

CUSTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN

By D. M. AMSBERRY

BROKEN BOW, - - NEBRASKA

Digging Into Jericho.

Prof. Sellin's excavations on the site of the ancient city of Jericho are yielding unexpectedly rich treasures. In his last letters to the Vienna Academy of Science the professor writes that over 100 men are digging at five different points. One of the most interesting finds is the historical city wall, built of burnt-lime bricks. It was some ten feet in thickness, rising from a stone foundation. On the western side of the city the wall was nearly 40 feet in width. At another point a private house was found built over another house of a still earlier epoch. Other discoveries, says Pall Mall Gazette, include lamps, plates, cups, needles, weights, mortars and mills of bronze and stone, some of very rough and primitive handwork and others very finely executed. In the inner city remains of rows of houses have been uncovered. The ancient Hebrew lettering proves that the old Hebrew characters were in use. Prof. Sellin hopes to renew the excavating work next winter. In the meantime he says that the work already done has opened up a wealth of material for the student of the pre-Israelite and Canaanite period.

Drainage vs. Irrigation.

The immense possibilities of drainage in making new productive land for the United States are forcefully pointed out in the latest report of the geological survey. It is estimated that no less than 60,000,000 acres of land may be reclaimed in this manner. If less than half of this work is done, it is said that the land values of the United States would be increased \$2,500,000,000 and that the crop values would be advanced \$750,000,000 a year. This showing, says the Monitor Magazine, is expected to have a marked effect on congress in the matter of appropriations. But to impress the lesson still further, it is estimated that with the division of this new land into 40-acre farms, 1,250,000 families, or 6,000,000 persons, could be provided with homes; that each family would spend some \$2,000 in making waste places bloom, and that the total expenditure in thus bettering the United States would be something like \$2,500,000,000. Truly an imposing array of figures.

Ethical Code of Electrical Engineers.

One of the most gratifying incidents of the present era of ethical awakening in America was the recent agitation in favor of the adoption of an ethical code by the Institute of Electrical Engineers. It is true that at the recent annual meeting at Niagara the carefully prepared code, upon which a competent committee had unanimously agreed, met with delay, on mere grounds of technical procedure. The postponement of consideration by no means, however, implies rejection of the measure, says Century Magazine, and the present authorities of the institute will doubtless carry the matter forward with all constitutional dispatch, for no member of this honorable profession, a profession yearly increasing in responsibility and importance, would be willing to go on record as permanently opposing so desirable a reform, and one which the press of the country has hailed with such cordial and significant approval.

John T. Tagan, a driver of the Boston fire department, who, to avoid a collision of his truck with a crowded trolley car, realizing that many of the passengers might be killed, deliberately turned his horses toward the sidewalk and was killed himself as a result, was a truer hero than most of those who died in war, because without hope of reward or glory he gave his life that others might live. Tagan was credited with being one of the most skillful drivers in the department, and his death under these circumstances is another illustration that the danger to the firemen is not always the fires, but the going to them, hence the wickedness of the false alarm.

The London Chronicle advances the proposition that literary women live long, and says that, for instance, Carolina Herschel reached the age of 98, Harriet Lee 95, Mary Somerville 92, Hannah More 88, Maria Edgeworth and Anna Barbauld 82, Jane Porter 74, Georges Sand 72, and Mary Mitford died in her 70th year. It would be easy, however, to make a list as long as that of literary women who have died young.

The German army is to be supplied with paper kettles, a Japanese invention. Though made of pliable paper, they can be hung over a fire long enough to bring the water to a boil. One kettle can be used about eight times.

"New York," says Dr. Dardiger, "is four times as big as it should be when the size of the island is taken into consideration." That ought to hold them for a while, but goodness knows it won't, says the Chicago Daily News.

The State Capital

Matters of General Interest FROM Nebraska's Seat of Government

Form of Official Ballot.

