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Hyam, No. 74,538 at head of herd. Young buils from 6 to 18 months old

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Does general blacksmithing at hard times prices for cash.

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Good, Hard Rock for sale in any quantity.

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Trunks, valises and packages hauled to and from the depot and all parts of the City. Telephone 12.

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First-class Shop in Every Respect Eau de Quinine Hair Tonic, Golden Star hair Tonic, Herpicide and Coke's Dandruff Cure. Try Pompeian Face Massage Cream

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Practices in District Court and U. S. Land Office. Real Estate and Ranch Property bought and sold. Bonded Abstracter.

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



WEST BOUND No. 27 Frt, Daily 2.33 P. M. except Sunday 9:40 A. M No. 25 No. 3 Passenger Daily 12:49 A. M.

6:50 A. M No. 28 Frt. Daily except Sunday 5:00 P. M. 4:47 A. M. No. 4 Passenger Daily

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

VALENTINE LODGE NO. 2051. O. O. F Meets Thursday night each week, AMOS RANDALL, J. T. KEELEY, N, G.

MINNECHADUZA LODGE A. F. & A. M. NO. 192,-Meets 2st Tuesday each month T. C. HORNEY, W, W, THOMPSON, W. M.

A. O. U. W. NO. 70. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon day of each month.

M. W. Recorder DEGREE OF HONOR NO. 110. - Meets 2nd and 4th Monday each month, W. A. PETTYCREW. JENNIE PETTIJOHN,

U. G. DUNN.

W. A, PETTYCREW,

C, of H. Recorder. M. W. A .- Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays each

mouth. M. V. NICHOLSON, W. E, HALEY, V, C. FRATERNAL UNION NO. 568-Meet

every Saturca, nigh J. A.HORNBACK, E. D. CLARK, F, M.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS.- Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays each month. MARY QUIGLEY, MINNIE DANIELS,

Sons and Daughters of Protection Lodge Ao. 6 .- Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays each A, E. PETTYCREW. W, A. PETTYCREW, Pres.

Royal Highlanders, Devon Castle No. 291 .- Meets 2nd Friday eaca month. ED CLARK, E. HALEY, I.P.

MILL PRICES FOR FEED.

Bran, bulk 75 per	cwt	\$14.00	ton
Shorts bulk85 per	cwt	\$16.00	top
Screenings 70c	44	\$13.00	••
Chop Feed1.05	**	€20.00	**
Corn95	**	\$18.00	**
Chop corn1.00	**	\$19.00	**
Oats1.20	••	\$23 00	**

ETTA BROWN SUPT, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Examination Third Saturday of each month and Friday preceding.

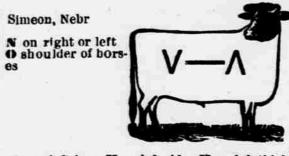
ALENTINE , NEBRASKA

Paint, Wall Paper, Calcimine.

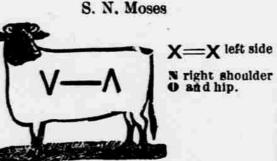
Brushes, Pure Linseed Oil Varnishes

Christensen's.

Moses & Hoffacker.



on left side. H on left thigh



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. with Hawaii?

F. E. & M. V. B. B. REFORM IS POSTPONED

Administration Will Leave the Trusts Undisturbed.

LUKEWARM PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Document Is a Victory For the Do Nothings-The Barons Do Not Fear Trust Controlled t ugress - Tariff Will Continue to Protect the Trusts and Rob the People.

The fight in the ranks of the Republican party on the trust and tariff issues has resulted in the triumph of the ducing the cost of the production of Hanna faction. "Let well enough tea, with very satisfactory results. A alone," or do as little as possible, is to | tea farm will be established in Texas be the programme in congress and not if suitable land and co-operation can a vigorous reform of abuses which was promised before election.

It had been fondly hoped that President Roosevelt would add the weight of his great office to the side of the people and urge reform. But to the "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" the lukewarm recommendations in the president's message a taxed breakfast table. It will mean are a victory for the do nothings. Strange to say, there is no specific reca law to prevent the extortions of the trusts or the subsidies granted them production of the strenuous Roosevelt. but the glittering generalities of the anxious politician, intent on pleasing all factions and especially the strongest.

