

CUSTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XXVII

BROKEN BOW, CUSTER COUNTY NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18 1909

NO 37

COMPARISON OF TEN YEARS TAXES

PERCENT OF INCREASE IN COUNTY MUCH
LESS THAN FOR OTHER PURPOSES

TOTAL VILLAGE TAXES FOR 1908

One Tenth of The Amount of Taxes Collected in Villages Goes to The County—Big Increase in School Precinct and Village Taxes

On the lower part of this page will be found a comparative statement of the taxes for ten years. The part covered is from 1898 to 1908 with the omission of the year 1902. The records of the recapitulation of the taxes for 1902 could not be easily found in the County Clerk's office and it is for this reason that the year 1902 is omitted.

Last year was a year in which the real estate was assessed and consequently the valuation of the real estate is much higher this year than it has been any year during the last four years, but as is shown by the statement and in spite of all the evidence to the contrary, the statement shows that the total amount of the taxes assessed in the county for the year 1908 is \$206 less than it was for 1907. On the other hand it will be noted that the State tax is about \$9,000 higher than it was last year; the District School tax is \$2,500 higher than it was last year; the High School tax of \$2,738 was assessed this year as against nothing for that purpose last year; a special road tax is \$7,200 higher than it was last year; the Township tax is \$6,000 higher than it was last year; the Village Fund tax is about \$4,000 more than it was last year; the Village Bond tax is about \$1,000 greater; the Village Judgement tax is \$1,400 greater, and the side walk tax is \$697 greater.

The statement shows then, that the County tax is about the only one where an increase in the assessment has not been made. The assessment statement shows that there is about \$30,000 more taxes assessed against Custer County this year than was last year, but this \$30,000 has gone to an increase in the State, in the school in the Precinct, and in the Village Funds.

Let us turn for a moment to a consideration of the increase from 1898 to 1908. The State taxes show an increase from \$30,000.00 to \$43,000.00. The amount of state tax is today about three times the amount of taxes in 1898. The county tax in ten years has grown from \$33,000 to \$48,000 or an increase of about \$15,000. This shows an increase of about 50 per cent in ten years. The District School tax has grown from \$47,000 to \$103,000. This shows an increase of about 120 per cent.

The District Bond tax is about \$4,000 less in 1908 than it was in 1898, showing that the bond indebtedness of the School district is being paid off.

The Special Road tax in 1898 was \$389, while in 1908 it was \$15,727. The Special Road tax for 1908 is then about forty times the tax levied in 1898.

The Township tax has grown from \$9,000 in 1898 to \$33,000 in 1908. This shows an increase of a little over 300 per cent.

The Township Bond tax has reduced from \$5,620 to \$2,584, showing that the Bond indebtedness

ELECTRIC LIGHT FRANCHISES.

Sells of Colorado Has Sent in His Franchise and Shaw of Aurora Promises to Send in His This Week.

The next two weeks promise to show some definite results in the Electric Light situation in Broken Bow. A franchise under which the Colorado man would be willing to put in a system, has been submitted to the City Council by Manager Sell, of Sterling, Colorado, and O. J. Shaw, of Aurora has promised to send up his franchise some time this week. Charley Martin, of this city, is also figuring on trying to get a franchise.

The matter will come up before the next meeting of the City Council, next Wednesday evening and it is expected that some definite action will be taken on one or the other of the propositions, unless that all of them fail to meet the approval of the council.

Broken Bow is badly in need of an Electric Light system for street lighting and for private use and the citizens of the city are anxiously awaiting the time when a good plant will be installed.

of the township is being reduced as it is on the School District tax.

The village fund tax has grown from \$7,500 to \$14,000 showing an increase of almost 100 per cent.

The Bond indebtedness on the village called for a tax of \$824 in 1898 and for \$4,474 in 1908, showing an increase of 500 per cent.

The village judgement tax has grown from nothing to \$2,558. The village side walk tax is 500 per cent greater than it was in 1899 and there was no tax at all on village side walks in 1898.

