

Custer Co. Republican

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Legal notices at rates provided by statutes of Nebraska.
Thursday, December 31, 1903.

We were made to say last week, by a typographical error, that the republican national convention would be held in Chicago, January 21, when it should have read June 21.

State Auditor Weston is to be congratulated that he was able to extricate himself so honorably from his trouble that was forced upon him through his connection with the bank in Wyoming. It has developed that Mr. Weston was in no way responsible for the bank failure and did every thing honorable to get the matter straightened up.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has issued to take effect January 1, 1904, making it a requirement for continued service of that company that its employees shall be absolute testotellers. If all railroads will follow in this and see the rule is enforced the railroad wrecks which have caused so great loss in life and property in the past will be greatly lessened. Overwork and whiskey are the two great causes of railroad wrecks.

Of the ten postoffice officials under indictment for graft as the result of the Bristow investigation, not one entered the service under the civil service rules. They were all political appointments. The other twenty-two caught on the net are outside politicians or manufacturers.—State Journal.

It is also a fact worthy of note, especially by those democrats who are so much exercised over the discovery of the alleged crookedness in the department, that all the principal offenders are democrats who were appointed by the last democratic president. That party was in power just long enough to inject the virus of graft into the civil service and the republican party has been busy ever since trying to eradicate it.—York Times.

For some time the opposition has endeavored to break the united front of the republican party by trying to create jealousy between the admirers of President Roosevelt and Mark Hanna. In assuming this attitude they expressed great admiration for the president and put up the danger signal against Hanna. Failing in this way to cause a split they have now changed their tactics. The president is denounced in the west for investigating the ranch business and in the east for not standing with the money power. This is an evidence that they now concede that Roosevelt will be renominated and the only hopes left them is to prejudice the voters against him on local issues. His administration of national affairs are so popular that many of the democrats in

Congress are forced to lend their approval.

The New Year.

With this issue the REPUBLICAN completes the old year. It has been one of activity in business circles with the citizens of Broken Bow and the county. There are very few, either in town or county, but what can congratulate themselves with the progress made. Those that are not better off financially than they were at the beginning of the year 1903 are exceptions and not the rule. We are pleased to note that the REPUBLICAN has been favored with a liberal share of the business. We have more than held our own. While our office help has had to put in many extra hours to keep up with the business, our subscription list has continually added to and we have increased our list over two hundred. Thanking the public for the liberal patronage received we enter upon the duties and responsibilities of the New Year encouraged to renewed vigor in our efforts to serve our generation. Hoping to merit your continued patronage the REPUBLICAN extends to all a "Happy New Year."

New Features.

This week we present the readers of the REPUBLICAN with two new features that we hope may meet the approval of the general public and the women especially. One of these new features is the illustrated monthly calendar on which the REPUBLICAN has the exclusive right for the county, which will be a ready reference for all. The other feature is the "Women's Pattern Department," illustrating one or more of the latest styles and affording the readers an opportunity to obtain the patterns by sending ten cents with the coupon to the Chicago house when the pattern will be mailed immediately. This is no advertising scheme, but is simply for the benefit of our readers who may be interested in keeping posted on the new fashions. The price of the pattern merely covers its cost and postage. These styles will be found this week on the seventh page and we will try to have it occupy the same page each week so our readers will be able to readily find it.

The REPUBLICAN will endeavor to keep in the lead of its competitors as it has in the past by furnishing its patrons with up-to-date news, adding such new features from time to time as the general reader appreciates.

Hard on the Honest Shipper.

The western railroads have adopted a new rule to take effect the first of the year in regard to transportation of men with stock. Stockmen will not be given free transportation to return after taking their cattle to market and will not be given free transportation to go to buy stock.

These privileges have been so frequently abused by those whom the roads sought to favor it caused the new rule. It will be a hard blow on the honest man who has always been fair with the railroads. It is an instance where the innocent must suffer with the guilty. Can there not be a rule with sufficient protection made so that the honest shipper and buyer can continue to enjoy the courtesies of the roads?

Coughing spell Caused Death.

"Harry Duckwell, aged 25 years, choked to death early yesterday morning at his home, in the presence of his wife and child. He contracted a slight cold a few days ago and paid but little attention to it. Yesterday morning he was seized with a fit of coughing which continued for some time. His wife sent for a physician but before he could arrive, another coughing spell came on and Duckwell died from suffocation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Dec. 1, 1901." Ballard's Horehound Syrup would have saved him. 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Ed. McComas, Broken Bow and Merua.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

By Dr. C. Pickett.

CHAPTER VI.

