VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

SUCCESSOR TO CHERRY COUNTY INDEPENDENT.

ROBERT GOOD. Editor and Publisher

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 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. 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 University Regent, THOMAS RAWLINGS. For Senator 14th District

For Representative, 52d District

Por County Attorney D. H. THURSTON For Commissioner 2d District.

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Not quite four weeks until election day. Have you done anything for the cause? If not, why not? Wake up, brothers, and democracy will once more reign triumphant!

When W. L. Greene comes to Valentine on the 17th it is to be hoped that he will not be suffering from another attack of tonsilitis. This is a good town to buy the prescriptions annum, usually used for the disease, but for his own sake he should suffer in silence.

The latest estimate by prominent republicans gives Bryan 199 votes sure, McKinley 129, and marks 9 states with 119 votes as doubtful. Let everybody get off his coat .and go to work to gain a couple of those "doubtful" states. It can be done. and ought to be done. We don't need the east, and should not waste time there.

The rudeness of President Elliot. of people of this state simply require free Harvard, to the G.A.R. and the brutal behavior of Yale students towards Bryan marks a radical decline in our pretended leading colleges in good manners, patriotism and political common sense. They are two schools which the patriotic youth of the country should let severely alone. They are not American, and do not represent American principles and behavior .-

Gold still comes, and even the mighty Bank of England cannot stop the yellow tide from flowing this way. Its course westward is in compliance so to speak, with the law of commercial gravitation. The fact is that trade, manufacturing interests commerce in this country are awakening to their opportunitiestheir present opportunities, too, and not merely those which the future may bring. Mills are opening every day: confidence is gaining headway in our business circles, and as for exports by voters and on which a decision will authorizes the friend to pass the hat choice of six tickets when election they are having a veritable boom.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.]

Every tax payer in Nebraska is interested in having the public institutions of the state managed with есоноту.

Six of these institutions are under the direct control of Governor Holcomb who has appointed the officers in charge and demanded of them an honest, efficient and economical management. The record for the two years will show a saving of two hundred thousand dollars to the tax-payers in these six institutions.

When Governor Holcomb assumed office the best managed state institution was the Hastings Asylum for the Chronic Insane. Republican officials pointed to it as an example of rigid economy and predicted bad results when it passed into populist management. The cost of maintaining patients at this asylum during 1892, 1893 and 1894 had averaged 554-5 cents per day. One year and a half of populist management and the results showed a cost of 35% cents per day for maintenance, a saving to the state in this institution alone of \$36,686.74 per

At the Lincoln Hospital for Insane the per capita expense of maintaining patients has been reduced from 545 cents per day to 45 4 5 cents, making a saving a saving of \$10,895.86 per annum.

The Norfolk Hospital for Insane has saved the state \$7,733.76 per annum by reducing the cost per capita for maintaining patients from 67 cents per day for 1892, 1893 and 1894 to 595 cents for 1895 and 1896.

The Soldiers' Home at Grand Island shows by three semi-annual reports filed for 1895 and the first half of 1896 a saving at the rate of \$24,688.87 per annum over the cost of running the institution during 1892, 1893 and 1894.

At these four institutions the officers had to contend against short crops and other obstacles which increased the necessary expenses.

At the state prison the warden has been obstructed at every point by the objections of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. The prison can and should be self supporting, yet the state of Nebraska was paying over 40 cents a day for the maintenance of convicts when Governor Holcomb assumed office. Despite the fight made by Chairman Russell and the board to defeat the economic measures instituted by the warden, the cost of keeping the convicts was brought down to 26 1-5 cents per day. The saving to the state has been at the rate of \$16,-193:52 per annum.

