

T. J. O'KEEFE . . . . . . Publisher J. B. KNIEST . . . . . Associate Editor

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THE HERALD is the Official Publication of Box Butte county and its circulation is nearly twice that of any other Al-

Subscription, \$1.50 per year in advance.

#### GET IN LINE, BOYS!

Alliance against the world for Republican clubs. There's the Theordore Roosevelt Republican club and there's said: the "Teddy" Roosevelt club, but there's still another, which was ushered into existence one day last week. It is known as "The Republican Club of Box Butte County," Thus it will be seen that everybody wishing to join a Republican organization can pay in their money and take their choice. The last named club has for its president W. A. Hampton; vice-president, Dr. F. M. Knight; secretary, Bruce Wilcox; treasurer, H. J. Ellis. The executive committee is composed of W. D. Rumer, R. C. Noleman, B. F. Bettelheim, F. W. Harris, F. E. Holsten.

With this line-up of officers the organization goes forth to battle with much ginger and bravery. Of course there may be a clash now and then with clubs No. 1 and 2, but with the array of officers in command of club will capture the political pie in case the common enemy is routed. But after that? Then what? With so many commissioned officers there surely will be a lack of the every appetizing product of the political bake shop. Something will have to be done or there'll be more than one case of sad disappointment. How would it do to create a few new offices? For instance, one to protect the cattle men of western Nebraska from being held up by a gang of federal blood suckers who live on a graft. And again, give the boys a fat job probing into the cause which has destroyed prices on cattle just at the time stockgrowers were ready to ship. These would be timely and coming under a Republican administration, when prosperity was assured, might be remedied. Then there is the general industrial depression among shop men who were promised "a full dinner pail." They might be looked after by this combination of political organizations. There is room for lots of work mending broken promises and especially relieving western Nebraska from the injustice that has been forced upon it by the present administration.

## Rev. Clarke Misquoted.

Rev. G. Bernard Clark is quoted by the Pioneer-Grip as stating that "if some of the money derived from channels of moral depravity could be used for lighting some of the residence streets, it might seem that some benefits are being derived from such sources." The Rev. Clarke has been entirely misquoted by the "reform" journal of Alliance. What he did say was to the effect that if the Business Men's club would take it upon themselves to raise funds by a public sociable of some nature the desired result in the way of city lighting might be attained. Why the Grip should make such wholesale misrepresentation of a worthy man's statements is indeed incredible. Coming, as it does, from the throne of newspaper purity and morality what can we expect next. Stick to the truth Mr. Grip.

## CANTON

Arthur Bass was trading in Heming ford Monday.

R. L. Shetler made our sanctum pleasant call Monday.

Mrs. Alice Curtis of Hemingford is

the guest of Mrs. John Broshar. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Con Bass on

Tuesday the 16, a bright baby girl. Emmet Johnson and family were

Thursday. Bert Langford and R. L. Shetler

James Moravek in proving up on his homestead. Scott Hood, who has been in the Pine Ridge for the most of the winter,

was in this vicinity Thursday. Scott was down to look after the interests of his cattle and horse herds.

C. H. Irion passed through these parts this week on his way from Marsland where he had been to make some collections. He had gathered together a herd of cows, horses, hogs, a load of posts and furniture.

#### LEFT IT AT HOME

Left It at Home Mrs. McGurck's Apology for Absence of "Self-Feeder." When Michael McGurck was a longshoreman Mrs. McGurck took in washing and called herself a "washer lady," but when Mike became a steve dore and gathered together the emoluments of his bossing, his wife put on airs and decided that her two daughters should be educated and marry millionaires. Bridget McGurck found it somewhat difficult to induce "fine people," as she called them, to invite her girls to their parties. One she got them in at a "social" and went with them as chaperon, dressed in a stun-

ning green silk with red trimmings. They had decided to get there early and not miss anything to be seen of "sassiety." Other guests were, as usual, late in arriving, and one lady of very humble lineage fidgeted nervously till Mrs. McGurck beamed upon her and said it was "a foine avenin'." And, the ice being broken, the nervous lady asked the lady in green the time. That lady felt around her corpulent anatomy, and, with a sigh of regret and a look of sadness,

"Begorra, ma'am, I'm sorry, but I've left the self-feeder at home."-New York Herald.

#### LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS.

Our Knowledge as to the Point Amounts to Nothing.

