

Headaches

More Headaches
Come From Eye
Trouble Than
From Any Other
Cause.

Many people suffer intense pains
when they could be entirely
relieved

PROPER GLASSES

I have hundreds of cases that bear
me out in this statement

I FIT GLASSES THAT
RELIEVE THE STRAIN

E. C. Drake

Optomist
306 1/2 Box Butte Ave.
Over Thiele's Drug Store
Phone: Res. 627, Office 121

General Contractors

We Construct
CEMENT SIDEWALKS
or anything in the
Cement Line

Brick Work, Tile and
Plastering

Old Fashioned Fire Places
and Mantels

LUND & GLARUM
Phone 249 Alliance, Nebr.

Tailor-Made Suits

Cleaning and Pressing

Suits called for and delivered
PHONE 41

Union Cleaning &
Pressing Work
Chas. Lea, Proprietor
Orders taken by Mr. Lea only

Scavenger

Do you want trash, refuse
and rubbish hauled?
Vaults cleaned? We do
this work quickly at reason-
able prices. Special
rates for business and resi-
dence property.

Phone 575

Pegg and Darnell

DEAN ELLER TO ST. MATTHEWS

Successor to Dean George G. Ware
Will Conduct First Service
Next Sunday Morning

Dean A. Thorold-Eller comes to Alliance as successor to Dean George G. Ware, who conducted his last service as pastor at St. Matthews Episcopal church last Sunday morning. Dean Eller will begin his work at Alliance next Sunday. He comes from Grand Rapids, Mich., where he has been acting in the capacity of assistant to Dean Francis S. White.

The following article, taken from a Grand Rapids newspaper, tells of some of Dean Eller's experiences in the Canadian wilds before going to Grand Rapids.

The article says:
Before Rev. A. Thorold-Eller came as curate to St. Mark's pro-cathedral, where he is now acting in the capacity of assistant to Dean Francis S. White, he had some rough and thrilling experiences on the vast prairies of northwestern Canada. In fact, six weeks ago he came here straight from the province of Alberta, where he had been working for three hard years, trying to build up feeble little parishes in the midst of the plains.

Rev. Thorold-Eller shows the effects of his strenuous life in the open. His face is ruddy, his bearing rugged, his sinews hardened through the rigor of an existence which would strike many churchmen as too extreme to be endured. He came over from Lincolnshire, England, in 1907, and since that time, with the exception of a brief six months when he returned for a vacation, has been constantly engaged preaching and establishing churches in the northwest.

His father was rector of a beautiful old church said to boast an antiquity of fully 800 years, and the soon early began a scholastic training. A few weeks after his marriage to an English girl he came to America, with a band of Church of England students, destined for the wilds of Canada. Once landed, the young men scattered to the four winds. A few were given already established parishes. The majority of which Rev. Eller formed a part were taken out, singly, and set down "in the midst of nowhere," and told they must hustle around and find their own congregations.

The hardships endured during the first weeks and months of this lonely existence may perhaps best be imagined, although Rev. Eller tells the tale very graphically. He describes the loneliness of the great sweeping plains as simply terrific, especially to one who has been accustomed all his life to the smallness and the variety of insular environ. The solitary bird calls at first drove him nearly to distraction. Gradually, however, he grew to endure with a patience what at first seemed so frankly awful. In the end he came almost to love it. Then he was glad that, when he was so strongly prompted to give up and go back to England, he had not cash sufficient for the purpose.

He drove miles and miles in a little rig with which he was provided. He found very few people who cared anything about church, or who were not already signed up by a Presbyterian preacher who had invaded those parts ahead of him. But in time he managed to find a little log church in the center of what could hardly be termed a community, but which looked as though it might be able to turn out a dozen or so pious souls. He said he would be there to conduct services the next Sunday.

When he arrived, expecting to find handful, and prepared to be very thankful even for that, he found the little church crowded to the doors. There were over 40 there waiting for him. What was his joy to find that they were, nearly all of them Church of England people, recently come across, and mighty homesick for a real church service such as those they had been accustomed to on the other side. There was also an old organ in the log building, and there chanced to be someone present who could play hymns on it. This service is fervently described by Rev. Eller as one he never will forget, and the most inspired of any held under his supervision in Canada.

