

Custer Co. Republican

Published every Thursday at the County Seat.

D. M. AMSBERRY, Editor

Office in Custer Block, Fourth Ave. S. Entered at the postoffice at Broken Bow, Neb., as second-class matter for transmission through the U. S. Mails.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: One Year, in advance, \$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES: One column, per month, \$7.00. One-half column, per month, \$4.00. Quarter column, per month, \$2.50. Less than quarter column, 50 cents per inch per month.

Local advertising 5 cents per line each insertion.

Notice of church fairs, societies and entertainments where money is charged, one-half rates. Society notices and resolutions, one-half rates. Wedding notices free, half price for publishing that of presents.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1901

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- County.**
- For County Judge—J. A. ARMOUR.
 - For County Treasurer—W. A. GEORGE.
 - For County Clerk—G. W. DEWEY.
 - For Register of Deeds—C. O. LIND.
 - For County Superintendent—J. C. W. LEWIS.
 - For Sheriff—R. D. SULLIVAN.
 - For County Surveyor—F. E. VANANTWERP.
 - For County Coroner—A. E. ROBERTSON.

Township Ticket.

- For Justice of the Peace—J. J. SNYDER.
- For Clerks—JOHN KENNOYER.
- For Treasurer—J. M. KIMBERLING.
- For Assessor—W. M. VANNICE.
- For Constables—W. M. KENNEDY, L. CUSHMAN, F. A. BERTRAND, L. McCANDLESS, JOHN BOYSE, FRED ARTHUR, HENRY REEDER, J. N. WEST.

City Ticket.

- For Justice of the Peace—E. G. SCHWIND, I. D. GLAZE.
- For Constables—L. E. COLE, P. M. TOWSLEY.

Ex United States Senator J. M. Thurston has opened a law office in Washington.

The Nebraska G. A. R. reunion will be held at Hastings this month from the 26th to 31st.

"Everybody's Magazine," by John Wannamaker for September contains an interesting account by Gen. Funston of "How We Captured Aguinaldo."

W. J. Bryan has a grain of comfort through the Iowa democratic convention. The Kansas City silver platform was endorsed by a small majority.

Governor Savage has issued an order to the effect that all state officials who ride on passes shall have the amount of their fare deducted from their mileage allowance. To effect this they are compelled to bring a receipt for cash paid from the agent issuing the ticket, or the mileage will be withheld. This seems to be nearer a common sense way of getting at the pass evil than to try to persuade men by "reform" twaddle. If a man receives no benefit from his pass, he is not likely to accept it as a bribe. —Loup City Northwestern.

The Broken Bow Republican very truly believes that no man having failed to contribute to the support of a news paper should have the support of that paper for any office. The Grip is a staunch advocate of such a view and has always practiced what it advocated. While in days when there was a democratic party it loyally supported democratic nominations, it was always careful to see that men having no inclination to support the paper were kept off the ticket. No county newspaper whose editor allows it to be made the football of those wanting office can live very long and when this fact becomes fully understood the newspaper can always feel assured of all the support justly due it. —Alliance Pioneer Grip.

A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

John Lewis Not Only Has Resided in Custer County More Than Twenty-one Years But is a "Tax Payer."

See M. E. Schneringer's Certificates that Calls the Beacon Down.

"John Murray is a resident of Custer county, pays taxes here and all he owns in the world is here. John Lewis owns nothing here, pays no taxes, and is actually a non-resident."—Beacon.

A newspaper is justifiable in using all honest means in support of its candidates, but down right falsehood can and should have but one effect, and that is to bring the paper into disrepute with the public and defeat the candidates that submit to it without protest. Whether the above statement of the Beacon was made ignorantly or with full knowledge of the facts makes but little difference. No one has the right to attempt to malign another without knowing

or having sufficient evidence to establish an honest belief. In stating John Lewis "owns nothing here and pays no taxes" was made with out excuse. The county treasurer is a pop and there is no reason why the editor of the Beacon could not have gone to the treasurer's office by a very little effort and found that John Lewis is a tax payer in Custer county, and that his taxes paid, as recent as May, 1901, was no small amount.

The following redemption certificates and tax receipts issued by M. E. Schneringer, treasurer of Custer county, Nebraska, is conclusive proof of the falsity of the Beacon's charge:

\$41.75. REDEMPTION CERTIFICATE. No. 4887.

The State of Nebraska, } ss. County Treasurer's Office,
Custer County, }
Broken Bow, Neb., May 3rd, 1901.

I, M. E. Schneringer, treasurer of said county, do hereby certify that J. G. W. Lewis, has this day paid me the sum of forty-one and 75-100 dollars, in full for the redemption of the following described real estate in said county, the same having been sold.

N $\frac{1}{2}$ Nw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 15, township 18, range 21, 80 acres.

