

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

I. M. RICE

EDITOR

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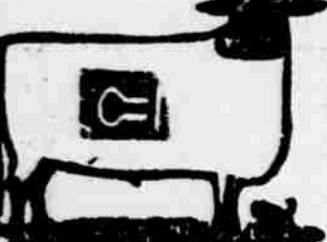
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Hyam, No. 74,538,
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Young bulls from 6
to 18 months old
for sale

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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 Donohue
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TIME TABLE

WEST BOUND	EAST BOUND
No. 27 Frt. Daily	2:33 P. M.
No. 25 " except Sunday 9:40 A. M.	
No. 3 Passenger Daily	12:49 A. M.
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.

K. of P. CHERRY LODGE NO. 169. Meets 1st
and 3rd Friday of each month at 8:30.
C. M. HUNTER, C. C. C. S. GOULD,
C. C. K. of K. & S.

VALENTINE LODGE NO. 2051 O. O. F.
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AMOS RANDALL, J. T. KEELEY,
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HINNEHADUZA LODGE A. F. &
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every Friday night.
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4th Wednesdays each month.
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Sons and Daughters of Protection
Lodge No. 6. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays each
month.
HENRY GRAHAM, Mrs. JENNIE LEWIS,
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Royal Highlanders, Devon Castle No.
201. Meets 2nd Friday each month.
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MILL PRICES FOR FEED.

corn bulk	75 per cwt	\$14.00
oats bulk	85 per cwt	\$16.00
screenings	70c "	\$13.00
chop feed	1.05 "	\$20.00
corn	.95 "	\$18.00
chop corn	1.00 "	\$19.00
	.120 "	\$23.00

ETTA BROWN SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Examination Third Saturday of each
month and Friday preceding.

VALENTINE NEBRASKA

Moses & Hoffacker.

Simeon, Nebr.

on right or left
shoulder of horse



on left jaw on left side on left thigh

S. N. Moses

X=X left side
on right shoulder
on hind hip



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 upon
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 house-hold 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. M. W. Upin'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 of the
paper's strength and influence.

Arrangements have been made with
Mr. Bryan whereby The Commoner
can be supplied at a very low rate with
THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT, both pa-
pers for one year for \$1.65. This offer
applies to both new and renewal sub-
scriptions, and should be taken advan-
tage of without delay. All orders should
be sent to I. M. RICE, Valentine, Nebr.

Reading Matter Less Than Half Price.

Your choice of the following com-
binations for one year for \$1.00. These
combinations include the best farm
papers published, and the Weekly
World-Herald, which gives you the
latest news every Tuesday and Friday.
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WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD,
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A MOST LIBERAL OFFER.

All our farmer readers should take
advantage of the unprecedented club-
bing offer we this year make, which
includes with this paper The Home-
stead, its Special Farmers' Institute
Editions and The Poultry Farmer.
These three publications are the best
of their class and should be in every
farm home. To them we add, for lo-
cal, county and general news, our own
paper, and make the price of the four
one year only **\$1.25**. Never be-
fore was so much superior reading
matter offered for so small an amount
of money. The three papers named,
which we club with our own, are well
known throughout the West, and
commend themselves to the reader's
attention upon mere mention. The
Homestead is the great agricultural
and live stock paper of the West.
The Poultry Farmer is the most prac-
tical poultry paper for the farmer,
while the Special Farmers' Institute
Editions are the most practical pub-
lications for the promotion of good
farming ever published. Take ad-
vantage of this great offer, as it will
hold good for a short time only.
Samples of these papers may be ex-
amined by calling at this office.

The Greatest of its Kind.

The excellent record of the "Mer-
cantile" is attracting much atten-
tion. It now has in Nebraska over
seven thousand policy holders and
over six million dollars of insur-
ance in force. It has annually for
five years on an average declared
to its policy holders a divi-
dend 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 In-
surance Journal.

