The Valentine Democrat

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VALENTINE.

NEBRASKA

Curfew bells are based or the preciple that children must not keep late hours when they are tolled not to.

Even if annexed Hawaii could never be even a sister to Uncle Sam. It could not help feeling more or less distant.

Lynchings and attempted lynchings continue to show that while ropes are used in parts of this country life really hangs by a thread.

An Oklahoma young man shot a girl four times "because she didn't love him." It seems queer that she didn't love so lovable a character.

An alleged libera! association of San Francisco wants "In God We trust" erased from the face of our coins. This is doubtless subsidiary to their wanting it struck off the face of the earth.

The bills audited for the Philadelphia celebration of the unveiling of the Washington monument include \$262 for ice water. This, of course, includes that which was distributed in the form of "chasers."

Three Christian scientists in Rhode Island have been adjudged probably guilty of illegally practicing medicine and bound over. What they mean to find out is how such conduct comports with "soul liberty" in the land of Roger Williams.

"The only yearly in the world" is the subtitle of a little newspaper published by Eskimo schoolboys. Under date of March 25, the latest issue contains this informing announcement: "Bryan elected; the United States at war with Spain. Special dog-sled despatch; word comes by way of the Yukon."

It seems to be the opinion of Congress that the motives of these young women who marry pensioned veterans old enough to be their grandpas are not above the suspicion of sordidness. There are only three survivors of the war of 1812, but 3,000 widows of dead soldiers of that war draw pensions.

A contemporary propounds a ques tion both of language and of morals when it asks: "Why is it that intelli gent writers will not cease using the superfluous adjective 'trusted' when speaking of a bank defaulter or embezzler? How would such men ever get the opportunity to steal and defraud if they were not trusted?"

The unpleasant incidents and accidents of the indoor bicycle race in New York degraded a sport and added nothing whatever to our knowledge of physical prowess, nor does such an exhibition in any way encourage a wholesome development of an outdoor sport which is doing so much to improve the health and raise the vitality of the American people.

The whole mighty host of male pensioners will rise up and howl down the proposition to discourage the infant industry of young women marrying old soldiers and sailors for the purpose of becoming their widows and drawing a pension from the government. No old male fool was ever convinced, except by actual experience, that a young female fool married him for anything but

It is easy to believe the rumor that Germany apprehends a conflict with Russia, and that this is the cause of the preparations for putting improved cannon in the German forts on the Russian border immediately. Germany has shown a spirit in the Chinese and Haytian episodes which is calculated to bring her into trouble with more than one of the big nations. The Kaiser, of course, is responsible.

It is a great advantage to a person to be trustworthy in the midst of a populace which nobody can trust. When Korea was lately torn by contention and the Queen was assassinated, the King shouted for the American missionaries, and when one was admitted, threw his arms about his neck, clung to him like a child, and kept him all night by his side. To affirm that the missionary is without political influence is erroneous. He may have the best sort of influence.

This is an age of progress and the church cannot afford to stagnate. The clergyman of to-day takes advantage of modern improvements. He pays pastoral calls on a bicycle; he lights his church by electricity and he is experimenting with the plan of giving his sermons a wider circulation by transmitting them to his parishioners by telephone. The newspaper is by far the most effective aid he can employ. It is the ultimate manifestation of modern progress and energy. The church cannot do without it.

The Audubon Society of New York City, in a jubilee meeting recently, ontered a vigorous protest against the use of feathers and even whole birds as millinery adornments. Several emment gentlemen took part in the exerrises, but no women of equal prominence appear to have been present. Of course, no particular result will follow the meeting or the protest. The women will argue that a bird on a bonpet has as much to do with the promo-Mon of human happiness as a bird in a glass case in a museum, to whose massacre nobody objects.

