

# THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

L. M. RICE - Editor and Proprietor.  
MARK ZARR - Foreman.

Entered at the postoffice at Valentine, Cherry county, Nebr., as Second Class Matter.

## TERMS:

Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.50 when not paid in advance.  
Display Advertising—1 inch single column 15c per issue or \$6.00 a year.  
Local Notices, Obituaries, Lodge Resolutions and Socials for revenue 5c per line per issue.  
Brands, 11 inches—\$4.00 per year in advance; additional space \$3.00 per year; engraved blocks extra—\$1.00 each.  
10 per cent additional to above rates if over 6 months in arrears.  
Parties living outside Cherry county are requested to pay in advance.  
Notices of losses of stock free to brand advertisers.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1905.

A man, who on the election board as judge, would steal a vote properly marked, under the pretext of trying to read the voter's mind to the contrary, also would rob others of their vote who had plainly shown their intentions but failing to mark properly, is a rascal and in secret, we believe, he would not hesitate at greater criminal action.

The government has been taking active steps the past few months in prosecuting what they term "cattle kings" or "cattle barons" in Western Nebraska for fencing government lands in view of making an example of them as they claim to stop the practice. Richards and Comstock are selected as "the wealthiest cattle barons of the west and were fined upon their plea of guilty \$300 each and costs aggregating \$500. In addition to this they are kept in the custody of the U. S. marshal six hours, which Omaha papers try to make light of, in explanation that it probably meant a trip to the theatre or some interesting trip somewhere. Several other Cherry county cattlemen were also indicted and taken to Omaha before Judge Munger of the U. S. federal court, there to answer to the charge of fencing government land which no stockman has denied nor tried to conceal.

In the case of Richards & Comstock, Secretary Hitchcock complains bitterly of the fine being wholly inadequate as a punishment for the offense, stating that he had spent thousands of dollars in gathering information and in investigations for the government and was indignant at, perhaps their plea of guilty. Perhaps the secretary would have felt better had the defendants offered some defense or denied the charge and then have been found guilty. This would have seemingly justified the secretary in spending thousands of the government's money. If the secretary would have issued an order to these men and others to take down their fences within a given reasonable time, the thousands that he is now lamenting as spent might have been saved. It has been a common practice of stockmen, large and small, to fence or enclose pastures in the Sand Hills and no one in recent years in Cherry county have intimidated settlers or obstructed the settlement or homesteading of lands thus enclosed. Since our residence in the county we know of but few instances where the fences have not been beneficial to all stockmen concerned, and those having small herds have made no complaints, excepting in close competition for some watering place or where too many stockmen have tried to occupy the same valley, and these differences have been amicably adjusted with less than the ordinary strife.

The cattle men of Cherry county have been liberal in their dealings with each other and have worked harmoniously together. They have borne the hardships attendant upon the settlement of a new country with good grace and should not now be jerked up to appear before the tribunals and their meagre earnings for years of toil, perseverance and hardships

be taken from them to pay "the thousands of dollars spent in investigations" for fencing government lands. Is there not another way of dealing with these men who have spent their money for fences and improvements upon the government domain? Why should the government direct such an aggravated attack upon an industry that should be encouraged more than the raising of sugar beets or the planting of forests?

Cherry county is covered with rich grasses that grow naturally and the stockmen are trying to utilize these grasses by grazing cattle upon them. Experience has taught them the valuable lessons as to the best way to do this. These grasses are of no benefit to the government unless used each year, as the grow, and become fuel for destructive prairie fires if not utilized by the stockmen. Why are they criminals for making use of these grasses to feed stock when a failure to do so might mean the destruction of the same by prairie fires that would endanger their stock, destroy their range, kill off the wild game and again lay the country bare to the winds which would make western Nebraska a sand desert as it appeared in the early days.

This blow struck at the stockmen is a blow at the live stock industry and means fewer and inferior stock raised. The decrease in stock will mean much to the western people and more to those who purchase meat in eastern cities. The beef trust will be better able to control the product and their power will be increased. Secretary Hitchcock will have worked vengeance on a defenseless people—not a wealthy people, but the producers—the backbone of the live stock industry.

These objects of attack have been styled "cattle barons," "cattle kings" and the wealthiest of the stockmen. All the stockmen suffer from these molestations. The Standard Cattle company has already gone out of business and thousands of acres of hay and range was not utilized the past season on their lands. Others are bound to follow in their footsteps and thousands of cattle are being rushed to market only partially prepared.

## Gordon and Greeley.

(H. G. Lyon in Gordon Journal.)  
Desiring to further the interests of the Sand Hills potato raisers, the Chicago & North-western railway, through their general agent, Geo. G. Dennis of Deadwood, invited a representative from each of the important potato-shipping points on their line west of Long Pine, to join an excursion to the famous potato district of Greeley, Colorado to investigate the methods and means that have brought fame and fortune to the potato raisers of that locality.