If Mr. Morgan or Mr. Rockefeller had been president and had written the it could not have been more conservative and the intention made more evident that no legislation of consequence will be attempted by congress. The financial kings of Wall street, through their senatorial and congressional allles, appear to have by the force of numbers deluded the president into the Johnstown Democrat. belief that there is great danger of disturbing the business of the country if any reform is even attempted. The presidential chariot has been hitched to the Juggernaut of Wall street, which ruthlessly ignores the cries of distress demand of the principal Wall street organ, it being well known that the procrastinating workings of such a body would hinder rather than accelerate reform. In fact, President Roose-"The unhurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules."

"Unhurry" is just what Wall street and the trusts desire. Furthermore, the president has been led to believe that reforming the tariff by removing the protection that allows the trusts to sell their products cheaper to foreigners than to our people "would be wholy ineffective." Thus the beef trust, the coal trust, the steel trust and the hundred other trusts, as far as the tariff is concerned, are to have free rein to continue their exactions. But President Roosevelt recommends that the duty on anthracite coal be repealed, though he acknowledges that such an amendment would only be of service in such a crisis as was produced by the coal strike. He does not recommend that bituminous coal should also be free, though that would be of greater benefit in regulating the price of fuel at all times.

Regarding the power of congress to regulate the trusts the president is evidently in an uncertain mind and makes no specific recommendations or suggestions. He, however, acknowledges that it may be necessary to amend the constitution to give more power to con-

It is safe to say that the present congress will pass no legislation that will injuriously affects the trusts or relieve the people from the exorbitantly high prices of the necessaries of life that the protective tariff now allows the trusts to impose. An attempt will be made in the next congress to amend the antitrust law, and some change or addition may be accomplished in view of the approaching presidential election, but that any legislation that will regulate the trusts in the public interest or prevent them from extorting all the present laws will allow is hardly possible unless the whole power of the administration should by some miracle be thrown on the side of the people, and this President Roosevelt evidently does not intend to countenance.

Thus the issues are joined between the Democrats and the party in power, and the final battle will be fought in the national campaign of 1904. Who can doubt the result? On the one side will be the great mass of consumers who find their incomes squandered to fill the pockets of the trust magnates: on the other side is the Republican ma chine, with its Wall street allies. The machine is discredited in some states even by the voters of the party it represents and would be discarded by the voters everywhere if the contributions and official patronage were not so largely used to maintain it. Yet in spite of a lukewarm president and a trust controlled congress reform is certain, and the longer it is postponed the more radical will be the remedy.

Why Not? The bill of Senator Lodge to reduce the tariff on Philippine products coming into the United States from the 75 per cent of the Dingley rates, which they now bear, to 25 per cent is a good step toward fair play to our impoverished and plague stricken subjects in those islands. But why should not

A TAX ON TEA.

Will Want Protection.

The ghost of the lamented Le Duc still walks in Washington. It still gibbers of American tea. Here, for example, it bobs up in the annual report of the secretary of agriculture:

"The work on the growing of American tea was continued during the year at Pinehurst, near Summerville, S. C., in co-operation with Dr. Shepard. There are now about 100 acres in tea gardens. The yield of tea in these gardens last year was about 4,500 pounds, and this year will be about 9,000 pounds of marketable tea. During the year careful attention was given to rebe secured."

But let not the American tea drinkers rejoice over the development of this new industry. The success of these experiments will mean, not cheaper tea nor better tea, but a tariff on imgreat regret of all who believe in ported tea for the protection of the new infant, and a tariff on imported tea will mean dearer tea. It will mean a new grab for the widow's mite.

The American people may justly look ommendation in the whole message for | with apprehension upon every such effort to diversify industry. Tobacco users for a generation have paid royal by the protective tariff. It is not the tribute to a handful of Connecticut tobacco growers whose pitiful industry has been coddled by the government at the cost of the people. Better tobacco my husand." "Madam," was than Connecticut has ever grown or the reply, "the reason is plain. can ever grow can be had from Cuba at a fraction of the labor cost, yet people who use tobacco are robbed at message or decided upon its contents, wholesale by a tariff tax under which a few tobacco growers enrich themselves through forcing upon consumers an inferior product at an extortionate

> Secretary Wilson's tea farm is only another menace to the happiness and well being of the American people.-

A SIGN OF DISCONTENT.

