

Custer Co. Republican

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Thursday, November 27, 1902.

Thanksgiving Day.

It has not been the good fortune of the farmers in Custer county to have so large a crop and as favorable prices for their grain and stock for several seasons as this year of 1902.

The persons engaged in the various lines of trade have enjoyed a liberal share of prosperity. The professional man has not been without a fair share of business in his line.

The spirit of gratitude has occasion to swell high in the breast of all who are capable of appreciation. Even those whose business may not have prospered as well as he would have had reason to rejoice because of the high piles of corn that can be seen at nearly every farm house. The number of cattle and hogs being fed by the farmers of Custer county is unusually large. The farmer as a rule has enough grain to feed his own stock, while a number have purchased cattle from the ranches so as to feed up the surplus.

The farm home that is not happy and thankful to the Giver of all good for the bountiful harvest of 1902 is to be pitied. The busy housewife will have no occasion to fret over an empty larder, if lord of the farm has improved the planting, tending and harvesting in season. Pork and hominy, vegetables and all kinds of garden sauce, make a bill of fare that should make all rejoice. God bless the farmer. How could we live without him? Let us all join in giving thanks for what we have and what we enjoy. Whether much or little is our portion we all have reasons to be thankful. Give God the praise.

Congress will reconvene Monday, December 1.

The republican representatives of Nebraska have shown their good judgment in uniting on the coming speaker of the house in time to get credit for their actions.

The Bryan dollar has taken another tumble and is now worth but 30 cents. It very much resembles the remnants of the populist party.

The coal strike commission has adjourned two weeks. Indications are that the strikers and operators will reach an agreement rather than take chances on the finding of the commission.

The Christian Scientists have taken a tumble. Orders have been received from Leader Eddy for "healers" to not attempt to treat contagious diseases. So far, so good.—Loup Valley Queen.

Uncle Joe Cannon claims to have 119 votes pledged to support his candidacy for speaker of the house to succeed Henderson. As it only requires 105 votes to elect it practically assures his election.

Gen. Mosby seems to have lost none of his old time vigor, as is shown by his report to the secretary of the interior on his efforts to have the fences of the cattle kings removed from the public domains.

Boston is still gasping over the news that those Massachusetts bonds have been purchased as an investment by the state of Ne-

braska. The change in financial conditions in the east and the west in the last ten years is one of the great wonders of this wonderful county.—State Journal.

Christian Science is also a little slow when it comes to the treatment of self-limited fevers, like typhoid, for instance. There are about so many days of belief of high temperature in spite of any demonstration of the potency of eternal goodness. Let us confess the truthfulness of the true as it is made plain to us in the school of life's experience.—State Journal.

The talk of Dave Mercer for mayor of Omaha and a new republican morning paper there, no doubt is intended as a jest for Rosewater's benefit. An attempt at either would be folly. The nomination of Mercer or Broach would result in the election of a democrat for mayor and the newspaper would soon follow in the wake of its predecessors whose object has been to do up the Bee.

In the clearer after-light, following the republican state convention, the action of that body in partially censuring Nebraska's U. S. senators for their attitude on the Cuban reciprocity measure, seems to have been, at least, a trifle hasty. For years we have been taught that protection to American industries, and especially infant industries, is a cardinal tenet of republican creed. And the people of this country have, from time to time accepted such teaching and have declared it to be an essential element of successful government. The matter of tariff is, in a sense a local matter, and in the framing, or make up of a tariff schedule that will protect and raise revenue, it is well understood that, each community must make concessions for the good of the whole. If you take that mighty array of articles, comprising a tariff schedule, and which speaks, eloquently of the material greatness of this country, and compare it with Nebraska's products and industries, the conviction forces itself upon you that this state has and is making tremendous concessions, without anything like a corresponding return. We have no coal, no textile materials and products, no lumber and a thousand other things that need protection. Yet, we have been good republicans and have cheerfully consented that the sister states, possessing such things, should have a full measure of protection. The only thing we do have that has assumed the proportions of a state industry is that of Beet Sugar. It is, indeed, an infant industry and eminently respectable. Under proper conditions, given but a tithe of the protection and support afforded other industries in other states, it will blossom like the rose and become a source of wealth and pride to our people. When America rose in her might and struck the shackles from the Cuban people and in wisdom aided her in the establishment of a just and stable government, she performed an act that will live as long as human breasts have love for noble deeds. But a carping few bemoan the blood and treasure spent to accomplish that end. McKinley of blessed memory and Roosevelt have kept faith with that people and have kept our pledges inviolate. Having done all of this, it now remains for us to ascertain—where and when our duty to America interests begins, and where and when our duty to Cuba ends. President Roosevelt, under the bounding impulse of his generous heart, is, doubtless, deeply moved by Cuba's deplorable financial and industrial condition. Years of strife and struggle could not fail to bring that about. But, she has now taken her place among the nations of the world, and, though the problem be hard and tedious, she must work out her own destiny. True, as a

nation, we should always be ready to lend generous assistance, but our sacrifices should now be at the end. In the light of what has been said it looks to us as though Nebraska had paid her full share of sacrifice and is now entitled to consideration. It looks, also, as though, in the action and position on that question, our senators were firmly and vigorously standing up for Nebraska.—West Point Republican.

