

## ARE THE SALARIES TOO HIGH?

A wrong impression is entertained by a number of taxpayers in Beaver county in regard to the salaries now paid to the county attorney, sheriff, clerk and treasurer. Many think that the raise in the salaries of these officials was due to the raise of valuation, which placed the assessed valuation of Beaver county higher than that of some counties having a population in excess of 10,000. Such is not the case. It is true that at the time of the equalization statement appeared in the HERALD to the effect that the raise of valuation would cause the officials' salaries to be raised, but it was a mistake, and was corrected in the next week's issue. However, the impression exists, and many taxpayers believe that had the Territorial Board of Equalization not raised the assessed valuation of Beaver county, the officials would have continued to draw the same salary as in former years. But the law provides that any county having a population of less than 10,000, and a valuation as great as that of any one county having a population of 10,000 or upwards, shall pay its treasurer, clerk, attorney and sheriff the same salaries as the county having a population in excess of 10,000. By taking the census and assessed valuation of the different counties, it will be found that Beaver county had a greater assessed valuation before the raise than had Pawnee county, which has a population in excess of 10,000, according to the certified statement of the auditor, sent out in July of this year, and now on file in the clerk's office. Following are the figures as they were before the 73 per cent raise was applied.

County.	Population.	Ass'd value.
Beaver.	8,633,127	
Pawnee.	10,107	449,107

It will be readily seen from this statement that the raise in valuation and the raise in salaries have no connection whatever, and the county commissioners of Beaver county would have been ordered to pay the increased salaries just the same, whether the valuation was raised or not.

Many seem to think that the salaries now paid to the four officials mentioned, and to the county commissioners, are too high; but it is a fact patent to every taxpayer that they are not as excessive now as they were too low under the old law. Only last campaign time a man whom the middle and west end democrats wished to nominate for clerk refused the nomination because the salary was too small to induce him to assume the responsibilities of the office.

## The Old, Old Story Repeated.

Minneapolis, Kansas, Messenger.

In one of the rooms in the Grand Central hotel in Salina one night last week was found the body of Sam Pickands. The tenant had vacated the premises; all that was of worth in him had passed on—God knows whether. He was a man of genial nature, and was once well endowed with this world's goods and possessions; his family had done much for him and he was well qualified both by nature and education for a successful business man. Almost all who knew him liked him, yet he died alone and lonely. All acknowledged his ability, yet he died in poverty, eating the scanty bread of charity. Once he had a family and many friends; when life went out, God only knows how, in that little room in the hotel, family was gone and of those friends who closely touch our lives he had none. We would write no unkind word of Sam Pickands. He and no other was his enemy. He has gone and the lesson of his life remains. So far as that life has a lesson, it is written in three words—let whisky alone. For it he gave his home, his family and his friends and perhaps his life. For it he died in loneliness, on the bed that charity gave him. For it he wasted his years and their fine possibilities. He gave all these priceless things that he might unassisted drink that liquor which never yet made man better. And he was not alone in so doing. The graves of such victims of their own appetites dot the green surface of the earth wherever man is found. They have left desolation behind them, and "their days and their deeds are forgotten among men." Splendid men by God's gifts were some of these, but their wasted and wrecked lives only echo and re-echo the old words, the lesson of Sam Pickands' life and death, let whisky alone.

When such a life goes out, always the cry ascends, "Silence! He is in his grave." It is the cry of moral cowardice which dares not speak for the dead

the warning that their stilled lips may not utter. It is the cry which undertone repeats, let others be wrecked if they will, and over their graves, too, we will maintain this silence. It is the old cry, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Kindly and able as he was, surrounded by all the environments that should make life a success, Sam Pickands' life would have been a happy and successful one had he let whisky alone. Boys, out of this lesson of a wrecked life you may find one that for you may not be wholly in vain.

## CUBA AND HAWAII.

If it is the purpose of the present administration to encourage the acquisition of colonial possessions, it would seem that it is beginning at the wrong place, in proposing to annex the Hawaiian Islands. If the country is to be subjected to the cost of maintaining a navy for the protection of its foreign provinces, it ought to look out for territory which would justify such expense. The Hawaiian Islands are so far away, to begin with, that they would always be a fruitful source of care and trouble, without enough in the way of an equivalent to make it an object to attempt the government of their half-civilized population. There are ten arguments in favor of the annexation of Cuba where there is one to excuse the absorption of Hawaii. The cause of justice and humanity would be clearly promoted by the rule of the United States in Cuba, this arrangement would be hailed with delight by the insurgents, it would be warranted for the protection of American interests in the island, and the territory acquired would be fully worth the cost of acquisition.—Kansas City Star.