The Mutual Insurance people of
the state can be proud of the fact
that Nebraska has within its board-
ers some of the very strongest
Mutual companies in the world.
Many both farm and city whose po-
licies are as good as gold anywhere
and the reputation of which goes
unquestioned. Among the number
none are better than the Farmers
Mutual Insurance Company and
The Nebraska Mercantile Mutual
Insurance Company, both of Lin-
coln, and the Trans-Mississippi
Mutual Fire Association of Oma-
ha, and our readers should carry
in these companies all of the insur-
ance they can place with them up
to the full amount desired. No
person claims but that in case of
loss they are fairly treated and
when the amount is agreed upon,
paid promptly.—The Mutual In-
surance Journal.

These companies are represent-
ed by I. M. Rice of Valentine. In
these companies together with the
German Mutual of Omaha he has
written thousands of dollars of in-
surance for people in Valentine,
Crookston, Cody, Merriman,
Gordon, Woollake and through-
out Cherry Co. There has never
been a question as to the reliability
of these mutual companies and
those holding policies in them can
testify to the saving in cost of in-
surance. There should be no dis-
crimination against them because
they have saved thousands of dol-
lars to policy holders, and insur-
ance 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.

Report of school district No. 65
for the month beginning Jan. 19
and ending Feb. 13. Number of
days taught, 20; number of pupils
enrolled, 6; number of days all
pupils attended, 119; Edith Lip-
trap missed one; Willie Roberts
was not tardy; number of visitors,
4. FANNY ROBERTS, Teacher.

Report of school district No. 34
for month ending Feb. 13. Num-
ber of days taught, 19; number of
pupils enrolled, 12; average daily
attendance, 10; pupils not absent
during the month were: Kate
Buckminster, Otto and Mable
Glendening, Loyal, Leonard and
Winnie Dahlgren; Those one day:
Leo Buckminster and Geo. Mc-
Namee. JESSIE BOWERING,
Teacher.

A man in Michigan by the name
of Moon got married, and that was
a change in the moon. In due time
his wife presented him with a
daughter, that was a new moon.
Then he went to town and got
drunk for joy, that was a full moon.
When he started for home he had
25 cents in his pocket and that
was the last quarter. His mother-
in-law met him at the door with a
rolling-pin and there was a total
eclipse, and he saw stars.—Ex.

Three Rivers (Mich.) Reporter:
Bettie Botter bought some butter;
"But," she said, "this butter's
bitter;

If I put it in my batter
It will make the batter bitter;
But a bit of better butter
Will make my batter better."
So she bought a bit o' butter,
Better than the bitter butter,
And made her bitter batter better.
So 'twas better Bettie Botter
Bought a bit of better butter.

The Kansas City Star narrates
that a good looking, well to do
Springfield bachelor who was being
teased by the young women of a
club for not marrying, offered to
make the girl whom the club should
elect his wife just to show them
that he was not averse to matri-
mony. Each girl went to a corner
and wrote her choice on a piece of
paper, disguising her handwriting.
There were nine members of the
club, and the result showed one
vote for each. The young man is
still a bachelor, but the club is
broken up and its members are all
mad at each other.

The old story has started on its
rounds again. This time it was
Mark Hanna who once gave a ban-
quet in Ohio to fifty farmers. The
dessert was to be 25 watermelons.
So the day before the dinner Mr.
Hanna had them pulled and poured
a pint of Piper Heidsieck wine into
each melon, then placed them on
ice. After the dinner each farmer
was given a half of a watermelon.
They began tasting them, winked
at each other, looked wise, and be-
fore the affair was over every
farmer was slipping the seeds into
his vest pocket.—Western Pub-
lisher.

A Missouri editor whose wife is
a strong woman's suffragist has
sprung the following base rhyme
on his readers: Rockaby baby,
your mamma is gone; she's at the
caucus, and will be till dawn; she
wore pap's trousers, and in them
looked queer, so hushaby baby,
your papa is here. Rockaby baby
your mamma's a terror; she's run
three conventions, declared for
three fellows; she's great on the
straddle way up on a vote, so hush-
aby baby, your papa's the 'goat.'
Rockaby baby the dishes are clean,
papa's done scrubbing and put on
the beans; your mamma is late,
seems always to lag; but heaven
help papa if she comes home with
a "jag."—Western Publisher.