Upon the question whether life-bearing planets can exist in other solar systems than our own the answer of science is clear and distinct. It is precisely the same which Prof. Newcomb recently gave concerning the possible inhabitants of Mars: "The reader knows just as much of the subject as I do, and that is nothing at Within our solar system we can indeed form some crude estimate of probabilities; beyond it, nothing. All the amazing progress of modern science, all the revelations made by the spectroscope or by photography. all the advance in biology have not brought us one step nearer an answer to the question, "Is this the only in-No. 3 there is little fear as to which habited world?" We stand essentially where Whewell and Brewster did half a century ago, or we might indeed say where Galileo and Capoano were three hundred years ago. We can indeed spin out the discussion at greater length than our predecessors, and can introduce a far larger number of more or less irrelevant facts but of serious argument, either for or against, we are entirely destitute.-Knowledge.

> The Ravens. My eyes are blind with dust, My limbs are dull with pain; But my body must go and after me, Again—again—again.

They hover and wheel above;
Where I creep on, they fly,
And with their raucous vaunt of life
They tempt my soul to die.

For the numbness of my heart And the length I have to go, The dimness of my starving sight, They know—they know—they know. But the little spark I hold

Shall light me further on, After that gleam like a far-off stream, Until that, too, is gone. Mirage, mirage, mirage!
But I say I will not die
For the hoarse despairs that wait and

And I creep while they do fly. No wonder they stoop so low: No wonder they should scoff With—Ah and Ah! and beak and claw, As they let me beat them off.

For there is no path to see;
But after the vanished flag
My soul must go, and after me,
My body strive and lag.

Up with you, follow—come, Whither my face is set. They would have us dead, but I have said Not yet—not yet—not yet!

Josephine Preston Peabody in Scrib-

Juvenile Views of Marriage. He was a curly headed boy with life before him. She was a little girl with a saucy pug nose, but wise, it would seem, beyond her years. The fact that she was nursing a doll with eyes that opened and shut with a click may have been his inspiration. 'Say, sister, I t'ink I'd git married if I knew how.

"Oh, that's easy," replied the owner of the pug nose. "First you buy a diamond ring and give it to her; then you buy a gold ring, like mamma's got, and give that to her. And then you must buy her a watch for her birthday." "An' what she give me?" expect-

antly asked the little chap. "Why, nutthin', of course," smartly replied his little companios.

"Say, sister," he added, "I guess

# The Lesser Evil.

won't marry."

Terry looks!""

for \$8,650,733.

Mr. Nolan has received a long tongue-lashing from Mr. Quigley, and his friends were urging on him the wisdom of vindicating his honor by a prompt use of his fists. "But he's more than me equal," said

Mr. Nolan, dublously, "and look at the size of him.' "Sure, and you don't want folks to be saying Terry Nolan is a coward?'

visitors at the home of A. S. Stewart demanded a reproachful friend. "Well, I dunno," and Mr. Nolan gazed mournfully about him. I'd rather that than to have them saying were in Alliance last Saturday to assist day after to-morrow, 'How natural

> Oil Production Decreases. It is reported that there has been a deficiency of 78,000,000 gallons of illuminating oil in the production of the last nine months. The output of the Standard Oil company fell from 817,000,000 gallons in 1901 to 766,000,-000 gallons in 1502.

> Millions in Buckwheat. The buckwheat crop from 804,393 acres, raised entirely in the East and middle West, was marketed last year

#### A COMPREHENSIVE PASTORAL

Right Rev. Bishop Scannell Speaks at Length on Social Questions.

(Continued from last week.)

GOOD CITIZENSHIP. The teaching of the church on the duties which the citizens owe to those who govern, and on the correlative duties which those who govern owe to the citizens, demand our most careful attention. It is to be regretted that we cannot always regard with complacency the way in which the public interest are looked after by those to whom they are entrusted. Extravagance and inefficiency in the management of public affairs, official corruption and the betrayal of the rights of the people, the toleration of public evils-interrupted at rare intervals by pretended efforts at reform -have become so common throughout the land that many of us have ceased to hope for better things. A kind of a moral numbness seems to be taking possession of us, paralyzing us and rendering us incapable of being shocked at what we see and hear. The young people of our cities are being ruined nightly in our low theatres, drinking places and other low resorts, and we do not compel the authorities to act. When we hear of venallty in public office we shrug our shoulders and say: What is the use? If we elect others, they will do no better." We surrender ourselves to a kind of fatalism, and forget that the situation is entirely of our

own making. The American people are honest and intelligent. When no election is impending they discuss public questions and policies with much judgment, they see clearly what ought to be done, and what kind of men ought to be elected to office; but when election time comes they will too often take the advice of the political leader who proclaims that it is the plain duty of every man to stand by his party and vote the straight ticket. This they proceed to do, and then many of them spend the interval before the next election in denouncing the men whom they have elected to office. As long as the ordinary citizen follows one code of ethics in his business affairs, and a different code in political affairs, it would be folly to expect that our public officials will be men of a high moral standard. Not till every citizen shall consider it to be his bounden moral duty to support for public office only those candidates whom he believes to be honest and competent, will the present discreditable condition of affairs be brought to

