

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1905.

Democratic County Convention, Sept. 16, 1905.

The Democratic County Convention is called to meet in Valentine, Nebr., Sept. 16, 1905, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices:
County Clerk.
County Treasurer.
Sheriff.
Superintendent.
Judge.
Surveyor.
Coroner.

And the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.
The basis of representation for the several precincts will be one delegate for every 10 votes or major fraction thereof cast for E. H. Whelan for attorney general in 1904 and one delegate at large from each precinct, said apportionment will entitle the several precincts the following representation in said convention:

Barley	2	Buffalo Lake	2
Boiling Springs	4	Cleveland	2
Dewey Lake	2	Enlow	2
Ely	2	Georgia	2
German	2	Gillaspie	2
Goose Creek	2	Irwin	1
Kennedy	2	Kewanee	2
Loup	3	Lvaca	3
Merriman	4	Minnehadaza	2
Mother Lake	1	N-nzel	2
Pleasant Hill	2	Sparks	3
Schlagle	3	Sharps Ranch	3
Steen	3	Table	2
Valentine	8	Woodlake	6

The delegates present from the 2nd commissioner district will also nominate a candidate for county commissioner to succeed John L. Roseberry, the present incumbent. The precincts comprising said district are Mother Lake, Steen, Buffalo Lake, Gillaspie, Kennedy, Loup, Pleasant Hill and Goose Creek.

It is recommended that the precinct caucuses be held Thursday, Sept. 14, 1905 and that a precinct committeeman be elected by them. It is further recommended that no proxies be allowed and that the delegates present cast the full vote of the precinct represented by them.

M. CHRISTENSEN, Chm.
I. M. RICE, Secretary.

Pettijohn rule in Cherry county had a severe shock last Saturday, but Jim triumphed again. A trade sometimes wins when promises look like "a bird in the bush."

Some people say that Jim Pettijohn has run things with a high hand in Cherry county and he has smoothed things over in the same old way too often, but Pettijohn always has a promise that wins them back.

Young men who are forming the habit of chewing tobacco should also learn to clean spittoons. It is a filthy habit. Imagine a man sitting at a desk all day long with a spittoon half full of amber slop and old "chaws" of tobacco, chucked under your nose. Cut it out.

People who chew tobacco and spit on floors, in coal pails or on stoves are too dirty to live in houses. A barn is good enough for them. It is bad enough for them to spit in cuspidors, and we notice that someone who doesn't use tobacco must clean the filth up or it remains uncleared.

The Cost of Living.

Many men and women having steady employment and fair incomes find it more and more difficult to save money or to make both ends meet.

They would realize the cause of their trouble if they would compare the cost of living with former years. This comparison is shown in a recent number of Dun's Review, containing an elaborate computation of average prices for hundreds of articles for forty-five years. Adding the prices of all these articles together, dividing them by the number and basing the computation in proportion to consumption, we have this showing of the cost of the necessities of life:

1860—average cost	\$121 63
1864—average cost	312 73
1870—average cost	165 47
1875—average cost	137 57
1880—average cost	122 67
1885—average cost	96 46
1890—average cost	90 19
1895—average cost	80 99
1896—average cost	77 78
1897—average cost	75 50
1898—average cost	72 45
1899—average cost	79 94
1900—average cost	95 29
1901—average cost	95 66
1902—average cost	101 58
1903—average cost	100 35
1904—average cost	100 14
1905—average cost	100 31

In other words, \$100 a month income now will go about as far as \$90 would in 1890, or \$80 in 1895. At the time of the exposition in Omaha, in 1898, it is computed that a man on a \$72 salary was as well off as he would be now on \$100.

The increase in the cost of living may be attributed to the high tariff laws passed since 1897 and to the development of trusts under the shelter of those laws. Think of these things when your income seems to pinch.—World-Herald.

The Might of God.

