

CUSTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN

By D. M. AMBERRY.

BROKEN BOW, - NEBRASKA

Brief Telegrams

Secretary Shaw is encouraged over the outlook for the rapid reduction in the deficit.

Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia continues to wield ax among Philadelphia office holders.

The apple king of Kansas says there will be but a fourth of a crop in that state this year.

Lars Johnson, an old resident of Millard, Neb., was run over by the cars and killed.

Three suspicious cases believed to be cholera have occurred at Tula, 120 miles south of Moscow.

Secretary Shaw gains a reputation for hard work among his subordinates in the treasury department.

Employees of the Pennsylvania Road are given to understand that hereafter "hustle" is to be their watchword.

It is officially announced that King Edward has appointed King Oscar an honorary admiral of the British fleet.

The weekly trade reviews report improved business conditions in spite of the strike, which is the only drawback.

Governor Higgins of New York has issued a call for the legislature to convene in extra session on Wednesday, June 22.

For the first time in the history of the military academy at West Point, representatives of the Chinese empire were entered as cadets in the institution.

An Illinois representative has declined to be renominated because "a congressman is nothing except a pension agent and a solicitor of postoffice jobs."

The abiding popularity of Dickens is attested by the fact that more than 200,000 copies of his various books were sold in England alone during December last.

Rear Admiral Urtu, who bore the brunt of the great naval battle in the Straits of Corea, graduated from the United States naval academy at Annapolis in 1881.

Daniel Tarbox Jewett, probably the oldest lawyer in the United States, soon will enter upon his 100th year. He was born in Maine and lives at present in St. Louis.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company has accepted a land proposition made by the city of Parsons, and will build new shops there at a cost of \$1,650,000.

Benjamin F. Daniels has been appointed United States marshal for the district of Arizona. The appointment will take effect July 1. He succeeds Myron H. McCord, resigned.

The secretary of the interior has decided that the state of Utah is not entitled to select school lands in the Uintah Indian reservation, which is soon to be opened for settlement.

Rev. William Henry Locke, former pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, attended by the late President McKinley in Canton, O., died last week at the home of his son in Brooklyn.

Dmitri Nelidoff, chamberlain of the Russian embassy, and son of Ambassador Nelidoff, was married in the Russian church at Paris to the daughter of a Greek banker, M. Mavrocordato.

The laborers of Sweden are reported to be unanimous in favor of dissolution of the union with Norway and may revolt if attempt is made to press them into service against Norwegians.

Edwin H. Conger, United States ambassador to Mexico, has put an end to the many rumors that he would remain at that post only six months and retire to become candidate for governor of Iowa.

The late Premier Delyanis of Greece, who was assassinated June 13 by a gambler named Gherkaris, died in absolute poverty. The chamber will vote a pension to the immediate members of his family.

A granite shaft erected in memory of those who lost their lives in the disaster to the excursion steamer General Slocum in East river a year ago, was unveiled in the Lutheran cemetery in Middle Village, L. I.

Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, president of the Army War College board, will sail from San Francisco for Manila on July 8 to take charge of the command of the Department of Luzon to succeed General George M. Randall.

Intelligence has been received at Yale that the governor of the province of Hunan, China, has given permission for the establishment of the new Yale college at Chengsha in that province, which hitherto has been somewhat unfavorable to foreign enterprises, including missions. The result was brought about by the good offices of the Yale graduates in China.

Kotaro Date, a Japanese student, has been awarded the Wayman Crow medal for 1905 at the St. Louis school of fine arts.

The minister of defense authorizes the statement that all rumors of the mobilization of the Norwegian army and fleet are devoid of foundation.

A letter from Secretary Loeb to the Progressive union fixes October 24 and 25 as the days upon which President Roosevelt will visit New Orleans.

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WHY EYESIGHT FAILS

INFERIOR ARTIFICIAL LIGHT FREQUENTLY THE CAUSE.

Illuminants of the Past, One and All, Have Serious Defects—Acetylene Gas, with its Clear, Unwavering, Yet Soft Flame Cannot Hurt the Eyes.

Chicago, June 20.—No one can go into our schools or meet a group of children on the street without noticing how large a number of them wear spectacles. The proportion seems to increase yearly, and there are many more who ought to wear glasses. The experience of one teacher might be duplicated by the score. She knew Alice was inattentive and she thought she was unusually stupid. She said so to the principal and sent a note to the mother, requesting that the child be helped at home if she wished her to keep up with her class. One day after a black-board explanation, the teacher called upon the child and found that she had not seen what had been written. She was kept after school and by dint of much sympathetic questioning Miss C. found that Alice had never been able to see what was put on the board and that her head had ached so often and so hard that she frequently failed to hear what was said.

