

Custer Co. Republican

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D. M. AMBERLY, Editor

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THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1899.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Ticket.
For Judge of the Supreme Court,
M. B. REESE, Of Lincoln.

For Regents,
E. G. MCGILTON, Of Omaha.
DR. W. B. ELY, Of Alinsworth.

Congressional Ticket.
For Congress,
M. P. KINKAID, Of O'Neill.

Judicial Ticket.
For Judge of 12th Judicial District,
F. G. HAMER, Of Kearney.

County Ticket.
For County Treasurer,
WALTER GEORGE.

For Sheriff,
Capt. V. C. TALBOTT.

For County Clerk,
JAMES CHITTECK.

For Clerk of Dist. Court,
Lieut. H. F. KENNEDY.

For County Judge,
J. A. ARMOUR.

For County Superintendent,
J. B. TAGGART.

For County Surveyor,
F. E. VANANTWERP.

For County Coroner,
Dr. H. F. DAVIES.

Supervisor Ticket.
For Supervisor of 6th District,
J. F. FOXWORTHY, Of Custer.

Township Ticket.
Clerk,
W. W. COWLES.

Treasurer,
J. M. KIMBERLING.

Justices of the Peace,
J. J. SNYDER,
L. MCCANDLISH.

Constables,
P. M. TOWSLEY,
W. BARRETT.

Road Overseers,
Dist. No. 1, CHAS. DAVIS.
Dist. No. 2, J. B. KENYER.
Dist. No. 3, JOHN BOYCE.
Dist. No. 4, I. N. PERSHALL.
Dist. No. 5, F. H. ARTHUR.
Dist. No. 6, G. E. CADWELL.
Dist. No. 7, C. T. WRIGHT.

VOTE FOR THEM.

"WE HAVE NOT ONE WORD TO SAY AGAINST CLARIS TALBOT OR HORACE KENNEDY. BOTH ARE NICE YOUNG MEN, AND NO DOUBT, RENDERED VALIANT SERVICES AS SOLDIERS BOTH IN THE WAR AGAINST SPAIN AND THE PHILIPPINES."—BEACON, Sept. 14, '99.

It is reported that C. W. Beal is out on the stump, trying to elect his man Friday for sheriff.

The Neville, Holcomb, Sullivan, Beal and Shinn combine is a dose just a little too strong for the honest pop.

The pop speakers are traversing the county in every direction, to bolster up their "last hope," but reports say they are meeting with small crowds and less consolation.

What would have been Mark Schneringer's politics today, had he received the republican nomination four years ago for clerk of the district court, provided he had been elected?

The Beal, Shinn, Cummings and Armstrong combine have become alarmed over the luke warmness of populists generally in the county, and have inaugurated a school house campaign.

It is to be hoped that Governor Holcomb has not turned in all his annual passes to the railroad companies, as it looks very much now as though he would need some of them after the 7th of November, to carry him up Salt river.

The Merna Sun is a new paper that reached our desk two weeks ago, with J. J. Clifton editor. The Sun has a very creditable appearance, and deserves the liberal patronage of the people of Merna and vicinity. The REPUBLICAN wishes it success.

No money nor time will be spared from now on until election, by the pop combine, to drive the recreant pops back into line. The great trouble with them is that some of the intelligent pops won't be driven, and refuse to stand up and be counted, like so many cattle.

Fred Cummings evidently thought that he was in a serious predicament, or he would not have sent to Lincoln and employed J. S. Kirkpatrick to file an answer in the district court against Farmer Rapp's charges. May be he thinks that Kirkpatrick can railroad his case through court on a free pass.

Those attending the Kinkaid meeting at West Union Saturday report it quite a success in numbers and interest. Judge Kinkaid's address upon the issues of the day was able, and made a good impression. Judge Hamer also gave a short talk.

One prominent pop remarked to us the other day that he "hoped to see Neville beat for congress." He said that he got his nomination through political scheming, against the will of the majority of the populist delegates, and he, with many other populists, believed he deserves defeat.

Does any one remember of a time since the organization of the county, prior to four years ago, when Mark Schneringer was not a candidate before the republican county convention for an office? Or does any one know of a pop convention in the past four years, when he was not a candidate for some office?

No man has come before the people of the sixth congressional district as a candidate for congress with a better record or higher standard of morality than Hon. M. P. Kinkaid, and his standing among the people at home is shown by the fact that a few years ago when the republican nominee for the legislature he received every vote but one in his precinct which cast about 400 votes.—Gering Courier.

