

CUSTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN
\$1.00 Per Year.

Entered at Broken Bow, Nebraska, for transmission in the United States mails at second class rates.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Where matter is set on wood base electrotype a flat price of twenty cents per inch, single column, for each insertion, two or more insertions 15 cents per inch. Special position, single insertion 20 cents per inch. Metal base, electrotype or more times, 15 cents per inch. Payment first of each month.
Local advertising five cents per line each insertion.
Notice of church church fairs, societies and entertainments where money is charged, one half rates.
Death notices free, half price for publishing obituaries.
Card of Thanks, 50 cts.
Legal notices at rates provided statutes of Nebraska.
Society notices and resolutions, one-half rates.
Wedding notices free, half price for list of presents.

THE worst has happened to Cook. He has been read out of the democratic party.

SEN. BROWN has introduced a bill in the senate to cure defects in the employers' liability law.

THE inter-state commerce commission is somewhat of a revenue producer. \$304,233 was collected during the year in fines for violations of the law by carriers and shippers.

IT LOOKS like the cry of the west would be Roosevelt in 1912. The president appears to be getting to close to Cannon and Aldrich to please the people of the free and untrammelled west.

A STRIKING switchman up at Minneapolis was shot by a strike-breaker the other day, the bullet striking a union card in his inside vest pocket, thus deflecting the bullet which otherwise would have found his heart. That's one instance where a union card was a protection to the holder.

Hogs sold for \$9.00 on the Chicago market last Friday. This is the highest price paid for hogs since the war, with the exception of a short time in 1882 when they reached \$9.10. Buyers assert that the top has not been reached. How would you farmers like to hark back to the good old democratic days of 1896 when hogs sold for about \$3.50 and corn for ten cents a bushel?

THE president has fired Chief Forester Pinchot and the people are at the mercy of Ballinger and the Big Business interests. After the congressional committee appointed to investigate Sec. Ballinger have reported it will probably be seen that the president has fired the wrong man. Men in a position to know think Pinchot in the right, and that Ballinger is protecting, if not in league, with the thieves whom Pinchot has been exposing.

THE Farmers' Institute School to be held in Broken Bow Jan. 24-29, will be of great profit to the farmers who attend. Speakers who are practical in their line of work, will be here, to talk on subjects of vital interest to agriculturalist. A domestic science department will be conducted in connection with the institute. The farmers wives and daughters will no doubt take an interest in this. There should be a large attendance, and no doubt will be.

MEN like Senators Cummins and Clapp, and even LaFollette, make excellent guide posts for a progressive republican administration. It is not necessary to follow undeviatingly the direction they offer, nor is it advisable to knock them over with an ax. A party that drove them out of its ranks to please a statesman of Mr. Cannon's type would soon find itself hopelessly given over to reaction. And of all presidents, Mr. Taft cannot afford to alienate hopelessly the people these men represent. For his progressive policies he needs the support of progressive republicans, however obnoxious these republicans may be to such statesman as Messrs. Aldrich and Cannon.—Springfield Republican.

Activity Against Combines.

So diverse are the cases involved, that it is doubtful if the people appreciate all that is being done in legal prosecutions against combines, both on the part of the United States government and as a result of the activity of individual states. Much of the hostility to combinations operating in restraint of trade formerly originated in the west, and it must be encouraging to the advocates of rigid application of the law against illegal monopolies to witness the spread of the contagion to the east, where New York is notably pursuing a policy of prosecution.

The latest step in the metropolis, the indictment of the entire Paper Board association, comprising 140 prominent manufacturers, promises results, inasmuch as the process of the grand jury is based on conviction of the ice combine, and is in the thick of the fight against the manipulators of a corner in milk, a field of activity that calls for popular approval, and which may be the means of undermining prices throughout the country in cases where they have been unduly inflated, for the New York example is one which pins down the individual offenders, having swept aside the old notion that those acting in the name of corporations cannot be held amenable to the criminal law, and having also made the fines heavy enough to hurt yet practical enough to be collected.

In Washington the federal government has just argued the case against the tobacco combine concerning which a speedy decision may be expected from the supreme court, and is also advancing toward a final ruling in the matter of Standard Oil. The administration likewise is proceeding against the Tobacco Growers' association, and the president has directed the proper departments to investigate the charges that the steel concerns are operating in violation of the anti-trust law. Further federal action is probable as a result of the grand jury discovery that the sugar companies, nominally rivals, are really operating under an agreement that governs prices so that it is possible that the customs investigation will have accomplished a double purpose.

