

Castro County Republican

W. M. AMBERY, Editor and Publisher
BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

The best anyone can do is never very bad.

An irresistible impulse is one we yearn to follow.

When a man tells a joke he seldom forgets to laugh.

Tenderness comes high when handed out by a butcher.

It's only a matter of time till the undertaker overtakes us all.

As girls grow older they think less of love and more of money.

If the evil in men is visible it is an easy matter to overlook all the good.

The more mistakes a man makes the easier it is for him to invent excuses.

It sometimes happens that when one man raises the "wind" another collects the "dust."

When an old lady kisses a helpless baby she thinks she is doing something to make the latter glad.

Some of the Boer soldiers who surrendered were 11 years old. They had to give up their pea shooters.

If the Creator ever made a failure it was probably due to an attempt to make a man who could please his neighbors.

How foolish it is to kick when your neighbor calls you a donkey! That would only tend to corroborate the assertion.

There is a lot of unconscious humor concealed in the explanations of baseball managers as to why their clubs fail to make good.

A salary of \$25,000 is rather high for Cuba, but there is no doubt that while the rush of office seekers continues President Palma is earning it.

Every time a fond young woman looks upon her child it almost makes her sick to think of the things that might happen if the poor little one were some day to have a stepmother.

And now it is Jonquin Miller who is worrying over his early poems. He doesn't want to be called the Poet of the Sierras because very few people know how to pronounce it, and then again he isn't at all proud of his Sierra poems. These poems are a queer lot.

The latest thing in medical treatment is "substitution," that is to say, substituting one disease for another. The microbes of one disease are put to work fighting the microbes of another disease. The result is owing to which crowd conquers. As to the patient, he dies if he doesn't get well.

As a matter of achievement the clipping of four hours from the railroad schedule between Chicago and New York is of interest. It is, however, a performance which the person with nerves will be more likely to view from terra firma than out of a car window. The twenty-four-hour trains are plenty fast enough for everybody save the chronic rushers.

Studious young gentlemen who are in the habit of living up things a bit at the various collegiate institutions throughout the country should consider the excitement-producing device of the Chicago young gentleman who tied a bunch of firecrackers to a dog's tail and turned him into a church filled with worshippers. This is obviously an improvement over the time-honored sport of putting a calf in the college chapel or filling the pew cushions with red pepper. There should be progress in these matters as well as along other lines.

In his brief speech on receiving the degree of doctor of laws at Columbia University Bishop Spalding defined the scholar as "a gentleman fitted for the best society who keeps out of it." The bishop's wit generally yields a library of philosophy. What has come to be called the best society is conspicuous for its lack of scholarship. The same "damned iteration" of names is stereotyped at all social functions classified in what Yellowplush abroad deems "the best." The nominal type of the best society in this country now more for divorce court associations and syndicate speculation than for either erudition or probity. The intercourse characteristic of such society is necessarily insolent of the morally squallid, the ramblingly fleeting and the commercially sensational. The scholar in such society finds himself in a wilderness lacking the aroma and the lines as well as the repose of the woods. The best society for the scholar is often solitude than a crowd. Fortunate is the scholar who can sincerely say "my mind to me a kingdom is" and who finds in a few friends in nature and a library alternated a society which the appellation "best" is applicable without satire.

When a position of prominence in business or in public life falls to an exceptionally youthful man, the incident is commonly noted as showing that this is the day of young men. Yet it should not be forgotten that this is also an age of old men. Examination would probably result in showing that each class is now playing about its usual

part in the work of the world. General Bragg, of Wisconsin, who was recently appointed consul general at Havana, has passed his seventy-fifth birthday. Thus the first occupant of that office under the independent republic will be a man who had made a brilliant war record before President Roosevelt was five years old. George H. Williams of Oregon, who has been nominated for mayor of Portland, was the attorney general of the United States when Mr. Knox, the present attorney general, was a law student, and was a presidential elector before Mr. Knox was born. There is often something touching in the allusions of aged men to the place of seniority which they realize that they have come to occupy. Senator Vest, of Missouri, in discussing a civil war incident in the senate a few weeks ago remarked that he was the only surviving member of the senate of the Confederate states, and added that it would be only a short time before he should join his twenty-five colleagues of that body. Senator Hoar, in a similar vein, exclaimed on the death of Senator Merrill, one of the few older than himself in congressional service: "Honorforth I shall work with my juniors." Freshmen, sophomores, juniors, seniors, most of us sooner or later become in the college of everyday life, even if its successive gradations are less distinctly marked than in academic halls. And there is work and opportunity in every class. Of wide application is the half facetious remark of the late William Morris Hunt, who replied when asked at what age a person should undertake the study of art: "Not under four nor over ninety."

