

# THE ISLAND OF GUAM

BY H. H. HIATT.

Agua, Island of Guam, November 24, 1901.—REPUBLICAN:—Since the Americans took possession of this Island the value of all property has more than doubled. Houses which rented for two and three dollars a month in Mexican money, now rent for \$8 and \$20 Mexican money. A cart load of wood that sold for 50 cents Mexican now sells for 1 dollar Mexican. A day laborer gets more than double what he formerly did. Washer women make good money now, and under the Spanish they got very little. Bull carts are in constant demand and get good wages. In fact so well are the natives employed that they are difficult to get to do odd jobs. With a tariff on things imported the prices on things brought in are necessarily higher, but as every thing the natives need can be produced here except his scant clothing, it ought to be plain that this Island's people are greatly benefitted financially by American rule. Strange to say, however there is a general complaint. The only thing these ignorant people seem to comprehend is that every thing is "dearer." I had heard severe complaint from a few who had been given small positions of trust under the Spanish and supposed their injured pride was all the cause, but in talking with the common Chamorro, I find they all want every thing "cheaper, and I might add "nastier." To educate this people to comprehend a few of the simple facts of economy would be a great blessing. It may be taken as a fact that a Chamorro will complain if his labor brings him a hundred dollars more each year, and his expenses are ten dollars more. One thing that makes him complain is his habit of exchanging labor. The Chamorro has but little use for money except when he wants to buy something imported as cheap clothing, rotten salmon, ham and discarded canned stuffs. An American can get as much work done for a strong ten cent plug of tobacco as he can for a dollar. I have often been unable to buy a bunch of bananas for 50 cents which my neighbor would buy with a plug of black tobacco. It is of no use to explain that 50 cents will also buy tobacco. The one idea of getting tobacco or something else, is the only one he can get into his head, and he is satisfied to be cheated if he gets what he wants. Like all shiftless people the Chamorro will exchange his labor for labor and do good day's work, but it is useless to pay him money and expect much to be done. Another matter the government should look after is the protection of the Chamorro's home. He can't be induced to sell a foot of land for any price, but he will put a mortgage on every thing and never has been known to ever try to pay off the mortgage. A man with a hundred thousand dollars and without any "soul" could soon possess nearly all this island by the mortgage scheme. I personally know of one Chamorro who refused \$40,000.00 for a tract of land near the harbor, who is quite willing to give it away for a mortgage of \$300.00. No one unacquainted with uneducated people, can realize the duties our government has assumed and also the far reaching good its policy of educating its colonist will do.

H. H. HIATT.

Communicated.

Ortello, January, 21, 1902.—Again a pall of gloom and sadness has spread over our community by the death of Mrs. Susan Budd, nee Edwards, who passed away on Sunday evening last. And the sympathy of her many friends go out to her sorrowing husband and relatives in their deep bereavement. Mrs. Budd came to this county over eighteen years ago, she than being a single woman; she homesteaded a quarter section of land upon which she made her home, when not engaged in school teaching which profession she followed in this, and Johnson county of this state, (her former home) until 1896, when she

was married to Mr. G. N. Budd. In the mean time she had improved her land, having it nearly all broken up, and erected buildings making a good home upon which they lived at her death. Mrs. Budd was of a kind and loving disposition, with a host of friends and no enemies, she has lived and endured the privations of a pioneer life among us until called to her reward. Her's was a modest and reserved Christian life, ever ready to assist in times of need, those who were in sorrow. Only seven weeks ago she bid good by to "mother," little did we think then, that she would so soon be taken from our midst. But God doeth all things well. All that loving hands could do to alleviate her suffering was of no avail, that dread disease "Cancer of the Stomach" took her away.

A FRIEND

Real Estate.

At no time has the real estate business been in better condition than at the present time. Sales of both farm land and town property are larger than at any previous time in ten years.

We are advised of the following sales:

Lots 1 and 2 in block 8 original town of Broken Bow to W. A. George, \$450.

Lots 5 and 6 in block 8 original town of Broken Bow to Mrs. L. L. Sharp, \$800.

Lots 7 and 8, J. P. Gandy's addition to Geo. Willing, \$575.

Lots 1 and 2 block 10, J. P. G. addition to Joseph Pigman, \$900.

Five acres S. E. of city the H. Rogers property to C. O. Lind, \$700.

The lot and building occupied by A. A. Collom west side of Public Square, sold to Mrs. Sharpe for \$1800.

The Curtis property in Jewett's addition owned by J. M. Scott, sold to Mrs. Fannie Stuckey of Ansley \$700.

Jerome White sold his residence property to Jas. H. Cosner, \$600.

J. W. Bruce purchased the Davis black smith shop for \$150.

Bob Skinner purchased a lot east of the Baptist church for \$112, on which he and Ed. Tipton are erecting a black smith and carpenter shop.

