

**Schedule of Broken Bow Mails.**

FOURTHS FOR THE EAST CLOSE AS FOLLOWS:  
 Train No 40..... 6 a m  
 Train No 42..... 9:30 a m  
 Train No 44..... 1:30 p m  
 FIFTHS FOR THE WEST CLOSE AS FOLLOWS:  
 Train No 43..... 5:30 a m  
 Train No 41..... 9:30 a m  
 Office open Sunday from 9:30 to 10:00 a. m.  
 Week days, 6:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

**B. & M. Train Schedule**

WEST BOUND	EAST BOUND
No. 39..... 6:20 a m	No. 40..... 6:40 a m
No. 41..... 11:27 p m	No. 42..... 9:50 a m
No. 43..... 9:21 a m	No. 44..... 11:27 p m

No. 39 and 40 run between Lincoln and Broken Bow only, and not on Sunday.  
 Freight trains Nos 47 and 48 carry passengers, but are run as extras.

**The City Livery**

**And Feed Barn**

Feeds your horses no poor grain and will supply you with good

**Horses and Rigs**

at reasonable prices. Come and see me.

**W. A. Tooley**

**Spains Teams and**

**Livery Rigs**

Are Always Good

When you go out for a drive you want a team that drives up well and a buggy that rides easy. My prices are right, too. Don't forget that I have my corrals fixed up to feed and care for your stock.

**J. H. SPAIN**

**NORTH SIDE LIVERY**

BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

**With your breakfast**



**Stock to Pasture**

I can pasture 60 head of cattle at 40 cents per month or 60 head of horses at 50 cents per monty. A high grade 1800 lb stallion will make the season at my farm 13 miles southeast of Broken Bow.

**A. C. Crawford.**

**Letter from Kinkaid.**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
 U. S.

Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1909.

HERBERT G. MYERS, Esq.

Broken Bow, Nebr.,  
 My dear Mr. Myers: I have just noted in the issue of your REPUBLICAN of April 22nd, two paragraphs relating to my official action, which a due respect for the views of my constituents and my political self-preservation require that I give notice, and for which I respectfully request space. Anticipating you will grant my request, I thank you in advance for the courtesy. One paragraph reads: "I seems a little hard to tell just where Congressman Kinkaid is going to stand when a question comes to a vote in the House—sometimes he votes with the 'insurgents' and sometimes he votes with the 'regulars.' He voted with the 'insurgents' for a revision of the rules of the House, but he doesn't seem to be staying with them all the time."

Mr. Editor, allow me to say, since we got through with voting upon the speakership and rules questions, it has been true that I have sometimes voted with, and sometimes against, those who were "insurgents" and those who were "regulars," as to the House organization. How could it, and why should it, have been otherwise? Then, it was the House organization affecting all states alike. Since, it has been tariff revision, affecting different states advantageously, owing to their respective productions so that it has not been reasonable that the same factional alignments that existed as to the House organization should be preserved and, in fact, they have been obliterated. "Insurgent" and "regular" applied to revision, designates, respectively, one who takes issue with or supports a certain schedule, and any member may find himself an "insurgent" and a "regular" the same day. My differences, therefore, with the previous or present "insurgent" or "regular" have arisen out of my stand made for lumber, coal, barbed wire, and products of iron and steel, to be placed upon the free list, or for revision downward; likewise, as to leather and its products, if hides are to go on the free list; likewise, as to necessities which we do not produce, including tea and coffee; my differences have arisen in behalf of the Nebraska consumer or producer. Enough for this paragraph.

The other paragraph reads: "When Congressman Kinkaid was a candidate for re-election, he promised to oppose the re-election of Mr. Cannon as speaker of the House. The record of the proceedings in the House on March 15th shows that he voted for Cannon. How do you account for this?"

I shall "account" for the vote satisfactorily, I am confident, by a statement of the facts, for with one other single exception, every locality, both in and out of Nebraska, from which I have heard, from the opposers of Cannon, hearty approval given my record has been universal. My promise, made in printed circulars, was: "Will oppose the re-election of Mr. Cannon as speaker." This I fulfilled with the utmost fidelity by constantly opposing his re-nomination and re-election to the extent I could go, and remain within the pale of the party, which was until he had been overwhelmingly re-nominated by the House caucus. This did not express or imply I would bolt a possible nomination for Cannon, and no constituent required a promise so suicidal for me to have made, as I was then asking for votes because I was myself the nominee of my party; to have made such a promise would have justly invited my

own defeat. Of all the tests of party loyalty, the record a member makes as to the permanent organization of the Congress, is the supreme one. If he shall repudiate the action of this caucus, as to nominations, a party question in the highest degree, he thereby forfeits his right to party consideration, without which, his efforts made in behalf of his district, must prove a failure. I regard this paragraph a sufficient vindication of my vote.

Another proposition, sufficient, in itself, if I needed it, is that between the time when the promise was made and the time for its fulfillment, conditions had so changed as to render its successful performance impossible. The fall election, carrying with it the re-election of Mr. Cannon and enough of his republican friends, both to nominate and elect him, the question as to the speakership became settled in his favor. Accordingly, his pre-election republican competitors, numbering six or more, withdrew, and turned their support to him, leading dailies generally conceded his re-election to the speakership; and thereafter the opposers of Cannon restricted their letters to requests, not for the defeat of Cannon, but rather for a reformation of the Rules through which the power wielded by the Speaker, obnoxious, and held excessive, had been exercised. This turn of things itself, would have excused me from further effort as to the speakership, but I did not stop here. Notwithstanding that previous to election, I had made no promise whatever as to Rules reformation, I united earnestly in co-operation with other "insurgents" in that behalf, with the result of a partial victory, which would have been complete, except that a demo-

cratic element insurged, going over to the Cannon element on the republican side. Nevertheless, we gained a great victory which has already borne fruit by the passage of bills which had been pending for several previous sessions, for the non-consideration of which, the Speaker had been held responsible, notable among which was the bill to control intoxicants shipped in packages from one state to another, after reaching their destination. The result of a change made in the rules is far more reaching, permanent and affective, against the essence of the difficulty, about which the people complained, than would have been the personal defeat of the speaker himself, which was wholly impossible. The Cannon following would many times have preferred that I vote against him and for the old rules, rather than the reverse, as I did vote. This, of itself, was a gratuitous and abundant performance of the substance or purpose of my promise; and proves that I had the real cause at heart throughout.