The schools and colleges which provide the highest education do all they can to develop that self-respect which springs from scrupulous care and training of the body. The most enlightened cities are doing a similar work for their inhabitants. The recent increase of free public baths is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. The movement is confined to no one city. From New York comes the news of current negotiation for eleven new public bathhouses, and for shower baths in ten schoolhouses that lack such necessities of education. In Chicago, Philadelphia and other communities the movement is similarly under way. In Boston the system has perhaps reached its highest development. Thirty-five years ago the first free public bath was introduced. The city now controls thirteen floating bathhouses, six salt water and two river bathing beaches, two swimming pools, two gymnasiums with all-important showers and tubs, and a year-round bath-house of most approved construction. This house is situated in a densely populated region, and during the first of its three years of existence was used by 300,000 persons of both sexes. No one can question the hygienic value of such an establishment, or of the sea beaches and floating houses scattered throughout the city. In one year more than 2,000,000 baths were taken at the public bathhouses by persons the most of whom, probably, had no other access to bathrooms. The physical advantages which result from this system are great, but the moral and educational value is greater. Each bath-house is a kindergarten of citizenship. The boy and girl, the older immigrant to America, find in it a tangible expression of the city's interest in him and her. The price they must pay for the proffered privileges is conformity to a few simple rules, evidently made for the good of all. This is the A B C of citizenship, teachable in every town and city. It is no small thing that in learning it our new citizens may acquire at the same time that which is next to godliness.

Could Not Pass the Examination.
A Southern woman speaks with pride of the many years of faithful, boyish service rendered by her dusky housekeeper. Not only is "Aunt Caline" valued for her executive ability, but her judgment is so wise in most cases that her mistress has come to depend greatly upon her opinion in certain matters. "Do you think James would be a good man for us to take up into the mountains with us this summer, Aunt Caline?" she asked one day, referring to a handsome young dandy who had been for six weeks in her employ. Aunt Caline folded her arms and assumed her most judicial aspect. "Missy Kate," she said, firmly, "I done watch dat boy ever sense he come hyar, an' I done test him. When I tested him in de case ob de spring bed, I found out dat when it come to fittin' dat boy was all take hold an' mighty little missy. Missy Kate, an' dat's a pore sign ob character, in my opinion."

As His Child Saw Him.
A prominent real estate man in Los Angeles had an experience a few evenings ago that kept him guessing for a little bit as to whether he should feel complimented or otherwise. He was at home with one little daughter while his wife and another of the children were downtown. Darkness was coming on and the little girl was anxiously watching for her mother's return. Her nervousness grew apiece, in spite of the father's attempts at reassurance. At length the little one burst into tears, saying: "I just can't help it! I need mamma, and I must have her!"

California Pigeon Range.
There is a pigeon range near Los Angeles which every year sends about 40,000 squabs to the market.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

The picnic still makes connection with the rainstorm.

When a man is short he is naturally more or less crusty.

Some men waste a lot of time wishing it were to-morrow.

Only a great man can successfully dodge undeserved glory.

If a man is unable to blush there's little hope of reforming him.

Economy is the foundation on which all large fortunes are built.

Little mice gnaw at a big cheese and little vices gnaw at a great virtue.

Some men object to dogs, and some women object to men who object to dogs.

The boy who dies after his first heart-break wouldn't have amounted to much anyway.

When a man has stomach trouble he is never at a loss for something to occupy his mind.

As the sultan of Turkey gets only \$20,000,000 a year, it is no wonder that he cannot pay his personal debts.

When your real Panama hat has been in half a dozen rain storms it is hard to distinguish it from a \$2 imitation.

There is no reason why it should ever be the unexpected that happens to a man who speculates with other people's money.

Many a boy thinks he will be his own boss when he reaches man's estate, but then he proceeds to get married and is a sell.

It is the same old Spain so far as bullfighting is concerned, no matter how much the imperial administrations may change.

Somewhat has accused Mark Twain of smoking 3-cent cigars. Now he may have to reconsider his determination not to speak in public again.

A woman clerk has been deprived of her position in the War Department because she talked too much. Since such things may happen, the outlook for woman must be regarded as dark.

