

Custer Co. Republican

Published every Thursday at the County Seat.
D. M. AMSBERRY, Editor
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Custer, Neb., Sept. 11, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- State Ticket.
For Governor—**J. H. MICKY**, of Polk.
For Lieutenant Governor—**E. O. MCGILTON**, of Douglas.
For Secretary of State—**GEORGE W. MARSH**, of Richardson.
For Treasurer—**PETER MORTENSEN**, of Valley.
For Auditor—**CHARLES WESTON**, of Sheridan.
For Attorney General—**FRANK N. PROUT**, of Gage.
For Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings—**GEORGE D. FOLLMER**, of Nuckolls.
For Commissioner Public Instruction—**WILLIAM K. FOWLER**, of Washington.
- Congressional Ticket.
For Congressman, Sixth District—**M. P. KINKAID**, of O'Fall.
- Representative Ticket.
For Representative, 66th District—**A. H. COPSEY**, of Westerville.
S. C. WALDRON, of Over.
- County Ticket.
For County Attorney—**A. R. HUMPHREY**.
- Broken Bow Township Ticket.
For Supervisor, Third District—**G. H. THORPE**.
For Township Clerk—**A. D. BANGS**.
For Township Treasurer—**J. M. KIMBERLING**.
For Township Assessor—**W. M. VANNICE**.
For Road Overseer District No. 1—**L. CUSHMAN**.
For Road Overseer District No. 2—**JOHN KENNOYER**.
For Road Overseer District No. 3—**L. McCANDLESS**.
For Road Overseer District No. 4—**LEONARD HERSH**.
For Road Overseer District No. 5—**C. E. RECTOR**.
For Road Overseer District No. 6—**HENRY REEDER**.
For Road Overseer District No. 7—**J. N. WEST**.

Republican Primary

A republican primary will be held in Westerville, on Saturday, September 20, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., to nominate a township ticket, elect eleven delegates to supervisors convention and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.
D. M. SAVILLE, Com.

Call for Supervisors Convention of District No. 1.

A convention of the republican delegates of supervisors district No. 1, of Custer county, is hereby called to meet at Sargent, Nebraska, Tuesday, September 23, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for supervisor, and the transacting of such other business as may come before the meeting. The townships comprising the district are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Douglas Grove	9
Sargent	15
Westerville	11
Total	35

A. H. COPSEY, Ch'm. Com.

The republican candidate for governor, Hill in Maine, was re-elected Monday by 39,000 majority. The democrat vote fell off fifteen per cent. from last election, and the republican vote one per cent. That is a fair index of the sentiment throughout the country. The unprejudice democrats desire to let well enough alone and they either vote the republican ticket or stay at home on election day.

Perhaps no quality is more characteristic of the work of Booker T. Washington than the sanity of his point of view. His article "Problems in Education" in the September Cosmopolitan deals not only with the work of Tuskegee Institute but with the educational needs of the entire colored population of the United

States. The race-problem is not one which can be left to settle itself, and every thinking man or woman should read this valuable contribution to a discussion whose importance will increase rather than decrease in the years to come.

Secretary of the treasury Shaw last week dismissed, without waiting to receive his resignation, a department clerk, drawing a \$2,000 salary, who has been running an investment association which purported to have an infallible system of playing the races. On the printed circular of the association the statement was made that its Treasurer, Lorenzo G. Warfield, "holds an important position in the Treasury Department. This fact alone is an evidence of the respectability of the association." The circular contained statistics showing the results of all races on the big tracks since January 1, the number and percentage of favorites that had won, and also the results achieved by the association's system.—The Catholic News.

In making the effort to present a fairly complete series of studies of the leaders in our American business world, the editors of the Cosmopolitan believed that they would be rendering a distinct service to the general public. Every effort has been made not only disinterested writers, but at the same time to have the work done by men of large experience, who would be capable of understanding difficulties surmounted and appreciating results accomplished. Certainly no serial ever presented in the Cosmopolitan has been so widely read by the general public. Before the conclusion it is intended to cover the industrial world—those who direct in manufactures, commerce, banking, insurance, publishing, transportation—all the pursuits in which organizing talent has been required to achieve present development. In the September issue an insight into the careers of John W. Gates, Charles R. Flint, Sir Hiram Mixim, H. H. Rogers, John Arbuckle and others is presented.