Last Friday two or three democrats went to Ravenna, where they met two or three more from other counties, and organized themselves into a democratic judicial convention, and nominated H. M. Sullivan for district judge. At the regular convention, held some weeks ago at Lexington, the delegates declined to nominate a candidate, and adjourned sine die. Just what authority of law this trumped up convention could have is questioned.

The Chief undertakes to prejudice voters by charging the republican county central committee with taking advantage of a personal difficulty between Fred Cummings, candidate for county judge on the populist ticket, and Peter Rapp. We admit that it was unfortunate for Mr. Cummings that he allowed his actions to be such that would bring down upon him the condemnation of his fellow man, and force him to rely upon such men as Beal and Shinn to manage and conduct his campaign.

One prominent farmer remarked the other day that he was formerly a democrat, but went in with the pops. But for the past year he "had been reading and comparing the history of the country by his own memory of what had occurred in his life time. This had led him to see that all the good times and free homes had come through the administration of the republican party. Then, said he, I remembered the great reforms the pops were going to inaugurate when they got in power in county and state, but what have they given us? Then there was Bryan whom I believed. He told us if the republicans were given control of the nation again, our hard times would grow worse, and destitution would follow. Instead of that, I have seen good times restored. Everybody but the calamity office seeker is prosperous and happy, money is plenty and easy to be had, and every dollar of American money, whether gold, silver or paper, is worth its face anywhere in the world."—how do you think this man will vote?

The republican party deliberately turned M. B. Reese down when it was possible for them to elect him to the supreme bench, but now when the hope is forlorn they tender him the empty honor of a nomination. The Judge ought to have had the courage to refuse the offer and thus save himself the humiliation of certain defeat.—Beacon.

Yes my dear brother we remember who turned down M. B. Reese, for renomination on the republican ticket in 1899. Custer county republican convention sent a delegation instructed to support M. B. Reese for renomination. But they were not all true to their instructions. We fortunately have a list of the names of those delegates who were sent and we find among them men who were prominent in the pop ranks to day. And for the edification of the Beacon and some of its deluded worshippers we desire to

state that on that delegation who helped defeat Judge M. B. Reese for renomination were J. S. Kirkpatrick, E. K. Purcell, and J. M. Amberly. Kirkpatrick was at one time a candidate for supreme judge on the pop ticket, the other two named are editors of pop papers in the county. Since the republican party has rid itself of that class of fellows it has been able to renominate Judge Reese for the supreme court and what is still better the republican party will elect him, notwithstanding those same men are still against him.

CUMMINGS' APOLOGY.

Peter Rapp's Charges Corroborated in the Main.

The Principal Points in Rapp's Charges Not Denied.

The Chief and Beacon last week published a feeble attempt, made by the populist central committee, to deny the charges made by Peter Rapp, of Berwyn, in the REPUBLICAN two weeks ago, against Fred Cummings. The answer purports to be one filed in the district court, in answer to Mr. Rapp's suit for \$5,000 damages sustained by the illegal conduct of Fred Cummings, and his Loup county attorney. The answer is signed by J. S. Kirkpatrick, L. E. Kirkpatrick and H. J. Shinn, attorneys for Mr. Cummings, which is a guarantee that the answer is made as strong as it was possible. Yet it will be noticed by those who have read both Mr. Rapp's charges, as published in the REPUBLICAN, and the answer in the Beacon and Chief, that in the main, Mr. Rapp's charges are sustained in their answer. Mr. Cummings does not deny that he threatened to shoot Mr. Rapp "so full of holes that he would not get home." He does not deny that they demanded and took one of Mr. Rapp's best horses. He does not deny, but does admit that he agreed to allow Mr. Rapp \$15.00 for the calf, if it came home, or give him the calf instead. He does not deny that they kept the horse, and also the \$15.00 as well as the calf. If the horse, as they admit, was taken to secure them for the \$35.00, would any law upon our statute books give them legal authority to trade the horse off or dispose of it, except by due process of law, which would at least require the advertising and accounting for the proceeds of the sale.

CUMMINGS' CHARACTER.

The Chief and Beacon attempt to make much out of the certificate of a few of Mr. Cummings' neighbors, which state that they have found him honorable in doing business with them. But does that prove that he does not possess the disposition and character charged by Peter Rapp and the three men who were present and saw and heard the whole transaction. A murderer is none the less guilty of taking the life of his fellowman, even though he might have dealt honorably with his neighbors years before. A hundred men could truthfully say that he never murdered them, yet would that excuse him for murdering some other one of his fellow men? Mr. Rapp, and the men who were with him charge Cummings with practices, which, if true, show the man that he is, and shows him to be wholly unfit for the responsible position of county judge.

