

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

CHERRY COUNTY INDEPENDENT.

ROBERT GOOD, Editor and Publisher

Official Paper of Cherry County, Nebraska. \$1.00 Per Year in Advance

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

Entered at the Post-office at Valentine, Cherry county, Nebraska, as second-class matter.

This paper will be mailed regularly to its subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.

Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch per month. Rates per column or for long time ads, made known on application to this office.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 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 founders of the 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 shamelessly protectionist 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 necessary 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 repetition 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.

Boies, Bryan, Bland. Which? McKinley's triumph is democratic opportunity.—New York World.

Will McKinley's letter of acceptance be written by himself or his sponsors? Will the Democratic national convention make finance a party question by declaring for 16 to 1?

McKinley and Hobart, like Garfield taught school in their earlier days," says a republican exchange. The comparison is carried no further, which is a good thing for the reputation of Garfield.

The republican national ticket and platform is: For President—Mark Hanna. For Vice President—Gold Adorer Hobart. Platform—More bonds, less revenue, more money for the rich and greater extravagance by congress.

In a three column letter to the World-Herald, Judge Scott, of Omaha, renounces the republican party and calls upon the shades of Daniel Webster, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield and James G. Blaine to witness and approve his action. There are more to follow.

A man must accept what his employer pays him, pay out what other men charge him, put on the underwear his wife puts out for him, eat what she spreads before him and sleep in the bed the way she makes it. And still it is claimed that man is free and independent.—Rushville Democrat.

The biggest mortgage ever filed in Holt county was placed on record Monday. It was given by the Elkhorn Irrigation & Land company to the State Trust company of New York City, for \$50,000 payable in ten years. The mortgage covers 4,800 acres of land the twelve miles of irrigation ditch and other property of the irrigation company.—O'Neill Sun.

In the press dispatches of an Ohio republican paper we find the following: "In union with the sentiment of the occasion the band itself became an instrument of anarchy and jumped in with the jingle of 'Yankee Doodle.' Mark Hanna mounted a chair and deliberately kissed both hands to Senator Foraker."

A CONTRAST.

Delphos, Ohio, is a pretty little city of some 6,000 inhabitants, and in it the editor of THE DEMOCRAT has spent many happy days, as well as many which were filled with misery. The people are generally intelligent as well as educated, but they will let sharpers "work" them. The Herald of that place, a paper with which the editor of THE DEMOCRAT was formerly connected, gives a detailed account of how a stranger fleeced a crowd of Delphosians recently. He drove around town in a cab to attract attention and finally stopped at the intersection of two of the principal streets of the town and entertained the assembled multitude with a few slight of hand tricks, all the time disclaiming any intention of trying to sell anything, saying he was merely an advertising agent. Finally, "to advertise them," he sold a few electric belts at 25 cents each, throwing the money into the crowd after receiving it. Then he raised the price to a dollar, and the Herald says:

After selling all the belts at a dollar that the crowd would buy he began a bolder and more audacious game. He asked the crowd to make him a present of a dollar. He wanted \$10. He said frankly that he wanted this to do what he liked with it, to get drunk on, to give in the contribution basket, or to charity, in short, to dispose of as he pleased, to have, in effect, if he chose, a royal good time. Considering how he had already worked the crowd, and how he had successfully worked them up to a degree where they would expect anything, it is not remarkable to tell that he found ten men to give him \$1. One man gave him \$7, besides buying two belts.

All told the sharper took \$151 out of the crowd, and the people just laughed when he drove away. And yet some folks talk about hard times!

As a contrast between the nature of the people east and west no greater could be found than the manner in which the people of Delphos acted after being fleeced, and the way the residents of a little town in Nebraska settled with a fellow who was working a 10-cent swindling game last week. The latter was rode out of town on a rail, and narrowly escaped being tarred and feathered.

It is the good natured tolerance of the easterners and their apparent delight at being swindled that makes the oily-tongued gentry flourish in that part of the country. They seldom stray west of the Missouri river. Our people may be "wind and woolly" according to eastern standards, but they have cut their eye teeth and never buck up against a game unless they stand an equal show to win or lose.

STANDS FOR BOODLE.