The voters of Custer county need have no fears but what either Mr. Copey or Mr. Waldron, if elected to the legislature, will do all that is possible for them to do for Custer county, whether it be school interests or any other. Mr. Copey has spent years in teaching school and has been a member of a school board most of the time since he has been a resident of the county, and being conversant with the law and its practical workings, is competent to suggest any possible improvements. They are both successful farmers and stock raisers, which especially qualifies them to represent this district. We have no desire to say a word against Mr. Eastman and Mr. Tooley as we regard them as good citizens and worthy of respect. But Mr. Eastman tried it two terms in the legislature and did not accomplish anything great, when he had the majority with him and was turned down two years ago in the county convention. Could he be expected to do more with the majority against him? Mr. Tooley has just completed four years in public service and was turned down by his own party because they thought he had been supported by the public long enough. Is his ability so much greater than either of the republican candidates that he should be favored? A vote for Copey and Waldron will be well placed and no cause to regret it in the future.

Free Trade and Free Riot.

The book issued by the democratic congressional committee for the inspiration of that party's speaker and the instruction of the voters in the present campaign contains 377 pages almost entirely devoted to two subjects. About one-third of the volume

is filled with censures of the American army's conduct in the Philippines. The remainder is chiefly devoted to denunciation of the policy of protection to home industries. Reciprocity is described as a humbug and worse than protection.

The head and front of the army's offending, from the viewpoint of the democratic authors of this book, evidently is that it put down lawlessness and restored peace and order in the islands.

The democratic substitute for this policy is, of course, that we shall leave the islands at once and permit their people to resume those throat-cutting diversions which we so cruelly interrupted.

Because, while the American people have prospered under the protective policy as never before in their history, trusts have also flourished, these democratic leaders would abolish protection out of hand and substitute for it absolute free trade.

"Free trade," they observe, "would open our markets to benefit our own country." Free trade is their remedy for trusts and all the ills they ascribe to protection. Free trade with all the world is the goal they set for the nation and to which they promise the democratic party will lead.

The American people have had, however, considerable experience of the democratic policies of free trade and free riot, and do not care for anymore.—Inter Ocean.

J. J. Tooley's Reply.

Broken Bow, Nebr., September 10, 1902.—EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I have read your editorial under the head, "Demogogy in Politics" in which you criticize somewhat severely the proposition relative to the apportionment of the state school funds presented in the Beacon two weeks ago. Having furnished the data upon which the Beacon article was based and knowing that you desire to be fair in the matter I beg the indulgence of space sufficient to give the official figures relative to the same. It is not in any sense a political question hence I can see no impropriety in presenting these facts and figures in the REPUBLICAN.

Reducing all funds received from fines and licenses the apportionment in Douglas county last year from the state funds alone was as follows:

Amount apportioned each district from the one-fourth share in December	\$143 73
June	188 90

Total for the year...\$332 63
Not deducting anything for fines and licenses the apportionment in Custer county for the same period was as follows:

Amount apportioned each district from the one-fourth share in December	\$ 7 15
June	9 25

Total for the year...\$16 40

Under the law the three-fourths is prorated and it would be the same in each county, viz 63 cents in December 1901 and 84 cents in June 1902. Thus it will be seen that a district in Douglas county last year with thirty children drew from the state funds \$376.73 while a district in Custer county with the same number of children drew \$60.50 making a net difference in favor of the former of just \$316.24. I want to go on record with the statement that not 25 per cent of the country districts of our county can possibly raise \$376.73 a year from all sources, including state apportionment and a levy of 25 mills. My remedy in brief is this: Let the State Superintendent make the apportionment of the one-fourth share as well as the three-fourths. For illustration let us suppose there is to be distributed at any time \$400,000 among the schools of the state. Enable him by amendment to the present law to take one-fourth of the total amount or \$100,000 and divide it by the number of school districts in the state entitled to share. If there were 5,000 districts each would receive \$20 from the one-fourth share whether it happened to be located in Douglas county or Logan or any other county. Let the other three-fourths be distributed as at present, so much for each child of school age. While some may consider the idea preposterous I believe that children who through no fault of their own happened to be born out here on these western prairies are entitled to the same consider-

ation when these funds created for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of schools in pioneer communities, are to be distributed as those born and reared in more favored localities. This is my position briefly, though I hope plainly stated if it be demogogy then I am a demogoger if down right deception then I am a deceiver. However this may be there is plenty of time to investigate the proposition, and I am one of those who have the fullest confidence in the loyalty of the people of the county to our public schools. I am quite willing for the thinking people to pass upon it.

Appreciating your liberality in giving space to the foregoing, I remain, Yours truly,
J. J. TOOLEY.

