



The Art of Making Watches
 has been marching ahead steadily for years. Watches have more brains and skill put into their making to-day than ever before.
 And still they are getting cheaper all the while—which is rather strange
 If you would like to learn just how far the watch making art has advanced, this is the place to come to.
 If you wish to find out how cheap a really reliable watch can be sold visit this store.
 Our watch stock contains ALL that the art of watch making has to offer.
 And we willingly place our time at your disposal.

A. E. Anderson
 JEWELER & OPTICIAN
 Registered O. I. C. Hogs
 FOR SALE!
 CHAS. T. WRIGHT, Broken Bow, Neb.

For Sale
 My ranch, 6 miles south of Broken Bow, Nebraska, consisting of 1080 acres. About 350 acres in cultivation, 65 acres in fall wheat, 15 acres in rye, 7 acres alfalfa, balance in pasture and hay; frame buildings; 3 wells with wind mills, gasoline engine. All fenced and cross fenced, with 20 acres in hay pasture. This ranch is stocked with about 150 head of cattle, horses and a full set of implements for farming, which will be sold with the ranch if purchaser wants it. One third cash, balance on easy terms. If this ranch is not sold by the 15th of February, 1907, it will be for rent, (all good soil.) I also have for sale 480 acres 12 miles southwest of Broken Bow, about 100 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture and hay land, well and wind mill house and sod barn; 160 acres 6 miles west of Broken Bow, 30 acres in cultivation; and other lands west of Callaway. Call on or address Geo. Willing, Broken Bow, Nebraska, dealer in hardware, furniture, stoves, White sewing machines, harness, Duglap and Racine bugies and spring waggon, best Bain wagons, Gliddin barb wires and fencing; can save you money on a housekeeping outfit.
 32 35 GEO. WILLING.

Patronize the REPUBLICAN advertisers.

To Regulate County Divisions

The Bill Changes Law as to Minimum Size of New Counties.

Following is the bill relating to the division of counties now pending before the legislature of Nebraska.

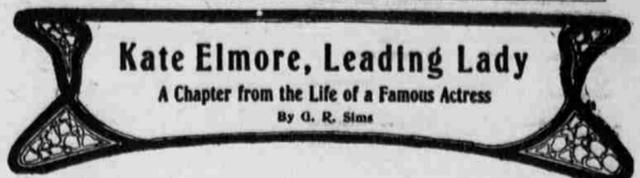
HOUSE ROLL NO. 148.
A Bill For An Act providing for the division of existing counties, and the manner of petitioning therefor, and for the publication of notice of intention to circulate such petition, limiting the area to which any county may be reduced, and fixing the minimum area of any new county, and providing for the submission of the question of division to the voters of the county, and for the certifying of the result of such election, and providing for the election of county officers in such new county or counties, and limiting the times of submission of the question of division of a county; and for the repeal of Sections 428 and 429 of Cobby's Annotated Statutes of Nebraska for the year 1903 (Being sections 10 and 11 of Art. 1 of Chapter 18 of Compiled Statutes for 1905)
 Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:—
 Section 1. Whenever it is desired to form a new county or counties out of one of the existing counties of this state, any citizen or citizens residing within the territory desired to be formed into a new county shall file with the county clerk of the county affected, a statement of their intention to circulate a petition asking for the submission of the question of forming said new county or counties, which statement shall describe the territory which it is proposed to form into new county or counties, together with a map of the county affected, clearly designating thereon the boundaries of the proposed new county or counties, and describing by government survey or other accurate description, the boundaries of said proposed new county or counties, whereupon it shall be the duty of the county clerk to cause a notice to be published in some newspaper having a general circulation in the territory proposed to be formed into the new county or counties, describing the territory so to be formed, together with a map of the county affected, disclosing clearly and accurately the lines of the proposed new county or counties.

(In this first section there is nothing calculated to inspire even the crankiest, thin-skinned divisionist to emit a howl, unless, perhaps, it is that portion directing the county clerk to publish a notice setting forth facts in connection with a division scheme. The divisionists dislike—above all things—facts, and especially those which go to show that the division of a county into small counties is very poor policy.)
 Section 2. After said notice has been published for two consecutive weeks, said petition or petitions praying for the erection of such new county or counties, stating and describing the territory proposed to be formed, together with the proposed name of the same, may be circulated and signatures procured thereon of the legal voters of the territory of said proposed new county or counties, which petition must be signed by a majority of the legal voters residing in the territory proposed to be formed into the new county or counties and the signers to said petition shall, opposite their names, where they reside outside of a town or village, designate the section, township and range of their residence, and where such signers reside within any village or town, they shall designate the number or name of the block upon which they reside.
 (Here, of course is a condition that causes sleepless nights for the chief rangers in the division camp, this part which says "signers shall, where they reside outside of a town or village, designate the section, township and range of their residence, and where such signers reside within any village or town, they shall designate the number or name of the block upon which they reside." This little provision comes to the division pow-wow like a flash of lightning from a clear sky, because it will prevent their following the old plan of securing the signatures to the petition of Tom, Dick and Harry, sometimes several times and also of non-residents. This, we admit, is a double-jointed thorn in their breasts, principally because

