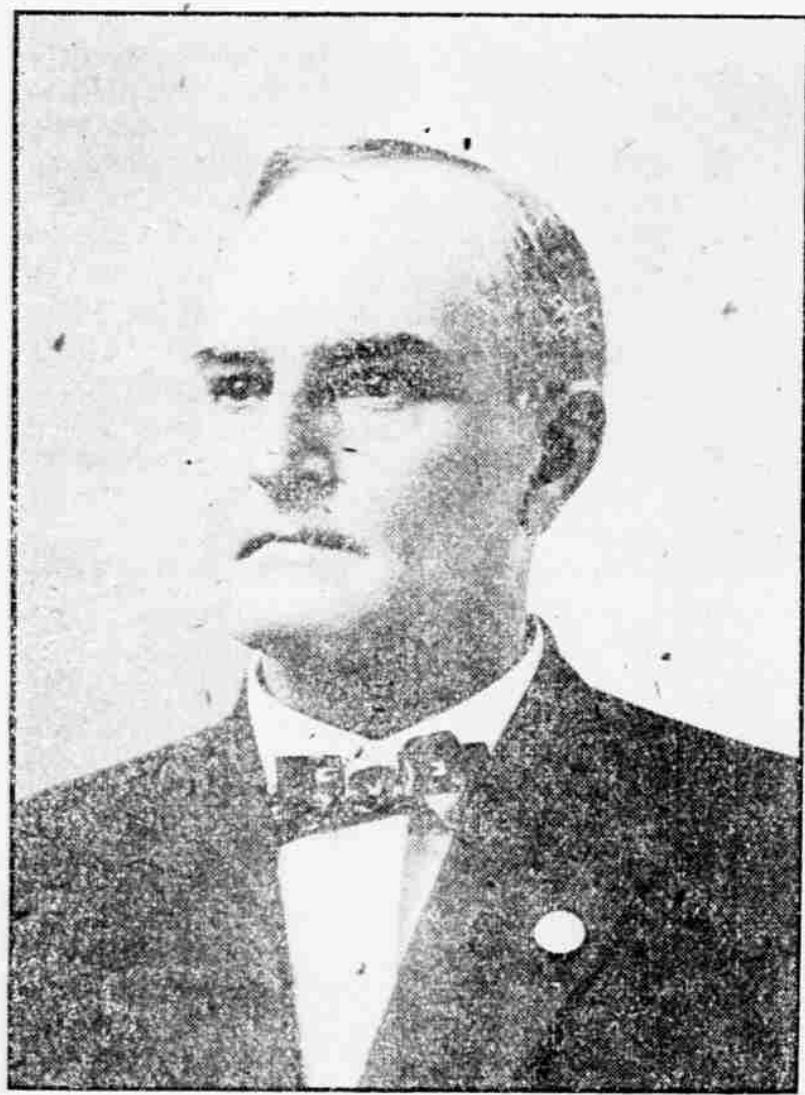


Our Representative in Congress.

Within the past ten days Cherry county has been visited by the republican and democratic candidates for congress. They are both so well known to the voters of this county that it is scarcely necessary to discuss them or their platforms.

Judge Kinkaid, the republican candidate, was for thirteen years the judge of this district and for six years he has been our representative in congress. To put it in round numbers, he has held office in this district for twenty years. Truly he may be said to be the pioneer office-holder of northwest Nebraska. He came to us a wealthy man—wealthy by inheritance—and immediately he picked out one of the best offices and hung on until he saw a chance to get a better one. In all this time he neither built a home nor rocked a cradle. After making two unsuccessful campaigns for congress, he was elected in 1892. He was again elected in 1904 and re-elected in 1906, and now, after three terms in congress, he comes back to his people and asks for a re-election, telling us his services are invaluable, and points to the homestead bill that bears his name as the sum total of his six years work, and the return we get for the \$35,000 in salary he has drawn during these six years. Inasmuch as he has seen fit to base his claims for a re-election on this, so called, Kinkaid bill we are going to discuss the measure and the burdens it imposes on those who have taken homesteads under it. In the first place Judge Kinkaid did not conceive the idea of an enlarged homestead. Judge Neville, who was his predecessor in congress from this district, introduced a bill to enlarge the homestead. Judge Nev-

