

CUSTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN

By D. M. AMSBERRY.

BROKEN BOW, - - NEBRASKA

News in Brief

The National Retail Grocers' association in session at Cincinnati, O., is opposed to the parcels post law.

There has been a great blizzard in the Klondike region, and snow is reported in some places 24 feet deep.

Fire gutted the department store of Bannan & Co., at St. Paul, Minn., causing a loss estimated at \$150,000. The insurance is \$115,000.

China is given intimation by the United States government of necessity that she should observe perfect neutrality in the Russo-Japanese war.

Preston M. Wigginton, a Denver election judge, who pleaded guilty to voting in a precinct where he did not reside, was sentenced to jail for ninety days.

Governor La Follette states that he will not accept the office of United States senator if measures which he has been advocating are not enacted into law.

L. T. Hibbard, superintendent of the Los Angeles division of the Santa Fe, has been appointed to succeed S. J. Shepard, recently resigned, as general superintendent.

The new bill for the government regulation of freight rates was introduced in the house by Representative Shackleford of Missouri, a member of the minority party.

Revised returns received from the Ontario election show that the conservatives elected seventy-one members of the provincial legislature and the liberals twenty-seven.

Lady Curzon, of Kedleston, wife of the viceroy of India, has completely recovered from her long illness, and is preparing shortly to join her husband in India with their children.

The investigating committee of the Missouri legislature will return a report exonerating Niedringhaus from accepting money given him by brewers for the purpose of influencing legislation.

Clarence Don Clark was re-elected United States senator by the Wyoming legislature in joint session, by a vote of 67 to 7. Clark received the unanimous vote of the republican members.

It is believed that the recent freeze in Florida destroyed all citrus fruits on trees, excepting in the extreme southern part of the state, the total destruction being placed at 300,000 boxes, possibly more.

About 300 pounds of dynamite stored in Pittsburg, Pa., exploded, blowing Vincenzo Pessimato, an Italian employe, to atoms, injuring forty persons and badly damaging fifteen houses in the neighborhood.

A number of Texas business men have formed a stock company to drain Collins lake, down in the Lone Star state, in hope of finding \$100,000 in Mexican coins supposed to have been dumped there in the early days.

Germany sees a singular sight in the powerful center party co-operating with socialists in supporting a strike. The higher Catholic clergy are subscribing personally to the strike funds and are announcing subscriptions.

The international commission to inquire into the North sea incident resumed its sittings at Paris with diminished attendance and interest, owing to the many fishermen witnesses reappear practically the same story.

A bill appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Captain C. V. Gridley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia at the battle of Manila bay, has been introduced in the senate.

President Roosevelt has departed from the social usages of many years in becoming a dinner guest at the house of the vice president-elect. For thirty years it has been the custom for the president to do no dining out.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was formally adjudged a bankrupt in the United States district at Cleveland by default. As a result of the court's action the creditors will meet and elect a trustee to take charge of her property until it shall be sold.

William C. Doane, bishop of Albany, and a committee of the inter-church conference on marriage and divorce, called on the president to confer with him as to some of the results of their deliberations. Bishop Doane, speaking for the committee, delivered a brief address to President Roosevelt, to which the president replied.

The house committee on rivers and harbors agreed on a bill providing for river and harbor work. The bill carries an aggregate appropriation of \$17,091,875 and authorizes expenditures for continuing contracts aggregating \$16,734,657. From the total of cash appropriated is to be deducted the sum of \$2,188,942, the unexpended balance of the appropriation carried in the emergency act of last year.

The plant of the Valley oil mills at Memphis, Tenn., was destroyed by fire.

Among the nominations of the president was that of Rev. George J. Waring of Iowa to be a chaplain in the army, with the rank of first lieutenant.

A man supposed to have been Geo. W. Tryon of Keokuk, Ia., walked into the basement of the union station at St. Louis, and, while looking at his reflection in a large mirror, drew a .38-calibre revolver and shot himself through the right temple.

GRAIN RATES CUT

BURLINGTON GOES BELOW THE EQUALIZING BASIS.

MEETS RATES TO THE SOUTH

The Evident Intention Appears to Be to Make the Fight So Warm That It Will Speedily Be Brought to Final Determination.