We see editorial statements like the foregoing in a number of our populist exchanges, and it is certainly a notable example of unthoughtful editorial comment. There is no parallel whatever between the cases of Hawaii and Cuba.

The strongest party in Hawaii overthrow the monarchy, deposed the Queen, organized a Republic, and for four years has maintained that government, made itself a separate nation, making and observing treaties with other nations, and maintained a separate existence as a government. Now, the ruling party in the islands, through their duly elected representatives, have, of their own free will and volition, unanimously agreed to transfer the government of the islands to the United States. This transfer is to be made by solemn treaty between the two governments, the Hawaiian government having already complied with her part of the contract as far as possible, and now the treaty only awaits ratification by the proper authority in this country.

During the four years that the Hawaiian Republic has existed as a government, most of the powerful European and Asiatic nations have had intense desires to appropriate these islands to their own use and benefit, and have only been deterred from so doing because Uncle Sam said "hands off." How much more navy would the United States require to protect the Hawaiian Islands when they become her own property, than she had when she protected that weak government when she had no well established claim to their possession? It is not likely that any nation on earth would make any attempt to claim those islands if the American flag floated over them in time of peace, and in time of war we would need them, and would know how to protect them.

In the Cuban case matters are entirely different. The Cuban patriots have not overthrown the old government; they have no established government of their own which can legally treat with any other nation; they have never expressed a desire to be annexed to the United States, but have declared their intention to achieve complete and separate independence or perish in the struggle. Under these conditions, in order to get possession of Cuba we would have to forcibly or otherwise take her away from Spain, which country is acknowledged by all governments to be the legal owner of that island. Then we would be compelled to forcibly annex the island, contrary to the expressed desire of the Cuban patriots who are battling so nobly for separate independence. These two wrongs would never make a right.

As to the worth of the two islands, we doubt if there would be much difference in their value if both were under the control of these United States; and as to the difficulty of governing the inhabitants, we judge that the people Hawaii would be much more easily controlled than those of Cuba.

While our sympathies are with the Cubans, and our great desire is to see them out of the Spanish government and win their independence, yet we fail to see wherein we should reject the treaty with Hawaii and forcibly annex Cuba.

We notice that a number of editors are having a good deal to say about low necked dresses. Gentlemen, hands off.

A Guthrie female evangelist is preaching on "What is Hell?" If she will file the question with some long-delinquent subscriber to any newspaper she can get an answer later on.

Another newspaper man, M. L. Thomas, of the Pond Creek Vidette, has been given a hunk of recognition in the shape of the post office in his town. He deserved it.

E. P. Moore will soon launch the Garfield County Democrat on the turbulent sea of journalism. It will be published at Enid, and will be democratic in politics, as its name implies, though the publisher in his announcement does not state which wing of the party he will espouse. The Democrat has our best wishes.

The cause of much unjust criticism of the Live Stock Inspector and its editor was an article which appeared in the Oklahoma Sunday Globe some weeks ago, and which was extensively copied by the press of the territory. The article contained about the usual amount of caustic acid and mistakes that emanate from that journal, and was a great injustice to the people of Western Oklahoma. We clipped the article for future reference, but did not print it, as it was too misleading.

If the insurgents of Cuba are thoroughly familiar with American politics they will not be unduly encouraged by the story that the Democrats in Congress are planning to raise a national issue by favoring the recognition of the insurgents. This is the usual Democratic trick. The party cares not one rap for the Cubans or for their emancipation from the rule of Spain. The only interest of the Democracy in this case—as in all others—is to strike what it believes to be a popular lead. There is no sincerity behind the movement, no genuine desire to bring relief to Cuba, but simply an ambition to advance the fortunes of the Democratic party, which are in an exceedingly precarious condition, owing to the inability of that organization to give any cause the support of true devotion on the ground of principle.—Kansas City Star.

