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Practicing Aleopathy, Homeopathy,
Electric and General Medicine.

By request will visit professionally
**Grand Central Hotel,
Broken Bow, Oct 29**

returning every four weeks. Consult her when
the opportunity is at hand.



DR. CALDWELL, limits her practice to the
special treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear,
Nose, Throat, Lungs, Female Diseases,
Diseases of Children and all Chronic, Nervous
and Surgical Diseases, and curable nature,
Early consumption, Bronchitis, Bronchial
Catarrh, Chronic Catarrh, Head-Ache, Con-
stipation, Stomachic and Bowel Troubles,
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Bright's
Disease, Kidney Diseases, Diseases of the
Liver and Bladder, Dizziness, Nervousness,
Indigestion, Obesity, Interfered Nutrition,
Slow Growth in Children, and all wasting
Diseases in adults, Deformities, Club-foot,
Curvature of the Spine, Diseases of the Brain,
Paralysis, Epilepsy, Heart Disease, Dropsy,
Swelling of the Limbs, Stricture, Open Sores,
Pain in the Bones, Granular Enlargements and
all long-standing diseases properly treated.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.
Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Liver Spots,
Falling of the Hair, Bad Complexion, Eczema,
Throat Ulcers, Bone Pain, Bladder Troubles,
Weak Back, Burning Urine, Passing Urine
too often. The effects of constitutional sickness
or the taking of too much injurious medi-
cine receive searching treatment, prompt
relief and a cure for life.

Diseases of Women. Irregular Menstruation,
Falling of the Womb, Bearing Down Pains,
Female Displacements Lack of Sexual Tone,
Leucorrhoea, Sterility or Barrenness, consult
Dr. Caldwell and she will show them the cause
of their trouble and the way to become cured.
CANCERS, GOITRE, FISTULA, PILES,
and enlarged glands treated with the suc-
cumbent injection method, absolutely with-
out pain and without the loss of a drop of
blood, is one of her own discoveries and is
really the most scientific and certain cure
method of this ever known. Dr. Cal-
dwell has practiced her profession in some of
the largest hospitals throughout the country.
She has no superior in treating and diagnos-
ing of diseases, deformities, etc. She has
lately opened an office in Omaha, Nebraska,
where she will spend a portion of each week
treating her many patients. No incurable
cases accepted for treatment. Consultation,
examination and advice one dollar to those
interested.

Dr. Ora Caldwell & Co.,
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Nebraska.



WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

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While the low colonist rates are in
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sleepers via Denver scenic Colo-
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the rush at the end of the month.

Homeseekers Rates

First and third Tuesdays of each
month to the far west and the
northwest and southwest. These
make very low rate winter tours.

Secure an Irrigated FARM

The best chances of the day in the
BIG HORN and YELLOW-
STONE VALLEY. Government ir-
rigated lands one-tenth down, re-
mainder prorata in ten years with-
out interest. Corporation irrigat-
ed lands equally cheap and favor-
able. A paramount and ruling
fact in this region is the never-fail-
ing water supply. Do not make
your new home in any irrigated
region without a full study of the
water supply.

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Its free.

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L. W. WAKELEY, G. P. A.,
(Omaha, Nebraska.)

DR. CHRISTENSON.
**Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat
and Chronic Diseases.**
Fitting of Glasses,
Office in Realty block.

TAFT'S RELIGION NOT AN ISSUE

POLITICIANS PRESENTING RELIGIOUS ISSUE DENOUNCED BY
EMINENT EDITOR.

Philadelphia "North American" Scores
Politicians Who Would Deny the
Constitutional Right of Lib-
erty of Conscience.