The War Lord stood upon the border of his kingdom. The gems in his crown blazed like the corona of the eclipsed sun. The medals on his breast sparkled like the stars. In his hand was the sword which had cut a way to the very heart of the mighty French. In his heart was the ambition to rule the world.

Before the War Lord to the eastward, stretched a vast domain, great in population, commerce, art and agriculture. At his back were 1,000,000 armed men on foot, 100,000 cavalry, 10,000 cannon—the finest army on earth. Afar, on the sea, was a glorious navy of battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and transports.

All Christendom stood expectant of what that mighty arm and ravenous ambition might do, for the War Lord had come from a race of warriors, had been reared in the "divine right of kings," had learned to believe that might is right.

All that imagination could invent, this king's ambition craved. All that martial force might promise, this Lord of War might attempt.

As the great War Lord stood gazing into that foreign land there approached across the plain a solitary old man. He approached

like one deathly weak, or crippled, stumbling, falling, rising, stretching his bony hands towards heaven, with noiseless prayer. As he came near it was seen that the silver of his locks had turned to yellow with dirt. A rheumy flood rolled on his cheeks from his sunken eyes and into his beard trickled a saliva that was black.

"Back!" he cried. But should a War Lord and 1,000,000 armed men stir for one sick old creature like this.

"Who are you?" asked the king. "My name," he said, "is Cholera."

Then turned with one accord that mighty host, and fled, shrieking in terror, "Cholera! Cholera!" The very horses threw their riders and trod them under frenzied hoofs. Brother cut down brother who impeded his flight. None minded the great War Lord, who threw away his crown and sword and ran with the rabble. Muskets were cast aside. Cannon were left as they stood, but covered with bodies of strong men who had come forth to kill or die, and had died of fright because their flight had been checked an instant. Thousands were trampled into the earth. A million men in a panic! The greatest route the world ever saw. And every man who lived through that madness, flew to his home, gathered his wife and children in his arms and crouched in a corner, with wild eyes and white face, trembling over what might enter the town.

The puissant War Lord on one hand; the microscopic bacillus on the other! The littleness of man in great things! The might of God in little things.—Omaha Daily News.

The Republican Convention.

Last Saturday was a busy day for the boss republicans of Valentine. There had been a fight on for the office of sheriff ever since the supreme court declared the "hold over law" unconstitutional. Chas. Sherman was a candidate years ago when he had to stand aside for Layport and has waited patiently ever since for his turn.

John Simpson was also an old-timer and in line for promotion but he was not told to "come up higher."

H. S. Savage was another candidate and had been working the country some for the delegations and managed to get the promise of a number of votes here and there and was prepared to force the nomination, but when the convention was called to order it was found that Sherman and Simpson together had more votes than Savage and the two former, not wishing to be beaten by a new man, they agreed to consolidate their vote on the one polling the largest vote on the first ballott.

During the recess at noon while the committees were getting together the bosses also got together and made a few dexterous changes in the program to carry out their plans.

At 2:00 o'clock p. m. the convention proceeded by electing Pettijohn chairman of the precinct committee for the ensuing year. The temporary organization was made permanent with C. H. Cornell as chairman. Ed Clarke reported on credentials and Pettijohn read resolutions which sounded good to republicans. Nominations were then in order.

F. M. Walcott up and told what a good fellow Jack Keeley was and told him to come up higher. Some fellow stamped his feet when the Judge sat down and then they suspended the rules and clapped their hands when Jack was declared the nominee for clerk.

There was a fight on treasurer. Alf Morris of Woodlake nominated Mr. McDill of Woodlake, and El L. Heath nominated Mr. Armstrong of Cody. It is said that E. C. Cole, the county assessor engineered this deal and had secured delegations for Armstrong, his brother-in-law, by virtue of his pull as county assessor. Arm-

strong was nominated after taking a ballot. The county assessor looked pleased when his brother-in-law got up to make a speech and told them that he was no speech maker but that he was better with the pen and all right on books.