Senator Thomas M. Patterson

of Colorado, in a recent speech at Lamar, Colo., laid stress upon the part the Sugar Trust was playing towards the beet sugar industry. He demonstrated from the testimony before the Teller senate committee that the pleas for justice and sympathy for Cuba were based not even upon imagination, but upon deliberate falsehoods about the condition of the Cuban people, circulated by the sugar trust to manufacture a public sentiment to force a demand for the reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar. The entire public outcry on behalf of Cuba was the result of manufactured sentiment that cost the sugar trust many thousands of dollars. The Senator showed how beet sugar was rapidly gaining control of the sugar market. In 1856 there were 1,202,000 tons of cane sugar produced and but 241,000 tons of beet sugar, while in the years 1901 and 1902 there were 3,800,000 tons of cane sugar to 6,800,000 tons of beet sugar. Of the world's supply of sugar 66 per cent. is now made from beets. No beet sugar pays tribute to the sugar trust. Every pound of refined sugar consumed in the United States passes through the hands of the sugar trust. Beet sugar is refined at individual factories, while cane sugar is brought to the United States and passes through the refineries of the trust. This enables the trust to fix the prices of the cane sugar, but the beet sugar is confounding their monopoly. For every pound of beet sugar the trust can prevent being manufactured, a pound of cane sugar takes its place.

"If the trust can drive the beet sugar out of existence," said Senator Patterson, "the trust will control every pound of sugar consumed in the country, and this is what it is trying to accomplish. The deliberate purpose of the sugar trust is to ultimately secure the free admittance of Cuban sugar!"—"The Sugar Beet Gazette."

Damage by Recent Forest Fires.

The Bureau of Forestry has received a report from one of its agents which shows that the damage caused by forest fires in northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington during September was much greater than has been generally supposed. After a careful trip through the regions devastated by the fires, Mr. William T. Cox, who was detailed by the Bureau for this work, in a conservative estimate, places the damage in Oregon and Washington at \$12,767,100. Of this, \$3,910,000 is in Oregon, and \$8,857,100 in Washington. This includes all losses caused by the fires to farm property, sawmills, manufactured lumber, standing timber, etc. This estimate is based on personal observation in the burned districts, both in Oregon and Washington, conference with lumbermen, farmers, and settlers, and other trustworthy sources of information. Owing to its nearness to market, however, much of the damaged timber in the burned regions of Oregon will be saved, and the net loss will be smaller than the foregoing figures. In Washington a portion will also be saved, though a smaller percentage owing to its being less accessible to means of transportation. Much of the area burned over was covered with virgin forest, mainly of Douglas Spruce, Cedar, and Hemlock. Besides the great loss of property, 18 persons were

killed and many more injured. Much of the large and small game in these regions was destroyed.

In his report the agent of the Bureau of Forestry included not only the loss of life and property, but also the causes of the fires, the methods used in fighting them, the damage to the soil, and the outlook for reproduction of the forests. The burned districts were also mapped.

Answer to Christian Science's Reply

Mr. Jennings in reply to our criticism on Judge Ewing's address was long on words but deficient in logic. He occupied five columns of space in a futile effort to bolster up a forlorn theory.

He seems unable to comprehend the difference between the immutable laws of God and the power of God. "In the beginning God created the Heavens and the earth." Gen. 1:1. That was not the work of law. "All things were made by him and without him was not anything made." John 1:3.

Creation was not in accord with any law but the power of God. In the creation of all things he made laws by which all things are governed. These are "immutable" as far as the creature is concerned.

The decree was that the created animal, grain and fruit should be fruitful and bring forth of its kind. The law of the starry firmament are fixed. The law of gravitation is another of God's laws.

These laws are "immutable." It is not in the power of man to change them. But has the laws of Him who created all things and the laws that govern them decreased?

Man who was given dominion over all of God's creation never has and never will be able to change one jot or tittle of this material or spiritual law.

It is true, "Christ came not to destroy but to fulfil" the moral law of God which man had broken. Having fulfilled that law he became the "end of the law to all who accept the sacrifice he made in dying in their stead."

The decree of death for sin was met in Christ's death. The penalty for sin was a spiritual death. It was to save us from this death Christ died and not from the death of the body. Paul says in Heb. "It is appointed unto man once to die."

Christ's mission had nothing to do with the health of man. And those who believe and advocate that it ever will be possible for man to perpetuate this life by any mode of living or by mind suggestion denies the teaching of God. It is within the province of man to preserve health and prolong his days on earth, but not to perpetuate life indefinitely. But it is not within the power of man to heal the sick, raise the dead, restore the blind nor to annul the effect of nature's law in the least iota. God has provided remedies for most bodily as well as spiritual diseases. These remedies are in the possession of man and the knowledge of how to use them is acquired by a natural law of which God is the author.