McKinley is nominated, and the republican party is before the country. The nomination was secured by a money campaign two years long. The republican party, bought with the cash put up by McKinley's investing backers, proposes to buy his election with cash pledged by the financial interests of New York and New England.

Foraker painted Thursday a rhetorical picture of what a presidential candidate should represent.

The man he put in nomination for president and the man nominated for the vice presidency represent nothing that the American people love and admire. Neither has performed an act of power or wisdom. Money and bargains were the burden of the song that foretold their nomination. Plenty of money for campaign funds, plenty of money to buy Southern States, to "soap" close Northern States, to attract avaricious political workers who remember the pickings of a block-off-five distribution.

McKinley represents a repudiated doctrine and a confessed iniquity of legislation. The most shameless party in the country's history is not hardened enough to ask in its platform for a vindication of the only measure, the only idea, with which he has ever been publicly associated. He is put forward with an apology.

What McKinley and Hobart represent consists of a few thousand owners of powerful, consolidated moneyed corporations in a few states on the Atlantic seaboard. "This is our tariff," said a Philadelphia manufacturer in 1890; "we bought and paid for it." "This is our ticket," the bankers and tariff barons are saying of McKinley and Hobart; "we have vouchers to show how much it cost us."—St. Louis Republic.

It is a great campaign that begins with Republicans claiming Democratic states to make up enough electoral votes to elect their candidate. It's the first time in history.—Delphos (O.) Courier.

"The man of the standing ad," says the exchange, "is the backbone of the newspaper and the solid man of the community. In winter or summer, in sunshine or rain, his name greets the people with each issue of the paper and people come in time to regard him as well established in a successful business, whether they have been his patrons or not. "Nothing succeeds like success," and the public once getting the idea that a man is doing well, stand ever ready to patronize him naturally in his line. In this simple fact lies the whole secret of success of persistent advertising.

As the Washington Star views it the silver bolt at St. Louis makes it "among the probabilities that the democrats will be in a decided majority in the upper house next winter. The short session from December to inauguration day promises, therefore, to be one of the most exciting and interesting ever held in the history of the country. The effect of the bolt, however, goes further than the coming winter and appears to jeopardize the chances of republican success in the effort that the party has been making to control both branches of the national legislature in the fifty-fifth congress, the first congress of the coming administration. According to the computation the chances appear to be against the republicans in this endeavor."

We never knew there were so many gold standard republican papers in the state of Nebraska until since McKinley's nomination and the adoption of a gold standard platform by the republican national convention. Republican papers were very shy about touching upon the money question during ante-convention days, they well knew their favorite candidate's wabbling position on the question and like dutiful children they wobbled also. Now they are all for gold, nothing but gold. Even the ultra silver sheets are now crawling under the fence so as to be on the side with the bosses. Free silver and protection are twin issues and republican papers know this, but their renunciation of the 16 to 1 proposition only goes to show that at heart they favor the democratic plan of government.

Our free silver contemporaries so often refer one to Mexico's apparent prosperity that it is interesting to learn just how the Mexican government is supported. On investigation we find that tickets of all descriptions—railroad, theater, etc.—must have a stamp, as must each page of the reports of meetings, each leaf of a merchants ledger, day or cash book, and every cigar sold singly, which must be delivered to the buyer in a stamped wrapper. Sales of imported spirits pay 8 per cent on the duties levied on their importation, and a half of 1 per cent in addition when retailed. Domestic spirits pay 3 per cent when sold by producers or dealers at wholesale, and a half of 1 per cent additional when sold at retail. Gross receipts of city railroads pay 4 per cent, public amusements, 2 per cent upon the amount paid for entrance; playing cards, 50 per cent—paid in stamps—on the retail price and manufactured tobacco a variety of taxes, proportioned to quality and value. Mercantile drafts are taxed at \$1 on every hundred.

WHY IT IS.

The lack of enthusiasm for McKinley now that he is nominated is due to the great display made for him prior to the meeting of the convention. Newspapers and men were wild then and the amount of slush flung out by them was sickening to those who were not bowing down to worship at his shrine. Now the reaction has commenced, and the gradual melting away of the perfumed smoke of the censers which were swung in honor of the newly arisen god shows him in all his imperfections, and people realize that not by his own efforts and ability he was raised to the exalted position he now occupies. The "power behind the throne" is known, and they are not satisfied. This dissatisfaction will grow greater and become more widespread as the campaign progresses.