Only three days intervened between the accession of the young king of Spain and the setting up of the new Cuban republic. Viewed in its widest aspects, the coincidence should not disturb the people of either country. Cuba is better off without Spain, and Spain is probably better off without her turbulent colonies.

An eastern newspaper writer declares that there is pressing necessity for a dictionary of profanity. There is no denying that such a book of reference would be of much service in times of lingual stress when ordinary profanity fails to fit the occasion. It would also have this advantage: That in looking up the proper word for a particular emergency the searcher would be most likely to cool off, and when the word was found there would be no occasion to use it. By all means let us have a swearing dictionary.

The far-reaching decision of a Chicago judge that a mother-in-law has the same rights and privileges in a house that are accorded to a dog is not to be antagonized. The decision in effect is that in the case of the dog the wife cannot complain if the dog does not bite; the matter of the dog's barking evidently cuts no figure. So if the mother-in-law, speaking metaphorically, does not bite, it cannot be successfully urged against her that she barks. The judge does not accept Mme. de Staël's gloomy and pessimistic preference for dogs as opposed to humanity, but is willing to give everybody and everything a show, and he is much to be honored for his judicial fairness. As to the particular case which brought out the decision, it is true that a wife is to be pitied when circumstances compel her to live in the house with two mothers of her predecessors, but this does not affect the justice of the judge's ruling or impair the beauty of the husband's filial devotion. The judge and the husband do their duty as they see it; the wife is the innocent victim of a little tough luck which cannot be recognized by law.

We are an educational people. When Lord Palmerston dies we had him and say that his affection for this country was only a trifle less than that he entertained for England. When Prince Henry comes we make him gracious speeches and cry "Hoeh, the Kaiser!" When Rochambeau's statue is unveiled we remember the past and clasp the hand of the Frenchman and call him brother. And we are sincere in all this. There is nothing small in the American mind or heart. We are polite and agreeable because we are sincere. Our graciousness is hearty and unaffected. At the same time our courtesies should not be misunderstood nor should our politeness be presumed on. We are not overwhelmed with gratitude at the visit of a prince. We are far from bending the knee that thief may follow fawning. We are not built that way. It should be understood that while we remember with gratitude the help of heroic men

in the dark days of our early life we keep our self-respect inviolate. It may be taken for granted that it is the settled policy of the United States to maintain friendly relations with all the governments of the earth. But we do not forget there are to be no entangling alliances. Our Americanism is of the good old-fashioned type of the days of Washington and Franklin, as any nation of Europe will discover should it try to patronize us. We do not suffer the patronage of sovereigns or of princes. We are a nation of sovereigns and princes.

After the announcement of the death of the late Amos J. Cummings, and the further announcement that the estate had been settled, the following paragraph appeared upon the Des Moines Capital's editorial page: "The late Amos J. Cummings left an estate of \$1,500. Amos J. Cummings was an honest man." The Keokuk Gate City reproduced the paragraph and added: "Also an improprietous man. What, with his salary as congressman and his earnings on the lecture platform and with his pen, he ought to have saved more than the above sum." The Cedar Rapids Republican reproduces both, and, using them as a text, sermonizes as follows: "The Gate City's criticism is pertinent. Honesty and poverty may be synonymous, but it is neither wise nor just to teach men that they are necessarily synonymous terms. Wealth can be accumulated without dishonor. Men in public station can accumulate property and still maintain their integrity of purpose and life. If this paper should be called upon to state what in its opinion would contribute as much as any other one thing to the public weal we should say: 'Cultivation of the part of the masses of the American people of a desire to accumulate a competency.' We do not mean by this that every man should ensnare mammon above his altar. It is said of us, and quite justly, that we make money our God, that everybody is in pursuit of the almighty dollar, and that we are too much inclined to measure a man's success by the sum total of his accumulations. But this criticism does not apply to the masses. The majority of the American people, like the famous New York congressman, are improprietous. Wages and salaries are higher in America than anywhere else in the world, and yet so many live from hand to mouth that great fortunes are held only by the few. That wealth accumulates in the hands of the few is due somewhat, at least, to the fact that the majority of the people spend everything they make. In France thrift is almost universal. As a result France has a very large number of people who own property. There are more small land-owners in France than in any other country in the world. The Germans have this accumulative instinct in a marked degree. In their own country by reason of the laws they are unable to get small holdings of land as they do in France, but when they come to America and embark in agriculture they invariably acquire ownership, and that of the very best land obtainable. As a result poverty is almost unknown among them and there is little, if any, dissatisfaction. The German anarchists come from the schools and the universities where they dream and grow evanescent, instead of where they work and save. America, as we have said, affords opportunities far in excess of any other country in the world. It is almost within the bounds of reason to say that no one in this country possessing average ability and health need despair of reaching this most comfortable of all situations—providing he have average length of life. That so many do not seek to attain this exceedingly desirable position is a reproach unto us, and it ought not to be accounted a virtue anywhere."