No complaint can properly be lodged, therefore, that there is any lack of activity on the part of the government against the combines. Whatever is possible under existing laws is being attempted, toward the regulation of corporation greed. It is always possible that the government may lose one or more of such prosecutions, but congress now has before it various suggestions for strengthening federal power, and such additional legislation as is necessary is likely to be forthcoming—Bee.

Old Soldiers Endorse Senator Burkett.

The Union Veteran Club of Lincoln at a meeting recently held in that city, passed ringing resolutions endorsing Sen. Burkett. Lincoln is the home of the Senator and the resolutions show his standing with people who have no political axe to grind: "Whereas—The Union Veteran Republican Club of the city of Lincoln, State of Nebraska, fully appreciated the true devotion and loyalty to the veterans of the civil war, and soldiers of the Spanish-American war, and the honorable and faithful services rendered our city, state and nation, by our distinguished citizen and statesman, Honorable Elmer J. Burkett, our senior United States senator.

Be it resolved—That by his untiring industry and great legislative ability, he has been able to lead the way and direct in securing legislation for the people until today he stands in the forefront among the greatest progressive leaders and legislators in the nation.

And as evidence we have but

to recall a few things he has accomplished for Nebraska since he first entered congress.

Senator Burkett has secured the passage of over one hundred special pension bills for Nebraska soldiers and their widows. Altogether he has secured over 3,800 pensions, original and increase, and reissue, for deserving Nebraska veterans and their widows.

Complete county service rural free delivery for his entire district when in the lower house, the first one completed in the United States.

Divided Nebraska into divisions for federal court purposes, establishing federal courts at Lincoln, Norfolk, North Platte, McCook Hastings and Grand Island.

Was appointed a member of the appropriation committee in the house in his second term, and is now a member of the senate appropriations committee—the most important committee in congress.

After a long hard fight, saved six congressmen to Nebraska in the re-apportionment bill of 1901 and is the author of the bill by which members of congress are now apportioned to the several states.

He is the author of the public grazing bill.

Author and ardent supporter of a bill to provide for postal savings bank, and author of a bill to teach agriculture in normal schools.

Senator Burkett's speech upon the irrigation bill was a significant one, so much so that Guy E. Mitchell, president of the national irrigation association, sent it broadcast over the country.

When in the house he saved the government a million dollars by a single speech which was dubbed "The Million Dollar Speech" because it led to the redrafting of the census bill on a more economical basis.

"He has been a constant advocate of more liberal pension laws.

He was the organizer of a movement to secure a more equitable distribution of committee assignments in the senate, and his resolution was named as an epoch making one by the press last session.

During the tariff session he secured the reduction of the duty on barbed wire from \$54 to \$15 per ton.

He secured an amendment to the corporation tax law under which the following organizations are to be exempt from such taxation: labor organizations, fraternal beneficiary societies; orders or associations operating under the lodge system and providing life, sick, accident or other benefits to its members; and building and loan associations.

He secured the free admission of imported breeding animals.

He secured the establishment of the Dismal forest reserve in Nebraska.

He has secured the establishment of rural free delivery routes in nearly every county in the state.

He has twice secured the passage of a bill to establish a fish culture station in Nebraska.

And all these things, coupled with his high moral character, and recognized integrity have combined to make him a worthy representative of this great and growing state, and as fellow citizens we feel to know that we have in him a becoming pride, and be it further,

Resolved: That as members of the Union Veteran Republican Club, having confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of Senator Burkett, and believing that his past experience has qualified him for yet greater services to his city and state, we pledge him our hearty support."

THE water wagon started out this year with the "standing room" only sign; but there is plenty of empty seat in the vehicle now. If you failed to get on with the New Year load better take passage now.

The President's Program.

In order to judge of the completed work of the present congress it is well to get a clear idea of what is expected of it. The president has already indicated in detail a railroad program which, however unsensational it may appear in prospectus, constitutes vital and needed changes in the system of regulation. His complete program for the year, according to Washington correspondents, includes the following:

Amendments to the interstate commerce act.