The un-American and indefensible
attempt of democratic politicians to
make a partisan political issue out of
the religious beliefs and church at-
tachments of William H. Taft has re-
ceived the following deserved and
fitting condemnation from the editor
of the Philadelphia "North American,"
one of the best and most intelligently
edited newspapers of the United
States. The "North American" says:
"We have received numbers of let-
ters inquiring about the religious be-
liefs of Taft. The two which we
print below have been selected as fair
samples, because they raise the two
questions which constitute the basis
of all similar communications:
To the Editor of the North American.
It is rumored in this place that
William Taft is a staunch Roman
Catholic. Is it true? If so, can
Americans, and especially those born
on American soil, support him for
president, as he would be subject to
a foreign potentate?"

JOHN B. MYERS.
Hanover, Pa., June 10.

To the Editor of the North American.
I have heard a report today, in
Pittsburg, to the effect that the Hon.
William H. Taft is a Unitarian and
does not believe in the divinity of our
Jesus Christ. I do not wish to criti-
cize or question the wisdom in se-
lecting our candidate for presidency,
but desire to call it to your atten-
tion, and trust you will make prop-
er investigation and let the facts be
known promptly.

If he is an unbeliever, we cannot
hope to elect him at a general elec-
tion to the presidency of a Christian
country, and I trust you will see the
advisability of a proper investigation
and use your powerful influence to
place a man with proper standing at
the head of our ticket. We cannot
count on the support of a Christian
people for an unbeliever.

D. B. EVANS.
Jeannette, Pa., June 15.

To dispose of questions which
should not be asked, as speedily as
possible, let us say that Mr. Taft
is not a Roman Catholic. He is a
member of the Unitarian church.
That was the church of his parents,
and he has never separated himself
from it. His wife, however, is an
Episcopalian, and he worships more
often beside her in her church.
These are the facts, which are ut-
terly and absolutely unimportant.
The matter of a man's religion has
no rightful place in consideration of
his fitness for the presidency. The
constitution of the nation, ordained
and established "to secure the bless-
ings of liberty to ourselves and our
posterity," expressly places the very
suggestion of such thought outside
the pale of patriotism.

No words can be clearer than these
from our country's fundamental law:
"No religious test ever shall be re-
quired as a qualification to any of-
fice or public trust under the United
States."

The numerous queries about Mr.
Taft's religious belief show simply
the extent to which his enemies have
gone to rouse some prejudice against
him. Since there was no spot upon
his whole clean record of private
conduct and public service to which
they could point to Taft's detriment,
they displayed their willingness to
descend to any depth of petty, cow-
ardly, contemptible attack that might
do him harm.

Now, it was not because Mr. Taft
was born of a Unitarian family that
it was thought possible to dissemi-
nate a false sentiment. His enemies
saw their chance in the fact that
Taft, when governor general of the
Philippines, adjusted for all time a
diplomatic question of such extreme
delicacy that, handled by any other
American representative, it would
likely have ranked for half a cen-
tury a source of danger and dis-
pute.

The disposition of the friars' lands
involved, besides important finances,
religion in Europe and this country
and revolution in the islands. The
place to do business is at headquar-
ters. Taft went to the Vatican. And
in two days' talk he settled the con-
troversy upon lines so fair, so broad,
so impartial as to win for America
the honor and admiration of the
hierarchy of the Catholic church, yet
making no concession that ever yet
has offered a loophole for censure
by the bitterest opponent of Roman
Catholicism.

But Taft went to the Vatican. That
was his first offense.

The second offense was having his
picture taken beside the pope. That
picture has been reprinted and dis-
tributed throughout the country. And
the letters we have received show
that this had some effect, even in a
supposedly sane and civilized na-
tion.

Those two incidents constitute the
foundation for all the censorious
gossip that has been set going con-
cerning Mr. Taft's religion.

The first won for American states-
manship and American fair-dealing
the approval of the world.

Nor can we see a semblance of
excuse even for covert attacks by
unscrupulous enemies in the recog-
nition of an American representative
by Rome or in dignified deference
shown by that representative to the
head of the oldest Christian church,
the revered chief of 230,000,000 Chris-
tians throughout the world, including
11,000,000 loyal Americans.

