

VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

I. M. RICE - Editor and Prop.
Mark Zarr, Foreman.

A Weekly Newspaper published every Thursday at Valentine, Nebraska.

Subscription - \$1.50 Per Year.
Local Notices, 5c per line per issue

Entered at the Postoffice at Valentine, Neb., for transmission through the mails, as second class matter.

Thursday, January 5, 1911.

The Weather Bureau.

When we read in Saturday's State Journal a dispatch dated Dec. 30, that there was a general storm all over the Northeastern states; that a storm was brewing in the west, north and northwest, and the thermometer at 42° below zero at Winnipeg, we knew without consulting the white flag with a black center displayed from our local weather station that there was a storm coming.

Our weather station is alright to tell the forecaster what to expect or predict for some other place.

We ought to have a station some other place to tell us at Valentine what the weather will be, for here's where a storm breaks, and sometimes without the apparent cognizance of the weather officials until the storm is upon us.

When they put out a storm flag here which is the same they put out at Omaha and Lincoln, a day's journey from here, though a very good prediction for Omaha in most cases but a poor one for Valentine because the storm is upon us here about the time we get the report generally.

This would suggest perhaps that we need more weather stations and fewer battleships; better equipment to provide for our citizens' welfare in times of peace and they'll prove masters of the situation when war comes.

Give us better protection individually instead of whooping it up for the grand old flag upon which they hope the sun will never set.

Cut down the idle forces of a large standing army which sap and draw upon the strength of our nation in times of peace, and give us instead, a few more life saving institutions; reduce the burdensome tariff; cut off the payment of ten thousand idle soldiers and employ ten more men to operate weather stations to protect the common herd and make our information of value, so that the local weather station will not have to bear the brunt of the faulty predictions and instead of being looked upon as a huge joke, like Hicks or Devoe, that all may take heed in reverential admiration, when a storm is predicted, for a great system of weather forecasting that performs an actual demand by a people who will in turn feel a greater tie that binds than that of awe inspired by a great standing army as an idle boast of our strength.

Give us more meat in the cocanut and do less shouting about the graceful curves of its body.

Cut down the tariff and big standing armies and give us more accurate information on everyday weather that will benefit every being on earth.

Do something instead of nothing.
We hail thee, congress!

Chief Donahue of Omaha will probably come clear with flying colors. He ha'n't done nothin' an' why should Attorney General Mullen prosecute him or try to throw him out of office.

To Quit Competition.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has announced that after January 1st the government will discontinue the printing of stamped envelopes and recommends that the same be done by the local newspapers in every town where there is a newspaper, and by special permit for the town nearest the newspaper where a town has no paper of its own. No large town will be allowed to have a monopoly on the printing of the envelopes to the detriment of the smaller newspapers.

A uniform scale of printing will be prepared by the post office department and insisted upon or the newspaper will not be sold stamped envelopes for printing. The scale of printing will be such that a reasonable profit can be made by the office printing them. The department will also soon make a ruling that no first class mail be allowed transmission through the mails until it has a return card written or printed thereon. The above means that the envelope printing business will take a big boom soon, which is sure to continue.

The order relating to the printing of envelopes is a correction for an evil of long standing and against which the newspapers of the country have fought many years, for the reason that the price charged for the envelopes was far less than the stock could be purchased by printers, and the rate charged was such that a profit could have been made by the government. Hundreds of millions of stamped envelopes are used annually throughout the country and the contemplated change will be greeted with pleasure by every printer and publisher who has felt the loss of this class of business.—Publisher's Auxiliary.

There was no weather report here from Chief Willis L. Moore from last Saturday morning until Tuesday at 3:30 p. m. It looks like a good rest to us if the chief himself was not frozen up in the recent blizzard, in which case we fear there would be no more weather. Of course our local man never has a holiday. He has to send in his local forecasts and reports with accuracy and precision, but we're not supposed to need reports from the rest of the world for our guidance on holidays, and if the Chicago forecaster gets into a little tanglefoot on New Years or Christmas. We don't need the reports at all, sir. No, sir. They wouldn't probably be right, sir, if we had 'em and we had just as well wait until Willis L. Moore shake's 'em up a bit, for we don't want weather that has not been properly inspected by Mister Moore.

