

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT
SUCCESSOR TO
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ROBERT GOOD, Editor and Publisher
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896

Democratic Ticket.

- For President
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
Of Lincoln, Nebraska
- For Vice President
ARTHUR SEWALL
Of Bath, Maine
- Presidential Electors
FRED METZ,
O. W. PALM,
F. J. HALE,
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. CORNEILL.
- For State Treasurer
J. N. MESERVE.
- For Attorney General
C. J. SMYTH.
- For State Superintendent
W. R. JACKSON.
- For Commissioner,
Long Term
WILLIAM NEVILLE,
Short Term
J. S. KIRKPATRICK.
- For University Regent,
THOMAS RAWLINGS.
- For Representative, 52d District
ROBERT GOOD
- For County Attorney
D. H. THURSTON

We cannot restore confidence, either to the treasury or to the people, without a change in our present tariff laws.—Major McKinley.

Gov. Holcomb has issued a proclamation quarantining parts of Seward and Butler counties. Texas fever was brought in by cattle shipped from Arkansas and was communicated to cattle in that neighborhood.

Senator Cullom says he is in favor of a tariff for revenue and does not believe in placing a wall around our country. Senator Cullom will soon be a good democrat. This statement is rank treason to the cause of McKinley.

McKinley has all the odds against his election. If he loses either Indiana, Illinois, Iowa Michigan or Wisconsin he is lost. He must carry them all as well as the sure republican states to occupy the White House after March the 4th next. The odds are too great, he cannot do it.—Delphos (O.) Herald.

The effort of the Omaha populists to hoot and howl down Bourke Cochran has done more than any other recent thing to weaken their cause in that section.—St. Paul Dispatch.

The effort of the Yale Hancrats at New Haven, Conn., to hoot and howl down W. J. Bryan has done more than any other recent thing to weaken their cause in that section.

Of course Mr. McKinley could not refrain from telling the pilgrims who journeyed to see him last Friday of his prayerful solicitude that American labor should buy under the very best advantages as well as produce under them. Yet Mr. McKinley was well aware all the time that his contribution to this result was the framing of a law which made his own wife pay from \$45 to \$55 for a sewing machine which was sold to the wives and daughters of free trade Englanders for \$20 and \$25. With only 19 cents a bushel in Chicago, McKinley pulls out his old remedy and wants to increase the dose.

J. E. B. GOOD.

No death among the newspaper fraternity of Northwestern Nebraska could have caused deeper sorrow, no death could have brought forth more genuine expressions of regret, than did that of James Everett Budd Good, the editor and publisher of the Republican Journal, at Longpine. No place will be harder to fill in the minds and hearts of the "b'heys" than the one he occupied, no face will be more generally missed among the residents of his town and county than will his.

Farmer, ranchman, veterinarian and journalist in turn and together, in each he strove to excel, and, striving earnestly, succeeded. But of all these occupations and professions it was as a newspaper man that he wished to be and became prominently known.

He first entered the ranks of the "moulders of public opinion" as he called all editors, in 1884, editing and publishing the Defiance (O.) Daily and Weekly Republican, and did valiant service for his party and town until 1886 when, on account of the ill health of himself and family he came to Nebraska, locating at Ainsworth. After one season there he in company with his brother and father moved to the south part of Rock county, locating on the Grace. There he built up a nice little home, but the fire of the newspaper man was in him still, and in 1891 he went to Newport and established the Prairie Queen. There it was that the writer became associated with him in his business. In October of the same year he saw that through the medium of the Longpine Journal he would have a larger scope for usefulness, and he purchased the plant. Wishing to still further extend his business he in company with J. S. Davison purchased the Ainsworth Star-Journal in 1893. He published both papers until last spring, when he sold the Star-Journal to its present owner, J. O. Berkley. The long strain and hard work incident to the publication of the two papers in a large measure are responsible for his death.

"J. E. B. Good" was a republican, by birth, by training, by education, by instinct if you will, and he rightly deserved the distinction of being known as the "original" McKinley man of the northwest, having kept the name of the republican candidate for president at the masthead of his papers for two years prior to his nomination. He never sought political preferment, being always content to work for others. Though a partisan he was always clean in his attacks upon the enemy.

"J. E. B." was a good-business man, never extortionate, content with small profits, always willing to engage in any enterprise which promised a fair return for the money and labor invested, but he was very lax about collections, much to his own detriment. He never failed to work for whatever he thought would be of benefit to the community in which he lived, and many will remember his famous crusade for street lights.