Secretary of State Junkin will get out sample ballots for the guidance of county clerks fourteen days before the coming election. The candidates of each party, where there are more than one to elect, will be placed on the ballot in alphabetical order. Following is the form of the ballot:

Supreme Judge (vote for one)—
John B. Rense (republican).....
George L. Loomis (democrat-people's independent).....
Julian D. Graves (prohibition).....
Lucian Stebbins (socialist).....
Railway Commissioner (vote for one)—
Henry T. Clarke, Jr. (republican).....
Samuel Lichty (prohibition).....
E. F. McClure (socialist).....
Regents State University (vote for two)—
Charles B. Anderson (republican).....
George Coupland (republican).....
John L. Sundeau (democrat).....
John L. Sundeau (democrat-people's independent).....
John H. von Steen (prohibition).....
J. N. Cater (socialist).....
G. C. Porter (socialist).....
Regent of University to Fill Vacancy (vote for one)—
W. C. Rodgers (socialist).....
District Judge, First District (vote for two)—
John B. Raper (republican).....
Leander M. Pemberton (republican).....
A. B. McCandless (democrat).....
District Judge, Second District (vote for one)—
Jesse L. Root (republican).....
Harvey D. Travis (democrat).....
District Judge, Fourth District (vote for seven)—
George A. Day (republican).....
Lee Estelle (republican-democrat).....
Howard Kennedy (republican).....
E. C. Marshall (republican).....
William G. Sears (republican).....
Abraham L. Sutton (republican).....
Alexander C. Truop (republican).....
Charles T. Dickinson (democrat).....
John O. Yelzer (democrat).....
District Judge, Fifth District (vote for two)—
Arthur J. Evans (republican).....
Frederick C. Power (republican).....
George F. Corcoran (democrat-people's independent).....
Benjamin E. Good (democrat-people's independent).....
District Judge, Sixth District (vote for two)—
C. E. Abbott (republican).....
G. E. Martin (republican).....
Conrad Hollenbeck (democrat-people's independent).....
George H. Thomas (democrat-people's independent).....
District Judge, Seventh District (vote for one)—
Leslie G. Hurd (republican).....
A. R. Breen (republican).....
Guy T. Graves (democrat-people's independent).....
District Judge, Ninth District (vote for one)—
Anson A. Welsh (republican).....
Anson A. Welsh (republican).....
District Judge, Tenth District (vote for one)—
J. W. James (republican).....
H. S. Dungan (democrat-people's independent).....
District Judge, Eleventh District (vote for two)—
James R. Hanna (republican).....
James N. Paul (republican).....
District Judge, Twelfth District (vote for one)—
Bruno D. Hostetler (republican).....
District Judge, Thirteenth District (vote for one)—
H. M. Grimes (republican).....
District Judge, Fourteenth District (vote for one)—
R. C. Orr (republican).....
J. L. White (democrat-people's independent).....
District Judge, Fifteenth District (vote for two)—
J. A. Douglas (republican).....
Daniel B. Jencks (republican).....
J. Harrington (democrat-people's independent).....
William H. Westover (democrat-people's independent).....
State Senator, First District, to Fill Vacancy (vote for one)—
David K. Miller (republican).....

Shipper Gets Relief.

N. Duncan Company of Byron appealed not in vain to the State Railway commission to get delivered to it a car load of lumber shipped up from the south and now in the Missouri Pacific yards at Lincoln. The shipment started some six weeks ago over the Missouri Pacific, but upon its arrival here the Burlington refused to take it on to Byron because it had not been given to that road at Kansas City. Freight Agent Spens was called up by Commissioner Clarke, and he promised to have his road take the car at Lincoln.

Ruling on Brands.

Attorney General Thompson has ruled, upon a request from the secretary of state, that where duplicate brands have been issued the one receiving the brand first as shown by the records in the office of the secretary of state is entitled to the same, and the second person receiving the same cannot legally use it. He holds that in the matter of recording the brands duplicates must be cancelled.

