

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

I. M. RICE EDITOR

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FUSION TICKET.

For President—W. J. BRYAN.
For Vice-President—ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

State.

For Governor—W. A. POYNTER, Boone.
For Lieutenant—E. A. GILBERT, York.
For Secretary of State—C. V. SVOBODA, Howard.

For Treasurer—S. H. HOWARD, Holt.
For Auditor—THEODORE GRIESE, Clay.

For Attorney-General—W. D. OLDHAM, Buffalo.

For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—P. J. CAREY, Saunders.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—C. F. BECK, Burr.

For Presidential Electors:
FRANK T. RANSOM, Silver Republican, Douglas.
ROBERT OBEINFELDER, Democrat, Cheyenne.
L. N. WENTE, Democrat, Lancaster.
JAMES HUGHES, Democrat, Colfax.
JOHN H. FELBER, Populist, Cedar.
WILLIAM H. EABRETT, Populist, Phelps.
W. G. SWAN, Populist, Johnson.
PETER EBBESON, Populist, Howard.

Congressional.

For Member of Congress Sixth District—WM. NEVILLE, North Platte.

Senatorial.

For State Senator, Fourteenth District—W. F. HAYWARD.

County Ticket.

For County Attorney—A. M. MORRISSEY.
For Commissioner of First District—W. E. HALEY.
For Commissioner of Third District—ANDREW P. MADSEN.

A WORD TO FUSIONISTS.

Reports multiply that as a last desperate expedient the trusts and the money power, controlling the industries of the country, propose to adopt again the methods used before for the coercion of the people by bringing on just prior to the election, a panic. This done, and it can easily be done by the industrial and financial agencies which Mark Hanna typifies, the cry will be raised by the Republican newspapers and speakers that the panic is wholly due to apprehension of the success of the Democratic party at the polls and that only by McKinley's reelection can prosperity be regained. No long political memory is needed to recall the success with which this game was played to force the repeal of the Sherman purchase law in 1893. True, in accomplishing their object, the financiers nearly bankrupted themselves and might have wholly bankrupted themselves had not a supine and unfaithful secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency allowed the New York Banks to violate every portion of the national bank act and to continue in business for weeks while admitting bankruptcy by refusing to pay their depositors.

Today, after 4 years of McKinleyism, the monopolies of money and of industry are vastly stronger than they were in '93 or in '96. In '96, individual employers coerced their workmen by declaring that they would shut down their plants if Bryan were elected. Today, one man sitting in a gorgeous office on Broad or Wall streets, New York, can send a little notice to the thousands of employees of twenty or forty, formerly independent factories now welded into one under his control.

In '96, the banks were an organized, coherent, and conscienceless force for the coercion of their customers. Today, there are few small banks and more big ones. The process of consolidation has proceeded there as in other industrial enterprises so that again a word spoken from New York at the behest of the few men can shake the financial system of the entire nation.

The devices which were tried so successfully in '93 and again in '96, will not improbably be attempted again. If it succeeds, there is no reason why time after time our national elections should not turn on the whim of a few millionaire monopolists. That would be equivalent to the end of the Republican form of government. It is for the people of this country to prepare to meet this line of political warfare. Let them bear in mind that though there was promised an immediate era of prosperity after McKinley's election, there followed a period of multiplied bankruptcies checked only by natural and not political forces. The financiers may threaten and the trusts bulldoze, but they cannot permanently crush down the industries of the nation without themselves falling beneath the ruins. Their worst will be done prior to the election. If the people take the reins of government into their own hands, there will be no opportunity for successful repetition of the effort to coerce a whole nation.

THE FACTS

About Governor Poynter's Alleged Pardoning of Cattle Thieves.

Republican papers in the western part of the state are using certain resolutions passed by the Western Stockgrowers' Association against Governor Poynter for "pardoning," as republicans term it, a man by the name of Edward E. Catron, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for cattle stealing. The facts in the case are widely different from that as reported by republicans, and instead of pardoning Catron, Governor Poynter simply paroled him for two months and twenty-two days until his sentence expired. The real facts in the case are these: Catron was convicted of grand larceny, December 30, 1896, and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary of seven years. After serving a portion of his time Governor Holcomb commuted the sentence to five years, which, giving him the benefit of good time, will make his sentence expire the 30th day of September, 1900. On July 8, 1900, Governor Poynter granted Catron a conditional parole.