"Jim" was a hail fellow well met, a genial companion, a whole souled and constant friend who could always be depended upon. Possessed of a ready wit and being a great "josh" he was rarely excelled either when exchanging goodnatured badinage or biting sarcasm. Being an adept at "roasting" he always took flings at himself with rare good nature. He made himself famous by his jokes and doggerel which were always spoken of as "Goodisms."

"Papa" was a kind, loving, earnest and gentle husband and father always. True to himself and family, temperate in his habits and quiet in his tastes, his homecoming was always hailed with delight, and cross words were few in that family. It is there that he will be most sadly missed, and it is to his wife and three children that the sympathy of his brethren and friends goes out in their sad hour of trial. Time may heal the wounds caused by the tearing away of this part of their existence, but the scar will always remain.

The words which have gone before were not written for relationship's sake—we were but second cousins—but as a tribute from one newspaper man to the memory of another whom he knows to be deserving of them. In conclusion we repeat as ours the remark of a friend: "If my soul is as sure of heaven as is that of Jim Good, I will be content."

The St. Louis Republic says that Bryan "can beat McKinley at anything, from a grave debate to a rough and tumble wrestling match." Not only McKinley but any other republican leader.

The court house bonds should receive your approval at the polls November 3rd. As a matter of economy, we should have a court house. As a matter of local pride, we should have a court house. As a matter of safety, we should have a court house. Look at it from any side and the court house bond proposition will show up in a favorable light.

The constitution of the state of Nebraska provides that the state treasurer shall be paid a salary of \$2,500 per annum, but it is said that for more than a decade no state treasurer has realized less than \$20,000 from the office. Some authorities say the office is worth \$40,000 per year. There must be something rotten around the state house if such is the case.

The Courant began advocating free silver at the same time McKinley in Congress began voting for it, and that was in 1877. The difference now is that McKinley is running for office and the Courant isn't. We'll bet a picayune that McKinley would today rather be on a free silver plank than that gold rail he is riding.—Delphos (O.) Courant (Republican.)

Paul Vandervoort claims that the populist party in this state has been sold out, so the populist state central committee says over the signature of its chairman and secretary:

We denounce Paul Vandervoort as a traitor, whose sole object is to defeat Bryan. His reputation for twenty years has been that of a railroad caper around the Nebraska legislature. He has been excluded from all populist conventions and is known among populists as a "Hannocrat." He holds an office by gift of republican McKinleyites, and we warn our friends of Bryan and Tom Watson to beware of him.

The time of the present secretary of state has been almost entirely occupied in distributing among certain favored county papers the spoils for faithful editors, set apart by the late partisan legislature in the form of advertisements of the proposed amendments to the constitution. The secretary of state has important places on various state boards and, if filled by W. F. Porter, of Merrick county, the people will have a faithful officer alert to the duties of the position entrusted to him. Mr. Porter has displayed exceptional ability in the state legislature, serving two terms.—Chadron Signal-Recorder.

THE DEMOCRAT has been acquainted with Mr. Porter for several years, and knows him as a young man of push, energy and ability. He is the father of the Australian ballot law in this state, which was passed by the legislature of 1891.

The following letter needs no explanation:

VALENTINE, NEB., Sept. 26, 1896.
W. E. HALEY and J. M. COBLE, members 32d Representative District Committee:
Gentlemen:—Owing to a provision of the constitution which requires that a representative be a resident of the district from which he is elected at least one year prior to said election, and being thus disqualified for holding the office in the event that I received a plurality of the votes cast on November 3, I hereby resign the nomination for representative from the 32d district on the democratic ticket, and beg that you take immediate steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.
Thanking the gentlemen who composed the convention which nominated me, and assuring you that the candidate you name will receive my hearty support, I am, dear sirs,
Yours respectfully,
ROBERT GOOD.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has twice decided that state warrants properly issued are "state securities" under the constitution. These decisions have never been reversed. The legislature has directed, Chap. 48, laws of 1891, that the board of educational lands and funds shall make the necessary orders and that the state treasurer shall invest these idle trust funds in such state warrants, yet a majority of this board has refused to obey the law, ignoring the decisions of the highest tribunal in the state and disregarding the plain provisions of statute law.

With half a million of these trust funds lying idle in the hands of the state treasurer, "state securities" in the shape of state warrants drawing five per cent interest are hawked about the streets of Lincoln at from 95 to 97 cents on the dollar. This, despite the persistent effort of Governor Holcomb, a member of this board, to have these idle funds invested in these state securities. Some warrants have been issued for large sums without authority of law but these issues are known to the board and trust funds need not be invested in them.