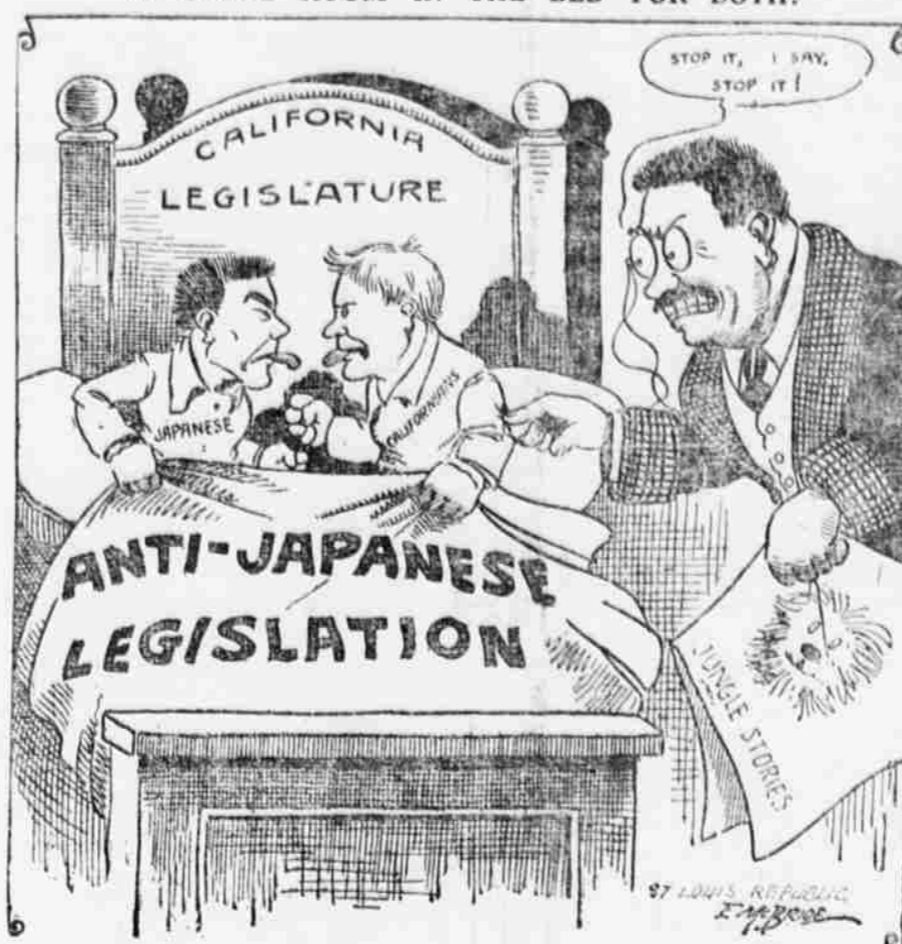
The tax for irrigation bond is just about the same in 1898 as it was in 1908, though it has been considerable of variation during intervening years. On the whole the statement shows then that the increase in the county taxes is comparatively small, when considered along side the increase of the state tax; the school district tax; the special road tax; the township bond tax; the village tax; the village bond tax; the village judgement tax, and the village side walk tax.

The following statement shows the percentage of increase in each one of these funds. The total amount of the taxes assessed in the villages in 1908 was not published at the time the other statements were published, because that the statement showing the total in each one of the villages in the County got picked in the office and there was not sufficient time to set it up again for publication.

At the bottom of the comparative statement is shown the totals for all the villages in the County. The total shows that the County tax on the villages is about \$300 greater than the state tax on the villages. The statement shows a greater per cent of increase on the school districts and on the villages than was shown in the

(Continued on page three.)

IS THERE ROOM IN THE BED FOR BOTH?



TAYLOR AND CLARK CLASH IN DEBATE

ACCUSES CLARK OF REPRESENTING THE RAILROADS

ONE HALF OF SESSION GONE

LEGISLATURE SHOWS NO DISPOSITION TO CONSIDER LEGISLATION FOR RESTRICTION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC PRESENT SESSION TO BE EXPENSIVE

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 15.—(Special to the REPUBLICAN)—With the week which ended on Feb. 13th, the present session of the legislature is half dead—that is, it has consumed now one-half of the sixty-day session, and if it is to accomplish anything of real value to the state, the work must be done in the thirty days to come, or the members remain without pay and serve the state for glory.

