

# THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

SUCCESSOR TO  
CHERRY COUNTY INDEPENDENT.

ROBERT GOOD, Editor and Publisher

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THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896.

## Our Platform.

Following is the platform adopted by the Democrats of Cherry county, in mass convention assembled, Saturday, April 18, 1896:

We, the Democrats of Cherry county, in mass convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership, from Madison to Cleveland.

We still denounce the Republican doctrine of protection as a fraud—a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We still adhere to and maintain the Democratic doctrine of "a tariff for revenue only." We believe the interests of the masses of our population will be best conserved by the collection of such taxes as shall be limited to the necessities of the government, honestly and economically administered.

We express our faith in the time honored doctrine of the Democratic party as to international trade relations—an interchange by which the countries participating shall enjoy reciprocal advantages. We denounce the sham reciprocity scheme of the Republicans, which juggles with the people's desire for freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer relations, while enacting prohibitive tariff taxes against those countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products in exchange for commodities which are necessities and comforts of life among our own people.

Appreciating the condition of the public mind with reference to the financial policy of this country, and recognizing the importance of a proper solution of this question, we unhesitatingly express our unalterable opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and until such agreement can be procured, we favor the present standard of value. We denounce the action of the Republican county convention in intentionally omitting to state its views on this important question as a reflection of the cowardly and dishonest practices of that party.

Finally, we endorse the administration for its excellent conduct of public affairs, its vigorous foreign policy and its unparalleled management in maintaining the public credit against foes from without and foes from within.

McKinley's triumph is democratic opportunity.—*New York World.*

Free silver and republican protection go hand in hand. The former means protection to the silver mine owner, and nothing more.

Congressman Bland was recently asked if he would accept the presidential nomination on a 16 to 1 platform. His reply was characteristic of the man: "Yes, and would be elected."

Not much is being said on the subject of a vice presidential nominee on the democratic ticket, but it will be well to keep your eye on Adlai E. Stevenson, who has the sobriquet of "sphinx."

Nebraska has contributed three carloads of good things to Texas. If there are any other localities that need help Nebraska will be a cheerful contributor. Nebraska is standing up for herself these days.

The republican leaders at Washington say that in the event of McKinley being elected president he will immediately call congress together for the purpose of revising the tariff. That is the only thing he can do, consistently, and the people will know what to expect.

"Headquarters in the saddle, would be a good wheel club motto," says an eastern exchange, whereupon a brother editor remarks that "headquarters in the saddle" would be better. This is all right, but the treasurer should insist on four quarters dues each year.

One by one the famous men of 20 years ago are dropping by the wayside. McGuffey, of spelling book fame, is dead. Beadle, who published the blood and thunder stories which made our youthful blood run cold and hair stand on end is gone. There are only a few of them left.

It is estimated that we pay \$8,000, 000 more per year for chewing gum than we do for the maintenance of all the preachers of all denominations. If the muscular force required to masticate this amount of gum was reduced to horse power: what an immense amount of wasted energy it would represent! Add to this the force used in "chewing the rag" over the finance question and the figures would be beyond human comprehension.

## THE FINANCE ROCK.

Finance is the great and all-absorbing question before the people today, and probably at no time in the history of the nation has a question affecting the general public welfare received more careful consideration or deeper study; no problem has brought out more theoretical solutions than this. Finance is not a party question. Men of all parties differ upon it. We have free silver and sound money democrats, free silver and sound money republicans, free silver and paper currency populists. Finance is the rock in the sea of politics which cannot be avoided by the party ships, the only question being on which side is the better and safer sailing. To the left is the maelstrom of silver monometallism, which looks attractive because of the ignis fatuus labeled "bi-metallism" which hovers on the edge of the whirlpool and throws a glare in the eyes of men which blinds them to the whirling vortex beyond. This maelstrom may possibly be crossed, but not without serious damage to the ship which attempts it, and the loss of a large part of the crew. To the right of the rock is the deep, smooth channel of sound money, with not a ripple disturbing the placidity of its surface except those caused by the swirling waters of the maelstrom "silver." Wise captains always steer for this channel which leads direct to the port of "Prosperity," but those of a reckless disposition; those who seek for notoriety; those who think to derive a personal gain from the venture, steer to the left regardless of the fate of others when they themselves have nothing to lose.