C. A. Wahl purchased the Kiser residence property for \$500.

Willis Cadwell purchased lots 5 and 6, block 1, J. P. G. addition \$50.

J. G. Leming purchased block 4 in Reyner's addition, (Shepard property) equity \$200.

E. E. Wimmer purchased house and lot of C. W. Beal in south west part of town and business lot and building occupied by the Custer County Beacon of E. L. Beal, price for both \$1000.

Pat Dalton purchased of J. W. Smith residence property north side block 2, rail road addition.

R. W. Buckner bought lots 5 and 6 Jewett's addition of Eli Armstrong for \$425.

Excursion to Florida.

The Burlington Route is organizing a personally conducted excursion to Florida and Cuba, to leave Nebraska points, Wednesday January 29. The route will be via St. Louis, thence to Jacksonville, Fla., through scenes which have been forever made historic by the dramatic events of the civil war.

An exceedingly low rate has been made, and several members of the excursion have choice of several attractive trips after they arrive at Jacksonville.

This opportunity of escaping the most unpleasant portion of a Nebraska winter and enjoying in its stead, the delights of a semi-tropical country will appeal to everyone who has money and can spare the time to make an extended pleasure trip.

A handsome booklet, giving de-

Alfalfa Seed.

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DELANO SEED CO.,

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tails of the the excursion will be ready for distribution about January 1st. Write for a copy.

J. FRANCIS,  
General Passenger Agent,  
Omaha, Neb.

Custer County Horticultural Society.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

"Orchard Management" was the subject of an excellent address by G. A. Griffith, of Reno, who spoke from notes. Mr. Griffith gave an interesting and practical talk from his own experience. The speaker said he plowed his land deep and furrowed the rows with a lister and dug his holes in the trench large enough to admit the roots; he thought that the trees should be planted a little deeper than they formerly grew in the nursery and should be slightly leaned to the southwest, as our prevailing winds are from that direction, so that the trees when established will be straight; he also advises frequent shallow cultivation up to the 20th of July, after that stop cultivating in order that the seasons growth of wood may have time to properly ripen to go into the winter. Mr. Griffith submitted the following list of trees for a small orchard, which have been found especially adapted to this locality, viz:

APPLES.

Summer:—20 Duches of Oldenburg, 8 yellow transparent.

Fall:—20 Wealthy, 8 Haas.

Winter:—20 Iowa Blush, 8 Ben Davis, 8 Wine Sap, 4 Walbridge, 4 Jonathan.

CHERRIES

12 early Richmond.

The above trees should be two and three years old. Mr. Griffith estimated that the above bill could be bought for about \$18.00 which would place it within the reach of each one to plant a small orchard.

In the discussion following Mr. Griffith's address. Mr. I. D. Sherman advised no cropping in orchard, but frequent cultivation instead.

"Small Fruits and How to Grow Them" was presented in the following paper by F. G. Perkins of Berwyn.

"SMALL FRUITS AND HOW TO GROW THEM"

"In considering the above subject it will be necessary to divide it into several departments."

"There are so many kinds of small fruits which require different methods and care in growing them, that I will treat them separately."

"I think there is too little attention paid to the cultivation of small fruits in general. Every farmer may have all the small fruits he desires at a small expense, if he will give them the care and attention they require."

"The value of small fruits to the home cannot be overestimated and by judicious selection of varieties one can have a succession of small fruits from June to Sept. or until the larger fruits comes to maturity. What is more pleasant than to be able to eat before our friends and visitors delicious fruits at nearly all seasons of the year."

"As to the method of growing small fruits I will mention them separately."

First, we have the strawberry it is first in season to give us fruit. The soil best adapted to its successful cultivation is a rich sandy loam. The land should be level and so situated as to admit of irrigation in extremely dry weather. The strawberry is not a deep rooted plant and in very dry times should be watered freely. I prefer the matted row system. The rows three feet apart and plants set one foot apart in the row, setting different varieties of the Staminate and Pistillate sorts in alternate rows, in order that the fertilization may be perfect. Cultivate thoroughly and often, but very shallow the entire season; train the runners, or new plants in the row; that the row will be about a foot wide, this will leave about two feet between rows for cultivation."

"As soon as the growing season is over and frosty nights come, mulch the plants with coarse hay to protect them from the cold and drying out. Do not use straw as it contains more or less grain and weed

seed that will be a source of trouble the following season, do not cover too deeply as to smother the plants. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, remove the mulching and place it between the rows, (if enough to keep the weeds down) or remove it altogether and cultivate often. (I prefer the latter.)

"One essential thing in the culture of all small fruits is thorough preparation of the soil, for the reception of the plants. The ground should be fall plowed and worked until very fine, free from clods and rubbish. In the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, go over the ground and thoroughly work it; this has a tendency to destroy the cut worms we have to contend with.

"Raspberries and strawberries should be set as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; being careful to set them so the crown of the plants will be on a level with the ground; spread out the roots nicely and don't cramp or bunch them and you will have a vigorous growth.