Mr. Tooley, from the foregoing article, seems to think that because Douglas county has been fortunate in building of a large school population that she should be compelled to share her state apportionment with Custer and other less fortunate counties of the state. It is the socialistic idea of compelling the rich to distribute their accumulations equally with the rest of mankind, however profligate.

The school law very justly provides that the common school fund shall be prorated equally among the children of school age in the state, the apportionment being made to the several counties of the state. The county having 100 children receives the same number of cents per pupil as the county having 10,000.

The law, as we before stated, provides that each county superintendent shall take one-fourth of the amount apportioned his county and divide equally between the several districts of the county. The remainder is apportioned on the per capita basis. The counties with but few districts and a large school population of course receives a larger sum from the one-fourth amount than would a county with a large number of districts, although it had the same number of scholars. It is a fact that in Douglas county, of which Omaha is a part, and which has her schools all under one management, that the districts are few compared with her large school population. Because of this fact the one-fourth or the amount apportioned to Douglas county gives the rural districts a much larger amount of money than a school district in Custer county. But his remedy will not accomplish the end sought, and would not be just if it would.

His proposition to have state superintendent take one-fourth of the common school fund and divide equally would not equalize the apportionment as nearly as is done now. The one-fourth basis does not now make an equal distribution to the number of pupils to the district. With the exception of Omaha and Lincoln the inequality is so small that it does not materially effect.

The only strictly equitable method that the common school fund can be distributed is to prorate it on the school population of each school district. This would give the district with 100 pupils the same per scholar as the district with 10,000 pupils. In order to help out the weak districts the legislature arbitrar-

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ily decreed that after the state superintendent had made an equal distribution of the funds to the several counties that the county superintendent should set apart one-fourth of that amount and divide it equally between the districts regardless of the amount due them on the prorata basis. It was not with the view of equalizing but of fostering the weak districts that each county was made to share in the promotion of its own schools.

Should the law be changed as Mr. Tooley suggests by having the state superintendent apportion one-fourth of the school fund to each of the school districts of the state, the amount received by Custer county, say \$8,000, instead of the 1/4 being divided into 250 parts would be divided by the number of school districts in state and would be less than it is now. To illustrate, we will say for convenience that Custer county has 200 school districts and is entitled to \$8,000 of the apportionment on the prorata basis. One-fourth of that is \$2,000. Divide the \$2,000 equally between the 200 districts and each receives \$10 and \$6,000 would remain to divide equally between the districts on the prorata basis.

Mr. Tooley's plan would have the state superintendent take 1/4 of the \$8,000 which would be \$2,000 and divide it equally between all the districts of the state. If there are 5,000 school districts it would amount to 40 cents to each district in Custer county, instead of \$10 as under the present law, from the 1/4 due from the state fund. As there are more counties with a smaller school population than Custer than there are with a larger, we doubt seriously whether the amount from the other counties of the state would give us as much of the fund as we now get. Every county now gets exactly the same based on her school population. Omaha may have grounds to complain against the rural districts of Douglas county but the rural counties have no grounds of complaint. We still insist that the scheme is preposterous and while Mr. Tooley may have been honest in his misconceived notion it is deceptive nevertheless as many of the unwary believed in it.

Notice to Delinquent Taxpayers.
As you ought to know, personal taxes are due October 1st of each year, and are delinquent and subject to distress warrant being issued Feb. 1st of each year following. Land tax is due Oct. 1st, delinquent May 1st, and advertised Oct. 1st, and sold to highest bidder, or at private sale Nov. 1st after date of becoming due, so govern yourselves accordingly. The law says you shall appear at the treasurer's office and pay your taxes, and if you do not, the county treasurer shall collect personal taxes by distress warrant after the above dates. I believe that nearly everybody wants to pay their taxes without costs, and I have concluded to take this means of notifying everyone through the press. Do not neglect this matter, but attend to it as soon as possible, as I do not want to make you any extra expense, but I must and will collect delinquent taxes according to law, as I believe that was what I was elected your treasurer for. **W. A. GREGG,** County Treasurer.

Manual of Soil Culture.
Send me a 2-cent stamp and I will mail you a copy of Campbell's Soil Culture Manual—a valuable work that every farmer ought to have. **J. FRANCIS,** General Passenger Agent, Omaha.

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Usually begins with the symptoms of a common cold; there is chilliness, sneezing, sore throat, hot skin, quick pulse, hoarseness and impeded respiration. Give frequent small doses of Ballard's Horehound Syrup, (the child will cry for it) and at the first sign of a croupy cough apply frequently Ballard's Snow Lintiment externally. 50c at Ed. McComas' Broken Bow and Merna.

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