An exchange says: The trouble is that girls have too much rope. The best wives are invariably those who have been flattened out across the parental knee about once a week and whose heads are not padded with store hair until they look like a sheep at shearing time. Nothing will straighten up a Jovesick girl who makes goo-goo eyes at every traveling man in sight like an old fashioned spanking. The girl whose daily labor consists of brewing fudge and making the trains is about as useless to a man who has to work for a living as a hip pocket in his nightie.

Karl Lurz of Woodlake was in town today.

George Camm came back yesterday from the hospital.

LAWMAKERS AT LINCOLN

Nebraska Legislature is Ready to Organize.

DEMOCRATS ARE IN MAJORITY.

Lincoln, Jan. 2.—The Nebraska legislature, thirty-second session, assembles at noon tomorrow in accordance with the provision of the constitution requiring biennial sessions to begin the first Tuesday in January. The opening days of a legislature are always marked by the utmost decorum and politeness between members. Most of the members are new to their surroundings and they have often been likened to school boys on the first day of school. Diffidence and decorum at first is the rule, but at the close of the session members who would not dare to speak above a whisper on the opening day may be found shouting at the top of their voices and hammering desks with fists and expressing all sorts of unparliamentary language until they sometimes have to be called to order by a daring presiding officer.

Fifteen days before a session begins and fifteen days after a session ends, members of the legislature are exempt from arrest except for treason, felony or breach of the peace. It has been suggested that this provision of the constitution is no inducement for men to become members of the legislature. Few if any have ever been accused of treason, but the provision is assurance that members cannot be kidnaped with impunity.

Democrats in Majority.

Two years ago the Democratic majority in the legislature boasted that it constituted the first and only Democratic legislature ever assembled in Nebraska. The Populist legislature of 1891 was not considered purely Democratic. This year another Democratic legislature is in power. Nineteen of the thirty-three senators are Democrats and fifty-four of the 100 representatives are Democratic. Lieutenant Governor M. R. Hopewell of Tekamah will for the third time preside over the state senate by virtue of the office he holds. The speaker of the house is elected from the membership of the house. Governor Chester H. Aldrich (Rep.) will have the privilege of approving or vetoing bills passed by the Democratic majority and it will require a three-fifths vote of each house to override his veto. With only four majority in the house, there is likely to be some interesting situations, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican and the Democratic platforms agree on some important measures.

Salute to the Governor.

It is customary for the majority political party to organize the legislature and elect all of the officers and employees. This is done the first day of the session. Wednesday, the second day, is devoted to further perfecting preliminary plans for the work of the session. Thursday is the day fixed by the constitution for the end of the term of outgoing state officers and the beginning of the term of incoming state officers. Thursday afternoon Governor Shallenberger, the retiring governor, will deliver his final message to the legislature and Governor Aldrich, the incoming governor, will deliver his inaugural address. It is on this occasion that the old cannon near the state house booms out seventeen guns, the number prescribed in military regulations as a salute to a governor. The address of the incoming governor is thus sometimes punctuated by the roar of cannon.

Inaugural Reception.

In the evening the inaugural reception is given at the state house. Music and refreshments are a part of the program, but this year there will be no dancing, at the request of the incoming governor. Hundreds and thousands crowd into the state house to gaze at the line of state officers in the receiving line and to admire the gold braid on the uniforms of the governor's military staff. The reception this year is to be in the nature of a farewell for Governor Shallenberger and a welcome for Governor Aldrich. The incoming and outgoing state officers generally have a place in the receiving line, but they admit that they are placed there mostly for the purpose of filling space and that the incoming governor is the big drawing card. Still they all stand in line for hours and shake hands of people who pass.

There will be no military display by Governor Aldrich, as he has decided not to appoint a staff. Governor Shallenberger has a staff of forty-five colonels and they will be called upon by him to give a military air to the occasion.

Standing Committees.

Thursday afternoon it is customary for both houses to adjourn till the following Monday or Tuesday. During this interim the members go to their homes and are admired by their constituents and receive advice as to what they should do for the state. The speaker or the committee in charge of the appointment of standing committees also takes advantage of this adjournment to sort out the names of 100 members and place them on committees they do not want and give the best committees to those who did not ask. Two years ago the Democratic house took from the speaker the power to appoint committees, but

made him a member of a committee to perform this work. This plan is again urged by Governor Shallenberger, and will probably be followed. The senate, which is presided over by one who is not a member of that body, has always selected its committees through a committee chosen by a caucus of the dominant political side of the chamber.

