

Custer Co. Republican

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 Legal notices at rates provided by statutes of Nebraska.

Thursday, September 10, 1903.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

County Ticket.

For County Judge **J. A. ARMOUR.**
 For County Clerk **G. W. DEWEY.**
 For County Treasurer **A. GEORGE.**
 For County Sheriff **J. O. TAYLOR.**
 For Clerk District Court **GEO. MAIR.**
 For Superintendent of Schools **J. G. W. LEWIS.**
 For County Surveyor **F. VANANTWERP.**
 For County Assessor **JULES HAUMONT.**
 For County Coroner **DR. MORROW.**

Township Ticket.

For Township Clerk **A. D. BANGS.**
 For Township Treasurer **J. M. KIMBERLING.**
 For Justice of the Peace **J. J. SNYDER.**
 For Constable **L. E. COLE.**
 For Road Overseer, District No. 1 **L. CUSHMAN.**
 For Road Overseer, District No. 2 **CHARLEY KAUFF.**
 For Road Overseer, District No. 3 **P. M. STADLEY.**
 For Road Overseer, District No. 4 **C. E. REUTON.**
 For Road Overseer, District No. 5 **FRED APTHEUS.**
 For Road Overseer, District No. 6 **HENRY REEDER.**
 For Road Overseer, District No. 7 **J. N. WEST.**

The Nebraska Farmer of Sept. 3, has a fine write up of Dr. J. G. Brenner's ranch property and herd of Short Horns of this city. The Farmer gives the pedigrees of a number of his best animals showing them to be from the best families of shorthorns in the country. The Farmer has views of his ranch as well as several other ranches in the county. A copy of this issue is well worth the price of the paper for a year to any farmer of Custer county, the paper each week treats on practical farming in Nebraska and should be read by every farmer in the state. It can be had with the Custer County Republican for \$1.35 a year.

"The Beacon predicts that the people will finally protect themselves at the ballot. The Beacon is an optimist."—Beacon.

We feel greatly encouraged. For years the REPUBLICAN has labored with the Beacon endeavoring to lift it out of the "Slough of Despond" that it might



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rejoice with us in beholding the grandeur that surrounds those that have eyes to see. It always has been the opinion of the REPUBLICAN that there is more real happiness for the optimist than is possible for the pessimist to enjoy. Now we believe with the Beacon that the people will protect themselves at the ballot in the future as they have in the past. The deplorable conditions into which the country drifted a few years ago was an eye opener. Instead of giving up in despair they looked up and saw there was a bright side and they improved the first opportunity to move back that black cloud by the right use of the ballot and they have not got through rejoicing over the happy termination. They will continue to protect themselves from another such a recurrence by continuing to vote as they did then and as they have continued to do since. We hope the Beacon will not fall from grace before the next issue, but will join with the republican hosts and not only tell us it is "an optimist," but show forth its claim by its fruits.

Jules Haumont.

A man who can successfully manage his private affairs will be most likely to conduct public business properly. The man who supervises the assessing of Custer county should have good judgment of values and strict integrity. Jules Haumont is just such a man as this county needs in the office for which he is nominated. Mr. Haumont is able to form correct ideas of values. He is a farmer and stock raiser whose experience will give him a useful knowledge of the necessary things such an official should have readily at his command.—Sargent Leader.

Prairie Dogs A Nuisance.

The recent legislature of the state passed a law declaring prairie dogs a nuisance after July 1, 1903. Owners of land on which are prairie dogs, are required to exterminate such prairie dogs by November 1903, or thereafter the owner of such land is declared a maintainer of such nuisance after said date.

The law provides and makes it the duty of the overseer of high ways of the district in which such land is situated and that is occupied or infested by prairie dogs to proceed forthwith, when notified by any person or when he shall discover that any lands are infested by prairie dogs to destroy such animals in the most expeditious and appropriate manner.

The law provides that the overseer shall receive a compensative of \$3.00 a day and all necessary expenses and that the expense incurred shall be charged up to the land and on the tax list and the sum shall be a lien upon the land the same as other taxes.

Weighty Matters.