The penalty for sin is spiritual death. God has provided a remedy for that disease. That remedy is the death of Christ. For "as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." 1st Cor 15:22. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth, Yea saith the Spirit that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." Rev. 14:13.

Christ healed the sick of their infirmities without resorting to medicine. It was not to discredit the use of medicine, nor was it in violation of law. It was the manifestation of his power who had created all things, for without him nothing was made. The disciples were used as instruments in his hands to heal all manner of diseases. They did not claim the ability within themselves to

heal. It was the question of Christ's divinity that was at stake with men and he worked miracles through his apostles that the evidence might be complete. God used similar means before Christ to convince Israelites that he was the God of the universe and of their fathers. There were imposters in olden times. God permitted the astrologers in Pharaoh's time to copy after Moses and Aaron, but it only hardened Pharaoh's heart and made the Egyptians more determined not to let the children of Israel go. The fire in the burning bush when the bush was not burned, was not the suggestion of man, nor was it within the power of man as it would have been the violation of one of God's "immutable" laws. A law not changeable by man. But it was not beyond the power of him who had created the law that produced the bush and the fire. The three Hebrew children that passed through the fiery furnace had no power over the fire, but He who created them had power to preserve them. It was not a power inherent or acquired no more than was the closing of the mouths of the lions when Daniel was cast into their dens. The preservation of the Hebrew children was the suspension of the law of nature by God for a specific purpose.

The accusation of Mr. Jennings that Christ was a "law breaker" when he did not apply medicinal remedies in healing the sick, if the medicinal remedies are ordained of God is little short of blasphemy. It is a conclusion far fetched to say the least. No law of nature is immutable with God, nor would he be a law breaker in the sense implied should it suit his divine purpose to suspend any of those laws temporarily or permanently. The decree of God when he said "the day ye eat thereof you shall surely die" is immutable. So is the decree, "In Christ shall all men be made alive," "Whosoever will may come." Should God change those decrees he would compromise himself. Any law of nature he may suspend; but man can not and when he claims that power he is making himself equal with God. The Bible does not teach that sin and

sickness are synonymous nor does it teach by word or inference that man can heal the sick without employing the natural remedies. Parties who go about the country making it their business, pretending to have the power to heal without the application of medicinal remedies, may be honest, but if they are, they are not only deceiving those who rely upon them but they are deceiving themselves.

There have been cases where one imagines himself diseased that the theory of suggestion has reached and helped. No doubt the woman at Lincoln, of whom Mr. Jennings writes, that poured hot water on her hand is a case in point. She thought she was scalded and applied to some Christian Science advocate for relief. As the burned place did not blister it is evident she was not badly scalded, but as she thought she was, the result of the Christian Science remedy was sufficient and she gave the credit for something that in reality did not exist. The same, doubtless, is true of the woman that supposed she had a cancer. The trouble was with her imagination.

Had they the Christ power as they claim, why do they not raise the dead or open the eyes of the blind or straighten the deformed ankles or spines. The power of Christ was unlimited. But when Simon sought to use the power to make money as some are doing today, they find that their power is limited, and in the judgement, if they do not discover their error before will here Peter's denunciation: "Thy money perish with thee; because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money." Acts 9:20.

Mr. Jennings says that "who understands the immutable law of life and health will again prove that no diseases are incurable."

That is a strong presumption in the face of the fact that the great Christian Science apostle, Mrs. Eddy has but recently

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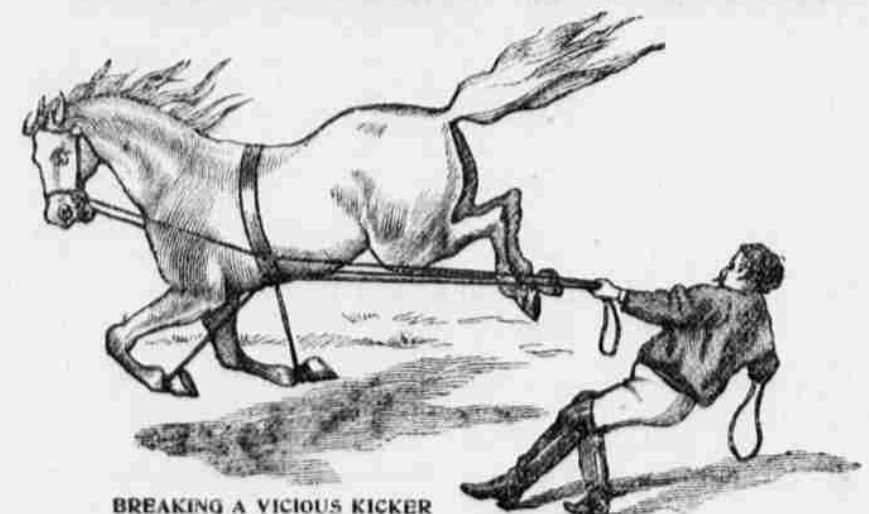
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