Reason For the Great Increase In

the Socialist Vote. The Republicans are looking for an of those under their feet. The presi- explanation of the great increase in the on the ice. dential recommendation for a tariff Socialist vote at the recent elections. commission has for weeks been the The party of "stand patters" in special privileges and distributers of vested wrongs need not look far for the explanation. Henry Fawcett gave it when

"It has repeatedly been shown that velt emphasizes this when he says. the friends of revolutionary changes derive their motive power from the bigoted opponents of progress and from the stubborn upholders of unwise laws and unjust privileges. It might as well be supposed that the railway engine would move if it were deprived of steam, that wheat could grow without soil or that man could live without food as to imagthat a revolutionary propagandism could be maintained if it were not kept alive by the recollection of some wrong inflicted and by the continuance of

some evil unredressed." Not only will socialism continue to increase rapidly, but it will soon be the law of the land if effective measures are not taken to curb the power of the frusts. The people may do some feolish things and jump in wrong directions when they see danger ahead, but they will not much longer stand still while the trusts plunder them. Possibly Herbert Spencer was right when in 1894 he said, "The movement toward dissolution of existing social forms and reorganization on a socialistic basis I believe to be irresistible." He then prophesied "civil war, immense bloodshed and eventually military despotism of the severest type."



Why Build Good Roads?

The first bill introduced into the nouse of representatives was one to appropriate money for the establishment in the department of agriculture of a bureau of good roads. Good roads, we are told, would do good to all men. But why have good roads? Do we ceally believe in them? They are certainly opposed to our system of government, which builds tariff walls and barb wire fences between us and foreigners. Our tariff wall is harder to cross with goods than the highest A pound of sugar can be carried from the Philippines to the United States 2 cents. Why build good roads to cheepen the cost of transporting goods when we are living behind artificial surance Journal. there be as free trade between them mirriers to obstruct the passage of and us as there is with Porto Rico or goods? Why not abolish the tariff

An exchange says: "A man came in the other day with what Coddling an Infant Industry That he thought to be a conundrum; Why is a newspaper like a woman?" The various answers given are: Because it has someone to run it. Because both have to be known to be appreciated. Becanse both are good advertising mediums. Because it changes its dress. But the correct answer is: Because every man should have

after his neighbor's.

gian paper gives the following incident: A woman whose husband had lost his life in a railway accident received from the company ten thousand francs by way of compensation. Shortly afterward she heard that a traveler who had lost a leg had been paid twenty thousand. The widow at once put on her bonnet and shawl and went to the office of the company. 'Gentlemen, how is this?" she asked. "You give twenty thousand francs for a leg, and you allowed me only ten thousand for Twenty thousand francs won't provide him with a leg but for ten thousand you can get a husband."

Down the River.

at present.

Hay will be very scarce by spring if the snow keeps on much longer.

Harvey Johnson went to Valentine the first of the week to work

Mrs. Lon Nollett and Mrs. Robidou went to town Tuesday and returned home Wednesday.

and all enjoyed a good time.

thing for the horses but all right for the rider.

A. W. Grooms had very good luck in turning over his summer age of without delay. All orders should herd, he found everything except one red yearling heifer, branded ZZ on left side.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taylor gave a New Year's dinner this year There were about 40 people present. New Years was also their anniversary.

YOUNGSTER.

The Greatest of its Kind.

The excellent record of the "Mer cantile"is attracting much attent ion. It now has in Nebraska over seven thousand policy holders and over six million dollars of insurence in force. It has annually for five years on an average declared to its policy holders a dividend of 15 to 20 per cent; that is, it has saved in cost to its policy holders that much. There is no man but what would like to be in a business that would yield him 20 per cent profit.—The Mutual Insurance Journal. many are in favor of the kilt?

