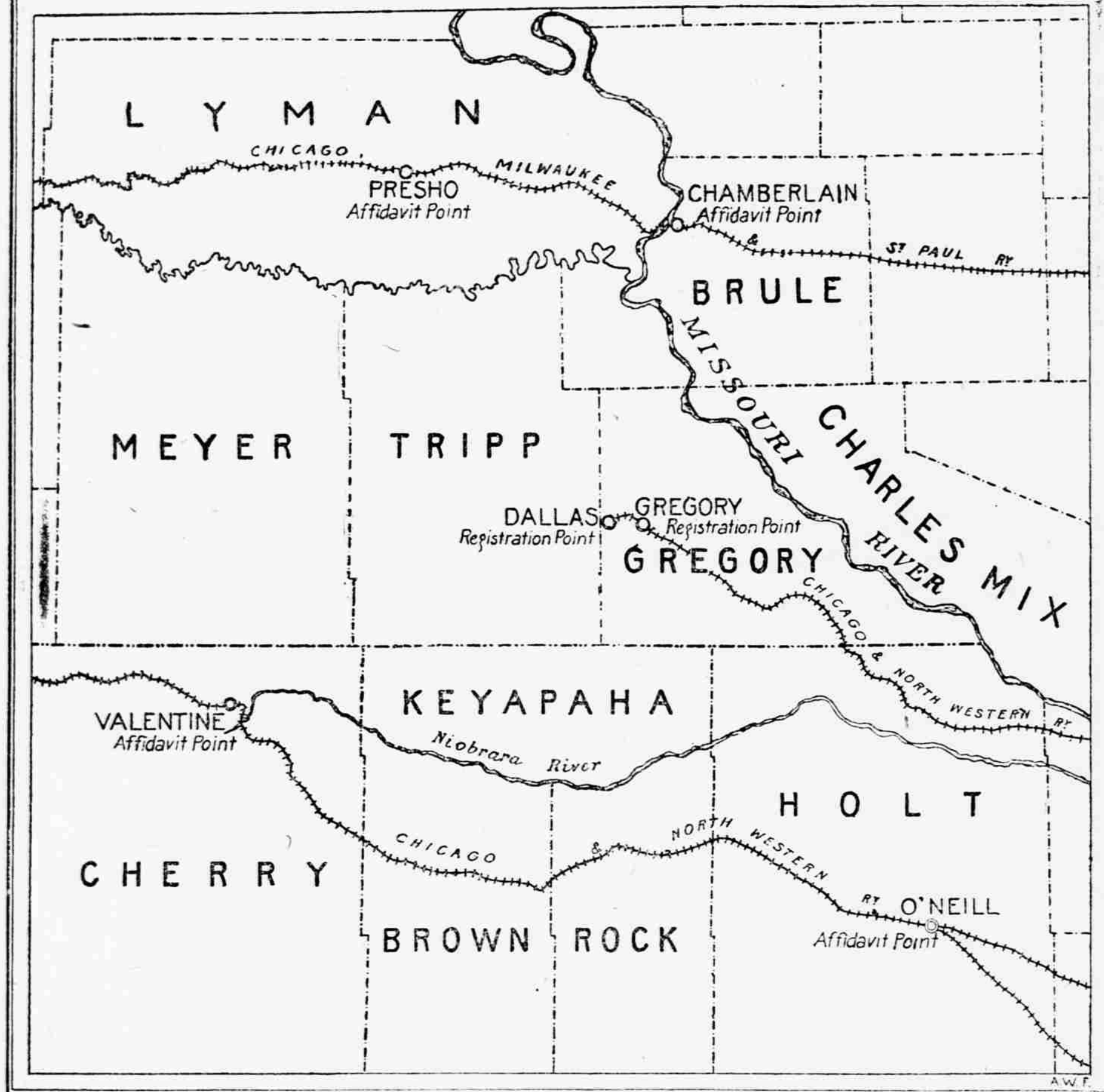


GOVERNMENT MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF Registration and Affidavit Points FOR ROSEBUD OPENING 1908



From this official government map, it will be seen that Dallas and Gregory, S. D., are the only points of registration and are reached only via The Chicago & North Western Ry., the only all-rail route to the reservation.