Lastly, the Holy Father desires the restoration of that equilibrium which ought to exist between the different classes of society according to Christian precept and custom. Without this equilibrium peace and concord cannot exist among the different classes of nation must be paralyzed and acute suffering must be the lot of many. This social equilibrium depends for its existence on the strict observance by all classes of the moral law, and it is destroyed only when that law is violated by, or in the interest of, any class. The conflict which is being waged now States, between capital and labor, bewe need not doubt, to a disregard, by precepts of the moral law. Employers of labor have their duties and their rights-duties which they owe to their workmen, and rights which their workmen ought to respect. Workmen, too, have their corresponding duties and their corresponding rights. And, since not be lawfully deprived, all these are based on the moral law, justice, and of which right reason can-

SOCIAL EQUILIBRIUM.

not approve. law; for every man has a natural right potism. \* \* to use his talents and opportunities for

to unite their efforts with those of our differences to adjust. The capitafore there need not be anything con- present conditions of things, the workportunities can do for him in a free field, seeks to create a monopoly by destroying competition he infringes on the natural rights of others and becomes a violater of the natural law. You have a right to ask another to join you in business, or to conduct his business as you conduct yours, but if he refuses he is within his rights in so doing, and you have no moral right to force him. And if you induce others to combine against him or to withdraw their trade from him, and if you do these things for the purpose either of compelling him to come to your terms or of driving him out of business, you, without a shadow of a doubt, sin against natural justice. It may be said that every man has a right to protect his own business and that this is all you have tried to do. To protect your own businessyes. Everyone has a right to protect his own business; but while the ultimate purpose of the monopolist is to protect his own business his immediate purpose is to destroy the business of his neighbors; and it is permitted to no one to use an unlawful means to ac-

complish a lawful end. Again, it the capitalist, as an employer of labor, should seek to force men to work for him, by what is called blacklisting for example, that is, by forming a secret compact with other employers of labor, by which compact each employer binds himself not to employ men who may make themselves obnoxious to any of the other employers, he violates the natural law; for every workman has a right to sell his work to whom he will, and to interfere with this right is to violate the natural

On the other hand, as capitalists, or employers of labor, have a natural right to combine, in a legitimate way, their resources and efforts, and to form unions or corporations for their own benefit, so also workmen have a natural right to form societies or unions for their own mutual protection and welfare. Indeed, the formation of great corporations which control vast capital, and which are, therefore, to some extent, beyond the reach of the ordinary laws of supply and demand, makes the formation of some kind of union a necessity for the workingman. At any rate a workingman has the natural right to unite with other workingmen and to avail himself of their counsel and co-operation in promoting his own

But in doing this he must not violate the natural rights of any other manwhether that man be an employer or employee. He may use arguments and society, the productive energies of the persuasion to get other men to join him; he may refuse to work with men who do not belong to his union; he may refuse to deal or trade with them or with their friends or supporters; for there is no law, natural or divine, that commands or foabids these things; but he cannot force men to do what they do not wish to do; he must not have reso bitterly, in many parts of the United course to voilence or intimidation; he must not seek to make their work dantween employers and employees, is due, gerous or difficult; he must not persegerous or difficult; he must not persecute them or seek to bring public odium or ridicule on them; in a word he must not try to injure them in their person, property or reputation; and for the simple reason that these men have the same natural right, that he has, to work where and when and how they will; and of that natural right they can. one side or the other, or both, of the or ridicule on them; in a word he must will; and of that natural right they can-

Men may lawfully strike when they they ought to be in harmony with each choose to do so, and in doing so they other. That they are not in harmony are fully within their natural rights. is due to the fact that so-called rights Any man may refuse to work for anare pushed too far, and that claims are other. And a man may refuse to work made which are contrary to natural except on certain terms that he deems just. And if one man has a right to 4t-fp Feb 19 act thus a number of men have the On the one hand we behold organized same right. Now, while I have a capital having too often but one sole right to refuse to do a work except on end in view, and that end its own ag. my own terms, I have no right to say grandizement. It pursues this end that no other may shall do that work with relentless energy. It is true the cap. without my permission. To tell my italist is strictly within his natural right employer that I will not do his work, when he seeks to increase by legiti. and will not let him get any one else to mate means his capital and the power do it in my place, and that should he and influence which it gives him. He attempt to get another workman I will may seek to do this by his untiring ap. see to it that all his other employes, plication to business, by his skill in de- in other departments, who have no vising and applying new inventions, by grievance at all, must leave his empersuading others to unite with ployment—that I will see to it that he him in partnership, by persuad- shall be annoyed, persecuted and ruining other ways. All this is ed, and all because he will not accept strictly in accordance with the natural my terms; this is not freedom, but des-

