

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

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THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

She state legislature adjourned last Saturday after passing more laws than any legislature for years. It was a most remarkable session and republicans and democrats worked harmoniously almost throughout the session with but slight divergency of opinions. A few republicans and a few democrats occasionally voted in the minority, but the general tendency was to legislate, to pass stringent laws, to curtail excessive railroad rates, or to exact equal and just taxation from corporations, to find their property for taxation as in the terminal taxation bill. THE DEMOCRAT rejoices in the thought that at last a legislature has been found that would do something. Men who went down to Lincoln, pledged to do something for the people, remembered their promises and voted and worked for the passage of laws that would give the people a square deal.

Sparks Quills.

Jake Stetter and John Bowers were in Sparks Saturday.

Emmerson Powers passed thru here Saturday with a fine \$250 team he recently purchased.

Saturday afternoon occurred the funeral of Henry Newland, who died April 5, 1907, at the age of 79 years, 5 months and 22 days. He had been failing for the past year. He leaves three children to mourn his loss: Harvey, John, Paul and Mrs. Powell of Norden. His wife preceded him by about three years. The body was laid to rest in Sparks cemetery annex.

Ed Allen had the misfortune to have a runaway Sunday morning while going to spend the day with his wife's folks. Both Mrs. Allen senior and junior were crippled up a little but not seriously, and Ed was a little bruised up by hanging onto the lines until all were thrown out. Miss Emma Copeland, his sister-in-law escaped uninjured. The runaway was caused by Ed losing his balance and falling out of the buggy.

POPCUNE.

Simeon

S. Q. Spain went to Valentine after a load of supplies.

Mrs. R. S. Johnson who was visiting P. H. Young, returned to Lincoln last Sunday.

Geo. Christopher and son arrived home last Saturday, after a short visit with his folks near Lincoln.

Oasis

C. B. Ganow and wife have moved to Valentine.

Miss Mae Spain and Miss Barnes of Simeon were visitors at M. Lattas on Hæclberry lake recently. How is fishing, girls?

Sam McAlevy was on our streets today, on his way to the Flineaux ranch where will take charge of a bunch of cattle belonging to Stetter & Quigley.

Weather Data.

The following data, covering a period of 18 years, have been compiled from the Weather Bureau records at Valentine, ebr. 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.

April.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal 45°
The warmest month was that of 1895 with an average of 53°
The coldest month was that of 1893 with an average of 42°
The highest was 91° on 20, 1902
The lowest was 0° on 1, 1899

PRECIPITATION.

Average for month 2.49 inches.
Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more 9
The greatest monthly precipitation was 7.03 inches in 1892.
The least monthly precipitation was 0.40 inches in 1904.
The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 2.05 inches on 30, 1895.
The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-85 only) was 5.80 inches on 22, 1902

CLOUDS AND WEATHER

Average number of clear days, 10 partly cloudy, 11; cloudy, 9.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the W.
The average hourly velocity of the wind is 13 miles.
The highest velocity of the wind was 68 miles from the W on 24, 1906

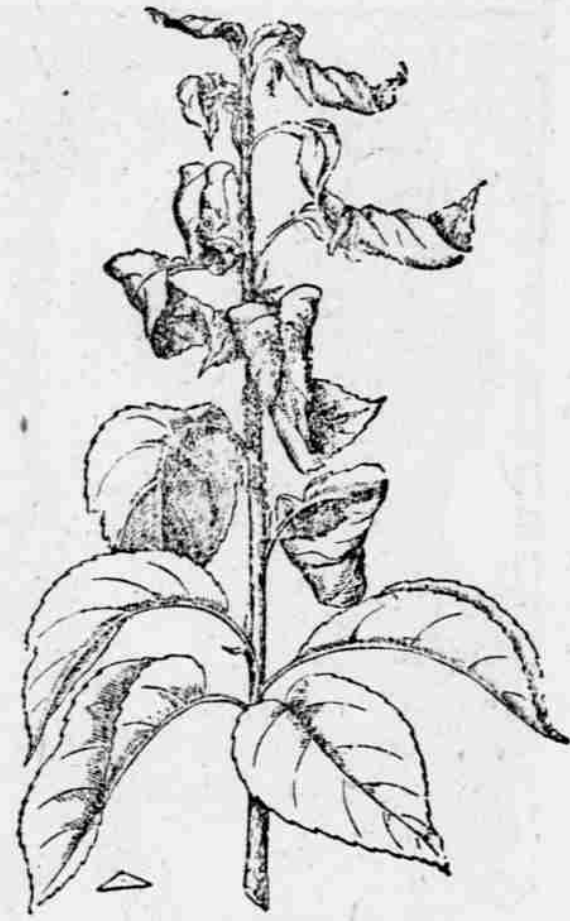
J. J. McLEA,
Observer Weather Bureau.



THE APPLE APHIS.

Approved Remedies For Spring and Summer Treatment.