CHICAGO—Charges for carrying corn from Omaha to the Atlantic seaboard reached the lowest figure in the history of the rate war. Late in the afternoon the Burlington announced the following tariff for export:

	Cents.
Omaha to New York, per 100 lbs.	14½
Omaha to Philadelphia	14
Omaha to Baltimore	13
Omaha to New Orleans	11
Omaha to Chicago	8
Omaha to St. Louis	5

The Rock Island announced through rates 1½ cents higher than these. When the warfare between the lines leading to the Gulf of Mexico and those leading to the Atlantic seaboard by way of Chicago started the Burlington tariff was 11 cents to Chicago. The through rate was 25½ cents to New York. After the eastern trunk lines had given authority to their western connections to make figures to get the business, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Great Western, Burlington and Rock Island issued tariffs of 18½ cents to New York from Omaha and 17 cents to Baltimore. The last slash is a full 4 cents and shows the desperate character of the struggle in progress for the traffic of the corn belt. The cut is just twice as deep as had been expected.

On Wednesday the Missouri Pacific reduced its rates from Omaha to New Orleans from 13½ to 11 cents. It was expected that the Chicago lines would cut their figures to the Atlantic seaboard to correspond, but the Burlington not only meets the figure, but goes 1½ cents better.

At the offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul it was said that the cut of the Missouri Pacific had not been met. Considerable surprise was expressed when the freight officials were informed of the action of the Burlington. From the outset the freight officials of the Burlington have been opposed to demoralizing rates on account of the attitude of the Missouri Pacific. They believed the trouble would blow over after a few days, but when the other lines made a rate of 18½ cents in connection with the seaboard roads the Burlington followed. The last cut of the Missouri Pacific caused numerous conferences and the reductions announced late in the day showed that the Burlington people were bent on bringing the contest to a close by making it so extremely hot that every one would be willing to drop.

Decide on Railroad Bill.
WASHINGTON—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce by a party vote authorized a favorable report to the house on a bill extending authority to the interstate commerce commission to fix rates, increasing the size of the commission from five to seven members and creating a "court of transportation." And the bill is a combination of the Esch-Townsend measures, with amendments taken from the Hepburn bill. This action was reached after long sessions.

Baseball Agreement Revised.
CINCINNATI—The revised agreement, which provides for the regulation of professional baseball was completed today by the national commission, and will be made public in a few days. Most of the changes were agreed upon at the recent meeting of the commission in this city. Increased authority for the national commission in enforcing the agreement, and more open dealing in drafts and selling are the most important changes, many amendments being minor.

Committee Considers Legislation.
WASHINGTON—The republican members of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce held a meeting to consider railroad legislation.

Knocked Out in First Round.
SAGINAW, Mich.—Joe Cherry of Saginaw, was knocked out in the first round by Harry Forbes of Chicago, before the Saginaw athletic club.

Postal Conspirators Lose.
WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States today denied the application of Machen, Lorenz and Groff for a writ of certiorari in the case against them charging conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the postoffice department irregularities. The effect is to leave standing the decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia finding them guilty as charged. Machen, Lorenz and the Groffs were sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Bryan Makes Donation.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—William J. Bryan spent Tuesday in Jacksonville in the interests of Illinois college, of which he is an alumnus and one of the trustees. At a meeting of the board of trustees Mr. Bryan started a subscription to raise a sum of money to wipe out the debt by subscribing \$2,500 to head the list and \$20,000 was raised, which will extinguish the debt. In the afternoon a mass meeting of students was held on the campus and a resolution thanking Mr. Bryan was adopted.

MEANS MUCH FOR OMAHA.

Proposition to Make It General Distributing Point for Supplies.

WASHINGTON—There is pending in the war office a proposition to raise Omaha to the importance of a general distributing point for quartermaster's supplies. It is now the distributing station for army supplies destined to military posts within the department of the Missouri. The recent completion of the new addition to the quartermaster's supply depot warehouse in Omaha has provided ample space for the handling of a much larger tonnage. It is understood that there are but three general supply depots in the United States, viz., New York, San Francisco and Jeffersonville, Ind., the latter station having been established during the civil war and maintained largely because of tradition. The development of the west in the matter of transportation facilities has given rise to a demand for a general supply station in the mid-west, Omaha's claims to this new distinction have been advocated by Senator Millard, who recently took the matter up with General C. F. Humphrey, quartermaster general of the army. General Humphrey was for a long time stationed at Omaha as chief quartermaster of the department of the Platte and is personally conversant with the situation, as he is, of course, with the needs of the service in every part of the United States. Senator Millard feels confident that he will have the good will of General Humphrey in the effort to enhance the importance of Omaha as a supply station. Success in this matter would, of course, enable the wholesale merchants and manufacturers of Nebraska to bid on a variety of army supplies for use throughout the United States and the Philippines, and no doubt they would receive large contracts. It is possible that an act of congress may be necessary to bring this about, but Senator Millard is in hopes that it can be done by order of the secretary of war.