From this it will be seen, that, although petitioned by 123 persons, one half of whom are engaged in cattle raising in the southern part of Sheridan, and northern part of Deuel counties, including eleven jurors in the case, Governor Poynter did not pardon or commute the sentence of Catron one day or hour, but simply granted him a parole for two months and twenty-two days, which parole provided in distinct terms that Catron was not to leave the confines of Lancaster county under any circumstances. This parole was granted in order that Catron might earn something towards the support of his wife and children who were in destitute circumstances.

From this statement of facts it is difficult to see wherein the governor has in any way laid himself liable to the criticism of the Stockgrowers' Association or any one else. Republicans are endeavoring to make cattlemen believe that it was Poynter who commuted Catron's sentence to five years, and although they cannot help but be cognizant of the untruthfulness of the assertion, they nevertheless keep circulating this lie in the hopes of injuring Governor Poynter with people who are unfamiliar with all the facts.

PENSIONERS TO PAY FOR IMPERIALISM.

The Republican platform of 1900 is absolutely silent concerning the old soldiers. There is not one solitary word in their behalf; and it is suspected that in the costly pursuit of foreign wars of conquest, the Republican party foresees the necessity of economy in the direction of pension expenditures. There is ground for believing that the party of imperialism is preparing to make the old soldiers pay for the war of subjugation in the Philippines.

Yet the Republican party has asserted a rigorous claim upon the votes of the old soldiers. It has sought to exploit them and has exploited them in the interests of monopolies and trusts and it has lost no opportunity to brand the Democrats as enemies of the men who fought to preserve the union and to wipe out the unutterable curse of slavery.

However, the Republican platform is now silent; and William McKinley writes columns in a letter of acceptance without a single line or even a single word referring to the soldiers of the union. He was too busy defending his war of conquest to offer a word of assurance to them that they are to be dealt with justly and liberally by a grateful government.

The Democratic platform is in happy contrast with that of the Republicans. "We are proud of courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars," it says; "we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents, and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment."

And Mr. Bryan in his letter of acceptance declares that "a liberal policy is natural and necessary in a government which depends upon a citizen soldiery instead of a large standing army. Self interest as well as gratitude, compels the government to make bountiful provision for those who, in the hour of danger, and at great sacrifice of business, health, and life, tender their services to their country."

He therefore demands that the pension laws shall be generously construed in the spirit which prompted their passage; and he makes it plain that in the event of his election, he will not search out another Henry Clay Evans to be his pension commissioner.

It is time the republicans offer the wag workers a full dinner pail, next time they will offer them a full trough and the next time they will tell them to root hog or die.—Nebraska Independent.

SAME DANGER THREATENS US.

The effect upon wages of annexing countries overrunning with the cheap kind of labor is evident enough to anyone who will consider the question dispassionately, but perhaps a brief account of what I have seen with my own eyes in Egypt may serve to illustrate it. We hear a great deal of the political benefits conferred by the British government upon the Egyptians, but little or nothing is said of the industrial results of expansion, and yet these results are the most important.

Some years ago while I was living in Egypt, I visited one of the cotton mills at Mansourah, the commercial centre of the cotton region. These mills are owned by English, French, and German capitalists and operated by native labor. In the main room of the factory, the air was so thick with cotton dust that I found it difficult to breathe. A row of Arab girls of 12 or 13 years of age were standing there before a series of tubs manipulating the raw cotton.

"What are the hours of labor of these girls?" I asked the foreman, who was acting as my guide.

"From 4 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night, with an intermission for dinner," he answered.

"And what is the pay?"

"Twelve and a half cents a day."

I could hardly believe that, and the next time I met the English manager of one of these mills, I cross questioned him on the subject.

WILL WE COME TO THIS?

"Is it true," I asked, "that you work your girls from 4 until 6 for 12 cents a day?"

"Yes," he said, rather reluctantly. "I didn't quite like it when I first went to Mansourah, but the girls don't seem to mind it."

"Don't mind 14 hours work a day?"

I cried.

"Oh, that is not all," he replied. "When we are busy, they stay over from 6 till 10 o'clock in the evening and we pay them an extra piastre (24 or 5 cents), and sometimes young mothers come with the babes at the breast and put them down on the floor in the corner and go to work with the rest."

