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Entered at the postoffice at Alliance, Nebraska, for transmission through the mails, as second-class matter.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year in advance.

1909 FEBRUARY 1909						
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28						

"All's out, in free." Come home, boys! The grand jury's dismissed.

The Harrison Sun has been made the official paper of Sioux county for this year.

The way new subscriptions are coming to the Herald affords us a deal of satisfaction. We shall make every effort possible to merit the increased patronage.

The Crawford Tribune runs as a sub-head, or motto: "The Best Town on Earth." The Tribune should make an exception in favor of Alliance, the hub of the Nebraska panhandle.

We believe that everybody, of every party and creed, is entitled to the "square deal" and fair treatment, and the Herald is one newspaper that has always endeavored to give all what was coming to them, and will continue to do so.

Governor Shallenberger's good business judgment is shown in his selection of delegates to the National Tariff Commission convention to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., the 16th, 17th and 18th of this month. The Herald readers will be pleased to learn that Judge W. H. Westover of Rushville is one of these delegates. The others are: Fred W. Ashton, Grand Island; John A. McGuire, Lincoln; Ed P. Smith, Omaha; James P. Latta, Tekamah; Charles F. Gilbert, York.

The work of the present session of the Nebraska legislature is far from being finished, but it has progressed far enough to indicate that much will be accomplished and a commendable record made. Without doubt the members of both houses are working hard to redeem by legislation the pledges made in the platforms on which they were elected; but if the statements made by a few bitterly partisan newspapers were to be relied upon, we might think that the members representing the majority party were spending their time this winter playing marbles on the streets of Lincoln. But that only shows how even editors are sometimes blinded to real facts by partisan prejudice.

The Nebraska State Journal has the following to say editorially of the federation of churches, mention of which is made in our local columns this week: "A meeting will be held in Lincoln on Tuesday of this week for the consideration of plans for federating the efforts of the churches of Nebraska. It is hoped to make the co-operation of the churches of this state not a mere theory, but a living, vital fact. In some of the states central organizations now in existence do an immense amount of good in preventing the unnecessary duplication of churches and in compelling the consolidation of churches in weak fields. Such a federation is needed in Nebraska. Its organization on a sound basis would increase the efficiency of the church societies and raise them immeasurably in the respect of the general public. The session on Tuesday promises to be of unusual interest to Lincoln people."

How to Build up the Town.

Not more business men or firms to handle the business of the town, but more business to be handled, is the correct principle to work on in trying to build up the town. Men and firms will come in to handle the business if it is here to be handled, especially if it is true of the retail trade. It is not a benefit but a detriment to a town to have too many persons engaged in any line of business. A small number of

strong firms is better for the reputation and general welfare of a place than a large number barely able to eke out an existence because of having the trade too much divided up. "Competition is the life of trade," to be sure, but it can be carried to a point where it is the death of it.

We have known some editors of local newspapers who were everlastingly trying to get more mercantile firms and professional men to locate in the town, under the mistaken impression that they were helping to build it up; and then wonder why "times are hard" and "business dull."

Our idea is that the way to build up town or city is to increase the amount of business to be transacted, rather than the number of persons who engage in business. In rare instances there may be some lines of retail business not adequately represented, and in such cases it is right and proper to secure some person, or persons, to engage in such business; but as a rule where there is a suitable opening of this kind it is not long in being filled. To secure factories, industrial and educational institutions, and develop the patronizing territory, is the principal thing to do to build up the town.

While this but a brief outline of our thought on this subject, it is our purpose to earnestly endeavor through the Herald to build up Alliance and Box Butte county along lines suggested above.

Why Not Encourage Investigation?

This is a funny world, at least it sometimes seems that way. For instance, while some persons are being lauded to the skies for exposing graft, as in Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco, et al., others who claim to be trying to do the same thing are prosecuted on the charge of libeling the "government," as in the case of the New York World and the Indianapolis News relative to the Panama canal charges.