The question now is, which channel will the various political ships or parties prefer? From all indications the republicans will try to take both, with the result that the ship will be split in two, with small hope of either part of the boat arriving in port, unless it is taken in tow by some passing vessel. Democracy will probably choose the dangerous route by way of the maelstrom, and if it does its only hope for safety is in the earnest work and ardent prayer of those who objected to the captain's course. The ship "Democracy" can expect no help from other vessels, because the boats that usually pass that way are of lighter draught and carry a much less weighty and valuable cargo than she.

The course of the ship seems to be predetermined, and all the words, all the entreaties, all the arguments, all the facts that may be put forth by the dissenting part of the crew who have not been blinded by the light of the ignis fatuus, will have no effect upon the men who are determined to risk the ship for the hope of attaining a doubtful kind of glory. With a great effort we may finally arrive in port, but the venture is sure to be costly.

## SOME DATES IN COMMON.

Four years ago this month the national republican convention met in Minneapolis. The McKinley tariff law was in full force then. The Saturday before the convention met in Minneapolis one of the greatest strikes in the history of the country was inaugurated, and on that day the "Battle of Fort Frick" was fought. In this strike, carried on while the republican national convention was in session, many lives were sacrificed and thousands upon thousands of dollars in property and wages lost and destroyed. This great strike was against a wage reduction made under the beneficent McKinley tariff. This was sixty days prior to the nomination of William L. Wilson, five months prior to his election, and ten months prior to his taking his seat in congress.

Before the echoes of the Homestead strike had died away another strike against a wage reduction was made in New Orleans. Human lives were lost, property destroyed and women and children forced to beg during this strike.

These are but two instances out of many. Yet they took place under the McKinley law, a law which could not reduce wages if it tried. But our friends, the enemy, tell us that our labor troubles were caused by a "fear of what the democracy would do with the tariff." Did they have any fears of that prior to November, 1892?—*World-Herald.*

The republican tariff and revenue theories make a paradox. If the tariff is so high as to shut out foreign goods it is successful as a protective measure, but an absolute failure as a revenue measure. If the rates are low enough to let in foreign goods your high protectionist is disappointed. The very purpose of protection and revenue are antagonistic if we take the republican view of protection, which is the prohibition of foreign goods.

"It would have been better for the country if Harrison had vetoed the Sherman bill that brought on the panic a couple of years ago."—*Chicago Tribune.*

At last republicans are beginning to "acknowledge the corn." It was not a democratic administration or tariff legislation that "brought on the panic." It was the Sherman silver bill which Harrison failed to veto.

It is to be regretted that the president is obliged to approve or disapprove all appropriation bills in their entirety. It often happens that a very objectionable item is allowed to stand because the president does not feel justified in stopping the work of a whole department by disapproving the appropriation bill containing it. If the president had the privilege of approving some of the items in an appropriation bill, while withholding his approval from others, there might be less eagerness shown by members of both houses to load down an appropriation bill with wholly unnecessary expenditures.—*New York Herald.*

## CYCLONE FACTS.

The St. Louis cyclone has been made the subject of much comment and investigation by eminent scientists all over the country, and a curious fact has been determined thereby. It was noted that all the large buildings which were wrecked appeared to have been demolished by explosion from within. That is, the walls fell outward, instead of in. To account for this peculiar circumstance the ingenious theory, which is very plausible, has been advanced that the centrifugal force of the storm reduced the air pressure on the outside and, the buildings being closed, the consequent expansion of the air within the rooms produced an explosion. It has also been determined that the safest place for persons during a cyclone is the cellar under a frame building, unless one has a cyclone cave conveniently located.

## REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

Another instance has occurred which forcibly illustrates to what extent harmony, sweet harmony, prevails in the republican ranks. Senator Dubois formerly of Illinois but now of Idaho, has undertaken like other republican senators from the west, to bolt the party if it does not make a silver declaration. He says: "It will be a straddle at St. Louis, for the republican party has not the courage to make a plain clear declaration in favor of the gold standard."

This being the case, what is Senator Dubois of Idaho, Senator Teller, of Colorado, Senator Jones, of Nevada, Senator Allison, of Iowa, and other prominent republicans, including John S. Clarkson, chairman of the national committee, going to do about it? No straddle platform will satisfy the free silver people; no straddle platform will be accepted by the sound money men. In this terrible strait it will be interesting to wait for the action of the national convention, to see what methods will be adopted for unifying the antagonistic elements. If the present campaign is a sample of republican harmony, we beg that such harmony may never be found in the democratic party.

## POPULISTS AND SILVER

The Missouri World, published at Chillicothe, Mo., is one of the leading populist papers of the United States, but it isn't in favor of 16 to 1. It says:

"The millions of silver men" have not as yet elected a single delegate to the St. Louis convention of the "silver party."

The silver dollar irredeemable and absolute money, made of fifty cents worth of silver bullion, is an object lesson that has taught the people more on the money question than Senator Allen pretended to know. A free people and a specie basis cannot exist in the same nation.

While we are sorry to hear of a man occupying the high position of United States Senator, and professing to be a populist, advocating a metallic basis for government paper money, it is gratifying to know that there is, so far as we know, no other in like position, so inexcusably ignorant of the fact that law creates money. This to Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska.

Of all the thousand populist papers in the United States we do not know of one that favors a specie basis, and yet Senator Allen attempts to make out that the people's party favors paper money redeemable in coin. The specie basis fraud is the mainstay of the money power.

From the above clippings it would seem that the populist party is not in favor of free silver, only as a means of attaining an end. In that case, what will become of our free silver friends who so confidently count upon populist support at the polls this fall?

## WHAT THEY WILL DO.

Not quite a month is yet to pass before the meeting of the democratic national convention to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of these United States. When the next number of this paper reaches its readers the republican national convention will be in session; six weeks from today the populists of the nation will be assembled at St. Louis. These are the three great political parties of the United States, each differing from the other in fundamental principles, yet each claiming to be working for one object, "the greatest good to the greatest number." The leading questions of the day are finance and tariff. Upon the latter question the people have decided that the democratic party is right. How will it be about finance? The republican party will meet and "point with pride" to its record during generations that have gone, will declare in favor of civil service(?) and for high protection, and will adopt finance resolution which like the monument in the old story will be of various hues, according to the side from which it is viewed. The democrats will follow their time honored and approved custom of declaring for a tariff for revenue only, will endorse the present administration with the exception perhaps of its financial policy, will adopt a free silver money plank, and nominate Horace Boies, Adlai Stevenson, Richard Bland, or somebody else, for president. The populists will ask for paper money and lots of it, will push the initiative and referendum and sub-treasury plans to one side, will fight a little over endorsing the democratic nominee, and then put up a man of their own political faith.

The outlook is enough to give one the blues, but all hope is not yet dead. The coming campaign promises to be one of the most complex and exciting ever known in the United States, and the government at Washington still lives. Stand up for democracy!

Nothing shows progress more clearly and accurately than iron. Population shows it finally, but a temporary increase in population may be due merely to a corresponding increase in the food supply. It may indicate comfort without proving progress. But when a peaceful country shows a great and continuous gain in the production and consumption of iron it means progress as well as prosperity.