The attempt to hurt Taft by essay-
ing to identify him with the Roman
Catholic church we place on the same
plane as the attempt to censure him
because he has refused to turn from
the church in which his mother
kneelt. Both are kindred appeals to
the bigotry which we hold in utter
detestation.

We had thought, as we have hoped,
that the day of religious prejudices
in national politics was done in this
country. What better proof could
we have asked of the disappearance
of that vicious error than the re-
ligious complexion of Roosevelt's
cabinet?

No sane man believes that the
president chose any adviser save for
his fitness—certainly not because of
his religion. So we have seen the
Dutch Reformed churchman surround-
ing himself with Root the Presbyter-
ian, Taft the Unitarian, Straus
the Jew and Bonaparte the Roman
Catholic.

And not because of their varying
faiths, but because not one word was
spoken of the religion of any as a
qualification or a disqualification, we
thought we had reason to believe
that the prejudices which never
should have existed were dead at last.

The North American yields to no
one in its Americanism. And in the
spirit of the normal, but intense,
American, we say that if Mr. Taft
were a Roman Catholic or a Hebrew
or the adherent of any other faith,
our support of his candidacy would
be no less ardent because he chose
to worship God according to the dic-
tates of his conscience.

What the man murmurs with bowed
head on Sunday matters much to
his soul. But what concerns us in
the filling of an office with which re-
ligion has no affair is, that not on
one day, but every day, with his eyes
facing all men, the every act of this
man has proved him the God-fearing
patriot who has done Christ's own
work in earning the title of "the
secretary of peace."

That religious prejudice has sur-
vived so long under this government,
whose basic principle is civil and re-
ligious liberty, has puzzled the deep-
est students.

True, much of this is the inheri-
tance of the ages. In part, it all dates
back to the barbarous martyrdoms of
Catholics and Protestants in turn, as
each in turn gained dominance. We
can trace it through the prompt
shifting of the Puritans from per-
secuted to persecutors. Know nothing,
the fruit of a long growth, left
a bad bitterness not yet wholly
obliterated.

But while much of the prejudice may
thus be accounted for, in our judg-
ment the feeling is kept alive and
nurtured less by the persecutors than
by the persecuted themselves. There
is no ethical difference between sup-
porting a bad man for high civic
place because he professes a certain
religion and opposing him or any
other man because of his religious
faith.

Any man who is not a good and
upright citizen is not a good and up-
right follower of any religion. What-
ever altar the betrayer of public
trust kneels before he is a Judas.
And he is far less worthy the sup-
port of members of the faith to which
he is a traitor than of the votes of
those indifferent or opposed to the
crowd he speaks, but in acts denies.

Church members lose claim to good
citizenship and honest religion when
they approve the man who gives
color to the charges of the enemies
of their faith and promote, instead
of rebuking, the dissembler who dis-
graces their church.

Nor is that the worst. By their ac-
tion they foment and foster this
same religious prejudice which has
bloodied the pages of history. They
do more than aught else could to
justify the persecutors and the
persecutions they cry out against.
For their own solidarity in a wrong
cause forces a factional alignment of
all who think unlike them.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Machinery of Congress Already
Started for Postal Savings
Bank Law.

A Safe and Sane Plan for the Con-
venience of the People and the
Encouragement of Thrift.

"We favor the establishment of a
postal savings bank system for the con-
venience of the people and the encour-
agement of thrift."

This is the declaration of the Repub-
lican national platform, and postal sav-
ings banks will without doubt be au-
thorized by law and established as a
part of our financial system by the
action of Congress at its coming ses-
sion, which will be convened in Decem-
ber. Indeed, much has already been
accomplished towards the enactment of
this law. At the last session of Con-
gress a bill was carefully prepared
which met with the approval of the
Postmaster General, and was reported
upon favorably by the Senate Com-
mittee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
This bill is now on the Senate calendar
and can be acted upon as soon as Con-
gress is convened.

The scope of the proposed law is set
forth in the committee report, which is
in part as follows:

Committee Report.