The story may or may not be true that England refuses to interfere with Germany's free hand in China on the

condition that Germany does not coerce England in Egypt, but it is a reflection on the position of England that such a story should even be told. Time was when England was not suspected capable of such trades and agreements. England in an earlier age would have asked neither advice, assistance nor toleration in holding Egypt. There is nothing more remarkable in modern history than the self-abandonment of Great Britain of the position of a first-

A few weeks ago the United States court of appeals at St. Louis held that a boycott by labor against capital is a criminal conspiracy. Later an Illinois State court at Chicago decided that a "blacklisting" by capital against labor is equally unlawful and has awarded a "blacklisted" laborer \$21,666.33 damages. If the boycott were sound in law, then the blackiist would also be sound. But these courts, dealing out even justice, have declared the truth that blacklist and boycott are equally odious, equally hostile to democratic institutions and ideas. It is fortunate that these two decisions came so closely together. The object lesson they present will not be lost upon either labor or capital.

The order of the Secretary of War promulgating the reprimand to Capt. Lovering is couched in terms severe enough to achieve the end desired—that of putting a stop to official brutality in the regular army. Captain Lovering escapes without loss of rank or pay, but from a civilian standpoint his position is a most unenviable one. He has been censured by the commander-in-chief of the army, and he has been told that his punishment is not adequate for his offense. In other walks of life, a subordinate thus censured by a superior would resign at once. Captain Lovering probably will not do so, because it is evident that he has and will continue to have the sympathy of a certain proportion of his fellow officers. It is safe to say, however, that their sympathy for him will not lead them to share his fate by following his example.

From New York comes a story of the collapse of a gigantic corporation organized to develop mineral claims in the Klondike regions. It is said that fully \$3,000,000 had been drawn into the scheme in question, a large part of the stock having been sold to poor persons who were eager to get rich quickly. The exact condition of the affairs of the company referred to is not known at this time, but it is hoped a large portion of the money can be reclaimed. It is significant, however, that when this Eastern concern collapsed the names of several well-known business men in various sections of the country were involved, and they have hastened to disclaim all connection, real or implied, with the scheme. It seems almost a certainty that the names of these men have been used without their knowledge or consent to bolster up a doubtful enterprise. This is regrettable, to say the least. The Klondike region undoubtedly offers an inviting field for legitimate investment, and many of the companies recently organized for such purposes unquestionably are reliable. But under feverish conditions mushroom concerns often are organized whose highest motive is to fleece the unwary. Unusual care should be taken to investigate Alaskan enterprises before investing in them. Men of wealth and standing in the business world cannot be too careful about lending their names to mining and development schemes with which they are not thoroughly familiar.

Charles H. Cramp contributes to the North American Review a brief statement of what has been accomplished by Japan in creating a navy, and points out the significance of the movement to the United States. He shows us that there is rapidly building up a great sea power on the Pacific Ocean, and that the United States will be foolish if it continues to regard the Japanese as a people too far behind in power and civilization to be thought of as a possible rival in trade or war. Without going into the details given by Mr. Camp of the naval construction now being carried on by the Japanese Government, it suffices to say that at present among the nations of the world Japan is second only to England in naval activity, being ahead of France, much in advance of Germany and vastly in the lead of Russia and the United States. It is added that Japan is not only building more ships than any nation except England, but she is procuring from British shipyards better ships than England is building for her own navy. The activity of the Japanese in naval affairs does not in the opinion of Mr. Cramp imply any direct menace to the United States. It is probable her government designs primarily to put itself in a position to hold the seas in opposition to Russia when that nation completes the Siberian Railroad and becomes a great power on the Pacific Ocean. It is none the less important for us to be watchful of the increase of naval strength of a foreign power on these western seas where we have such great interests at stake. The days when the United States was safe in her isolation from the great powers of other continents have passed. Steam and improved machinery have brought us into close relations with the rest of the world. We carry on an extensive commerce with all parts of the globe and sooner or later will have a merchant marine sufficient to carry American goods under the American flag so that we shall not have to pay tribute to foreign nation for transportation.

