

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND FOR DELINQUENT TAXES.

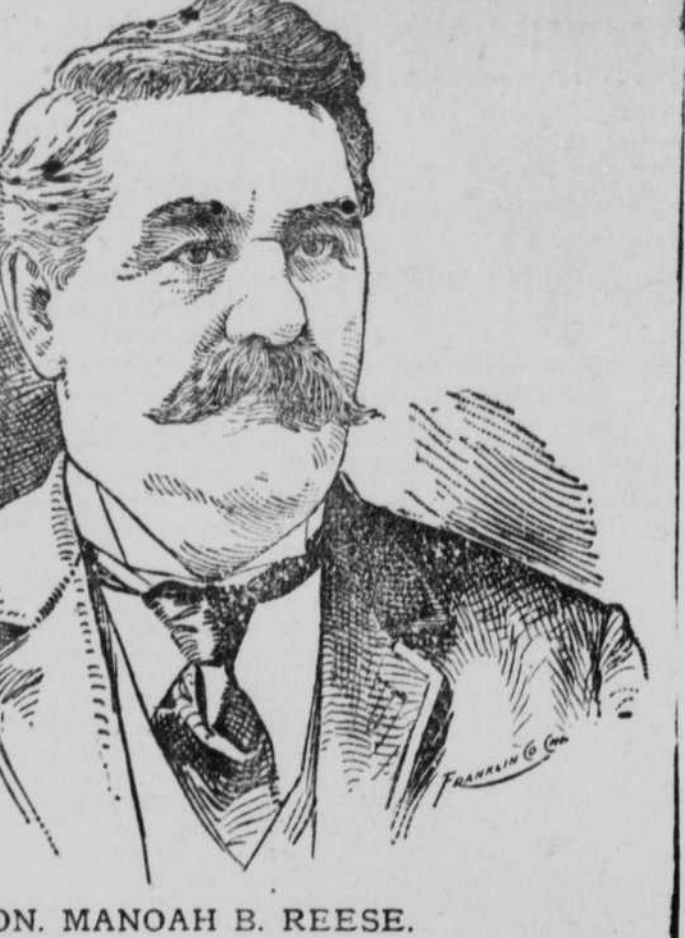
For The Year 1898 and Prior Years. The State of Nebraska } S Sherman County. To all whom it may concern: You will take notice that all lands and lots on which taxes for 1898 and prior years have not been paid, will be sold at the County Treasurer's office in the court house in Loup City, Nebr. on the first Monday in November, 1899, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.; said sale to adjourn from day to day until all the lands and lots have been offered for sale.

The following is a list of the lands and lots to be sold and the amounts set opposite the description is the amount due and unpaid May 1st, 1899. To each amount will be added interest and cost of advertising:

Table listing land parcels with columns for township (e.g., ROCKVILLE, HAZARD, LOUP CITY), section, acreage, and amount due. Includes entries for various townships like HAZARD, LOUP CITY, and HARRISON.

Table listing land parcels with columns for township (e.g., WEBSTER, ELM, CLAY, WASHINGTON, ASHTON, SCOTT, BIBSTOL, LOGAN), section, acreage, and amount due. Includes entries for various townships like WEBSTER, ELM, CLAY, WASHINGTON, ASHTON, SCOTT, BIBSTOL, and LOGAN.

Table listing land parcels with columns for township (e.g., OAK CREEK, BARKERS 1st ADD., BARKERS 2nd ADD., LOUP CITY VILLAGE, ORIGINAL TOWN, SMITH'S ADDITION, CENTRAL ADDITION, BLACKMAN'S SUB. DIV., LITCHFIELD VILLAGE, ASHTON VILLAGE, HAZARD VILLAGE, L. & R. ADDITION), section, acreage, and amount due. Includes entries for various townships like OAK CREEK, BARKERS 1st ADD., BARKERS 2nd ADD., LOUP CITY VILLAGE, ORIGINAL TOWN, SMITH'S ADDITION, CENTRAL ADDITION, BLACKMAN'S SUB. DIV., LITCHFIELD VILLAGE, ASHTON VILLAGE, HAZARD VILLAGE, and L. & R. ADDITION.