We confess we can't understand it; it's too deep for us. The question that persists in coming up in the mind of this writer, "Why not permit an investigation, instead of trying to shut it off and gag those who are demanding it?" Innocent parties have nothing to fear from a thorough and impartial investigation; but if when it is asked for by persons of such prominence and influence as the editors of leading metropolitan papers, a serious reflection is cast upon the integrity of the parties concerned if they purposely prevent it, even though they may be innocent.

"Let there be light" ought to be a good motto when an accounting is called for from those in positions of public trust, without regard to whether they affiliate with the dominant party or not. In other words, what is "saucy for the goose" ought to be the same for the gander. In some instances, however, it seems it is not to be permitted even as basting for the other bird.

Commercial Club Gets Busy

At a special meeting of the Alliance Commercial Club, held on Monday evening of this week, committees were appointed to try to secure a state normal school for northwestern Nebraska and the location of one of the state experimental stations at Alliance.

In regard to the normal, the main thing is to secure it for this part of the state. Even though it might be located at some other town than Alliance, it would still be of inestimable benefit to us, by giving people of the eastern part of Nebraska, as well as of other states, a better conception of this country, its citizenship and present state of development.

There is no "dog in the manger" in our Commercial Club's effort to secure this institution. If it comes to Alliance, well and good; but if not to this city, by all means secure it, if possible, for northwestern Nebraska, anyhow. This was the sentiment as expressed by Prof. Hayes and others who are greatly interested in the matter.

Obituary.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of Mrs. Goldie H. Hosier, wife of W. B. Hosier of Alliance, which occurred at Lincoln, Neb., last Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Hosier had been visiting in Iowa and were on their way home, stopping off at Lincoln for a short visit there, when she was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis. An operation was performed on Wednesday preceding her death, and for a while it was thought she would recover, but the hopes of her anxious friends were doomed to be blasted.

Interment was at her old home, Creston, Iowa, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Duntson, still reside. The funeral was conducted by Rev. James O'May, last Sunday afternoon.

Lost—Two keys, similar to Yale. Reward for return to Herald office, 8-2

Piano tuning and repairing, phone 498.

THE LUMBER TARIFF

How Free Lumber Would Help to Conserve American Forests

[Special Correspondence]

Minneapolis, Jan. 30.—A keen interest is taken by Minnesota people in the discussion of the lumber tariff which is now attracting so much attention throughout the country. Not long ago Minnesota was one of the leading lumber producing states of the country, but it has now fallen to the 9th place on the list, though it is still first in the production of white pine. Only nine years ago Minneapolis was the greatest lumber manufacturing city in the world, but today there are a dozen places that surpass it in that respect, and its total annual cut has fallen from 600,000,000 feet to less than 200,000,000. There are many smaller cities in Minnesota which were once fragrant of pine and vibrant with the roar of saws that do not now turn a wheel to make a board. Minnesota is merely repeating the history of Michigan and Wisconsin, in each of which, with the passing of the white pine forests, the glory of lumber manufacturing has departed, even though hundreds of mills continue to nibble away at remnants, second growth and species of timber not commonly used ten or fifteen years ago.

In his annual report for 1907 J. E. Rhodes, secretary of the Northern Pine Manufacturers Association, made this striking statement:—"Since 1895, 248 firms, representing an aggregate annual output of pine lumber of four and one-half billion feet, have retired from business, due to exhaustion of their timber supply. Plants representing approximately 500,000,000 feet capacity, which sawed in 1906, will not be operated in 1907."

The whole great business of turning white pine trees into lumber reached its climax in 1890 and has ever since been dwindling, until today the output of white pine for the entire country is not half what it once was. At one time there were a hundred saw mills on the Mississippi between Minneapolis and St. Louis, and the great river was alive with the rafts of logs that floated down in a perpetual procession to feed the humming saws that never stopped. Today there are not more than two or three mills in that whole distance and they will soon close forever. Once there were 120 steam boats employed in towing logs; today there are only five or six.