CHERRY COUNTY.

Prof. E. W. Hunt delivered a lecture Sunday afternoon to the farmers, stockmen and others interested in Northwestern Nebraska soil and the products of this country. Mr. Hunt has been visiting around in Cherry county for some three or four weeks past, studying the grasses and the grain producing qualities of the soil of Cherry county. Prof. Hunt has taken considerable interest in our county and his enthusiastic talk for our resources and prospective development encourages those who heard him to believe our county is much more valuable than any have heretofore believed.

Instead of lands that are as good as anywhere in the west selling at \$10 to \$15 per acre, they should at least be taking the advanced prices of eastern lands, some of which have reached the value of ten times the prices prevailing here.

We can raise corn, wheat and oats and the best potatoes in the world; also, all kinds of garden truck does well here. A failure of crops is practically unknown here, and irrigated lands producing little more than we can raise cost more for water each year than an ordinary crop is worth. The expense of owning and tilling a farm here is less than anywhere in the world, considering the quantity raised and the usefulness of the crop. Our stockmen consume all the crops raised, with the exception of wheat and potatoes, which are raised in such abundance that they must find a market in the East or in the Rocky Mountain states.

A flouring mill on the Minnechaadua at Valentine buys all the wheat and exports vast quantities of flour the year round, largely supplying the western country. It is a good market for all kinds of grain which is bought at a fair market price from farmers for miles around.

Other crops grow abundantly, furnishing feed for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens and for mankind.

What more do want but settlers to come and till the soil, to plant and grow and harvest? Fruit has not been raised abundantly but many are now raising enough fruit to use and supply a few neighbors and the quality is unexcelled.

Wild fruit is plentiful and tame fruit will soon be more than an experiment. Numerous ones who have been successful raising fruit should bring in a sample to show what can be done in Cherry county.

There will be a Farmers Institute for this purpose held Friday, Nov. 13, at which time every body should drop their work for a day and come to Valentine and hear the plant life and products of Cherry County discussed. How to raise them will not be as important as what is best adapted to the soil of Cherry County, the kind of grasses to cultivate and the rations best calculated to feed stock for strength, muscle, tissue, and fat. It will be Farmers' and stockmen's day in Valentine. Prof. Hunt and several other prominent speakers will be here and you should be here to hear them. Farmers please bring samples of all that you raise that is good and bring a nice display of it. Prof. Hunt is interested in helping us to get an experiment station established somewhere in Northwestern Nebraska and wants to see and get acquainted with the farmers and stockmen and with the products of the soil here. Now won't some of you bring in a nice sample of what you are raising on the farm and place it on exhibition in the court house on Friday, Nov. 13, and stay all day and hear the discussions that help to make life more interesting? Prof. Hunt will interest you and you will be glad the VALENTINE DEMOCRAT encouraged you to come in your own behalf for it is all for you and there's no charges nor expenses. Come and spend a day in the Farmer's Institute and don't forget to bring the women and girls and those big boys who are to take our places as the years soon roll by. Come.

The welfare of the farmer is the welfare of the nation, and both self-interest and gratitude on our part should prompt us all to accord to them fair treatment and impartial justice in the enactment of laws and in their enforcement.—Hon. Joseph Russell of Missouri, Jan. 31, 1908.

All of the robberies committed by all of the insurance companies in all times in the past does not amount to one-fifth of the robberies committed under the Dingley law in one single year.—Gov. Albert Cummins (Rep.) of Iowa.

What Officials Certify As To Effect of Oklahoma Guaranty Law.

Some inquiries have reached The News respecting the workings of the guarantee of bank deposits law in Oklahoma. The following is the last official statement issued by the state authorities. It bears the signature of Charles W. Bellamy, chairman of the state banking board, and Roy C. Dakes, secretary. It says:

The depositors' guaranty law was passed December 17, 1907, and was made operative February 14, 1908. Bank reports show that the effect of the law began weeks before the law was in actual operation. There are now 556 banks under the new law in the state, including 57 national banks, (all national) in the state.

