

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

I. M. RICE EDITOR

100 First Ave. in Address

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SOCIETIES.

K. of P. CHERRY LODGE NO. 169 meets 1st and 3rd Friday of each month at 8:30.

VALENTINE LODGE NO. 2051 O. O. F. Meets Thursday night each week.

MINNECHADUZA LODGE A. F. & A. M. NO. 192. Meets 2nd Tuesday each month.

A. O. U. W. NO. 76. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

DEGREE OF HONOR NO. 110. Meets 2nd and 4th Monday each month.

M. W. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays each month.

FRATERNAL UNION NO. 509. Meets every Saturday night.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday each month.

Sons and Daughters of Protection Lodge No. 6. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays each month.

Royal Highlanders, Devon Castle No. 301. Meets 2nd Friday each month.

Charles H. Fauthhaber, Breeder of Registered Herefords.

Henry Auguston, Blacksmith, Brownlee, Neb.

Pat Hett, Valentine, Neb. Good, Hard Rock for sale in any quantity.

H. M. Cramer, City Deliveryman.

W. A. Kimbell, Barber, First-class Shop in Every Respect.

Leroy Leach, County Surveyor, Valentine or Woodlake.

John Forath, Rice, Neb. Tubular wells and windmills.

A. M. Morrissey, Attorney at Law, Valentine, Neb.

A. N. Compton, Physician and Surgeon, Office at Quigley & Chapman's Drug Store.

Edward S. Furay, Physician and Surgeon, Office Fraternal Hall or Elliott's Drug Store.

F. M. Walcott, Attorney and ABSNACILE, Valentine, Neb.

F. E. & M. V. R. R. TIME TABLE

Table with columns for WEST BOUND, EAST BOUND, No. 27, No. 25, No. 3, No. 28, No. 26, No. 4.

MILL PRICES FOR FEED.

Table with columns for Bran, Shorts, Screenings, Chop Feed, Corn, Chop corn, Oats.

John Nicholson, Dentist.

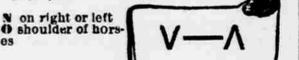
Will be in Valentine on the 20, 21, 22 and 23rd of each month.

ETTA BROWN SUP. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

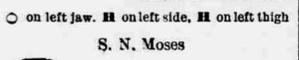
Examination Third Saturday of each month and Friday preceding.

VALENTINE NEBRASKA

Moses & Hoffacker, Simeon, Nebr.



On right or left shoulder of horns.



On left jaw, H on left side, H on left thigh.



X=X left side, N right shoulder, H hip.

The Commoner, Mr. Bryan's paper will be especially interesting and instructive during the present session of congress.

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 Home Department is conducted by an experienced woman who is widely known as a writer of household topics.

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. Mupin's department—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 papers for one year for \$1.65. This offer applies to both new and renewal subscriptions, and should be taken advantage of without delay.

All orders should be sent to I. M. RICE, Valentine, Neb.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER.

Our farmer readers should take advantage of the unprecedented clubbing offer we this year make, which includes with this paper The Home-Steak, 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 local, county and general news, our own paper, and make the price of the four one year only \$1.25.

Never before 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 Home-Steak is the great agricultural and live stock paper of the West.

The Poultry Farmer is the most practical poultry paper for the farmer, while the Special Farmers' Institute Editions are the most practical publications for the promotion of good farming ever published.

Take advantage of this great offer, as it will hold good for a short time only.

Samples of these papers may be obtained by calling at this office.

The Greatest of its Kind.

The excellent record of the "Mercantile" is attracting much attention. It now has in Nebraska over seven thousand policy holders and over six million dollars of insurance in force.

The Mutual Insurance people of the state can be proud of the fact that Nebraska has within its borders 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 unquestioned.

Among the number none are better than the Farmers Mutual Insurance 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 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.

These companies are represented by I. M. Rice of Valentine. In these companies together with the German Mutual of Omaha he has written thousands of dollars of insurance for people in Valentine, Crookston, Cody, Merriman, Gordon, Wooklake and throughout 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 insurance.

There should be no discrimination against them because they have saved thousands of dollars to policy holders, and insurance 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.

Rowlee Breeces

J. Thompson and family have moved to Grand Island.

J. R. Lee returned from Omaha just after the storm.

John Dedtelsen broke an axle on his way to Theford Saturday with a load of coal.