The Mutual Insurance people of the state can be proud of the fact that Nebraska has within its boarders some of the very strongest Mutual companies in the world, Many both farm and city whose policies are as good as gold anywhere and the reputation of which goes stores and offices had munificent salunquestioned. Among the number none are better than the Farmers Mutual IInsurance Company and The Nebraska Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, both of Lincoln, and the Trans-Mississippi Mutual Fire Association of Omaha, and our readers should carry in these companies all of the insurance they can place with them up mountain range or the widest ocean. to the full amount desired. No person claims but that in case of or one-half cent, but cannot be got loss they are fairly treated and over the tariff wall for less than about when the amount is agreed upon, paid promptly.-The Mutual In-

These companies are represented by I. M. Rice of Valentine.

these companies toget German Mutual of Om. written thousands of dol surance for people in V. Crookston, Cody, Mer Gordon, Wooklake and thr out Cherry Co. There has n been a question as to the reliabi.... of these mutual companies and those holding policies in them can testify to the saving in cost of insurance. There should be no discrimination against them because one of his own and not be running they have saved thousands of dollars to policy holders, and insur-An amusing extract from a Belance rates have been lowered 25 per cent by virtue of the existence of these companies, in which even those opposed to mutual insurance have profited. They insure city and farm property, school houses and churches.

> The Commoner, Mr. Bryan's paper wi!l be especially interesting and instructive during the present session of congress. The action of this congress will probably determine the issues upon which the next presidential campaign will be fought. The Commoner proposes to carry on a campaign of education and organization to the end that democratic principles may triumph.

In addition to the editorial department, which receives Mr. Bryan's personal attention, the Commoner contains a Current Topic department, wherein a non-partisan discussion of topics of timely interest and other valuable information will be found. The The roads are in very bad order 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 departments 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 department-Whether Common or Notcontains original anecdotes and wit, moral lessons in homely phrase and The Xmas tree given by school verse, and appeals to old and young listrict No. 33-4 was well attended alike.

The Commoner as a whole is clean. entertaining and instructive, and its The New Year opened with nice rapid increase in circulation-now weather. Hope it will stay nice amounting to 140,000-is proof of the weather the remainder of the year. paper's strength and influence.

Arrangements have been made with Dock Grooms is breaking horses Mr. Bryan whereby The Commoner these days. This snow is a bad can be supplied at a very low rate with THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT, both papers for one year for \$1.65. This offer applies to both new and renewal subscriptions, and should be taken advantbe sent to I. M. RICE, Valentine, Nebr

> An Emperor's Strange Fancy. Strange fancies have taken hold of some men regarding the manner in which their bodies were to be disposed of after death and the ceremonies to be

observed at their funerals. The great Emperor Charles V. had the curious idea of celebrating his own funeral. Shortly before his death he caused a tomb to be made in the chapel of the monastery of Estremadura, to which he had retired after his abdication, and on its completion he was carried to it as though dead. Placed in a coffin and accompanied by a procession, he was borne along, while chants were sung, prayers said and tears shed. After the solemn farce was over he was left alone in the chapel, where be remained a short time before rising out of the coffin.

Too Good Highlanders.

Some years ago a vote was taken among the men of a certain highland regiment (at that time not wearing the kilt) to find out how many would be in favor of wearing the highland costume. In due time the sergeant major appeared before the commanding officer with the result of the voting. C. O.-Well, sergeant major, how

S. M.-Two men, sir. C. O .- Only two. Well, I'm glad there are at least two good highlanders in the regiment. What are their names, sergeant major? S. M.-Privates Patrick O'Brien and

Struck For \$16 a Day.

Michael Rooney, sir.-Scottish Ameri-

In San Francisco in 1849 clerk; in aries. Five dollars a day was the smallest stipend even in the custom house, and one Baptist preacher was paid \$10,000 a year. Laborers received \$1 an hour. A pick or a shovel was worth \$10 and a butcher's knife \$30. At one time the carpenters, who were getting \$12 a day, struck for \$16.

All Tastes Provided For. Sam-Did de pawson tell his flock dat St. Peter would give dem each a habp? Remus-No; he knew bettah. He tole dem dat St. Peter would give dem each a banjo.-Philadelphia Record.

What Started the Jar.

Wife-I wonder how you can look me in the face. Husband-Oh, a man can get used to enything.-New York Times.

It's easier to explain your neighbor's lailure than your own misdirected eflorts.-Chicago News.