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THE ELECTIONS OF 1906

The elections of 1906 indicate a trend in favor of the democratic party. The details will be found upon another page, but they prove that the democratic party is growing stronger as republican policies are developed. In New York the party has won a signal victory in spite of the tremendous efforts put forth in behalf of the administration. The republicans had all the money they wanted; they had the support of all the great corporations; and at the close they had whatever influence the administration could lend. The fact that the democrats elected every state officer excepting the governor shows that in the Empire state the republican party has been repudiated. The defeat of Mr. Hearst, the democratic and independent candidate for governor, while a great disappointment to his friends and to the party, is explained by facts which rob Mr. Hughes' victory of both glory and political significance. Mr. McCarren, whom Mr. Hearst denounced as a boss, threw his influence to Hughes and cut down Mr. Hearst's vote in Brooklyn. Mayor McClellan, the legality of whose election Mr. Hearst denied, used his influence for Mr. Hughes and cut down the Hearst vote in New York. Mr. Jerome, the prosecuting attorney of New York, who has also been attacked by Mr. Hearst, supported the republican ticket, and his influence was felt in Greater New York. Mr. Croker, during the last days of the campaign, made an attack upon Mr. Hearst, which doubtless weakened the democratic candidate among the Tammanvites. Mr. Murphy, the head of Tammany, while supporting the ticket, could not put much enthusiasm into the campaign owing to the personal controversies which he had had with Mr. Hearst. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Hughes owes his victory not to republican votes but to democratic votes brought to him by the very men whom he and the republican leaders have been denouncing for years.

President Roosevelt cannot find very much cause for rejoicing in the New York returns. To have his own state go democratic can not be gratifying to him, and to find that his personal attack upon Mr. Hearst had little influence on the result compared with the influence exerted by McCarren, Murphy and Croker will not gladden his Thanksgiving day. The president's personal attack on Mr. Hearst was in bad taste, to say the least, and the failure of that attack to favorably impress the public ought to be a warning for the future.

Mr. Hearst is, of course, disappointed, and yet, when all the facts are known, he has much to congratulate himself upon. He made a tremendous fight against great odds, and while he himself failed of election, his heroic struggle brought victory to the rest of the ticket. As the rest of the ticket stood for the same principles for which he contended, it is evident that he has been vindicated on the position taken and this must be more gratifying than any personal victory could be. His personal enemies have contributed to his defeat, but the triumph of his ideas still leaves him in a position to continue the fight for the protection of the public against the encroachments of predatory wealth.

If the trend toward democracy continues for the next two years as it has been for the last two years, New York can be counted

among the democratic states in 1908, and Mr. Hearst is in a position to do valiant work in securing a national triumph for progressive, democratic ideas.

The democratic gains in congress have not been as great as the party expected, but they have been sufficient to make it probable that the democrats will control the congress to be elected in 1908. In nearly all the legislatures in the middle states the democrats have made decided gains and these promise much for the senatorial contests which take place two years hence.

In Iowa, Kansas and California the democrats made a splendid fight for their gubernatorial ticket. The reduction of Gov. Cummins' majority from more than seventy thousand to about twenty thousand put Iowa in the doubtful states for two years hence. Kansas and California can no longer be claimed as certainly republican. The fight made by Harris in the former state and by Mr. Bell in the latter give more than a reasonable hope for success two years hence.

The victory in Missouri will bring joy to every democratic heart. A wail went up when Missouri dropped out of the democratic column two years ago. Her return is greeted with widespread rejoicing. Oklahoma, the new state, comes in with a rousing democratic majority. The constitution will be written by democrats, and she will send two senators to fight in the interest of the wealth producers. Democracy welcomes Oklahoma to a seat near the head of the table.

In Nebraska the democrats hoped, with the aid of the populists, to elect their state ticket and their candidate for the United States senate. In this they failed, but they have made substantial gains throughout the state as shown by the vote on congressmen and the legislative ticket as well as by the state ticket. They have gained one congressman and came within less than two hundred votes of gaining another. In two other districts the republican majorities have been so much reduced that we can reasonably count on four democratic congressmen two years from now. In the legislature the fusionists will have about four times as many as they had two years ago.

The republicans have had an effective campaign cry in "stand by the president." While the record showed that the democrats in the senate and the house stood by the president better than the republicans, the admirers of the president very naturally gave weight to his appeal for a republican congress although in making the appeal the president put a personal victory above the reforms which he has been advocating. Two years from now that appeal will be of no avail, for the president will not be in office after March 4, 1909. Even if he were a candidate—which no friend of his can assume after his repeated declarations—he would have to confront the third term issue, and who would say that that issue alone would not lose the president enough votes to make his race hopeless? The popular vote as indicated by the congressional elections shows the republicans even now have a narrow margin to go on, and that margin will be quickly wiped out if the president allowed himself to be drawn into a race for a third term.