The country's growth in iron production during the last ten years has been enormous, and it has been specially marked at the South, where Tennessee and Alabama have led the movement. In 1885 the total production of the country was 4,144,000 tons, while in 1892 it was 9,446,000. The South's production of 1885 was 559,440 tons, while for 1892 it was 1,549,000. Thus the South's production has almost tripled and that of the country has doubled within the single decade.—*New York World.*

The Aberdeen, S. D., News complains bitterly that under the Wilson bill we imported 246,000 tons of hay in nine months, while under the McKinley bill the imports only averaged 80,000 tons a year. The Wisconsin, published at Milwaukee, sadly relates how the decrease in duty has reduced the price of potatoes to three cents per bushel in some parts of Wisconsin, and both papers loudly berate democracy for refusing to "protect" the farmers. The whole thing becomes intensely amusing when we look up the tariff figures and find that the tariff of 1883, which from a republican standpoint left nothing to be desired, placed a duty of \$2 per ton on hay, the same as the Wilson bill, and that the duty on potatoes is now 15 cents per bushel. The tariff question is a pudding for democrats this year.

Suppose the Supreme Court had had manhood enough to stand up for the justice of the income tax and the millionaires had been compelled to put up a little of their abundance say to the amount of 40 to 50 million a year, where would the Wilson bill have been? It would be flying high you can see, and it would have been a revenue producer. Only the Supreme Court's interference gave Democratic tariff reform a black eye, and prevented its being a wonderful success.

Only a short time ago Senator Sherman with a great show of patriotism said that the American citizen should pledge the shirt on his back if necessary, to defray the expenses of the government. But when Senator Du Bois' amendment to impose an additional tax of 75 cents a barrel on beer, port and ale, he voted against it.

## THE OBJECT AND MODES OF PUNISHMENT.

(Read at the meeting of the Cherry County General Teachers' Association held at Valentine May 2, 1896, by Ulysses G. Stevenson.)

In my estimation, there is no subject which is creating so great a sensation or is attracting the attention of so many worthy educators of the present time, as the one of punishment, because it is necessarily brought in connection with every other subject about teaching.

Unless the teacher possesses the power to punish in one way or another our public schools must crumble and go down to ruin. Instead of being a place of instruction, it would be a rendezvous for bigots, and children of the foulest conduct.

Many young teachers, who enter into the profession, are too liable to follow in the foot-steps of their predecessor. They don't stop to reason for themselves, but think they must punish for the same reasons and in the same manner that some teacher did when they were going to school, probably twenty years ago, but many changes have taken place since then. The only true object of punishment is amendment on the part of the pupil, not because the teacher has some ill feeling towards some family in the district and desires to take the spite out on the children, but because they have disobeyed some rule which has been adopted for the benefit of the school in general.

Sometimes, it becomes necessary to punish a pupil for his own benefit, while at other times he should be punished as an example, by which other pupils may profit.

Some children do wrong when at the time they do not know that it is wrong; others do so because they don't stop to think whether it is wrong or not; there is still another class of offenders, who persistently do wrong. They try to think of all the meanness that is possible for them to perform. On such pupils, I say, inflict the punishment which you consider most severe. But at the same time, endeavor to show to the entire school that it is justice, and that you intend to have the rules which you have made observed at whatever cost.

Now comes the question about cripples and deformed children. The only proper way to do, is to punish them for disorderly behavior the same as any one else. Of course there are times and certain circumstances when we can show them a little favor, which I think is perfectly right and proper. But we must all admit that in general they must receive the same treatment or there will be an ill feeling created both towards the teacher and the afore-mentioned pupils. Then again there are certain hereditary diseases which must be taken into consideration, but the teacher must decide on that as best the circumstances will permit. If children received the proper parental training at home, there would be no need of punishment in our schools today. The pupils would conduct themselves in a genteel manner, and the wheels of education would move along quietly and harmoniously.

The mode of punishment causes a greater diversity of opinion than anything else in connection with school work. I dare say there are no two teachers here today who use the same mode in every respect.

I might mention a few of the most common, for example, making the boys sit with the girls, or the girls with the boys, as the case may be. I do not approve of this method for several reasons. It can not be applied to all the scholars for one pupil would probably do some mischief just to get to sit with some particular scholar. And then it might be the cause of one pupil taking some disease from another. Keeping in during recess time is one mode which I think is very wrong on the part of the teacher. Instead of depriving a nervous, wide-awake pupil of his time to play, you should grant him all the more, because his body requires a certain amount of exercise, and if he doesn't get it one way he will another. Many times when a restless little fellow gets into mischief, if you will send him out to play for a short time, you will reap splendid results.