To Enforce Sibley Act.

At the next session of the supreme court Attorney General Thompson will seek an injunction to compel the express companies to obey the Sibley act. The express companies have continued to exact the old rate, regardless of the legal reduction of 25 per cent.

Well Water Causes Fever.

Lincoln has a number of cases of typhoid fever in the west end, which, it is believed, were caused by the water. The residents in that part of the city to a great extent use well instead of city water. An effort will be made shortly to get the city mains extended and an ordinance passed requiring the residents to fill up their wells. Incidentally the state house employes will ask the city health officer to look at that building. The odors from the basement are such as to indicate an unsanitary condition.

Union Pacific Makes Report.

The Union Pacific annual report, filed with the railway commission, proves on examination to be a brief in behalf of the 2-cent fare law.

During the last year the average fare collected by the Union Pacific has been 1.96 cents a mile. Rate Expert Powell has been scrutinizing the report to find any traces of manipulating the figures in the interest of a contest against the 2-cent fare. However, it seems that the railway has furnished evidence to bolster up the state's contentions.

The report showed that each passenger paid an average of \$2.64, while during the former year the average was \$2.76. The number of passengers decreased from 4,803,094 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, to 3,078,538 for the year ending June 30, 1907. The passenger receipts of the company for March, April, May and June of the present year were about \$8,000 per month greater than those of similar months in the annual report of 1906, indicating that the 2-cent fare bill has increased the receipts, if anything.

For the month of July, 1906, the freight receipts of the company for Nebraska were reported to be \$1,011,700.05. The monthly reports from stations in Nebraska, as received by the commission, show that \$533,736.55 was received for freight forwarded and freight received at Nebraska stations. The difference between these figures indicates the amount of freight credited to Nebraska which is through freight neither originating or terminating in Nebraska. In the same manner can the passenger receipts be explained. The report shows that during the month of June of the present year the passenger receipts were \$284,111.59. The monthly reports for July, the succeeding month, indicate passenger receipts aggregating \$111,078.92. This did not include any tickets save those sold in the state.

Meeting of Stockmen.

E. M. Searle, Jr., secretary of the Nebraska Stock Growers' association, will issue a call shortly for a meeting of all stockmen to be held at Alliance, January 21. The call is in accord with the decision of the stockmen who recently held a meeting at South Omaha for the purpose of discussing quarantine. The general government refused to inspect cattle sold locally and the state has no appropriation to pay for the inspection and dipping of cattle. This meeting is for the purpose of getting the individual stock grower interested to the extent that he will clean up his own cattle. It is said Nebraska is behind Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota in the matter of clean cattle, and for that reason at the coming meeting it will be urged that growers dip their own cattle, making the preparations during the coming spring months. The health officers from these states who have superintended the cleaning up in their respective states will be at the meeting and tell what was done by them.

Packers Must Brand Weight.

Attorney Sears of Omaha, representing Omaha Packing firms that are contemplating an attack upon the Nebraska pure food law, informed the food commissioner that he desired more time to confer with his houses over the matter. Food Commissioner Johnson notified him that the time for waiting was about over. He said County Attorney F. M. Tyrrell of Lancaster county would begin prosecutions in Lancaster county against those firms who have not been branding the correct weight of contents of goods on their output according to the pure food law. Mr. Johnson also served notice that dealers in oleomargarine must procure licenses of him for the traffic or stand for prosecution. He says there is no excuse now for further delay.

Percentages on Pensions.

At an executive session of the board of public lands and buildings it was decided to adopt a new rule for taking the percentages of the veterans' pensions at the soldiers' homes. At present the veterans pay all over \$12 a month. The new rule demands 10 per cent of all pension money in excess of \$12 and less than \$19; 20 per cent on all pension money from \$20 to \$23; 3 per cent from \$24 to \$29. Where an old soldier receives \$30 or more, it will be for the state board and the commandant to decide. Under this rule, soldiers who have had their pension increased to \$15 will have to pay \$1.50 into the state treasury and they will have an additional \$1.50.