The season of the kissing bug
reminds us of the following little
effusion—our devil tacked on our
door some days back. As we are
not in the habit of hiding our light
under a bushel basket or wearing
a mask when we have a good thing
to say we pass it along: "An old
maid stood on a steam boat deck
whence all but she had fled; and
calmly faced a kissing bug that
circled overhead. The maidens
shrieked and the matrons swooned,
and the men all swore amain, but
the game old maid like a hero stay-
ed and whispered 'come again.'
There was a buzz—a thunder sound
—the old maid—was she dead?
Nay, still she stood and cried for
more, but the kissing bug had
fled."—Meridan (Tex.) News.

CONDUCTING FOREIGN AFFAIRS.



RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Why This Roundabout Way of
Amending the Tariff Fails.

In making treaties with foreign coun-
tries the administration evidently does
not understand the conditions that ex-
ist about the commercial matters that
the treaties are drawn up to cover.

The latest treaty to receive a black
eye is that concluded by the state de-
partment with Newfoundland, which
those interested in the fishing industry
of the New England coast claim is dis-
astrous to their interests. The opposi-
tion of some senators to the treaty is so
decided that it will, like the French
treaty and others, be either laid aside
or if brought to a vote will undoubtedly
be defeated. These treaties are all
supposed to be made by the rule of
reciprocity—that is, some one or some
interest must suffer to open our mar-
kets to some foreign production. The
foreigner will not open his door unless
we will open our door to the same ex-
tent. Therefore reciprocity and protec-
tion do not work smoothly together,
for if the door is opened by reciprocity
even a little bit some protected indus-
try feels a draft and at once protests
that it will be made sick and perish if
the door is not promptly closed.

Trying to amend the protective tariff
by the roundabout way of reciprocity
is proving an utter failure or else the
Republican management of the state
department is not equal to the occa-
sion. All of the important treaties that
have been arranged since the prohibi-
tive tariff was enacted have not been
enacted by the senate, and there is no
probability that any of them will be.

The trusts will in the future as in the
past if they continue to manufacture a
surplus be compelled to sell at a far less
price to the foreigner than the protec-
tive tariff allows them to exact from
our people. Certain trusts would be
glad to see a treaty ratified that would
open foreign markets to their products,
but the equivalent reduction demanded
by the foreigner on other products
pinches the toes of another trust and
interferes with its monopoly so that no
agreement can be arrived at.

Monopoly of the home market and
enormous profits for trusts is the prin-
ciple upon which the protective tariff
rests, and any competition from outside
breaks down the theory and practice
which supports it.

The Philippine Tariff.

There is strong opposition in the sen-
ate to the bill for the reduction of the
Philippine tariff from 75 per cent of
the Dingley tariff to 25 per cent of it.
The bill has passed the house of rep-
resentatives, but the tobacco and sugar
interests are urging the senators who
represent states where tobacco and sug-
ar are produced to keep the duty at the
higher figure.

As we have free trade with Porto
Rico and Hawaii, it would seem that
common fairness would compel the
same treatment of the Philippine Is-
lands. As the latter islands were pur-
chased from Spain for the express pur-
pose of increasing our trade with them,
to keep up a barrier to prevent com-
merce would seem an anomaly that
would defeat our own expressed pur-
pose.

The protectionists are confronted
with two horns of a dilemma, the wel-
fare of the Philippines must be sacri-
ficed or the competition from their
products must be met by our own pro-
ducers. The imperialists and the ex-
pansionists, who are also the protec-
tionists, have created a situation that
will continue to plague them until they
are forced to accept either free trade or
free men.

No Excuse For Delay.