And all this, mind you, in an atmosphere you can almost cut with a knife so thick is it with cotton.

One thing has saved Egypt, and that is the absence of coal. It costs too much to bring it there for it to pay to introduce factories on a large scale. But there is plenty of coal in the Philippines. Coal can be had at the entrance of the mines in Japan for 13 cents a ton, I am informed, and it will be as cheap in the Philippines. With coal at this price, with boys and girls ready to work for 12 cents a day, what is to prevent the immediate flow of American capital to these islands and the inauguration of a competition such as we have never known before?

A HOPEFUL ALTERNATIVE.

Either wages will fall here to the 12-cent level, or our factories will be moved bodily to our new possessions and our workmen left to starve.—Ernest H. Crosby in the American Federationist.

BLOCKS OF FIVE.

It was Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania, when chairman of the republican national committee, who adopted what has since been known as the "blocks of five" system of organization. It consisted in dividing the voters off in groups of five and then assigning a worker to each group. The plan worked admirably and Quay was regarded as the most efficient campaign organizer in the country until Mark Hanna displaced him four years ago. It appears, however, that even Hanna has been forced to adopt the method of Quay and the process of organizing the voters into "blocks of five" is now in progress in Nebraska. Take Cherry County for instance, the local republican committees furnished the name of every voter, so far as they have been able to secure it, to the Republican state committee. The State Committee then prepared a list of five names and sends the list to some person designated by the local committee as a worker who can be relied upon. The worker receiving the list of five names is directed to call upon these five voters and labor with them to vote the republican ticket and report to the state committee the result of his labors. If he fails to win the voter over, the name is sent to another worker who waits upon the voter. Of course the voter is not aware that he is being interviewed by a representative of the state committee, but imagines that his neighbor is having a sociable conversation with him. The Democrats and Populists ought to be on their guard against these workers who go about with their lists of five in their inside pocket.

A Powder Mill Explosion

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. No need to dynamite your body when Dr. King's New Life Pills do the work so easily and perfectly. Cures headache, constipation. Only 25 cents at Elliott's Drug Store, 2

GOD BLESS THE FLAG.

Recently the Chicago Inter Ocean, a McKinley organ, had an editorial, entitled, "God Bless the Flag." On this occasion the Inter Ocean said:

On the march toward Shiloh the young color sergeant, who has lived to write these lines, noticed that General William Nelson always muttered to himself when he passed the flag. One day the regimental adjutant was talking to the sergeant when the gruff old soldier passed by. As the general saluted the flag he spoke to himself as usual in a low tone. The adjutant thought himself addressed, and called out:

"I did not understand, General. What did you say?"

"Go to h—l, sir," came the reply like a shot.

"I said, God bless the flag."

"Amen!" said the sergeant and the adjutant as the general passed on.

When on next Tuesday the veterans of the greatest war in history march through Chicago streets, every man, whether veteran, recruit or civilian, should say with ———, as he looks up to this republic's banner, on which today the sun never sets: "God bless the flag." And every true American—man, woman, or child, should respond with a heartfelt "Amen!"

This is a beautiful sentiment. It is a sentiment to which every sincere American must give cordial indorsement. Of all the flags of the world, the American flag is the most beautiful. When one compares that flag with the emblem of other nations, he must be impressed with the thought that it was not mere accident that ours is the most beautiful emblem of them all. It could not have been mere accident that enabled the constructors of our flag to make it one of unrivaled beauty.

How did it happen that on that flag the representative of each state was "like the bright morning star above" and the stars upon it were "beams of morning light?" How did it happen that, in the construction of that flag, the things and the colors that were nearest to heaven—the colors and the things to which God seemed most partial—were chosen in the preparation of that emblem of the free?

It cannot be doubted that the same inspiration that during our colonial period prompted men to write truths that would last from generation to generation suggested the selection of a banner that was entirely in keeping with those principles.

Beautiful as it is, the American flag, apart from the principles it has always represented, would be merely a painted rag. Apart from the principles it has always represented, the American flag beautiful as it is, would not serve as an inspiration either to soldiers in battle or to the thoughtful civilian in the ordinary walks of life.

