

# THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

I. M. RICE EDITOR

Official Newspaper of Cherry County, Nebraska

Thursday, August 21, 1902.

## TERMS

Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.50 when not paid in advance, Single copies 5c.  
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 Parties living outside Cherry county not personally known are requested to pay in advance.  
 10 per cent additional to above rates if over 6 months in arrears.  
 Notices of losses of stock free to brand advertisers.

## FUSION TICKET.

For Congress, 6th Congressional District, P. H. BARRY.  
 For Governor, W. H. THOMPSON.  
 Lieutenant Governor, E. A. GILBERT.  
 Secretary of State, JOHN POWERS.  
 Auditor, C. Q. DE FRANCE.  
 Treasurer, J. N. LYMAN.  
 Attorney General, J. H. BROADY.  
 Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, J. C. BRENNAN.  
 Superintendent of Schools, CLAUDE SMITH.

## Democratic Senatorial Convention

The democrats of the Fourteenth Senatorial District are hereby called to meet in delegate convention in Valentine, Nebraska, on Saturday, August 30th, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for state senator for the Fourteenth Senatorial District of Nebraska. Counties are entitled to representation as follows:

Box Butte	6	Sioux	3
Brown	4	Keya Paha	4
Cherry	8	Rock	4
Dawes	7	Sheridan	8

It is recommended that delegates present cast the full vote of their respective counties and that no proxies be allowed. ROBT. GOOD, Chm. Newport, Neb.

## Peoples Independent Senatorial Convention.

The People's Independent electors of the Fourteenth Senatorial District are hereby called to meet in delegate convention in Valentine, Nebraska, at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, August 30, 1902, for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for the state senate for the Fourteenth Senatorial District of Nebr. Counties are entitled to representation as follows:

Box Butte	6	Sioux	3
Brown	4	Keya Paha	4
Cherry	8	Rock	4
Dawes	7	Sheridan	8

It is recommended that delegates present cast the full vote of their respective counties and that no proxies be allowed. GEO. A. MILES, Chm. Ainsworth, Neb.

With the United States selling \$400,000,000 worth of manufactured products in markets where it has to compete with the whole world, why does its manufacturers need a protective tariff? If we can ship our goods to foreign markets paying the cost of transportation, and then undersell the whole world, how in the name of reason can there be any danger of foreign competition in our home markets?

In the records of the United States Industrial Commission, in the testimony of Charles M. Schwab, occurs the following passage:

"Question. Is it a fact generally true of all exporters in this country that they do sell at lower prices in foreign markets than they do in the home market?"—Answer. (by Mr. Schwab) That is true, perfectly true."

In the face of such evidence, will the republicans persist in denying the fact that prices on American made products are cheaper abroad than at home? If they do they deserve the contempt of every patriotic and intelligent voter.

If plain English means what it says, we are forced to conclude that the republicans are showing signs of going up to the anxious seat on the question of protection. The Baltimore American, a republican organ, utters the following orthodox democratic doctrine apropos the Iowa tariff revision declaration:

"The revisionist sentiment won in the Iowa republican convention. It declares unequivocally for such revision of the existing tariff laws as will withdraw from all monopolies the support now furnished them by the Dingley schedules. For the most vital issue now before republicans is that of tariff revision. The men who, though acting as entirely blind, oppose every suggestion of a cut in the Dingley schedules,

may proclaim greater friendship for the party than this newer element, but the claim is one they cannot substantiate. The Iowa republicans would have the wishes of the republicans complied with, instead of undertaking to deny them through a mistaken idea that excessive protection is a thing to be enforced no matter what the consequences just because it was once the cardinal principle of the republican faith. Protection is good just as long as it serves the ends for which it was designed and no longer. It must today be confessed that in many instances protection has been made wholly superfluous so far as the interests of industry are concerned, and oppressive so far as the people are concerned."

Secretary Shaw, who, by virtue of his position as a member of the Roosevelt administration, is entitled to speak with authority says that any revision of the tariff at this time will be a concession to the democrats and that there must be no tariff tinkering at this time. What extremes are we coming to these days, anyway! Although Secretary Root says that the only way to get at the trusts is to revise the tariff, and Chairman Babcock of the republican campaign committee has admitted that our tariff schedules enabled the trusts to fix exorbitant prices, and even though the Iowa republicans say that the tariff does afford shelter to monopoly, still, the administration persists in standing the present tariff, purely on the ground that to revise it would be a concession to the democrats. Will the American people allow themselves to be held up by the trusts who are entrenched behind the monopoly-sheltering tariff breastworks, every time they buy anything, will they allow American manufacturers to continue to use the tariff to extract higher prices out of them than their foreign price simply to save the republican party the necessity of making a concession to the democrats? Perhaps they will, but somehow we cannot insult their intelligence enough to believe that they will.

