

VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

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Thursday, January 19, 1911.

C. P. Wiltse is again in charge of the Newport Republican.

Dell Akin and Max Amende have surrendered the Atkinson Graphic to R. G. Williams.

We receive several letters each week asking for free reading notices for something. We don't see many of them printed in the papers, but some of us are biting like suckers, just for space fillers. Cut 'em out. It costs money to set type. We'd rather talk about the weather.

Too many editors are publishing free reading notices of this and that for Omaha and Lincoln, Denver and Chicago, which, when summed up, means business for railroads carrying people here and there and a little for the hotels and stores of the towns where these meetings are held. They want us to tell the people about what a big crowd will be there and how they are sure of a bigger crowd than last year so you'll all come. Want us to print it free. Why should we?

Never, since we have been engaged in the newspaper business has there been such demands or requests for free reading notices. This week we have one from a sectarian school having a force of twenty-seven salaried persons on their letter heads, asking for free space of two and one-half closely type written sheets of letter heads, and they think we can print their column of advertising free because theirs is a religious school and because we're interested in humanity. They are especially anxious to have the article appear in an early issue of our paper and lengthen out on striking facts that show why they appreciate the splendid service which we are rendering to the brains and brawn of the republic. We looked over the letter just enough to glean these facts and then consigned it to the waste basket.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER (Special Correspondent)

Some of the things the senators in Washington made the people pay for: eight dozen lady scissors and one dozen manicure scissors.

Some of the reasons why the cost of running the government is increasing so fast, and why it would really be possible for Senator Aldrich to save the people a lot of money if he would run the government as a business man would run it, are revealed in the report of Secretary of the State Bennett for the fiscal year 1910.

Vice President James S. Sherman drew on the people for \$7000 to maintain a touring car. He kept track of every puncture during the year, and saw to it that the people stood the damage. It might be presumed that after the government had presented the vice president with a handsome car, the man of the sunny disposition would at least insist upon providing the driver. Mr. Sherman, however, not only charged the chauffeur's salary up to the people, but permitted the taxpayers to reimburse him for the auto driver's railroad fare back and forth between Washington and Utica, N. Y., Mr. Sherman's home town. But this isn't all. The vice president made the people even pay for the chauffeur's "coat and pants." (See page 702 of the report.)

Guggenheim Needs the Money.

Senator Simon Guggenheim of

Colorado, one hundred times a millionaire and then some, had his daily newspapers and all the telegrams for the year charged up to the government.

Senator William Lorimer of Illinois apparently had urgent business with a man named Brown of Ottawa, Ill., and charged the telegrams up to the people. Lee O'Neill Brown, who was charged with having a hand in bribing legislators to vote for Lorimer, lives at Ottawa, Ill., and it is more than barely possible that the two Browns are one and the same. Oh, you Illinois statesmen! Senator Lorimer also did considerable telegraphing to the Chicago beef barons—at the expense of the people. The nature of the businessness is not revealed.

Tom Carter a Good Spender.

The report intimates that when Senator Tom Carter of Montana escorted the members of the irrigation committee on a trip to the west to investigate irrigation projects, the party traveled like kings, using private diners, drawing rooms, and tipping the porters and attendants everywhere with a lavish hand—always, of course, with the people's money. For a two days' side trip in three automobiles from Casper, Wyo., to Pathfinder dam on Sept. 7, 1910, the Montana senator spent \$150 for transportation alone. Although no one knows of any irrigation projects at Seattle, Wash., three senators and attendants managed to spend \$125.30 for "board and lodging" at Seattle in two days. In the meantime their luxurious private cars sat on a siding unused. Senator Carter must have been good a good spender. "Fees and portage" and "incidentals" for which no vouchers were obtained, ran into the hundreds of dollars.

RATE CASE IS UP

Arguments Begin Before Interstate Commerce Commission.

AFFECTS N. NETY COMMODITIES

All Are Articles of Daily Consumption in Ten Middle Western States Involved in Proposed Advance—First Address by Frank Lyon.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Arguments in the western rate cases were begun before the interstate commerce commission. In general the cases are similar to those involving the carriers in official classification territory, which were argued before the commission last week. They differ from the eastern cases, however, in an important respect. The latter involve only—or practically only—class rates, while the western cases involve only commodity rates.

Several months ago the carriers in the Western Truck Line association territory filed tariffs with the commission, making general advances on many commodities in that territory. While primarily the tariffs filed affected only the carriers in that particular territory, they affected the rates on all commodities named on traffic in those commodities throughout the country.

The territory involved in the direct advances includes the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Montana. The rates filed are effective between points in this territory to and from Chicago and other basic points.