It seems incredible, but the 13th article of the Indiana constitution of 1851 was adopted by nearly a hundred thousand majority. It was submitted to the people as a separate proposition from the rest of the document. It was for the most part a dead letter notwithstanding its great majority, and persons of color continued to come and go at their pleasure except runaway slaves, men hired them and traded with them without so much as asking them where they were from.

Our county, (Randolph) alone of all the counties of the state gave a majority against the 13th article of the constitution of 1851. Because it was in some counties before the war and in all after the adoption of the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution of the United States, a dead letter it remained, a black spot on our state constitution until 1881, than the voters of the state noticing the inharmony of the thing repealed it and adopted a constitution in harmony with the constitution of the United States.

This neglect was just simply the result of the fact that the thing was dead before and not being enforced was just forgotten.

Under the working of this infamous law, one Benjamin Rutland, a colored man, whose truth and veracity was never doubted sold a horse to a fellow, who paid \$100.00 all in counterfeit money, knowing that it was such at the time. The purchaser was arrested and readily identified by Mr. Rutland as the man from whom he had received the spurious coin.

No one doubted his guilt but the court was powerless. The accused was a white man. The witness against him was a negro, and under the law he went free, for outlands testimony could not be taken in the court.

In the assessment and collection of taxes there was no discrimination made between the white man and the black man. The black man paid his full share of taxes for all purposes in proportion to his property, but it was expressly provided in the school laws that no negro or person of mixed blood should receive no benefit from the school fund of the state. In this way he was absolutely robbed, to educate the children of his white neighbors while his own children were shut out of the house which his money had helped to build and were left to grow up in ignorance. In justice to the slave states, properly so called, it must be said that not all the wrong by a great deal done to the negro was confined to their territory.

Sometimes we wonder why the north had to suffer as they did in the war. But we must remember that whatsoever we sow that also shall we reap and by sowing such seed as the law spoken of above we create a sentiment in each community that perhaps as in this case must be washed out in blood.

We have only taken one step above this law yet, for our women have no rights above that of the darkie at that time in some respects for her money goes to pay taxes and while her children has the advantage of school, she has in most of the states no voice in determining who shall govern the state or make its laws.

Brethren should we not awake to the fact that we might do a little better in this respect.

Almost every free state had its code of black laws which always discriminated against the colored man. No one who had a taint of negro blood in his veins could vote or give testimony against a white man in any court but he was allowed to give testimony against a man of his own color. Consistency not an overly bright jewel in those days. In consequence of the adoption of this article a book was prepared for the use of the county clerk, wherein to register the names of

all persons of African blood to show that they were residents of the state before the ratification of this article.

But as far as Randolph county was concerned it was almost a failure. Just 12 was registered. One by Geo. W. Monks, who was then the county clerk, who said to my father on one occasion that if each negro registration brought him \$100.00 he would not be a very rich man, for that only one was issued in 1853, two years after the law was passed.

The other 11 were issued by H. H. Neff, who was a first class clerk, but I was told by one who had seen the record that Mr. Neff had little heart in his work.

Four years ago I was in conversation with Col. Neff, then nearly ninety years old, about the changes in our county, when the subject of slavery and its horrors came up, immediately his eyes brightened and he said:

"Doctor, Thank God there were but few in this county who ever favored slavery," and then spoke very feelingly of my father and others, who unflinchingly stood by the cause of freedom.

He was a Methodist and he said they and the Friends stood side by side in pleading the cause of the down trodden slave.

He gave me an account of the separation in the Methodist church on the slavery question in or about 1840 and in a modest way told of the part he himself played in the cause and something of how he felt when in the army when the proclamation of Lincoln was issued. He said he did not have to be made over but gladly accepted it as one step higher in man's civilization.

Col. Neff has since that gone to his reward at a ripe old age and the end of an earthly life that was a beacon worthy of our admiration.

It might be well to give some idea of how the ex-slaves were received in Cannada and why they were not driven from pillar to post after reaching the Cannadian shores.

In the first place the deep rooted prejudice against anything that looked like the equality or its possibilities that existed in the United States did not obtain in the English domains and although there were casters in their society it was not on account of color.

The circumstances attending the settlement of the refugees in Cannada were favorable to their kindly reception by the native people. The attitude of the Canadian government toward this class of immigrants was always one of welcome and protection.

It was generally known that they had suffered many hardships

on their journey northward and that they usually came with naught but the unquenchable yearning for that liberty deprived them by the United States.