In 1890 a republican congress passed the McKinley tariff bill. This bill was a protection measure designed, it was claimed, to protect American labor. This may have been the object of its patron but the subsequent history of the country during the period proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that its effect was to enable the manufacturers of our country to fix their own prices on their products. The American people were quick to see this, but John saw it sooner than they. He knew that there would be abuses of the protective principle—knew that it would be the making of inordinately rich man-

ufacturers at the expense of the American people and that that was a condition that would inevitably lead to trusts and combinations in restraint of trade. It was to anticipate this evil and to offset it that he offered and succeeded in having passed, the Sherman anti-trust law. Whatever may have been Senator Sherman's object in fathering that bill, time has proven that it served no other purpose than to deceive the people into believing that the republican party was opposed to trusts and monopolies, and to stand as an ornament on the statute books. It is a law that is more honored in the breach than its keeping. It is a republican anti trust canon that has been spiked and put out of commission by rich contributions from the very interests that it was aimed at. to the campaign coffers of the republican party. Its utter uselessness has been conceded by the republicans themselves, who are now coming out and favoring more stringent legislation for the control of the trusts. The people are at last awaking to the fact that the Dingley bill of 1897 is more of a monopoly-sheltering, trust-fostering measure than the McKinley bill. Realizing that fact, they are insisting, in unmistakable language that there shall be a revision of the tariff, and that the trusts must go. It is to ease this sentiment, and lead the people away from their insistence that the tariff must be revised that the present cry of the leaders against the trusts is raised. Every republican politician from the president down is insisting that the trusts must be curbed. But their cry is like unto crocodile tears. Let them first tell us why, with a republican president, a republican senate and a republican house, in short with entire control of the government all machine since 1896, they have not passed the legislation they now, on the eve of a political campaign against trusts, pretend to regard as so necessary. Let them tell the American people why they waited until two days after the adjournment of congress to bring the matter to the attention of the people. Let them explain why they have not made a single bona fide effort to enforce the laws that are on the statute books. Let them explain the fact that every attorney-general since 1896 has come from the ranks of the trusts' lawyers. Let them inform the American voters why the largest contributions to the republican campaign fund come from the treasuries of the trusts. Let them give the people light on these questions, and then and not till then can they hope to have the confidence of the people. The Dingley bill has made the necessity for legislation just as the McKinley bill made the necessity for the Sherman anti trust law. What stronger argument could

be desired of the importance of the removal of the iniquitous trust-breeding schedules of that bill?

## General Barry

General P. H. Barry was born in Ireland August 25, 1844. His parents emigrated to Boston, Mass., when he was 5 years of age. He attended the public schools of the great city until he was 12 years of age when the death of his father left upon his hands the support of a mother, sister and brother. And the young lad bravely bore up his part and went into the battle of life learning the trade of a tinsmith. But the remarkable part of Mr. Barry's history is his army record. On September 1, 1861, when 18 years of age, he enlisted in Co. E of the 63rd New York Volunteer Infantry, the then third regiment in Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher's Irish Brigade, which went through the peninsular campaign under McClellan and made the famous charge on Mary's heights at Fredericksburg in December of 1862. Mr. Barry was wounded in the right leg in the battle of Antietam, which occasioned his discharge from the service. He re-enlisted in July 1863 in the 12th Mass. Volunteer Infantry commanded by Col. Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, and served under Grant in his terrible campaign through the wilderness on to Richmond. At Spottsylvania he was severely burned in the face by gunpowder but did not lose a day's service. He was at the famous mine explosion in front of Petersburg when he received a wound which occasioned the amputation of his right arm, when he was again discharged from the service.

Mr. Barry then returned to civil life and engaged in business in Boston. He was married in July, 1865, to Miss Mary Monahan, of Boston. While in Boston he became an ardent green-backer and was a member of the green-back state central committee of the state of Massachusetts until he left that state and came to Nebraska in March 1880. He first settled in Garfield Co., taking up a homestead and timber claim. In 1881 he moved to Greeley Co. and purchased a quarter section of railroad land upon which he still resides. In 1892 he was elected to the House of Representatives from the 49th District, serving through the Twenty-third session of the legislature with much credit. He was chosen as chairman of the Board of Impeachment to prosecute the charges in the impeachment cases then pending against certain of the state officers. During this session he also introduced and secured the passage of the present law providing for the auditing and examining of the county treasurers' accounts by ex-

pert accountants to be appointed by the state Auditor of Public Accounts. He gave such general satisfaction during his first term that he was again elected to the House in 1894 and at the close of the session the members of both houses joined in a petition to Governor Holcomb, which was concurred in by the judges of the supreme court, for his appointment to the honorable position of adjutant general. His administration of the affairs of the Nebraska National Guard was so satisfactory and the efficiency of the troops so greatly advanced that Governor Holcomb reappointed him at the expiration of his commission. He served under Governor Holcomb's second administration through the Spanish-American war and by his ability as a military man brought the National Guard of this state up to such a high state of efficiency that when the President made his call for troops the National Guard of this state were among the first to respond to the call. He was again appointed adjutant general by Governor Poynter, serving through Governor Poynter's term. In January 1901 he resigned the position of adjutant general and was elected by a unanimous vote Brigadier-General commanding the first brigade, with headquarters at Greeley Center, Nebraska, which position he now holds.

