

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

I. M. RICE EDITOR

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Young bulls from 6
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Does general blacksmithing at hard
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Good, Hard Rock for sale in any
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Trunks, valises and packages hauled to and
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First-class Shop in Every Respect
Eau de Cologne Hair Tonic, Golden-Star Hair
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Try Pompeian Face Massage Cream

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John Nicholson,

Dentist.
Will be in Valentine on the 20, 21, 22
and 23rd of each month. Reserve
your work for him. Office at Donohr
House.

F. E. & M. V. R. R.

TIME TABLE	
WEST BOUND	
No. 27 Frt. Daily	2:32 P. M.
No. 25 " except Sunday 9:40 A. M.	
No. 3 Passenger Daily	12:49 A. M.
EAST BOUND	
No. 28 Frt. Daily	6:50 A. M.
No. 26 " except Sunday 5:00 P. M.	
No. 4 Passenger Daily	4:47 A. M.

SOCIETIES.

M. of F. CHERRY LODGE NO. 169 meets 1st
and 3rd Friday of each month at 8:30.
M. V. NICHOLSON, MARTIN CHRISTENSEN,
C. C. K. of E. & S. O.

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A. O. U. W. NO. 70 Meets 1st and 3rd Mon-
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JENNIE PETTYCREW, W. A. PETTYCREW,
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ROYAL NEIGHBORS—Meets 2nd and
4th Wednesdays each month.
MARY QUIGLEY, MINNIE DANIELS,
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Lodge No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays each
month.
A. E. PETTYCREW, W. A. PETTYCREW,
Pres. Sec'y.

Royal Highlanders, Devon Castle No. 391—Meets 2nd Friday of each month.
ED CLARK, E. HALEY,
I. P. Sec'y.

MILL PRICES FOR FEED.

Straw, bulk.....	75 per cwt	\$14.00 ton
Shorts bulk.....	85 per cwt	\$16.00 ton
Screenings.....	70c "	\$13.00 "
Chop Feed.....	1.05 "	\$20.00 "
Corn.....	.95 "	\$18.00 "
Chop corn.....	1.00 "	\$19.00 "
Wheat.....	1.20 "	\$23.00 "

ETTA BROWN

SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Examination Third Saturday of each
month and Friday preceding.

VALENTINE NEBRASKA

Paint,
Wall Paper,
Calcimine.

Brushes,
Pure Linseed Oil
Varnishes

—AT—

Christensen's.

Moses & Hoffacker.

Simeon, Nebr.

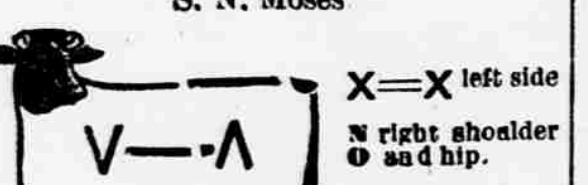
N on right or left

0 shoulder of horse



0 on left jaw, H on left side, H on left thigh

S. N. Moses



X=X left side

N right shoulder

0 sad hip.

SEQUAH (3267)

Dark brown, Foaled Nov. 24th,
1889. Sire "Nimrod" (1066), by
(867). Sequah's dam 289 Lady-
"Comet" (151), by "Eclipse" (191)
by "St. Giles" (687) by "Wildfire"
bird F. S. Vol. 7 by Restless T. B.
Sequah's G. dam by Larrywheat
(T. B.)

He will stand for season of
1902 at Sherman's barn.

J. W. STETTER.

Owner.

SUBSIDY LEGISLATION.

Again to Be Brought to the
Front in Congress.

FUNDS FURNISHED BY THE TRUSTS

Republican Congressional Com-
mittee Favorable to Subsidies—Organ-
ized Lobby in Washington to Urge
Steal—No Reform of Trusts or Tar-
iff This Session.

The ship subsidy bill that passed the
senate at the last session of congress
and has since been held up by the
house committee on merchant marine
is to be pushed through at this session—
at least so the New York Commercial,
a good Republican authority, informs
its readers. The Republicans did not
care to add to their burdens by the pas-
sage of this bill just before the con-
gressional elections; but, having suc-
ceeded in securing a majority of the
next congress, they consider that the
ship subsidy steal, the tariff subsidy
steal and the numerous other enact-
ments, present and prospective, that
are to benefit the few at the expense of
the many have all been indorsed by the
people.