Such a condition may be caused by lack of proper food, but in our American homes it is usually due to the poor quality of the artificial light. The yellow, insufficient light of the ordinary kerosene lamp, with its smoky chimney, is about as bad for the eyes as can be imagined. The flickering light from a coal gas jet is but little better, and even the electric light, brilliant as it usually is, has an unsteadiness due to variations in power, and a glare peculiarly trying to the delicate nerves of sight. The comparatively new illuminant acetylene gas produces as nearly perfect an artificial light as has yet been found. It gives a clear white, unwavering light, very brilliant yet perfectly soft, and so nearly like the rays of the sun that even colors appear as in daylight.

Fortunately, acetylene is very easily and cheaply produced, and the simple apparatus necessary can be purchased and installed in any home at a very moderate cost, and the acetylene can be piped to convenient points in the house where a light is needed. It is then lighted and extinguished and used exactly like common city gas.

Acetylene is rapidly coming into common use in homes, churches, schools and institutions of all kinds, and it is reasonable to expect that as its use in the home increases, there will be fewer defective eyes, particularly among children. Poor eyesight and the many ills resulting therefrom will undoubtedly be much reduced by the use of this new illuminant.

The average girl will allow her mother to pick out a husband for her, but when it comes to the wedding gown she generally asserts herself.

RAILWAY RATE LEGISLATION.

At the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Conductors recently held at Portland, Oregon, resolutions were unanimously adopted voicing their sentiments as to the effect of proposed railway rate legislation on the 1,300,000 railroad employees, whom they in part represented. These resolutions "indorse the attitude of President Roosevelt in condemning secret rebates and other illegalities, and commend the attitude of the heads of American Railways, who, with practical unanimity, have joined with the president on this question." They then respectfully point out to Congress the "inadvisability of legislation vesting in the hands of a commission power over railway rates, now lower by far in the United States than in any other country," because such regulation would "result in litigation and confusion and inevitably tend to an enforced reduction in rates, irrespective of the question of the ability of the railroads to stand the reduction, especially in view of the increased cost of their supplies and materials." They further protested against such power being given to the present Inter-State Commission because "the proposed legislation is not in harmony with our idea of American jurisprudence, inasmuch as it contemplates that a single body shall have the right to investigate, indict, try, condemn and then enforce its decisions at the cost of the carriers, pending appeal, which is manifestly inequitable."