ABOUT TARIFF.

The Springfield Herald is one of the staunchest republican as well as one of the most ably edited and best local newspapers in the northwest, but sometimes Bro. Skinner gets rattled and tries to talk tariff. From a half column editorial about democrats and tariff the following choice selection is made as showing just what the ideas of the editor are upon this question which McKinley says is the only issue of the campaign:

It is laughable to see the relics of democracy swell up and remark that Cleveland paid off as much of the national debt under his first administration as any president ever did. Our poor deluded brethren, don't you know that under Cleveland's first administration he couldn't have done otherwise if he had wanted to: we had a republican senate and a republican congress, there was no tinkering with the tariff, our revenues remained intact, hence our assets exceeded our liabilities and all was prosperous.

This is good logic from a republican standpoint, and might pass muster among a lot of people who know nothing about tariff. Will Bro. Skinner please tell his readers what became of the \$262,000,000 surplus that was left the Harrison administration by President Cleveland? Congress was republican during Harrison's administration, yet he squandered the splendid surplus left him, expended all the revenues and bequeathed a deficit and a lot of engraved bond plates to the next democratic administration.

If the tariff during the years 1884 to '88 was all right why should the republicans have tinkered with it in 1890? Does not history show that republican "tariff tinkering" aided in precipitating the greatest panic ever known to this country? And in the face of history does the Herald wish to elect a man who advocates a return to the conditions of 1893? Doesn't the Herald know that our excess of exports of merchandise over our imports in 1885, while Cleveland was president, amounted to \$164,600,000 and that this balance in our favor was turned into a balance of \$20,000,000 in favor of the "other fellow" in 1893, while the McKinley bill was in force? If it was a republican congress and not a democratic president that made things prosperous and paid off the national debt in '84-'88 and left a surplus, why didn't a republican congress backed by a republican president do still better? Certainly the two combined should have done better than the one alone, but did they?

"We leave it to the Herald to answer."

THE AMENDMENTS.

The seventh proposed amendment to the constitution provides for the election of three railroad commissioners, who shall hold their offices for three years each. The duties now devolving upon the state board of transportation would be placed upon these commissioners. They being elected by the people direct would of course be answerable to the people, in accord with the principles of a republican form of government, and we know of no valid reason for opposing the amendment.

The next amendment proposes to give the legislature the power to create new offices, or abolish any executive office created by it, by a vote of two-thirds in the latter instance and three-fourths in the former. At present the constitution forbids the creation of any new office, and a constitutional amendment is necessary to create the same. Since it requires such a large vote it is perfectly safe to leave this matter in the hands of the people's representatives.

UNMENACED DESPOTISMS.

The sensational announcement from Europe last week that we might expect the speedy deposition of the Sultan of Turkey is now being revised and amended. Explanations are now being made showing how difficult if not impossible it is to interfere with the vested rights of despotism in Turkey.

The situation is analogous to that of the trusts in this country. From time to time we hear stirring rumors of an intention on the part of the state or national officials to enforce the anti-trust laws. These rumors are invariably followed by explanation from the officials showing that, with the best intentions in the world, they are really impotent to cope with trust rascality.

It is to be feared that the despotism of the Sultan is as safe from European interference as the despotism of the trusts is from official interference.

HOW IT WILL BE.

Everybody is figuring on the result of the presidential election just now, and some of the results are to say the least very curious. It has been figured that Bryan will not get more than 25 votes in the electoral college, and the same number has been given McKinley. It has been figured out that the result will be a tie, but just how is not explained. Of all the figures, though the following are the more conservative and will probably be near the final result:

—BRYAN—	
Alabama.....11	Missouri.....17
Arkansas.....8	Montana.....3
California.....9	Nevada.....3
Colorado.....4	Nebraska.....8
Delaware*.....3	North Carolina 11
Florida.....4	North Dakota... 3
Georgia.....13	Oregon.....4
Idaho.....3	South Carolina. 9
Illinois*.....24	South Dakota... 4
Indiana*.....15	Tennessee.....12
Iowa*.....18	Texas.....15
Kansas.....10	Utah.....3
Kentucky.....13	Virginia.....12
Louisiana.....8	Washington... 4
Maryland.....8	West Virginia. 6
Michigan*.....14	Wyoming.....3
Minnesota.....9	
Mississippi.....9	Total.....295
—MCKINLEY—	
Connecticut... 6	Ohio.....33
Maine.....6	Pennsylvania... 22
Massachusetts 15	Rhode Island.. 4
New Hampshire 4	Vermont.....4
New Jersey*.. 10	Wisconsin*.... 12
New York*.... 36	
Total.....152	

The doubtful states are marked with an asterisk, and if all those in the Bryan list should go for McKinley he will still have 236, or two more than a majority, while if those in McKinley's list should go for Bryan it will leave McKinley with only 94 votes.