A majority of the voters of the con-
gressional districts of course did not
think when they voted for Republican
candidates that their action would be
considered an indorsement of the ship
subsidy steal, but it is interpreted by
the Republican leaders to mean that.
The same argument is being used by
the trust organs and most of the Re-
publican congressmen that have ex-
pressed the opinion that the people vot-
ed to "let well enough alone." The
leaders have determined that no legis-
lation against the coal trust, the beef
trust or the steel trust shall be enacted
into law.

To stop public clamor the house of
representatives may pass a bill for a
tariff commission and for publicity of
trust transactions, but the senate will
not have time to pass upon these is-
sues. But the ship subsidy bill cannot
be postponed without defeating it en-
tirely, for the next congress has a
much smaller Republican majority than
the present one, and there is great
doubt if the bill would pass the senate
if it should again be considered there.
The only hope of the subsidy schemers
is to push the ship subsidy bill to a vote
at this session.

There is another and more potent
cause for pushing this bill at this time
than its apparent indorsement by the
voters, and this is hinted at in the New
York Commercial of Dec. 6 when it
says:

"It is asserted, moreover, that the
managers of the Republican congres-
sional committee have come back from
their recent campaign feeling very
friendly to the subsidy idea and that
this will be a new and potent influence
operative in states where the subsidy
has heretofore been weak."

This insinuation, translated into
plain language, means that the power-
ful corporations that are to be bene-
fited by the passage of the subsidy
bills and the defeat of tariff reform leg-
islation paid an unmentioned sum to
the Republican congressional commit-
tee. This corporation fund was to be
used to purchase enough votes in the
doubtful states and congressional dis-
tricts to re-elect the candidates who
would return the favor by voting for
the ship subsidy steal in particular and
against tariff reform in general. That
this subsidy to the Republican con-
gressional committee was a large one
is certain or the managers would not
impose such an impolitic task on Re-
publican congressmen as to compel
them to vote for these very unpopular
measures. How much money will be
used by the steamship trust to induce
congressmen to vote for the bill can
be imagined by the large sums already
spent on the elections. The short ses-
sion of congress has generally been,
when the Republicans have been in
power, prolific of scandals. This ses-
sion will, from the present outlook, ex-
ceed former ones in the magnitude of
the subsidies granted to corporations
and the large disbursements to con-
gressmen to bring it about.

The steamship trust has an organized
lobby in Washington headed by Clement
A. Griscom, vice president of the Pen-
nsylvania railroad and president of one
of the largest steamship companies in-
cluded in the new trust. Some of the
railroads, especially the Pennsylvania,
are part owners of the steamship trust,
and their money and influence will
doubtless be used in the same direc-
tion.

The Republican voters who indorsed
this carnival of corrupt legislation
have only themselves to blame for the
subsidies that may be voted and the
continued extortion of the coal trust
and of the numerous trusts that are
selling their products to foreigners
cheaper than to Americans. The evi-
dence is overwhelming that the present
Republican congress and its successor
that has just been elected are controlled
by the trusts and corporations, and no
relief can be expected from them. This
situation will gradually dawn on the
minds of the independent voters and
will force them to side with the Demo-
crats in 1904. With a reform Demo-
cratic president and a reform congress
to back him, corruption and extortion
will be banished from the seat of na-
tional government and an era of hon-
est politics will result.

Touches the People.

"We won't touch the tariff," says
Quay. It is the tariff payers that the
Quayites prefer to touch.—Louisville
Courier-Journal

PROFITS AND CHARITY.

Barons Rob the People and Pay a
Small Percentage as Hush Money.

The Standard Oil company notified
its customers Dec. 10 that it had ad-
vanced the price of oil another cent
per gallon. This is an increase of 3 1/2
cents since the beginning of the coal
strike.

On Dec. 11 Commander Booth Tuck-
er of the Salvation Army got a prom-
ise by telephone from J. Pierpont Mor-
gan that he would do all in his power
to aid the Salvation Army to supply
the poor with coal. The army is hold-
ing meetings on corners in the tenement
section of New York for the pur-
pose of giving instructions as to how
to use porous bricks which may be
saturated with kerosene or petroleum
and used for heating purposes instead
of coal.

Morgan controls the coal and Rocke-
feiler the oil trust. Each profits by
the other's monopoly and high prices.
The prices of both coal and oil will
average 40 to 60 per cent higher this
year than last year. There is almost
no limit to the price which these coal
and oil barons could obtain in winter
for these earth commodities. Their
monopoly is now complete enough, but
they fear the wrath of the people too
much to double prices at once. They
welcomed the coal strike because it
accustomed the people to higher prices.