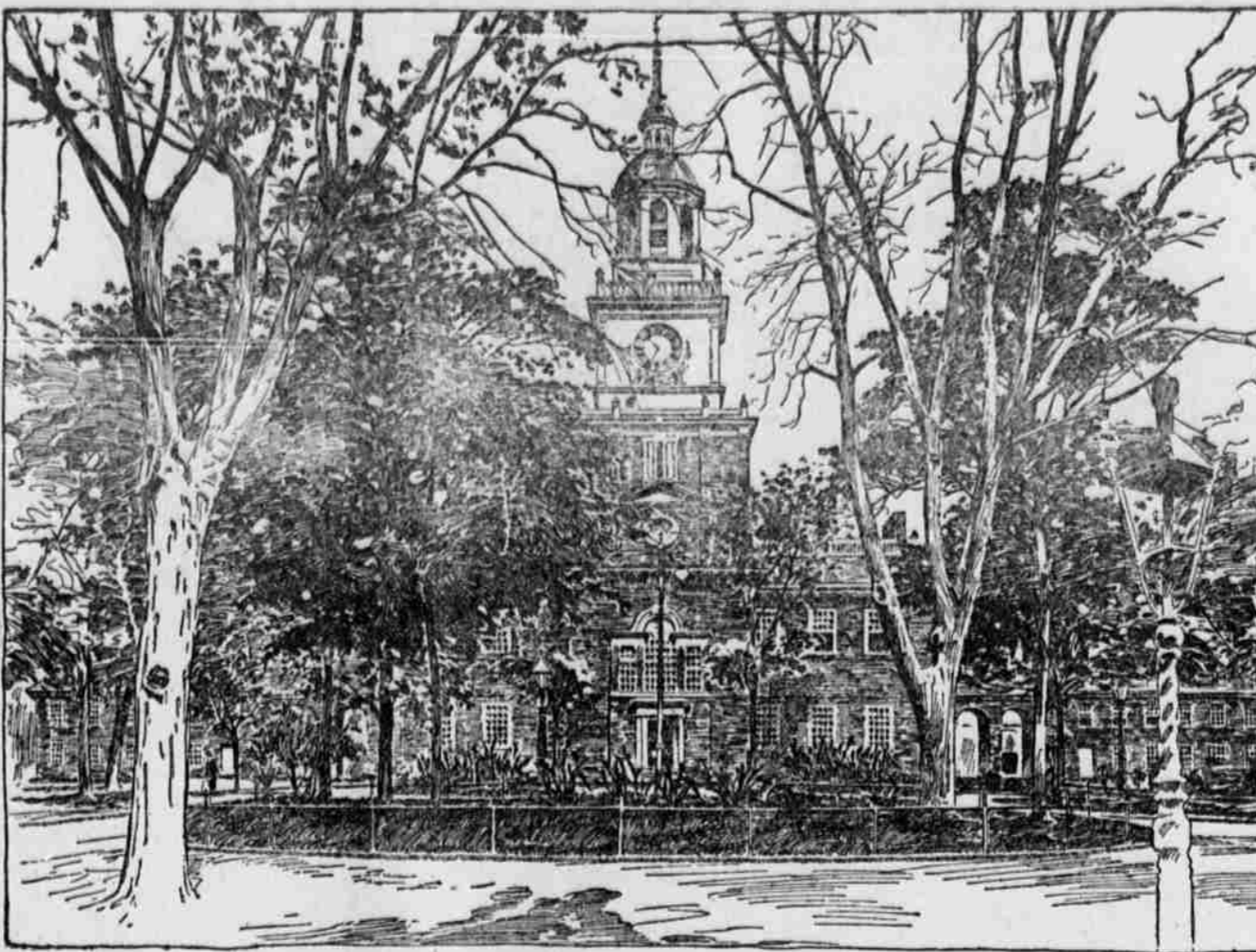
The conductors base their demand for only such legislation if any, as would "secure and insure justice and equity and preserve equal rights to all parties concerned," on the ground that the low cost of transportation "is the result of the efficiency of American railway management and operation which have built up the country through constant improvement and development of territory, while at the same time recognition has been given to the value of intelligence among employees in contrast to foreign methods, where high freight rates and lowest wages to employees obtain."

In pressing their claim against legislation adverse to their interests, they point out the fact that "the freight rates of this country average only two per cent of the cost of articles to the consumer, thus making the freight rate so insignificant a factor in the selling price that numerous standard articles are sold at the same price in all parts of the country."

Society is a body. It isn't well unless it's well all over. A sore little toe can make a whole man miserable.

Defiance Starch is guaranteed biggest and best or money refunded. 11 ounces, 10 cents. Try it now.

THE SHRINE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY



"INDEPENDENCE HALL"

Thumbnail History of the United States

By JOHN BACH McMASTER

Within a year from the day when the shot heard round the world" was fired at Concord all semblance of allegiance to Great Britain disappeared. The Continental army was in existence; Bunker Hill had been fought; the Colonial Legislatures had been replaced by Provincial Congresses or Provincial Conventions, and the Royal Governors by Committees of Safety.

When matters had gone as far as this the Continental Congress advised the colonies to establish civil government of their own creation, took into consideration the resolution of Lee declaring the colonies sovereign, free and independent states, and appointed a committee to write a declaration of independence and another to frame a plan of government for the United States. July 4, 1776, the Declaration was adopted, and between 1776 and 1784 eleven states framed and put in operation written constitutions and so turned themselves from colonies into states. Rhode Island till 1842, and Connecticut till 1818 continued to use their old colonial charters.

In July of 1776 Congress took up the Articles of Federation, or plan of government for the United States, and in 1777 sent them to the states for approval; but disputes over the ownership of lands west of the mountains delayed their acceptance till 1781. From the first the plan was a failure. Congress had no power to lay a tax of any sort, nor regulate trade with foreign countries, nor between states. The states issued paper money, regulated foreign trade, each in its own way without regard to the regulations of others, and by this lack of uniformity produced the financial, commercial and industrial distress which wrecked the Confederation. Business conditions made an abandonment of the articles necessary, and in 1787 our present Constitution was framed at Philadelphia. Eleven states promptly ratified and in April, 1789, Washington was inaugurated at New York. In 1790 Philadelphia became the seat of government, and in 1800, Washington.