HIS LEGAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The Beacon, Chief, and other friends of the Beal, Shinn, Huse Brown and Cummings combine, have been telling that Cummings is an attorney, having been admitted to the bar, and had been doing a general law business, and is fully competent to occupy the important position of probate judge. If so, why did he not consult Attorney Cummings, instead of "going all the way to Taylor to get advice from Attorney Moon as to how to proceed with his action against Rapp," which cost him \$10.00? Does not Mr. Cummings thus prove his own incompetency?

CUMMINGS' FITTY.

They say Cummings took pity upon Mr. Rapp. Is that so? We do not wonder that he has at times, and perhaps does yet, feel a remorse of conscience for such a cold-blooded hold-up, perpetrated upon an honest

German farmer of his own county, out upon the prairie, with a bunch of cattle ten miles from feed or water. What do the farmers and cattle men of Custer county think of putting a man in the office of county judge that will take advantage of his fellow men in that way? Will the public approve of the actions of a man who will resort to the highway robber methods of maintaining his position by cursing and threatening to shoot him full of holes, by electing him to an office?

Elk Creek.

J. B. Osborne will be a worthy successor to George E. Richtmyer.—Beacon.

Well, that is a hard slap at Richtmyer, as Osborne would not make a worthy successor to any one with any get up to them at all, and the voters of Elk Creek township, "who know him," will show by their votes that he will make a good tail end to the rest of the pop party, as it goes "up salt creek." A certain pop of Westerville calls Mr. Armstrong rustling Eli. Now why don't someone dub Osborne Joe the hustler? 'T would sound well to his acquaintances, nit!

The Beacon is applying the party lash, and exhorting the pop voters to stay by the ticket, regardless of their personal preferences and fitness for the positions, and vote for Holcomb, Neville and Sullivan. Well, they have found out by past experience that this is the only way to get any pop votes, but in spite of this kind of work, the people of the state don't want Si for judge of the supreme court; the Sixth district don't want Neville for congress, and the Twelfth district, especially "the red eyed anarchists of Elk Creek township," as Sullivan used to dub them, have no use for him (Sullivan) in any position whatever. Judge Sullivan has been telling the people, when making speeches, that President McKinley has been afraid to call an extra meeting of congress, knowing that congress, as soon as it meets, will kill his war policy, and then the pops applauded as though he had said something. Poor, misguided infants, they don't seem to remember that the war began some time before congress adjourned, but just swallow all he has to say, just simply because he is—"well a pop."

BURLINGTON ROUTE, LESS THAN HALF RATES TO OMAHA.

For Modern Woodmen day (October 12) at Omaha, the Burlington Route offers a rate of \$5.46 for the round trip to Omaha. Tickets on sale October 11 and 12. Good to return until October 14.

Through Tourist Sleepers to the Northwest. The Burlington Route has established a twice a week tourist car line from Kansas City to Butte, Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle. Cars leave Kansas City, Lincoln and Grand Island every Tuesday and Thursday, arriving at Seattle following Friday and Sunday. They are upholstered in rattan. The bed linen and furnishings are clean and of good quality. The heating, ventilating and toilet arrangements are all that can be desired and each car is in charge of a uniformed Pullman porter, whose sole duty is to attend to the wants of passengers. Cars run through without change of any kind and the berth rate from Lincoln to Tacoma or Seattle is only \$5.00. To intermediate points, it is proportionately low.

Montana and the Puget Sound country are now enjoying a period of unexampled prosperity. As a consequence, travel to the Northwest is rapidly attaining large proportions. This new tourist car line has been established with a view of caring for the Burlington's share of it in the best possible manner. Berths, tickets and full information can be had on application to any Burlington Route ticket agent or by addressing J. Francis, G.P.A. Omaha Neb. June 26th.

Burlington Route—California Excursions

Cheap; quick; comfortable. Leave Omaha 4:35 p. m. Lincoln 6:10 p. m. and Hastings 8:50 p. m. every Thursday, in clean, modern, not crowded tourist sleepers. No transfers; cars run right through to San Francisco and Los Angeles over the Scenic Route—through Denver and Salt Lake City. Cars are carpeted; upholstered in rattan; have spring seats and backs and are provided with curtains, bedding, towels, soap, etc. Uniformed porters and experienced excursion conductors accompany each excursion, relieving passengers of all bother about baggage, pointing out objects of interest and in many other ways helping to make the overland trip a delightful experience. Second class tickets are honor. Berths \$5.