The manifestations of delight by fugitives when landed on the Cannada shore was another evidence of the sincerity of their aspiration for freedom. I believe I read in an old book many years ago of a people who had been cruelly oppressed, that when their feet touched the ground that "flowed with milk and honey" their joy and rejoicing knew no bounds nor do I remember that anyone put any restraint on their enjoyment.

Captain Chapman the commander of a vessel on Lake Erie in 1860 was requested by two acquaintances at Cleveland to put ashore on the Cannada Side two persons, who were of course fugitives and he gave the following account of the landing:

"While they were on my vessel I felt very little interest in them and I had no idea that the love of liberty as a part of man's nature was in the least possible degree felt or understood by them. Before entering the buffalo harbor I ran in near the Cannada shore, manned a boat and landed them on the beach. They said 'Is dis Cannada,' I said 'Yes there are no slaves in this country.' Then I witnessed a scene I shall never forget. They seemed to be transformed; a new light shone in their eyes, their tongues were loosed, they laughed and cried, prayed and sang praises, fell upon the ground and kissed it, hugged and kissed each other, crying 'Bress de Lawd, Oh I'se free befo I die.'"

Say Union Soldier, did you not sometimes when you had been in prison and had not seen Old Glory for a long time feel a good deal that way when your eyes fell on the folds of the old flag and you saw her floating in the breeze above your heads.

The movement to Cannada had begun when the inter-lake portion of Ontario was largely an unsettled region; and indeed much of the interior during the period of the refugees immigrations was in the process of clearing. Moreover the movement was one of small beginning and gradual development. It brought into the country what it needed—agricultural labor to open up government land and help for the native farmers.

In the "elbow" of land lying between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie the fugitives were early received by the Indians under Chief Brant having possessions along the Grand River and near Burlington Bay.

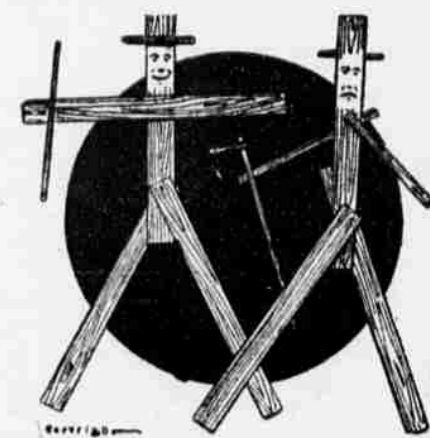
In the territory extending westward along the lake front, white settlers were working their clearings that is (making clearings in the dense woods) which began to take on the appearance of cultivated farms. But farm hands were not plentiful and the fugitive slaves were penniless and eager to receive wages on their own account. It was not to be expected that the

field hands and house servants of the south could work to the best advantage in their new surroundings in a northern climate where the work was entirely different from their former occupation. But such was the disposition of the white people in the different parts of Canada and such the demand for laborers in this fast developing section, that the Anti-Slavery Society of Cannada in its second report made in 1853:

"The true principle is now to assume that every man unless disabled by sickness can sustain himself and his family after he has obtained steady employment and our observation warrants the assumption. All that able bodied men and women require is a fair chance, friendly advice, a little encouragement and sometimes a little assistance at first. Those who are really willing to work and there are very few who are not, can procure employment in a short time after their arrival."

The fact that there were large tracts of good land in that portion of Cannada accessible to the fugitives was a fortunate circumstance, for the desire to possess and cultivate their own land was wide-spread among the escaped slaves. This eagerness drew many of them into the dense Cannadian woods to hew out little farms for themselves, and live the life of pioneers. Very many nice cozy log cabins were built and small lots of ground were cleared off where they made comfortable homes, and they managed even here to make some arrangement whereby their children could have some education. Encouragement was not lacking to induce refuges to take up land as several Aid Societies were organized both in Cannada and in the United States for this purpose and these societies procured tracts of land and founded colonies on them.

While all this was being done in the North the masters in the South were equally active in endeavoring to prevent their slaves from attempting to escape. The state of ignorance in which the slave population was sought to be kept must be regarded as an admission by the master class



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Try for Health

223 South Peoria St.,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 7, 1902.
Eight months ago I was so ill that I was compelled to lie or sit down nearly all the time. My stomach was so weak and upset that I could keep nothing on it and I vomited frequently. I could not urinate without great pain and I coughed so much that my throat and lungs were raw and sore. The doctors pronounced it Bright's disease and others said it was consumption. It mattered little to me what they called it and I had no desire to live. A sister visited me from St. Louis and asked me if I had ever tried Wine of Cardui. I told her I had not and she bought a bottle. I believe that it saved my life. I believe many women could save much suffering if they but knew of its value.

Surgeon-Dentist

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