The purpose of this bill is to place
at the disposal of people of small
means the machinery of the Postoffice
Department to aid and encourage them
to save their earnings. The subject of
postal savings banks or depositories is
not new in this country and it may be
truly said to be quite familiar to the
people of Europe and the British colonies.
The propriety of establishing
postal savings banks became the sub-
ject of discussion in England as early
as 1807. Every objection to such use
of the postoffice facilities urged in this
country was vigorously pressed in the
long-continued discussion of the subject
in England.

For over fifty years private savings
institutions waged bitter opposition to
the growing sentiment in favor of postal
savings banks, but notwithstanding
such opposition in 1861 an act of Par-
liament was passed entitled "An act
to grant additional facilities for de-
positing small savings with the security
of the government for the due repay-
ment thereof." That the alarm of pri-
vate institutions was ill founded is
amply proven by the recorded fact that
the private savings banks increased
their capital by more than ten millions
of dollars in the first fifteen years fol-
lowing the establishment of postal sav-
ings institutions.

That the postal savings institutions
proved successful is satisfactorily at-
tested by the fact that no backward
step has ever been taken in England on
this subject and by the further fact
that in rapid succession the lead of
England was taken by other countries.

The primary purpose of these insti-
tutions is to encourage thrift and a
saving disposition among the people of
small means by placing at their dis-
posal in every part of the country
ready facilities for the depositing of
small sums, with absolute assurance
of repayment on demand with a low rate
of interest on a limited aggregate
amount.

Postal Savings Banks Needed.

In certain parts of our country sav-
ings institutions are sufficiently numer-
ous to accommodate the people, but
such areas are quite limited, being con-
fined to New England and New York.
It is alleged that by reason of the num-
ber and location of savings banks there
is one savings account to every two of
the population of New England, where-
as in all the country outside New En-
gland and New York the average is
only one savings account to every 157
of the population. Taking such figures
to be approximately correct and recog-
nizing the fact that the people of all
sections of this country are pretty
much the same in habits, inclinations,
and purposes, it must be obvious to
the most casual observer that the peo-
ple of the South, the Middle West, and
the West do not save their earnings as do
those of New England from the mere
want of secure places in which deposits
may be made.

To those who feel inclined to believe
that the establishment of postal sav-
ings depositories will involve an ele-
ment of paternalism it seems quite suf-
ficient to suggest that the machinery
of the Postoffice Department is now in ex-
istence and will continue to exist with-
out diminution of expense whether
such depositories are created or not
and that the establishment of these
depositories for the benefit of the
people will not involve one farthing of
loss to the Post Office Department, but
will probably, on the contrary, prove
more than self-sustaining. Very slight
computation will clearly demonstrate
that the postal savings depositories can
not burden the Post-Office Department
with any additional deficiency.

If I am elected President, I shall
urge upon Congress, with every hope
of success, that a law be passed requir-
ing a filing in a Federal office of a
statement of the contributions received
by committees and candidates in elec-
tions for members of Congress and in
such other elections as are constitu-
tionally within the control of Congress.
—From Hon. Wm. H. Taft's speech ac-
cepting Presidential nomination.

J. A. ARMOUR,

Attorney at Law.

Broken Bow, Nebr.

Having just had eight years practical ex-
perience as County Judge, will give special at-
tention to the drawing and probating of wills and
the administration of estates of deceased per-
sons and minors. Write or phone me. I may
save you a trip.

J. B. DUNN
LAWYER

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Settlement of estates, examining and
perfecting land titles, collections and
criminal matter. All business will re-
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New office in new building, one block south
of public square. All calls promptly
attended day or night. Phone 61

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For Bargains in Real Estate, City Property
and Stocks and Merchandise I have some rare
bargains in land in this and adjoining counties
\$4.00 up. Address or call on
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3 doors North of P.O. with Dodge and Ransom.
Broken Bow

Short Horn Cattle
Herd Headed By
CRIMSON SCOTT No. 717035.