A large part of the region in which the great white pine forests stood was well adapted to agriculture, and hence, the destruction of the majestic forests that occupied them since time immemorial was inevitable and practically praiseworthy. But much of the land that has been denuded of its forests in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota is better adapted to raising trees than any other crop. The consequence is that today there are vast tracts in these states that "cut over" and "burned over" lands that are a veritable abomination of desolation.

The destruction of the forests and the ruin that has followed, together with the high price of lumber that has naturally resulted, has awakened intense interest in these states in forest conservation and in the repeal of the lumber tariff which is generally regarded as intimately associated with conservation. In fact, many of those deeply interested in forest conservation regard the tariff of \$2 to \$3.50 as a virtual reward for the more rapid destruction of the remaining forests. The better grades of finished lumber are entirely kept out of the import trade by the tariff, and the volume of lower grades imported is greatly restricted by the \$2 tariff. So with the demand for lumber growing ten per cent per annum, notwithstanding the introduction of cement and other substitutes, the tendency is to apply the axe and saw without mercy to the timber that still stands.

Few persons, even regular buyers of lumber, realize fully how greatly lumber has increased in price in recent years. According to a lumber trade publication, white pine has ascended in wholesale list price all the way from 88 to 189 per cent in the last fifteen years. As the cost of labor and other items entering into the cost of production has not at the outside increased more than 25 per cent, this tremendous increase largely reflects the diminishing supply of white pine and represents profits either for the manufacturer or the owner of the timber.

Speaking of this contrast between prices now and fifteen years ago the publication above referred to, which, of course, contends for the retention of the lumber tariff, says:—"In spite of all the explanations that can be made the bald comparison is a startling case. It indicates how far the cutting away of our white pine resources has progressed, and is significant of the future that confronts everyone of our great commercial woods. Yellow pine has already begun to feel the influence of restricted timber supply, and within a few years more the west coast woods—even fir, now so abundant—will testify in their prices for stumps that they will be the last great resource of our timber users."

No other commodity in common use has increased as much in price in recent years as lumber and building materials generally. Taking an average of all kinds of lumber, some of which is not much in demand and not showing much of a price increase, the conservative Bureau of Labor of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, sets these facts forth in prosaic fashion in the following table:

Fern Products	92	93	94	95	96	97
Food, etc.	117	125	124	124	124	125
Clothing and Clothing	102	107	109	112	120	127
Fuel and Lighting	134	149	150	150	151	152
Metals and Iron	112	118	119	121	125	128
Liv. & Bldg. materials	119	121	123	125	128	147
Drugs and Chemicals	114	115	116	116	116	116
House Furnishings	112	112	112	113	113	113
Miscellaneous	114	114	112	113	113	113
All Commodities	113	114	115	116	123	130

In view of the facts it is not surprising that the effort to retain the duty on lumber meets with little encouragement in this part of the country, even from lumbermen. One of the greatest lumber manufacturers in the United States remarked the other day that while he would prefer to have the tariff stay where it is, he didn't "have the nerve" publicly to

commit himself to opposition to the repeal of the lumber tariff. Another big lumberman, who occupies much the same position and is doing little to encourage the agitation being conducted by the lumber trade for the retention of the tariff on lumber, is illustrating by his own activities the effect of the tariff on the conservation or rather exhaustion of American forests. This lumberman, Thomas Shevlin, and his associates have mills on the Rainy river on the Minnesota and Ontario sides with about the same capacity, 60,000,000 feet of lumber per year, and with about the same amount of timber tributary to each. Originally it was intended to operate both mills to their full capacity, but owing to the limitations of the Canadian market the Minnesota mill will this year run to its full capacity while the Ontario mill will produce only about one-tenth of what it could.