J. M. Curry of Ainsworth, John Ormisher of Valentine, T. M. Huntington and the writer of Gordon joined the party at Chadron on the morning of October 23rd and arrived in Greeley on the following morning. Rushville and Hay Springs failed to send representatives.

Greeley is located on the U. P. and Colorado Southern railroads about 50 miles due north of Den-

ver, is the county seat of Weld county and is one of the prettiest, busiest, most prosperous, up-to-date towns that it has ever been our good fortune to visit. It has over 6,000 population, is the seat of the Colorado State Normal school, has fine public schools, elegant churches, costly dwellings, beautiful parks, broad paved streets, electric lights, large mercantile and manufacturing interests, cultured and refined society, no saloons, and is an ideal place for one seeking a home. The town was founded in 1870 and was named in honor of our illustrious namesake, Horace Greeley, its patron and promoter, who in his enthusiasm and prophetic zeal proclaimed, "Go West Young Man," no doubt having in view this favored spot, where scores and hundreds of young men, peniless, but with perseverance and pluck, have followed the advice of the sage philosopher and carved their names high on the scroll of fame and fortune.

Greeley is the metropolis of the wealthiest and most successful farming district in the state. All the farm lands are irrigated from canals and ditches, taking the water from the Cache le Poudre river, and fine crops of potatoes, onions, cabbage, celery, sugar beets, alfalfa and small grain are raised. The values of these irrigated lands run from \$150 to \$250 per acre and the crop yields are enormous. For many years, potatoes have been the chief crop raised on these irrigated lands, and the fame of the Greeley spud has become widespread and it has commanded ready sales at fancy prices, in all the leading markets of the country. The farmers about Greeley have reduced the raising of spuds to a systematic, scientific basis, and their phenomenal success in this particular line is the result of their pains-taking care in selecting seed, keeping varieties pure, right methods of culture, sorting and preparing for market, more than in the superior quality of the tuber raised. It is a well known fact that a potato raised under irrigation does not retain the dry, mealy flavor and is not as palatable as the sand hills potato, raised in sandy soil, without irrigation, and the Greeley potato is no exception to the rule. It is a beauty to behold, and is carefully sorted and sacked and sent to market in the most tempting shape and as compared with the tuber raised in the heavy black soils of Iowa, Illinois and other corn producing states, the Greeley spud is par excellence and cuts a pretty wide swath. But of late a dangerous rival is springing up in the sand hills spud, a little browner in complexion on account of being nursed by the sun's rays, but with a meat as dry and white as the finest Pillsbury product, and wherever it becomes known is eagerly sought on account of its superior flavor and fine cooking qualities.

The potato raising district of Greeley, Colorado, comprises a tract of irrigated lands about 10 miles in width by 15 miles in length, from which are shipped in a single season as high as 20,000 car loads of potatoes. The sand hills district comprises a territory 30 to 50 miles in width by 200 miles in length, with a sandy soil, peculiarly adapted for raising absolutely the finest potato for table use and seed that has yet been produced. The sand hills potato stands in a class by itself and fears no rival. Possibly not the finest looking, but the FINEST COOKER is the guarantee that goes with every sack of sand hills spuds.

The leading varieties raised by the Greeley farmers are Mammoth Pearls, Rurals, Early and Late Ohios and Rose Seedings. The yield per acre is 150 to 300 bushels. The average price paid for the last ten years is 65c per hundred or 39c per bushel as compared with 50c at Gordon. This difference in price may be accounted for on account of the Greeley spud not being fit for seed and the price usually goes down in the spring,

while the Sand Hills spud, being unexcelled as a seed potato, always commands a higher price in the spring. The method of planting at Greeley is about the same as in the sand hills. The Aspenwall planter is largely used, but owing to abundant irrigation, the seed is planted closer in row than at Gordon. The method of cultivation differs from ours. No weeders or harrows are used, but four horse one row cultivators and they cultivate deep the first and second time. About four times over is the rule and they finish with old-fashioned single shovel, used for opening out the irrigating ditch. The water is usually turned on in July and August and they irrigate four to six times, or when needed. The work must be done carefully and just at the proper time. An inexperienced hand would probably fail in his first attempt to raise spuds by irrigation. The fields are absolutely free from weeds.

Continued next week.

## SCHOOL NOTES.

By Margaret Quigley,  
Clara Dunham.

Harry Rector and Willie Steadman are absent on account of sickness.

The 11th grade pupils have taken up the work in Solid Geometry this week.

The children in the 2nd primary room are writing Thanksgiving stories and drawing pictures. 14 in perfect attendance in this room.

Two compositions have been selected from the 6th grade this week for publication. One appears in this paper and one in the Republican. We publish them without any correction whatever that the pupils may learn to prepare their work just as if it were to be printed.