J. G. BRENZER, Breeder of
Pure Scotch and Scotch Topped Short Horn
Cattle. My herd numbers 40 cows. Will com-
pare in breeding and quality with any west of
Chicago. My experience has taught me that to
give good satisfaction, breeding cattle must be
raised in this latitude. I expect to
raise them here the equal of anything
raised in the U. S. I now have 25 bulls suitable
for this and next year's service. My cows
weigh from 1400 to 2000 pounds. Come and see
them.

J. G. BRENZER
BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

Say do you know that
we carry a full line of

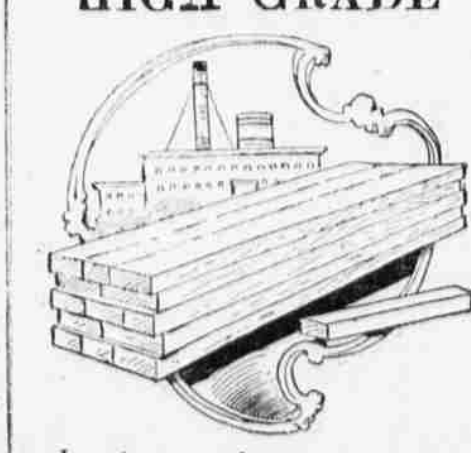
Building Material,

**Brick, Plaster,
Lime, Cement,
Hair, Sidewalk
Brick, Screen
Doors, Windows**

and everything you need to
build a house or barn, and
say, look at our POSTS, yes
and our STEEL GATES,
you can't keep house with-
out one.

Dierks' L'br. & Coal Co.,
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Lumber, a large assortment
and complete stock for Builders
to choose from. Let us estimate
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try to please.

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Lumber & Coal
South side.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of Custer County, Ne-
braska.
In the matter of the Estate of Nicholas
Smets, deceased.
The State of Nebraska, to Creditors of said
Estate.
Take Notice, that I will sit in the County
Court Room, in Broken Bow, in said county,
on the 30th day of October, 1908, and the 30th
day of March 1909 at 10 o'clock a. m. to re-
ceive and examine all claims filed and pre-
sented against said estate with a view to
their adjustment and allowance.
The time limit for the presentation of
claims against said estate is six months from
the 30th day of September, 1908, and the time
limited for the payment of debts is one
year from said date.
Dated Sept. 21, 1908. A. R. HUMPHREY
[SEAL] County Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CUSTER
COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

Thomas McGrath, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jane McGrath.
The defendant, Jane McGrath, will take
notice that the plaintiff on the 17th day of
September, 1908, filed his petition in the dis-
trict Court of Custer County, Nebraska, the
object and prayer of which was to obtain a di-
vorce from you on the grounds of extreme
cruelty, practiced by you towards plaintiff.
You are required to appear and defend in
said court on or before the 2nd day of November, A. D.
1908.
Thomas McGrath, by his Attorney,
ALPHA MORGAN.

NOTICE OF PETITION.

Estate of Peter A. Hoffman, Deceased, in
County Court of Custer County, Nebraska.
The State of Nebraska, to all persons inter-
ested in said estate, take notice that a peti-
tion has been filed for the appointment of William
R. Morehouse as administrator of said estate
which has been set for hearing herein, on Oct-
ober 10, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Dated Sept. 12, 1908.
[SEAL] A. R. HUMPHREY
County Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of
an order of sale, issued to me from the
District Court of Custer County, Nebraska,
upon a decree of foreclosure and sale, made
in said court, at the May 1908 term thereof,
to-wit:

On the 14th day of May, 1908 in favor of the
Newcastle State Bank and against Jacob
Thull et al.

I have levied upon the following described
real estate to-wit: The southeast quarter of
the west half of section eight; the southeast
quarter of section seven; the east half of
the southwest quarter of section seven; the
east half of the northwest quarter of
section seven; the northwest quarter of
the northwest quarter of section seven. All in
township fourteen north, range eighteen,
Custer County, Nebraska.