HON. MANOA B. REESE.

A NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Q. And then he brought out a box that looked like a cigar box, from which he took a lot of papers that he called certificates of deposit, amounting from \$400,000 to \$445,000. A. I do not know whether he called them certificates of deposit or not; they were certificates of deposit mostly. They may have been some bank checks. Q. He showed you the papers? A. He showed me the certificates of deposit. Q. You looked them over and took no list of them? A. No, sir, I took no list of them. Q. Took no memorandum of them? A. No, I took no memorandum of them. Q. And you turned them back to him and he put them back in the cigar box and went off with them, is that right? A. He put them in the vault. Q. Did you see him put them in the vault? A. I will not say positively that I did. Q. And that was the end of the examination? A. Yes, that was the end of it.

The man who gave this weak and halting testimony—who accepted a worthless bond—who made an illegal settlement with a defaulting official—who declared the law of the state to be "farce and a sham," and by his failure to enforce it caused the state to lose half a million dollars, is now a candidate for a place on the supreme bench. The people will not be deceived the second time. The record is open for their investigation. They will decide to place a jurist on the bench. The professional politician with the unsavory record will not be given further opportunity.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Hon. M. B. Reese, Candidate For Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge M. B. Reese has been a resident of Nebraska 23 years. He is a native of Illinois, having been born in Macoupin county in 1839. He received a common school education and being desirous of further culture attended a seminary for two years, paying his own expenses. During that period he developed the spirit of independence and self-reliance characteristic of all men who attain eminence. His father was a farmer and the son followed the same occupation until he was 24 years old. Meanwhile Mr. Reese had married and settled down, but an accident occurred which disabled his arm for life.

Mr. Reese then commenced the study of law. Shortly after the breaking out of the war he enlisted, but when he came to undergo the physical examination necessary, much to his chagrin, he was rejected because of the injury referred to. He then again applied himself to the study of law and was admitted to practice in March, 1865. Then Bartley produced a cigar box containing some slips of paper, representing what should have been about \$400,000 in cash. He also produced some \$50,000 in cash. The law required it all to be in cash, but, according to Holcomb's testimony, "the law was a farce and a sham." This testimony is a matter of record.

The governor did not examine the slips of paper closely. He admitted that he did not know sure whether they were genuine. He knew that the one bank which was not a legal depository was represented in the cigar box by a slip calling for over \$300,000. The story of the "settlement" is best told in the exact words of the record. The case was heard at Omaha in February, 1898. Governor Holcomb was on the stand, and the following extract is from pages 617 to 623 of the record, bill of exceptions: Question. I ask what he was chargeable with? Answer. \$60,000 or \$68,000, if I remember rightly; that included the money in suspended banks. Q. I understand. There was about \$47,000 only in cash? A. In the treasury vaults; either that or \$57,000. Q. There was about \$21,000 that was up in suspended banks, was there not? A. Yes, sir, I think so. Q. That would have about \$73,000 in loose money? A. In that neighborhood; I was thinking it was about fifteen thousand; I may not have the exact figures. Q. I will ask you again what it was he brought these papers that you call certificates of deposit out in? A. Well, as I remember, it was a little box. Q. Cigar box? A. Something of that shape. Q. Of the balance of this, outside of the \$47,000 he produced, none of it in cash was it? It was \$49,000, you say may it may be? A. No, sir, no different from what I said. Q. What followed a few questions as to what Holcomb had testified to as a former witness, and the examination continued; Q. He opened this box that was like a cigar box; did he show you these papers he had? A. I do not remember that it had any cover. Q. And then took out papers that he called checks and certificates of deposit, did he? A. He took out mostly certificates of deposit. There may have been a few checks. Q. Have you a list of these? A. No, sir. Q. Here followed some questions covering the same ground, and the examination concluded as follows:

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