THIS IS SOUTHERN PROHIBITION

(New York World.)

Henry Watterson says, "Nobody can be a Democrat and a Prohibitionist." If the venerable principles of Democracy mean anything, nobody can at the same time advocate personal liberty and then undertake to dictate what some other man shall or shall not drink.

A man can be a Democrat and a total abstainer. He can be a Democrat and smoke or not smoke. But he cannot without casting aside the fundamental Jeffersonian principles undertake to regulate by law another man's habits or morals any more than another man's religion or tastes.

In the southern states where prohibition has been adopted it is enforced chiefly as against negroes and not against white men.

The system of white men's clubs, original packages by express and drug store saloons enables the white man to regulate the negroes' habits without changing their own, somewhat as they regulate the diet and work of the horses and mules which are no more indispensable on a southern plantation than is negro labor.

This is southern prohibition.

How Kansas Is Hampered.

There is a variety of opinion as to the success of prohibition in Kansas. This is due to the fact that in some of the country precincts the law is, for the most part, effective, while in all the towns and cities it is a dead letter. In an effort to get the truth of the matter, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association addressed a number of letters to members of boards of trade and commercial clubs throughout Kansas. Many replies have been received, but, for want of space, only one is given herewith. It is signed by a member of the Fort Scott Commercial club, under date of May 30, and reads as follows:

"In answer to your letter of May 29 regarding the effect of prohibition, will say that your editorial informant at Kimball, Neb., is entirely correct. The writer has studied and seen the effects of the prohibitory law in Kansas since its inauguration over twenty-five years ago. At no time, the present included, has it been impossible to procure liquor, and that, generally speaking, of the very worst quality. The drunkards of ten years ago, if still alive, are the drunkards of today. If not alive, their places have been taken by an army of new recruits.

"Kansas, with its natural resources, is the most productive state in the Union, and yet we have gained less in population than almost any other state in the Union—the increase of population in this state being less than the birth rate. The writer has seen more blackmailers, more perjurers, and more dissension caused among good people by this same prohibitory law than from any other cause that may be named. The majority of our people in this locality feel that it is an unjust law, and that it has greatly hampered our progress and well-being.

"I sincerely hope that the merchants and solid business men of Nebraska will not burden themselves with such a law. You may rest assured that if they do you may bid goodbye to progress; at least, our experience is that way. About the only benefit the law has proven to us is to give a good advertising medium for sensational preachers, evangelists and grafting politicians. Furthermore, any representative business man of any town in Kansas, if he speaks the truth, is bound to tell you the same thing."

The Case of David City.

Last spring David City decided by vote to issue no saloon licenses. This was done under the provisions of the Slocumb local option law, and the sequel shows that actual prohibition prevails in that city. The result may be satisfactory to a portion of the people, but not to the merchants. A banker said recently that mercantile business had been injured to the extent of 50 per cent since the closing of the saloons, while towns to the east of David City, which are wet, now enjoy unprecedented trade—the increase coming from men who formerly went to David City to do trading. West of that city, where there are no saloons, there has been a large increase of trade with mail order houses located far beyond the limits of the county. This shows that there are many farmers who will not trade in a dry town if they can help it. Many farmers in the vicinity of David City are foreign born and many are not. All are thrifty and well-to-do. Not paying taxes in town, they have no right to say what the people therein may or may not do, but of course they can trade where they please.

The unfortunate part of the matter is that the loss falls heavily upon the merchants, who are the heaviest taxpayers. While their profits are reduced one-half, their taxes must be increased to make up for the loss of revenue to the school fund derived from license fees. In a year or two they will feel the pinch more than they do now, and when conditions become intolerable, they will demand a change. That demand will result in one of two things, to-wit: The reissuing of licenses or the going dry of every town in the county, for the merchants cannot sit still and see their trade going to wet towns.

The Anti-Saloon League is profiting by its false pretense concerning "county option" because of the popularity in Nebraska of local option. The league's program is devoid of the quality of option. It is nothing but county prohibition, pure and simple.

Dr. Lyman Abbott on Prohibition.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook and an eminent divine, in his book "The Rights of Man," page 248 says:

"My objection to prohibitory laws is not that they cannot be enforced, but that they ought not to be enforced. * * * * Has a rural county in Maine, which thinks the saloon is an injury, a right to prohibit the saloon to the people of Bangor or Portland, who entertain a different opinion? If so, on what is that right based? It is not based on their right to protect themselves, for drunkenness and disorder in Portland or Bangor inflicts an insignificant amount of injury upon the inhabitants of the remote rural county. It must be based on the supposed right of the majority to impose their conscience on the minority, to determine for them what is safe and right, to act toward them in loco parentis; and this right of the majority to act in loco parentis toward the minority is fundamentally antagonistic to the essential principle of a democracy, which is founded upon local self-government."

