

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

SUCCESSOR TO
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 ar-
rears are paid in full.

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

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1896

Democratic Ticket.

For President

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
Of Lincoln, Nebraska

For Vice President

ARTHUR SEWALL
Of Bath, Maine

President Electors.

FRED METZ.

O. W. PALM.

F. J. AALE.

X. PIASCEKI.

N. O. ALBERTS.

S. L. KOSTRYZE.

J. N. CAMPBELL.

M. F. HARRINGTON.

For Governor.

SILAS A. HOLCOMB.

For Lieutenant Governor.

J. E. HARRIS.

For State Secretary.

W. F. PORTER.

For State Auditor.

JOHN F. CORNELL.

For State Treasurer.

J. N. MESERVE.

For Attorney General.

C. J. SMYTH.

For State Superintendent.

W. R. JACKSON.

For Commissioner.

J. V. WOLFE.

For Judges Supreme Court,

Long Term

WILLIAM NEVILLE,

Short Term

J. S. KIRKPATRICK.

For County Attorney

D. H. THURSTON

Have you heard from Arkansas?

We cannot restore confidence, either
to the treasury or to the people, with-
out a change in our present tariff laws.
—Major McKinley.

When McKinley promised them a
tariff act the bond between him and
the millionaire manufacturers was
signed, sealed and delivered.

Dr. W. B. Ely, of this place was
nominated for state senator of this
district, by the republican conven-
tion, at Gordon, on the 5th. We con-
gratulate the Doctor on his nomina-
tion, but cannot wish him success.
Although a good man he is on the
wrong side of the political fence.—
Ainsworth Home Rule.

There are two classes of people in
this world who are contesting for
wealth. One class battles with nature
in the effort to produce wealth, and
the other class is struggling with the
question as to how they may obtain it
from the producer, and our present
civilization has erected the latter class
as its standard of excellence.—Rush-
ville Standard.

Down with trusts!
Down with plutocracy!
Down with monopolies!
Down with all forms of organized
oppression to labor.
Honest poverty and honest property
are alike to be respected.

Equitable taxation is just taxation,
and the people should be taxed in pro-
portion to their ability to pay.

A perusal of the church record shows
that about one-third of the church
members in Gordon do not pay one
dollar a year to the support of the Gos-
pel, and yet all made the public prom-
ise to contribute of their means so far
as they were able. Some say we don't
bank much on a man's religion who
isn't willing to contribute something
to the support of his church. The
poorest sinner in the community has
to contribute at least \$3 a year poll
tax to the support of the community
in which he resides. If he is a church
member he ought to be obliged to do
as much for the church. He is morally
bound to do more.—Gordon Journal.

TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY HUMBLED.

John DeWitt Warner, chairman of
the ways and means committee which
framed the Wilson bill, recently wrote
a letter to the New York World, tak-
ing for his text that portion of Major
McKinley's letter of acceptance which
refers to tariff. He says in part;
"Mr. McKinley charges that Ameri-
can labor is not sufficiently protected
under the Wilson bill.

"What would you have?

"The average duty levied by the
Wilson bill upon all imports, including
free as well as dutiable ones, is above
20 per cent., which is about the total
labor cost in American products. In
the more highly developed manufac-
tures it is, of course higher. Of these
those of iron and steel and textiles con-
stitute the greater part of our imports,
and steel rails and cotton and woolen
cloths are probably the most represen-
tative items. Taking the reports for
1890 and 1891 of the United States
Commissioners of Labor, we find that
the total labor cost per ton of steel
rails "from materials in earth to the
finished product" was then in the
United States \$11.59, in Great Britain
\$7.81 and on the Continent somewhat
higher than in Great Britain. To
meet that \$3.78 difference per ton in
labor cost, the Wilson bill gave \$7.84
per ton protection, which, with the
transport cost of such bulky articles,
insures the American producer pro-
tection of at least his total labor cost.
In cotton and woolen cloths the same
reports show the labor cost then to
have been on the average well under
25 per cent., while the Wilson bill pro-
tects them by duties averaging 40 per
cent, or, with every allowance (and
adding nothing for transportation,) giving
protection of more than the total
labor cost. If, in fact, labor, with
such a tariff, is not sufficiently sub-
sidized, even from the protectionist
standpoint, would it not be well before
proposing further taxation to find out
what proportion of the tariff taxes
labor actually gets, and into whose
pockets goes the bulk of the "protec-
tion" claimed to be imposed for labor's
sole benefit?