Our enterprising Julius Heckman returned Sunday from a visit to Grand Island and vicinity.

Mrs. C. J. Palmer, of Theford, formerly a teacher here, was visiting his Brownlee 1 tends the first of the week.

Most of the stock here went thro the recent storm in good shape. However eight head belonging to Frank Lee drifted into the Loup and died.

Georgia Grumblogs

We guess that is about time for it to warm up.

W. A. Wilson went out and helped Mr. Brackett butcher.

Olive and Eva Woodruff came in and spent Sunday at A. O. Colman's.

Rev. Lyons went to Crookston last Saturday morning and returned Sunday night.

Fred Elliott has moved in town from Mr. Rotenbutter's ranch Monday and Emer Bead moved on.

Harry Cumbow and Nora Wetmore were in town Saturday and Sunday visiting at the home of U. A. Wilson.

Rev. Lyons was in and gave the school a very nice talk and it will help all the pupils if they will attend it.

Mr. Anderson has brought his organ down for the protracted meetings. The scholars are glad of it for it helps us in our singing.

We are beginning to think that it is time for the Georgia pupils to wake up and give an entertainment and show the public what they are made of.

It Made History.

Such a strange circumstance as a glass of wine and the history of France for nearly twenty years.

Louis Philippe of the French had a son the Duke of Orleans, and heir to the throne who always drank only a certain number of glasses of wine, because even the more made him tipsy.

On a morning he forgot to count the number of his glasses and took more than usual.

When entering his carriage, he stumbled, frightening the horses and causing them to run.

In attempting to leap from the carriage his head struck the pavement, and he soon died.

That glass of wine overthrew the Orleans line, confiscated their property of \$2,000,000 and sent the whole family into exile.

Foretold.

May-What's the matter dear? Clara-My engagement with Charley is broken.

May-But I thought you intended to break it.

Clara-So I did, but the wretch went and broke it himself.

It doesn't cost a cent to be a gentleman, but it may cost you your life to be a fool.—Arthur Globe

Report of school district No. 50 of Arabia, Nebr., for month ending Feb. 25, 1903. Number of pupils enrolled, 17; average daily attendance, 14.

Clara & Oliver, Teachers

Report of school district No. 49 for the month beginning Jan. 12th and ending Feb. 16.

Number of pupils enrolled, 14; average daily attendance, 12; visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Poland, Ira Steele and Comfort Starr. ALTA STARR, Teacher.

Curious Bill For Repairs.

The authorities of an old church in Belgium recently decided to make some repairs to its interior furnishings, and employed an artist to touch up a very large painting.

When the artist presented his bill the committee in charge refused to pay it unless the details were specified.

The next day the bill was handed in itemized as follows:

Table with columns for item and price, including: To correcting the Ten Commandments, em bellishing Pontius Pilate and putting new ribbons on his bonnet, Putting tail on rooster of St. Peter and mending his comb, Replumbing and gilding left wing of the Guardian Angel, Washing the servant of the High Priest, and putting carmine on his cheeks, Renewing heaven, adjusting the stars, and cleaning up the moon, Touching up purgatory and restoring lost souls, Brightening up the flames of Hell, putting new tail on the devil, mending his hoof and doing several odd jobs for the damned, Rebooting the robes of Herod and adjusting his wig, Taking the spots off the son of Tobias, Cleaning Balaam's ass, and putting one shoe on him, Putting errands in Sarah's ears, Putting a new stone in David's sling, enlarging the head of Goliath, and extending Saul's legs, Decorating Noah's ark and partially dressing ham, Mending the shirt of the Prodigal son and cleaning his left ear.

Pole Creek.

Report of school district No. 19 for month beginning Feb. 2, and ending Feb. 27. Number of days taught 20; number of pupils enrolled, 24; average daily attendance, 22; those being neither absent nor tardy were: Mary and Edward Tice, Herman and Fred Timm, Floyd, Olaf and Lella Alexander, Joel Waddill, Blanche, Earl and Florence Parker, Mabel Fairhead, and Edith Haslow.

New school seats and desks have been added to the school room this month. It not only improves the appearance of the school room, but adds greatly to the comfort of the pupils. JENNIE VANBUSKIRK, Teacher.

BE SHURE

Colored Grant was a great admirer of Colonel Thomas Ochiltree and many of the men of Galveston were jealous.