take him and misfortune befall him but if he absent himself from his claim before the full five year period his rights are forfeited and his land lost. Under the law as it was before Judge Kinkaid went to congress the homesteader might build a house of pressed brick and put a slate roof on his barn, if he had the money, or he might build a cabin of sod and thatch his stable with hay, and either one was accepted as compliance with the law. But when our bachelor congressman got ready to bestow his name upon a homestead act, having no experience as the head of a family and never having realized the hardships and privations of homestead life, he provided in his bill that the improvements must be of a certain definite value. Under the terms of this act the homesteader must place improvements on his land of at least the value of \$800 for every section. Residence and good faith can count for nothing, cultivation is of no avail. What he demands, is a cash outlay of \$800. A man born to wealth and drawing \$7,500 per year from the public treasury can not be expected to remember that the people who would avail themselves of the benefit of this act are poor. He can not be expected to consider that they may not have the \$800 handy. If you cannot raise the price when the time is up you may move off and your five years residence and your labor and cultivation may enure to another. The report has been ingeniously circulated that this act has been so amended as to remove these burdens, but do not be fooled by these reports. These restrictions are exacted and are still in force. Again we repeat that these are



W. H. WESTOVER

He backed up his bill with the argument, which every man in Cherry county knows to be true, viz: that the land remaining in this district was inferior in quality to the land that had been taken; that in order to enable a family to live upon the land still subject to entry the size of a homestead must be increased—the homesteader must be given more acres in order that he might be put on equal footing with the man who came before him and got his choice of the land. While Judge Neville's bill was still before congress he was taken seriously sick and compelled to give up all work and seek rest in a southern climate. He was obliged to leave his home in Nebraska and go to Arizona where he still retains the love of his Nebraska constituents, although no longer able to fight their battles and protect their interests.

When Judge Kinkaid went to Washington to succeed Judge Neville he found this bill upon the files, but instead of making a vigorous fight for its passage in its original form, he permitted the eastern members of the committee—men who never saw the west bank of the Missouri river, and to whom everything west of Buffalo is "wild and woolly"—to work it over and so change it that its author would not know it. He permitted these men who know nothing of the character of the land affected by it to put in one provision after another and make one amendment after another until it was loaded down with burdens and restrictions never seen in a homestead act before. Under the old law a homesteader could live on his place 14 months and then pay \$200 to the government and get his patent. Now a homesteader must live five years on the land though his crops fail and his family starve. Sickness may over-

unreasonable burdens placed upon the people of this district. And we assert that if Judge Neville's health had not failed him; had he been left to serve the people of this district, these objectionable features would never have been written into that law.

What the people of this district need is a man who has felt the hardships of frontier life; one who, like so many of us, has had to fight his own way; a man who was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but rather with a scaling ladder in his hands. In Judge Westover we have just that kind of a man. He came to northwestern Nebraska and filed on a homestead and began life as a pioneer farmer, dependent on his own strong hands; married a wife, builded a home and commenced to rear a family of children about the same time his opponent went to O'Neill and opened bachelor quarters and a fat bank account, and made connection with the official pie counter. During all the years of panic and drouth, of hardship and privation, he struggled along and kept in sympathy with the people. Finally his friends and neighbors elected him district judge, and for three successive terms they have re-elected him. He made good as a pioneer homesteader. He made good as a practicing attorney. He made good as a district judge. For the twenty best years of his life he has labored for the upbuilding of Western Nebraska. It is here he built his home; here his children were born; here they have grown to manhood and womanhood; this is his home, their home, and if he sent to congress the people of this district will have a representative who will have removed the burdens now resting upon them. He has experienced the hardships under which they now labor; his

sympathies are with them, and he has the courage to fight for his own people and the ability to bring success to the people's cause.

WHAT I STAND FOR.

1. I will support any and all measures which will bring about the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.
 2. I will support a law making it compulsory upon all political parties to publish a full and complete statement of campaign contributions before election.
 3. I will favor a law providing that in all cases of indirect contempt of court, the party so accused shall be tried by a jury, the same as any other person accused of crime.
 4. I will favor a reduction of the present tariff to an extent that foreign competition will compel American manufacturers to sell their products to American consumers as cheaply as they sell them to consumers in any foreign country; and that all agricultural machinery, fencing, building materials, and all household utensils be placed on the free list.
 5. I will favor an amendment to the so called railroad rate bill, now in force, which will provide that pending an appeal to the federal courts, the order of the interstate commerce commission, whether making a new rate, or which is made for the purpose of preventing an existing discrimination, shall be and remain in force pending the appeal in the federal courts.
 6. I shall favor an amendment to the federal constitution providing for an inheritance and income tax.
 7. I shall favor an amendment to the present homestead law, now in force and applicable to this district, which will give the homesteader the same rights of commutation, and making final proof, as are enjoyed in other localities by homesteaders under the general homestead laws of the country.
 8. I shall favor a law under which deposits in all national banks will be guaranteed, as proposed in the Denver platform.
 9. I shall devote all of my time, energy, and what ability I possess, to attending to the business of the people of this district, and to guarding their rights individually and collectively.
 10. I shall favor an amendment to the rules of the house of representatives, which will deprive speaker Cannon, or any other speaker of the house, of the power to throttle legislation which is demanded by the people.
- If the above and foregoing propositions meet with your approval, I respectfully and earnestly solicit your support at the coming general election.