In a time when men are using all their energies to direct the necessary and weighty matters of a nation, and when the history of nations is so rapidly forming, it seems childish to ask intelligent people to get worked up over so simple a matter as how much a County Treasurer ought to pay his clerks. Local economy is necessary, but it is not local economy to waste time and reason excessively over such trivial matters. We have waited to learn something about this matter from his accusers, but so far, everything shows an efficient

and honest official in Mr. George. When a political party has to sit around such a small political spigot for drops of comfort it is surely in a hard road for issues. In the days when populists won battles, they argued issues of state, but what a pitiful contrast! We notice with pleasure the fact, that Populists generally are tired of this newspaper rot about the County Treasurer, and if it is kept up, Walt George will run ahead of his ticket.—Sargent Leader.

A Mean Trick.

The republicans of Nebraska, in their state convention, endorsed the Ramsey elevator bill, compelling the railroads to build sidetracks to elevators erected by farmers along the right of way of the roads, the farmers of the state, through their association and representatives having asked for such legislation, in order to combat against the alleged elevator trust.

Democratic papers immediately charged that this endorsement was not sincere. They have held from the time of the passage of the bill that it was so formulated as to be unconstitutional when brought to a test and in connection with these facts the following little story from the Lincoln Star is decidedly interesting:

"The heartlessness of the big corporations is often remarked, but it is seldom that so flagrant an instance is recorded as a recent incident by which the Union Pacific railroad company deprived the populists of a campaign cry. It will be remembered that Senator Brady, one of the populist members of the last session of the legislature, introduced a co-operative elevator bill. The bill died in the senate and the Ramsey bill originating in the house, was passed through both houses and became a law. There are several features of the Ramsey bill which it is alleged will make it unconstitutional. Knowing this, the populist decided that the railroads would refuse to lay any side track to co-operative elevators until the law had been tested. It was recognized that if such was really the case it would give the democratic underdog something to 'holler' about and it was deemed fitting that Senator Brady, as the author of the fusion elevator bill, should make the test. The genial senator accordingly decided to build a co-operative elevator. The railroad company was not asked for a site upon the right-of-way but one was selected a short distance away, so that the company would be more apt to refuse to build the track. A few loads of lumber were hauled to the elevator site and the erection of the new building began. Then Senator Brady made application to the road for the side track. Several days passed after the filing of the application and the senator was aroused early one morning by the foreman of a track construction gang.

"Who's there?" shouted the senator after the foreman had sprung the hinges on the front door, in an effort to arouse the household.

The foreman gave his name and the senator hung a few clothes on himself and went out on the front porch to see what was wanted.

"Is this Senator Brady?" queried the foreman.

"It is."

"Well, I am the foreman of a track gang and have been sent down here with my men to build a sidetrack to your elevator. The company sent the permit with me instead of mailing it and if you will come down and show me where you want the track I will put my men to work.

The senator controlled his indignation, with difficulty, and took the track gang down to the elevator site. By night the track was laid and the gang had gone. The elevator is nearly completed, but the senator and the populists will never forgive the railroad company for its action.—Grand Island Independent.

"Shall Taxpayers Pay for Official Bonds?"

Under the above caption the Hon. W. J. Taylor attacks the REPUBLICAN on its charge that "Pops resort to old tactics."

Mr. Taylor begins his two column article in the Beacon by saying:

"I am glad Mr. Amsberry has sprung this issue so early, and hope he will stay with it long enough to familiarize the voters with the facts. I am opposed to the principle of the public paying some irresponsible foreign corporation hundreds and thousands of dollars to guarantee that the man whom we elect to office, men whom we know and whom they cannot know, will not steal us blind. Please notice Bro. Amsberry: This is contrary to law. These bonds are not as good as personal bonds, and, last but not least, this thing was never done in Nebraska or Custer county until the 'redeemers' came into their glory in Nebraska in 1901 and in Custer county in 1902."

We know of no one with whom we would rather discuss this issue than Mr. Taylor. We can assure him that we will be pleased to stay with it long enough to familiarize the voters with the facts.

