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Most people will be thankful that today closes the football season.

At last Bryan has been "smoked out." He favors county opinion.

We can all be thankful that Nebraska legislature will not be in session this winter.

New York people are starting a boom for Roosevelt for governor of that state in 1910.

HAD you noticed that the "non-partisan" candidates contributed money to the democratic state central committee, but none to the republican committee?

If the supreme court will take it back Dunn says he will apologize. So, there you are, and Attorney Dunn is done practicing in Nebraska unless the court relents.

THE "bawly well tony" east has not got much on the "woolly" west after all is said and done. There was a "sprinkling of the fair sex" at the wrestling bout Monday night.

ALREADY the Standard Oil lawyers are saying the court didn't say it, and they propose to prove their contention by having the supreme court interpret the lower court's decision.

It's a long step from "the people are dammed" of Vanderbilt to the whinnying utterance of Ex-Congressman Hainer that the people are pursuing a "doctrine of hate" against the poor down-trodden corporations. But the people are stepping in the right direction.

THE great evangelist, B. Fay Mills, is holding services at Lincoln. From there he goes to Omaha. It might be presumed that his meetings in Lincoln are in a sense practice for the purpose of working up his nerve and muscle previous to his bout with the bad in Omaha.

GOV. SHALLENBERGER's assertion in an Omaha interview that "county option" will not be written in the Nebraska democratic platform next year, because it means "prohibition," and his taking issue with Citizen Bryan on that subject, may be taken as an indication that the governor's bid for the temperance vote will be the 8 o'clock closing law.—Kearney Hub.

DOWN at Lincoln the mayor, city council, commercial club and Traction company are trying to force the city into a profit sharing agreement which the Traction company says it does not want and the people know they do not want. The commercial club, many members of which are holders of stock in the Traction company, profess to know what the people need, whether they want it or not, and propose, with the assistance of the gentleman who is trying to fill the mayor's seat, to force the issue and make the dear people take their medicine. But there are a few men in Lincoln who are not dominated by the commercial club and the country club magnates, and we shall see what we shall see.

Standard Oil Trust Illegal.

In an opinion written by Judge Walter H. Sanborn of St. Paul, and concurred in by Judges Vandeventer, Hook and Adams, with a special concurring opinion by Judge Hook, the United States circuit court for the Eastern district of Missouri today declared the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey an illegal combination operating in restraint of trade and ordered its dissolution.

The opinion of the court was filed simultaneously in St. Louis and in St. Paul.

In this decision the government of the United States wins a sweeping victory, and according to Frank B. Kellogg of this city, who was the government's special prosecuting officer, the government has won every point for which it contended.

The case will be appealed direct to the United States supreme court, as the judges who signed today's decree are in effect the judges of the United States circuit court of appeals, although they were sitting for the purpose of trying this case as the circuit court for the Eastern district of Missouri.

The decree of the court dissolving the Standard Oil trust becomes effective in thirty days when, no doubt, a stay will be granted for the purpose of an appeal.

When the decree takes effect unless a stay is granted, an injunction will be issued restraining the Standard Oil Company from a further continuance of its business under its present formation.

Lessons From Disaster.

One of the lessons of the belated rescues from the death pit following the disaster at Cherry is the astounding physical endurance of man. Most of those saved from the tomb had for nearly a week lived solely on the water to be obtained from the seepage accumulating in the holes scraped in the coal floor of the mine. They breathed in much poison from the gases that filled the galleries. Yet they were able after seven days of incarceration to stagger forth, and their recovery when above ground was speedy and in most cases thorough.

Of all the animal life of earth man alone is able to endure such exhaustive experiences. Mark Twain recorded in his newspaper days a marvelous and veracious report of how a party of shipwrecked men in an open boat had literally starved themselves into a condition of perfect health in spite of their emaciation. That narrative is one of the most striking authentic cases in print of man's ability to rise superior to physical deprivation and suffering.

The power to endure has been the basis of calculation in many fields of human endeavor. In the realm of sport it was at the foundation of the ancient Marathon contests and the more modern form of the six-day foot race, which has beheld man lashing himself into requirements which would have killed a horse in the early stages. In the field of labor the test of physical strength has been exacted from distant ages by taskmasters, and even self-imposed duties have been made more exacting because of one's capacity for strain. The candle of human life will often burn at both ends for a long time before the final spurt of flame.

Two other notable lessons are taught by the episode at Cherry, the contrast between melodrama and real life, and the personal value of religious training. Such a rescue on the stage would be enacted full of color and shouts. But what could be more dramatic than the survivor's quiet statement, "There was no cheering, nobody had voice enough; we just sat down and let them take care of us." Such a gray monotone of repression on the stage would be characterized as over-

drawn. The man had simply and naturally relaxed, the tension was ended. In that long siege they had been well inspired by the unwavering faith of the rugged Scotchman whose religion was a lamp unto the feet of his companions in calamity. His hearty psalm-singing in the depths of that utter darkness endowed the flagging with new spirit, and his practical and efficient appreciation of the boyhood lessons of a pious mother had in them all the qualities of the sublime.—Bee.

Sand Hill Supplying Seeds.

The Ainsworth Democrat tells of a new industry in the sand hill section of Brown county, that of producing seeds for eastern seed houses, and says that fertile farms are being made out of white sand by a colony of Germans in the southern part of that county.

