

# THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

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## TERMS:

**Cherry Co. Subscriptions:** \$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.50 when not paid in advance.  
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THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1908.

The Peoples caucus Monday night was called to order by Geo. Hornby. W. D. Armstrong was elected chairman, and W. A. Pettyer secretary. Rev. Connell, Josh Hitt and John Yeast were appointed a committee on resolutions and declared against saloons and opposed to our present town board and in favor of the initiative and referendum. Geo. Tracewell, Charley Anderson and Joe Yeast were nominated for village trustees and they each in turn endorsed the resolutions and their determination to carry them out if elected. Rev. Connell was called upon to tell about Gordon's experience, and he tried to show that Gordon business men were better satisfied than when they had a saloon.

He did show that Gordon business men were more prosperous now than five years ago; that there was more money deposited in banks now, which is also the case with every town in Nebraska and Kansas at the present time.

But Valentine cannot be compared with a town like Gordon.

That Gordon didn't miss her one saloon in closing it in 1903, either in the city treasury or the school treasury, is not much of a wonder. Gambling was run wide open then and Gordon was the worst hole along the line. It took radical measures to straighten out Gordon. Gordon had very little, if any, transient trade and the support of her one saloon took the vast surplus now accumulated in their banks, they would have us believe, and also the prosperity from every business man in town. Valentine is the county seat.

The U. S. land office is located here. People come from everywhere and stop a day or a week in Valentine.

The Rosebud Agency is on the north of us and much of its trade comes here. Valentine is the shipping point for numerous country stores surrounding and for the vast cattle industry of the reservation and the surrounding territory.

Our business men and Valentine people, consequently, do not support our saloons, but it is the transient trade that pays into our city and school treasuries \$4,000 a year and none are the worse for it that we know of the past year. Our saloons are not law-breaking now, and during the past year have not caused the city or our county one dollar of expense.

Valentine cannot be compared with a town like Gordon. There are many differences. We have a water system to re-build and a dam to construct; a reservoir to build—our water tank is decaying. We need greater water pressure, and plans are laid for this work that can best be carried out by men of experience in calculation and who have already begun the work. Our present town board has been kicked in the past, but they have settled down to work and are doing something regardless of the kickers who show by their kicking that they are not satisfied with a working board.

Prices are what we are talking

Now

Our stock is complete.

BISHOP & YOUNG,  
CODY, NEBR.

**Pay Up.**  
All subscription accounts due the VALENTINE DEMOCRAT must be paid up at once. Some people may be inconvenienced by the new ruling of the postoffice department but the small accounts that are due us should be paid and they are easier paid now than later. Your accounts will be placed with a collector if not paid promptly.

Those who are not paid up will be cut off after next week. We are sorry to do this and hope you will pay up at once. Why not attend to this at once. You want the paper and we want to send it to you but there are some who may forget, others who wait for something to happen and a few may probably never get but one more copy of the VALENTINE DEMOCRAT.

We dislike to separate from you but if we must, we wish you well. For years we have travelled together. If our collector should be severe in collecting our accounts for us, let it not reflect upon our past friendship. We want only what is due us and if you defer payment it may cause some estrangement but we feel friendly now to all. We have tried to tell you the news at Valentine and in Cherry county. We might have published a better paper if everybody had paid promptly but we are not finding fault with you. You may have had troubles and misfortunes. If you have we sympathize with you. If the world has went well with you we want to rejoice with you if you will let us. But the important topic now is to get settled up so that we can send the paper as in the past.

A dollar a year in advance is easier to pay than several dollars at the rate of \$1.50. If you don't like to pay every year, send two or three dollars to pay in advance. Some prefer to do this and it is less trouble for you and us. The dollar rate is lower than most papers charge, many of them charging \$2.00 per year and most home papers charge more than one dollar a year.

We have no choice in this matter but to comply with postal regulations. We would do most anything to suit your convenience if we could but if you are as willing as we, there will be no hesitation. If you happen our way come in and see us. We're always glad to meet old friends. It is necessary to pay up in advance for your paper now and we must insist upon payment or settle in some way. Those who have not responded to our statements, sent out in January should now pay up and remember that we are not to blame for the new ruling of the postoffice department. If your paper is not settled for we must stop sending it to you.

I. M. Rice

Nature has instilled in man an appetite for a stimulant. Since the beginning of time man has used some kind of a stimulating beverage. Today we use coffee, tea, beer and ardent spirits. From every reasonable standpoint there is no denying the fact that pure beer is the most desirable of all. It is the only beverage that has food value and contains such a small amount of alcohol as to make it helpful instead of dangerous to the human system. Thinking people are beginning to advocate more liberal laws governing the sale of beer as being the only solution of the temperance question. Good beer (Storz Blue Ribbon Beer) is a better stimulating beverage than tea or coffee. Its moderate use will assist instead of hindering you in building up a robust constitution.

Judge Walcott returned from Omaha Saturday.

## APPEALS TO PEOPLE

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS ADOPT STRONG PLATFORM.

## PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY

Return to Government of, by, and for the People is the Keynote of Declaration All Democrats Will Indorse.

The platform adopted by the Nebraska Democrats assembled in state convention at Omaha, March 5, 1908, is as follows:

We, the representatives of the Democracy of Nebraska, in delegate convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in, and pledge our loyalty to, the principles of our party.

We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening in the United States. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth and laid bare the nescrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the nation is now aroused and will, if honestly appealed to, free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again "a government of the people, by the people and for the people;" and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

We heartily approve of the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate, and insist upon further legislation, state and national, making it unlawful for any corporation to contribute to campaign funds and providing for publication, before the election, of all individual contributions above a reasonable minimum.