The Exception. The Slangy Youth-Everything goes The Sleepy Girl-Yes; querything else.-Somerville Journal



ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT.

Economy in the government of the United States appears to have become

a lost art. There was a time when the expenditures of the United States bore some just relation to the revenues, but that time antedates the present by at least fifteen years. In the last fifteen years the expenditures of the government have increased 40 per cent., but it is not to be discovered that the revenue has increased in anything like a due proportion.

As a matter of fact, the revenue has absolutely decreased since 1882. The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a table showing the comparative expenditures in 1882 and 1897, which is suggestive. The table is as follows:

1882.

ment Military establishment, including river	\$57,219,749	\$90,401,267
and harbor works Naval estab-	43,570,494	48,950,267
lishment	15,032,046	34,501,546
Indians	9,736,747	13,016,802
Pensions	61,345,193	141,053,164
Interest	71,077,206	37,791,110

Total \$257,891,435 \$356,774,156 This shows an increase in expenditures in 1897 over those of 1882 amounting to \$98,882,721. But this increase might be all right if there were a proportionate increase in revenue. Unfortunately, such is not the fact, as is shown by the following table of rev-

enue receipts:	1882.	1897.
Customs	\$220,410,730	\$176,554,126
Internal reve-		
nue	146,497,595	146,688,574
All other	36,616,925	24,479,063
10-		

Total reve-

nue\$403,525,250 \$347,721,705 There has been a falling off of over \$56,000,000 in revenue during the last fifteen years. What is the cause of this decrease? The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association answers as follows:

"Prices for most manufactured products have fallen in this country so low that even moderately protected duties will suffice to prevent any considerable influx of foreign manufactures; in other words, that a tariff which affords have attempted to destroy? adequate protection to American industries can no longer be relied upon to supply sufficient revenue for the support of the government unless duties for revenue only be also provided."

Republicans are forced to admit that a tariff for protection is a failure as a tariff for revenue. What are they going to do about it?

Hope of the Republic.

The Democratic party in power in 1900 controlled by the common people It will lead our government into new of the appropriations is made simply and untried ways, as our enemies very to serve party purposes, or, in plain clearly and very truthfully predict. It! words, to buy votes with bounties. will make many improvements and it What a monument the present congress may make some blunders. The one could build for itself if it had the courthing that above all and in spite of all age to deal with this matter rationally it is pledged to do, is to arouse the Uni- and honestly, cutting off all unjust apted States government from its paraly- propriations and levying taxes with ing experimented on, and declare that the treasury!-New York World. whatever the experiments of the future, instead of being made on the United States, they shall be made by the United States.-Walter Vrooman in New Democracy.

Further Proof Unnecessary.

to date does not convince Congress of the necessity of either rigorous retrenchment and economy in the matter of government expenditures or of provicing additional revenue to meet extravagant appropriations, it is unlikely that anything will do so. Or if Congress should not promptly recognize that the Dingley tariff is a disastrous failure as a revenue measure, or as a measure for the protection of domestic labor, it will fail to recognize a clearly demonstrated fact.—Philadelphia Led-

Republican Notes Coming Due. The Republican party is in trouble because its own notes are coming due and it has no way of meeting them. It promised that its tariff would give everybody employment at good wages and put a surplus into the treasury. It has had its own way about the tariff. and wages are going down while the the Republican party had taken the ground that commercial and industrial tion of governments, it might be less disturbed by a trade depression..-New York Journal.

Acknowledging the Truth, Senator Aldrich has let the cat out of the bag. In a recent discussion of the Dingley bill he said that in future we must look less to duties on imports for revenue and rely more upon an increase of internal revenue taxes to raise the necessary revenue for the government. This tears the mask from the whole Republican scheme of taxation and reveals it as a system devised solely for the purpose of bestowing benefits upon one class of the people at the expense of another.

A Logical Result.