Important Work on Hand.

This session of the legislature will be confronted with a bill on the subject of county option, a measure which the Republican platform calls for, but which is not mentioned in the Democratic platform, yet a majority of the members of the house pledged themselves in the campaign to vote for some such a measure. The senate is said to contain a majority opposed to such a measure, though this is denied by county option advocates. It is believed the measure will have a difficult passage and that it will be defeated in the senate.

The drafting of a proposed amendment to the legislature for the adoption of laws and amendments by the initiative and referendum is pledged by both political parties.

Governor Shallenberger recommends the repeal of that part of the primary law which caused his defeat and which he signed in the form of a bill two years ago, providing for an open primary. He recommends going back to the law as it existed prior to the meeting of the previous legislature, with a few minor exceptions.

List of Senators.

First District—John H. Moorhead, Dem.; Second, L. A. Varner, Rep.; Third, Henry H. Bartling, Rep.; Fourth, W. B. Eanning, Dem.; Fifth, E. E. Placke, Dem.; Sixth, Richard S. Horton, Dem.; John E. Reagan, Dem.; John M. Tanner, Dem.; Seventh, N. S. Wilcox, Dem.; Eighth, J. M. Talcott, Dem.; Ninth, Aubrey A. Smith, Rep.; Tenth, Fred Volpp, Dem.; Eleventh, Philip H. Kohl, Dem.; Twelfth, I. L. Albert, Dem.; Thirteenth, J. D. Lee, Dem.; Fourteenth, W. R. Reynolds, Rep.; Fifteenth, J. A. Oils, Jr., Dem.; Sixteenth, C. F. Bodinson, Dem.; Seventeenth, J. H. Buhman, Dem.; Eighteenth, J. H. Kemp, Rep.; Nineteenth, Charles McClellan Skiles, Dem.; Twentieth, Edward P. Brown, Rep.; Twenty-first, William A. Selleck, Rep.; Twenty-second, Peter Jansen, Rep.; Twenty-third, F. W. Bartos, Dem.; Twenty-fourth, Wes Pickens, Dem.; Twenty-fifth, Charles C. Smith, Rep.; Twenty-sixth, J. M. Cox, Rep.; Twenty-seventh, James B. McGrew, Rep.; Twenty-eighth, George W. Tibbets, Dem.; Twenty-ninth, H. A. Cox, Rep.; Thirtieth, John F. Cordeau, Rep.; Thirty-first, W. V. Hoagland, Rep.

Representatives.

