

# THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

ROBERT GOOD, Editor and Publisher

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

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

Entered at the Postoffice 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.

### POST MORTEM.

Well, it's all over, and we're glad of it, too. Politics may take a rest for a few months.

In the state, the republicans were defeated; in the county they were partially successful. They owe their success to the failure of the efforts made by democrats to secure a fusion with the populists on the basis of an equitable division of the offices to be filled.

What did the populists gain by ignoring their friends? A number of democrats expressed a belief after the conventions, that the democrat convention did wrong in putting up a ticket. We confess that we utterly failed to see it that way.

Democrats had everything to gain and absolutely nothing to lose by pursuing the course they did, said we, and the result proves the correctness of our position. Had the democrats nominated the populist ticket they would have elected judge and coroner, and this they did anyhow.

Had democrats worked and voted straight they would have elected clerk, or come very near it. We know of at least 50 democrats in this county who scratched Metzger, most of them thinking he did not want the place because they did not hear of him out making a fight. This was done principally to help Burleigh.

It is true that Metzger did not canvass the county, but the reason is far different from that given by his political enemies. He was hurt by a horse at the beginning of the campaign and in consequence he was forced to spend three of the four campaign weeks in his room. Mr. Metzger did not want this fact circulated for fear that his friends might think he was indulging in a subterfuge to escape work.

This explanation will, we trust, mollify the anger of those who censured him for not "getting out."

What benefits did democrats derive from the county election? They got a democratic judge and coroner; they demonstrated the fact that they are a factor of no small importance in local campaigns; they put the lie to the assertion that they were but 1 to 10 in numbers when compared with populists; they chastised the false friend who refused to acknowledge their value and raised themselves in the estimation of all parties.

What did the republicans gain by the election? Well, they got the three best offices in the county; they gained a reputation for sticking to their ticket which democrats should envy and they got the laugh on the rest of us.

What did the populists gain? Ah, now comes the sad part of the story. To the best of our knowledge they did not gain a single thing. They had a treasurer and superintendent; now they have a surveyor instead of treasurer. The gain is a loss. They had a splendid party organization, but the self constituted leaders of the recent campaign all but demoralized it.

The populists as a party are not to blame for the disaster. The majority of the voters in that party are honest and earnest, but they were led astray. A number of things which occurred before the election should be remembered as the cause of populist defeat.

LETTER FROM BOIES.  
WATERLOO, Oct. 26.—To the Editor of The Chicago Times-Herald: I notice in the New York Herald your criticism of a single tax sentence in a letter I recently addressed to the Des Moines Leader.

Preferring that your judgment, as well as that of others, should be based on the letter as a whole instead of a single sentence therein, I take the liberty of handing you herewith a verbatim copy of the same, and beg to assure you that was no part of my purpose to question the right of any democrat to advocate continued adherence to the Chicago platform in its entirety if he believes in it as a whole.

It was my purpose, however, and one that I desire to emphasize here, to assert the unqualified right of every democrat in the United States to question the propriety of further adherence to that instrument in all its parts and to use whatever influence he possesses to secure such modifications of the same in the future as he conscientiously believes ought to be made.

To each of the gentlemen who have felt it their duty to arraign me for my opinion in that respect I beg leave to say, I concede to no man living more loyal devotions to the cause of bimetalism than I myself entertain, and to no democrat in the nation a more earnest desire for the final and permanent success of my party than I have always felt and still feel.

I am now and always have been opposed to an unqualified declaration in the democratic platform for free coinage at the fixed ratio of 16 to 1 because I believe it will permanently disrupt the democratic party, because I believe it will always defeat that party, and, more important than these, because I believe also it will destroy the best hope for bimetalism in all the great nations of the world.

I firmly believe the use of both gold and silver on equal terms as a measure of values is secured to every person within the United States by the constitution thereof, and to deprive one or all of these of such use in any manner or by any means whatever is a flagrant violation of the highest law of the land, that ought to be denounced by every loyal citizen this republic.

But, to my mind, bimetalism means a financial system in which the use of both money metals is not only authorized by law, but one in which their actual use on equal terms is secured by law.

I know, as all do, that every owner of silver bullion sufficient to make a silver dollar would, if he could, take it to the mints and have it coined into a legal tender, instead of selling it in the open markets for less than the sum; but I know also, that the mints of this country could not possibly convert all the silver bullion of the world into legal tender dollars in a day or a year, or in any number of years, and hence that immense quantities of the same would necessarily go to the open markets of the world where the natural law of supply and demand, instead of an act of congress of the United States, would regulate its price, and I know, too, that in these markets the quantity of bullion required to make a silver dollar would not sell for a dollar in gold, not a grain of gold would seek our mints for coinage, and not a dollar would circulate as money among us.

If the issue we tender under any circumstances whatever is to be silver monometallism against gold monometallism, we ought to say so in plain terms and not permit the accomplishment of that purpose by false pretense. I believe it to be the duty of every true democrat, no matter to what faction on this question he belongs, to try to find some plan consistent with the constitution of the country for the actual use of both money metals on equal terms that shall be reasonably satisfactory to the great body of his once magnificent and triumphant party.

