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Primary Election. The following gives the result of the primary election held in Custer county August 16, 1910, as shown by the official count.

Republican

- For proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to the rights of suffrage 243 Against proposed amendment to the Constitution 126

- United States Senator, Charles O. Wheeler, Lincoln 290 Eimer J. Burnett, Lincoln 641 Alfred Sorenson, Omaha 61 C. E. Adams, Superior 108 T. M. C. Birmingham, Pender 53

Democrat

- For proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to the rights of suffrage 169 Against proposed amendment to the Constitution 149

People's Independent

For proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to the rights of suffrage 82 Against proposed amendment to the Constitution 42

- United States Senator, Willis E. Reed, Madison 39 Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Omaha 118 Richard L. Metcalf, Lincoln 76 T. M. C. Birmingham, Pender 21

Prohibition

- For proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to the rights of suffrage 2 Against proposed amendment to the Constitution 1

Socialist

- For proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to the rights of suffrage 28 Against proposed amendment to the Constitution 17

Socialist

- United States Senator, T. M. C. Birmingham, Pender 4 Governor, George I. Wright, Nebraska City 4

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were among the most prosperous in our history; in fact, a large portion of President Harrison's annual message of 1892 was given up to a statement of the splendid industrial results of the year, but the state of unrest was still on, and in November, 1892, the people elected a democratic president, and with him a democratic senate and house of representatives.

It is true that the Payne tariff law will have been in operation much longer preceding the congressional election of this year than was the McKinley law twenty years ago, and yet in spite of the splendid results that have followed the Payne law in the way of revenue and industrial activity, still the people are restless, and the high prices of the year attributable in no way to the tariff give the Democrats a chance to keep the people stirred up with the contention that a change would mean better conditions all around.

It is not believed, however, that the experience of 1890 will be repeated. While it is true that we have periodic seasons of unrest and occasional desires for a political change, yet the lesson which we learned during the years following the Democratic victory of twenty years ago should be a warning to the people that it would be very unsafe indeed to elect a Democratic House of Representatives this fall. If that should happen we would still have a Republican Senate and a Republican President, as we did during the Fifty-second Congress but the Democrats would play politics, as they did then, and a Democratic victory this fall might be followed by a still wider Democratic victory two years from now, and with it the financial havoc and industrial stagnation that always accompanies a Democratic administration.

Liberal expenditures on travel, on amusement, on comfort spell a great demand for labor with rising wages. It would be absurd to deny that prices have risen in recent years or that those who live on fixed salaries or fixed incomes have had a condition rather than a "cry" to deal with. We may, as a people, be less thrifty than we should be, but where money is freely spent there is money to earn.

The money value of articles manufactured in the United States and exported in the last fiscal year was the largest ever reported, \$76,000,000 greater than in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1909. The great increase in our exports of manufactured articles shows a growth, under the greatly calumniated Payne-Aldrich tariff, in the right direction, the country which becomes a workshop for the world always enjoying a greater measure of prosperity than the country which merely exports agricultural products. This record, taken with the greatly increased revenues collected under the new tariff, proves conclusively that the agitation against the new tariff is almost wholly uncalled for and that sane and right-thinking citizens are beginning to understand the fact.

five years such a condition of affairs would be brought about, the fulfillment of that prediction was hooted as absurd. The fulfillment of that prophecy is now at hand. Experience has taught the people of the United States that they are better off without everything that the democratic party has advocated in half a century, and that they are benefited by the things which it has opposed. —Albany Evening Journal.

This country has never been willing to adopt free trade at the hands of democracy. Why should it be willing to adopt it at the hands of republicans.—Des Moines Capital.

The President Working Toward Economy. President Taft is now at work on a plan for greater efficiency in the different departments of the government to effect wide economies. He was given an appropriation by the last Congress of \$100,000 for the purpose of reorganizing departmental methods. Four of the leading firms of expert accountants in the United States, including Arthur Young & Co., noted for their work in Milwaukee and Madison, have been called in to formulate competitive plans and are now engaged in the necessary investigations.

Rigid economy in governmental departments will be one of the first subjects taken up in the President's message to Congress in December. The preparation of the message has already begun. Other recommendations which he has in mind are reform in federal, civil and criminal court practices, on which he was unable to get any action during the last session; employers' liability and workmen's compensation acts; changes in the government of Alaska, giving the territory a strong voice in its internal affairs; an appropriation for the work of the tariff board; anti-injunction laws; legislation affecting stocks and bonds in case the commission of investigation for further work of the tariff board; appropriations to carry into effect the postal savings bank law; a centralized bureau of health, bringing all government officials who look after sanitation and public health into one bureau, and such new compensation laws as developments may show to be necessary. The fortifications of the Panama Canal and the building of two new battleships will also be among the fourteen principal subjects to be covered by the message.

One Year of the Tariff

Those persons who got themselves committed against the Payne tariff act before it had a chance either to justify or condemn itself in actual practice, have no comfort from quarter to quarter, and now for the whole year that the critics have to turn to ancient history for consolation. They must appeal from the relentless logic of results as recorded in the customs returns to the flawless logic of their own extra session speeches, as printed in the "Congressional Record" between March 15 and August 7, 1909.

What does a year of the Payne act show? As the Treasury Department recites, it shows ordinary customs receipts \$15,000,000 above those of the banner fiscal year 1907, and \$75,000,000 in excess of receipts for "any other year of our national life except 1907." There was a deficit of \$58,739,955 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909; there is a surplus for the year just ended of more than \$20,000,000 the corporation tax law, passed as a complement of the Payne act, contributing \$27,099,934. Thus the tariff has turned a

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August Rate Bulletin TO THE EAST: Besides everyday special tourist rates to eastern cities and resorts, as well as diverse route tours of the East including an ocean coast voyage, there are special rates August 4th to 7th inclusive, for the Knights Templar Conclave at Chicago, and from July 28th to the 31st for the Knights of Pythias Encampment at Milwaukee, and on September 13th to the 17th inclusive for the Grand Army Reunion at Atlantic City.

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deficit into a surplus; it has been a successful revenue raiser, and therefore accomplished the primary purpose for which import duties are levied. This it has done by stimulating importations and the only way to stimulate them is by lowering duties by real "revision downward. This revision downward, the returns show, takes the form of rates a little lower than those of the Wilson act and averaging 4 1/2 per cent lower than those of the Dingley act; it has been accompanied by a greatly enlarged free list. The rapid increase on importations offers some little ground for disquiet, but for reasons precisely opposite to those advanced in Iowa and Wisconsin. It suggests that a greater flood than was anticipated is pouring over the lowered tariff wall.—New York Evening Mail.

NEWS OF THE COUNTY

Prairie Hill Everybody in the neighborhood is through thrashing. Ben Eivins shipped a car load of cattle to Omaha last week. Miss Susie Thomas returned home last Saturday from Dunning where she has been visiting relatives. Mrs. Joe Dagon and son visited a few days last week in this vicinity. The surprise on Charley Bay last Saturday night was well attended an enjoyable time was had by all, although they did not get to surprise Charley. Don't forget that Sunday the 28. Sunday School will be held

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at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. a basket dinner at 12 and the presiding elder Rev. Shoemaker will preach at 2 p. m. everybody is invited. Hillsdale Items. Rev. Racey preached to a small crowd at the school house Sunday. Everybody invited to church in two weeks. Mrs. D. J. Coulter has been on the sick list but is better at this writing. Roy Alsbaugh is working for D. J. Coulter.