Now that congress has appropriated
\$500,000—thanks to the Democrats—to
prosecute the trusts, the administration
can have no further excuse for not
gathering the evidence that will put
some of the trust magnates behind the
bars. The criminal section of the anti-
trust law is stringent enough to bring
any trust baron to time if it can be
shown that he has combined to raise
prices or to restrict interstate com-
merce. There should be no difficulty in
proving these criminal acts against
some of the coal barons. The attorney
general of the United States now has a
great opportunity to show that he is
able and willing to do his duty. If he
is at all slack or negligent, President
Roosevelt can show his concern for the
suffering people by spurring his subor-
dinate to immediate action.

COAL TRUST IN SADDLE

No Promise of Relief From Its
Exactions In the Outlook.

CRIMINALS STILL UNPUNISHED.

The Republican Administration Re-
sponsible For the Strike—No Steps
Taken to Enforce the Criminal
Statutes of the Antitrust Law.

There is no more reason for a tariff
tax on coal than for one on ice, and
the latter necessity—and it almost is a
necessity—is on the free list of the
Dingley tariff act.

Coal is taxed 67 cents a ton to pro-
tect the coal barons and allow them to
charge that much more profit—in fact,
the duty was included as a subsidy.
The coal barons are important people.
They control United States senators
and congressmen from a number of
strong Republican states, and when
the subsidies have been dealt out in
the tariff bill they demanded that coal
should be protected from competition.
This, of course, was conceded by the
Republican majority that passed the
bill and the Republican president that
signed it. So there is no escape from
the fact that the Republican party is
responsible for at least 67 cents a ton
of the extortionate prices for coal
which the trust is now charging.

Neither is it difficult to prove that
the Republican party is also responsi-
ble for the coal strike and, until elec-
tion day was near, made no serious
attempt to stop it. There is a community
of interests between the trusts and the
Republican party leaders. A wireless
telegram keeps them in constant touch
with each other, and when important
elections are about to occur the contact
becomes closer, like the embrace of
lovers.

The party in power is responsible for
the execution of the federal laws, and
in times of stress at least when the
antitrust law was notoriously being
nullified the same party should enforce
it. When the beef trust began to hold
up the American people, as it did last
winter, if the administration had begun
proceedings against the beef barons
under the criminal section of the Sher-
man law there would have been but
little doubt of their conviction. Mr.
Armour or Mr. Swift convicted and in
jail for combining to fleece the people
would have at once stopped the ex-
tortions and would have been a warn-
ing to other monopolists, especially to
the coal trust magnates, when combi-
nation to restrict the output of coal and
keep up prices was notorious. The fear
of an impartial enforcement of the law
would have made the coal barons think
twice before they declined to make a
small advance in the wages of the min-
ers. Ten cents a ton advance in wages
would have settled the coal strike ten
days after it began. A threat at that
time of prosecution by President
Roosevelt or his attorney general, even
if the beef trust had not been dealt
with, would have brought the haughty
barons to time.

No such effort or even attempt was
made. The trusts are still in the sad-
dle, booted and spurred, riding the long
suffering people to their undoing. The
president has washed his hands of the
wretched business, and his "commis-
sion" drags along without much pros-
pect of either miners or people being
helped by its deliberations. The only
relief in sight is balmy spring, which
nature fortunately will provide in due
course of time.

How Do the Deceived Feel?

President Roosevelt entirely dis-
agrees with Mr. Havemeyer that the tar-
iff is the mother of trusts and in his
message to congress discussing the tar-
iff and trust question says:
"Not merely would this [reforming
the tariff] be wholly ineffective, but the
diversion of our efforts in such a di-
rection would mean the abandonment of
all intelligent attempt to do away with
these evils."

The "Iowa idea" that the tariff shel-
ters the trusts is thus also knocked in
the head by the chief politician of the
Republican party, and the promise of
the congressmen from the western
states that the Republican party could
be relied upon to reform the tariff and
prevent further trust extortion is pos-
tponed indefinitely. How do the Repub-
lican reformers enjoy the situation?