HAS HOPE FOR BILL.
Judge Norris Wants Terms of Office Changed.

WASHINGTON—Members of the Nebraska legislature no doubt will read with interest the full text of Congressman Norris' joint resolution to extend the presidential term to eight years, as well as that of senators; to elect senators by direct vote of the people, and to extend the congressional term to four years. This bill is approved by the members of the house committee on elections, by the president and by other congressmen. The measure follows:

"Section 1. President and Vice President—The president and vice president shall be elected for a term of eight years. No person who has held the office of president at any time within one year prior to the selection of electors for president and vice president shall be eligible to that office for the succeeding term.

"Sec. 2. Senators—Senators shall be elected by the people of the several states for a term of eight years. Qualifications to vote for senators shall be same as for members of the house of representatives. One senator from each state shall be elected at a general election held at the same time electors for president and vice president are chosen, and one senator from each state shall be elected at a general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November four years thereafter; Provided, That this amendment shall not be construed as vacating the office of any senator elected prior to its adoption.

"Sec. 3. Members of the House of Representatives—The term of office of members of the house of representatives shall be four years, and they shall be elected at the same general election at which senators are elected."

Their Sentence Stands.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The supreme court of the United States denied the application of Machen, Lorenz and Groff for a writ of certiorari in the case against them charging conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the postoffice department irregularities. The effect is to leave standing the decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia finding them guilty as charged. Machen, Lorenz and Groff were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined \$10,000 each.

Britain Asks Explanation.
LONDON—The Foreign office has received a telegram from Consul General Murray reporting that himself and Vice Consul Muenkahn were charged by Russian cavalrymen engaged in clearing the streets of Warsaw. It appears that Mr. Murray is partially deaf and did not hear the approach of the troopers, and when he subsequently endeavored to make known his personality it was without avail. The Foreign office has telegraphed to Ambassador Hardinge to investigate the matter.

Better Places for Immigrants.
WASHINGTON—Frank P. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, was heard by the house committee on appropriations. Mr. Sargent presented the necessity of permanent improvements for the immigration service at New Orleans and San Francisco. At Ellis Island it is desired to construct a contagious hospital at an estimated cost of \$250,000 and a \$12,000 water purification plant. At San Francisco there is needed an immigration station, plans for which have been made at a cost of \$250,000.

ADDRESS BY CZAR

TALKS TO A DELEGATION OF WORKINGMEN.

WILL RELIEVE ALL HE CAN

Delegation Informed That Laborers Were Deceived by Traitors to Russia—Asserts That Wrongs Will Be Righted.

ST. PETERSBURG—Personal assurances of his intention to ameliorate the conditions and remove the causes insofar as they are economic which led to the recent strike were delivered by Emperor Nicholas to workmen representing all the leading factories of St. Petersburg, who, at his invitation, journeyed to Tsarkoe Seloe and were received in audience in the hall of the Alexander palace, where he has his winter residence.

This interview, face to face with their "little father," in whom their faith has not been shaken by the events of the bloody Sunday of January 22, has had a far greater and more assuring effect than any number of proclamations by ministers and governor generals and the workmen of St. Petersburg are now generally inclined to accept the promises of Governor General Trepoff and Finance Minister Kekovsoff at their face value.

The gift of the imperial family of \$25,000 to aid the families and victims of the conflict of January 22 also has had an excellent effect and as the news slowly permeates the laboring classes of Russia it is expected that it will make them content to wait for the promised reforms.

Like a wave caused by the falling of a stone the strike movement, however, is spreading over the great sea of Russian industrial life, and while St. Petersburg and Moscow, where the workmen of Poland and other provinces are not yet calm and the ripple has reached to faroff Irkutsk and other Siberian towns.