Earnings of Railroads.

During the month of July the railroads of the state, with the exception of the Missouri Pacific had an income of \$3,200,844.15. This total included the receipts on freight forwarded and freight received and from ticket sales. The ticket sales for the month aggregated \$634,964.52, of which less than one-third was for interstate business.

Topeka Firm Complains.

The food commissioners' office received a lengthy letter from a large milling firm of Topeka, Kas., in which is set forth the argument against the ruling that the label on the food package must show, not the gross weight of the package, but the net weight. "Our goods," says the Topeka concern, "are weighed by automatic machinery, which gives us the gross weight. It would cost a great many thousand dollars to make a change so that the net weight would be given, new machinery being necessary."

A Young Composer.

Rachel, aged 12, wrote an composition on wild flowers in which she praised the arbutus, the liverwort, the spring beauty, the blood root, and all of the other blossoms of dell and vale. But she wrote on both sides of her sheet of paper, and when she asked her father, who was an editor, to publish her article, he called her attention to that fact.

"You've written on both sides of your paper," said he.

"Well," was the reply, "and don't you print on both sides of yours?"

ALL THINGS IN PROPORTION.

Invalid's Meal Evidently Had Not Increased Good Humor.

For many weeks the irritable merchant had been riveted to his bed by typhoid fever. Now he was convalescing. He clamored for something to eat, declaring that he was starving.

"To-morrow you may have something to eat," promised the doctor. The merchant realized that there would be a restraint to his appetite, yet he saw, in vision, a modest, steaming meal placed at his bedside.

"Here is your dinner," said the nurse next day, as she gave the glowing patient a spoonful of tapioca pudding, "and the doctor emphasizes that everything else you do must be in the same proportion."

Two hours later the nurse heard a frantic call from the bed chamber.

"Nurse," breathed the man heppily, "I want to do some reading, bring me a postage stamp."

HAVE CRAZE FOR FORMULA.

Smokers Follow Fashions in the Use of Tobacco.

"Make me up a package of tobacco according to the formula used by Edwin Booth," said the man with a southern accent. "That is the third man who has asked for that kind of tobacco to-day," said the dealer. "It is strange that people from remote parts of the country as well as New Yorkers make a fad of buying the same brand of tobacco that Booth smoked. And it isn't always the Booth mixture that they want. I have fled away the formulas for mixing the favorite tobacco of many famous persons. Smokers the country over have heard of this collection of recipes and one feature of every man's trip to New York is to try a pipeful of some big man's favorite tobacco. In most cases this special mixture is so strong that the nerves of the average smoker cannot stand it. He has to give up after a few pipefuls and go back to a popular mixture, but he has the satisfaction of having had the experience."—The New York Sun.

The "Mound City."

St. Louis rejoices in the sobriquet of Mound City from the fact that the original settlers found there many elevations which it is supposed were relics of that strange people who dwelt in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and are known to modern times only as the Mound Builders. No adequate explanation has yet been found of their strange mode of leaving memorials of their existence. The limestone bluffs on which a part of St. Louis stands furnish a solid foundation for the business buildings.

"BOO-HOO"

Shouts a Spanked Baby.

A Doctor of Divinity, now Editor of a well-known Religious paper, has written regarding the controversy between Collier's Weekly and the Religious Press of the Country and others, including ourselves. Also regarding suits for libel brought by Collier's against us for commenting upon its methods.

These are his sentiments, with some very emphatic words left out.

"The religious Press owes you a debt of gratitude for your courage in showing up Collier's Weekly as the 'Yell-Oh Man.' Would you care to use the inclosed article on the 'Boo Hoo Baby' as the 'Yell-Oh Man's successor?'"