Reports from many points throughout the great middle west farming regions where the high price of lumber pinches and where there is popular belief in the existence of a great lumber trust, indicate that it will be exceedingly unpleasant, for any congressman to return to his constituents after the tariff law is revised unless lumber is placed on the free list, whether rough or finished. The congressmen understand this so well that it is reported here that some forty western congressmen have in effect notified the republican majority of the Ways and Means committee that they will not support any general tariff bill which does not put lumber on the free list.

Railroad Notes from Edgemont

Edgemont Express.

J. F. Vetterneck, boilermaker, has left the service.

A. Janovsky, machinist helper, has left the service.

Fireman J. R. Holt is laying off and will go to Denver.

Fred Kraus, a car repairer, has left the service and gone to Denver.

A. Brown, storekeeper, was in Alliance Thursday on company business.

L. Bartlett, master mechanic from Alliance, was in Edgemont Sunday on company business.

W. A. Bennett, road foreman of engines of the Deadwood line, left here Wednesday for Alliance.

One of the switch engines left the track in the yards here on Tuesday and it took considerable time to get it righted again.

Thos. O'Neal, general boiler foreman from Lincoln, was here this week inspecting boilers of locomotives on the Deadwood line.

Mike Landrigan, the switchman who was hurt in the yards here Jan. 14, is getting along nicely and is visiting his brother Ed, at Ravenna. Mr. Landrigan's brother is in business there.

A test car from the International Correspondence Schools went west on 41 Saturday and back on 42 Monday night. There is a speed recorder on the inside of this car that shows how many miles per hour the train is running at all times. There is always an apparatus on the inside of this car that tells the number of pounds of coal consumed by the engine per mile, also tally by means of an electric bell the number of scoops of coal it takes to make a trip. The test car also shows on a sheet, by means of a hand similar to a hand on a clock, the stations as the train passes by. It also shows the time the train should arrive at stations and also shows if it is late. Another part of the apparatus shows whether on a curve or straight track and whether going up or down hill.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

REPORTED BY A. F. BALDIDGE, Bonded Abstracter

Alice A. Anderson to George W. Loer, lot 31, county add. to Alliance, Neb.

C. C. Smith to Claud L. Lester, lot 4, blk. 15, orig. town of Alliance, \$1 and val.

Josephine Lockwood to F. E. Allen, lot 6, blk. 7, orig. town of Alliance, \$4,000.

Dierks Lumber & Coal Co. to the City of Alliance, 1/2 int. in lot 12, blk. 30, orig. town of Alliance, \$100.

Lincoln Land Co. to Wm. Breckner, part of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of 35-25-45, \$200.

Lincoln Land Co. to Michael Cusick, lot 2, blk. A. Sheridan add. to Alliance, \$200.

ORDINANCE NO. 126b.

An ordinance vacating certain parts of North Railway Street, Toluca Avenue and the alleys in, and adjoining Blocks X and Y in Sheridan Addition, to Alliance Neb.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and the Council of the City of Alliance, Box Butte County, Nebraska,

Section 1—That all that part of North Railway Street lying and being south of Blocks X and Y of Sheridan Addition to Alliance, and all that part of Toluca Avenue and the alleys in Blocks X and Y of Sheridan Addition lying south of a line drawn One Hundred Fifty (150) feet north of and parallel to the south line of said blocks X and Y of Sheridan addition to Alliance, be and the same are hereby vacated.

Section 2—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication as required by law.

First Reading Dec. 2, 1908.

Second Reading Dec. 2, 1908.

Third Reading Feb. 2, 1909.

Passed and approved Feb. 2, 1909.

C. C. Smith, Mayor.

Attest W. O. Barnes, Clerk.

PETITION TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA.

We the undersigned resident free holders of the City of Alliance, Box Butte county, state of Nebraska, re-

spectfully petition the Mayor and Council of the City of Alliance to establish a system of sewerage and drainage and for that purpose to provide estimates, calculations and surveys for such a system to cost an amount not exceeding \$50,000.00 and we request the said Mayor and Council to call an election in said City at as early a time as practicable and submit to the voters of said City the question of voting bonds in that amount, or in the amount less than that that said estimates and surveys may call for.