W. H. WESTOVER.



JOHN F. CARR.

Fusion Candidate for Representative.

John F. Carr of Springview, fusion candidate for Representative, is a native of Iowa, and came to Key Paha county twenty-five years ago. Like many pioneers of the west he came with all his earthly possessions in two wagons. He has by his industry and keen foresight earned a place among the successful men of his county, without being charged by his neighbors as an extortioner.

For nearly 20 years he farmed and raised stock, but since 1900 he has been the owner of one of the largest general merchandise establishments in the county, which he is running at this time in connection with his farming and stock business, with the assistance of his family.

As a farmer and stock raiser he has been exceptionally successful, and, as a merchant, he has built up a profitable business. No man in Northwestern Nebraska better understands the people of the 52nd

district than Mr. Carr, because his labors and his business have put him in the closest touch with the people. He is an earnest advocate of a law guarantying deposits in banks, and he insists that such a law will so restore confidence as to prevent another panic.

He is in favor of a wise amendment of the present primary law and everything that will make for better government.

Mr. Carr is a true representative of our best citizenship. He uses neither liquor nor tobacco, and is a member of the church. He is true to his convictions and, although he is not a lawyer, he makes up in good sound judgment what he may not know of technical law. He will represent, most faithfully, the business interests and farmers if elected, and no citizen will have cause to blush for any act of his.

The Fifty-second representative district has a constituency of farmers and stockraisers. These interests will be more faithfully represented by one of them than by a young, inexperienced lawyer.

John F. Carr is one of nature's noblemen. He is true to himself; true to his family; true to his friends; true to his country; true to his convictions, and true to his promises. A better man could not have been named to represent the people of the 52nd district than he.

Hillyard, Wash., Oct. 2 1908.
A. F. Roby,
Springview, Nebr.

Dear Sir: I see by the Springview paper that you are managing Frank Carr's campaign. Allow me to congratulate you on the fact that you couldn't be manager for a better man in Keya Paha county and I don't think Frank could have a better manager. If there are any self-respecting republicans in Keya Paha county that don't vote for Frank—well I will always think, or know, that they are nutty in the head. Give Frank my best regards and tell him if he don't beat that pusillanimous pup, I think I will come clear back just to take a kick at him. But I think there is no danger but what he will, for surely the people have got a little sense left.

Respy.
W. N. Skinner.

W. N. Skinner was editor of the Springview Herald (rep.) for about 10 years; then became one of our prominent bankers and at present time is a resident of the state of Washington and has no interest in our election but he is well acquainted with H. M. Duval and has known Mr. Carr for some 20 years and had many business transactions with him.

Back to the Tombs With the Mummy of Rameses the Second.

Two years ago I undertook to chase Moses P. Kinkaid out of Congress, but failed to get sufficient support, but none the less grateful to personal friends over the district. \$5000 a year was not enough for Moses after the law compelled him to pay his car fare, so he and other congressmen, put through a salary grab of \$2500 a year additional.

Now let us see how well Mr. Kinkaid serves his district. In June, 1907, there was a public lands convention at Denver, most of the public land in Nebraska, is in the 6th District. Where was Kinkaid? Absent. In July 1908, the Secretary of the Interior, J. R. Garfield visited the North Platte Valley Government Irrigation Project. This project is one of the greatest, involving an expenditure of millions of dollars, and irrigating 100,000 acres or more in the 6th district of Nebraska. The canal system needs extension over 50,000 acres more in Nebraska. It was logically the first additional work of the project. Neither Kinkaid or any other congressman or senator from Nebraska were on hand. However congressman Mondell of Wyoming was with Secretary Garfield, before he arrived here, and he and Senator Warren were with him for weeks after. Result, Nebraska's development stops and Goshen Hole, Wyoming, work taken up.

