avenue, New York. Jan 3 ly

## Business Pointers.

WALL paper at J. C. Bowen's.  
 Job printing at this office.

Lubricating oils of all kinds at Wilkins' drug store.

PURE breakfast foods at J. C. Bowen's.

If you intend to build call at Dierks Lumber Co. and get prices

Peppin Gum, two packages for a nickel at WILKINS' PHARMACY.

FOR all kinds of field and garden seeds at John & Knerr's.

Dierks Lumber Co. has in stock a car load of fine cedar posts for the trade.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Town lots and a few live acre lots in this city, for cattle, horses or farm land. feb28 tf ALLAN REYNER.

If you have ranches, farms or city property you want to sell or rent, list them with J. J. Snyder, Broken Bow, Neb. 4-11-tf

Farms for sale and lands for rent. Now is the time to get a farm cheap as the cheap farms are all going, and prices are advancing rapidly. J. G. BRENZER.

LOST—A gold watch, between Mosley's grove and Broken Bow, small bicycle chain and sprocket wheel attached. Frank Rublee. 5-23

FOR SALE—Five room house, half block of public square. For particulars inquire of A. R. Humphrey. 5-2 tf.

The old and reliable firm of Dierks Lumber Co. is the place to go for lumber or coal. A good supply and grades to meet the wants of their customers are always in stock. 321tf

FRUIT jar lids and rubbers at J. C. Bowen's.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea," says J. H. Doak, of Williams, Oregon. "We were unable to cure him with doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, and Diarrhoea Remedy. I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by J. G. Haerberle.

## THE HOME GOLD CURE.

An Ingenious Treatment By Which Drunkards are Being Cured Daily in spite of themselves.

No Noxious Doses. No Weakening of the Nerves. A Pleasant and Positive Cure For the Liquor Habit.

It is now generally known and understood that Drunkenness is a disease and not weakness. A body filled with poison and nerves completely shattered by periodical or constant use of intoxicating liquors, requires an antidote capable of neutralizing and eradicating this poison and destroying the craving for intoxicants. Sufferers may now cure themselves at home without publicity or loss of time from business by this wonderful "Home Gold Cure" which has been perfected after many years of close study and treatment of inebriates. The faithful use according to the directions of this wonderful discovery is positively guaranteed to cure the most obstinate case, no matter how hard a drinker. Our records show the marvelous transformation of thousands of drunkards into sober, industrious and upright men. Wives Cure Your Husbands. Children Cure Your Fathers. This remedy is in no sense a nostrum but is a specific for this disease only, and is so skillfully devised and prepared that it is thoroughly soluble and pleasant to the taste so that it can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it. Thousands of Drunkards have cured themselves with this priceless remedy, and as many more have been cured and made temperate men by having the "Cure" administered by loving friends and relatives without their knowledge in coffee or tea, and believe to-day that they discontinued drinking of their own free will. Do Not Wait. Do not be deluded by apparent and misleading "improvement." Drive out disease at once and for all time. The "Home Gold Cure" is sold at the extremely low price of One Dollar, thus placing within reach of everybody a treatment more effective than others costing \$25 to \$50. Full directions accompany each package. Special advice by skilled physicians when requested without extra charge. Sent prepaid to any part of the world on receipt of One Dollar. Address Dep. E 177, EDWIN B. GILES & COMPANY, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia.

All correspondence strictly confidential.

"Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach," says O. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by J. G. Haerberle.