The financial legislation of the first and second congresses split the people into two political parties—the Federalists, who supported Washington, with Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Pickens, and King for leaders, and the anti-Federalists or Republicans, who opposed the administration under the lead of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Gallatin. Scarcely had the parties been organized on domestic issues when France declared war on Great Britain and opened her West Indies to neutral trade, and our country entered upon a long period of foreign complication. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality (1793) and our merchants rushed to the French West Indies. But Great Britain seized their ships and the Anti-Federalists attempted to force Congress to retaliate. Lest this should bring on war Washington sent Jay to London to negotiate our first commercial treaty with Great Britain. This treaty offended France, who rejected our new minister, demanded tribute and so insulted us that an army of volunteers was raised, coast defenses erected, the Navy department created, and a naval war waged from 1798-1800. From 1801 to 1803 there was peace in Europe, and during these years our trade declined; a wave of population swept westward; Ohio was admitted as a state; Jefferson was elected president; Louisiana was purchased from France and war renewed in Europe.

As nearly all western Europe soon became tributary to Napoleon, our country became the great neutral ocean carrier. An immense trade was developed which Great Britain attacked with orders in Council and Napoleon with decrees. Nothing was left but fight for our neutral rights or abandon the sea. Jefferson chose the

latter and began retaliation by a system of trade restrictions, which ended with war in 1812.

The loss of our neutral trade and the war brought on a period of business reorganization, depression, hard times and caused such distress that hundreds of thousands of people left the seaboard and hurried to the far West of that time. As a consequence, between 1816 and 1821, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri entered the Union as states.

The foreign issues which distracted the people from 1793 to 1815 were soon replaced by others of domestic origin, and during this period of transition the Federalist party disappeared. From 1817 to 1821 there was but one national party, and so harmonious was it that in 1820 Monroe was the only presidential candidate. This harmony was due to lack of national issues; but it could not last, and in 1824 four party chiefs—Adams, Clay, Crawford and Jackson—contended for the presidency, and threw the elec-

public lands and the money derived from their sale, the building of roads and canals at Federal expense, tariff for protection and a sound currency. On these the two parts of the old Republican party took sides and became rival parties, known after 1834 as Whigs and Democrats.

Between 1825 and 1845 the industrial development of our country was extraordinary. Manufactures flourished, canals were dug, railroads were introduced, the national debt was paid, a surplus revenue was accumulated and distributed among the states, trades unions were formed and the ten hour day secured, nullification was put down, wild speculation produced the panic of 1837, the struggle with slavery commenced in earnest in Texas.

Annexation of Texas led to war with Mexico and a further expansion of our territory. The effort to provide New Mexico and Utah with territorial governments brought on the free-soil struggle and the compromise of 1850; the Kansas-Nebraska contest produced the Free Soil and Republican parties and made slavery the ruling political issue to 1860. Out of the war for the Union came four classes of issues—our claims on Great Britain for damages caused by cruisers fitted out in her ports, abolition of slavery and the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, the reconstruction acts and the great bonded and floating debt. While these issues were in process of settlement our country again entered a period of great industrial, agricultural and mining development; the Pacific railroads were built, the Middle West and the Northwest were settled, great corporations came into existence and financial, industrial, labor and commercial problems became the issues of the day. The acquisition of Hawaii and the results of the Spanish war expanded our territory to the doors of China and gave us new problems in government.—New York World.

URGED CELEBRATION OF DAY.

John Adams in Approval of a Boisterous Fourth.

In honoring the Fourth of July, the famous letter written by John Adams from Philadelphia on the day following the signing of the Declaration of Independence should be remembered, as it practically shows his approval of what many have called the more boisterous methods of celebrating the day. The most notable portion of this letter, written July 5, 1776, is:

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, 'That these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states.'

"The day is past. The Fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am led to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival.

"It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, ringing of bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other from this time forward and forever.

"You will think me translated with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration and support and defend these states. Yet through all the gloom I can see the ray of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means and that posterity will triumph."

Encouragement after censure is as the sun after a shower.—Goethe.



Ring, ye glad bells, from the steeple and towers! Speak, ye loud cannon, with thunderous voice! Spread the glad news through this broad land of ours. Bid every heart on this day to rejoice!

Known far and wide is its wonderful story. In every land on the face of the earth; For 'tis the day of America's glory.—The pride of our nation—the day of its birth!

Turn back to-day through our history's pages. Search through this record of days fair and bright: Many are there which in all coming ages Ever will shine with a radiant light.