"A contemporary remarks that Collier's has finally run against a solid hickory 'Post' and been damped in its own estimation to the tune of \$750,000.00."

"Here is a publication which has, in utmost disregard of the facts, spread broadcast damaging statements about the Religious Press and others and has suffered those false statements to go uncontradicted until, not satisfied after finding the Religious Press too quiet, and peaceful, to resent the insults, it makes the mistake of wandering into fresh field and butts its rattled head against this Post and all the World laughs. Even Christians smile, as the Post suddenly turns and gives it back a dose of its own medicine."

"It is a mistake to say all the World laughs. No cheery laugh comes from Collier's, but it cries and boo hoo like a spanked baby and wants \$750,000.00 to soothe its tender, lacerated feelings."

"Thank Heaven it has at last struck a man with 'back bone' enough to call a spade a 'spade' and who believes in telling the whole truth without fear or favor."

Perhaps Collier's with its "utmost disregard for the facts," may say no such letter exists. Nevertheless it is on file in our office and is only one of a mass of letters and other data, newspaper comments, etc., denouncing the "yellow" methods of Collier's. This volume is so large that a man could not well go thru it under half a day's steady work. The letters come from various parts of America.

Usually a private controversy is not interesting to the public, but this is a public controversy.

Collier's has been using the "yellow" methods to attract attention to itself, but, jumping in the air, cracking heels together and yelling "Look at me" wouldn't suffice, so it started out on a "Holler Than Thou" attack on the Religious Press and on medicine.

We leave it to the public now, as we did when we first resented Collier's attacks, to say whether, in a craving for sensation and circulation, its attacks do not amount to systematic mercenary hounding. We likewise leave it to the public to say whether Collier's, by its own policy and meth-

ods, has not made itself more ridiculous than any comment of ours could make it.

Does Collier's expect to regain any self-inflicted loss of prestige by demonstrating thru suits for damages, that it can be more artful in evading liability for libels than the humble but resentful victims of its defamation, or does it hope for starting a campaign of libel suits to silence the popular indignation, reproach and resentment which it has aroused.

Collier's can not dodge this public controversy by private law suits. It can not postpone the public judgment against it. That great jury, [the Public], will hardly blame us for not waiting until we get a petit jury in a court room, before denouncing this prodigal detractor of institutions founded and fostered either by individuals or by the public, itself.

No announcements during our entire business career were ever made claiming "medicinal effects" for either Postum or Grape-Nuts. Medicinal effects are results obtained from the use of medicines.

Thousands of visitors go thru our entire works each month and see for themselves that Grape-Nuts contains absolutely nothing but wheat, barley and a little salt; Postum absolutely nothing but wheat and about ten per cent of New Orleans Molasses. The art of preparing these simple elements in a scientific manner to obtain the best food value and flavor, required some work and experience to acquire.

Now, when any publication goes far enough out of its way to attack us because our advertising is "medicinal," it simply offers a remarkable exhibition of ignorance or worse.

We do claim physiological or bodily results of favorable character following the adoption of our suggestions regarding the discontinuance of coffee and foods which may not be keeping the individual in good health. We have no advice to offer the perfectly healthy person. His or her health is evidence in itself that the beverages and foods used exactly fit that person. Therefore, why change?

But to the man or woman who is ailing, we have something to say as a result of an unusually wide experience in food and the result of proper feeding.

In the palpably ignorant attack on us in Collier's, appeared this statement:—"One widely circulated paragraph labors to induce the impression that Grape-Nuts will obviate the necessity of an operation in appendicitis." This is lying and potentially deadly lying."

In reply to this exhibition of well let the reader name it, the Postum Co., says:

Let it be understood that appendicitis results from long continued disturbance in the intestines, caused primarily by undigested starchy food,

The Way of the Child.

A small boy who had recently passed his fifth birthday was riding in a car with his mother, when they were asked the customary question: "How old is the boy?" After being told the correct age, which did not require a fare, the conductor passed on to the next person.