Twice since that time Mr. Kinkaid has been in this locality looking after his petty political fences. That's his size. Politics, salary grab, etc., while the business interests of his district go to—There are other remissions and omissions—but why relate?

Now is it not time to cut out this blind party policy and elect a man to represent this empire?

I know Judge Westover, I know he has backbone, intelligence, integrity, and the interests of his district at heart. He possesses the vigor and big ideas that Kinkaid lamentably lacks. He don't delve in small politics and salary grabs. He farms his homestead, and occupies the bench as district judge. They cannot beat him, in his judicial district because they know him as man, neighbor and judge.

Let us get out and elect Westover and put the stamp of our disapproval on salary grab, and Joe Cannon methods, and Rameses. Let us have a real live congressman again.

G. L. SHUMWAY.

Parties are hereby notified not to camp on or graze their stock on section 14 and E of sec. 15, tp. 33, r. 28. ELWOOD D. HETH.

Farmers Institute, Valentine, Friday, Nov. 13, 1908.

- AFTERNOON SESSION.
- 1:30. Soil Tillage.....Mr. O. Hull, Alma, Nebr.
 - 2:30. Prevention of Winter Shrink in Cattle.....Prof. E. W. Hunt.
 - 3:30. Judging Demonstration With Beef Cattle.....Mr. Hull.
 - 4:30. Suggestions to Cooks About Cooking.....Miss Gertrude Rowan
- EVENING SESSION.
- 7:15. The Value of Studying Domestic Science.....Miss Rowan
 - 7:45. Alfalfa, Its Cultivation and Products.....Mr. Hull
 - 8:30. The Improvement of Live Stock on the Farm.....Prof. Hunt
- These meetings are held under the auspices of the University of Nebraska and the Valentine Farmers' Institute Association and are free to all.
O. W. Hahn, Sec.

Digesto

MALT EXTRACT

For the Tired Housewife

The dull monotony of the housewife's daily routine is wearing on both body and mind. She will find in Digesto Malt Extract a splendid tonic, whose mildly stimulating effect drives away that feeling of apathy and listlessness and gives life renewed interest.

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At all Drug Stores

MADE ONLY BY
THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., ST. PAUL
BREWERS OF THE BEER THAT
"Leads Them All"

Jos. Bristol
Valentine, Nebr.
Range on North river four miles east of Ft. Nebraska.
Horses and cattle branded as connected on left hip or side as shown in cut.

R. M. Faddis & Co.
Postoffice address—Valentine or Kennedy.
Some branded on left thigh.
Horses branded on left shoulder or thigh.

P. H. Young.
Simeon, Nebr.
Cattle branded as cut on left side
Some on left side.
V on left jaw of horses.

Albert Whipple & Sons
Rosebud S. D.
Cattle branded SOS on left side
SOS on right side
Some cattle also have a + on neck
Some with A on left shoulder and some branded with two bars across hind quarters. Some Texas.

N. S. Rowley
Kennedy, Nebraska.
Same as cut on left side and hip, and on left shoulder of horses. Also on left side and hip.
F on left side
Some cattle branded with a U on left hip (either side up) on left side or hip. F on left jaw and left shoulder of horses.
U on left hip of horses.

C. P. Jordan.
Rosebud, S.D.
Horses and cattle same as cut; also CJ BE JJ on right hip.
Range on Oak and Butte creeks.
A liberal reward for information leading to detection of rustlers of stock bearing any of these brands.

KOHL & TERRILL.
Brownlee, Neb.
Cattle branded as in cut on left side. Some branded K T V on left hip. Range on North Loup river, two miles west of Brownlee.

J. A. YARYAN
Pullman, Nebr.
Cattle branded JY on right side
Horses branded JY on right shoulder
Reasonable reward for any information leading to the recovery of cattle strayed from my range.

Pat Peiper
Simeon, Nebr.
Cattle branded U N

D. M. Sears.
Kennedy, Nebr.
Cattle branded as cut, left side
Some on left hip.
Horses same on left shoulder.
Range—Square Lake.

Roan Brothers
Woodlake, Neb.
Range on Long Lake and Crooked Lake.

JOHN KILLS PLENTY
St. Francis Mission, Rosebud, S. D.
Cattle branded as in cut; horses same on left side. Range between Spring Creek and Little White river.

Metzger Bros.,
Rolfe, Nebr.
Cattle branded anywhere on left side.
Earmark, square crop right ear.
Horses have same brand on left thigh.
Range on Gordon and Snake Creeks.
A Reward of \$250 will be paid to any person for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of any person or persons stealing cattle with above brand.