The Institute for the Blind Nebraska City makes a showing of having saved \$3,326 per annum, reducing the cost of maintaining inmates from \$1.063 to 88 3.5 cents per capita

The total savings of these six state institutions over the average annual cost of maintaining the same institutions for the three years prior to Governor Holcomb's term of office make a grand total of \$99,524.75 per

ATTEMPTS TO DECEIVE. Here is one more deliberate attempt to deceive, shown up by THE DEMO-CRAT. In the Gordon Journal of last week the following appeared:

BRYAN IN 1893. No people except the greedy owners of silver mines, anxious to make inorat the ratio of 16 to 1. No people except those avaricious owners of money, who profit by contracting the eurrency, are interested in prohibiting of 25 to 1. We have no silver mines in Nebraska and the interests of the and unlimited coinage of silver upon the basis of its reasonable value. which

of silver. - World Herald, Bryan's paper, July 31, 1893. Now, appearing in almost any other paper this article would not cause comment, but in Bro. Lyon's paper ve gods! Can it be possible that he who says the politics of this paper is "putrid" would stoop so low as to practice downright deception? The article in question did appear in the World Herald on the date mentioned, but the deception lies in the heading and th credit attached to the article. The World-Herald was not "Bryan's paper' on the date mentioned, as Bro. Lyon and every other intelligent Nebraskan knows, and he was not responsible for the article. Will the Journal please

be rendered Nov. 3. himself."

vord .- Norfolk News.

Yes, popular because so cheap. Free transportation would draw a crowd to hell. Yet the News holds up its hands in holy horror when free silver is mentioned .- Norfolk Independent.

political party. This time it Robert Good, of THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT, who was nominated for representative of this district. Of course Bro. Good knows that it is an empty honor, and there is no possible chance of election, yet his nomination shows that the party appreciates his reward him, they would do so .-Brownlee Hornet.

the greatest number?" and his answer Kinley's address in 1874 when he said invariably was "Free coinage of silver among other stronger things: at 16 to 1." But all that has changed now, and he only asks, "What policy share with the liquor sellers the respon will best subserve the interests of Mr. Pingree?" 'Tis thus that ambition Pingree has been pointed to as a great his fate with McKinley's, in standing other McKinley records this one has allow merging of the government of savior of trusts and monopolies, he in Canton, Ohio, stands a little, three desire to aid the laboring man has by John Rolli with an ordinary, everybeen put behind his desire for political day liquor saloon. The land and combatted by some farmers' papers preferment, and Mark Hanna can building occupied by this saloon is in Omaha, one of which says: congratulate himself upon having re- and for several years has been in the moved another of labor's champions. possession of Wm. McKinley and the has now become a most earnest disci- his pocket. This is given on the ple of "party."

MERE CURIOSITY.

"Mere curiosity" led 40,000 intelligent people to attend the Bryan ratification meeting given by Tammany Hall in New York City last week, and 35,000 of these were compelled to stand outside in a cold rain. "Mere curiosity" impelled the 5,000 men and women to cheer as one person when Bryan appeared upon the platform. "Mere curiosity" set the immense throng wild when he said "While I .do not wish to array class against class. I am willing to array all the people who suffer from trusts against the few people who compose them." It was "mere curiosity" that caused such an ovation to the democratic candidate in New Jersey that the New York World paper, heads its article on the subject in four-line-pica letter-"Jersey Bryan-Mad." And it is "mere curiosity"-to see good times-that will place Bryan following plank, which the republican in the presidential chair on the 4th day of next March. Long live such "mere curiosity!" May its power never grow less.

WHAT TARIFF MEANS.

In the house of representatives on March 16, 1892, William J. Bryan, the institutions." democratic candidate for president,

when you come to consider the details that on which Abraham Lincoln and of a revenue tariff, as to just how it the allied forces of union and freedom ought to be laid. I do not remember stood in 1860? the exact language of that platform dinate profits, are interested in coinage upon this question; but I do believe, as say, and I am ready to stand by it anywhere, that a protective tariff levied not to raise revenue but to protect honest free silver coinage at the ratio some particular industry is wrong in principle and victous in practice. Now, what is a protective tariff, and what does it mean? It is a simple device by which one man is authorized to collect cannot be far from 1 part of gold to 25 money from his fellow man. There are two ways in which you can protect an industry. You can give it a bounty out of the federal treasury, or you can authorize it to take up the collection itself. This is the only difference. Suppose that the Chairman desired to help some particular indus try-for instance, one in the home of my friend from New York Raines,) who was asked the question. He might do it in either of two ways. He might pass around the hat here and collect the money and turn it over to the favored industry, or he might simply say to the man: "I will put a tariff upon the imported article and make the price so high that you can collect the additional price for your home made article." Now, what is democrats and chuckling in their the difference except that in the one (sleeves over the confusion of the party Plutocracy vs. poverty; monopolies case the Chairman passes around the and democrats will be justified in they should vote for McKiniey because vs. individuals; trusts vs. the people, hat and turns the money over to his adopting retaliatory measures. If this the populist shares of the loaves and is the title of the case now being heard friends, and in the other case he tacket is put up, voters can take their