M. E. SCHNERINGER, Treasurer.

\$46.25. REDEMPTION CERTIFICATE. No. 4835.

The State of Nebraska, } ss. County Treasurer's Office,
Custer County, }
Broken Bow, Neb., May 3, 1901.

I, M. E. Schneringer, treasurer of said county, do hereby certify that J. G. W. Lewis has this day paid me the sum of forty-six and 25-100 dollars, in full for the redemption of the following described real estate in said county, the same having been sold.

W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 10, township 18, range 21, 80 acres.

M. E. SCHNERINGER, Treasurer.

\$6.04. Treasurer's Office, Custer County, Nebraska. No. 3012.

Broken Bow, Neb., May 3, 1901.

Received of J. G. W. Lewis, six and 04-100 dollars, in full of the taxes for the year 1900, on the following described property:

W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 10, township 18, range 21, 80 acres, value 76, total \$2.73. N $\frac{1}{2}$ Nw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 15, township 18, range 21, 80 acres, value 69, total \$3.31.

M. E. SCHNERINGER, Treasurer.

In addition to the above we have receipts Nos. 7130, 7795, 8407, dated July 24, 1900, made to Martha E. Lewis, and paid by John Lewis, amounting to \$10.80. This was personal tax of his mother, which he paid out of money he earned by his own labor.

The aggregate of taxes he has paid to the county in 1900 and 1901 as shown by these receipts is \$104.64. It is not to his discredit that he taught school out of the county nine months to make the money to pay these taxes with, nor does it disfranchise him because his mother moved to Miller temporarily to board him while he taught. Besides the land owned by his parents Mrs. Lewis has for several years owned property in the town and has a block of land in the south east part of the city on which for years she has intended to build as soon as circumstances would permit. For twenty one years she and her family have been residents of Custer county and the republican candidate for county superintendent has at no time been away from the county, except while attending school or teaching.

A young man who has the energy and will to take himself through college and helps to maintain his mother and brothers at the same time possesses the qualification to succeed at whatever he attempts. Where is there another young man in the county who will, after four or five years of struggle to get through

school take his first years earnings to pay up delinquent taxes that have accumulated against himself and his mother, but John G. Lewis.

This is the man, whom the Beacon would denounce as a non tax payer and a non resident. Farther than all this J. G. Lewis is highly competent to fill the position to which he aspires. As an instructor he has no superiors in Custer county. If any one question his ability or qualification we refer them to such men as Senator Currie, Prof. J. E. Adamson, and Supt. J. J. Pooley. No doubt Supt. Tooley is supporting Mr. Murray for political reasons, but we have confidence in his honesty as an officer and a citizen, and have no hesitancy in referring to him. Then there are the two hundred and seventy-eight teachers who were under his instructions in the teachers institute this season. They are not politicians. Ask them what they think of John Lewis as an educator? We venture that two hundred fifty of them are Lewis supporters today, regardless of their political beliefs. It was largely through their influence that Mr. Lewis was nominated. He made no effort, nor solicited anyone for his support. But as soon as his institute closed here, he went to Taylor, Loup county, where he conducted the Loup County Institute the week preceding and following the county convention. He is the peoples choice and will be elected by a handsome majority.

CORN GOES TO A DOLLAR!

—BUT—

Our Prices Go Down.

We are going to Close Out Our Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, And Dress Goods.

Sale starts Monday, and will continue as long as there is a pair of pants left.

Come early and get a good thing for a

LITTLE MONEY.

HARRY DAY & CO.,

Broken Bow, Nebraska.

Prof. Fred W. Atkisson, general Superintendent of public instruction for the Phillipines in his report shows that they have been 8,000 personal written applications filed for positions as teachers. Four hundred and eighty seven soldiers among the applicants. Seventy nine of them passed satisfactory examinations. There are but 1000 places to fill. He says the great need at present is suitable school buildings.

In criticizing and trying to pick out flaws in the republican county ticket the populist papers have a sort of hopeless task before them, but like drowning men they grasp at straws. They think Judge Armour ought to be turned down because he has already served two terms. They say that the sentiment of the American people is against third terms. The sentiment against the third term originated in the pop party which is largely composed of office seekers and among whom public officers are considered as a sort of public plunder. The sentiment of the American people, outside of the office-seeking class, is in favor of honest and efficient public servants, and when this rarest of all rare treasures is found, it is a good thing to keep him. J. A. Armour has been a model county Judge. He attends strictly to his business, knows neither populist, democrat nor republican in the performance of his official duties and will not rob the people or the county of a single day in order to campaign for a re-election. If the people of Custer county appreciate good service from their officials, and have a lick of common business sense they will see to it that Judge Armour is kept where he is.—Callaway Courier.