Another very important feature was, that, while the President was at first reckoned to be in sympathy with the "insurgents," finally, deeming the success of revision, along the lines promised, imperilled by the serious division in republican ranks, he threw the great influence of his administration in behalf of a reconciliation, conceding the speakership to Cannon and a modification as to what the "insurgents" asked as to Rules. This, I acknowledge, was a serious consideration with me, for I was impliedly pledged to help to carry out the policies of the platform, and those personally avowed by the President. In confirmation that the defeat of Cannon had been deter-

(Continued to page 9, column 1)

There always have been soda crackers;  
 there always will be soda crackers

**But**

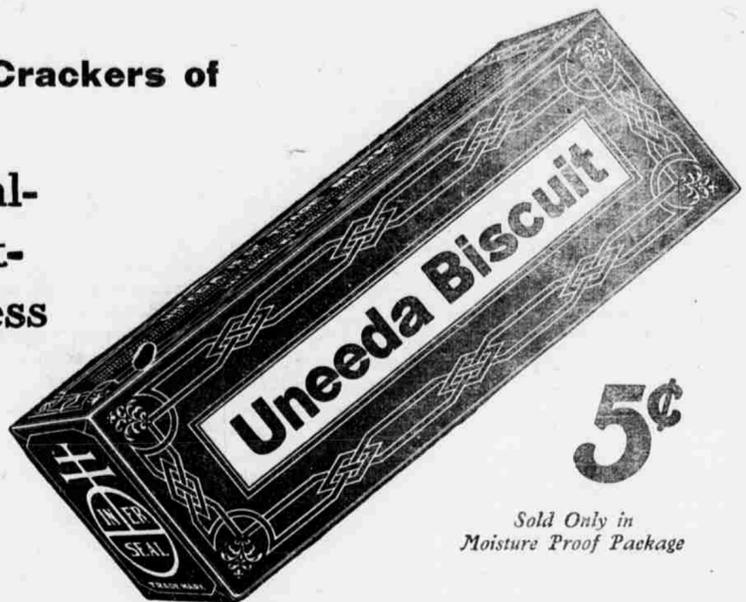
There never were and never will be  
 any other Soda Crackers to equal

**Uneeda Biscuit**

The Soda Crackers of

National-  
 Biscuit-  
 Goodness

NATIONAL  
 BISCUIT  
 COMPANY



Sold Only in  
 Moisture Proof Package

**BREEDERS TAKE NOTICE**

Parties wishing services of a first class shire stallion will find same at my ranch at farm prices. a-22 m-6 F. H. WEISENKEDLER

We are in the market FOR WHITE and YELLOW CORN Will pay the highest price offered on the Broken Bow market. Call and see us before selling. 34-tf S. J. LONERGAN

FOR SALE—My residence property in south east part of city, call or address JAS. L. KING, a15-tf Broken Bow, Nebr.

Dr. Bass, Dentist. Over McComas

FOR SALE—New milch cow with calf by side inquire of J. S. Benjamin. a8-1 t,

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Broken Bow, Nebraska, April 23, 1909.  
 Notice is hereby given that James Darr of Gates, Nebraska, who, on September 18, 1896 made Homestead Entry 6395 serial, 50, 0418 for 804 s.w. 1/4 sec. 24, T. 20 N., R. 20 W. to principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Register and receiver at Broken Bow, Nebr., on the 4th day of June, 1909.  
 Claimant names as witnesses: Benjamin O. Kellogg and Oliver M. Swick of Gates, Nebr.; Frank Doty and Stephen Napie of Walworth, Nebr.  
 J. H. REESE, Register.

In the County Court of Custer County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of George F. Hawken, deceased.  
 The State of Nebraska, To all persons interested in said estate, take notice: That an application has been filed in the County Court of said county for the probate of an instrument purporting to be an authenticated copy of the last will and testament of said deceased together with the probate proceedings had thereon before the probate court of the County of Union, in the State of New Jersey, and praying for a decree of this court admitting the same to probate as the foreign will of said deceased, which has been set for hearing before this court on the 1st day of June, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. at which time all persons interested in said estate may appear and contest the same.  
 Dated May 4th, 1909.  
 A. R. HUMPHREY, County Judge.

**Never Close  
 Restaurant**

Has been sold to me by J. H. Sloggett. I intend to run a clean orderly house and I invite all of my friends to call and see me and I hope that Mr. Sloggett's friends and customers will remain as customers of mine. Come in and I will treat you right. Remember that I can furnish you as good beds as you can get anywhere in the city and my price is 25c.

Don't forget the location just south of the Railroad Track.

**FRANK DEAN**

**Kinkaid  
 HOMESTEADS**

will soon be a thing of the past

I can locate you in Grant, Hooker and McPherson Co's.

Call on or write

**J. T. MORROW**  
 Lena, Nebraska.  
 McPherson County.