"Mr. McKinley's tariff argument is
properly closed by his zealous plea for
reciprocity, which, it will be remem-
bered, was the one feature of his bill
in which he had no part, but is the
only item of that bill which he now
recommends be "immediately re-
stored." Reciprocity as elaborated by
McKinley is the gentle art of plaguing
a portion of our people until some-
body else shall cease plaguing another
portion. He must himself admit that
in itself each item of a tariff is either
beneficial to this country, and should,
therefore, be retained without refer-
ence to the wishes of other nations, or
else that it is damaging to us and
should be repealed without waiting to
consult them. And, since international
exchanges are of goods which differ
from each other, it is also clear that
any repeal or retention of tariffs in ac-
cord with reciprocal arrangements
must be of duties levied upon articles
in which certain of our citizens are
most interested, in return for similar
treatment by a foreign nation of
duties upon articles in which not the
same persons but others of our citizens
are peculiarly interested. That is to
say, reciprocity consists in refusing to
confer a benefit or to wring a wrong
to certain of our citizens unless a
foreign nation will favor certain other
ones—the purchase of new friends by
selling old ones—the renunciation of
free trade at the will of the American
people in favor of limited free trade at
the option of foreigners."

Dr. W. B. Ely, of this place was
nominated for state senator of this
district, by the republican conven-
tion, at Gordon, on the 5th. We con-
gratulate the Doctor on his nomina-
tion, but cannot wish him success.
Although a good man he is on the
wrong side of the political fence.—
Ainsworth Home Rule.

Mr. Hanna talks too much. Does
he ever stop to think? Does he ever
seek honest advice or is he satisfied
with the prudent silence or obsequious
approbation of the politicians with
whom he has surrounded himself? If
Mr. Hanna really knew what operates
upon the minds of voters who will de-
cide the election he would know that
by putting himself so much in evidence
he is making votes for Bryan. There
are certainly enough voters in this
country who do not approve of the
methods or the objects of Mark
Hanna either in business or in politics,
to render his too great conspicuity in
the campaign perilous to his candi-
date.—New York Sun.

The recent relay bicycle race
across the continent was made in 13
days. The distance covered was 3,385
miles. This shows an average speed
of 11 1/2 miles per hour, or 267 miles per
day. The riders had bad roads to con-
tend with in many places, or the time
made would have been much better.

If McKinley is elected and our
factories resume operation, giving say
one million idle men employment at
even the low wages of \$1 per day, it
would put six million dollars in circula-
tion every Saturday night and every
dollar would be worth 100 cents, which
is about as fast as we could even coin
the silver mine owner's silver bullion
and we believe it would put the money
in better hands.—Springview Herald

The words were put in italics by
this paper.

Every man who is out of work
should be for McKinley. Every farmer
who cannot sell his grain, pork and
beef or has almost to give it away
should be for McKinley. Every mer-
chant that is tired of dull trade should
be for McKinley. Every man who is
tired of hard times should be for Mc-
Kinley.—Stuart Ledger.

Why?
Because McKinley represents the
party which precipitated the panic
which caused a drop in the price of
farm products and lessened their con-
sumption. Because McKinley repre-
sents the party which enriches the few
at the expense of the many. Because
McKinley represents no principle ex-
cept "protection" which protects no-
body but these who need it not, and
because that is the only cure he offers
for the present business depression.

HON. MR. SO-AND-SO.

There was a time when the prefix
"Hon." to a man's name meant some-
thing, and the use of the word was
confined to those who had occupied
positions of honor or trust in the ser-
vice of their country, but that was be-
fore the era of politics into which we
have recently been plunged. "Hon." like
"Prof." has been abused until it now
means nothing. The title of
"Prof." is given to every corn doctor,
every quack musician, every faker who
has enough money to purchase space
for a newspaper announcement.
"Hon." is worn by every man who
makes a speech, if he is on your side
of the political fence, and the one
time coveted title is now bestowed right
and left, without discrimination, with
no thought for the fitness of the sub-
ject to the title or vice versa.

A man hardly dares enter politics
without the title, and if he has the
temerity to do so his friends immedi-
ately invest him with the regalia
which is rapidly degenerating into
merely a badge for the politician.
Lawyers are as a rule the worst im-
posed upon in this matter, and they
should enter a protest against having
their profession dragged to the level
of the mere politician. Is the thing
keeps on it will not be long until
plain "Mr." will take rank above
"Hon." and "Prof." and the new era
will be hailed with delight by all who
believe in simplicity, justice and
right.

IS IT FREE TRADE.

