

Republican County Convention.

The republican county convention is hereby called to meet in Broken Bow, Saturday August 26, 1905, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing twenty-two delegates to the state convention and to nominate candidates for the following offices:

County Judge, County Clerk, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Surveyor, Sheriff, Coroner and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

The basis of representation is one delegate for each ten votes or fraction thereof cast for President Roosevelt at the last general election. The several townships are entitled to the following number of delegates.

Table listing delegates by township: Anselmy 15, Arnold 10, Algeron 15, Broken Bow 8, Cliff 8, Custer 11, Delight 10, Douglas Grove 11, Elm 6, Elk Creek 8, Grant 8, Garfield 6, Hayes 3, Killfoil 13, Lillian 10, Loup 10, Myrtle 9, Sargent 20, Triumph 10, Victoria 10, Westerville 14, West Union 8, Wayne 14, Wood River 14, Total 277.

It is recommended that the primaries be held Saturday, Aug. 19, and no proxies be allowed at the County convention and that the delegates of the several precincts present cast the vote of their respective delegations.

D. M. AMSBERRY, Chairman. JOR PIGMAN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

The republican electors of Custer township are hereby notified that the republican primary will be held at the school house, district 218, Saturday August 19, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to the republican county convention to be held at Broken Bow, August 26, 1905, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

The republican electors of Garfield township are hereby notified that the republican primary will be held at the school house, district 218, Saturday August 19, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to the republican county convention to be held at Broken Bow, August 26, 1905, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

The republican electors of Broken Bow township are hereby notified that the republican primary will be held at the school house, district 218, Saturday August 19, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing thirteen delegates to the county convention and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

The republican electors of Cliff township are hereby notified that the republican primary will be held at the school house, district 218, Saturday August 19, 1905, at 3 p. m. for the purpose of electing eight delegates to attend the County convention to be held at Broken Bow, August 26, 1905, to place in nomination County tickets and to transact such other business as may come before said caucus.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican electors of Wood River precinct are called to meet at the town hall on Saturday, August 19, 1905, to elect fourteen delegates to attend the Republican County convention to be held in Broken Bow on Saturday, August 26.

PRIMARY CALL.

The republican voters of Myrtle precinct are hereby called to meet in caucus at the Knight school house at 2 o'clock p. m. August 19, 1905, for the purpose of electing nine delegates to the county convention and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

The republican electors of Lillian precinct are hereby called to meet in caucus at the Oxford school house Saturday, August 19, at 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing ten delegates to the county convention, to be held at Broken Bow August 26, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

The Republicans of Westerville precinct are hereby called to meet in westerville, August 19th, 1905 at 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing fourteen delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Broken Bow, August 26th, 1905, to nominate a township ticket and transact such other business as may properly come before them.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

The republican electors of Loup township are hereby called to meet in caucus at the Welch school house, Saturday August 19, 1905 at 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing ten delegates to the Supervisor convention, and ten delegates to the county convention to be held at Broken Bow, August 26, 1905, and to nominate township officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Republicans of Custer county, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating convention August 26th, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds, subject to the will of the Republican County Convention. Should the party see fit to honor me with the nomination and I am elected I will give my entire time and attention to the business and work of the office.

Advertisement for F. W. HAYES, Jeweler and Optician, located at West Side Square, Broken Bow, Nebraska.

Ayer's

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only

Hair Vigor

hair food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

My hair used to be very short, but after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair.

Mrs. J. H. EREN, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Short Hair

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County clerk of Custer county, subject to the will of the Republican County convention. Should the convention nominate me, and I am elected I pledge my faithful and best endeavors in the future as I have in the past to serve the public. Thanking my constituents for their hearty and appreciative support in the past I respectfully,

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County clerk subject to the will of the Republican County Convention. I wish to thank those of my friends who have already pledged me their support, and to state that should the party see fit to honor me with the nomination, and the people of Custer county to elect me, that I will do as I always have done in the past, give my undivided attention and energy to the business of the office.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA, August 16, 1905.—To the republican voters of Custer county: Upon the resignation of Mr. Chittick about two years ago I became your Deputy Register of Deeds. I have tried to serve the public during this period to the best of my ability and having lived in our county for 29 years, coming here when only 16 years old and always upholding the republican principles and good government, I believe I have a right to ask the nomination of Register of Deeds and will announce myself a candidate from my old home, Algeron Precinct, and will abide cheerfully by your decision.

A Dead Hobby.

The Beacon last week devoted a column or more discussing the county indebtedness. This is the same hobby the Beacon has discussed every campaign since the pops were dislodged several years from the county offices.