Believing, with Jefferson, in "the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies;" and in "the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad," we are opposed to the centralization implied in the suggestions, now frequently made, that the powers of the general government should be extended by judicial construction.

We insist upon the recognition of the distinction between the natural man and the artificial person, called a corporation, and we favor the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to compel foreign corporations to submit their legal disputes to the courts of the states in which they do business, and thus place themselves upon the same footing as domestic corporations.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to all other national reforms. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trusts and trust magnates, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform, now offered by a part of the Republican party, as a tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question but the people can not safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so obligated to the highly protected interests that it postpones relief until after the election.

We favor an immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with articles controlled by trusts should be placed upon the free list; material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, and reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the federal government. We favor a national inheritance tax to reach the "swollen fortunes" already in existence, but we believe that it is better to permanently prevent "swollen fortunes" by abolishing the privileges and favoritism upon which they are based.

We assert the right of congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce, and we assert the right of each state to exercise just as complete control over commerce within its borders. We demand such an enlargement of the powers of national and state railway commissions as may be necessary to give full protection to persons and places from discrimination and extortion. We believe that, both the nation and the various states, should, first, ascertain the present value of the railroads, measured by the cost of reproduction; second, prohibit the issue of any more watered stock or fictitious capitalization; third, prohibit the railroads from engaging in any business which brings them into competition with their shippers; and fourth, reduce transportation rates until they reach a point where

they will yield only a reasonable return on the present value of the roads—such reasonable return being defined as a return sufficient to keep the stock of the roads at par when such roads are honestly capitalized.

The injury done by issues of watered stock is more clearly seen and better understood since the shrinkage in the market value of such stock has precipitated a widespread panic and brought enormous loss to the country.

The present financial stringency furnishes additional proof that the Republican leaders are either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public.

We favor the postal savings bank and, in addition thereto, insist upon the passage of laws, state and national, for the better regulation of banks and for the protection of bank deposits. The government demands security when it deposits public money in a bank, and we believe that the security of the individual depositor who intrusts his earnings to a bank should be as perfect as the government's security.

We oppose both the Aldrich bill and the Fowler bill, and believe that, insofar as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency, such currency should be issued and controlled by the federal government, and that it should be loaned upon adequate security and at a rate of interest which will compel its retirement when the emergency is passed.

We demand, further, that favoritism in the deposit of treasury funds shall be abolished and that surplus revenues shall be deposited at competitive rates upon sufficient security and fairly distributed throughout the country.

We favor the eight hour day.

We believe in the conciliation of capital and labor and favor every legitimate means for the adjustment of disputes between corporate employers and their employes, to the end that justice may be done to those who toil and society may be relieved from the embarrassment occasioned by prolonged strikes and lockouts.

We favor such a modification of the law relating to injunctions as will, first, prevent the issuing of the writ in industrial disputes except after notice to defendants and full hearing; second, permit trial before a judge other than the one who issued the writ, and, third, allow a jury to be summoned in all cases where the alleged contempt is committed outside the presence of the court.

We favor an employer's liability law, applicable to both private and public employes.

We favor full protection, by both national and state governments within their respective spheres, of all foreigners residing in the United States under treaty, but we are opposed to the admission of Asiatic emigrants who can not be amalgamated with our population, or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with oriental powers, and we demand a stricter enforcement of the immigration laws against any immigrant who advocates assassination as a means of reforming our government.

We welcome Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states and heartily congratulate her upon the auspicious beginning of a great career.

We favor separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico and demand for the people of Porto Rico the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government.

We sympathize with the efforts put forth for the reclamation of the arid lands of the west and urge the largest possible use of irrigation in the development of the country. We also favor the reclamation of swamp lands upon the same principle.

We favor the preservation of the forests still remaining, and the replanting of the denuded districts in all our mountain ranges, as well as the reforestation of the western plains.

We believe that the Panama canal will prove of great value to our country and favor its speedy completion.

We urge liberal appropriations for the improvement and development of the interior waterways, believing that such expenditures will return a large dividend in lessened cost of transportation.

We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their dependents and because it relieves the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army.

We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inconceivable blunder which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandoning the fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guarantee the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

Desiring the prevention of war, wherever possible, we believe that our nation should announce its determination not to use our navy for the collection of private debts, and its willingness to enter into agreements with other nations, providing for the investigation by an impartial international tribunal, before any declaration of war or commencement of hostilities, of every dispute which defies diplomatic settlement.

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The only genuine and absolutely reliable substitute for tea and coffee is

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the new food beverage gives life, health, vigor, joy, comfort and beauty, and is highly recommended for nerve endurance, and building up the constitution. It is a pleasant beverage and contains great nutritive and invigorating qualities. Has the refreshing properties of fine tea, the nourishment of the best cocoas, a tonic and recuperative force possessed by neither, and can be used in all cases where tea and coffee are prohibited.

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OMAHA, U. S. A.

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## Valentine's Pure Liquor Center

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## The Stock Exchange,

and its methods, by bestowing upon it a far greater patronage than that accorded any other place in Valentine. Where the major portion of the fair, the impartial, discriminating public buys its Liquor and Beer, must be a good place for You, the individual, to trade. Visit The Stock Exchange when you need anything in our line.

## W. F. A. MELTENDORFF

Paxson Hornback has resigned his position with the Great Northern and is home. The South Dakota Band was much appreciated by a crowded house Tuesday night.