it is fair and just and these characteristics seem to have been lost sight of by the more clamorous divisionist.)
 Section 3. Said petition must be filed with the county board at least two weeks before the date of any regular meeting of said board at which meeting it shall hear and determine whether or not said petition has been signed by a majority of the legal voters of the territory proposed to be formed into the new county or counties, and if the board shall find that said petition or petitions have been signed by a majority of the legal voters of the territory proposed to be formed into the new county or counties, and that said proposed new county or counties each contain not less than 720 square miles and that the proposed division will not reduce the original county to a less area, it shall be the duty of the board to make an order providing for the submission of the question of the erection of such new county or counties to a vote of the people of the county to be affected, at the next succeeding election of which notice shall be given, the votes canvassed, and the form of the ballot to be used in the determination of such questions shall be as follows:

"For new county (naming it)"
 "Against new county (naming it)"
 (Nothing whatever in the foregoing that should cause loud, prolonged and outlandish wailing by men who have assumed the roll and are playing the baby act on account of the bill. Nothing at all, not even the size of the county, because a county containing less than 720 square miles—20 townships—is too small to be called county and won't amount to much, more especially in this part of Nebraska where so much of the land is not tillable, and sensible farmers do not have to ponder over this point any great length of time in order to be convinced of this fact.)
 Section 4. If it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at any such election in the county interested, is in favor of the erection of such new county or counties, the county clerk shall certify the same to the secretary of the state stating in such certificate the name, territorial contents and boundaries of such new county or counties. But if it shall appear upon the canvass of said vote that less than a majority of all the votes cast at any such election is in favor of the erection of such new county or counties, the question of dividing said county shall not be again submitted for the space of five years from the date of said election.

(This section is strictly all right. If the disturbers of business and social relations, the howlers for division, do not have votes enough next fall, it will give them an opportunity to "s'ay out till you get something and don't be buttin' in with nothin' but wind," as an old poker player advised a novice. This continual clamor of division—which consists principally of wind—has a tendency to keep business in an unsettled condition and strain social relation and if a failure to carry for division results next fall all can enjoy life for four years, during which time the division yelpers will have enough time to secure votes with which to come in five years hence and not have to use a gob of overworked "hot air.")
 Section 5. The secretary, upon receiving said certificate from the county clerk shall notify the governor of the result of such election whose duty it shall be to order an election of county officers for such new county or counties at such time as he shall designate, and he may, when necessary, fix the place of holding election, notice of which shall be given in such manner as the governor shall direct. At such election the qualified voters of said new county or counties shall elect all county officers who shall be commissioned and qualified in the same manner as such officers are in the other counties in this state and who shall continue in office until the next general election as such officers and until their successors are elected and qualified and who shall have all the jurisdiction and perform all the duties which are or may be conferred upon such officers in other counties of this state.
 (Section 5 confers considerable authority upon the governor and this is perhaps one of the reasons the Brega yelpers dislike the bill, because it is a well known fact that they want to dictate everything—even as to how those who are opposed to division discuss that question.)
 Section 6. Sections 428 and 429 of Cobby's Annotated Statutes for 1903 (being sections 10 and 11 of Article 1 of Chapter 18 of the Compiled Statutes of 1905) are hereby repealed.



Kate Elmore, Leading Lady
 A Chapter from the Life of a Famous Actress
 By G. R. Sims

"BY Jove, Jack, old fellow, you've been a lucky dog," said Tom Yarborough, as the last of his friend's guests departed and he was left alone with him in the smoke-room of his charming "Queen Anne" house at Hampstead.
 Jack Smedley gave a little sigh. "Yes Tom," he said, "I suppose I ought to consider myself lucky."
 "You 'suppose'! Why, there can't be much supposition about it. Five years ago, Jack, things were rater different with you."
 "They were, but I think I was happier then. Money's a jolly nice thing, Tom, but, like all other luxuries, it costs a good deal to acquire."
 "Well, you have acquired it, so you ought to be contented. If you are not, I don't know who should be. Look at you. Barely thirty, strong, handsome, a universal favorite with the men as well as with the women; you've a lovely little house in town, a charming place at Brighton, your phaeton and Mrs. Smedley's Victoria are the smartest turn-outs in the park; you've the best of health and the best of luck; you're going to be taken into partnership by the biggest firm in the city; your wife's the prettiest and the jolliest little woman in the world, and—by Jove, old man, it almost takes my breath away to think what a lucky chap you are."
 Jack Smedley let his friend run on, without replying to him. He sat back in the big easy chair and smoked his cigar with a look in his eyes that told of thoughts far away, and there crept over his face a shadow that few who knew Jack Smedley's face would have expected to see there.
 His friend noticed it and it puzzled him.
 "What's the matter, Jack?" he said. "Aren't you well tonight?"
 "Oh, yes, I'm all right. I've been a bit worried lately. You see this partnership is a big affair, but to tell you the truth it will rather tie my hands. I can't refuse it, because it's a certainty."
 "Refuse it? I should think not. You ought to be put into a lunatic asylum for thinking of such a thing."
 Either Jack Smedley didn't like the