For folder giving full information, call at nearest Burlington Route ticket office, or write to J. Francis, general passenger agent Omaha, Neb.



HON. MANOAH B. REESE.

A NEGLECT OF DUTY.

How Governor Holcomb "Settled" With State Treasurer Bartley.

THE PUBLIC MIND NEEDS ONLY TO BE REFRESHED.

The failure of Governor Holcomb to make a proper settlement with State Treasurer Bartley in 1895, and the acceptance of a worthless bond, whereby the state lost half a million dollars, is a matter of record that will not soon be forgotten by the people of Nebraska. That Holcomb was to blame for this loss the record clearly shows, his own halting and confused evidence given in the bond trial being the best proof. The public mind needs only to be refreshed. Holcomb was elected governor in the fall of 1894. Bartley had served two years as treasurer and there was a suspicion that his accounts were in bad shape. The governor-elect was warned by Rosewater and others that the treasurer was a defaulter and that a very careful accounting should be had, to spite the state. In spite of this warning, and in spite of the law, the new governor plainly entered into a deal with Bartley. After a long private consultation he accepted a new bond upon which most of the old and already accountable bondsmen qualified for fabulous sums. No attempt was made to examine into the real worth of the bond. One of the bondsmen was the president of a bank that held over \$300,000 of state money. The bank was not a depository and the deposit was unlawful. Governor Holcomb knew this and yet he accepted this bank president as a bondsman, qualifying in the sum of \$200,000 "over and above all debts and liabilities." The public knew then and knows now that the deposit was unlawful and that the bondsman was not worth anything like the sum mentioned. The acceptance of the straw bond was had enough, but the worst part of the deal was in the pretended settlement with the treasurer. The transcript of Holcomb's evidence in the Omaha trial is the best proof, and it is accessible to all.

According to this testimony, Holcomb first held a private consultation with Bartley, and then they entered the treasurer's office, where they remained about two hours. The governor says he looked over a ledger or some such book in which there were some accounts. He is not sure what book or what accounts. 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 \$200,000. 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. \$300,000 or \$358,000, 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 \$241,000 that was tied up in suspended banks, was there not?
A. Yes, sir; I think so.
Q. That would leave about \$713,000 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—or if it was \$57,000, you may say it may be?
A. No, sir; no different from what I saw.
Q. Here followed a few questions as to what Holcomb had testified to on a former occasion, 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.
Here followed some questions covering the same ground, and the examination concluded as follows:
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 \$40,000 to \$440,000?
A. I do not know whether he called them certificates of deposit or not; they were certificates of deposit mostly. There 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 "a 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. He practiced in Osceola, Ia., until 1871, when he came to Nebraska. He has lived in Plattsmouth and Wahoo and now in Lincoln.

Judge Reese was elected a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875 and assisted in framing our present constitution. In the following year he was chosen for state senator by the Republicans of his district, but he declined the nomination. In the fall of 1876 he was elected district attorney of the then Fourth judicial district, and was re-elected in 1878 and again in 1889, practically without opposition.

In November, 1883, Mr. Reese resigned his position, lacking two months of holding it six years. In the fall of 1888 he was nominated for the position of supreme judge and was elected, remaining on the bench for six years.

About six years ago Judge Reese was appointed dean of the law department of the State University of Nebraska, which position he still holds.

For University Regents.

Dr. W. B. Ely was born in Boston in 1843. His parents died while he was quite young. He began the study of music at an early age and taught music in the female seminary at Canandaigua, N. Y., several years also in the female seminary at Rome, Ga. He commenced studying medicine at Rome, Ga., and entered the college of medicine at the University of Michigan in 1876, graduated in 1878, practiced medicine in New York until 1883, when he removed to Alinsworth, Neb., where he has resided ever since. Dr. Ely was a candidate for state senator in the Fourth district in 1896, on the Republican ticket, and out a majority of 1,000 down to 250. He is considered one of the brightest and best physicians in northwest Nebraska, having a very large practice in Brown and surrounding counties. He is a good citizen and highly esteemed by all.

Edmund G. McGilton, nominee for regent of the State university, was born in Wisconsin 40 years ago. When he was 13 years old his father moved on a farm and from then on his boyhood and youth was that of a farmer's son. He attended the State University of Wisconsin, graduating therefrom in 1883, and afterward the law department of the same institution, from which he graduated in 1895. In 1888 he came to Omaha and engaged in the practice of law and has practiced his profession there ever since, and has attained a position in the estimation of his fellow jurists which can be placed second to that of but few lawyers in the state.