ABOUT REPRESENTATIVE.

At the populist and democratic representative conventions held at Sparks, Saturday, September 19th Robert Good of Valentine was nominated by the democrats and O. P. Billings, of this county was nominated by the populists. Mr. Good, the democratic nominee, is editor of THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT, and judging from the tone of the DEMOCRAT he is a Bryan and Sewall, free silver democrat in every sense of the word; that Mr. Good is no slouch can be ascertained from the appearance of his paper. While Mr. Good is reported as being a young man in years he is evidently old in experience as he publishes one among the best weekly newspapers (with the exception of its politics) in northwest Nebraska. As for Billings, the populist candidate; well, he is a renegade republican in about the best we can say for that gentleman. He was turned down so vigorously and repeatedly in the republican ranks that his head got sore at the boys and vowed that he would leave the "old rotten republican" party and take to the middle-of-the-road awhile—join the populists and see if they wouldn't give him something in the way of an office. Until very recently he didn't even know that apples grew on trees. Being personally acquainted with Mr. Billings and having considerable respect for the 52nd representative district, in which we live, the Herald had rather see its seat in the Nebraska legislature left entirely vacant than to see it occupied by Billings.—Springview Herald.

A LARGE TRIBUTE.

By its arbitrary advance of \$1.50 per ton on the price of coal, the coal trust has levied a tribute of \$70,000,000 on the people of these United States. There is no excuse for this extortion, and that such corporations and practices are allowed to continue is a disgrace on the whole nation. This trust has its headquarters in New York, and New York has a stringent anti-trust law, yet the attorney general of that state sits idly by and claims he has no power to act, despite the fact that the law specifically says that he may and shall proceed to prosecute upon his own information any corporation which exercises a policy contrary to the public policy of the state.

Evidence has time after time been presented to the attorney general which proves the existence of this gigantic corporation which is commonly called the "coal trust," but he seems to be thoroughly under the influence of the capitalists. Things have come to such a pass that the people of the nation at large are interested in New York and her attorney general, and steps should be taken to compel him to do his duty. It is such things as this that makes anarchists and causes "capital" to be hated by labor. Down with trusts! Down with monopolies!

Democratic Platform.

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

Recognizing that the money question is paramount 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 1873 has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people. We are unalterably opposed to a single gold standard. Gold monopolists is a British policy; it is not only anti-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 standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and we favor the issue of notes to circulate as money to 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 honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing 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 plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of the benefits of a natural market. 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 adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the amendment by the supreme court of a law passed by the democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decision of that court for nearly one hundred years.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign 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 unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer 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 Commissioner Murphy that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

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

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed term of office, and such an administration 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.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I—NAME.
Section 1.—The name of this organization shall be the W. J. Bryan Non-Partisan Free Silver Club.

ARTICLE II—OBJECT.
Section 1.—The object of this organization shall be to disseminate a silver sentiment, a better understanding of the finance of the country among its members and the people of the country generally, and to promote good citizenship by purity of purpose and harmony of action and to work for and secure by honest efforts the election of W. J. Bryan as our next President.

ARTICLE III—OFFICERS.

Section 1.—The officers of this club shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer and three Secretaries.

ARTICLE IV—COMMITTEES
Section 1.—There shall be an Executive Committee, composed of the officers of the club, to arrange all preliminaries of the campaign and to fill vacancies when such occur. It shall be the duty of this committee to scale a program for each meeting.

ARTICLE V—FUNDS

Section 1.—All funds for necessary expenses shall be raised by voluntary contribution only.

ARTICLE VI—RULES.
Section 1.—Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern the meetings of the club.

ARTICLE VII—TIME OF MEETINGS.
Section 1.—This club shall meet every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, and club rooms will be open to visitors at all hours.

ARTICLE VIII—MEMBERSHIP.

Each member must identify himself with the club by signing the Constitution and accept the principles set forth in the same.

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Name
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Postoffice Address