conversation, or he was tired of talking, for he rose and gave Tom a delicate hint that he would be glad to bid him good-night.
 "You'll excuse me now, old boy, won't you?" he said. "I'm a bit tired, and I've got a lot of letters to write before I go to the city, as I have to meet the accountant and the lawyers with regard to the deed of partnership."
 "I understand. Good-night, old chap. Shall I say good-night to Rose?"
 "She's gone to bed, I think. I'll say good-night to her for you."
 "Well," said Tom Yarborough to himself, as he walked across the heath in the moon-light, "that's the way of the world. If, five years ago, anybody had told Jack Smedley that he'd one day be taken into partnership with Marton Brothers, the richest firm on the stock exchange, he would have jumped up to the ceiling with delight, and now that it's going to happen, I'm hanged if he doesn't look more like sinking through the floor with annoyance. What would I give to be in his shoes."
 Jack Smedley—handsome Jack Smedley, as he was called by his friends—had lost his father when he was a lad. The Smedleys were what is popularly called "a good old country family." Jack's father had, however, brought the family to grief. He had squandered a goodly inheritance in leviathan gambling transactions. Horses and cards had been his weakness from youth and at last they had brought him where they had brought many a richer and many a better man before him—to ruin. The old home was broken up, the old hall sold, the estate realized to satisfy clamorous creditors, and then the bankruptcy court having given a final touch to the picture of "utter smash," Mr. Smedley with his wife and only son came up to London and were lost to view in a little house in a mean and melancholy side street in Notting Hill. Then, after a year or two of useless regrets for the stormy past, the elder Smedley shuffled off the mortal coil, leaving his widow the local tradespeople's bills to settle, two quarter's rent to pay, and a growing lad of fifteen to clothe, feed, and provide for in life.
 Continued on Second Section

LARGE BOTTLES MARACHINO CHERRIES at Bowen's.	J. C. Bowen	EARL OF ESSEX CIGARS 6 for 25c. The finest.
FEED OF ALL KINDS CORN, CHOP, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC.	The last chance for this season to get your jug full of pure apple juice—the celebrated Red Jacket—sweet cider at 40c a gallon. It is healthy. It is pure. It is the kind grandmother did make. Send in your orders. Send them to-day. Won't last long.	ROCK and BARREL SALT for stock. ALL KINDS of salt.
GINGER SNAPS, 3 lbs for 25 cents.		The price of cream the last half of January was 25 cents with us. A very fair price do you not think? Bring your cream to us this season. It means money in your pockets.
JELL-O, All Flavors at 10 cents		Just received a fresh invoice of the celebrated Mountain Navel Oranges. They are bright, good color, juicy and cheap in price. 30, 35, 40, 45, 50c a dozen.
LARGE JUICY FIGS 20 cents per pound.	Tablets, Ink, Pencils, Pens, E c.	
FANCY DATES 3 pounds for 25c.		
J. C. BOWEN, TRADE MARK Pure Old Cider Vinegar North Side BROKEN BOW, NEBR.		

Special Bargains in Buggies FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS
 To reduce stock and make room so I can handle them more properly. I have bought the entire line of Moon Bros' buggies of Willis Cadwell at greatly reduced prices, and will now sell them at
MANUFACTURERS PRICES
 while they last. The Moon Bros. Buggies are strictly high grade goods and should not be classed with low grade goods usually sold by all dealers. We are cutting the Willis Cadwell prices all the way from \$10 to \$20 on each job. We mean just what we say. You could not buy these buggies at our prices in car lots today.
 While we are closing out our bulky goods to make room, we will sell all classes of **HEATING STOVES** at **ABSOLUTE COST PRICE.**
 We are right on these goods. Don't fail to see them whether you wish to buy or not.
G. W. APPLE, Broken Bow.

SATURDAY Afternoon
February 9th
BROKEN BOW OPERA HOUSE
Angell's Comedians

which are filling an engagement this week to audiences that have manifested appreciation, will give a Saturday matinee, to begin at 2:30 o'clock, presenting
"A SOLDIERS SWEETHEART"
 The prices of admission are: Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents; two children together, 25 cents; or a lady and one child together will be admitted for 25 cents.

Pure Food Law
 A new pure food law, with stringent provisions, is being prepared to be introduced into the legislature, with indications that it will be enacted into a law. It will, however, have nothing to do with us or our stock of goods, because we buy none but pure groceries and provisions, hence have none but that kind for sale, and such a law would not—in the least—interfere with the brands of goods we hadle, or perturb us for even a moment. None but real pure articles are in this store and you can get them here now and not to wait for a law that will compel dealers who sell impure foods to change their brands.
 PHONE NUMBER ONE-TWO-FIVE.
SHEPPARD & BURK.