The Dingley tariff law is directly responsible for the situation in the Fall River district. By erecting unparalleled barriers to trade, it has enraged the

her products, and they are buying else where. Home consumption will not take all the products of American cotton mills. Other countries which have been liberal purchasers, finding our ports shut against the products they have to sell, are buying their cotton in more friendly districts, and American workmen suffer in consequence.-Des Moines Leader.

Monetary "Reform" Run Mad. At last the self-appointed monetary commission has given out the conclusions arrived at by its combined wisdom, and, while striving to abolish the

endless chain, has succeeded in putting

another link in it. With that wise school of finance which teaches the theory that a noninterest-bearing debt is more heavy to carry than an interest-bearing debt. the self-appointed monetary commission advises the refunding of the greenbacks and other demand obligations of the government by the issuing of tion in abundance and revenue a neggold bonds. It recommends that "the ative quantity, the Republicans say

reserves are to be replaced." having been fully covered in the proposition submitted to Congress by Secretary Gage. It is the old scheme to break the endless chain by bonding this country to the extent of nearly a thousand million dollars to escape a dilemma created by the gold clique, and which has no legal cause for ex-

made by the monetary commission, the most short-sighted and inconsistent not be realized.—Cincinnati Enquirer. recommendation, is to the effect that "the treasury be authorized to give a gold for a silver dollar on demand."

Having, in its own estimation, destroyed the endless chain in destroying the greenbacks, this sapient monetary commission creates another endless chain by creating the silver dollars and silver certificates a means by which gold shall be drained from the

In an attempt to strike silver money a death blow, the blade has turned and pierced the side of the assailant. If the endless chain is such a monstrous evil, why do these self-chosen monetary "reformers" set about the creation of another endless chain more extensive than the one which they

Silver is declared by this suggestion of the commission not to be money, but a demand obligation of the government payable in gold. This is indeed gold monometallism run mad. It is fortunate that the commission is self-created, for otherwise its parents could not fail to be very much ashamed of their offspring.—Chicago Dispatch.

Great Opportunity for Congress. The expenditures of the government are enormously in excess of the actual will, without doubt, experiment boldly. need, because a very great proportion sis, stupor and corpse-like state of be- sole reference to the replenishment of

"Prosperity" at Fall River.

In the favored and much protected United States, within six months after the introduction of the Dingley duties, which represent the complete and final sysem of protection, the wages of the If the United States treasury deficit 28,000 Fall River cotton spinners are of almost \$40,000,000 for the fiscal year | reduced 10 per cent. without notice and without concern for the consequences. As a lesson on the results of protection the deficit in the pockets of the Fall River cotton spinners is even more instructive than the deficit in the rev-

> Republican Opportunity Lost. The hue and cry about prosperity, based on an accidental and temporary advance in wheat, evoke merely taunts and jeers from millions who have been still further exploited by legislative jobbing schemes and protected monopolies. The Republican opportunity has been lost. The tide of popular indignation and discontent, with irresistible sweep, is bearing down upon the pernicious and guilty crew who betraved a people's trust.—Dallas (Texas) News.

Sparing Appropriations Advisable. Bearing in mind that the present time is particularly inauspicious for aldeficit in the treasury is piling up. If lowing any but the most necessary expenditures, it is unquestionably the policy of wisdom to deal very sparingconditions were independent of the ac- ly with appropriations for public buildings. The nation can well afford to be liberal in this direction when its revenue is greater than its expenditures, which is likely to be the case by the next session of Congress. Until that time these appropriations should wait.

Bright Outlook for Trouble.

Indications have cropped out thus early in the session that Republican brethren in Congress are inclined not to dwell in harmony together. Their rowing is a comforting spectacle for the Democrats, who, as a solace for being a minority party, will be treated to the luxury of observing the rascals fight against the honest incompetents in the ranks of their political adversaries.