First District—Charles Brecht, Dem.; Henry Gerdes, Dem.; Otto Kottic, Dem.; Second, A. D. Barclay, Rep.; C. W. Poits, Dem.; Third, E. H. Dort, Rep.; Ben T. Skeen, Dem.; Fourth, Porter C. Johnson, Rep.; Fifth, Edmund B. Quackenbush, Dem.; Sixth, Wilber W. Anness, Rep.; G. W. Leidigh, Dem.; Seventh, C. E. Metzger, Dem.; W. H. Puls, Dem.; Eighth, Fred L. Nutzman, Rep.; Ninth, C. V. Sannborn, Dem.; Tenth, P. G. H. Boland, Dem.; J. H. Bulla, Dem.; John H. Crossman, Dem.; Robert H. Holmes, Dem.; C. B. Liver, Dem.; E. J. McArdle, Dem.; J. P. Moriarty, Dem.; Frank J. Riha, Dem.; W. S. Shoemaker, Dem.; Eleventh, W. D. Haller, Rep.; Twelfth, C. H. W. Basse, Dem.; Thirteenth, H. H. Herzog, Rep.; Fourteenth, F. P. Lawrence, Dem.; H. J. Nelson, Dem.; Fifteenth, Con M. McCarthy, Dem.; Sixteenth, Felix L. Gallagher, Dem.; Seventeenth, H. C. Bartels, Dem.; Eighteenth, Eos E. Ellis, Rep.; Nineteenth, John Kuhl, Dem.; Twentieth, West L. Kirk, Rep.; Twenty-first, F. M. Housh, Rep.; Twenty-second, Rescoe R. Smith, Rep.; Twenty-third, H. C. Matran, Dem.; Twenty-fourth, Charles Schueth, Dem.; Twenty-fifth, Richard C. Regan, Dem.; Twenty-sixth, J. B. Sindelar, Dem.; Twenty-seventh, Frank Dezal, P. I.; C. H. Gastafson, Rep.; Twenty-eighth, Joseph Destal, Dem.; John Hasik, Rep.; Twenty-ninth, C. W. Feller, Dem.; Henry Scheele, Dem.; Thirtieth, Earl O. Esser, Rep.; Andrew J. Minor, Rep.; S. R. McKelvie, Rep.; John H. Mockett, Jr., Rep.; I. H. Hatfield, Rep.; Thirty-first, John A. Hespodsky, Dem.; Michael J. Murphy, P. I.; Thirty-second, I. R. Clayton, Rep.; Clyde H. Filley, Rep.; John W. McKissick, Dem.; Thirty-third, Anton Sagl, Dem.; Thirty-fourth, Henry Helliger, Dem.; Thirty-fifth, William Graeber, Dem.; Thirty-sixth, Luther Benham, Dem.; Thirty-seventh, Peter Eszenberger, Jr., Dem.; H. N. Swan, Dem.; Thirty-eighth, D. W. Baker, Rep.; William Colton, Rep.; Thirty-ninth, J. M. Norton, Dem.; Fortieth, H. G. Taylor, Rep.; Forty-first, Clark E. Neir, Rep.; T. E. Nordgren, Rep.; Forty-second, A. A. Galt, Rep.; John M. Jones, Rep.; Forty-third, Ernest Meyer, Rep.; Forty-fourth, George W. Lindsey, Dem.; Forty-fifth, I. D. Evans, Rep.; Forty-sixth, William Weesner, Dem.; Forty-seventh, W. A. Prince, Rep.; John W. Sink, Dem.; Forty-eighth, Soren M. Fries, Dem.; Forty-ninth, T. J. Howard, Rep.; Fiftieth, H. A. Allen, Rep.; D. H. Cronin, Rep.; Fifty-first, Buel S. Harrington, Dem.; Fifty-second, E. D. Clarke, Rep.; Fifty-third, Walter R. Kent, Rep.; Fifty-fourth, B. K. Bushee, Rep.; Fifty-fifth, M. E. McClellan, Rep.; Fifty-sixth, Jesse Gandy, Dem.; O. H. Moody, P. I.; Fifty-seventh, Wilber S. Waite, Rep.; Fifty-eighth, Willard F. Bailey, Dem.; S. C. Bassett, Rep.; Fifty-ninth, W. M. Stebbins, Rep.; Sixtieth, C. Anderson, Rep.; Sixty-first, L. H. Eastman, Dem.; Sixty-second, D. S. Hardin, Rep.; Sixty-third, E. W. Roberts, Rep.; Sixty-fourth, James John, Rep.; Sixty-fifth, Frank Moore, Rep.; Sixty-sixth, S. D. Mart, Rep.; Sixty-seventh, W. Z. Taylor, Dem.

BARGAINS

GREAT REDUCTION

In all Winter Goods such as

Clothing
Cloaks
Underwear
Duck Coats
Outing Flannels

We offer you these goods at bargain-prices to clean up our stock before inventory. Be sure to call at

The Daylight Store

A. John & Co.

We Have Finished Invoicing

and find we are overstocked on some lines. To close out we will sell

CORN KING MANURE SPREADERS

That cost us \$110.00 for \$75.00

We believe that there will be an advance in the price of Lumber and advise our customers to build while it is cheap. A complete line of Posts, Barb Wire and Staples that we are selling exceptionally cheap. You will save money and be assured of getting the best quality by purchasing of us. An examination of our Lumber will convince you that we carry the largest stock of the best grade and at lowest prices.

LUDWIG LUMBER CO.

I Have Just Received a Car of Apples

in boxes containing Ben Davis, Jonathans and Winesaps. Stop in and get some while they are cheap.

\$1.15 a bushel box

Charley Gassan, Valentine, Neb.
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

POOL AND BILLIARD HALL

Cigars and
Soft Drinks

JOHN G. STETTER - PROP.

Good Meals \$1.00 Per Day

UNION HOTEL

Valentine, Nebr.

Warm Beds

Clean Rooms

C. A. RUBY
Attorney-at-Law

Office front room, second story, over T. C. Hornby's store, Main street entrance.
Valentine, Nebraska

JOHN F. PORATH
BURGE, NEB.

Tubular Wells and Windmills
Call me up by phone