"God bless the flag," is a sentiment to which every patriotic American must give cordial indorsement. Not the piece of painted bunting, but the flag as the representative of principles that can never die as long as God reigns.

"God bless the flag." May it not long float over a subject people.

"God bless the flag." May it not long float over territory where human beings are in slavery and where purchase rather than the constitution is the method of emancipation.

"God bless the flag." May it not long float over a land where the bill of rights is granted to one section and denied to another.

"God bless the flag." May it not long float over a land where the sublime truths of the Declaration of Independence are trimmed to suit the exigencies of the occasion.

"God bless the flag." May it not long float over a land where the popular judgment is stifled and where the trusts rule.

"God bless the flag." May it not long float over a land where the policies of Mark Hanna have been substituted for the principles of Abraham Lincoln. It would be blasphemy to say "God bless the flag" if the benefits which the flag represents are enjoyed by the strong and denied to the weak.—World Herald.

INVITATION TO TEDDY.

Aurora Register: We would be willing to subscribe \$5 to have Roosevelt visit Aurora, if he would only tell that story about having the heroism and rugged honesty to discharge his cowboy, because the latter was about to steal a maverick for his benefit, and then swell out and say what we need for public positions is men of undaunted courage and unswerving integrity. Why does he not insist on the cashiering of Mark Hanna and the Standard Oil Contributors to their campaign fund, on the ground "if they would steal for the Republican party, they would steal from it."

Our republican friends realize that the time is not yet come when Moses shall represent the Sixth Congressional district in our national congress. Judge Wm. Neville is a true representative of the common people, and his earnest work for them has won for himself the respect and admiration of every citizen in western Nebraska. If we do our whole duty we will double the majority given Neville one year ago.

WHY MINERS ARE STRIKING.

One hundred and fifty thousand desperate men—made so by the fight for existence under the rule of the trusts, which our syndicated administration has fostered as a loving mother would her child—have quit work in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, for they say they may as well starve with out work as to enslave themselves in the mines and then starve. There is good and sufficient reason for these men rebelling against the conditions—they are living under—if one may call such an existence life. The following, taken from the National Watchman, shows that the full dinner pail in the coal regions of Pennsylvania is a delusion and a snare, and shows why it is so:

"The miners of the coal regions are striking because the trusts have so raised the cost of living that the men cannot support life on their wages. This great multitude of toilers deserves the sympathy and support of every good man and woman in the United States.

Nearly every Republican newspaper has given evidence of the coldness with which the trusts and their allies have met the protest and appeal of the desperate mineworkers. The cruellest element in the whole scene is the light tone of scorn adopted by the organs of the coal trust.

A MINER'S OWN STORY OF THE TRUSTS.

"We are getting no more wages now than when living was cheap. The trusts are the curse of our lives. The flour trust has raised the price of flour from \$2.15 to \$2.75 a bag. You see that flour costs us about a third more than it did a year ago. The sugar trust has raised the price of sugar from five cents to seven cents a pound. There's an advance in our expenses of 40 per cent. We have to use sugar. The Standard Oil Company has sent the retail price of oil from 12 cents to 15 cents a gallon. That's just a quarter more. We must have oil to light the house at night. The beef trust has raised the price of poorest steak from 12 to 16 cents a pound. Soup meat has gone from 9 to 14 cents a pound—a raise of more than 50 per cent. Veal was twelve cents a pound, it is now 16 cents. Ham has raised from eleven to fifteen cents a pound. Crackers have doubled—five cents a pound before, ten cent a pound now. We used to get three cans of condensed milk for twenty-five cents, and we only get two now. Shoes are 30 per cent dearer. Rubber boots could be bought for \$2.25 a pair a year ago. They cost \$3.25 now. The rubber trust did that. When you come to coal, why last year we could buy stove coal for \$1.50 a ton and chestnut coal for \$1 a ton. This year we have to pay \$2.50 for each kind."

These are the reasons for the great coal strike: Increase in living expenses, 50 per cent. Increase in wages, 0.

J. H. Edmisten, vice chairman of the National Committee of the People's Party, is after Mark Hanna for a joint debate on the leading issues of this campaign. As a preliminary Chairman Edmisten asks Mark a few pertinent questions. We would like to hear how the nursemaid of the trusts would answer the following, which are among the number asked:

"Do you regard the treaty which the president, through General Eates, negotiated with the sultan of Sulu as wise, just and American in its spirit? If so, do you believe in refusing a congressional seat to an accidental polygamist, and paying a salary out of the American treasury to an oriental polygamist to keep up his harem?"