When a paid agent of the Anti-Saloon League begins to make an argument for what he calls county option, voters should require him to explain why he makes use of the word "option," since he would give voters a chance to vote only for no license, and would prevent them from voting for license. The agent should be forced to admit the truth, viz: that his pretended county option is nothing but county prohibition.

Paying The Fiddler!

The fiddler is preparing to collect. And he's going to collect, because he has the power to enforce collection.

The fiddler, in this case, is "The System," and the contributors are the entire American public.

Throughout the campaign the people danced. They danced with considerable abandon, not to say recklessness, on election day, and "The System" furnished the music. It was music that by turns was martial and stirring, sweet and seductive, and the people followed it much as the legendary rats followed Pied Piper. We all remember what happened to the rats. We all will see what will happen to the people.

The newspapers are full of cheerful dispatches chronicling the reopening of the mills, and the putting of thousands of idle men to work. That sounds good, and it is good.

But it doesn't sound so good when we read, as for example in the Chicago Tribune of Sunday, such headlines as these: "Prepare to Raise Freight Tariffs. Officials of Transcontinental Roads Have New Schedules Nearly Done. Change 8 to 10 Per Cent. Etc., Etc."

In the same issue of the Tribune we read that there is an enormous demand, on the stock exchange in New York, for railroad and industrial securities. The market was never so active in eight years. Steel and other trust stocks are making new records for high marks, and railroad securities are ballooning.

"The System" is going to collect. The campaign was expensive. Now for the recouping. Together with the activity of business is going to come a very pronounced activity of prices. The tax "The System" levies on the public as the price of its permission to live is to be advanced. Railroad rates will be higher, and other charges and prices will be higher. We, the people, will pay. We've got to pay, because we can't "go without." It is the necessities of life "The System" controls.

The Union Pacific is paying 10 per cent dividends—but it has to have more. The steel trust is earning enormous dividends on its investment. But it "needs" more—and proposes to have it. So do all of them need more, and mean to have it.

The farmer will pay. The salaried man will pay. The wage-earner will pay. The small business man will pay. All of us will chip in. And incidentally, the more "prosperous" we get the harder will a good many of us find it to make both ends meet. Possibly we can't understand it—but "The System" does. Some day most of the rest of us will understand too, and then there will be another presidential campaign, and its ending will be radically different from the last one.—Omaha World Herald.

Driven to Extremities.

In discussing the issue raised by the extravagance of the Sheldon administration the Lincoln Journal is neither fair nor candid. It distorts facts in an effort to befog the issue. It tries to make its readers think that the reason taxes have increased is that the administration has paid some $600,000 of the state debt. And so, it heatedly proclaims, to attack the republican party on the ground of extravagance, "passes the bounds of decent political activity. It amounts to an assault upon the credit of the state."

The only trouble with the defense is that it isn't based on facts. It isn't true in other words.

In two years the administration has paid $600,000 of debts contracted by former republican administrations, Grant that.

But $600,000 is only a small part of the increased appropriations and the increased taxes.

The legislative appropriations for 1901, in round numbers, were $2,875,000. In 1907, under the Sheldon administration, they were $4,367,000. The increase amount to $1,492,000.

The appropriations out of the general fund for state institutions were $1,746,000 in 1901.

In 1907 they were $3,109,000.

That is, to run the state institutions alone—practically the same in number—cost $1,343,000 more under Sheldon than under the last democratic administration.

This is the extravagance that caused the heavy increase in taxes. And with this the paying of the state debt had absolutely nothing to do.

These are the figures that explain why the state taxes levied in 1900 were only $1,290,000, while in 1908 they reach $2,448,000. To try to explain this vast difference by saying that the Sheldon administration has paid the state debt at the rate of about $300,000 a year shows only to what extremities the republican organs are driven in seeking to make a defense of an indefensible record.—World-Herald.

Excursion Rates to Chicago via the Northwestern Line.

Nov. 29, 30, Dec. 1, 2, 7, and 8, account International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago. Full particulars on application to Ticket Agents. 45-2

Weather Data.