In a general way ninety-two commodities are affected. All of them are articles of daily consumption and, for the greater part, may be regarded as necessities of life and business. While no definite average of the advance is possible, it will approximate 16 per cent.

The arguments were opened by a statement submitted by Frank Lyon, one of the counsel for the commission. He had elaborate tables showing the articles affected by the advances; the freight revenue of many roads, together with the ratio of increase in revenue to wage increase, the estimated wage increase and the amount of capital stock of the roads and the declared dividend upon it. He said the carriers frankly stated that unless they should be restrained other increases in rates other than in those cases would be made, where competition would permit.

Emphatic indorsement of Captain Robert E. Peary as the discoverer of the North pole was voiced by President Taft in a speech at the annual banquet of the National Geographic society.

HITCHCOCK IS CHOSEN SENATOR

Ten Votes Cast Against Him in House and One in Senate.

ELEVEN VOTES FOR BURKETT.

Lincoln, Jan. 18.—Gilbert M. Hitchcock was elected United States senator by a vote of 87 to 19 in the house and 20 to 1 in the senate. The ten in the house who voted against him were Baker, Barclay, Filley, Haber, Herzog, Housh, Kirk, Meyer, McClellan and Smith, all of whom voted for Senator Burkett.

In the senate the one vote against Hitchcock was cast by Peter Jansen of Gage for Daniel Wofford Cook of Be



GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK.

atrice. The votes were canvassed by the two houses in joint session today at noon.

New Orleans was chosen as the Nebraska preference for the Panama exposition in the house by a vote of 61 to 36. No speeches were made on either side. In the senate the proposition was referred to a committee, of which Senator Banning is chairman.

Primary Bill Withdrawn.

Gustafson of Saunders withdrew his bill repealing the primary law, H. R. 102. He had the bill drawn up by the legislation reference department and meant for it to change the law back to the old closed primary. A mistake in the reference department led to its being drawn as a repeal of all the primary law. It will be remade and presented again.

The matter of the contest over the seat of Scheele, representative from Seward, was brought up when the speaker read a letter from the secretary of state calling the attention of the house to the fact that the papers in the contest filed in his office had been duly transmitted. Mr. Evans, the minority leader, tried to have the matter referred to a special committee, but the speaker exercised his prerogative and overruled his point of order as coming from the minority. The contest was then referred to the privileges and elections committee, which has four dry Republican members, one dry Democrat and four wet Democrats.

Members Talk of Option Bill.

About fifty Republicans and Democrats from both houses met in what was called a county option caucus and appointed a committee of five to draw up a county option measure and present it for their approval. Senator J. A. Ollis of Valley was elected chairman and R. R. Smith of Boone, secretary.

The committee appointed by the chair was Ollis, himself as chairman; Senator Brown of Lancaster and Representatives Quackenbush of Nemaha Norton of Polk and Taylor of Merrick. The committee will report back with a preliminary bill tomorrow night at the same meeting place, the Lindell hotel.

The dry count on about thirty-two dry Republicans and nine dry Democrats in the house, where fifty-one is a majority, and seventeen out of thirty-three in the senate.

Henry Bartling of Otoe, who has been the one uncertain man in the senate, was present at the meeting according to another member, and so may be expected to have some leaning now toward the dry side.

Intolerance on Both Sides.

One of the curious features of the present legislature is the intolerance of the wets and dries, or county optionists and anti-county optionists. County option appears to enter into every discussion and every movement. One side has just as much faith in the ability of the other to pass on general legislation, and that is no faith at all.

Referendum Must Pass.

Both the large political parties having pledged to support a referendum bill, some measure of that nature is sure to be adopted. The Democratic majority feels the weight of responsibility and already there is talk of backing out of it if it can be done. If it cannot, there is talk of passing a referendum bill that will not be acceptable to friends of the measure.

Constitutional Convention.

Senator Kemp of Nance, following the example of his Republican predecessor, Senator King of Polk, has presented a bill for a constitutional con

vention. In reply to the criticism that he desires to sidetrack the initiative and referendum by proposing to delay until a constitutional convention can be called, Senator Kemp says he is in favor of the referendum and county option of some kind, and that he will vote for these measures, but nevertheless he will insist on a constitutional convention. He calls attention to the many departments that have been created with a state officer at the head, a method used to create new offices without violating the constitution. The department method of creating new offices he believes is bad because the state officers at the head of them cannot attend to the duties imposed upon the departments. If the new offices are needed they should be provided for by a constitution, and the heads elected by a vote of the people.

The governor, for instance, is now labor commissioner, game warden, state fire warden, state oil inspector, food commissioner and state veterinarian. The duties of these departments he leaves to appointees.