Alliance, Nebraska, January 14th, 1909. Residents First Ward:

W. O. Barnes, Ira E. Tash, Harry Thiele, J. H. Cantlin, C. E. Mathews, A. J. Welch, Geo. E. Yonkin, C. C. Smith, A. D. Rodgers, S. T. Smith, F. B. Dismar Wm. James, Phillip Nohe, Watson & Watson, F. W. Irish, J. A. Mallory, R. M. Hampton, G. L. Griggs, John O'Keefe, J. B. Miller, S. K. Warrick, G. Hampton, B. F. Gilman, C. A. Newberry.

Residents Second Ward:

C. L. Drake, S. G. Tillett, G. E. Hicks, F. J. Betzold, O. L. McNamara, E. M. Martin.

ORDINANCE NO. 127.

An ordinance determining upon a system of sewerage for the City of Alliance, Box Butte County, Nebraska; the plans of such system and the actual cost of same and the amount of money necessary to be borrowed for the construction thereof, and calling a special election in said City for the purpose of enabling the qualified electors thereof to vote upon the proposition of issuing bonds of said City, for the purpose of constructing a system of sewerage, in said City of Alliance, and to purchase or condemn the necessary land therefor and to authorize the council to levy a tax to meet the interest and principle of said bond as the same becomes due and payable.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Alliance:

Section 1—That the Mayor and Council of said City hereby determine upon a system of sewerage therefor and adopt the plans and estimates prepared by Andrew Rosewater, consulting Engineer, on data contained in original plans of Blake & Lawrence at an estimated cost of \$45,990.00, said plans and estimates are in the hands of the Clerk of said City and they are hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

Section 2—That a special election is hereby called to be held in the City of Alliance, in the County of Box Butte, and state of Nebraska, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1909, at the places hereinafter specified, in each ward, to vote upon the following proposition, that is to say, shall the City of Alliance in the County of Box Butte, and State of Nebraska, issue bonds to the amount of \$45,000.00, said bonds to be of the denomination of \$1,000.00 with interest coupons there attached, payable to bearer twenty years after date, and redeemable at the option of said City at any time after five years from their date, said bonds drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable annually, from said day of their date, said bonds to be dated the first day of May, A. D. 1909, interest and principal to be made payable, at the fiscal agency of the State of Nebraska, in the City of New York, for the purpose of constructing in said city of Alliance a system of sewerage according to plans and specifications on file in the City Clerk's office, and to purchase or to condemn, the necessary land therefor and to authorize the City Council of said City to levy and collect a general tax in the same manner as other municipal taxes may be levied and collected on all property within said City, in addition to the sum authorized to be levied for other purposes, to meet the interest and principal on said bond as the same become due and payable.

Section 3—As soon as practicable after the issue of said bonds is authorized the Mayor and Council shall from time to time offer for sale said bonds or such portion thereof as may seem proper to them by giving such reasonable notice thereof as may seem to them for the best interests of the city, and sell the same for cash to the highest bidder therefor, or apply to same in payment of said system of sewerage said Mayor and Council reserving the right to reject any and all bids, said bonds shall in no case be sold for less than par value, nor shall a greater number of said bonds be issued or disposed of than shall be necessary for the completion of the system of sewerage.

Section 4—The proceeds from the sale of said bonds immediately upon the receipt thereof, shall be paid to the Treasurer of said City of Alliance, Nebraska, and by him placed to the credit of the sewerage fund, such bonds shall be denominated Sewerage Bonds, and the money obtained therefor shall be used for the purpose herebefore specified and the necessary expense connected therewith and for no other purpose whatever.