I frankly confess that I had no part in the formation of the Chicago platform, and also that in my own state I was not the instigator, nor have I been an enthusiastic supporter of any iron clad, uncompromising policy that has divided our party into warring factions and driven millions of as good men as the nation contains away from its standard to fill their places temporarily with those who are not in accord with democratic principles except on the single issue of free coinage at 16 to 1. If that can be said to be a democratic principle—and who will when that issue is settled be as ready as any of its enemies to thrust the knife into the very vitals of democracy and leave it a torn and shattered mass, incapable of good or evil, in all the years of the future.

If this is treason to my party I am guilty of it.

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## OVERCOATS FROM \$1.25 UP STINARD --- CLOTHIER

Next week we will begin a series of articles on Valentine's various business houses, resources, improvements etc. Watch for them.

E. E. Good, wife and little son, of Wahoo, visited with Prof. and Mrs. Watson several days during the past week. Mr. Good is an attorney and is one of the best known members of the bar in the state. He is a democrat.

About twenty ladies and gentlemen met at C. R. Glover's last evening and formed a reading or literary society, which will be known as the Shakespeare Club. The "Merchant of Venice" will be the first work read by the club.

Work is being done this week on the basement for Jackson and Brayton's addition to their store. The addition will be about the same size as their present room, thus doubling their floor space. An archway will connect the two rooms.

Any county casting 1,500 votes at an election, or a county having 8,000 population, is entitled to elect a clerk of the district court. The county clerk now fills that office, but we believe the next census will show that Cherry has more than 8,000 people in its borders.

M. F. Clynes spent Wednesday in town visiting old friends. He had taken a prisoner from the state penitentiary to Rushville for a new trial and stopped off here on his return to Lincoln. He has a quite pleasant situation at the pen as overseer in one of the shops, and is as strong a democrat as ever.

We are pleased to note that our friend, J. E. Thackeray of Cooper, was elected county treasurer of Cherry county, on the republican ticket, by a handsome majority. We congratulate Mr. Thackeray on his good fortune and the voters on their good judgment. They made no mistake in voting for Mr. Thackeray, but rewarded an honest, competent, deserving man.—Gordon Journal.

Cherry county voters voted on the division of the county this year, and the majority were in favor of no division. The people of that county are becoming so accustomed to the question of division with no effects, that we would suggest they next try to withdraw from the state and form a territory, that is, upon investigation, there is ascertained to be sufficient area left for the old state of Nebraska.—Norden Borealis.

Some time ago this paper gave out its belief that 't would be but a short time until the two factions of the democrat party would be united. Immediately a few wretches howled that "Good is a gold standard man and intends turning the party organization over to the gold democrats," and other things of like import. We told the populists that a fusion ticket would secure the support of those who voted for Palmer and Buckner last year, and they were scared to death and raised the same cry. You know the result. Take the returns this year and compare them with the returns last year and see if Good was not right. Last year Cherry county cast 1389 votes for three candidates for president. Of these Bryan received 685 and Palmer 41, total 726. This year the county cast 1243 votes for three candidates for supreme judge, 87 less than for the presidential candidates. Of these Sullivan received 680 and Switzer 5, total 685. Estimating the stay-at-homes to have been equally divided between Sullivan and Post, 44 should be added to the last figure, giving a grand total, if the vote had been as large as last year, of 729 for Sullivan and Switzer, or almost the same as last year. Sullivan's vote being larger than Bryan's in the same number of votes cast, and Switzer's being smaller than Palmer's, 36, but one conclusion can be reached, and that is, the national democrats voted for Sullivan, and democrats are coming together.

# CLOTHING!!

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U. S. Land Office at Valentine, Neb., Oct. 28, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Valentine, Nebraska, on Nov. 22, 1897, viz:

Sadie Jane Steen, formerly Sadie Jane Dunlop of Brownlee, Neb. H. E. No. 1042 for the s½sw¼, n½sw¼, and s½nw¼ Sec. 10, Tp. 27N, R. 20W. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Benjamin B. Andrews, Barney McNeil, Edmond B. Grosden and John J. Steen, all of Brownlee, Neb. C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office, Valentine, Neb., Oct. 27, 1897. Notice is hereby given that Ernest M. Snook, of Fairbairn, Iowa, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Valentine, Nebraska, on Saturday the 14th day of December, 1897, on timber culture application No. 729 for the s½sw¼, and s½nw¼, of section No. 13, in township N. 31, range 25W. He names as witnesses: Ely D. Valentine, John D. Day, Will L. Anderson and Edgar Levey, all of Woodlake, Nebraska.