Following is the czar's address to the delegation who represented the employes of factories and workshops at St. Petersburg:

"I have summoned you in order that you may hear my words from myself and communicate them to your companions. The recent lamentable events with such sad, but inevitable results have occurred because you allowed yourselves to be led astray by traitors and enemies to our country. When they induced you to address a petition to me on your needs they desired to see you revolt against me and my government. They forced you to leave your honest work at a period when all Russian workmen should be laboring unceasingly in order that we might vanquish our obstinate enemy. Strikes and disgraceful demonstrations led the crowds to disorders which obliged, and always will oblige, the authorities to call out troops. As a result innocent people were victims. I know that the lot of the workman is not easy. Many things require improvement, but have patience. You will understand that it is necessary to be just toward your employers and to consider the conditions of our industries. But to come to me as a rebellious mob in order to declare your wants is a crime. In my solicitude for the working classes I will take measures which will assure that everything possible will be done to improve their lot and secure an investigation of their demands through legal channels. I am convinced of the honesty of the workmen and their devotion to myself, and I pardon their transgression. Return to your work with your comrades and carry out the tasks allotted to you. May God assist you."

Establish New World's Records.
RED WING, Minn.—New world records were established in a ski tournament. In the long jump, stand or fall, George Thompson of Red Wing, covered 118 feet and in the long jump standing, Gustaf Bye of Ishpeming, Mich., went 106, both being ahead of all previous records.

To Save Maxim Gorky.
BERLIN—A number of deputies signed a memorial in the chamber of deputies asking the government to use its good offices with the Russian government to save the life of Maxim Gorky and his companions.

Thinks Hay "Butting In."
ST. PETERSBURG—The Novosti says Secretary Hay's note on the subject of China will be interpreted in different ways. "We cannot say," the paper adds, "that it promises the belligerents agreeable prospects. If other cabinets come to an agreement with Washington it may happen that neither Russia nor Japan will get the slightest advantage from the war. Other powers are preparing to set up claims in case peace is declared. They have suddenly conceived a desire to preserve China's integrity."

Grows Serious at Warsaw.
WARSAW—The strike disorders are becoming more serious. The ordinary life of the city is quite suspended. On Saturday the strikers stopped the street railway service, but remained otherwise orderly. Sunday, however, they began wholesale pillage. The majority of the shops in Marshal Kovski street and the state vodka shops were looted. All the factories, shops, schools and theaters are closed, and the street lamps extinguished. There were several collisions between the police and strikers.

FOR JOINT RATES.

Railroad Companies Agree on the Same.

WASHINGTON—The senate committee on interstate commerce gave a hearing on the subject of railroad legislation, Judge S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Tex., advocated several amendments to the interstate commerce act as a method of reaching combinations of railroads to fix joint rates.

E. M. Ferguson, who represents fruit and vegetable shipping associations, made a brief speech in favor of the Elkins bill. He protested against discriminations in favor of concerns operating private refrigerator cars, and charged that these owners get rates of from \$100 to \$200 less per car than other shippers, and therefore were unfair competitors.

Judge Cowan, representing several cattle growers' associations, who was heard by the house committee, repeated charges of discriminations in carrying cattle to northern points, saying that there was an agreement between the railway companies which fixed joint rates between various points.

Judge Cowan said that no cattle shipper was discriminated against, but that competition on rates had disappeared by reason of combination of railroads and the rates had been advanced to many points.

The Sherman law, as a means of reaching combinations and conspiracies of that character, was held to be sufficient by Senator Elkins. He declared that the United States district attorney could proceed under that law.

Judge Cowan said he was under the impression that it was the attorney general who determined that actions should be instituted under the Sherman law. Senator Carmack took the same view and several other senators said that the district attorney seldom brought actions except in minor cases.

Judge Cowan suggested an amendment to section 15 of the interstate commerce act as a means of meeting such discriminations. The act makes it the duty of the commission to fix a proper rate or charge in place of any unjust or unreasonable charge, such rate as fixed by the commission to go into effect within thirty days.

OPPOSES BIG HOMESTEADS
Congressman Mondell Wants Nebraska Law Tested.

WASHINGTON—Whether 640 acres as a homestead shall take the place of 160 acres is a question which is being discussed before the public lands committee of the senate and house. Statements have been made showing that a square mile is not too much to allow a man in certain states of the west and that 160 acres is too little. An interesting argument was made before the house committee by Representative Mondell of Wyoming, chairman of the house irrigation committee, in which he took decided ground against any hasty legislation on this subject.

"Congress passed a law on this question last session including the land of western Nebraska," he said, "with the understanding that it would be in the nature of an experiment. After a fair trial there, and a careful investigation of its results, it may be wise—may be wise I say—to enact similar legislation for other limited localities; but to forthwith apply the plan to great areas of the west at this time, would be a dangerous thing. The Nebraska law has been in no sense a demonstration as yet."