Can the conflicting interests of capihis own personal benefit so long as he tal and labor be adjusted? Most assureddoes not violate the natural rights of ly; provided the representatives of each other mea. There could be no real keep within the limits of the natural progress in the world if men were not moral law, and capital ceases to be free to use their special knowledge or greedy, unjust and oppressive, and their special talents for their own per- labor ceases to be violent and unrea-

sonal benefit, or if they were not free sonable. Then there will be no seri- Guy Lockwood . . others for the same purpose. There- list needs the workman, and, in the trary to the natural law in the forma- man needs the capitalist, and human tion or operation of corporations, or society needs both. And because hutrusts. But when the capitalist, not man society needs both it must compel satisfied with what his talents and op- them to adjust their differences if they will do so voluntarily. \* "

> Notice to Creditors Notice to Creditors.
>
> In County Court, within and for Box Butte county, Nebraska, Feburary 2, 1904, the matter of the estate of Sarah E. Miller, deceased. To the creditors of the said estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at The County Court Room in Alliance in said county, on the 5th day of August, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m. to receive and examine all claims against said estate with a view of their adlustment and allowance. The time limited ustment and allowance. The time limite for the presentation of claims against said es

for the presentation of claims against said es-tate is 6 months, from the second day of Feb-ruary, A. D., 1994, and the time limited for the payment of debts is one year from said 2nd day of February, A. D., 1994. Witness my hand and seal of said County Court, this 2nd day of February, 1994. (A frue copy) D. R. SPACHT, (SEAL) f p-Feb. 5. County Judge.

Notice to Redeem. Notice to Redeem.

To John Keeffe and John Knechtel:
You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 9th day of June, 1902, C. C. Stevens purchased at tax sale the southwest quarter of section 1, in township 25 of range 50 in Box Butte county, Nebraska. That said land was taxed in the name of John Knechtel and that said purchase of tax sale of said land was made for the years 1808, 1899, and 1900 and that subsequent taxes have been paid on said land ubsequent taxes have been paid on said subsequent taxes have been paid on said land by C. C. Stevens for the years 1901 and 1902. That the said C. C. Stevens has sold and assigned all his interest in and to the said fax certificate and said delinquent and subsequent taxes paid thereunder to T. J. O'Keefe, who is now the owner and bolder of same. That the time for redemption of the aforesaid land will expire on the 9th day of June, 1904.

Dated, Alliance Nebraska, this 10th day of February, 1904. f p-Feb 12 T. J. O'KEEFE.

Notice to Redeem.

To John Keeffe and John Knechtel:
You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 12th day of June, 1902, C.C. Stevens purchased at tax sale, the southeast quarter of section 2 in township 25, range 50 in Box Butte county, Nebraska. That sais land was taxed is the name of John Kuechtel and that said purchase of tax sale of said land was made for the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 and that subsequent taxes have been paid on said land by C.C. Stevens for the years 1901 and 1902. That the said C.C. Stevens has sold and assigned all his interest in and to said tax certificate and said definquent and subsequent taxes paid thereunder, to T. J. O'Keefe who is now the owner anhod ider of same. That the time for the redemption of aforesaid land will expire on the 12th day of June, 1904.

Dated Alliance. Nebraska, this loth day of February, 1904. f. p-Feb 12 T. J. O'KEEFE. Notice to Redeem

Notice to Redeem. To John Keeffe and John Knechtel:
You and eachof you are hereby notified that on the 12th day of June 1962, C. C. Stevens purchased at tax sale the southwest quarter of section 2, in township 25, range 56, in Box Butte county. Nebraska. That said land was taxed in the name of John Knechtel and that said purchase of tax sale of said land was made for the years 1888, 1899 and 1900, and that subsequent taxes have been paid on said land by C. C. Stevens for the years 1901 and 1962. That the said C. C. Stevens has sold and assigned all his interest in and to the said tax certificate and said delinquent and subsequent taxes paid thereunder to T. J. O'Keefe who is now the owner and holder of same. That the time for redemption of the aforesaid land will expire on the 12th day of June 1904.