The presence of aphides is indicated by the curled, distorted condition of the more terminal leaves, and if a plant showing these symptoms be closely examined small oval or pear shaped soft bodied aphides, greenish or pink in color, according to species, will be found on the undersurface of the leaves along the tender stem or elsewhere, often practically covering these parts. See cut. Following remarks on pruning and winter spray.



APHIS MALL
Terminal shoot of apple infested with the apple aphid (Aphis mall), showing condition of leaves.

ing. A. L. Quaintance further says in regard to spring and summer treatment that effective work in controlling these insects may be done in the spring just after they have hatched from eggs and have collected on the expanding foliage. Trees seen to be badly infested at this time should be thoroughly sprayed, taking pains to wet as completely as possible all parts of the leaves, twigs and branches. However thoroughly the work may be done, some of the lice are almost sure to escape destruction owing to the difficulty of forcing the spray between the unfolding leaves, more or less covered with hairs, where some of the insects will have penetrated. A subsequent treatment in the course of a week should usually be made, especially if the first application is seen to have been unsatisfactory.

After the foliage is well out and more or less distorted from the presence of the aphides effective spraying is quite difficult, since many of the insects on the lower surface of the curled leaves will not be hit by the spray. Repeated applications must be made, therefore, as necessary to keep the insects under control. It will often be found practicable to bend over and immerse the terminal shoots of badly infested young trees in a bucket of this spray solution, and this treatment will be very effective. For spraying after the trees are in foliage a strong tobacco decoction, 15 or 20 per cent kerosene emulsion, 15 per cent crude petroleum emulsion or whale oil soap at the rate of one pound for each four gallons of water are approved remedies. Since aphides secure their food by sucking up sap from within the plant, none of the arsenical poisons would be effective.

Starting Horseradish.

Horseradish is started by setting out roots as early in the spring as the ground will permit. These roots are known as waste roots, cut from the sides of the marketable crop. In taking up horseradish there are always several small roots radiating from the main or tap root, which is used largely for grating. These small roots are cut off and used for starting new beds. Roots as large as a lead pencil and larger are taken off and used to good advantage. They are cut into lengths from four to six inches and taper at the top or thick end—that is, they are cut on a slant, as seen in the cut, and not square off, says a writer in New England Homestead.



HORSE RADISH CUTTING

These are put in the ground so that the thick end is upward. They are planted about two or three inches deep. This is to prevent any water from accumulating on the end of the plant, thus causing decay. Horseradish delights in a rich soil and is ready for market by Oct. 1. It can be left all winter and marketed early in the spring if desired.

Preventive of Blight.

Chemical remedies, such as bordeaux mixture, are sometimes used with good results for leaf blight of strawberries, but with all the good effects derived from its continued applications I wish to emphasize the fact that it is only a preventive and not a cure. It will therefore have no effect when once the blight makes its appearance.—T. M. W. in Rural New Yorker.

PEAR BLIGHT.

Methods Employed to Overcome This Disastrous Disease.

Disastrous pear blight in California is the subject of an article in American Agriculturist by R. L. Adams, California experiment station, who says: The eastern orchard man has known and fought this terrible blight for a hundred years and still grows pears, especially in Massachusetts and around the lakes in New York, but the eastern grower cannot appreciate the awful damage being done by this same disease to the pear industry of California.

The trees are grown on rich, moist land in blocks of 500 to 20,000. Here they make a heavy growth, and severe pruning is then practiced to promote fruiting and to obtain a desirable shape. The trees have a long growing season and under these conditions make a heavy, sappy, soft growth and throw out numerous suckers, a condition very favorable to the blight.

Body Blight Prevalent.

The worst feature of the situation is the prevalence of butt or body blight, an unusually wet, rainy spring having been conducive to the formation of suckers on trunk and root. To preserve the trees during the last growing season meant continual cutting away of diseased twigs and the removal of suckers as fast as they formed—a tremendous job. But the only orchards in decent shape are those where just this care and attention were bestowed.

To Reduce Production of Wood.

The methods followed consist in a complete clearing out of the blight from all parts of the tree, especially from the butts and roots, where the bulk of the holdover exists. This often requires a large removal of bark, but the trees seem to suffer no ill effects. This work must be done before growth starts, which is early in March.

As soon as blossoming begins a man or two are kept in the orchard cutting out all twigs as fast as they become blighted. The greatest stress is laid on this spring and summer work.

Less cultivating and plowing, sowing with alfalfa or grain, no pruning or very little, less irrigating and, in short, anything that will reduce the production of wood is being advocated. Just how much can be done is an individual problem, however, it being manifestly impossible to apply the same methods to gravelly uplands and to deep lowlands. This is a question each grower must try out himself.

The Blight Infections.