Aided by the Government.
One of the most surprising of recent co-operative enterprises received official recognition in France recently, when the ministry of commerce presided at a banquet in honor of the successors of the Charbon coal mine. This mine, which had not been worked since 1860, was bought in last July by twenty-five miners who had been discharged from the Monceau pit near by. They paid \$2,000 for the property, which they had borrowed from the State. Since they began working the mine each one of the men has received about \$1 a day, 40 cents of which he has contributed to the common pension fund. Each also has paid 25 cents more into the treasury for food and shelter and sent the remainder to his family.

By good management the humble mine-owners have made their property entirely self-supporting, paid off all costs of material, and now find themselves with a balance of about \$2,000 in the treasury. Work is now being carried on at a depth of 240 feet, and the miners are occupied with a seam six feet thick and thirty-three feet wide.

One of Reed's Retorts.
"No matter what you may say," declared Representative Babcock of Wisconsin to Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee, according to Leslie's Weekly, when they were discussing the Babcock proposition to put all steel products on the free list, "I am right, and I know it, and when a man is right he is in the majority."

How He Suffered.
"Does your husband suffer much with the felon on his finger?" we asked of the wife of the deaf-and-dumb man.

Not "One of the Finest."
A remarkable instance of the loss and recovery of speech is recorded in Glasgow, says a London paper. A police constable was arrested on a series of charges of theft from warehouses, and as the result of the shock caused by his apprehension he lost his power of speech. He was found not guilty of the charge laid against him, but being dumb was unable to resume his duties as a policeman, and a gratuity of £33 was given him. After the lapse of several weeks his power of speech has returned to him.

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EDUCATED IN NEW YORK.

Free Cuba's First Minister to the United States.
Gonzalo de Quesada, the first minister to the United States from free Cuba, was born in Havana in 1808. His father and mother were aristocrats and Quesada is justly proud of his family. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1838 and entered the Columbia School of Mines, but abandoned this shortly for the law



school, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1841. He spent some months in a law office, but the dryness of the profession did not appeal to him, and he suddenly entered the service of the Argentine confederation, becoming one of that country's delegation to the Pan American Congress in Washington. His uncle, Senor Saez Pama, at that time the minister for foreign affairs, visited this country, and Quesada served him as secretary. Upon the adjournment of the congress Quesada journeyed with him through England, France and Spain, sailing from the mother country for Argentina. Then Quesada returned with the official title of consul from that country to Philadelphia.

In the meantime Senor Quesada had been in close communication with Jose Marti, the head and front of the Cuban revolutionary movement. To Quesada's romantic mind Marti was a leader worthy of any sacrifice, and he resigned of his consulship to devote all his energy to the cause of Cuba.

When Marti left New York to find death at the front in Cuba, Quesada was, by order of Gen. Gomez, placed in charge of the revolutionary movements in the United States. This post he held with great satisfaction to his people, until Estrada Palma was elected to that position. During this period Quesada found time to serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish-American Literary Society and of the Cuban Benevolent Society, in New York. He also published three books of short stories, one with the element of love predominant, the others filled with patriotism. All of these were in Spanish.

Quesada has an impetuous disposition and a lovable personality which have greatly endeared him to the Cubans and made many warm friends for him elsewhere. His intelligence and vivacity won for him Secretary Hay's regard, and his deep love of country made Mr. McKinley his firm friend.

Why Bill Moved.
It was on a Missouri highway that a native stopped a man driving a load of household goods and asked: "Say, Bill, where ye gittin' to?" "Gittin' out of this county, Abe," was the reply.

"But ye jest moved a few days ago, Bill?" "I know it, Abe," said the man on the wagon, "but that's long enough for me."