The 3 1/2 cents per gallon advance in
the price of oil means \$35,000,000 of
extra profits to the trust which paid
dividends last year of \$48,000,000. The
\$2.50 or \$3 per ton advance in the
price of coal means \$125,000,000 or
\$150,000,000 a year to the coal trust.

It pays to be a divine holder of the
coal and oil properties of this country,
even if a part of the profits of the busi-
ness is given as charity to the poor
to help them to keep warm. If a little
given in this way will keep the people
quiet while the trusts put on the
screws and add another cent per gal-
lon or another 50 cents per ton it is a
good investment. The "Christian men
to whom God in his infinite wisdom
has given control of the property in-
terests of this country" are both char-
itable and wise. We are at their
mercy, and they are merciful unto us.
There is no law to compel them to give
a dollar of their profits to charity. They
just give out of the goodness of their
hearts. We may be thankful that such
wise and good agents are put in charge
of the coal and oil mines of this boun-
tiful earth.

Following the President's Lead.

The bill introduced by Senator Cul-
lom to amend the antitrust law prohib-
its interstate commerce in articles
made by trusts, the penalty for viola-
tion being a fine of from \$500 to \$5-
000. The meat in the bill is in the
proposed appointment of fifty special
agents to act as spies to report any in-
fringement of the law. What a snap
these appointments would be for the
henchmen of Republican congressmen
of the Rathbone and Neely stripe! But
"the boys" will have to wait some time
before the trusts will be called upon to
"put up the stuff" to avoid prosecution.
Senator Cullom and the Republican
majority have no intention of really
reforming the trusts or the tariff, and
the flood of bills that have already been
introduced is only intended to please
their constituents. Since President
Roosevelt's "conservative" message has
been made public a good many anti-
trust bills have been held up for re-
vision on more conservative lines, and
more will follow the presidential tip
that there is to be "nothing doing" at
this session and will go into the waste-
basket. The voters who expected Re-
publican action against the trusts or
the protective tariff will again be dis-
appointed.

The Basket Gets the Good Bills.



Pity the Poor Philippines.

President Schurman of Cornell uni-
versity in a speech delivered before
the Nineteenth Century club in New
York on Dec. 11 gave a pitiful picture
of conditions in the Philippines, which
is much at variance with the optimistic
picture drawn by President Roosevelt
in his message to congress. Professor
Schurman said: "The Philippines are
the victims of famine, pestilence, whole-
sale loss of farm animals by disease,
depression of agriculture, decline of
trade and disastrous derangement of
the currency. The insular government
is purchasing rice on the Asiatic con-
tinent to furnish the Filipinos with the
means of subsistence." The great pros-
perity which Republican organs and
spellbinders assure us exists there
would thus appear to be a myth, in-
vented for political purposes, and their
tale of peace and plenty is made out
of whole cloth.

TWO KINDS OF BEGGARS.



Hark, hark the dogs do bark.
The beggars are coming to town,
Some in rags and some in tags
And some in velvet gowns.

So long as you have beggars in velvet gowns eating unearned bread at the front
doors of the legislatures, so long will you have beggars in rags and tags eating the
crusts of charity at the back doors of the nation.—Herbert S. Bigelow.

COAL TRUST MISERY.

Prices Are Raised Beyond the
Reach of the Poor.

WANT AND SICKNESS IN THE CITIES

No Restraint to Rapacity of the Coal
Barons—The People Helpless in the
Hands of the Trust—Republican
Administration Makes No Effort to
Carry Out the Law.

The rapacity and greed of the coal
barons are getting almost beyond en-
durance. The bituminous coal combine
is equally as guilty as the anthracite
trust, for it has advanced prices in
about the same proportion. The coke
combine has also increased prices on a
par with its brother reprobates. The
pretense is being made by the hard
coal trust that it has a hard and fast
price of \$3.75 a ton at the mines, to
which is added the railroad freight
rate of \$1.55 to New York, \$2 to Wash-
ington and "whatever the traffic will
bear" to other points, which varies ac-
cording to the competition of river and
lake transportation. To these charges
is added \$1.50 allowed the retailer for
cartage and profit. The agents of the
coal trust are, they say, obliged to
agree not to charge above the prices
given—that is, on the basis of \$6.75 at
New York, \$7.25 at Washington, and
at other points according to the in-
creased railroad charges. The facts,
however, do not substantiate this scale
of prices, for when the harassed house-
holder puts in his order for coal to the
agents of the trust he is informed that
his order will be booked, but delivery
cannot be promised. Compelled to find
coal that will be delivered immedi-
ately, the buyer finds that the independent
dealers have hard coal on hand, but
the price ranges from \$9 to \$15 a ton.
The natural conclusion to arrive at is
that the trust is selling at a large ad-
vance in price to the independent deal-
ers instead of supplying its own agents
at the advertised rates.