The claim that the county was \$40,000 in debt in 1890, when the pops were elected to office has been stated so often by the Beacon that it may begin to believe it. But it does not make the assertion any near true than when first stated.

The facts are that in the pioneer days of the county before the homesteads were subject to tax the expenses of the county exceeded the cash receipts. But the indebtedness did not exceed the credits.

The pop administration, which run through a period of ten years had the benefit of the land taxes and the delinquent personal property tax, on which one of their sheriff's grew rich in collecting. More than \$40,000 in delinquent taxes were collected. Republicans now fill all the county offices with but one exception, but the money raising power has been in the hands of a populist board for the past fifteen years with two or three years excepted.

In 1902 the republicans had a majority on the county board, but as the populist board had cut the levy to seven mills in the fall of 1901, after their defeat and used up all the available funds including the sinking fund an increase in the levy was made necessary to meet the expenses.

Again in 1904 when the republicans were again in the majority they not only cut the levy to eight mills, but paid a deficiency of five thousand or more which had been contracted by the populist board in bridge contracts and paid \$10,000 back to the sinking fund, which the pop board had appropriated.

Instead of leaving the county in debt \$20,000 as the Beacon states the republican board cancelled \$15,000 of pops debts and has to its credit between \$3,000 and \$4,000 in cash subject to transfer \$46,000 sinking fund cash on hands besides \$40,000 in cash of other funds.

Had it not been for the political maneuvering of the majority, at the last session every dollar of the present indebtedness of the county would have been provided. But in order to make a

political point they refused to provide for the six thousand dollar bridge indebtedness which was contracted last year that was made necessary by the excessive rains. But that would not have been necessary had not the Republican board used the 1904 levy to pay the bridge debt contracted the year previous by the pop board.

Rather than to make provisions, by transferring the cash of 1902 and 1903 and sufficient amount of the sinking fund, as has been the rule to meet the outstanding accounts carried from 1904, the board chose to let the \$86,000 lie idle in the county treasury that they might make a political issue against the republican party.

Had it been a republican board in control instead of a populist board every dollar of the outstanding accounts would have been paid and the creditors would now have had their cash.

Says Rates Built West.

The Railway Age in discussing the rate question says "Nothing but the most intricate and scientific adjustment of rates with each other, so skilfully arranged as to overcome the inequalities of distance and the disadvantages of location, has given to the great prairie states, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas,

Wisconsin and Minnesota, and to the wheat fields of North and South Dakota the marvelous prosperity they have attained and the position which they occupy in the markets of the world. To build across the channels of their commerce the impediments of constantly increasing distance from the market would be to render desolate and barren the garden spots of American agriculture."

What Japan Asks to End War.

- It is understood that the twelve peace conditions proposed by the Japanese are: 1. Recognition of Japan's preponderance of influence in Korea. 2. Cession of Russian-Chinese railway from Port Arthur to Harbin. 3. Transfer of authority over Port Arthur and Liao Tung peninsula. 4. Cession of Saghalien. 5. Granting of fishing privileges at the mouth of the Amur. 6. The evacuation of Manchuria. 7. The granting of commercial privileges at Vladivostok. 8. The transfer of interned warships. 9. Limitation of Russia's naval strength in the far East. 10. Remuneration for the cost of the war. 11. Recognition of the independence of China. 12. Return to China of Russian mining privileges in Manchuria.

In these ringing words A. J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, sums up the threat which the proposed anti-railway legislation holds over the farmers and manufacturers of the middle west. His views on federal rate-making are expressed in an article which appears in the May 20th issue of Harper's Weekly.

"I have seen this western prairie country develop as to the railways have opened up its resources," says Mr. Earling. "The company I represent has always been identified with its development. Therefore I may be pardoned if I look with no small degree of apprehension upon the threat of serious impairment of the interests of this large and important section of the country which a distance tariff would inevitably make."

After an illustration of the effect of federal rate making upon the great lumber industries of upper Michigan and Wisconsin Mr. Earling forcibly states the threat against general prosperity thus:

"Under the distance tariff system, with the consequent increase in transportation rates which must result from government rate making, the mill which is nearest a particular market will have an advantage in every other market. In other words, the result of fixing transportation rates on a distance basis will be a change from the present broad, general, competitive markets to narrow, restricted local markets, with the inevitable increase in the cost to the consumer. "Freight rates that are deter-

Standard Cattle Co. AUCTION SALE

Saturday, Sept. 2, Saturday, Sept. 9, Saturday, Sept. 16, at Hecla, Nebr., on the B. & M.