A law providing for the voluntary federal incorporation of corporations.

A law putting upon the statute books the so-called Roosevelt polices on the conservation of natural resources.

A law creating a postal savings bank system.

A law for the reorganization of the government of Alaska.

A statehood law for the territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

Drastic reductions in appropriations and economy in federal expenditure.

A great deal of this is required by the republican platform. The federal incorporation law will probably not be made a party question, nor will the matter of reorganization of the government of Alaska. Despite the platform there will be squirming on the postal savings bank question and statehood for Arizona and New Mexico will not come as easy as did the promise of the platform. It will be interesting to count up the proportion of this program which is in effect or provided for when congress adjourns next summer.—State Journal.

Dry Farming Soils.

In a speech delivered by Congressman F. W. Mondell of Wyoming, who probably knows as much about arid soils as any practical farmer, he said at Billings, Mont., where the fourth meeting was recently held, that there would always be doubting Thomases who could not be convinced regarding the possibilities of dry farming has proven a failure where the soils and barometrical conditions were not right.

To attempts to convert such men to the possibilities of dry farming, he said, is a waste of time and effort.

The only way to do is to go on raising crops. When all the waters have been run into irrigating ditches and all the waste soil possible has been reclaimed, there will still remain millions of rich acres where dry farming can be successful carried on, although sight must not be lost of the fact that all arid soils are not suitable to dry farming.

Terms of District Court.

Judge B. O. Hostetler has fixed the following dates for the holding of court in the twelfth judicial district, comprising Buffalo, Dawson, Custer and Sherman counties:

Buffalo county—Jury term May 23d and December 5th; Equity term February 14th.

Custer county—Jury term March 7th and October 3d; equity term January 31st.

Dawson county—Jury term May 2d and November 14th; equity term September 5th and November 1st.

O. Swick and Geo. W. Stouffer, of Merna, transacted business here Monday.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of Custer County, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Abasha Sanders, deceased. Notice to creditors:
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 31st day of January, 1901, and on the 6th day of July, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive and examine all claims filed and presented against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance; and that on the first date above named the petition of the widow will be heard for homestead, exemptions and allowance, and other statutory rights.
The time limit for the presentation of claims against said estate is six months from the 31st day of January 1901, and the time limited for the payment of debts is one year from said date.
Dated January 5, 1901.
[SEAL] A. R. HUMPHREY, County Judge.

FARM LAND ON EASY TERMS

I am placing on the market 65,000 acres of choice farms located principally in the James River Valley of Eastern South Dakota and Southeastern North Dakota, on the following easy terms. These are all selected lands, with good soil and ample rainfall, in thoroughly reliable agricultural districts.

CROP PAYMENT PLAN—This plan has proven popular and successful, enabling renters and men of small means to secure homes of their own on terms almost as easy as renting. The purchaser is required to make a cash payment of only one-fifth, and to break out forty acres each year until one hundred and twenty acres are under cultivation, and deliver one-half the crop each year until the balance is paid. Deferred payments bear 6 per cent interest only. A great many purchasers have paid for their lands out of three or four crops. The crop payment plan insures success. In buying on this plan the purchaser runs no risk of losing what he has put into the land, so long as he delivers half the crop and cultivates the land. A thrifty man is sure to make himself independent. This is an unusual opportunity to get choice land on easy terms.

INSTALLMENT PLAN—On this plan, the purchaser is not required to live on the land. A cash payment of one-fourth is required, the balance being payable in ten annual installments, with interest at 6 per cent. The "on or before" privilege is given on all installments.

BUILDINGS—Many of the farms are now well improved. Nearly all have some plowed ground and are rented. On any unimproved farm, a set of buildings will be erected to meet the purchaser's wishes, and the exact cost added to the price of the land, to be repaid on the same easy terms as the land itself. In addition to saving the usual profits of lumber dealers and building contractors, which are large items, the purchaser has the advantage of having his buildings ready for occupancy when he moves on the land.

CATALOG OF LANDS—I will upon request furnish a catalog of the lands with complete information in regard to each farm, including the legal description, the name by which the farm is known locally, the number of acres tillable, acres adapted to meadow and pasture only and number of acres improved. The lands are all owned by clients for whom I am sole agent, so that I can sell them at lower prices and on easier terms than agents who sell listed lands on commission, and can also furnish deed promptly to any tract when it is sold, and guarantee the titles.