I think the raspberry the next in the list of small fruits in supplying the family. As I am considering the home supply in this paper, I will mention them in the order of their importance.

What I have said on the preparation of the ground for the strawberry is applicable here also, the kind of soil should be different, i. e. a rich dark sandy loam. The plants should be set so the crown of the plants are on a level with, or slightly below the surface. Raspberries should be set in rows 8 feet apart and about 4 feet apart in the rows; always running the rows north and south, cultivate often, keep the ground level, cultivate until about the 1st of August, then stop, in order that the plants may ripen their wood ready for winter.

In the spring remove all dead canes.

In this paper I have reference to the black cap family, I consider the reds worthless.

I will consider the gooseberry and currants together as they require about the same kind of soil and treatment. They should be planted in rows about 8 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the rows, I prefer the rows to run north and south. The soil should be a dark rich one. In setting the plants, set them 8 to ten inches deep. One year old plants are the best.

There are many other kinds of small fruits I might mention but the above will suffice.

I will close this paper hoping and trusting you may learn a few golden grains from the large amount of chaff it contains.

The Civil War Mortality.

Commenting on the loss of life in the civil war from various causes, General Francis V. Greene says in Scribner's Magazine:

"How paltry seem the 5,000 killed and wounded in the war of 1812 or the war in Mexico or the war with Spain compared with the 14,000 at Shiloh, 15,000 at Chickasaw, 13,000 at Antietam, the same at Fredericksburg, 16,000 at Chancellorsville, 23,000 at Gettysburg, 16,000 at Chickamauga, 37,000 in the Wilderness and 26,000 at Spotsylvania! The grand aggregate of destruction fairly staggers the imagination, accustomed as we have been for more than a generation to the figures—93,000 killed by bullets, 186,000 killed by disease, 25,000 dead from other causes, a grand total of 304,000, or about one in nine of every man who wore the uniform."

Betrayed His Ignorance.

"I wish to get a position as brakeman," said the caller respectfully. The great man sized him up. "Um. Ever have any experience?" "Sir, I have been a railroad man for eighteen years." The great man reflected some. "Um," he said. "Er—would you kindly close the door? I seem to feel a draft." The applicant arose and closed the door gently. "Huh!" snorted the great man. "Thought you could impose on me, eh? Get right out of here! A railroad man would have shut that door so hard it would have jarred my false teeth out!" The great man was right.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Strawberries.

Why are they called "straw"-berries? Smart men differ on that. Some say it is on account of their hollow, strawlike stems. Others think it is because they have to be covered with straw or similar protecting material in winter. The most classical explanation is that our Anglo-Saxon forefathers used to raise them and they gave them this name because the berries are generally on the ground—that is, "strewed" or "strawed" around.

EMMER

The Cultivation And Harvesting of this New Grain for the Semi-arid Region. Free From Leaf Rust, Smut And Other Fungal And a Great Drought Resistant.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—Dear Sir:—Owing to the large number of letters I am receiving about the new grain raised on my farm near Kearney, Nebraska, I find it more convenient to reply with this circular letter in which I try to answer all questions.

It takes 1 1/2 bushels per acre by drilling in cornstalks or fall plowing. Sowing broadcast, 2 bushels or more. Drilling is far the best, as it has to be well covered for sprouting. Should be sown very early. Is hardy and can stand spring frosts and snow. It can be harvested before or about the same time as Winter wheat, and will therefore be out of danger of hot weather and hail. Should be cut middling green, as it threshes easier and the straw makes good hay. Can be cut with selfbinder. It grows a little stronger and higher in straw each year, I think by getting climated. It has been tried by some without success, but learning their experiments, I find they all sowed too late for this locality, or, as there are different varieties, they did not get the right kind for this region. The high protein contained indicates that it is a very nutritious food for horses, cattle and hogs. I threshed from 14 acres last fall 900 bushels, which I am now selling for seed at \$1.00 per bushel at my farm, or delivered to the Kearney depots, 10 cents additional being charged for each 2 bushel sack furnished by me.

I have Utah White Side Oats for seed.

Hoping to receive your order, I am,

Yours very truly,

EMIL KELLER,

Kearney, Neb.

Postoffice box 372.

A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice-President Illinois Women's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by J. G. Haerberle.

Another Tourist Excursion to California.

To accommodate the increasing travel to California, the Burlington Route has added to its service another weekly excursion, in tourist cars, personally conducted. The Burlington's through service to California is as follows:

STANDARD SLEEPERS—daily, Omaha, Lincoln, Hastings and Oxford to San Francisco, connecting at latter city with fast train for Los Angeles.

TOURIST SLEEPERS—personally conducted—every Thursday and Saturday, Omaha, Lincoln, Fairmont, Hastings and Holdrege to San Francisco; every Wednesday and Thursday, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Wymore, Superior, and Oxford to San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

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