As a result they once planned an incident whereby they would assassinate Ochiltree.

Grant was to see at Galveston after his trip to South America, and the committee did not put Ochiltree's name on the list of distinguished men to meet him.

Ochiltree bided his time, as he was never known to complain, and did not go to the ship to welcome General Grant.

He took a vantage point in the crowd that filled the streets in front of the Tremont House.

He was behind two rows of celebrities who were doing guard duty along the edges of a crimson carpet which ran from the hotel steps to the curb.

The reception committee, or part of it, was standing in the hotel door, waiting to give the general the glad-some hand.

Ochiltree watched until the general and Mrs. Grant had stepped from the carriage, and then he bolted through the line.

He rushed down the crimson carpet, shook heartily the hand of his old friend and, offering his arm to Mrs. Grant, marched proudly through the rank and file of the leading citizens into the hotel.

The mob outside demanded a speech from the general and, constituting himself a committee of one, Colonel Ochiltree appeared with him in the hotel balcony and introduced Grant as one of his best, truest and bravest friends.

This was the last time the men in Galveston tried to subvert him at a social function.

Shepard Quotes History.

In answer to the statement so frequently made by Republicans that free trade and adversity are synonymous and interchangeable terms Mr. Edward M. Shepard in his Reform club speech on Dec. 19 opened the pages of history and exposed the fallacy of this claim.

He said that there had been three periods of free trade in this country, all periods of prosperity. He referred to that from 1780 to 1812 as the first and to the one which began with the tariff of 1840 as the second and then for the third to the present day.

"When our foreign trade is dwarfed by our internal trade," "At this time," he went on, "our trade with all other lands is utterly insignificant when compared with our interstate trade, the ratio being 16 to 13 to 1," and "no protection can fail to absorb the enormous prosperity of the country to the free exchange of commodities in the United States."

"We should not forget any of these facts. The first one is most important of all. It is only in recent years that our internal trade, and free, has dwarfed in relative importance our foreign trade. More trade is now free within our boundaries than is free anywhere else in the world."

"But congress seems no more disposed to give the people partial than complete relief from the oppression of the coal monopoly under the tariff."—Chicago Record-Herald

COAL AND THE TARIFF

Congress Could Give Relief, but It Will Not.

WHAT REPUBLICAN LEADERS FEAR

Compliance With the President's Recommendation Would Open the Question of Protection to Trusts and Force the Cowards to Meet the Dreaded Issue.

The president, in his message to congress, recommended that the duty on anthracite coal be abolished.

One or more bills to amend the Dingley tariff bill have been introduced in congress to that end, but the committee to which they have been referred has taken no action.

It is stated, semi-officially, that the Republicans in congress have determined not to report any bill that will "meddle with the tariff," as even such an innocent bill as one to remove the duty on anthracite coal would if reported be open to amendment and thus start up the whole question of reforming the protective tariff.

A vote upon an amendment to such a bill would put all the members of congress on record, and most of the Republicans do not care to be recorded as being opposed to taking off the duty on trust products that are being sold to foreigners cheaper than to the American people.

A great many Republican congressmen would be between the devil and the deep sea if they were compelled to record themselves on this issue.

Some of them, perhaps enough to carry an amendment, might vote with the Democrats. To have a number of Republicans vote to place trust products on the free list would be disastrous to that party, as it would show a split on an important issue and would perhaps lead to further demoralization.

Thus to save the Republican party from exposing its lack of unanimity even the recommendation of President Roosevelt for the removal of the duty on anthracite coal remains unnoticed by the party leaders, and this slight relief to the people is denied.

If the president had also included bituminous coal in his recommendation, his case would have been much stronger, for free soft coal would give greater relief to the coal consumers than free hard coal.

There have been some importations of what is called Scotch and Welsh anthracite coal under the stress of the present coal famine, but as it ranks but little better than the good qualities of bituminous coal it is not very salable at the price which is demanded for it.

nor would it be if the duty of 67 cents per ton was not added to its cost. On the other hand, free bituminous coal would greatly relieve the distress now prevailing at the seaboard cities, for the Nova Scotia coal would compete at New York and Boston, and every ton imported would reduce the demand for anthracite by one-half or two-thirds, the relative value of the coals varying somewhat for heating purposes.