The boy sat quite still as if pondering over some question, and then, concluding that full information had not been given, called loudly to the conductor, then at the other end of the car: "And mother's 31!"

A Definition of Success.

How have the hypothetical scientists and the exponents of unbelieved themselves or humanity at large by sowing the seeds of doubt broadcast in the world? The real scientists do not fall in this category, for they are believers in the real sense of the word; they know too much, they have seen too many mysterious manifestations of the Divine creative power. Now, those who have disposed of the Bible and all evidences of inspiration, have written a great many books and some of them have won what the world at large lightly calls fame. According to the ordinary measures that are applied in such cases, they have been extremely successful, but real success means the benefit of humanity in some form or other. If no such benefits can be shown as the result of their labors, their success is not equal to that achieved by the direct poverty and the deepest ignorance.—Joel Chandler, in Uncle Remus' Magazine.

WHEN A "HUNCH" HELD GOOD.

Chinese Laundry Ticket Suggested a Bet on "Wing Ting."

Kay Spence, a well-known horseman of Mexico, Mo., won \$1,000 at the Louisville, Ky., race meeting a short time ago as the result of a "hunch." Mr. Spence has a large breeding stable of "runners" near Mexico, and attends all the big racing events in the country. Not long since he was in Louisville and entered the betting ring to see what odds were being offered on the various entries. He found that Joaquin was the favorite at even money, and pulled his wallet from his pocket, intending to bet on that horse. His attention was attracted by something that fell from his wallet to the ground, and he stooped and picked it up. It was a Chinese laundry ticket. He looked at the "books" again and found that there was an entry with a Chinese name, Wing Ting, at ten to one. That settled it, for he considered he had received a "hunch" that could not be overlooked. Wing Ting won handsly. Needless to say, those who backed the favorite considered Spence the seventh son of the seventh son.—Kansas City Star.

such as white bread, potatoes, rice, partly cooked cereals and such.

Starchy food is not digested in the upper stomach but passes on into the duodenum, or lower stomach and intestines, where, in a healthy individual, the transformation of the starch into a form of sugar is completed and then the food absorbed by the blood.

But if the powers of digestion are weakened, a part of the starchy food will lie in the warmth and moisture of the body and decay, generating gases and irritating the mucous surfaces until under such conditions the whole lower part of the alimentary canal, including the colon and the appendix, becomes involved. Disease sets up and at times takes the form known as appendicitis.

When the symptoms of the trouble make their appearance, would it not be good, practical, common sense, to discontinue the starchy food which is causing the trouble and take a food in which the starch has been transformed into a form of sugar in the process of manufacture?

This is identically the same form of sugar found in the human body after starch has been perfectly digested.

Now, human food is made up very largely of starch and is required by the body for energy and warmth. Naturally, therefore, its use should be continued, if possible, and for the reasons given above it is made possible in the manufacture of Grape-Nuts.

In connection with this change of food to bring relief from physical disturbances, we have suggested washing out the intestines to get rid of the immediate cause of the disturbance.

Naturally, there are cases where the disease has lain dormant and the abuse continued too long, until apparently only the knife will avail. But it is a well-established fact among the best physicians who are acquainted with the details above recited, that preventive measures are far and away the best.

Are we to be condemned for suggesting a way to prevent disease by following natural methods and for perfecting a food that contains no "medicine" and produces no "medicinal effects" but which has guided literally thousands of persons from sickness to health? We have received during the years past upwards of 25,000 letters from people who have been either helped or made entirely well by following our suggestions, and they are simple.

If coffee disagrees and causes any of the ailments common to some coffee users quit it and take on Postum.

If white bread, potatoes, rice and other starchy foods make trouble, quit and use Grape-Nuts food which is largely predigested and will digest, nourish and strengthen, when other forms of food do not. It's just plain old common sense.

"There's a Reason for Postum and Grape-Nuts."

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.