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT is au-
thority for the statement that McKin-
ley lies when he says that the "Wilson
bill is free trade bill." Men like Mc-
Kinley are not in the habit of lying.
Bro. Good should tell his readers what
he would call a tariff bill, under which
the balance of trade is against the
American people and the revenue is
not sufficient to run the government.
We would call it worse than free
trade. It is a "give away," for which
there was no plausible excuse.—New-
port Republican.

THE DEMOCRAT is pleased to note
that Bro. Wiltse has taken upon him-
self the task of helping to circulate the
truth. This paper still asserts that
Major McKinley stated a falsehood
when he said the Wilson bill was a
free trade bill. This paper is sorry to
know that "men like McKinley are
not in the habit of lying," because that
statement gives it a very poor opinion
of the Major's intelligence. Anybody
who knows anything about tariff
knows that the Wilson bill reduced the
tariff as a whole only about 5 per cent
from 1893, and added less than twenty
articles to the free list. The amount
of exports and imports has nothing to
do with making the Wilson bill a "free
trade" bill, but if it did the showing
would be immensely in favor of "free
trade." Anybody who wishes to take
the trouble to send for a copy of tariff
statistics can easily learn that the
imports under the McKinley law in
1893 amounted to \$867,000,000 while
under the Wilson law they only
amounted to \$655,000,000. By a little
figuring they can learn that under the
McKinley law in 1892 the percentage
of imports admitted free of duty was
56.3, and in 1893 it was 51.3; by in-
vestigating a little more our searcher
for truth will learn that under the
Wilson bill only 58 per cent of our
imports were admitted free of duty.
Does an increase of 7 per cent in free-
of-duty imports constitute "free
trade?"

IS IT ROT?

The politics of THE VALENTINE
DEMOCRAT gets more putrid every
day. It is a pity that a local paper as
bright as THE DEMOCRAT should be
given to publishing such political rot
as it does.—Gordon Journal.

THE DEMOCRAT is real sorry that its
politics do not agree with Bro. Lyon,
and that he thinks them "putrid," be-
cause this paper and its editor has a
profound respect for him and his pa-
per. The Journal is a first class news-
paper, rarely sinks to vulgarity or per-
sonal abuse, and is always found bat-
tling for Christianity and gently (?)
chiding the men who do not pay their
bills but insists on talking politics,
pitching horseshoes and in other ways
faithfully labor for the salvation of
their country.

But the Journal should be more ex-
plicit when it charges this paper with
publishing "political rot." Perhaps it
does sometimes let its feelings get a
little the better of its judgment and
uses rather sarcastic language when it
reads the humbuggery put out by the
republican press and hears it spouted
by republican orators, but is it "rot" to
antagonize principles which are to its
mind radically wrong? Is it "rot" to
favor an income tax, that the rich may
be compelled to bear their just share of
the burdens of government? Is it "rot"
to say and prove that the laboring men
and consumers of products in this
country are in the toils of trusts and
monopolies which hesitate at nothing
which will fill the coffers of the mil-
lionaires who compose the trusts? Is
it "rot" to show the extravagance of
republican administration which dis-
paraged the handsome surplus left it
by President Cleveland and refuse to
accept as its own the legacy of panic it
left the democratic party? Is it "rot"
to contend that Wm. J. Bryan, the
magnetic orator, the deep thinker, the
honored son of Nebraska and the
champion of the people's rights is a
more fit man for president than Wm.
McKinley, whose every word indicates
"policy" and shows that he is owned
and controlled by the very men who
have all but ruined the United States?
Is it "rot" to deny that the Wilson bill
is a "free trade" measure, and give
statistics which prove its superiority
over the McKinley bill?

If these things are "rot," in heaven's
name tell us what truths are not "rot"?
This paper is the only one in this sec-
tion of the state which antagonizes the
pet theories of the McKinleyites, and
as such is of course a fit object for
censure, but it protests against being
charged with publishing "political rot"
until its articles have been proven
rotten.

BRYAN ON DEMOCRACY.

In his letter accepting the demo-
cratic nomination for president Wm.
J. Bryan said:

"A democratic form of government
is conducive to the highest civilization
because it opens before each individ-
ual the greatest opportunities for
development and stimulates to the
highest endeavor by insuring to each
the full enjoyment of all the rewards
of toil except such contribution as is
necessary to support the government
which protects him. Democracy is in-
different to pedigree—it deals with the
individual rather than with his ances-
tors. Democracy ignores differences
in wealth—neither riches nor poverty
can be invoked in behalf of or against
any citizen. Democracy knows no
creed—recognizing the rights of each
individual to worship God according
to the dictates of his own conscience,
it welcomes all to a common brother-
hood and guarantees equal treatment
to all, no matter in what church or
through what forms they commune
with their Creator.