Now as to the future. The democrats, united in a real fight against the encroachments of organized wealth, see victory before them. The republicans divided, will enter the campaign without spirit and with little confidence in success. The fight in the republican ranks between the reformers and the standpaters will grow more fierce as the months go by, for the character of the republican is to be determined by this fight. If the standpaters win, the reformers will have to take refuge in the democratic party; if the reformers win their fight in the republican party, there is no place on earth for the standpaters. It

is a struggle that must end in complete victory for one side and in complete overthrow of the other side. Events have caused this division because those events have shown more clearly each year the dangers of corporate domination over politics. The democrats have assisted the division by advocating remedial legislation, and the president has contributed to the educational work more than anyone else. If this were a personal difference it could be smoothed over, but it is a vital difference, and the feeling between the two elements of the party is such that either element would rather see the party defeated than have the other element succeed. There is no republican in sight who can harmonize the two elements, and there is no republican belonging to either element of the party who can command the support of the other element. All that the democratic party has to do is to stand steadfast by its position and offer democratic principles for the solution of all the problems that vex the country.—Bryan's Commoner.

Niobrara Falls.

Billy Ballard is moving home.

Mrs. Blake Fisk has been on the sick list this week.

R. Grooms has been very busy building corn cribs and calf sheds lately.

H. E. Crosby has been building a barn; and E. Reed is busy chasing hogs.

John Adamson drove a bunch of calves to the Valentine market recently.

Election being over, perhaps there will be room for Bad Boy's correspondence.

The social was well attended last week, everybody having had a good time.

Walter Fisk of Iowa has been visiting his brother, Blake, and old friends for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker were called to the latter's parents' home last week and have not returned. **BAD BOY.**

Mrs. F. M. Garlock arrived from California this week.

The new minister and his wife of the Presbyterian church arrived this week.

John Shelbourn has returned to Grand Island to finish his course in business college.

Turkey and cranberries with Thanksgiving dinner at the Chicago House. 442

John Ohe, of Savannah, Ill., a brother-in-law of J. C. Northrop, has been here visiting the past week with a view of locating.

You can get a case of 24 bottles of Webb's soda for 75c, delivered to your house. Try a case. Telephone 117. 31

Rev. Connell has consented to preach a very interesting subject next Sunday evening by request. Come out and hear him.

In the case of the state vs O. C. Treadway, charged with stealing a steer belonging to Wm. Ferdon, the defendant was found guilty.

Political Principles.

While men do not always live up to their principles, it is well to have principles. No man could wish to be truthfully denounced as unprincipled. The most important principles are political. These are the principles of a Democrat—namely, freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech, equality of all citizens before the law, the right of trial by jury, freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus, the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, the separation of church and state, low taxes, a tariff for revenue only, economy in public expenditures, fidelity to treaties, a faithful execution of the laws, absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, reverence for the constitution and a fair division of the joint products of labor and capital, the rights of labor as sacred and as inalienable as those of life or property. If you believe in these principles, you are at heart a Democrat and should be willing to see these principles carried into effect by the election of those honest and able enough to enforce them.

MOVING THE FALL CROPS

The Annual Wall Street Howl For More Money.

INFLATED STOCKS AND BONDS.

How All the Surplus Cash Concentrates in Wall Street—The New Move of the Bankers For "Asset" Currency—Another Instrument to Bleed the Public.

Wall street is having its annual trouble of tight money, although the administration has loaned the Wall street and other national bankers over \$150,000,000 of the public money without interest. As interest rates are very high, both call and time money bringing 6 per cent and over, and has been even as high as 30 per cent for a short period, it will be seen what a great profit the bankers are making from this enormous loan of the public funds. As nearly all the banks of the country keep an account with one of the New York banks, when there is a slack demand in the country these deposits of the country banks with the New York banks are greatly augmented for the reason that the Wall street banks pay interest of 2 or 3 per cent on daily balances. But when the farmers begin to market their crops the wheat and other produce buyers begin to use their money on deposit with the country bankers and also borrow of the banks they do business with enough money to buy the products the farmers are selling. This crop movement compels the country banks to draw upon their deposits in the Wall street banks and at other monetary centers and immediately the Wall street bankers begin to howl they must have more money to move the crops.

As the Wall street bankers loan their surplus money to the stock speculators, they are compelled to "call" these loans made to brokers and others so that the deposits of the country banks can be returned to them. Instead of Wall street banks furnishing the money to move the crops they are merely returning the money of the country banks to be used for that purpose.