Section 5—It shall be the duty of the Mayor and Clerk of said City of Alliance, Nebraska, when so ordered by the said Council to sign and at-

test said bonds and to affix thereto the seal of said City.

Section 6—Should the ballots of a majority or more votes of the electors of said City cast at said election upon the said proposition as hereinbefore set forth have printed there on the words "For \$45,000.00 bonds and tax for a system of sewerage in the City of Alliance, Nebraska, yes," the foregoing proposition shall be considered as adopted and the Mayor and Council of said City shall be authorized to issue such bonds and levy such tax at the time for the purpose and upon the conditions specified in the said proposition, provided, no more shall be issued or disposed of than may be necessary to complete the work hereintore specified and the necessary expense connected therewith.

Section 7—The election herein provided for and making the returns thereof, as near as may be, shall be conducted in the same manner as provided by law for holding the annual City election, and the places where said election shall be held and taken in the said City of Alliance Nebraska, shall be as follows, to wit: In the first ward in Marks Hall Lot 18 Block 16 original town; In the second ward at the City hall. The ballots at said election shall have printed thereon the following words, to wit: "For \$45,000.00 bonds and tax for a system of sewerage for the City of Alliance, Nebraska, yes," and the words "For \$45,000.00 bonds and tax for a system of sewerage in the City of Alliance, Nebraska, no," and it is hereby made the duty of the Clerk of said City to have prepared and distributed at the several polling places in said City a sufficient number of ballots and sample ballots in the same manner as provided for the general elections in a City of the second class.

Section 8—The Mayor and Clerk of said City of Alliance are hereby authorized and it is made their duty upon the passage, approval and publication of this ordinance according to law, to have prepared, signed and attested under the seal of said City and published, notice of the election for the issuance of said bonds as hereintore set forth for at least four weeks immediately preceding the time of holding said election as herein provided.

Section 9—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage, approval and publication according to law.

First reading Feb. 2, 1909.

Second reading, Feb. 2, 1909.

Third reading, Feb. 2, 1909.

Approved, second day of February, 1909. C. C. Smith, Mayor.

Attest: W. O. Barnes, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ELECTION FOR SEWERAGE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of the City of Alliance, County of Box Butte, and State of Nebraska, that a special election has been called by ordinance duly enacted by Mayor and Council of said City, to be held in said City on the 9th day of March 1909, at which election the following proposition shall be submitted to the electors of said City:

"Shall the said City of Alliance issue bonds to the amount of \$45,000.00, said bonds to be of the denomination of \$1,000.00 each with interest coupons there attached, payable to bearer twenty years after date and redeemable at the option of said City at any time after five years after their date, said bonds drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum payable annually, from the said day of their date said bonds to be dated the 1st day of May, 1909, interest and principal to be made payable at the fiscal agency of the state of Nebraska, in the City of New York, for the purpose of constructing a system of sewerage in the said City of Alliance and to purchase or condemn necessary land therefor, and to authorize the city Council of said City to levy and collect a general tax in the same manner as other municipal taxes may be levied and collected, on all the property within said City, in addition to the sum authorized to be levied for other purposes, to meet the interest and principal on said bonds as same become due and payable."

The form in which the above proposition shall be submitted shall be by ballot, upon which shall be printed the following words: "For \$45,000.00 bonds and tax for a system of sewerage for the City of Alliance, Nebraska, yes."

"For \$45,000.00 bonds and tax for a system of sewerage for the City of Alliance, Nebraska, no."

If a majority or more votes of the electors of said City be "For \$45,000.00 bonds and tax for a system of sewerage for the City of Alliance, Nebraska, yes," the above proposition will be declared carried.

Said election shall be held in places as follows: In the first ward in Marks Hall, Lot 18, Block 16, original town in said City, and in the second ward, in the City Hall of said City.

By order of the Mayor and Council of said City of Alliance.

Dated February 2, 1909.

C. C. Smith, Mayor.

Attest: W. O. Barnes, Clerk.