On to Canton is the popular watch- ANOTHER MCKINLEY RECORD. way, and how devious and inexplicable taker, even though her railroads are some of the conclusions arrived at guaranteed the loan. She is now in a and arguments presented regarding position to go into the hands of a presidential candidates. Now, there's receiver as a bankrupt, and Cuba Bryan and McKinley and the prohibitionists. The McKinleyites are afraid the assets of the country. And the Another editor has been honored by that Bryan will get the votes of the Philippine Islands are in a state of prohibs, so they are assiduously circulating a story to the effect that Bryan have to refire from her colonial posonce stumped this state against prohi- essions. bition, all of which is false. This stumping was supposed to have been done in 1890, when Bryan first ran for Congress, but all that Bryan ever said in his speeches at that time regarding has given this state the best adminisefforts, and were it in their power to the proposed prohibitory amendment was that the democratic party is not in favor of attempting to regulate the appetites of men. But what of that? The republicans have removed one Our republican friends are attempting more enemy to their cause by nominat- to make a mountain out of this moleing Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, for hill and hold up their hands in holy governor of Michigan. Mayor Pingree horror at the thought of anyone darwas wont to ask, "What party policy ing to make such a bold statement. will best subserve the greatest good to And they "point with pride" to Mc-

sibilities and evils of his business makes liars of men. Heretofore Mr. liquor traffic and all its consequences."

Nobody desires to argue this quesbenefactor of the poor, and his "potato ion in a presidential campaign, but patch" in the city of Detroit will be many will honor McKinley for the remembered for ages, but in linking words quoted above. But like all greatest prohibition paper in America. By McKiuley's "record" he can be

> In the Republican platform of 1860 adopted at Chicago, that on which Abraham Lincoln was elected president, appeared the following plank. "That the maintenance inviolate of the right of the state and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgement, exclu-

shown to be in favor of anything and

everything.

sively, is essential to that balance of endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any state or territory, no matter under the great gold standard democratic what pretext, as among the greatest of crimes." Thirty six years later, the Chicago

convention, on July 7, 1896, writes the machine of Hanna, McKinley, Platt, Merriam, Quay and Payne denounces as "anarchistic."

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

If this plank on which William J. Bryan and the army of freedom in "There is a question, Mr. Chairman, 1896 stands is "anarchistic," what of

> When Mr. Hanna, by the most extraordinary campaign of boodle that the country ever saw, solidified the republican party in favor of repudiated McKinleyism he was regarded as the most dangerous man in Amirican politics. His activity in politics was looked upon as wholly pernicious. But good reasons exist for a change of view with regard to Mr. Hanna. This gentleman's methods are distinguished by an ingenuousness which instantly reveals "where he is at" and what are his purposes. He managed his Mc-Kinley nominating campaign in such a way as to make it a spectacular ex hibition of boodleism. Mr. Hanna is not in danger, but a danger signal He is a red lantern over the political ditch. The American people owe Mr Hanna thanks for waving the red flag of danger .- St. Louis Republic.

The free silver republicans are talk ing of putting a state ticket in the field. This is as it should be. Republicans are backing gold standard day comes around.

Spain offered a loan of \$200,000,000 What a queer old world this is, any- in London recently, but could find no doesn't propose to be reckoned among revolution also. Spain will shortly

> Every man should vote occording to the dictates of his conscience. For the past two years Governor Holcomb tration we have ever had. He has been persecuted by the republicans yet not one of them can say a word against him or his official acts. With such a man in the governor's chair for another two years this state will be prosperous and freed from the thieving gang of republicans .- O'Neill Sun.

> > THE AMENDMENTS.

The ninth proposed amendment to "By legalizing this traffic we agree to the constitution is perhaps the most important one of all, as it provides for Every man who votes for license be- the investment of the permanent comes of necessity a partner to the school funds of the state. No objection from any source has been raised against this proposed amendment, and this paper will therefore pass it without comment until next week.