The real cause of the periodical Wall street money squeeze is that the bankers and their chief customers are loaded down with railroad and industrial stocks and bonds, for which no market can be found at remunerative prices. The public with money to invest has found other investments more safe and profitable, and as there is a constant further issue of stocks and bonds the amount controlled by the Wall street interests is increasing. Many of these stocks are "pure water"—that is, there has been no actual investment of the money they represent—but interest is paid on them or is expected to be paid on them in the near future.

There is plenty of money in the country to carry on all legitimate business, but under the Republican policy of tariff protection and loaning the surplus public money to favored national banks, which naturally finds its way to Wall street for use, because the profits are greater there than elsewhere, there has grown up an era of trust and corporation inflation by issuing vast amounts of stocks and even bonds, which have to be financed by Wall street.

The bankers are now joining in a movement for a change in the banking law, so that they can issue more notes based on assets, and unless the people of the country pay heed and instruct their representatives in congress to be careful of legislating in the interest of Wall street they will find the money power provided with another instrument to bleed them. There are already too many laws which allow the few to benefit at the expense of the many.

L. C. Sparks went down to Fairfield last Thursday to attend the funeral of Fred Marvin who died at Grand Junction, Colo., of consumption. He was the husband of Edith Stark who was a former teacher in the Valentine school and grew to womanhood in the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Sparks.

Weather Data.

The following data, covering a period of 17 years, have been compiled 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 35°
 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 14, 1894
 The lowest was -18° on 29, 1896

PRECIPITATION.

Average for month .63 inches.
 Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more 6
 The greatest monthly precipitation was 2.57 inches in 1896.
 The least monthly precipitation was 0.04 inches in 1903.
 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 15.5 inches on 25-26, 1896

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

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

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the NW.
 The average hourly velocity of the wind is 10 miles.
 The highest velocity of the wind was 52 miles from the NW on 11, 1891
 J. C. HAYDEN,
 Observer Weather Bureau.

NOT ALL GOOD MEN.

Senate Rejected Some Presidential Appointments.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican inquires of the editor: "Has President Roosevelt ever appointed to an office a man whose past life has not been good, one who has served a sentence in prison or done acts against the good of the country? Can you give a case, and, if so, did the senate have to confirm the appointment? Did Senator Lodge vote to do so?"

In reply the editor says: "It is with reluctance that we answer all of these pointed questions in the affirmative. Yes, President Roosevelt did appoint Ben Daniels the United States marshal of Arizona, the senate had to confirm the nomination and even our good Senator Lodge voted for it. Ben Daniels had served a term in prison out in Wyoming for horse stealing. But our correspondent should cheer up. Mr. Daniels had reformed and become a good citizen. The president had satisfied himself that his former rough rider had repented his sins and could now be depended upon to enforce law and maintain order as an official of the United States."

If the Ben Daniels appointment was the only one to be criticised there would not be much to say, for he evidently believed Ben had reformed and wanted to give him a chance. But unfortunately President Roosevelt has made some very unfortunate selections of candidates for judges, some of whom the senate felt compelled to reject.

Demands an Accounting.

A Cincinnati Republican, who was himself a contributor, wants to know what has become of the \$170,102 campaign fund collected last year from federal officials, state officials, private corporations and from public service and steam railroads and has petitioned the court to discover the facts. Boss Cox's finance committee and its individual members are made defendants. From the disastrous result of the election to the Cox machine it is safe to say that most of it got into the hands of Republican grafters.

Don't Neglect Coughs

Nature might cure your cough without aid, but you can't afford to chance it.

A cough that is left to "cure itself" is slowly overcome at best, and there is apt to be some weakness left to make the next cough come easier.

CHAPMAN'S WHITE PINE COUGH SYRUP WITH TAR

is nature's best assistant. It makes the cure easy, quick and thorough. It is perfectly harmless, and is equally good for old or young.

It doesn't pay to trifle with coughs when you can buy a remedy on these terms:

Money back if the remedy fails
 PRICE 25c.



LET US FIGURE ON YOUR LUMBER BILLS

BISHOP & YOUNG, Cody, Neb.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Only Double Track

Railroad between Missouri River and Chicago. Direct line to St. Paul-Minneapolis. Direct line to Black Hills. Apply to nearest agent for rates maps and time cards.

Republican Extravagance.

If the enormous taxation of the people of the United States was collected as a direct tax instead of indirectly through the tariff there would be a revolution against the protective system of taxation. For the present fiscal year the taxes collected by the federal government are over \$10 per capita, which means that the average family of five persons pays over \$50. The poor pay as much as the rich, and the amount is constantly increasing. During the last ten years the expenditures have doubled, and of course the taxation has increased at the same ratio. For 1907 congress has already appropriated nearly \$880,000,000, and that vast amount will be increased before June 30, 1907. Is it not time for the people who pay the taxes to demand that extravagance shall cease?