"Waal, Bill, I'm sorry ye don't like our county. Mebbe ye wasn't treated neighborly enough?" "Yes, I reckon I was. I hadn't got settled when a family come in and borrowed a jug o'lasses and three chairs, and another family come in and borrowed tbacker and cups and saucers and then—"

"But that was jest to be neighborly, Bill," interrupted the other. "I kinder thought so, Abe," he continued, "but as I was sayin', then long comes another family and borrows my mattress, and another got the loan of my stove, and—"

"Jest wanted to make ye feel at home, Bill." "I kalkerated so, Abe, and I wasn't sayin' a word until Jim Brown come over yesterday and borrowed my gun and my hunting dog."

"Yes, Jim's a neighborly old soul." "Mebbe he is, Abe, and I let him have 'em; but, dawg gone my hide, when he come back an hour later and said he had accidentally killed the dog and wanted to borrow another I kalkerated it was time to move. Gitt up thar Sam, and let's be a-gittin' out of this neighborly county. Gee-uh!"

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There are 72,628 miners in Mexico. Michigan postal clerks have organized.

Barbers in Holland receive about \$3 a week.

Canadian labor unions are demanding contract foreign labor laws.

It is estimated that 4,475,000 persons are employed in the world's mines.

A week's work for women and boys in New Zealand factories is limited to 45 hours.

Textile industries in America employ 682,978 wage-earners at an average of \$6.17 a week.

A union of bed-rubbers, polishers and inside marble workers and telephone and switchboard makers has been formed.

Chicago Typographical Union, No. 14, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by a monster outdoor demonstration at Thornton Park.

Russian and other miners are being employed in English coal mines and an agitation against their employment is being considered.

Adding the 27 labor papers which were launched in the last year, there are now 217 union labor papers published in this country.

New Zealand has purchased one of the largest coal mines in that country. A coal trust was being formed and the government came forward with public ownership as the remedy.

Organizers for the Cigarmakers' Union are making inroads into the territory of the American Tobacco Company, known as the trust, and the agitation is going steadily on. The union never was able to get a foothold with this concern until the present time.

A committee has been chosen to look into the matter of organizing a new party to be supported by organized labor. The idea originated with President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers suggests the idea of abandoning the two old parties, but makes no recommendations.

Frank Hawley, of Buffalo, grand master of the Switchmen's Union of North America, advocates the formation of a national labor federation, composed of all the labor organizations of the United States. He is of the opinion that if such an organization were formed it could, if the necessity arose, call for a general strike, which would stop the wheels of commerce and eventually force employers to concede the demands of their employees.

In Cleveland a clause in the latest franchise granted requires that in case of dispute the company shall select two men, the employees two, and the mayor of the city shall act as the fifth member of a board to arbitrate all differences. Another clause provides that the men shall not work more than ten hours in fourteen out of every twenty-four. This rule abolishes the "swing" runs, as the men are assured that they will have at least ten hours to themselves at a stretch every day instead of having two or three turns and not getting more than four or five hours off for rest at one time.

The trustees of the Johns Hopkins University announce that a citizen of Baltimore has given a sum of money to the university to be devoted to a systematic investigation of the history, activities and influence of labor organizations in the United States. The sum of \$500 is given for the immediate purchase by the university library of additional books, journals and reports relating to this subject. The further sum of \$1,000 is made available to meet the expenses incident to carrying on the inquiry for the next academic year. The investigation will be conducted by the economic seminar, under the direction of Dr. J. H. Hollander, associate professor of finance. It will begin in October, 1902, and extend over such period of time as may be warranted by the extent of the inquiry and the definiteness of the results attained.

Why Russia Barred His Book.
Press censorship came under discussion the other day during a lecture of Professor Franklin H. Giddings, who occupies the chair of sociology in Columbia. In dwelling on the attitudes of different governments the professor mentioned the oppressive and not altogether intelligible methods employed by Russia, and as an instance he pointed to the fact that his work on sociology is allowed circulation in that country, whereas Mr. Lester F. Ward's book entitled "Dynamic Sociology" is under the ban of the czar's censors.

Turning to one of his students, who happens to be a Slav and who has enjoyed life under Russian rule, the Professor asked him if he could venture an explanation.

"Why, easily," said the young man, according to the New York Times. "The title of Mr. Ward's book on its face condemns it in that country. 'Dynamic' is so much like 'dynamite' and 'sociology' like 'socialism' that the average brilliant Russian censor wouldn't have to think twice to know his duty."

A Literal Interpretation.
"Why do we say, 'Give us this day our daily bread?'" asked a Sunday school teacher after the lesson.

"Because we want it fresh," answered a little girl. Little Chronicle.

Religion that is kept for Sunday is apt to ferment about the middle of the week.