"The sandhill country raises superb vegetables, and the business of seed growing bids fair to spread out in all directions and become one of Brown county's staples," says the Democrat.

"This year about ten or a dozen men down in the Goose creek end of the county raised vegetables for seed by the number of acres at a clip. One man, Parks, grew 22 acres of seed, and Otto strand 20. Watermelons, muskmelons, squash, pumpkins, and cucumbers predominate. The seed yields well and is of fine quality, and is raised on contract for various seed houses.

"Perhaps some of the methods of threshing and drying the seed may be of interest to all. Some of the growers bought a seed thresher, which separated melon and cucumber seed in good shape. One day three teams gathered and put through the machine 40 big loads of water melons. The seed is dried in frames holding about a bushel or two each, which is quite a particular process; then when thoroughly dry is sacked and shipped in common two-bushel sacks. This warm sunny fall has been an excellent one for the out door drying of seed.

"Pumpkins and squash, however, are to dry too, thresh well in the machine so most of them are separated by hand. We watched one man as he did it. The process varies slightly with different varieties, but his was as follows: He cut the squashes in two with a corn knife; then sitting straddle of a box, jammed the half of a squash down on a nail while he raked it out with a big spoon. When he had a lot of pulp ahead he put some in a barrel with several buckets of water, and churned the mass with a garden rake until the seeds and pulp separated, when he raked the pulp out and spread the seed in a drying frame.

"The residue of the vegetables especially of the pumpkins and squashes, is valuable for feed for stock."

American Breeders Meet in Omaha

While the American Breeders Association held one meeting this year at Columbia, Mo., it was early in January and the officers thought best to call the 1909 meeting a few weeks earlier and hold the three sessions in Omaha December 8, 9 and 10 because of several other meetings to be held in the city at the same time and in which the members of the association are interested. Many committees were appointed at the last meeting and some at previous meetings, to make widespread investigations on the subject of heredity in plant as well as, animal life, and the reports of these committees will constitute a part of the Omaha meeting.

The reports of the American Breeders Association, it is said, have given the world more knowledge on the subject of heredity in the last few years than the libraries of the world possessed before the Twentieth Century. They are also the men who have

done much to harness the energy of heredity and make it increase production until the value of plants and animals produced on American farms is said to have increased at least one billion of dollars annually.

Men who have spent years of work studying some one of the subjects which will be discussed at the coming meeting, will be present and there is scarcely a subject related to the improvement of life which will not be discussed. No difference who the producer is, he will find something which will interest him. For instance, J. E. Hite of Gallatin, Tenn., will discuss the effects of co-operation in breeding on the lamb production in central Tennessee. This will be of special interest to sheep men from all parts of the country.

"Breeding Milking Shorthorn" will be the subject of a report by Prof. Andrew Boss of St. Paul, Minn. Another report of interest to live stock growers will be by Colon C. Lillie of Coopersville, Mich., who speaks on "Cow Testing Association."

The "Breeding of Barley" is discussed by Prof. J. S. Shepard of the North Dakota Agricultural College; the breeding of corn by Dr. L. S. Klink of McDonald College, Quebec; the breeding of cotton by Dr. D. N. Shoemaker of Washington, D. C.; principles of grape breeding by Prof. T. V. Munson of Texas.

James J. Hill, builder of the Great Northern railroad, will be one of the speakers at the association, as the meetings are to be held in the auditorium of the National Corn Exposition, which opens in Omaha December 6 and continues to the 18th.

The East vs. The West.

We hear much complaint because of eastern domination in national legislation. Western people were amazed at the power Aldrich wielded in framing and passing the tariff bill. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the tariff bill, one thing is apparent—it was put through by eastern congressmen, western congressmen being allowed but a small part in the work and but little attention was paid to their wishes.

The question naturally arises: why is it that the east so dominates the west in matters of legislation? Only one explanation can be given, and that is, the western congressmen, at each session, in both houses, are mostly new men and very naturally are at a great disadvantage with their long experienced brethren of the east. The east held the chairmanship of the committee that framed the tariff bill, this being the sixth tariff bill that Senator Aldrich has helped to make. Our senators, Burkett and Brown, were new men on the job. This was their first experience in making a tariff bill, the long experience of the eastern members had raised them to positions of power not possessed by the western members. Aldrich has been a senator since 1881, and by reason of his twenty-eight years' service holds the chairmanship of the very important finance committee. This places him in a position of power and naturally gave him control of the tariff bill. Senator Hale, of Maine, who has served his state in congress twenty-eight years, is chairman of the great committee on appropriations, and his colleague, Senator Frye, who has served as congressman for twenty-five years, is chairman of the commerce committee.

Senator Cullom, twenty-six years in congress, is chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and thus on through the list it will be seen that congressmen holding long terms are from the east, and it is this class of congressmen that are rewarded by appointments to influential positions, such as chairmanships of important committees, where they can exert not only power, but give their country the benefit of their long and valuable exper-

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ience. From this it can be readily understood why the west cuts so much smaller figure in national affairs than New England does, or other eastern states. We should learn from this that Nebraska and all the western states should keep their senators longer in service. Only one senator has been re-elected in Nebraska, otherwise there has been a change each senatorial term. This constant change has not worked to the advantage of Nebraska and the only remedy is for the west to keep her senators in their seats until they can impress congress with western ideas and thus exert greater influence in national affairs.—Edgar Sun.