"Is it not a fact that under the terms of the aforementioned treaty a slave can buy his freedom for the market value, now about \$20?"

"How long do you think it will take a man working for nothing to save up \$20 to buy his freedom?"

"Can you explain to the satisfaction of the miners, who are now out of employment by forced conditions, why it is that you could receive of the government \$6.50 per ton for coal under government contract and they have starvation prices and forced out of employment?"

We think, Marcus, he will make thee look like thirty cents if thou shouldst joust with him.

McKinleyites are so thoroughly alarmed that they no longer try to conceal from their voters the dangers which threaten the complete overthrow of the republican party. Mark Hanna has given up Kentucky, Maryland, Indiana and Delaware, and tells his auditors that New York, Ohio and Illinois are extremely doubtful. In desperation they will make an attempt to win over to their side four or five votes in each precinct. Let every Bryan man ask himself this question: "Am I considered one of the 'dead easy' ones in my precinct?"

Remember the dates of the races October, 8-9.

Men who shave

know that a good Razor Strop is necessary to keep a keen edge on a razor. In fact it is impossible to keep a razor sharp with a poor strop. We just received a line of the Readyforuse (Ready for use) strops. We believe they are the best made. Come in and examine them.

QUIGLEY & CHAPMAN

DRUGGISTS

Valentine

Nebraska

To those who would cry out against the policies of the People's Independent Party of Nebraska should not fail to recall some of the past history of our state. Under republican rule which reigned supreme until six years ago, dishonest officials and avaricious, unprincipled leaders came near bringing our state to ruin and forever destroying her credit at home and abroad. They looted our state treasury to the tune of over half a million dollars and brought state warrants down to 94 per cent. Instead of ruining our beloved state the people's party has made her the grandest among our sisterhood of forty-five states and has improved her credit until today state warrants are worth over 100 cents and are always selling readily at a premium. A vote for Governor Poynter is a vote to continue an honest patriotic administration.

The present syndicate administration and its satellites call all who are not with them in their mad rush for a throne for Mac, "traitors!" And the whooping, fire-breathing, irresistible, saved-the-day-at-San-Juan candidate for second place on the throne with Mac, had the unadulterated gall to say that all democrats were "Traitors at home and cowards abroad!" We call the attention of this slanderer of some of the best men in this country to the yellow streak displayed by one Hay, who, fearful (?) that we would have trouble with the republic destroyer—England—hailed down the stars and stripes in a country where it had peacefully waved for thirty years—we mean Alaska. Who was the coward and the traitor in this case?

Am I one to whom the trusts and millionaires are looking to to permanently establish their power? Am I the one who will help bear the responsibility of having enslaved ten million people whose qualifications for freedom are best shown by their willingness to give up their lives for it? These are questions for the voters to consider. A vote for Bryan is a vote for home and the principles which have made us the foremost nation in the world.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Isaac Newton Russell of Newton met with a fatal accident Friday, Sept. 14th, while returning from Cody, where he had been with his son George for lumber to rebuild his house burned last May.

Mr. Russell was born near Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1847, and was 52 years, 11 months, and 6 days old at his death. He moved to Cherry county with his family in the 50s and has been very successfully engaged in the stock business, and owned one of the finest ranches in the northwest, stocked with choice cattle and horses. A most highly esteemed neighbor. A man of exceptional habits and sterling character, but of a very retiring disposition. Beloved and respected by all, as he was, the community is stunned by his sudden and violent death, and extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved relatives who are paralyzed by the blow.

Mr. Russell's funeral was conducted with Episcopal services from his home, and was very largely attended.—Contributed.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors, who so kindly assisted us in the death of our husband, father, and brother: Eudora J. Russell, Mary M. Russell, Albert B. Russell, George E. Russell, Myrtle M. Russell, Adelia Inscho, Adolphus Inscho.

S. & D. P. Valentine Lodge No. 4, meets every second and fourth Wednesday evening. Invitation is extended to all visiting members. O. W. McRae, President. DAVID V. HUBBARD, Secy.