But, midst this legion of days brightly beaming, One makes all other to pale 'neath its sway. As the fair stars, with their silver light gleaming, Fade in the light of the monarch of day.

Long years ago, 'midst the turmoil of battle, The greatest of Liberty's children was born; Its lullaby-songs was the drum's startling rattle, And thunder of cannon at evening and morn.

Reared in the school of privation and rigor, Brave, strong and noble our country has grown; Ever reborn for its progress and vigor, Grandest of nations the world has e'er known!

Lift up your voices in praise and orations, Fling out the banner of freedom on high; The birthday is here of the greatest of nations; Shout and rejoice! 'tis the Fourth of July!

—U. C. Midkiff.



tion into the House of Representatives in 1825.

The great events from 1816 to 1825 were the purchase of Florida and the settlement of our boundary from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific (1819); the establishment of the forty-ninth parallel from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky mountains as part of the northern boundary (1818); the Missouri Compromise (1820); announcement of the Monroe Doctrine (1823), and the rise of the West.

The issues growing into importance were the removal of the Indians from the Southern states, the use of the

Calumet Baking Powder

Perfect in quality. Moderate in price.

FLORIDA SUNSHINE.

These Weather Bureau people are not fit to be trusted with the reins. If all women were as good as they look men would never dare marry them.

A woman's credulity is boundless, but beware how you trifle with her vanity.

Few women ever destroy love letters, though such letters often destroy women.

The woman who marries a man to improve him, may "prove" more than she set out to.

Money may be "the root of all evil," but it is the women who are always persuading us to dig it up.

A woman's way of reasoning is as much of a mystery to the average man as her way of dressing.

That a woman's love of love should outlast her power of inspiring it is one of the brutalities of existence.

It is one of the paradoxes of Florida politics that so many bad bills should be introduced in the legislature by good men.—Florida Times-Union.

Value of Sunshine. If the beneficences of sunshine were more generally understood and appreciated, every house owner would have somewhere about the house a solarium or sun room. The ancient Romans knew the value of sunshine and always had solariums attached to the house or forming part of it.

SAVED CHILD'S LIFE.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Sedgwick, Ark., June 19.—The case of W. S. Taylor's little son is looked upon by those interested in medical matters as one of the most wonderful on record. In this connection his father makes the following statement:

"Last September my little boy had dropsy; his feet and limbs were swollen to such an extent that he could not walk or put his shoes on. The treatment that the doctors were giving him seemed to do him no good, and two or three people said his days were short, even the doctors, two of the best in the country told me he would not get better. I stopped their medicine and at once sent for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I gave him three Pills a day, one morning, noon and night for eight days; at the end of the eighth day the swelling was all gone, but to give the medicine justice, I gave him eleven more pills. I used thirty-five Pills in all and he was entirely cured. I consider your medicine saved my child's life. When the thirty-five Pills were given him, he could run, dance and sing, whereas before he was an invalid in his mother's arms from morning until night."

Some people go through life like a cat meowing through a blind alley, without ever knowing there's a big, roaring world beyond.

AGONY OF SORE HANDS.

Cracked and Peeled—Water and Heat Caused Intense Pain—Could Do No Housework—Grateful to Cuticura.

"My hands cracked and peeled, and were so sore it was impossible for me to do my housework. If I put them in water I was in agony for hours; and if I tried to cook, the heat caused intense pain. I consulted two doctors, but their prescriptions were utterly useless. And now after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment my hands are entirely well, and I am very grateful. (Signed) Mrs. Minnie Drew, 18 Dana St., Roxbury, Mass."

A woman is never so afraid of catching cold in the wet when she has on low shoes and openwork stockings as a man is in rubber boots.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 323 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

A stitch in time has mended many a man's ways.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 64-p. trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 611 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The June "Arena" will appeal to all persons interested in clean government and social and economic advance. In it, Rudolph Blankenburg continues his remarkable series of papers dealing with corruption in Pennsylvania, the present discussion being concerned chiefly with the unparalleled reign of graft and roguery in Philadelphia. "Frederick Oppen: A Cartoonist of Democracy," is another interesting feature, being an illustrated article dealing with the life and work of one of the best known and most effective cartoonists of the day. A fine full-page portrait of Mr. Oppen accompanies this sketch. "The Benjamin Fay Mills Movement in Los Angeles" is an inspiring and highly suggestive paper showing what work a church may do when under the guidance of a broad-minded, thoughtful, and earnest minister awake.