Hanna Meets with Ingratitude. Just think of it! Here is the man who discovered William McKinley, elected him to the Presidency, mortgaged his best consumers America has had for administration to Wall street, "fired" | written in less than a year.

John Sherman from the Secate to make a place for himself and dragooned a Governor into appointing him, now having to make a desperate struggle to get the vote of the Republican members of the General Assembly. And all this in a little more than a little year .--Cincinnati Enquirer.

Specimen Pension Fraud.

It appears that a woman who was once the wife of a regular army officer who died years ago without a pension has married twice since the death of her first husband, but as the wife of the third is drawing a pension which has already yielded her over \$3,000. Cases like this afford the opponents of a liberal system of pensions ready weapons for attack.-Indianapolis Journal.

How Protection Aids Trusts.

It would not be half so hard to frame and enforce anti-trust laws if combinations were not protected against foreign competition. Protection gives them power to manipulate the market, and the fact ought to have become seared on the brain of every man in the United States that protection is never used by favored interests for any other purpose.-Sioux City Tribune.

The Tariff Question Will Not Down. With a yawning chasm between receipts and expenditures, with protecsecretary of the treasury be author- they want the tariff let alone for ten ized to issue bonds whenever the gold | years. No doubt, but the people who pay these taxes do not propose to let There is nothing new in this plan, it it alone. "Maw, make Bill keep quiet; every time I hit him with the hammer he hollers."-Louisville Post.

Secretary Gage and His Hopes. The very best that the Secretary of the Treasury hopes for will leave an enormous deficit in the affairs of the United States treasury at the end of the fiscal year July 1 at the rate things But the most remarkable proposition | are now going. And it is highly probable that what Mr. Gage "hopes for" will

> Only One Thing More Needed. The Illinois Republican leaders propose to gerrymander the State again in order to secure, if possible, a few more legislative and congressional seats. If they could only deprive the minority of representation absolutely

Work Both Ways.

they would rest content.

Civil service laws work both ways. They not only protect the employe from partisan attack, but are designed to protect the service from partisan protection of the employe.—Pittsburg Dis-

Republican "Reform" in Wisconsin. They have increased the state debt "in time of peace" till it has swung a hundred thousand beyond the two and a half million mark, and are now selling the state lands to throw into the hole. Sweet birds of reform, aren't they?

Political Pith.

Nebraska has 35,000 silver Republicans and less than 100 gold Democrats. Minesota has 60,000 silver Republicans. Minnesota has no gold Demo-

There are 75,000 silver Republicans in Ohio. There are less than 1,500 gold Democrats in Ohio.

Wisconsin has 40,000 silver Republicans. There are less than 800 gold Democrats in the State.

Indiana has 160,000 silver Republican voters. W. D. Bynum is the only gold Democrat in the State.

Illinois has 115,000 silver Republicans. John P. Hopkins and sixty others comprise the gold Democracy of the

There are 120,000 silver Republicans in Michigan. Don M. Dickinson and eight others comprise the gold Democracy of the State.

Every voting precinct ought to have its vigilance committee, to preserve the purity of the ballot from the acts of the "holier than thou" rascals.

Our precinct clubs must see to it that the purity of the ballot is preserved. We may educate to doomsday without good results, if we are not vigilant for honest suffrage.

In these halcyon days of McKinley prosperity, when the laboring man has run the gauntlet of the trust robbers, the footpads generally let him go free,

because he is not worth holding up. Retrenchment rather than revenue is

the need of the hour, according to the Republican mahatmas. The trouble is that we shall have neither the one nor the other under a Republican administration. The Republican party has always

been terribly distressed over the competition of foreign labor, but somehow or other it thinks the annexation of thousands of Japanese. Kanakas and Chinese coolies would be a blessed thing all around.

Noblemen's Prizes.

More English noblemen are married to colonial than to American heiresses. Since 1860, seventy titled Englishmen have married American and seventysaven chosen colonial women. There are nine American and eight colonial peeresses. When it comes to dukes. America is in the lead.