## Kleptomaniacs and Thanksgiving.

Mos' de month I disremember,  
But I always knows November,  
Yes, I always knows November's took de chair;  
An' I'm shu' ez dat I'm livin'  
Dat hit's gettin' neah Thanksgiving!  
Dah's a kleptomanyer feelin' in de air.  
Ev'ry night I dreams of turkey,  
Till mah fingers done git jerky,  
Ev'ry night mah legs dey walks me heah and there;  
Turkey gobblers seem to beckon,  
An' I ain' mahes'f, I reckon,  
Dah's a kleptomanyer feelin' in de air.  
Say de preacher, "Don' yo' covet,  
Make no diff'ence how yo' love it!"  
Bible say, regardin' turkeys, "Don' yo' dare!"  
But how kin a chile remember,  
When hit comes erlong November,  
An' de kleptomanyer feelin' in de air?  
Hit's a dreadful, dreadful feelin'  
Fo' to have come o' yo' stealin';  
Hit's a sort o' stealin' feelin', an' a pair  
Of de fatter turkeys growin'  
An' de only things worth knowin',  
When de kleptomanyer feelin' in de air.  
—Earl Hooker Eaton in Harper's Bazar.

## Belligerent Rights for Cuba.

In his Message the President gives an exhaustive review of the Cuban difficulty, explaining at length and detailing all the efforts this government has made to put an end to the war and stop the barbarous usage of the Cubans. His explanation puts a new face on the Cuban difficulty, viewed from the standpoint of international law. He quotes President Grant's view of the case in 1875, when the conditions were almost exactly as they are now, and explains what the results of Cuban recognition would lead to. Itemized, the recognition of Cuban belligerency would place matters on the following footing:

It could impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents.

It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain according to the international code of war.

and possible seizure.

It would release Spain from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, and destroy our claims against Spain for damages already done to American commerce and American interests in Cuba.

It would invest Spain with the right to exercise supervision over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which, in the traffic between the Atlantic and the Gulf states, and between all of them and the states on the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba.

For these and other reasons, equally pointed, the President regards the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as an unwise move at this time. However, he leaves the matter entirely to the discretion of congress. Should that body see fit to pass a resolution recognizing Cuban belligerent rights, the President will simply do his duty in enforcing such resolution, and protect the rights of Americans to the utmost. It can be easily seen, however, that peace between Spain and the United States would soon be followed by war under such conditions.

We hope everybody will read the President's Message. It is one of the few readable documents of the kind in existence.

## LIVE STOCK.

News of Range and Feed Lot. Comment by a close observer; and Clippings from Exchanges.

During the prosperous period of the cattle business some years ago there were large deals and large prices paid, but there has never been a time in the history of the cattle industry when transactions so important and involving such large investments in cattle which have been confined strictly to the men prominently qualified by long experience in the business and exceptionally good opportunity for knowing the entire situation.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

A profitable specialty in the live stock business, says the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and one which has not been overdone, is the breeding of high class dairy cows for family use. In every town there would be found buyers who would be willing to pay exceedingly good prices for cows that are really good for home use. They should be handled from the very start in such a way as to eradicate any tendency toward a bad disposition, making them perfectly quiet and gentle, easy to handle and to milk. Appearance and disposition will have much to do with the selling value of such cows, almost as much as their milking qualities.

In the Live Stock Inspector of the current month Editor Bolton mildly crawls the writers frame for the following article, which appeared in the HERALD of Nov. 18th.

"A lively fight is on in in Woods, Woodward, D. Day, Greer, Roger Mills and other western Oklahoma counties over herd law—free range. Bolton as secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association and publisher of the Inspector, its official organ, catches it from all sides, the herd law crowd assuming that Bolton and the rest of the Association uphold the big cattlemen, and are 'dead agin' any man who has not cows by the thousand. Bolton assesses back, and insists that the Association protects the little cow man as well as the big. The cattlemen prove by the numerous crop failures that western Oklahoma is a. g. for farming, and the 'Neotors' show up big corn, pumpkin, and other stuff raised this year as evidence that it is Eden."

Commenting on the article, Bolton says:

"Now as a matter of fact there is no 'fight on' in any of these counties. We do not know of a single newspaper printed in the section named which advocates exclusive farming in western Oklahoma. They are too sensible to do so. Experience has proven that the man with 100 acres must also have some additional range for his stock, as it requires about 20 acres to the animal for grazing lands, and no man here would think of trying to raise stock without range. The Live Stock Inspector takes exactly the same view of this matter and it is a mistake to assume that the Oklahoma Live Stock Association is exclusively for what is known as the 'big stock man.' The membership fee is kept at the nominal amount of only \$1.50 expressly in order to favor the holder of a few head of stock, many of whom are now on the books and enjoying the same protection given the man who owns thousands of cattle. The animal dues are also in proportion, being 2 cents per head. Thus, while receiving the same benefits, the man with only 25 head pays 50 cents per year while the man with five thousand head pays \$100 per year.