That there is little hope for legislation of importance is indicated by several unmistakable signs, among which, perhaps the most important, is that in addition to the failure to accomplish anything in the time already passed, the Democratic majority shows signs of internal division to the serious extent that during the past week on the floor of the house in open debate, the accusation of "liar" has been passed between leaders of the majority party.

This serious rupture, which exhibits to the public wounds that may not be healed during the present session, took place between Taylor of Custer and Clark of Richardson, both of whom were unsuccessful candidates for the speakership and both of whom have been leaders of a certain section of the party in the house. Taylor of Custer was engaged in opposing an amendment to the Sink bill, which limits freight trains to a length of fifty cars. The amendment opposed by Taylor was made by the railroads committee and proposed to place the whole subject under the jurisdiction of the state railway

(Continued on page 8.)

REAM REPLIES TO DORRIS

Doesn't Think the City Should Own Meters—Gives Some Figures on the Water Works.

Editor Republican:

I notice in last week's paper that one of our townsmen who has "purchased an interest in the water system" would like to have a few questions answered through these columns, and mentions the fact that the "Water Commissioner is required to present a report every three months," and would like to see the same published. It is feared that a detailed report would expose the fact that his name, as well as many others, would be found among the list of delinquents in the past, and while our record book has been at the council rooms on two different occasions, during council meetings, at neither time was it even opened, and for this reason the report that the ordinance requires to be presented to the council was not prepared.

However we are to answer questions regarding the waterworks system that would be of interest to the public in general.

In regard to the question as to the ownership of meters, would say that I have been in a position to observe both sides of the question, having on one hand purchased, installed and collected for the meters that have been installed, and on the other hand have been compelled to install one of those \$15.00 machines for myself, and will state that I disagree with him on that subject. The people in the outer portions of this city are already heavily taxed to help pay for the bonded indebtedness caused by the purchase of the water works system, and they do not even have fire protection, to say nothing of the many other advantages, and I agree with most people who understand the matter that it would be heaping insult upon injury to double the taxation upon them in order that the city might own the meters while we who use them get the benefit of fire protection and water for domestic purposes. Owing to the great amount of water misappropriated and wasted and on account of the expense of pumping the water, the city council saw fit to pass a meter ordinance in order that the city would receive pay for what water was pumped, for a decrease in amount wasted means also a decrease in amount of coal needed to handle the pumps.

It also equalizes the rates so that the person who uses a small amount, pays upon the same basis as the larger consumer—paying for what he uses. Some say they have been paying too much for their water. The following is the basis upon which the charges have been made, the cost to consumer being \$15.00.

Water \$9.40
Extension \$1.85
Meter box \$1.60
Connections .60
This totals \$13.45 cost, leaving

(Continued on page three.)

CASES SETTLED IN DISTRICT COURT

COLLIER WILL CASE SETTLED JUST BEFORE TRIAL WAS TO BEGIN

HALF ESTATE TO MRS. PESTER

Some Divorces Granted, Other Estates in Process of Settlement, A Number of Minor Cases Up For Adjudication.

Quite a number of cases were settled at this term of the District Court. The greater per cent of them was not tried before the jury. When the matter of settlement of the Collier will case came up on Thursday, after the jury for the trial had been selected, an agreement was reached between Mrs. Margaret Pester and the other heirs who were attempting to break the will of John Collier. According to the will Mrs. Pester was given the major part of the estate and the other heirs contended that Mr. Collier had been unduly influenced in making the will and insisted that it should not stand.

C. L. Gutterson and Aaron Wall were appointed by the Court as guardians ad litem for Roy Pester, a minor. A contract of settlement between the parties were submitted to the Court for its approval on behalf of the minor, Roy Pester. The Court found on the evidence that the rights of the minor under the will were doubtful and considered that the settlement of the estate according to the contract was for the interest of the minor and authorized the guardians ad litem to sign the contract for the minor. The case was then dismissed as per the articles of settlement. Under the contract of agreement Mrs. Margaret Pester is to receive one half of the estate and she pays the cost of the litigation incident to the settlement. The estimated value of the estate is about \$60,000 and this gives Mrs. Pester about \$30,000 less the costs.