From December 3, 1907, to February 4, 1908, the deposits in the unsecured banks decreased about an even half million. The secured national banks for the same period gained in deposits about \$520,000. State banks (all secured) for the period from December 11, 1907, to February 29, 1908, shows an increase in deposits of \$718,749.97. For the period ending May 14th the secured national banks show an increase in deposits of \$645,413.61. State banks, for the same period, show an increase in deposits of \$2,355,602.14, and the unsecured national banks lost in deposits \$600,807.86.

For the period ending July 15th, 1908 state banks show an increase of deposits of \$828,639.91, and 54 secured national banks lost \$557,183.40. This decrease, it was claimed, was due to the comptroller of the currency at Washington demanding of several leading national banks to stay out of the guaranty fund, leading to the belief that they would later be prohibited as nationals from joining a guarantee fund, which has since proved true. For the same period the 251 unsecured national banks show a decrease in deposits of \$964,680.28.

Total increase in deposits in all secured banks, December to July, per reports \$4,509,221.65. Total decrease of deposits in all unsecured banks, \$2,065,488.14. Total decrease of deposits in state funds in all banks for the last period \$1,200,807.50. So it is apparent that there is \$3,644,450.05 more individual deposits in banks in Oklahoma than before the depositors' guarantee law was passed with all of the increase deposited in banks secured by this law.—Lincoln Evening News, Republican.

No Retreat.

For years the people have been demanding relief from corporate abuses and rapacity. The fight for the correction of those evils is now on and they insist that it shall continue until those abuses are wiped out and the doctrine of a "square deal" firmly established as a rule of official conduct.

President Roosevelt has been able to accomplish much in directing the fight. His official position has been of immense advantage, but it would have counted for little had there not been back of it the disposition and desire to make the fight effective. He was not the choice of "predatory wealth" for the presidency, but of the people and has shown both the disposition and the desire to serve them. But his term of office expires next March, while the fight against corporate greed has barely begun. If the fight is to be kept up and pushed to a successful issue, the choice of a successor to Roosevelt is a matter of supreme importance. His successor will be either Bryan or Taft. The corporations against whom this fight has been made and those who fatten on their lawlessness, are solidly lined up for Taft and in opposition to Bryan. If the people permit them to select the man who shall lead the fight against them for the next four years, the fight for a "square deal" is lost. If the people would win this fight their leaders should be selected by them, not by the enemy.

Who Selects Your Lawyer?

If you were in litigation with another man, would you allow him to select a lawyer for you or would you select one for yourself? The question answers itself. No one but a fool would allow his adversary to choose his lawyer for him.

Why not exercise the same judgment in choosing officers? Why is it that year after year, the very interests the people have been fighting have been permitted to select the men to fill the public offices? Just now those interests are exerting all the powerful influence at their command to elect Taft. He is their choice. That of itself is a strong hint to the people that he is not the man for them.

Fear of Depositors.

Taft says that the fear of their depositors has a great deal to do with keeping bankers from their exploitation and manipulation of bank assets. Mighty few bankers have been hurt by their depositors; the depositor is generally the fellow that gets hurt.

A Follower, Not a Leader.

Taft is a worker, but one who requires his work to be laid out for him. While he has shown a capacity to discharge such duties as have been assigned to him, there is nothing in his public career to indicate any disposition on his part to perform more than his allotted task, or to go out of his way to find opportunities to serve his country. His attitude toward the great reforms that have engrossed the attention of the public during the past decade has been that of an indifferent spectator. He has identified himself with none of them.

The work of carrying out those reforms has barely begun. To carry them forward to a successful issue requires a chief executive who will not only discharge the routine duties of his office as they are forced upon his attention, but who is able and has the disposition to take the initiative and to discover and bring to light the abuses still rampant, and to take or suggest the proper steps for their correction. If Secretary Taft's past teaches anything, it is that he is not a man to do that.

True, he is President Roosevelt's choice. But those who put their faith in him on that ground should understand that the president, whatever his merits, is a practical politician, and desires first the success of the republican nominee in the coming campaign. He is shrewd enough to know that the influences which have balked the best plans during the past four years would be turned against a candidate of his own type. He was forced to a choice between republican disaster and a candidate not objectionable to those influences, and he chose his war secretary. The manner in which his choice has been received shows that the president's political judgment was not at fault when he selected Taft as a candidate not offensive to the baneful influences that have opposed his own administration. It is only another instance of a great man setting party expediency above the public good.