The following data, covering a period of 19 years, have been complied from the Weather Bureau records at Valentine, Nebr. They are issued to show the conditions that have prevailed, during the month in question, for the above period of years, but must not be construed as a forecast of the weather conditions for the coming month.

November.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal 34°

The warmest month was that of 1899 with an average of 41°

The coldest month was that of 1896 with an average of 19°

The highest was 78° on 8, 1903

The lowest was -18° on 17, 1891

PRECIPITATION.

Average for month 0 73 inches.

Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more 5

The greatest monthly precipitation was 2.57 inches in 1896.

The least monthly precipitation was 0.03 inches in 1907.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1 55 inches on 26. 1896.

The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-85 only) was 1.06 inches on 26 1896

CLOUDS AMD WEATHER

Average number of clear days, 13 partly cloudy, 9; cloudy, 8.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the S.

The average hourly velocity of the wind is 10.4 miles.

The highest velocity of the wind was 52 miles from the NW on 11, 1891.

J. J. McLEAN,
Observer Weather Bureau.

Cherry County Teachers' Association, Friday and Sat., Nov. 27 and 28.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON 1:30.

Roll call by quotation.
Elements of Literature and Composition
Chapters 1, 2 .3, quiz, Lulu Kortz.
Of Such is the Kingdom, pp. 22-47.
Aerial Navigation, H. W. Funke.
American Artists, Geo. Hornby.
Knockers, Roscoe Ward.
Indian Schools, Grace Hobson.
Helps in Mathematics, J. J. Mohlman.
Thanksgiving Drill, Miss Collett's Pupils.
Friday Evening Entertainment.

SATURDAY MORNING 9:

Elements of Literature and Composition,
Chapters 4, 5, 6, quiz, Lulu Kortz.
Of Such is the Kingdom, pp. 47-76.
Pekin, Leola West.
Scientific Temperance, Laura Story.
Discipline, Isabelle Brown.
Discussion, Sadie Thackrey.
Helps in Language, Ina Spratt.
World Known Poets, Ora Hooper.
Immigration, G. L. Carlson.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON 1:30.

Music.
Co-operation Among Teachers, E. E. Collins.
Athletics for women, Marie Nelson
Report from State Association, R. H. Watson.
Literature of Childhood, Maude Tracewell.
Formalities vs Freedom, Mrs. Ida Cook.
The Trail of the Pinie, Belle Temant.
Fraternities, Bert Colby.
The Association will be held at the Valentine High School.

LULU KORTZ.
45-2 Co.Supt.

District Court.

District court will convene Monday, Nov. 23, 1908. Jury is called for the day following, Nov. 24th.

U. S. Weather Bureau Report for week Ending Nov. 17.

Daily mean temperature 28°.
Normal 34°.
Highest 70°; lowest 6°.
Precipitation 0.00 of an inch.
Total precipitation from March 1st (the crop season) to date was 16. 90 inches and the average for same period for 20 years is 20.38

The discrepancy between the daily mean and the daily normal temperature is not so great this week, being only 6°. The range between the highest and lowest temperature, 70° on the 17 and 6° on the 14, was 64°. The winds have not been much above the average.

Legal Notice.

Lorilla Cox, Katie A. Lytle, formerly Katie A. Cox, Grace F. Cox, David E. Cox, Thomas Dutfy, Charles Burns, Maggie Burns, Muscatine Mtg. & Trust Co., White River Savings Bank, L. M. Barden, real name unknown, Edward G. Robertson, Julia Young and Alexander Hoffman, impleaded with Saint Frances Mission, Eudora Jones, formerly Eudora Hatten, Irvin M. Jones, husband of Eudora Jones, Edwar S. Cox, Frances M. Walcott, Maggie J. Walcott Rosa Bell Posten Rhoda Hammond, O. L. Britton whose real name is Orah L. Britton, will take notice that on the 30th day of September 1908, E. M. Perrig and P. Flor Digmann filed their petition in the District Court of Cherry County against each and all of the aforesaid defendants, the object and prayer of which are to have the title of the said E. M. Perrig and P. Flor, Digmann in and to the following described real estate, to wit: North half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven (27), east half of the northeast quarter of section 28, in township thirty-five (35), range thirty (30), west of the 6th P. M.; northeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27), in township thirty-five (35), range thirty (30) west of the 6th P. M.; south half of the northwest quarter and north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22), in township thirty-five (35), range thirty (30), west of the 6th P. M.; northwest quarter of section twenty six (26), in township thirty-five (35), north of range thirty (30), west of the 6th P. M., and the southwest quarter of section twenty-six (26) in township thirty-five (35), north of range thirty (30), west of the 6th P. M., and west half of the southeast quarter and east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four (24), in township thirty-five (35), north of range thirty-one (31), west the 6th P. M., and east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28), in township thirty-five (35), range thirty (30), west of the 6th P. M., northeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in township thirty-five (35), range thirty (30); south half of the northeast quarter and east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22), in township thirty-five (35) north of range thirty (30), west of the 6th P. M., all in Cherry County, Nebraska, quieted and confirmed in the said plaintiffs as against the claims, interest, mortgages and demands; that the defendants and each of them be decreed to have no interest in, lien upon or claim to the real estate decribed in the petition; that a decree be entered satisfying of record all the mortgages and other liens and claims of the various defendants be cancelled, annulled and satisfied of record; that each and all of the defendants be forevor enjoined from asserting any interest in, lien upon or claim to the premises described in the petition and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 28th day of December, 1908.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1908.