The opposition papers are childish in their objections to some of the candidates on the republican county ticket. They allege that Prof. Lewis, the nominee for Superintendent, is not resident of the county, and that he is a recent convert to the republican faith. Mr. Lewis spent his boyhood in Custer county, received the greater part of his education in Custer county schools and graduated at Broken Bow. He is a Custer county product and has taught with success in Custer as well as other counties. Being a poor boy, he has acquired a good education by his own efforts, besides supporting his aged mother and helping to educate his brothers. As to his fitness to take charge of the schools of Custer county there are perhaps no more competent judges than the teachers with whom he has been associated for several years in institute work. It is a significant fact that nine-tenths of the teachers of the county are enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Lewis. The peevish objection that Mr. Lewis is a too recent addition to the republican party, comes with poor grace from the populist papers of Custer county when it is recalled that H. H. Hiatt was nominated for

the same office within twenty-four hours after his conversion to populism.—Callaway Courier.

A rumor has again been put in circulation that Broken Bow will wake up one of these fine autumn mornings and find itself the central passenger and freight divisions between Lincoln and Alliance, with the divisions at Ravenna and Seneca both abandoned. It is claimed as a logical conclusion that already the B. & M. are moving their coal bins at Seneca on the track, and that railroad men at Ravenna are planning to move to Broken Bow. Another reason assigned is that the B. & M. has gone into the control of new men and greater activity is to be the policy, and in doing this, the operating stations and forces are to be consolidated and reduced wherever found practical. Another straw that helps the rumor to gain credence is that the company has declined to lease their land north of the track, in this city, for the next season. It is greatly hoped the rumor may prove true, but we are of the opinion that none of us will know it until actual work has commenced. But it is a significant fact that most of the railroad employes, who operate this portion of the line believe that Broken Bow eventually will be one of the main divisions on this line of road. Doubtless, this belief arises from the fact that it is the logical place for a division and they talk it until they believe it. There are several road men at both Crawford and Alliance who would hail the day with delight and would make their homes in Broken Bow, as they regard it preferable for a home to either of the other towns.

That Interview.
The Omaha Bee, had the following in last Wednesday's paper and we notice the same copied in several papers of the state.

"In speaking of the interview, Mr. Amsberry, told the Bee representative tonight that the governor's only condition was the submission of an itemized statement, showing who got the money lost through the defalcation. He added that the governor was determined in his demand and would undoubtedly maintain his present attitude."

The above has a semblance of truth but is false in fact. We declined an interview with the Bee reporter on the Bartley case, The assertion that the Governor's "only conditions was the submissions of an itemized statement showing who got the money lost through the defalcation" was made by the reporter. We neither affirmed nor denied the assertion, but did state that the Governor was determined and would undoubtedly require Bartley to comply with the conditions he had imposed upon him, when he granted the parole. As Governor Savage desired to give Mr. Bartley full opportunity either to comply with the conditions or make a state-

ment to the public of what the conditions were, we were not at liberty at that time to state to the Bee reporter what these conditions were. But we are able to assure the public that the conditions imposed by Governor Savage goes farther than requiring Mr. Bartley to make an itemized statement regarding his shortage. As Mr. Bartley had pledged to make good the entire shortage the governor insists that he should make good, at least the amount not lost by the bank failures. The \$250,000 that was lost in the Mosher bank had never been in Bartley's possession but was placed there by his predecessor and was only turned over to Bartley as credit. The \$20,000 in the National Bank at Kearney was approved by the board and was a state depository. What the Governor demands that extra-urter Bartley make an itemized statement of the disposition of the funds missing and that which he can not legitimately account for be restored to the state. The claim that the petition presented for Bartley's pardon does not make any promise for restitution may be true. But the petition was not granted. The governor declined to grant the petition for pardon, but did upon personal pledges of Mr. Bartley grant him a parole for sixty days to give him an opportunity to make good his promises. The Governor's theory is that Bartley had suffered for his crime to as great an extent as was possible in receiving the sentence of the court and his four years of incarceration, and that if he will now restore to the state what he was officially and legally responsible for that he would be a fit subject for executive clemency.

If Bartley does not make good his voluntary pledges, nor comply with the governors demands, which are less than he pledged, Governor Savage would not be justified in doing less than to remand him back to the penitentiary at the expiration of the sixty days parole. This the governor will undoubtedly do. Had Governor Savage been prompted by sympathy rather than the good of the state he would have pardoned instead of parole Bartley. The parole was with the object of giving Bartley a chance to restore to the state that which he had wrongfully retained and professed to be able to make good. If the pledges are redeemed the state will be satisfied and Mr. Bartley will have justly merited his freedom. If no effort is made to restitution it will be evident that Bartley and his friends have deceived the governor and that there will be but one alternative for the Governor.

Poiled Angus Bulls
Abbess Lad. 3 year old. Premium calf of Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Omaha. 1 two year old, 2 one year olds. Price \$100 per head. These are the best bulls that I had.
JOHN A. AMSBERRY.
Mason City, Nebr.