## Institute Notes

Miss Brown secured a most excellent Primary instructor in the Person of Miss Ellen O'Conner of the Minneapolis Public Schools.

Miss O'Conner has had a large experience and her methods are the very best obtainable.

The following Teachers have enrolled since last week

Mary Grewe, Fannie Roberts, Sallie Gammon, Margaret Robinson, Miss Hutchison, Mrs. Lottie Cramer, Mrs. Kittie Crowe.

The contest in simple addition as conducted by Mr. C. S. Reece Monday afternoon resulted in such a way as to cause teachers to take a serious view of the Practical side of arithmetical study.

W. F. Morgareidge, Miss Cora Thackeray and Mrs. Kittie Crowe were appointed as a committee to select books for Reading Circle work in our county during the next year.

Teachers examination Saturday.

## ADDITIONAL LOCAL

Mrs. John H. Yeast has been quite sick for some time past.

Valentine races September 21th, 25th and 25th. Purses \$1,000. Program later.

W. A. Kimball has a nice Lawn tennis yard which is becoming a popular place for our young people.

Geo. Cyphers returned to his work at the Indian School in Wis. last week after a months visit with his family here.

Robt. O. Fink and a son and daughter came up from Omaha yesterday morning and is visiting with old time friends. Mr. Fink was the editor of this paper in its early days when it was known as the "Democratic Blade."

Hammond and Bullis are now taking care of a nice mare which for the past week is being at the point of death from a hard drive out into the Sand Hills by an eastern man. The animal was one of the best in the stable and being a good free drier became over heated during a long drive on a hot day last week and dropped to the ground before she could be unhitched after returning.



## Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber on his enclosed lands in Gallispie precinct, in Cherry county, Nebraska, on the 18th day of July, 1902, one roan cow and calf, cow branded 200; one two year old heifer branded 210; and one roan cow branded 0 on right hip and 0 on right side. R. F. GALLISPIE. Dated Aug. 16, 1902. 31-5

# PUBLIC SALE

I will offer at Public Sale at my ranch 8 miles west of Crookston, on the Minnehudasa, on

**SATURDAY AUG. 30, 1902,**

The Following Personal Property:

130 head of Cattle consisting of 1 Hereford Bull, 1 yearling Shorthorn Bull, 30 Cows with calves by side, 40 head of yearling Steers and Heifers, 10 two-year-old Steers, 10 dry Fat Cows, 8 Milch Cows, 12 head Horses, 2 Saddle Horses, 1 four-year-old Mare (unbroken), 1 yearling Colt, 6 Brood Mares---5 with colts by side, 2 Ponies, 1 Brood Sow with pigs, 6 doz. Chickens, 2 sets Harness---nearly new, 1 Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon---canopy top, 1 Hay Rack, 1 McCormick Mower, 2 Hay Rakes, 1 Stirring Plow, 1 Breaking Plow, 1 Harrow, 1 Garden Seeder, Range, 8-foot Extension Table, Sewing Machine, 4 Iron Bedsteads Saddle, 100 tons of Hay in stack and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale Begins at 10 o'clock. Free Lunch at Noon.

TERMS:---All sums \$10 and under, cash. Over \$10, twelve months' time with approved security bearing 10 per cent interest. 5 per cent discount for cash.

GEO. TRACEWELL, Auctioneer, W. E. HALEY, Clerk. CHARLES BURNS.

## Shoes, Notions and Underwear For Sale or Trade!

Will sell cheap for cash or will trade for land or cattle. This is the chance for some young man who wants to engage in the mercantile business to trade for this stock of goods, which formerly belonged to the Maier Sisters.

I. M. RICE,

**U. G. McBRIDE**

**CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER**

**CARPENTER IN GENERAL**

VALENTINE NEBRASKA

If your CATTLE SUFFER from LICE, ITCH or MANGE USE **CHLORO NAPHTHOLEUM** Sold by Quigley & Chapman, Valentine, Nebr. Richards & Comstock, Ellsworth, Nebr.

GET YOUR PRINTING AT THIS OFFICE. We Can Satisfy You in Quality Price and Workmanship