E. M. PERRIG,
P. FLOR DIGMANN,
Plaintiffs
By ARTHUR F. MULLEN
their Attorney.
45 4

Contest Notice.

U. S. Land Office, Broken Bow, Nebraska, November 20, 1907.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Annie McIntosh, contestant, against homestead entry No. 5250 made December 14, 1904, for sesw, sse, section 10; swsw, section 11; wnw, section 14, ne, sesw, section 15, township 26, range 33, by Alexander Hendrickson, contestee, in which it is alleged that claimant has wholly abandoned said tract for more than six months last past, that claimant does not maintain a residence on said tract but resides elsewhere, that all the above alleged defects exist at this date and have not been cured.

Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m., on December 4, 1908, before John H. Welton, U. S. commissioner, at Mullen, Neb., and that the final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., on December 8, 1908, before the register and receiver at the United States Land Office in Broken Bow, Nebraska.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed Oct. 21, 1908, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

42 4 Rpd JOHN REESE, Register.

Contest Notice.

U. S. Land Office, Broken Bow, Nebraska, October 20, 1908.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Charles R. Temple, contestant, against Homestead entry No. 2856, made July 3, 1902, for nesw, section 19, nsw, sesw, section 20, township 26, range 30, by Jennie Strange, contestee, in which it is alleged that said claimant has wholly abandoned said tract for more than six months last past; that she has never resided upon, cultivated or improved said tract as required by law and that the same is wholly abandoned, that she maintains a residence elsewhere than on said tract, and the land is in its wild native state; that all the above alleged defects exist at this date and have not been cured.

Said parties are hereby notified to appear respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on December 3, 1908, before J. H. Welton, U. S. Commissioner, Mullen Nebr., and that the final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on December 8, 1908, before the register and receiver at the United States Land Office in Broken Bow, Nebraska.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit filed October 14, 1908, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

42 4 Rpd JOHN REESE, Register.

Contest Notice.

U. S. Land Office, Valentine, Nebraska, October 8, 1908.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by William H. Everly, contestant, against homestead entry No. 14161, made November 12, 1902, for section 21, Township 27, Range 38, by Ida Westgate, contestee in which it is alleged that Ida Westgate has wholly abandoned said land and changed her residence therefrom for more than six months last past; that the land is not settled upon nor cultivated in good faith and claimant has established residence thereon, and she has failed to cure her laches to this date, and said abandonment took place more than six months prior to the expiration of five years from the time of making said entry.

And said alleged absence was not due to her employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged.

Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on November 24, 1908 before the register and receiver at the United States Land Office in Valentine, Nebr.

The said contestant having in a proper affidavit filed October 19, 1908 set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

41 4 E E. OLSON, Receiver.

Contest Notice.

U. S. Land Office, Valentine, Nebraska, November 9, 1908.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Charles Edwin Bilyeas, contestant, against Homestead entry No. 18 69 0920, made April 30 1907, for section 1, township 31, range 30w, by James Maule, jr., contestee in which it is alleged that said James Maule, jr., has wholly abandoned said land and changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past; that the said land is not settled upon nor cultivated in good faith, and has failed to cure his laches up to this date and said alleged absence from the land was not due to his employment in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on December 22, 1908, before the register and receiver at the United States Land Office in Valentine, Nebraska

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit filed Nov. 9, 1908, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

E 44 4 E. OLSON Receiver.