The next amendment proposes to upon the same platform with the two sides. On South Market street, cities of the first class with the government of the counties in which puts an end to his usefulness. His cornered, one story building, occupied they are located. This amendment applies to Omaha, only, and is being

This proposition applies to the city of Omaha and the county of Douglas The erstwhile advocate of "principle" rentals paid for the property go into in which Omaha is situated. Should such amendment become a part of in their heroic struggle for liberty and indepenour constitution, as Douglas county is dence. authority of the New York Voice, the now constituted it would be easily serpossible for the city and county to be incorporated even against the wish, will and vote of all the farmers of the

The result of such incorporation would be to saddle the farmers of the county with a proportion of the that no man should be eligible for a third term enormous debt of this city, making a burden of taxation which would ruin the value of farms and render farming in this county unremunerative. Furthermore such incorporation would disfranchise the farmer's vote, thereby \$1.50. depriving him of local self-govern-

This paper can't see it that way, however, as the amendment expressly stipulates that the proposition for power upon which the operation and merging the governments must receive "the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also majority of the votes cast in the county exclusive of such city."

Where does the disfranchisement come in? Vcte for the amendment.

WATSON'S MARTYRDOM.

Mr. Watson exhibits as part of the martyrdom to which he has been subjected for the sake of populism the criticism of his actions by the Bryan

If Mr. Watson is honest, he must confess that this criticism has been based solely on the evidence that he was willing to sacrifice to his own personal ends all the principles and objects for the support of which his party joined with the democracy.

The evidence of this is strengthened by the latest manifesto of the populist candidate for the Vice Presidency. In this document Mr. Watson is both insincere and inconsistent. While professing devotion to the Bryan cause, he tries to stir up populist resentment against it by charging democratic bad faith and to arouse contempt for the alliance by calling it a division of for each meeting. oaves and fishes.

Mr. Watson knows that the only arrangement the democrats could make was fusion in the different states by state organizations. He knows that if the rank and file of the populists were deceived their own leaders deceived them, and neither Mr. Bryan nor his representatives consented to it.

But Mr. Watson protests against an alliance by fusion because it is a mere principles set forth in the same. division of the loaves and fishes. He protests in behalf of the principles of populism. He threatens the democrats with populist defection if the alliance is not made by placing him on the national ticket. What is that but a division of the loaves and fishes in a different way? What object of Mr. Bryan's election would be defeated by me as a member of your Club and afthe defeat of Thomes E. Watson?

Mr. Watson will find it hard work to convince the mass of populists that fishes were scattered in the different states and not all given to him, - 8t. Louis Republic.

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 price of commodities produced by the people. We are unalterably opposed to a single gold standard. Gold monometalism is a British policy; it is not only un-American but

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to I without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the stan-dard 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 prevate, and we favor such legislation as will prevent 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 reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations.

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 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 access to their natural markets. 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 in-come tax. There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the annulment by the Supreme Court of a law passed by the democratic congress in strict persuance 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 pauper labor to compete

with it in our home market. We denounce the profligate waste of the money wring 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 de-pressed in price till they no longer repay the ost 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 erime against free institutions. Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of Com-missioner Murphy that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension coll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed

conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public merits, fixed term of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the ex-ample of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government. of the presidential office.

The DEMOCRAT and the Thriceaweek New York World one year,

NON-PARTISAN BRYAN CLUB

Below will be found the constitution of the Non-Partisan William J. Bryan Club, which all who believe in the principles there set forth are respectfully asked to sign. Your membership in this club need not interfere with your connection with any other club of a like nature. Read the constitution and then sign the blank form at the bottom and send to L. C. Sparks, President, Robert Good, Vice President, or D. H. Thurseen, Secretary, of the Club, at Valentine.

CONSTITUTION

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

ARTICLE H-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 county generally, and to promote good citizensnip 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 vacracies when such occur. It shall be the duty of this committee to scale a program

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 gov

ern 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

SIGN THIS

To the officers and members of the Non - Partisan William J. Bryan Club, Valentine, Nebraska:

You are hereby authorized to enroll fix my name to the constitution of the same. Respectfully,

Postoffice Address