And I will on the 2nd day of November
1908, at 2 o'clock p. m. at the east door of the
Court House, in the city of Broken Bow,
Nebraska, in said county, sell said real
estate at public auction to the highest
bidder for cash, to satisfy said decree.
Interests and costs, the amount due thereon
amounting to the sum of \$7011.60 with 10 per
cent interest from May 14th 1908 and court
costs amounting to \$80.00 and accruing costs.
Said above described real estate will be sold
subject to all prior liens and incumbrances,
as per certificates on file in the District
Court's office.
Dated this 1st day of October 1908.
H. F. KENNEDY,
Sheriff.
1731

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT

Maud Gleim, Plaintiff,
vs.
Nicholas Gleim, Defendant.

To Nicholas Gleim non-resident de-
fendant: You are hereby notified that on
the 1st day of October 1908 Maud Gleim filed
her petition against you in the district court
of Custer County, Nebraska, the object and
prayer of which was to obtain a divorce
from you on the grounds that you cruelly
and inhumanly have treated her and that
you became a drunkard and without any
cause on her part; she also asks for the care
and custody and control of the minor children
to-wit: Nicholas Gleim and Raymond
Gleim aged respectively five and three
years and she asks that you be also enjoined
from in any manner interfering with her in
her rights after the divorce and while the
action is pending.

You are required to answer the said
petition on or before Monday the 1st day of
November 1908 or default will be entered
and decree rendered as prayed in the said
petition.
By N. F. GADD AND E. G. SCHWAB,
Her Attorneys.

"Mr. Bryan has a professed bi-
metallist, but he has proven himself
a tri-metallist. He coined American
gold out of political brass while talk-
ing on free silver."—(Chas. H. Sloan,
of Geneva, Neb., addressing the Taft
Ratification Meeting at Beatrice on
Friday, June 26.)

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to
the constitution of the State of Ne-
braska, as hereinafter set forth in full,
is submitted to the electors of the State
of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the
general election to be held Tuesday,
November 3rd, A. D. 1908:

A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose an
Amendment to Section 9, Article 8, of
the Constitution of the State of Ne-
braska:

Be it Enacted and Enacted By the Leg-
islature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. (Amendment.) That at the
general election for state and local offi-
cers to be held on the Tuesday suc-
ceeding the first Monday in November,
1908, the following shall be submitted
to the electors of the State of Ne-
braska as an amendment to section 9, Ar-
ticle 8 of the constitution of the State of
Nebraska:

Section 2. (Educational Funds, Invest-
ment.) All funds belonging to the state
for educational purposes, the interest and
income whereof only are to be used ex-
cept for the purpose of the purchase of
land and the state shall supply all losses
thereof that may in any manner ac-
cure, so that the same shall remain per-
petually and undiminished; and shall not
be invested or loaned except on United
States or state securities, or registered
county bonds of the state, or registered
school district bonds of this state, and
such other securities as the legislature
may from time to time direct. And such
funds with the interest and income there-
of are hereby solemnly pledged for the
purposes for which they are granted and
not apart and shall not be transferred to
any other fund for other uses.

Section 3. (Ballots; Adoption.) That
at said election in the year 1908, on the
ballot of each elector voting hereon there
shall be printed or written the words:
"For proposed amendment to the Con-
stitution with reference to the invest-
ment of the permanent school fund" and
"against said proposed amendment to the con-
stitution with reference to the investment of
the permanent school fund." And if a
majority of all voters at said election
shall be for such amendment, the same
shall be deemed to be adopted.

Approved April 5, 1907.
J. Geo. C. Junkin, Secretary of State,
of the State of Nebraska, do hereby
certify that the foregoing proposed amend-
ment to the Constitution of the State of
Nebraska is a true and correct copy of
the original enrolled and engrossed bill,
as passed by the Thirtieth session of the
legislature of the State of Nebraska, as
appears from said original bill on file in
this office, and that said proposed
amendment is submitted to the qualified
voters of the State of Nebraska for their
adoption or rejection at the general elec-
tion to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day
of November, A. D. 1908.