Mr. Mondell stated that he had made four or five long railroad trips throughout this part of Nebraska and he had observed no indication of settlement under this law. He saw no new houses nor no evidence of increased population. He admitted that there are vast areas of the west which can eventually be classified as grazing lands solely, irredeemable beyond any process of irrigation, better farming methods or through the introduction of new arid land crops. "but," he said, "we are in no condition at this time and will not be for many years to intelligently classify all those lands."

Bryan at College Dinner.
NEW YORK—William Jennings Bryan was the principal guest Friday night at the annual dinner of the New York Alumni association of Syracuse university at the Hotel Astor. He spoke on "The Appeal of Democracy to the Cultured Classes."

Grinding Canadian Wheat.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—There are now five big northwestern mills grinding Canadian wheat, four of which are in Minneapolis and the last in Winona. The mills are operating under the new drawback regulations, which permit the grinding of the wheat for export with the privileges of retaining the by-products in this country. Twenty-five thousand bushels of Canadian wheat have been purchased, and after February 1 a mill having a capacity of 1,800 barrels a day will be put to work on the grain.

Students Show Disapproval.
Darmstadt, Grand Duchy of Hesse—Three hundred Russian students marched to the house of the Russian minister, Prince Koudachew. The spokesman for the students said they wished to protest against absolutism, the war with Japan and the recent proceedings at St. Petersburg. The students gave cheers for free Russia. The minister replied that last Sunday had been a day of the deepest sadness because masses of workmen had been misled by thoughtless leaders. The students then quietly withdrew.

A WOMAN'S MISERY.

Mrs. John LaRue, of 115 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the backache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."



Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Punctured Bubble.
The phrase "punctured bubble" is applied to any person, enterprise or thing that in the beginning looks brilliant and promising, but which, after a short existence, is punctured by criticism and then disappears as quickly as a broken bubble.

Pasteboard Resists Bullets.
At some firing experiments by the Swedish government the bullets failed to penetrate targets made of pasteboard three inches in thickness, yet they easily pass through planks five inches thick.

Book Brings Big Price.
The sum of \$20,000 was paid at a London auction for a "Codex Psalmorum" of the year 1459, of which only twenty copies were originally printed.

Life of Telegraph Wires.
Telegraph wires will last for forty years near the seashore. In the manufacturing districts the same wires last only ten years and even less.

A New York contemporary wants to know if Julius Caesar is dead. We have not noticed his death notice anywhere.

SPREADING THE NEWS BROADCAST.
That Dodd's Kidney Pills cured his Diabetes. After long suffering Mr. G. Cleghorn found a permanent relief in the Great American Kidney Remedy.

Port Huron, Mich., Jan. 30th.—(Special)—Tortured with Diabetes and Bladder Disease from which he could apparently get no relief, Mr. G. Cleghorn, a bricklayer, living at 119 Butler St., this city, has found a complete and permanent cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills and in his gratitude he is spreading the news broadcast.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills made a man of me," Mr. Cleghorn says. "I was a sufferer from Diabetes and Bladder Disease. I was so bad I could do no work and the pain was something terrible. I could not get anything to help me till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. They helped me right from the first and now I am completely cured. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to all my friends and they have found them all that is claimed for them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney ills from Backache to Bright's Disease. They never fail to cure Rheumatism.

One month in the school of affliction will teach thee more than the great precepts of Aristotle in seven years; for thou canst never judge rightly of human affairs, unless thou hast first felt the blows, and found out the decets of fortune.—Fuller.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. It drops into the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. It offers one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

You do not cleanse yourself by smutting every one else.

Among those who have received the highest award—the Grand Prize—at St. Louis World's Fair, was the A. J. Tower Co., the makers of the FISH BRAND SLICKERS. Many of our readers who went to the Fair, will recall their fine exhibit in which waterproof garments were shown adapted to so many uses that almost every department of the world's work was suggested. The Grand Prize was deservedly tribute to one of the oldest manufacturing concerns in the country.

The man who puts his heart into his work will always get ahead in it.

The Best Results in Starching can be obtained only by using Defiance Starch, besides getting 4 ounces more for same money—no cooking required.

It takes more than the Sunday suit to make the solid saint.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. See.

You soon lose the religion you try to keep to yourself.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

"Time to burn" keeps the devil's furnace going.