Dated, Alliance, Nebraska, shis 10th day of February, 1904. f p-Feb 12 T. J. O'Keeve. To John Keeffe and John Knechtel

Order For Hearing For Settlement Of Account. STATE OF NEBRASKA | Se.

HOX BUTTE COUNTY, (88.

At a county court, held at the county court room, in and for said county, February 16, A.

D. 1994. Present, D. K. Spacht, County Judge In the matter of estate of W. E. Hall,

In the matter of estate of W. E. Hall, deceased.
On reading and filing the report of A. S. Reed, Administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account, as a final account, filed on the 16th day of February 1904, and for his discharge.
Ordered, that March 3rd, A. D. 1904, at one o'clock p. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a county court to be held in and for said county, and show capse why the prayer of petitioner should not be why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that nosice of the pending of said petition, and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in THE

LLIANCE HERALD a weekly newspaper print ed in said county, for two successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing.

(A true copy)

D. K. Spacht, (A true copy) [Seal] 2w-fp-Feb 19 D. K. SPACHT, County Judge.

## Road Notice to Land Owners.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

To Whom It May Concern:

The commissioner appointed to lay out a road between Hemingford and Alliance, in Box Butte county, Nebraska, has reported in favor of the road as follows:

From the point where the west line of the right of way of the Grand Island and Wyoming Central Railway Company intersects the section line between section 7 and 17 of township 27, range 49 W., senthward along said right of way and of the regular width of 66 feet, except as herein mentioned. Beginning at a point 4846 feet northward from the point where the railroad crosses the township line, the south line of section 34, of township 27, range 49, the west line of said road is made to angle westward a distance of 100 feet, at which point it is 166 feet from the center of the railroad track. Thence it extends southward parallel to the railroad

At a draw in section 15, township 25, range At a draw in section 15, township 25, range 48, said road is made to vary westward to a point 284 feet from center of railroad, and on the N. W. quarter of section 26 of same township and range, said road is extended to a line 150 feet west of center of railroad for a distance of 974 feet. Said road terminating at line between section 26 and 25 of township 25, range 48, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the county clerk's office on or before noon of the 7th day of May, A. D., 1904, or said road will be established without reference thereto.

8. M. SMYSER, County Clerk.

Order of Hearing on Petition 101 Settle

State of Nebraska, /

Box Butte County. At a county court, held a: the county court count, in and for said county, February 20, A. D. 1904.

Present, D. K. Spacht, county judge. In the matter of Martha Ellen Collopy In the matter of Martha Ellen Collopy essitate.

On reading and filing the final account of John Hill, paaying a final settlement and allowance of his account, filed on the 29th day of February, 1904, and for his discharge.

Ordered that March 5, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a county court to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, begiven to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in The Alia-ANCE HEBALD, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for two successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing.

D. K. SPACHT, County Judge, (A true copy.)

(A true copy.) fp Feb. 26 No.10.

Harry Dunning O. L. Gilbert

## Dunning & Gilbert

Violin and Guitar Solos, Duets, Mimics, etc. Music furnished for Parties, Receptions, and other social gatherings. Alliance, Neb.

GRADUATE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF Funeral Director and Embalmer

Phones-Office 214. Res 205 Expert Lady

Alliance, Neb.

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ATTORNEY ALLIANCE, · · · NEBRASKA.

OFFICE PHONE 180. RESIDENCE PHONE 203.

# R. C. NOLEMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Rooms 1, 2 and 3, First National bank build I ing, Alliance, Neb. Notary in office.

# L. A. BERRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ALLIANCE, · · · NEBRASKA.

E. H. Boyd,

.. Attorney at Law ..

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA. Collections given Prompt Attention.

#### IRA E. TASH. TUTTLE & TASH,

ATTORNEYS REAL ESTATE.

North Main St., - ALLIANCE, NEB.

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Calls answered from office day or night. Telephone No. 62,

# DR. G. W. COLLINS

HOMEOPATH

Thirty years experience. Diseases of women and children and non-surgical removal of gall stones and cure of apendicitis, specialties.

Office first door west of O'Connor's bakery. Phone day or night, 119.

#### H. H. Bellwood, PHYSICIAN AND

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## L. W. BOWMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

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AUCTIONEER. Sales cried in this and adjoining counties by the day or commission. Sixteen years experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Contracts can be made at THE HERALD office where references to Alliance citizens will

also be given.

# Contractor and Builder. Turning and Scroll Work and all Kinds of Shop

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Each kind is different in shape, different in method of making and different in flavor. Hardly necessary to say that all are excellent. We make nothing that we cannot recommend.

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