Then keeping after school, as it is commonly called, is another mode which is very good, on account of neglected work, except in a country school in winter where the pupils have a long distance to go and have a large amount of work to do after getting home in the evening, which is a common occurrence on a farm.

Using the dunce-cap or the dunce-block, is not practiced so much at present as it was in former times. I must say that such a mode often does more harm than it does good, for

it makes a pupil feel degraded. When this is done the scholar is made worse. Never inflict a punishment that will cause a pupil to feel lowered in the estimation of others.

I will mention my favorite which I think is the most practical in all seasons of the year, any day of the week, and all hours of the day.

That is whipping, either with a whip, rope, strap or a ruler whichever is the most convenient. This mode may be carried to an extreme very easily, but like all other methods, the teacher must use good judgment in applying it. Only a short time is required, it is the most effective, and is remembered by a greater number.

There is one more which I desire to mention. That is expelling from school. When pupils get to be young ladies or gentlemen, and do not have pride and respect enough to conduct themselves in a proper manner, then expel them, but never expel a small pupil, as they do not fully comprehend the meaning of such punishment. I might mention several more but I think it inexpedient.

Mr. C. H. Doty's paper on "Education, Old and New," will be published next week. Read it.

The clarity of the southeasterly movement of the atmosphere was so altitudinous yesterday, and the transposition of crystallized silicate so profuse, that men's faces got very dirty and their souls got very hot.—*Hyanis Tribune.*

The "curfew" ordinance went into effect last Friday night. When the fire bell sounded the alarm there was a great scrambling and running for their homes. Nine o'clock is late enough for children to be allowed to be out on the streets playing, and the Sun trusts that the city officials will rigidly enforce the law.—*O'Neill Sun.*

President Cleveland vetoed the river and harbor bill, but the real authors of the veto were the greedy jobbers who rushed in to get personal and political grabs out of a useful and necessary public measure.

It is disgraceful that the Government cannot give money for the cause of the commerce and navigation without giving \$5 to blackmailing schemes for every dollar legitimately expended.—*St. Louis Republic.*

The New Republic, the organ of the prohibitionists of Nebraska, has bolted that party and will espouse the cause of Charles E. Bentley, the presidential nominee of the bolters, or "National" party. In his account of the national convention at Pittsburg Editor Bittenbender uses the following alliterative headlines: Deacon Dickey Defiantly Dominates. Wild and Woolly Western Woodbey Wages War With Wardwell's Willy Warrior."

## IT IS YOUR DUTY

To celebrate the 120th anniversary of the independence of the United States, Valentine extends an invitation to you to visit her on July 4th, 1896. Accept it.

## Peoples' Independent Party County Convention.

The Peoples' Independent Party County Convention is hereby called to meet at Valentine, Neb., on Wednesday, July 8, 1896, 1 o'clock p. m. for the electing of delegates to the State Convention, and for the transacting of such other business as may come up.

It has been recommended that we base our representation on McFadden's vote for Sec'y of State in 1894, giving one delegate at large and one for each ten votes or major fraction thereof which entitles the several precincts to delegates as follows:

Valentine	3
Irwin	2
Tower	2
Kavanaugh	2
Lavaca	2
Minnehadupa	2
Wood Lake	5
Sharps Ranch	2
Schlegel	2
Zell	2
German	2
Gilaspie	2
Bolling Springs	2
Nenzel	2
Table	2
Pleasant Hill	2
Kennedy	2
Loup	2
Mother's Lake	2
Dewey Lake	2
Sparks	2
Steen	1
Enlow	1
Georgia	1
Cleveland	1
Buffalo Lake	1

It is recommended that each precinct hold its primary Saturday, July 1, 1896. Further, that no proxies be allowed but that the delegates present be empowered to cast entire vote of their delegation.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.