Wanted Authority.

"Ethel, what are you doing with t concordance?" "I'm looking through the B's, grandma, to see if there is any thing in the Bible about bicycle-riding on Sunday being wrong."-Household

The life of Swift covered a period of eighty-five years, from 1660 to 1745. His works are comprised in a great number of volumes, but "Gulliver's Travels" and "The Tale of a Tub." by which he is remembered, were each



Spelling of Geographical Names.

The United States Board on geographical names has adopted for guidance, in determining the official form or rendering of geographical names, the following principles within the United. States:

Spelling and pronunciation sanctioned by local usage should in general be adopted.

Where names have been changed or corrupted, and such changes and corruptions have become established by local usage, it is not in general advisable to attempt to restore to the original form.

In case where what was evidently originally the same word appear with various spellings, sanctioned by local usage, when applied to different features, these various spellings should be regarded as in effect different names, and as a rule it is inadvisable to attempt to produce uniformity.

Where a choice is offered between two or more names for the same place or locality, all sanctioned by local usage, that which is most appropriateand euphonious should be adopted.

The possessive form should be avoided whenever it can be done without destroying the euphony of the name or changing its descriptive application.

In all names ending in "burgh," the final "h" should be dropped. In all names ending in "borough,"

this termination should be abbreviated to boro. The word "center" as a part of thename should be spelled "center," not

The use of hyphens in connecting compound names should be discontin-

The letters C. H. (court house) as a part of the names of county seats.

should be omitted. In case of compound names consisting of more than one word, it is desirable to simplify them by uniting the

compound parts. It is desirable to avoid the use of diacritical charity.

It is desirable to avoid the use of the words "city" and "town" as a part of names.

Discipline.

At the Parents' Congress, recently held in New York City, considerable discussion was called out by the address on "Government of Children," by Rev. Dr. McConnell of Holy Trinity Church. Some of his views are set forth in this brief extract:

I never knew a child and never want to have an intimate acquaintance with one that did not need punishment. This punishment need not be harsh and should never be humiliating, nor such as to lower the dignity of the child. I believe that a child may be spanked

with dignity. It always irritates me to hear a mother say that she cannot trust her temper to punish a child when the fault is committed, but waits until next day. I do not know of any more diabolical punishment than this fad of

weak mothers. Trifling physical punishment, when the offense is committed, is less trying than delayed punishment, which keeps the little one on the rack and tries its nerves. * * * In closing, let me say a word about the so-called decay of family discipline. I do not believe in it. There is less of the decorous behavior of children towards their parents than was customary a generation or two ago, but there is more comradeship and a better understanding between the individuals making up thefamily group, and society, in consequence, is better for it.

Teaching History.

Use the historical cards. Encourage the pupils to read. Talk familiarly; do not lecture. Assign topics for historical effect. Pay great attention to biography. Pay attention to noted days in his-

Require each pupil to keep a note-Read extracts from books before the

class. Give frequent exercises in written work. Assign the lesson by topics, not by

Call frequent attention to causes and

Information is not the main end tobe obtained. Pay especial attention to the interesting features in history.

Correct, systematize and supplement the matter given in recitation. Show how the history of a place or country depends upon its geography.

Require each pupil to prepare maps on paper, and to reproduce them quickly upon the board. A love for history, with some valu-

able methods of pursuing it, is the great result of classical work.

Read or tell stories from history tothe primary and intermediate pupils .-Texas School Journal.

Empty chool Houses.

A public auction of schoolhouses is a novelty witnessed in Western Kansas. State officials decided that schoolhouses in depopulated districts, which are not in use, may be sold to the highest bidder. There are more than 100 of these buildings scattered over the prairies that have not been in use for years, the abode of bats and owls. They are decaying and crumbling. They will be sold to the highest bidder, to be used for cattle sheds or cut up into kindling wood. In many cases. a single family runs a school from the taxes gathered from non-resident land