From that time on he was assured of plenty to do. The only question was, after that, how one man could manage to get over so much ground as was necessary. Every other Sunday he would drive over 34 miles in going to and coming back from a distant church where there was no preacher. This trip he used to make all by himself, and upon one occasion the rig broke completely down. The box, with the seat on which he was sitting, went through to the ground. The hind wheels started in a contrary direction, and in this predicament the unhappy preacher was hauled some rods before the horse could be prevailed upon to stop.

This mishap made him a half hour late to service, but since the people in those parts are described as paying no attention whatever to time, his congregation was not even grown restive. Some one patched up his vehicle for him with the aid of a piece of wire, and he managed to get back home in time to conduct an evening service.

In the winter time he got over the ground in a wooden sleigh made very roughly out of boards and logs. Though perhaps not much to look at, the sleigh is said to have been most comfortable.

As may be supposed, Rev. Eller did not live in any great degree of luxury. He had a rough little cabin huddled near the tiny rough church. It was really only one room, but this was divided up with curtains, and later a kitchen was built on. Mrs. Eller came out and lived the same simple and frugal life her husband did. The first three years of Rev. Eller's endeavors were spent in the province of Saskatchewan. He

lived in the vicinity of the river made famous by the Pink Lady. Once he fell into it and was nearly drowned. He was on his way to attend a funeral, and had the misfortune to lose his balance while attempting to moor his light little skiff. The water was deep, too, he says, but he managed to scramble out. Then he dried his clothes the best way he could, building a fire for the purpose. He was late to the funeral, but the people engaged in it were still later, so there was no harm done. "Time does not mean anything in that country," he declares.

Rev. Eller feels now he is living in the lap of luxury, when he remembers what hardships had to be endured during those six long years of loyal service to the northward. He is very much impressed with Grand Rapids, and likes the United States first rate. Though a typical Englishman in appearance and in accent, he yet appears to have acquired very much the American point of view. He expects to remain here some time, and looks forward eagerly to having a church of his own some day.

U. S. LAND DESIGNATIONS

Vast Areas of Land Added Under Enlarged Homestead Act Which Permits Entries of 320

Secretary Lane has recently approved several orders listing vast areas of land in the West for designation under the Enlarged Homestead Act which permits entries of 320 acres each.

All of this land which has been made available for entry in double homesteads has been determined by the department to be arid and non-irrigable. The areas included in the designations are in the states of Wyoming, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.

In Wyoming 86,000 acres of land have been designated for entry. The lands affected by this order are quite widely distributed, being situated in sixteen different counties in the state. The greater bulk of the lands, however, lies in its eastern portion. Secretary Lane's order designating them has been made effective October 10, 1914, and after that time prospective entrymen who are otherwise qualified will be permitted to enter 320 acres.

In Washington about 65,000 acres have been designated as subject to entry under the provisions of the Enlarged Homestead act. This land is in the vicinity of Okanogan river and its tributaries in the northern part of the state. The land immediately adjacent to the Okanogan has long been settled by homesteaders, but the higher lands have been given over mainly to grazing. Within recent years, however, it has been found that the dry farming of grain can be carried on successfully in these uplands, and it is these arid and non-irrigable areas of the public domain that have just been made available for entry. This order also becomes effective October 10, 1914, and all local land offices will be authorized to consider applications to enter the lands on that date.

In Arizona the secretary's recent order increased the area open under the Enlarged Homestead act 140,000 acres. The lands designated by this order include a considerable area in the foothills of the town of Nogales, Arizona, and also areas of similar lands farther east above the valley of the San Pedro river. Some of these lands include tracts that have been requested by individual homesteaders for entry under the Enlarged Homestead act.

Heretofore the greater part of the land in southeastern New Mexico has been designated by Secretary Lane as non-irrigable and subject to entry under the provisions of the Enlarged Homestead act, but under one of the orders just issued a number of detached areas in Lincoln county have been designated as open to entry for enlarged homesteads. About 28,000 acres are affected by this order. Details as to their location and entry can be obtained from the local land office at Roswell, New Mexico.

In Colorado the area designated under the Enlarged Homestead act by the recent order has been increased by approximately 87,000 acres. 24,000,000 acres have hitherto been designated in the state. Scattered townships in nearly every portion of the state are affected by this order, which also becomes effective October 10, 1914.

With the Farm Demonstrators
A filed belonging to Frank Gregg of Merrick county had never received any manure. A part of the field was covered in August, 1912, with manure at the rate of 15 tons per acre, and a part left unmanured. The entire field was plowed, harrowed, and seeded to wheat at the same time. The unmanured part returned a yield of 18 bushels, while the manured part gave 34 1/2 bushels per acre.