In the case of Jess Hopkins vs Farmers & Merchants Ins. Co., jury trial was waived and the Court found on the evidence for the Insurance Company and the action of Hopkins was dismissed. C. H. Holcomb was attorney for Hopkins and A. L. Chase represented the Insurance Company.

The case of the Eastern Banking Co. vs Custer County was dismissed. The Eastern Banking Company was attempting to compel the County to refund taxes paid on land before they found that the title was not good. R. A. Moore represented the Eastern Banking Co., and N. T. Gadd defended the County.

The case of C. H. Dorse vs W. H. Salling was dismissed and the costs taxed to Dorse. R. E. Briggs was attorney for Dorse.

The sale of the real estate in the case of Oval Leep vs Ella Pettis et al was confirmed. The Court allowed S. A. Holcomb \$15.00 for acting as guardian ad litem and Ross Moore \$15.00 referee. Sullivan and Squires were attorneys for the plaintiff.

The Court confirmed the sale of the real estate in the Caldwell estate and ordered a deed to be given. A. P. Johnson was attorney for the plaintiff. In the case of the Dierks Lumber Co. vs George Dewey et al the Court found \$294.75 was due the Dierks' Co. and that they had a valid mechanics first lien for the amount. The Court authorized

(Continued on page eight.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAXES FOR TEN YEARS.

YEAR	STATE TAX	COUNTY TAX	TOTAL TAX	DISTRICT SCHOOL FUNDS				PRECINCT FUNDS				Village Funds				TOTAL
				Old	Dist. Tax	Bond Tax	Judgment	Special	Township	Pool	Bond	Village	Bond	Judgment	Scale	
1898	15,889.81	33,214.05	49,103.86	47,457.01	11,431.02	1,944.51	1,944.51	889.09	9,971.55	9,771.55	5.02	7,731.59	924.52	101.09	45.00	140,720.97
1899	15,889.81	31,600.67	47,490.48	48,244.60	8,284.51	1,944.51	1,944.51	550.00	9,221.30	10,513.30	4.36	6,274.00	211.37	101.09	2.31	137,526.61
1900	15,000.00	24,474.74	39,474.74	20,411.54	8,769.44	1,985.88	1,985.88	1,554.00	9,261.25	10,261.25	1.94	6,011.00	914.00	101.09	4.36	135,940.37
1901	10,074.32	24,474.74	34,549.06	40,670.29	10,075.41	8.00	8.00	9,645.88	9,999.94	10,099.94	5.72	4,664.79	924.52	101.09	4.36	132,176.71
1902	21,744.08	32,037.58	53,781.66	50,012.01	8,477.37	307.40	307.40	9,140.41	12,962.36	10,513.30	5.73	5,711.17	140.58	101.09	4.36	157,220.19
1903	21,744.08	31,074.32	52,818.40	54,992.25	10,294.20	45.20	45.20	9,417.81	12,011.04	11,011.04	2.25	6,428.09	221.37	101.09	4.36	157,091.72
1904	21,744.08	31,074.32	52,818.40	58,013.31	8,109.21	45.20	45.20	9,200.80	12,212.26	11,200.80	1.90	6,274.00	221.37	101.09	4.36	157,091.72
1905	29,152.00	48,760.00	77,912.00	77,912.00	7,308.89	2,112.12	2,112.12	7,763.01	18,497.11	11,718.00	4.76	6,903.69	364.40	101.09	4.36	185,563.01
1906	20,750.00	48,760.00	69,510.00	101,131.00	8,477.40	45.20	45.20	8,522.40	21,252.00	10,617.00	3.21	6,047.96	318.17	110.82	6,073.24	207,517.46
1907	30,040.00	48,760.00	78,800.00	103,019.54	7,800.00	45.20	45.20	15,717.00	21,252.00	10,450.00	2.84	6,011.00	318.17	110.82	6,073.24	207,517.46
1908	42,212.40	48,760.00	90,972.40	90,972.40	8,477.40	45.20	45.20	15,717.00	21,252.00	10,450.00	2.84	6,011.00	318.17	110.82	6,073.24	207,517.46
VILLAGE	3391.46	2078.18	5469.64	9,131.25	874.02	38.60	38.60	2,047.17	2,047.17	327.80	6,517.94	300.48	1204.70	607.30	2308.06	28,914.75