Testimony of claimant will be taken before the clerk of the District Court of Jefferson county at his office in Des Moines, Iowa, on December 11, 1897. 41-46 C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office Valentine, Neb., Nov. 3, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Valentine, Neb., on Dec. 11, 1897, viz:

Ella G. Corbett, one of the heirs of Lucy B. Elliott deceased, of Johnston, Neb. H. E. No. 6229 for the s½, Sec. 17, Tp. 27N, R. 20W. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alfred S. Hand of Woodlake, Neb., Milla H. Pinner of Johnston, Neb., Adelbert L. Corbett of Heister, S. D., and Larysvic F. Corbett of Amesworth, Neb. C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office, Valentine, Neb., Oct. 22, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Valentine, Nebraska on Dec. 3, 1897, viz:

Heinrich Sauerwein, of Crookston, Neb. H. E. No. 8419 for the s½, Sec. 29, Tp. 35N, R. 20W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William F. Brown, Henry S. Claybaugh, Peter Alt and Jacob Fautschell, all of Crookston, Neb. C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office Valentine, Neb., Oct. 15, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Valentine, Neb., on Nov. 25th 1897, viz:

John Steinbrecher of Kilgore, Neb. H. E. No. 8472 for the s½sw¼, Sec. 10 and w½sw¼, Sec. 21, T. 27N, R. 20W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Jacob Hempel and William Story of Kilgore, Neb., David Peters of Valentine, Neb. C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office Valentine, Neb., Oct. 1, 1897. Notice is hereby given that Emerline L. Clark, formerly Emerline L. Lilly, of Lyons, Burr county, Neb., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the District Court for Burr county at his office in Tekamah, Neb., on Saturday, the 20th day of November, 1897, on timber culture application No. 418 for the s½nw¼ and n½nw¼, of section No. 14, township N. 27, range No. 27W. She names as witnesses: John Hartman, Evans R. Van Leiff, Oliver D. Keller and George M. Keller, all of Brownlee, Neb.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before the Register and Receiver at their office in Valentine, Neb., Nov. 24, 1897. Also

Fidelia A. Swan, of Simon, Neb. H. E. No. 5954 for lot 1 and n½nw¼, and n½nw¼, section 18, township 31N, range 25W. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Stratton, George Davis, Willard D. Morgenthaue and Harvey Hobbs, all of Simon, Neb. C. R. GLOVER, Register.

Land Office at Valentine Nebraska. Notice is hereby given that Jacob Hart, of Woodlake, Neb., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at their office in Valentine, Neb., on Friday, the 10th day of November, 1897, on timber culture application No. 644 for the e½sw¼, s½sw¼, and s½nw¼, of section No. 18, in township N. 31N, range No. 27W.

He names as witnesses: Francis H. Higgins, J. Towler and Charles H. Swisher, all of Woodlake, Neb., John Green, Chas. A. Towler and Charles H. Swisher, all of Valentine, Neb. C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office at Valentine, Neb., Oct. 12, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Valentine, Nebraska, on Nov. 22, 1897, viz:

Roswell Hook, of Cody, Neb. H. E. No. 10255 for the s½, Sec. 22, Tp. 32N, R. 23W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Anderson, Jesse West, William M. Hook and George A. Barnes, all of Cody, Neb. C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office Valentine, Neb., Oct. 5, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Valentine, Nebraska, on Nov. 12th, 1897, viz:

John T. Kief, of Arabia, Neb. H. E. No. 9278 for the s½sw¼, and s½nw¼, Sec. 8, Tp. 23N, R. 20W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andrew Benson, Francis H. Higgins, Michael J. Jordan and Philip Heelan, all of Arabia, Neb. C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office Valentine, Neb., Oct. 28, 1897. Notice is hereby given that Cyrus W. King of Bradwellville, New York has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Valentine, Neb., on Wednesday the 17th day of November 1897 on timber culture application No. 726 for the e½nw¼ and s½nw¼, of section 25, in township 30N, range 23W.

He names as witnesses: Nelson S. Rowley, John H. Shore, David H. Perry and Frideaux Sanford, all of Kennedy, Neb.

Testimony of claimant will be taken before the Judge of the County Court in and for Franklin county at his office in Malone, New York, on Saturday the 14th day of November 1897. 47-42 C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office, Valentine, Neb., Oct. 23, 1897. Complaint having been entered at this office by Levi L. Anderson against David J. Alexander for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1299 dated July 15, 1891 upon the s½nw¼, Sec. 10 and s½nw¼, n½nw¼, Sec. 10, Tp. 31, R. 27, in Cherry county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said David J. Alexander is summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

41-44 C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office Valentine, Neb., Oct. 23, 1897. Complaint No. 3225 having been entered at this office by Elisha Edwards against William A. Whitaker for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2841 dated June 20, 1891, upon the lots 2, 3, and 4, Sec. 19 and lot 1, Sec. 20, R. 27, in Cherry county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

41-44 C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office Valentine, Neb., Oct. 23, 1897. Complaint No. 2471 having been entered at this office by Edward Brown against George W. Kinch for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1074 dated July 12th, 1895, upon the s½nw¼, s½nw¼, n½nw¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 31, R. 26, in Cherry county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1897 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

42-45 J. A. FIRE, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office Valentine, Neb., Nov. 8, 1897. Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob Emmer against George W. Morrey for failure to comply with law as to timber culture application No. 262 dated Feb. 25, 1891 upon the s½sw¼ and s½nw¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 29, R. 27, in Cherry county, Neb., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1897 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

42-45 C. R. GLOVER, Register.