The value of properly balancing the rations for dairy cows is shown in the instance of S. F. Nichols of Beatrice. With a ration consisting of ensilage, alfalfa, and ear corn meal costing \$6.90 per day for 20 cows the average product for three days was 307 pounds of milk valued at 3 cents, giving returns of \$2.31 per day above cost of feed. With the ration properly balanced by addition of oil meal and bran and decreasing the ear corn meal, the cost of feed for the same cows was \$6.76 per day. The average amount of milk given for three days was 379 pounds, which at 3 cents gave a profit above cost of feed of \$4.61. The value of the balanced ration above that formerly fed was \$2.30 per day in increased returns.—Extension Bulletin No. 27, Nebraska College of Agriculture.

AQUISITIONS OF THE U. S.

Secretary of Interior Issues Pamphlet Giving Interesting Information on Areas of Acquisitions

The areas of the acquisitions to the territory of the United States are set forth in detail in a folder which has just been issued by direction of Secretary Lane. The total areas of the various acquisitions are given as follows: Original thirteen states, 892,135 square miles; Louisiana Purchase, 827,987 square miles; territory ceded in 1819 by Spain, 13,435 square miles; Texas, 389,166 square miles; Oregon country, 286,541 square miles; Mexican cession, 529,189 square miles; Gadsden purchase, 29,670 square miles; Alaska, 590,884 square miles; Hawaii, 6,449 square miles; Porto Rico, 3,435 square miles; Guam, 210 square miles; Philippine Islands, 115,026 square miles; Tutuila, 77 square miles; Canal Zone, 436 square miles.

This pamphlet, which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents, shows not only the total area of each acquisition, but also the present land and water area of each state and the portion of each state falling with the various tracts added to the public domain. Only two states, Colorado and Wyoming, fall into four of the acquisitions. As regards Colorado, 40,851 square miles formed a portion of the Louisiana Purchase, 34,478 square miles were originally part of Texas, 1,521 square miles constituted a portion of the territory acquired from Spain in 1819, and 27,098 square miles belonged to Mexico. Of Wyoming, 68,223 square miles were a part of the Louisiana Purchase, 4,784 square miles belonged to Texas, 12,349 square miles constituted a part of the Oregon acquisition and 12,558 square miles was obtained from Mexico.

Causes Advance in Prices
The European war has caused a big advance in the cost of thread and novelties, according to Mrs. W. R. Harper of the Harper department store. The cost of some of these goods is now more than the selling price and unless the war is stopped soon it will probably continue to advance.

Don't forget—we say it yet—you can get three magazines for one year by renewing your subscription to The Herald. We want all of our old subscribers to get these magazines. We are selling The Herald with three magazines all one year for only \$1.75.

COMB SAGE TEA IN HAIR TO DARKEN IT

Grandma kept her locks dark, glossy, thick with a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's treatment, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mossy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft luster and appearance of abundance which is so attractive; besides, prevents dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair.

DRUGS EXCITE YOUR KIDNEYS, USE SALTS

If your Back is aching or Bladder bothers, drink lots of water and eat less meat.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which removes the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 600 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness. Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.



Did You Ever

see a happy specimen of young America going home gloating over a bag of cream puffs he bought for mother? The children know what's good. We rather pride ourselves on making cakes and pies and cookies and other good things especially fit for the health of the children.

MANE'WAL'S

Phone 745 or 572

121 1/2 Box Butte Ave.

124 E. First Street



Stock Yards Saddlery Co.

J. G. BLESSING, Proprietor

Wholesale and Retail

Harness and Saddles

Fly Nets and Lap Dusters

Cheapest on Earth, Quality Considered

Everything Hand Made

Factory, 314 North 25 St. S. Omaha, Neb.

Wild West Show

at the

Palmer Ranch

14 miles southwest of Alliance on
SUNDAY, AUGUST 30

30 head of pitching horses and steers
Tug of war between Alliance and Bonner.

Potato race. Horse races.

Music by the Alliance Band.

Lunch and refreshments on the ground.

Purses will be given to the best riders and the best pitching horses and steers

Show starts promptly at 1 o'clock

ADMISSION 25 Cents

WATCH FOR THE DATE OF THE
OPENING OF THE NEW MILLINERY
STORE.—MRS. ZEHRUNG.