It is a pity that the once great republican party should so stultify itself as to nominate a man like McKinley when such men as Reed, Morton and Allison were seeking recognition. It is a blot upon the escutcheon of the party which years of well doing cannot erase. That the people are not satisfied is shown by the apathetic manner in which the news of his nomination is received. In our own town of Valentine not even a healthy shout of approval is heard. Wait for the democratic nominee.

THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD.

It was a democratic congress that abandoned the futile attempt to maintain a double standard and practically made gold the standard in 1894, when Andrew Jackson was president.

That democratic congress changed the ratio from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1. The result was that silver did not circulate and gold became the standard in fact.

In 1893 another democratic congress confirmed the gold standard act of 1894. It for the first time in this country reduced silver to the position of token money reducing the weight of the fractional coin, making them legal tender for only \$5 in any one payment and providing that they should be coined only on government account.

When a democratic congress did this in 1893 it made no attempt to do anything for the silver dollar, which was not then and never had been in circulation. It reduced silver to the position of a subsidiary or token coin, recognizing gold as the sole standard in fact, and there stopped. And the democratic president, Prosser, approved of its act.

We have never had any other metallic standard but the democratic gold standard from 1894 to the present hour.

The only other standard we have ever had was the republican fiat paper standard, from 1862 to 1879.

The democratic party has always been for the best, the highest, and most stable, the most honest standard. It will never be for any other unless in a freak of temporary aberration.—Chicago Chronicle.

FACTS TO REMEMBER.

The organized lie which has been in session this week in St. Louis has ignored several important facts:

1. It was the republican party, represented by the Harrison-Reed-McKinley congress, which, by extravagant appropriations, looted the treasury, turning a splendid surplus into a great deficit.

2. It was the republican party which passed the McKinley protective tariff law—a law which demoralized business, impoverished the people, engendered labor strikes and lockouts innumerable and oppressed every legitimate industry in order that political adventurers and gamblers might thrive on the uncertainties and distress that such measures always occasion.

3. It was the republican party which passed the insane Sherman silver purchase law, a measure forced from the tariff plunderers by the free silver fanatics of the senate as their portion of the grand divide, and a measure which more than any other

5. In fine, it was the grand collapse of the republican party's unrestricted legislation in favor of privileged classes, of the republican party's wanton abandonment of the masses in favor of the classes, of the republican party's rotten financial and economical doctrines, that caused all the ills from which the country has suffered during the last three years and from which an honest and able democratic administration has done much to rescue it.—Chicago Chronicle.

More careful calculations of the cost of the Morrison case to Dawes county makes it nearly \$6,000 instead of \$4,000. This difference arises in part from the fact that Morrison having been acquitted all the witness fees for the defense fall upon the county. The Morrison case is ended now. No good end can, perhaps, be subserved by quarreling with either the first or the last verdict. But it seems possible to effect a great deal of public good by calling attention to a system of administration of the law which makes a case of this kind cost six thousand dollars. The highest legal authorities say that law is crystallized common sense. If this is true there is no law in a trial of this kind, for there certainly is no common sense. There is no good reason why such a case should not be tried and ended within two months instead of dragging along for years making cost at every step. Every man knows that without the ponderous machinery of courts and bailiffs, lawyers, continuances, bills of exception, etcetera, that simple justice might be done—as near as justice is ever done—by an immediate trial before a jury of men removed from the prejudices and passion of the locality at one-tenth the cost such a case now makes. Law and its system of administration have been framed by the men who make their living out of law suits. If the system continues to work as poorly and expensively as it now does the mass of people, who are not lawyers, will take hold and make a new system altogether.—Ozark Signal.

Parties having final proof notices in this paper cannot be too careful in reading them, as frequently they, their attorney's, the land office or this paper make mistakes. Only this week we have to republish a notice that has already been printed four times, owing to an error by the party who made out the application.

Protection and free silver are twin ideas. In both there is an absolute disregard of the great principle of co operation, and of the fact of the interdependence of nations, which are absolute and unalterable. A system of high protection during the third of a century of republican rule placed insuperable barrier in the way of American commercial supremacy. The adoption of free coinage by this country alone would be still further defiance of the condition upon which our broadest prosperity depends.