Patronage for Newspapers.

A large number of proposed constitutional amendments have been introduced already and others are expected to be presented by members of the legislature. Those that pass the legislature must be submitted to a vote of the people and each amendment must be published for three months in at least one newspaper in each county.

Formerly the secretary of state was the officer designated in the law to name the newspapers to publish the amendments. The legislature two years ago took this power from the secretary of state and gave it to Governor Shallenberger. Now, with a host of amendments in sight, Governor Aldrich will have this newspaper patronage to distribute.

Hits Home Made Wine.

Senator Varner of Johnson during the past week introduced the first bill relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. His bill changes the present law which provides that wine made from grapes grown on one's own land or on land under one's control, can be sold without a license, providing not less than one gallon is sold in a package. The Varner bill provides that home made wine shall not be sold in quantities less than ten gallons. If this bill passes, those who buy wine at the home made variety for medicinal or sacramental purposes or for a beverage, will be compelled to take a spring wagon with them and a ten gallon tub or keg to carry away the purchase.

Boards of Control.

Several bills were introduced for the purpose of amending the constitution so as to provide for a state board of control to take charge of state institutions. This work is now done by the state officers who comprise the board of public lands and buildings and they cannot delegate their authority to others. As they have not time to give close attention to state institutions some of the buildings are about to fall down and many need repairing. Some of the bills provide for an elective board of control, while others provide that the members shall be appointed in some manner to be determined in the future by the legislature.

Home Rule Cry.

The Commercial club of the town of Humphrey, Platte county, was the first to raise the cry of home rule. The club presented a protest through Senator Tanner of Douglas last week in the senate against any proposition looking to the appointment of a resident of Omaha as assistant attorney general to prosecute violations of the laws in Douglas county. The protest avers that this plan would be a waste of state funds, as the attorney general and the county authorities can look after prosecutions without extra help, and that it would be a violation of the principle of home rule, a principle enunciated in Democratic state platforms.

Attorney General Grant Martin, when questioned, said he had never heard of the proposition to appoint an assistant attorney general in Omaha. He said he had not asked for any such appointment and he was at a loss to know where the plan originated. No bill for that purpose has yet been introduced. Arthur F. Mullen, who served a short time as attorney general by appointment, recommended in his report to the governor the creation of another assistant for the attorney general to prosecute cases arising out of the railway commission, but he said nothing in his report about an assistant to prosecute violators of the state or local laws in Omaha.

As the county attorney of Douglas county receives a salary of \$1,000 a year, and the attorney general receives only \$2,000 a year, the attorney general is inclined to the view that Douglas county is well provided with prosecutors and that the attorney general should not be called upon to help county attorneys only where the county officers need assistance.

It is reported that Arthur Mullen would not object to being appointed assistant attorney general to prosecute railroad litigation growing out of the railway commission's office.

Bartos Wins Place.

Senator Bartos of Saline, one of the old senators whom the committee on committees sought to keep in the background when committees were parceled out, threatened to make a hot fight on the floor of the senate if he did not get the chairmanship of the committee on insurance. The committee on committees had decided that Bartos could not have that place on account of trouble over insurance two years ago when he was chairman. In order to get harmony Bartos was given what he asked for.

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.

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

\$1.15 a bushel box

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Leave Valentine at 8 o'clock every morning, Sundays excepted.

Arrive at Rosebud at 2 o'clock p. m.

Leave Rosebud at 8 o'clock every morning, Sundays excepted.

Arrive at Valentine at 2 o'clock p. m.

Dinner at Britt at 11 o'clock a. m.

Special attention to passengers, baggage and express or packages.

Leave orders at headquarters or at the Red Front store.

D. A. Whipple.

To Try Out With Lincoln. **JOHN F. PORATH**

BURGE, NEB.

Eugene Rondeau, or "Rabbit," as he is commonly known, has just received the following article from Ed Clarke:

Tubular Wells and Windmills
Call me up by phone

Representative Clarke from Cherry county is the official scout of the Antelopes in that county. He dropped into Despain's office the other day and incidentally mentioned a ball player by the name of "Pat" Rondeau, a Frenchman with an Irish accent, whose fellow ball players call "Rabbit." Clark stated he had intended to tip "Pa" Rourke off to the player but the Lincoln president was such a good fellow that he simply had to give him first chance.

"Rabbit" was the popular short stop of the 1910 champion Valentine team.

C. A. RUBY
Attorney-at-Law

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

Valentine, Nebraska

When you have a cold get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will soon fix you up all right and will ward off any tendency toward pneumonia. This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Sold by Chapman, the druggist.