On the above dates the Standard Cattle Co. will sell by auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following cattle: 650 yearlings, heifers and steers, 500 to 600 cows and calves (calves unbranded) 250 two-year old heifers and a large number of three-year old steers, three-year old spayed heifers, two-year old steers and two-year old spayed heifers, numbering in all 7,300 head.

These cattle are all dehorned and have been bred by the Company on their Sand Hills Ranch from pure bred Shorthorn and Hereford bulls and are of excellent quality.

At the same place and dates this company shall also offer a number of their saddle horses, wind mills, drinking tanks and standing fences on their property.

The train from the east over the Burlington leaving Omaha at 11:10 p. m. arrives at Hecla 10:30 a. m. next day and these sales will commence immediately after the arrival of the train. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of buyers after each sale and parties are requested to have bank references for purchases made.

W. E. HITE and G. E. TRACEWELL, Auctioneers.

mined by the surveyor's rod, measured out to the industry of the country merely by the mile, will not only arrest the commercial development and agricultural growth of the country, but will require such readjustment to untried conditions as cannot fail to be productive of the most serious and lasting harm to the railways and to the people. The burden of the above argument

Galveston, Mobile and Pensacola, have always complained bitterly of the refusal of the Panama Railroad Company to give them facilities by way of the isthmus, which refusal, they claim, has greatly injured their commercial development.

On the Pacific side the railroad has a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company which gives that company a monopoly of the traffic from all Pacific ports north of Panama.

The steamship company operates vessels only to San Francisco, and consequently the other Pacific coast ports are deprived of through rates. The railroad has similar contracts giving a monopoly of the Pacific business originating south of Panama to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Compania Sud-Americana de Vapores. Merchants in Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador complain that this monopoly is detrimental to commerce between these countries and the United States. The rates from these countries to Europe are much lower than the rates to New York.

Mr. Bristow finds that notwithstanding its almost unassailable position and an occupation of an unsurpassed territory for more than fifty years the Panama Railroad Company has allowed its properties to run down, its equipment is antiquated, and it has never even double tracked its short line. Instead of accepting all the business offered it, and lowering rates so as to bring the greatest amount of remunerative tonnage, the company has made these monopolistic contracts with a few favored steamship lines, carrying their offerings at high rates and shutting out the trade of important cities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.—Kansas City Journal.

Communicated.

BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA, August 13, 1905.—Editor Republican: Rate making, in its broad sense, is almost as much of a conundrum to the average man as the riddle of the sphinx. With the ramifications and intricacies growing out of greatly increased mileage and the vast growth of commerce, it has ceased to be a matter of plain computation and has attained the dignity of a science.

In the first place, no rate stands alone. So intimately connected are the different tariffs, not alone on one product but on the allied commodities, that a change of one rate necessitates a change of a score, and in some cases a hundred of others. These changes actually are forced on the railroad companies, because in re-arranging one rate others, must

be re-arranged in order to avert the charge of "unjust discrimination" and to offer no barrier to the free movement of freight.

Taking as an example the change in the freight rate on potatoes to some central manufacturing point. The rate on potatoes cannot be tampered with unless the freight on starch and all the products manufactured from the tuber also are adjusted. It can plainly be seen if this policy were not followed, either the agriculturist or the manufacturer would be unfairly dealt with. Thus there is no way in which one rate can be selected and changed without affecting scores of others.

It requires no imagination to see what the effect would be if a small, centralized body of men, such as the Inter-State Commerce Commission, had control of the rate making power for the country. Without the local knowledge necessary to a fair adjustment of rates, the Commission would be flooded with complaints from every point of the country. Every community seeking to secure a slight advantage over a competitor would avail itself of the opportunity to protest. These protests would cost little, and they mean much. It is human nature to take a chance.

Now, the Commission would find itself not only flooded with protests, but with every change of rates would be compelled to revise entire schedules. Such an undertaking would be a physical impossibility for such a body of men, even if they were so omniscient as to act intelligently. The result would be a derangement of the freight tariffs of the nation that would build up a dam to halt the stream of commerce.

The logical result of all these conflicting interests and the vast amount of detail with which the Commission would have to grapple, would be the distance tariff.

A distance tariff, in my judgment, is what the farmers and stock raisers of Nebraska do not want. The products of the farm and the range constitute Nebraska's wealth and it is raw material. Legislate as you will, the fact remains that Nebraska is at the end of the long haul each way. Her products from which she obtains her wealth must be shipped out, her manufactured articles must be shipped in. A distance tariff or a per ton per mile rate would do much to destroy the prosperity now enjoyed by the Nebraska farmer and stock raiser. The products of Nebraska farms and Nebraska ranches must be sold largely beyond her own boundaries and the rate that will best accommodate the traffic by giving her products a low rate on a long haul, is the rate her citizens are most interested in.