Contest Notice,

U. S. Land Office, Valentine, Nebraska, November 9, 1908.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Isaac H. White, contestant, against Homestead entry No 18767 made April 30, 1907, for sne, se, senw, esw, section 2, lne and lenw, section 11, township 31, range 30, by James Maule, sr., contestee, in which it is alleged that said James Maule, sr. has wholly abandoned said land and changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past, that the land is not settled upon nor cultivated in good faith, and entryman has failed to cure his laches up to this date

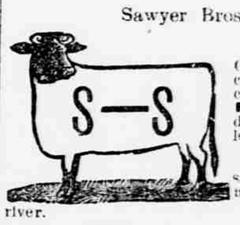
And said alleged absence was not due to his employment in the army navy or marine corps of the United states as a private soldier, officer seaman or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged.

Said parties are hereby notified to appear respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on Dec. 22, 1908, before the register and receiver at the United States Land office, Valentine, Nebraska

The said contestant having in a proper affidavit, filed Nov. 9, 1908, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

E 44 4 E. OLSON, Receiver.

Sawyer Bros Oasis, Nebr



G. K. Sawyer has charge of these cattle. Horses DS on left shoulder. Some left side. Horses same left thigh. Range on Snake river.

Nebraska Land and Feeding Co.
Bartlett Richards Pres Will G Comstock, V P
Chas C Jamison Sec&Treas

Cattle branded on any part of animal, also the following brands:

horses branded as same
Range between Gordon on the F E & M V., R. R. and Hyannis on M. R. R. in Northwestern Nebr.
BARTLETT RICHARDS, Ellsworth, Nebr.

Valentine, Nebr.
Range on Niobrara 12 miles east of Ft. Niobrara.

Horses and cattle branded NB 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.
Some branded on left shoulder or thigh
Some branded on right thigh or shoulder

P H. Young
Simeon, Nebr.

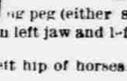
Cattle branded as cut on left side
Some ΩY on left side
— on left jaw of V horses.
Range on Gordon Creek north of Simeon,

Albert Whipple & Sons

Rosebud S. D.
Cattle branded SOS on left side OSO on right side 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 S O 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.
+ on left side
Some cattle branded

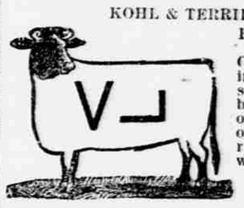


ed husking peg (either side up) on left sloe or hip. F on left jaw and left shoulder of horses
OE on left hip of horses
N on left jaw of horses

C. P. Jordan.

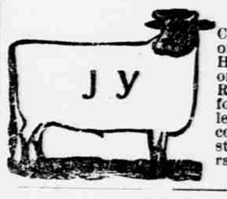
Rosebud, SD
Horses and cattle same as cut; also CJ BE JJ on right hip.
Range on Oak and Butte creeks.
A liberal reward for information leading to detection of rustlers of stock bearing any of these brands.

KOHL & TERRILL,
Brownlee, Neb.



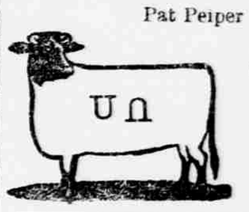
Cattle branded as in cut on left side. Some branded K T Y on left hip. Range on North Loup river, two miles west of Brownlee

J. A. YARYAN
Pullman, 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

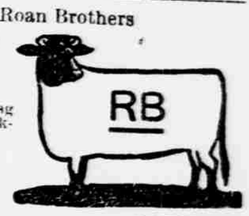
Pat Peiper
Simeon Nebr.



D. M. Sears.
Kennedy, Nebr.

Cattle branded as on cut, left side Some on left nip.
Horses same on left shoulder.
Range—Square Lake.

Roan Brothers
Woodlake Neb



Range on Long Lake and Crooked Lake.

JOHN KILLS PLENTY
St Francis Mission, Rosebud, S. D.

Cattle branded as in cut; horses same on left thigh. Range between Spring Ck and Little White river.

Metzger Bros.,
Rolfe Nebr

Cattle branded anywhere on left side.
Earmark, square crop right ear.
Horses have same brand on left thigh.
Range on Gordon and Snake Creeks
A Reward of $250 will be paid to any person for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of any person or persons stealing cattle with above brand.