"The democratic party is pledged to
defend the constitution and enforce
the laws of the United States, and it
is also pledged to respect and preserve
the dual scheme of government insti-
tuted by the founders of the republic.
The name, United States, was happily
chosen. It combines the idea of
national strength with the idea of local
self-government and suggests "an in-
dissoluble union of indestructible
states." Our revolutionary fathers,
fearing the tendencies toward crystal-
lization, as well as the disintegration,
guarded against both, and national
safety, as well as domestic security, is
to be found in the careful observance
of the limitation which they impose.

"A dignified but firm maintenance
of the foreign policy first set forth by
President Monroe and reiterated by the
presidents who have succeeded him,
instead of arousing hostility
abroad, is the best guarantee of
amicable relations with other nations.
It is better for all concerned that the
United States should resist any exten-

sion of European authority in the
western hemisphere rather than invite
the continual irritation which would
necessarily result from any attempt to
increase the influence of monarchical
institutions over that portion of the
Americas which has been dedicated
to republican government.

"I desire to give special emphasis to
the plank which recommends such
legislation as is necessary to secure the
arbitration of differences between
employers engaged in interstate com-
merce and their employees. Arbitra-
tion is not a new idea—it is simply an
extension of the court of justice. The
laboring men have expressed
a desire for arbitration and the rail-
roads cannot reasonably object to the
decisions rendered by an impartial
tribunal. Society has an interest even
greater than the interest of employer
or employees, and has a right to pro-
tect itself by courts of arbitration
against the growing inconveniences
and embarrassment occasioned by dis-
putes between those who own the
great arteries of commerce on the one
hand and the laborers who operate
them on the other.

The democratic party is opposed to
trusts. It will be recreant to its duty
to the people of the country if it re-
cognized either the moral or the legal
right of these great aggregations of
wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt
rivals and then prey upon society.
Corporations are the creatures of law
and must not be permitted to pass
from under the control of the power
which created them; they are per-
mitted to exist under the theory that they
advance the public weal and they
must not be allowed to use their
powers for the public injury.

CHOKE IT OFF.

The Canton, (O.) Repository. The
organ of Major McKinley which is
being sent to all newspaper men in the
country, should be choked off at once.
Several times THE DEMOCRAT has
called attention to misstatements
which appeared in its columns, some
of them being so gross that even re-
publicans could not swallow them. In
the issue of September 10 we are in-
formed that "under the operation of
the McKinley law which considered
the tariff, the government's credit was
all right, and no bond issues were
needed." And this in face of the fact
that the official documents have fre-
quently been published which show
that Secretary Foster had prepared
plates for a bond issue before Cleve-
land was inaugurated and in spite of
the fact that the first bond issue was
made before the Wilson law was pas-
sed.

The treasury department has made
public certain facts that republican
organs and stump speakers will care-
fully abstain from mentioning. One
is that when Harrison entered the
white house after the expiration of
Cleveland's first term he found avail-
able funds in the treasury to the
amount of \$230,384,916 and when he
left the white house in March, 1893,
the available funds had been reduced
to \$62,450,575. Both of these sums
were exclusive of the \$100,000,000 re-
serve. In four years the treasury had
lost \$167,898,341. This fact shows
what party was responsible for the de-
pletion of the treasury.—Chicago
Chronicle.

The nomination of so young a man
as Bryan for the presidency and the
nomination of so old a man as Palmer
for the same place shows a healthy
tendency on the part of the American
people to entirely eliminate the age
issue from their politics. A man is
not too young for any office that can
be given him under the constitution if
he is a man of sufficient intellectual
and executive caliber for the place for
which he is named. Nor is a man too
old for any office if his vigor is unim-
paired and his faculties are intact, no
matter if he has nearly reached, or
even actually passed, the octogenarian
limit.

Now that Li Hung Chang, the great
Chinese statesman, has visited this
country and learned all he could of our
customs and methods of government,
the American people will sit down and
wait for China to show signs of im-
provement immediately on his return
to China. It is said that Li con-
templates building 33,000 miles of railroad
when he gets home. That will give
our steel rail mills another opportunity
to show how much cheaper they can
sell goods abroad than they can at
home, even after paying heavy trans-
portation charges.

THE AMENDMENTS.

The first proposed amendment to
the constitution of the state provides
for two additional supreme judges,
making five judges in the supreme
court instead of three, as now. The
work of the supreme court has accumu-
lated so rapidly and as the state
grows older will continue to accumu-
late that the election of these judges
has become almost imperative if we
wish speedy decisions upon important
cases. At present two supreme court
commissioners are assisting the judges,
but as they are answerable only to the
court and not to the people, and as the
expense of two additional judges will
be less than the commissioners, it
seems that this amendment should re-
ceive the unqualified endorsement of
the voters of the state.