Large crops of oats, barley, speltz, flax and rye and immense crops of hay are produced each year. The large production of corn and other coarse grains and hay has given a great impetus to the live stock industry, so that wheat production is taking a second place. Farmers find that the live stock industry furnishes them and their families profitable employment the year around, whereas exclusive grain growing is, of course, confined to the summer months.

Nearly all northern fruits do well. There are many thriving apple orchards throughout the state; and there is no reason why the settler from older states should not be well supplied with fruits as in his former home.

SOIL—The top soil is a very deep black loam. The subsoil is a glacial clay. Stony ground is seldom found, though in most localities sufficient stone for building purposes is easily obtained.

PRICES—Prices range from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre, according to location, improvements, etc.

HOW TO EXAMINE AND PURCHASE THE LANDS—Intending purchasers, who wish to examine the lands, should go to Lincoln on any Tuesday, taking a train to reach Lincoln by noon of that day. Before leaving home, advise me at my expense by telegram or by telephoning me at The Republican office, Broken Bow, Neb. A competent field man will accompany you from Lincoln, who is familiar with all the lands and localities in which they are situated. I will pay all livery bills incurred in inspecting the lands.

W. H. CARSON

Republican Office Broken Bow, Neb.

TAX NOTICE.

Certificate No. A4698.
To Julius Wickham: You are hereby notified that on April 11th, 1900, C. M. Kelly purchased at public sale for taxes for the years 1894 and 1901 to 1900 inclusive, and have paid all subsequent taxes on real estate described as follows: A parcel in the northwest corner Block 5, Reyner's addition to Broken Bow, Nebraska, commencing 100 feet south of north west corner, south 50 feet, east 112 feet, north 50 feet, west 112 feet. That said land was assessed in the name of Julius Wickham, and that after the expiration of three months from the third publication of this notice tax deed will be applied for.
Dated January 6, 1901.
C. M. KELLY.

FREE DELIVERY

I have put on a free Delivery Wagon and will save you money on all kinds of Feed, Flour, Baled Hay, Etc. All goods guaranteed. Let me convince you.

W. H. O'RORKE

First Door North of Souder's Drug Store

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CUSTER COUNTY NEBRASKA.

Lewis F. Rapp, Plaintiff vs. John A. Kley, et. ux., Defendants.

Notice of suit.

The Defendants, John A. Kley and Mrs. John A. Kley, his wife whose full and true christian name is unknown, will take notice that on the 9th day of December, 1899, the Plaintiff filed his petition in the District Court of Custer County against you, the object and prayer of which petition is to quiet the title against you and to have the title to said land declared complete in the Plaintiff to the south half (84) of the southeast quarter (34) of Section thirty-four (34) and lots five (5) and six (6) in Section thirty-five (35), all in Town twenty (20) Range (30), W. 6th P. M. Custer county, Nebraska. Plaintiff claims that he is the absolute owner in fee simple of the land above described, and that you nor either of you, have no right, title and interest in and to said property. That you have been absent from said property for a period of more than 10 years last past and that you, at no time, had possession of said property.
You are required to answer the Petition of this Plaintiff on or before Monday, the 31st day of January, 1901. In case that you fail to answer, plead or demur to said petition, on or before said date, your default will be entered and decree rendered according to the prayer of said petition.
Dated December 17th, 1900.
1st publication December 23d, 1900.
LEWIS F. RAPP, Plaintiff.
By N. T. Gadd, his Attorney.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids will be received on or before 7 p. m. February 7th, 1901, by L. H. Jewett, Secretary, for the erection of a High School Building for School District of Broken Bow Custer County, Nebraska, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file with the Secretary and also on file with the architect, John Latenser, Omaha, Nebraska. Each bid to be accompanied by a certified check in amount five hundred dollars as a guarantee of good faith. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
L. H. Jewett, Secretary, Broken Bow, Nebraska.

Custer County Land Man

If you have a snag in a farm, or ranch for sale list with me. If you want to buy a snag in a farm or ranch, come and see me. Phones, office 42, residence 129.

CHAS. W. BOWMAN

BROKEN BOW, NEB.