The main fight was on when nominations were called for sheriff. Colonel Towle paid John Simpson a glowing tribute and placed him before the convention as a candidate. Col. John Tucker modestly placed the name of Chas. Sherman before the convention. In a few well chosen words Charles Reece then told what a good boy H. S. Savage was and they began to ballot. After several ballots Valentine voting last, giving 12 votes to Savage and 8 to Simpson, Savage was declared the nominee. Savage was called for and made a nice little talk. Then they called for Simpson, to tell how he liked being defeated we suppose. We never could stand that and didn't blame John for turning red in the face as he tried to speak cheerfully. Sherman was called repeatedly and finally responded and told them frankly that he didn't like to be defeated but would have kept still if they hadn't insisted. It was a mean trick to defeat a man by trickery and then ask him to get up before the convention—a house full—and say how he liked it. Many were laughing over the result as the names of the defeated candidates were called and it looked insulting for the fight had waxed warm.

Attorney Easily got up and said that he would nominate a person who was no gentleman for the office of county superintendent and finally explained that he wanted to nominate Miss Kortz who responded when called upon to make a speech and told what Longfellow said of an old apple tree in comparing his own vigor—that its blossoms were as fresh as a young tree and tried as an inference to imagine the republican party an old apple tree bringing on new shoots every year as new voters that would take care of the public schools.

Several ballots were taken on county judge. Ben Hobson nominated W. T. Bullis and someone said Nels Polen wanted to run for judge, then everybody remembered how Polen had been hanging around as a bailiff every term of court and thought how funny Polen would look if they would nominate him and it was time for a little fun, so Polen was nominated. Some yet say that Bullis and McDill were traded for Savage for sheriff.

A. T. Tostevin and Dr. Lewis were re-nominated for surveyor and coroner by acclamation and C. J. O'Connor was nominated for commissioner of the 3rd district.

Chairman Pettijohn has been walking the streets ever since the convention to smooth the ruffled feelings caused by the defeat of the peoples' wishes. Some say they are tired of Pettijohn's promises and others say they have put up with his high handed rule as long as they will. It was his dictation two years ago at the convention when they elected him chairman that they knew his plans: "Two years more of Reece and then Keeley," with a snap of his finger, and it went it his way.

Penbrook Quills.

Theo. Tillson has been quite sick but is improved at present writing.

Miss Florence Smith will teach in western Cherry county, at Harlan.

Wonder if Professor Watson obtains his school items in the same manner he hoes his meals.

School commenced September 4 in district 23, known as the Welch district, with Miss Olive Bliss as teacher.

Several children from district No. 14 are attending in No. 28. Among them are Alma and Theodora Tillson, Jettie and Fred Hammar and Clara Sorby.

Miss Annie Tillson and Mrs. John Hittle, Frank Grooms and

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ENDS OF TRACES STAMPED **BB**
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Roy Kuskie were visitors at Mrs. John Swain's recently. Plenty of ripe melons, a shady croquet ground, three lovely girls and a charming hostess are almost too attractive a combination. But like all earthly things, it can not last. The young ladies will soon begin teaching and Mr. Swain's family will remove temporarily to Mr. McFarlands place.

EAGLE.

Simon News.

H. A. Davis is working for Mr. Payton.

Miss M. Davis was a Simeon visitor Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were Simeon callers Sunday.

Chas. Bennett and daughter Josie went to town last week.

Lulu and Charlie Spoin weni to towd Friday to take in the circus.

Smiles can't catch much news at present but will find more next time.

Mr. and Miss Peterson of the Hancock ranch were at Mr. Young's Sunday.

S. J. Blakely and wife went down on the river Saturday to visit Mrs. Blakely's parents.

Charley Bennett is home for a rest after working for S. J. Blakely all last winter and this summer.

Miss Klingman says she enjoys a her school at Simeon very much, but would enjoy a larger school much more.

Milt Latta and daughter passed through Simeon last week enroute to Valentine, the latter to be doctor-ed for an abscess in the head.

SMILES.