"A cause worth fighting for is worth fighting for to the end" is one of President Cleveland's latest and best epigrams, and voices the sentiment of this paper. Ever since the adoption of a platform by the Cherry county democracy that platform has been carried at the head of this page, and there it will stay until something new is given us. THE DEMOCRAT has stood up for the principles contained therein despite all efforts to turn its course. Its utterances have all been sincere, and not "that thrift might follow fawning." Only one more week until the national convention, and then—?

The tactics of the free silver wing of the democratic party to detract the attention of the American people from the real issue, which is tariff, is only "going back on" the platform of four years ago. The Chicago platform declared for the use of both gold and silver as the standard money, of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and demanded the party of paper currency with and redeemable in such coin. President Cleveland has stood by the platform of '92, while the free silver fellows have been sighting apparitions and broke away from the Jeffersonian fold in a lively canter.—Longview Republican Journal.

The republican party is committed to the gold standard, and every man who retains fellowship in that party must necessarily advocate that platform or get off the dump. Under the foolish system of redeeming and re-issuing the greenbacks, the gold reserve in the treasury can only be maintained by the issuing of bonds. Those who speak for the republican party avoid saying anything about redeeming and canceling the greenbacks, but work on the prejudices of people by denouncing "this bond-issuing administration," as they term it. For them to advocate "the present existing standard," is also to announce that the republican party would also issue bonds, just the same a democrats have and in denouncing the democratic party for doing what they would obviously have to do, they expect to catch votes. May be they will, but such votes as they catch with this kind of clap-net are of a class that do not know A from Z.—Alliance Grip.

The following from the Lead City Daily Tribune, contains a good deal of truth:

At length educators are beginning to see that harm may be done by the competition system universal in schools. Prizes are offered for the strongest and most skillful contestant in athletics, for the pupil who can pass the best examination in this, that or the other branch of study. Ambitious children strain every nerve to win these prizes. Hard feeling, envy, disappointment are the lot of these who lose, while the vanity of those who win is unduly puffed up. In physical contests the boys often outdo their strength. The benefit to be derived from physical culture or from the knowledge contained in text books becomes quite secondary to the mere obtaining of the prize. The competition is so keen that dishonest measures are resorted to in order to win, as though the one thing in life worth having were that foolish prize. The effect of this on the child's character in after years cannot help being unfavorable. The same spirit of bitter and ungenerous rivalry goes with him in his business methods. Children should be taught to do whatever is before them the best that it can be done for the sake of the thing itself and for their own improvement, not for the sake of doing it better than somebody else.

DELEGATES ALL ELECTED.

All the democratic state conventions have been held and the result seems to be a victory for the free silver element of the party, but majorities are sometimes elusive and it will require the final action of the national convention to convince this paper that the sound money forces are defeated. The fight at Chicago will be between giants, and just what the platform or who the nominee will be is at this time impossible to predict. The Omaha World-Herald has it figured this way:

Table with 2 columns: States and Gold Silver. Lists states and their corresponding values for gold and silver.

Totals.....930 334 596 The above table gives the free silver people a majority of 262, but there are several facts which must be taken into consideration which may materially reduce this majority. In the above table each of the territories is given six votes. The representation may be cut to two, reducing the silver majority by twenty-four votes. The unit rule will lower it some, and besides all this there is a probability that the contesting sound money delegations from Nebraska, Illinois and other states may be seated. What effect this will have you can figure for yourself, as THE DEMOCRAT is tired and it's time to go to press, anyhow.

As this page of the paper goes to press a rumor, wild eyed rumor, hatless and coatless, frowzied headed and out of breath, comes into the office and confidentially whispers into the ear of the editor that Moses Plunkett Kinkaid has come to the conclusion that he is too big a man to run for congress and will wait for the supreme judgment. Judge Kinkaid is a pretty good man, but he may pursue those famous "lying low" tactics of his until it is everlastingly too late for plunk picking.

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:

Table with 2 columns: Precinct names and number of delegates. Lists precincts like Valentine, Irwin, Tower, etc., and their delegate counts.

It is recommended that each precinct hold its primary Wednesday 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.