The second proposed amendment
provides that the salaries of the su-
preme and district judges shall be fixed
by the legislature, three-fifths of each
house concurring, and the salary shall
not be changed oftner than once in
four years. As this amendment does
not provide any change from the pres-
ent salary of \$2,500 each, and as it
may sometime be expedient to en-
crease or diminish the amount paid
our judges, owing either to an increase
or decrease in the labor to be per-
formed, it will be well to support this
amendment. No change in the pre-
sent rate of compensation can be made
without the concurrence of three-fifths
of each branch of the legislature, and as
our representatives and senators but
reflect the sentiment of the people of
their districts, a majority of the voters
would certainly desire a change before
it would be made.

The next proposed amendment pro-
vides for the fixing of the salaries of
the executive officers of the state in the
same manner of those of the judges,
two-thirds of each branch of the legis-
lature concurring. Why the difference
in majorities should be made is unex-
plainable. If two-thirds is required
for one why not the other. This
amendment also leaves out the the
clause in the constitution which says
"There shall be no allowance for clerk
hire in the offices of the superintend-
ent of public instructions and attor-
ney general." Evidently the officials
named think they need help. Ask
them about it when you write.

The opponents of Bryan announce
that they have all the brains and edu-
cation on their side, seeming to forget
that Nebraska has but 3.1 per cent of
illiterate people while the east
averages up about 6 per cent.

Democratic Platform.

The following is a synopsis of the
platform adopted by the national con-
vention at Chicago July 9th 1896. The
plank referring to free coinage of silver
is given in full:

Recognizing that the money question is pa-
ramount to all others at this time, we invite
attention to the fact that the federal constitution
names silver and gold together, as the money
metal of the United States. We declare that
the demonetization of silver in 1893 has resulted
in the depreciation of gold and a corresponding
fall in the price of commodities produced by the
people. We are unanimously opposed to a single
gold standard. Government monometallism is a
British policy; it is not only un-American, but
anti-American.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of
both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of
16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of
any other nation. We demand that the stand-
ard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender,
equally with gold, for all debts, public and pri-
vate, and we favor such legislation as will pre-
vent the demonetization of any kind of legal
tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of
surrendering to the holders of the obligations of
the United States the option of receiving by law
to the government of redeeming such obligations
in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest bear-
ing bonds of the United States in time of peace.
We demand that the power to issue notes to
circulate as money be taken from the national
banks, and that all paper money shall be issued
directly by the treasury department.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for
purposes of revenue and that taxation should be
limited by the needs of the government and eco-
nomically administered. We denounce
as distorting to business the republican threat
to restore the McKinley law, which has been
twice condemned by the people in national
elections, and which, enacted under the false
pretext of protection to some industry, proved a
profitable breeder of trusts and monopolies, en-
riched the few at the expense of many, restricted
trade and deprived the producers of the great
American staples of access to their natural mar-
kets. Until the money question is settled we are
opposed to any agitation for further change in
our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to
make the deficit in revenue caused by the ad-
verse decision of the Supreme Court on the in-
come tax. There would be no deficit in the
revenue but for the amendment by the Supreme
Court of a law passed by the democratic con-
gress in strict pursuance of the uniform de-
cision of that court for nearly one hundred
years. We hold that the most efficient way
of protecting American labor is to prevent the im-
portation of foreign pauper labor to compete
with it in our home market.

We denounce the profligate waste of the
money wrung from the people by oppressive
taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent
republican congresses, which have kept taxes
high while the labor that pays them is unemploy-
ed and the products of the people's toil are de-
pressed in price till they cannot repay the
cost of production.

We denounce the arbitrary interference by
federal authorities in local affairs as a violation
of the constitution of the United States and a
crime against free institutions.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving union
soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of Con-
gress that no pension shall be granted to any
soldier dropped from the pension roll, and the
fact of enlistment and service should be deemed
conclusive evidence against disease and disabil-
ity before enlistment.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba
in their heroic struggle for liberty and indepen-
dence.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public
service. We favor appointments based upon
merits, fixed term of office, and such an admini-
stration of the civil service laws as will afford
equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained
fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this
republic, established by custom and usage of
one hundred years and sanctioned by the
example of the greatest and wisest of those who
founded and have maintained our government,
that no man should be eligible for a third term
of the presidential office.