Tardies for the past month are as follows: Grammar department 11, high school 48, second intermediate 13, first intermediate 5 tardies in the 5th grade and 8 in the 2nd. There were 22 neither absent nor tardy. Names of those in perfect attendance during the month in first primary room are as follows:

Gertrude Ayers	Kerwin Chapman
Alma Bradly	Jim Canum
Ruth Bache	Eldred Cramer
Grace Clarkson	John Dunn
Irene Clarkson	Charley Green
Alta Ewing	Bryan Quigley
Hazel Francke	Vern Savage
Zeta Haley	Lee Whipple
Myrtle Lynn	Donald McLean
Maud Stonecker	Charley Hathroth

## VALENTINE.

This is a small town but yet it is as large a place as there is for a good ways up or down the railroad. In this town there is a mill that grinds and makes flour, Graham, corn meal, brand chopcorn and many other such things. This mill is run by an engine part of the time and the rest by the Minnehaduzza creek. We also have the court house of Cherry county, a public school, water tank, electric lights, telephones, railroad depot, park, opera house and four churches. We also have many things, such as to prevent fire from burning houses down. There are many good stores and men to do any kind of work. We have livery stables, blacksmith shops and harness shops. Not far from here is a fort called Fort Niobrara which helps our town out by buying things in it. They also help some by riding to town and back in the buggies and mail carriers that employ this job.

ALBERT CHRISTENSEN.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

To be held in Valentine on December 13, 1905.

The farmers and stockmen of Cherry county are cordially invited to attend the Farmers' Institute to be held in the court room in Valentine on Dec. 13, 1905.

Dr. J. H. Gaun and Mr. Hull will speak on the live propositions of the day that will be of interest to all connected with the agricultural and stock interests of the county. Remember the date, Dec. 13, 1905.

C. S. REECE, Sec'y.

Good Rooms  
Good Service.  
Guests for Trains a Specialty.  
**Chicago House,**  
Hornback & McBride, Props.  
Rates \$1.00 and  
\$1.25 Per Day.  
Board and Room  
\$6.00 Per Week.

# BARAINS

Underwear, Hosiery and Mittens.  
Silk Fascinators and Shawls.

## A. JOHN & CO.

N. J. AUSTIN.

J. W. THOMPSON.

**Austin & Thompson**

(SUCCESSORS TO E. BREUKLANDER.)

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING AND WOODWORK.  
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

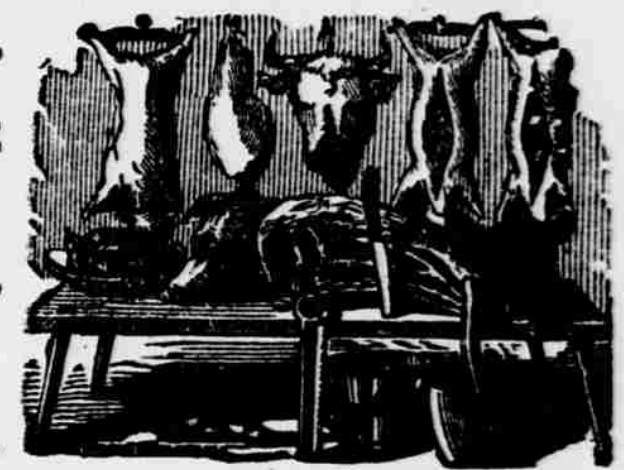
## CITIZENS MEAT MARKET

HENRY STEFFER, PROP.

FRESH FRUIT AND GAME  
IN THEIR SEASON.

First class line of Steaks, Roasts,  
Dry Salt Meats, Smoke-d  
Breakfast Bacon.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hogs.



## Cement Building Blocks

for Foundations, Houses, Barns or Chimneys

WESLEY HOLSCLAW, Valentine  
Nebraska.

## THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR

Easy Running, Easy Washing, Clean Skimming.

The Simplest is the Best.

Nothing to get out of order and will last a life time.  
Recommended by all who have used them.  
A practical machine sold on easy terms by

T. W. CRAMER, VALENTINE,  
NEBRASKA.

## GRANT BOYER,

CARPENTER & BUILDER.

All kinds of wood work done to order. Stock tanks made in all sizes  
Valentine, Nebraska

## THE OWL SALOON

JAMES B. HULL  
W. A. TAYLOR.

Sole Agents for

HERALD PURE RYE WHISKEY

Ale and Porter,

And FRED KRUG'S BEER

Choicest Wines and Cigars.

VALENTINE

NEBRASKA

Reason Why... **BUCKSTAFF BB HARNESS**  
IS THE BEST MADE  
We use the old-fashioned genuine Oak Tan California leather. Very best obtainable. Gives long, faithful service. Trimmings perfect. Thread, Irish linen. Workmen, master mechanics. Made in all styles. Ask your dealer—he has them. Stand up for Nebraska.  
ENDS OF TRACES STAMPED  
Buckstaff Dros. Mfg. Co. Lincoln, Neb.

Read the Advertisements.