The law which provides for the county board paying for official bonds was passed by the legislature of 1901, of which Mr. Taylor was a member. The bill was introduced by J. N. Lyman of Hastings, Adams county, a fusionist. The bill was introduced as an amendment to Section 19, Chapter 10, of the compiled statutes of 1899, fixing the amount of bond that should be required of the several state, county and municipal officers. See Chapter 11, Pages 63 and 64 of session law of 1901. The law as enacted concludes with the following provisions:

"Provided, That the authorities whose duty it is to approve bonds of the county officials may dispense with such bonds, if in their judgement they shall deem it best so to do.

"Provided further, That if bonds are accepted by such officials from Surety or Indemnity companies the cost of such bonds may be paid by the county, when such bonds are required."

This law was known as Senate file No. 54. It was read in the House the first time March 19, and referred to the Judiciary committee of which McCarthy, republican, was chairman. There were nine others on the committee, of whom four were populists and five republicans.

On the 21 of March the chairman of the committee reported that he was instructed to report the bill for passage. On the 28th day of March the bill was read the third time and put on its passage. There were but eleven votes against it. They were: Anderson, Brown, Diers, Edmondson, Fowler, Jouvant, McCarthy, Miskell, Zimmerer and Fuller. Five republicans and six fusionists.

From the date the bill was reported to the House to the date of its passage, nine days the House roll does not disclose that Mr. Taylor opened his mouth in opposition to the bill but it does show that he absented himself and did not vote for or against it.

If Mr. Taylor was opposed, as he now says, to the public paying for surety bonds, why did he not oppose the law at the time of its passage by recording his vote against, instead of absenting himself from the house.

Was it because the bill was introduced by a fusionist and was opposed by the chairman of the Judiciary committee, McCarthy, a republican?

In our former article we did not commend or condemn the county board for demanding a surety bond, but we sought to explain that the present incumbent of the office of county treasurer, W. A. George was not in any sense to blame for the board demanding the surety or for paying half the expense of the bond. Mr. George, as we have before stated had procured

..1903..

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a personal bond without cost to the county, that was as good as any bond ever offered by any official of the county.

The board demanded a surety company bond and on a compromise, Mr. George consented to furnish a surety bond if the county would pay half of the cost of it the first year and all of the second. The bond cost \$285 and the county paid half and Mr. George the other half.

Mr. Taylor's assertion that it was contrary, to law for the board to do it, is sufficiently answered by the law which we quote above. The law says such bonds if required by the proper officials may be paid by the county. Whether the surety bond is as good as a personal bond is a question on which men may honestly differ.

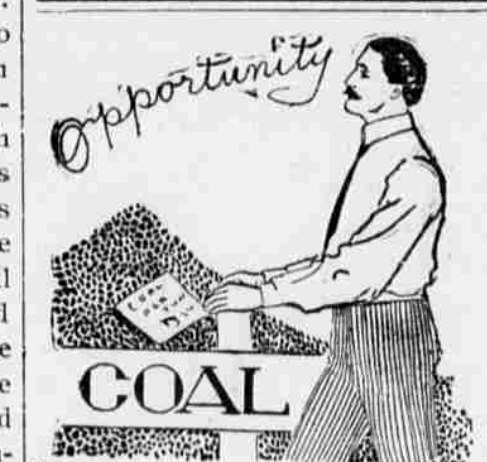
We have the first instance to hear of the surety company in which Mr. George is bonded failing to pay every dollar for which it is liable when the bond was forfeited. Mr. Taylor as well as the REPUBLICAN knows the same cannot be said of the personal bonds that have been forfeited by Custer county officials in the past. The loss sustained on the Weimer bond would have paid for several years in a surety company. The loss sustained by Bartley would have paid the state treasurer's bond for several years. One of these defaulters was a populist, the other was a republican. Defaulters are not restricted to any particular party. It is true a surety bond was never before required in Custer county, but after one or two horses have been stolen it is not an uncommon thing for the proprietor of

barn to lock the doors.

Steuffer was the first state treasurer and George the first county treasurer in Custer county says Mr. Taylor for which a surety bond was required and paid for by the public. This is doubtless true as it was the legislature of 1901 that passed the law providing for a surety company bond and made provisions that the public might pay for such bonds when required.

The sad experience in the state and the several counties in collecting from personal bonds no doubt was what prompted the legislature to enact the law.

The REPUBLICAN believes it a good law and that it is not only in the interest of economy but is just. Why should ten or fifteen



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