President Roosevelt is not the first "Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind. And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

Why does the average banker fight the guaranteeing of deposits at every chance he sees? Nearly all the money in the bank is deposited subject to check. On this money the banker pays no interest yet it is the capital on which he does business. On this money the depositor pays taxes. So that the depositor lends money to the bank for which he receives no interest and on which he even pays the taxes. Is that liberal enough to suit the banker? Why does he object to legislation that would make his depositor safe and then would cost him practically nothing. Is it just because he is afraid that some smaller bank will stand a more equal chance when all deposits are guaranteed alike? For years our legislatures have failed over themselves to help the bankers; the business interests must be looked after, you know! Now, isn't it about time for the depositor, the man who furnishes the capital for the business of the country, to have justice shown him? Why are the banks so foolish as to antagonize the greatest body of the people. They were keen enough to make friends with them last fall when so much money was being withdrawn from the banks. The people demand, better security for their money than they have had in the past, and better security they are going to have. On this question the Nebraska Farmer stands with practically every farmer in the state of Kansas. We have no reason to doubt that conditions are any different in Nebraska. These are not party questions, although some would like to make them so. They find it much easier to beat the farmer out if they can get plenty of party prejudices mixed up with such questions. But the farmer isn't so easily beguiled as he used to be!

We can win Nebraska for Bryan if all friends of Bryan and his cause will work for that good end. But we should remember that shouting and boasting will not win this home state for Bryan. We must win it by fair and honest effort to convince our republican friends that Bryan deserves to carry his home state, and that his good platform deserves the support of all Nebraskans who believe that the people should rule. The rank and file of Nebraska republicans are just as good at heart as any democrat. They are open to conviction, and thousands of them will accept Bryan and his good platform if we shall appeal to them in a sensible way.

Are you in favor of making all banks safe for the depositors? If so, go to the polls on election day and vote the democratic ticket.

Jos. Bristol
Valentine, N. B.
Range 18
Horses and cattle branded
88 connected on left hip or side as shown in cut

R. M. Faddis & Co.
Postoffice address—Valentine or Kennedy.
Some branded on left thigh.
Horses branded on left shoulder or thigh.

P. H. Young.
Simeon, Nebr.
Cattle branded as cut on left side
Some A on left side.
V on left jaw of horses.

Albert Whipple & Sons
Rosebud S. D.
Cattle branded SOS on left side
OSO, a rightside
Some cattle also have a + on neck
Some with A on left shoulder and some branded with two bars across hind quarters. Some Texas cattle branded SOS on left side and some on left side.
Horses branded SOS on left hip. Some cattle branded AW bar connected on both sides and left hip of horses.

N. S. Rowley
Kennedy, Nebraska.
Same as cut on left side and hip, and on left shoulder of horses. Also on left side and hip.
F + on left side
Some cattle branded with a peg (either side up) on left side or hip. F on left jaw and left shoulder of horses.
W on left hip of horses.
N on left jaw of horses

C. P. Jordan.
Rosebud, S. D.
Horses and cattle same as cut; also C J B J J on right hip.
Range on Oak and Butte creeks.
A liberal reward for information leading to detection of rustlers of stock wearing any of these brands.

KOHL & TERRILL.
Brownlee, Nebr.
Cattle branded as in cut on left side. Some branded K T V on left hip. Range on North Loup river, two miles west of Brownlee

J. A. YARVAN
Fullman, Nebr.
Cattle branded JY on right side
Horses branded JY on right shoulder
Reasonable reward for any information leading to the recovery of cattle strayed from my range.

Pat Peiper
Simeon, Nebr.
Cattle branded U N

D. M. Sears.
Kennedy, Nebr.
Cattle branded as on cut, left side
Some on left hip.
Horses same on left shoulder.
Range—Square Lake.

Roan Brothers
Woodlake, Nebr.
Range on Long Lake and Crooked Lake.

JOHN KILL'S PLENTY
St. Francis Mission, Rosebud, S. D.
Cattle branded as in cut; horses same on left thigh, range between Spring Creek and Little White river.

Metzger Bros.,
Roffe, Nebr.
Cattle branded anywhere on left side.
Earmark, square crop right ear.
Horses have same brand on left thigh.