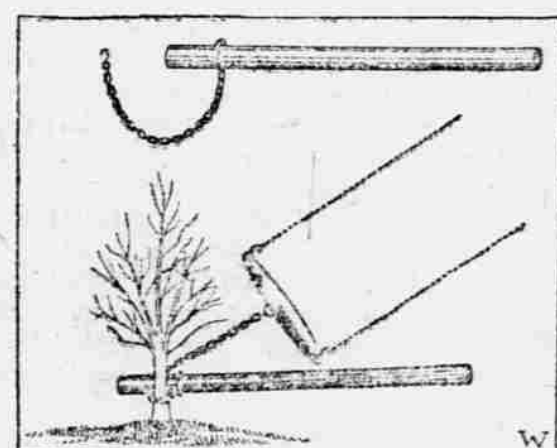
The infectiousness of the blight is another point undervalued, and the small back yard orchards are a constant menace. As California furnishes the bulk of the Bartlett pears, it will be but a short time before this delicious fruit is a positive luxury unless other means which can be more easily applied are discovered for the control of the blight.

BUSH PULLER.

An Easily Made Device That Can Be Quickly Adjusted.

A very satisfactory device for pulling bushes is made as follows: Take a tough hardwood stick about three inches in diameter at one end, tapering to two inches at the other, and of any length to suit the operator. We have found five feet in length to be very satisfactory.

On this handle slip the ring of a ring chain and fasten with a staple. The other end of chain is fastened to singletrees. In pulling bushes the chain is



FOR PULLING BUSHES.

passed around the bush on the side opposite from the operator, who holds the long end of the stick, the short end being placed over the chain, as shown in the illustration.

This device, easily made, works like a charm and can be adjusted around a dozen bushes in the same time required to "snare" a chain around one.—E. S. in Farm and Fireside.

A Word For Farm Groves.

The uses of farm groves are numerous. They add to the beauty of the landscape by breaking the monotony of the prairie, furnishing wood for various uses and for fuel, so we need not be dependent upon the coal trust. The shelter our premises from the cold northern blasts during winter, and in summer, when the thermometer is playing about the 100 degree mark, we linger in their cooling shade with a feeling of thankfulness.

Tried and Found Profitable.

The Vermont experiment station has found a large gain in the use of bordeaux mixture as a spray to prevent the early blight of potatoes. For more than fifteen successive years the station has practiced spraying potatoes and has always found it a profitable procedure with early potatoes because of its effect in warding off insect attacks and early blight, aside from the general stimulation it affords to the plants.

Fresh Manure on Clay Soils.

It is often best to use fresh manure on stiff clay soils in order to have the large quantity of organic matter the manure contains aid in making the soil more open and porous and easier of cultivation.

Garden Seeds

I have a fresh supply. Garden Tools
Rubber Hose. Lawn Mowers
Builders Hardware.

FRANK FISCHER, Hardware, Furniture and Coal.

FRED WHITTEMORE, Pres. CHARLES SPARKS, Cashier.
J. W. STETTER, Vice Pres. ORAH L. BRITTON, Ass't. Cashier.

Valentine State Bank

Valentine, Nebraska

Capital \$25,000.

Surplus \$2,500.

Persons seeking a place of safety for their money, will profit by investigating the methods employed in our business.

OUR 3 POINTS QUALITY RIGHT PRICES

Bishop & Young
Cody, Nebr.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE Valentine's Pure Liquor Center

In all ages of the World and in all Countries men have indulged in "social drinks and have used Whiskey for medical purposes." They have always possessed themselves of some popular beverage apart from water and those of the breakfast and tea table. Whether it is Judicious that Mankind should continue to indulge in such things, or whether it would be wise to abstain from all enjoyments of that character, it is not our province to decide. We leave that question to the Moral Philosopher.

We desire the PUBLIC TO KNOW that we are neither BLENTERS, COMPOUNDERS NOR RECTIFIERS; also that we use the utmost care to purchase our goods from the most reliable houses in America, and just as we get them, they pass into the hands of our customers. NO SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OR IMPURE LIQUORS OFFERED FOR SALE. WE HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PABST AND KRUG BEERS **W. F. A. MELTENDORFF**

The Rise of Jimmie Johnson.



VI.—HE ADVERTISED FOR TRADE.

"Now," said Mr. Johnson, "I am not inclined to stop ADVERTISING, just because I'm nearly at the top." So he ADVERTISED the business in a lively way, Bringing much increase of trade and likewise better pay.

Lloyd Jones
M. D.
Oculist and Neurologist
Valentine, Nebraska.

Dr. Jones is a graduate of the Vermont Medical College and post graduate of London and Vienna. He practiced in New York 20 years and served as Oculist in the U. S. Army during the war with Spain.

If your eyes burn, smart, feel sticky in the morning, pain, itch, blur; if you have tears in your eyes, if you hold your reading too near or too far; if your eyes hurt after reading, if strong light and bright sunshine hurt you; if you feel like closing your eyes to rest them, if you have headache or any nervous disorder see Dr. Jones and he will help you.

Extracts from recent testimonials: "Be sure to let us know when you come next. My husband and daughter need glasses." "I have gained 9 pounds in weight since my headache left me. I prize my glasses highly." "The trouble which was supposed to be spurious sore eyes has entirely disappeared and I can read for hours without the least inconvenience."

All examination free during April; after that \$5 to \$10 will be charged for each examination, according to the case. Positively no free examination after April 30.

Eyes Tested—Classes Fitted—Satisfaction Guaranteed