The rich and well to do are, of course,
able to obtain coal, but the largely in-
creased cost to the poor, vastly aug-
mented by the profits of the small deal-
ers, is so serious that great destitution
and suffering are reported in the large
cities. In New York alone it is report-
ed that 5,000 families are unable to
buy fuel, and the corporation of Great-
er New York has appropriated \$100,000
to purchase coal to be given to such
desperate persons.

There is no doubt that the misery
and suffering on account of the high
price of coal will lead to a great in-
crease of sickness and a consequent
great loss of life from pulmonary and
kindred diseases.

The criminal section of the antitrust
law covers just such a restraint of
trade and monopoly as the coal trust is
imposing upon the American people.
The administration of that law is in
the hands of the attorney general of
the United States, and in each state the
United States district attorney can en-
force the law in the federal courts.
Thus the whole machinery for bringing
the coal monopolists to the bar of jus-
tice can be put in motion by the Re-
publican administration. One word from
President Roosevelt would compel his
attorney general to act. As he does
nothing to curb the monopoly, it would
seem certain that he does not want any
action taken or, for political reasons,
does not wish the extortion of the trust
stopped.

The criminal statute would allow the
arrest of the coal barons, and upon con-
viction of being parties to any restraint
of trade or of having formed a combi-
nation to control prices they could be
imprisoned for a year. A coal baron in
 jail would soon bring him and his broth-
er robbers to terms, and the price of
coal would soon tumble.

Would Not Float.

"Publicity" would certainly curb
some of the trusts. It would knock
their securities as high as a kite. They
would be too light to float.—Galveston
News.

Exonerated.

Three-year-old Jack had pulled a
large bunch of nasturtiums in his
grandmother's yard, though strictly for-
bidden to touch the flowers. A court
martial was held, with grandma as
judge advocate.

"Jack," she said, "who pulled grand-
ma's flowers?"

With a sad countenance the beautiful
little fellow replied, "Kathleen" (his
elder sister).

Then the grandfather, a rather stern
old gentleman and a great stickler for
truth, spoke up.

"Jack, be a man and say, 'I did it.'"

With a beaming expression of relief
Jack cried out, "Oh, yes; grandpa did
it!"—Judge.

The Royal "We."

There has been a tendency of late
years on the part of royal personages
to discontinue the use of we and sub-
stitute I. Before the reign of Richard
I. "I" (Ego) was always used. Rich-
ard I. being the first sovereign in Europe to
use the royal "we" (Nos). What gave
rise to the change is a moot point.
Richard I. was the first king to seal
with a seal of arms which bore two
lions, and it has been suggested that
the lions were typical of the royal "we"
and occasioned its use.—London Chron-
icle.

Questioned Too Closely.

Tess—You and Miss Sere don't seem
to be good friends. What's the mat-
ter?

Jess—Why, she remarked that she
was twenty-four years old, and—
Tess—And you doubted it?

Jess—Not at all. I merely said, "Of
course, but when?"—Philadelphia
Press.

His Simple Plan.

"And you say he got rich selling meal
tickets ten for a dollar? How was such
a thing possible?"

"Oh, very simple. Nobody ever went
back after the second meal."—Balti-
more American.

A man's good work lives after him,
but it isn't always identified.—Sat-
urday Evening Post.

The Commoner, Mr. Bryan's paper
will be especially interesting and in-
structive during the present session of
congress. The action of this congress
will probably determine the issues up-
on which the next presidential cam-
paign will be fought. The Commoner
proposes to carry on a campaign of ed-
ucation and organization to the end
that democratic principles may triumph.

In addition to the editorial depart-
ment, which receives Mr. Bryan's per-
sonal attention, the Commoner con-
tains a Current Topic department,
wherein a non-partisan discussion of
topics of timely interest and other val-
uable information will be found. The
Home Department is conducted by an
experienced woman who is widely
known as a writer of household topics
and who is an authority on the art of
cooking in all that the term implies.
This department alone is worth the
subscription price. The other depart-
ments of this paper are all interesting
and ably conducted, among which is a
summary of the world's news told in
narrative style, and Mr. Maupin's de-
partment—Whether Common or Not—
contains original anecdotes and wit,
moral lessons in homely phrase and
verse, and appeals to old and young
alike.

The Commoner as a whole is clean,
entertaining and instructive, and its
rapid increase in circulation—now
amounting to 140,000—is proof