The importation of Nova Scotia coal, free of duty, would therefore relieve the situation and help to regulate the price and keep it within the bounds of reason.

It would allow more coal to be shipped from the mines to the western states by reducing the quantity also needed at the seaboard. It would also relieve the railroads of that much freight and allow them to hurry forward the much needed coal, which they now say they are unable to carry in sufficient quantities to supply half the demand.

Free coal, both anthracite and bituminous, is therefore an immediate necessity to every one, and yet congress delays to pass this most necessary legislation.

For partisan reasons the Republicans have decided that the tariff issue must not be opened for discussion. This may be "letting well enough alone" from the standpoint of Senator Hanna, who is a mine owner and who is piling up riches by charging exorbitant prices for his coal, but it is cruel and inhuman to the suffering poor and is robbery of those in better circumstances.

The political necessities of the Republican party are so interwoven with the trusts, it so relies upon the trusts for campaign funds, that the leaders who dominate congress will not allow any bill changing the present tariff law to come up for consideration.

The Democrats would have the right to offer amendments to such a bill when it reached the stage of committee of the whole, and if a bill was reported to place anthracite coal on the free list the Democrats would propose to include all coal. Amendments would also be offered to put trust products on the free list, and that is what the Republican leaders fear.

Thus the abject misery that comes from lack of fuel is intensified by the grasping partisans who control the congress of the United States. The trust mother, the tariff, must not be touched even to a hair of her head to prevent the suffering and loss of life that are sure to follow if free trade in coal is not at once provided for.

The Tariff on Coal.

What has become of the president's recommendation that the "tariff on anthracite coal should be removed and anthracite put actually where it now is nominally, on the free list?"

This was the one recommendation of his message that met with universal approval among the common people, who wish that he had gone further and asked for the removal of the tariff on all coal.

But congress seems no more disposed to give the people partial than complete relief from the oppression of the coal monopoly under the tariff.—Chicago Record-Herald

THE TARIFF SPLIT.

Evidence That the "Iowa Idea" Is Not Dead.

LEADER UPHELDS IT EDITORIALY

The Republican Congress Refuses to Act—The Democratic Party the Only One Honestly Favoring Tariff Reform—People Robbed of \$500,000,000.

The "Iowa idea" that the tariff fosters trusts is showing sporadic activity, although it has made but little headway in our Republican ruled congress.

The Des Moines Leader, which is now owned by George E. Roberts, director of the mint, is prodding its Republican brethren to flee from the wrath to come and mend the tariff while it may.

Among other things the Leader says: "Today one corporation in this country makes more steel than all England and boasts of its ability to make it more cheaply than any foreign country. And yet we maintain a tariff on iron and steel that during the last four years has enabled this concern and its constituent companies to make the consumers to an amount probably equal to the cost of all their plants. To defend such duties in the name of Hamilton is preposterous and to treat them as a part of the protective system is to discredit and weaken it. That any newspaper in a state like Iowa should seriously defend them and attempt to read a man out of the Republican party for objecting to them shows how a party has drifted from the old, the original, the legitimate and the defensible policy of protection."

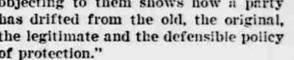
From this it may be judged that the Republican party in Iowa at least is split wide open on the tariff and trust issues. The reform element is doomed to disappointment. The next Republican national convention will declare for protection, though that gathering may qualify the Declaration by saying that when the time comes the party of protection may be relied on to amend the tariff in the interest of that theory.

But to reform the tariff by abolishing or reducing the duties would put many of the trusts out of business, and where would the G. O. P. be, then, with their chief subscribers to the campaign fund refusing to contribute?

The Democrats are all united on tariff reform. They want to see trust products placed on the free list, especially those that the combines are selling cheap to foreigners than to the home market. Leaving out these trust articles, there are a dozen principal products that this country now imports that produce 75 per cent of the revenue from customs duties. The remaining 25 per cent, or about \$60,000,000, is surplus revenue that is piling up in the treasury and leads only to extravagant appropriations by congress. So that of the 4,000 articles that are now taxed by the tariff nearly all could be placed on the free list without reducing the revenues of the government more than they should be reduced for its economical administration.

The cost to the people of the tariff tax on the 4,000 articles over and above the duty that the government receives is more than \$500,000,000. This amount is pocketed by the trusts.

The Mother of the Bad Trusts.



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