"The idea advanced by this journal is that

the people of these counties are blessed with the opportunities to make money now because the range is not overstocked. This view is beneficial to every settler whether a cowman or not. Let the experiment of the 80's be repeated here—drive out the cattle and attempt to live by farming—and the disastrous experiences following those years will also be repeated. There is no difference of opinion in these matters, simply a misunderstanding as to the views held. The Live Stock Inspector believes that every newspaper in the counties named will endorse its position in this matter."

In the same issue of the Inspector Bolton says, "To tell the truth is no slander," and we must still insist that our article was true when it was penned, though happily the difficulties of the free range and herd law men are being amicably adjusted at a rapid rate, and, as they understand each other more fully, they find that there is really little difference between them, both sides working for the development of the country in the most substantial form, and both realizing that in order to develop the country to the fullest capacity, both live stock and granger interests must be represented. In the central part of the territory a great portion of the land is too valuable for grazing purposes, as good crops can be raised there nearly every year. Traveling west from the center of territory, more and more of the land is found to be unfit for agriculture in ordinary years, and some portions of the extreme western counties are totally unfit for raising crops, taking the average of the seasons. The cattle business is recognized as one of the principal industries of the United States, and every acre of land that cannot be profitably used for agriculture should be grazed. The two industries need not clash, and would not if it were not for hot heads. We are glad to note that the cowmen and the grangers in the "new" counties are beginning to understand each other better, and in conclusion will say for the Live Stock Inspector that it stands par excellence among publications of its class, and is an indispensable factor in building up the western part of the territory. Because it has many big cattlemen among its patrons, the real object of its work has been misconstrued by a great many newspapers and individuals, and it has been the recipient of much unjust abuse. But that great journal is really working for the best interests of all, and it and its able editor and promoter should have the encouragement of all who are interested in the upbuilding of western Oklahoma.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Governor.....C. M. Barnes.  
Secretary.....Wm. Jenkins.  
Attorney General.....Harper S. Cunningham.  
Assistant Attorney General.....Roy Hoffman.  
U. S. Marshall.....Patrick Nagle.  
U. S. Attorney.....Caleb B. Brooks.  
Chief Justice.....Frank Dale.  
A. G. C. Clerks.....  
A. G. C. Clerks.....

Associate Justices.....  
H. W. Scott,  
J. L. McAttee.

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

Probate Judge.....Carter Tracy.  
Clerk.....Franz S. Drummond.  
Sheriff.....H. J. Reas.  
Treasurer.....J. C. Williamson.  
Attorney.....R. H. Loofbourrow.  
Register of Deeds.....Franz S. Drummond.  
Supt. of Schools.....Noah Daves.  
Surveyor.....G. M. Gardner.  
Coroner.....N. A. Peckham.  
Commissioners.....  
J. T. Dunlap,  
Ira S. Wilson,  
Lee Howard.

## STAGE LINES.

To Meade, Kansas, daily—Leaves Beaver at 8:00 a. m. Arrives 3:30 p. m. Carries mail, passengers, express and light freight.  
To Englewood, Kansas, daily—Leaves Beaver and Englewood 5:30 a. m. Arrives Beaver and Englewood 8:00 p. m. Mail, passengers and express.  
To Hardesty—Leaves Beaver at 6:00 a. m. Monday and Friday. Arrives at Hardesty 7:30 p. m. Tuesday and Saturday. Mail.  
To Elwood to Beaver—Arrives at Beaver at 12 m. Leaves Beaver at 2:00 p. m. Mail and passengers.

## A. T. & S. F. RY CO.

LOCAL TIME TABLE, MAY 30, 1897.  
East bound. Stations. West bound.  
(Read down.) (Read up.)  
4:00 a. m. Englewood. 7:50 p. m.  
4:30 a. m. Spivey. 11:30 p. m.  
5:00 a. m. Mulvane. 8:50 a. m.  
5:30 p. m. Wichita. 7:30 a. m.  
6:00 p. m. Newton. 5:50 a. m.  
6:30 p. m. Florence. 4:15 a. m.  
7:15 p. m. Kansas City. 9:30 p. m.  
8:30 p. m. Chicago. 6:00 p. m.  
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Carpet tickets sold to all points, and baggage checked to destination.  
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## Christmas Goods!

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