

# AUCTION SALE OF ORGANS

THE BENNETT COMPANY STORE  
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

Saturday Afternoon, Aug. 13  
2 O'CLOCK

These Organs have been taken in exchange on Pianos, and as our store is small and having daily shipments of Pianos coming, we

**MUST HAVE THE ROOM.**

These Organs will be sold to the highest bidders. Every instrument is fully guaranteed to be in good playing condition.

We will agree to allow the full amount paid for any of these organs in exchange on any piano purchased from us within 5 years.

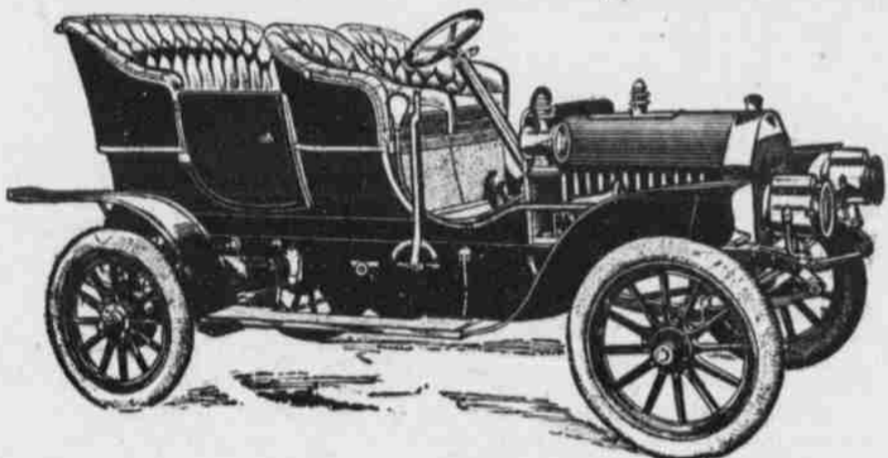
Remember the Date-Saturday, Aug. 13, 1910

C. G. KNAPTON

THE BENNETT COMPANY

MRS. J. T. WIKER  
Res. Manager

## Automobile Department



ALL QUESTIONS CHEERFULLY ANSWERED THROUGH THE COLUMNS OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Anyone having automobile news will confer a favor by phoning or stopping in the office.

S. C. Reck, proprietor of the Rex Garage, located in the Land Office Building, reports a good business.

The article in last week's Herald in this department on "automobiles for 1911" has received a great deal of favorable comment.

In New York City the taxicab rate is thirty cents for the first mile and ten cents for each additional quarter-mile with one dollar for each hour of waiting time.

An exchange of automobiles was made last week between C. C. Smith and Cal Vinel. Mr. Smith now owns the Pope-Toledo and Mr. Vinel the Moline car.

Electric lights are supplanting gas and oil lamps on automobiles. Low voltage lamps are operated by a small storage battery and give a better light than gas.

Alliance has plenty of good garages and expert mechanics. All of the public garages here are equipped to do any work that may become necessary in repairing or rebuilding a machine.

The farmers are buying automobiles. A single automobile company recently offered farm mortgages and farmer's notes to the value of \$1,000,000 for rediscunt on the New York money market.

The Herald auto department has just received several catalogues showing the 1911 models. These are interesting from a point of information and we will be glad to let anyone desiring have the use of them.

E. D. Henry, who is in the automobile livery business in Alliance, and who has been using one of last year's two cylinder Reo autos, has traded the same in a brand new four cylinder Reo. James Keeler, the Alliance agent for the Reo, made the deal.

The total number of automobiles manufactured for the year 1910 is estimated as

follows: France, 50,000 cars; Great Britain, 60,000 cars; Germany, 25,000 cars; and the United States, 100,000 cars. This makes a total of 235,000 for the year at a total valuation of \$235,000,000.

Did you ever start to climb a hill and have your engine stop in the steepest place on account of the carburetor being higher than the gasoline level. The next time try blowing into the tank. This will often force the gasoline into the carburetor and of course remedy the trouble. Some motorists try backing up the hill. However this is impossible many times.

It was said not long ago that automobiles could not be used in the sand hills. However an auto that will not make a trip through the sand hills now would not receive much consideration with prospective buyers. What formerly was a dreaded trip by team can now be made in a short time with an auto and many of the ranchmen in the sandhills are purchasing cars for their personal use.

Omaha has been having an epidemic of automobile accidents lately, several people having been killed. It is our opinion that speed fiends should be restricted to the race track where no one can be killed except themselves. A moderate amount of speed is necessary and when one is making a country trip it certainly is all right to make speed but no one is excusable for tearing around in a town or city at a rate at which the car cannot be perfectly controlled.

The automobile is receiving a great deal of blame for the present money stringency, it being claimed that the people of the United States are spending all their money for machines to the detriment of business. However the automobile instead of being a detriment is a help. Take four people out of five who have autos and you will find that they are using it as a help in their business. Every man who has an auto can make it a dividend payer instead of a dead expense.

The rapid changes in recent years in automobiles have led some to ask what the automobile will be like in 1915. The French, who have always been leaders in

the motor industry, are of the opinion that the eight cylinder V-shaped motor will be the popular one, but American experts are of the opinion that the six-cylinder will always be the most popular. Unless in the meantime some one invents a motor that will entirely revolutionize the present gas engine.

### Gasoline Supplants Steam

Some of the more congested districts

along the Southern Railway will be relieved by gasoline-electric cars which will be operated in place of the old steam trains. During the month the steam passenger service in the Greenville territory will be replaced with regular gasoline motor-car service.

Some time ago the Southern Railway Company experimented with the new gasoline car produced by the General Electric Company and this experiment has proven so successful that a number of cars will be ordered for short line service.

The gasoline car is virtually a power station and an electric car in one with a space set aside for baggage. In the front end is located a powerful gasoline engine which drives an electric generator. The electricity generated in this way is used to drive the electric motors beneath the car. The car is operated with a simple controller handle with all the ease and convenience of the common street car. It can be stopped, slowed down, accelerated and reversed without starting and stopping the gasoline engine. A car of this type is capable of making a large number of short trips and still maintaining its schedule.

The new cars will carry 50 passengers and their baggage at a speed of 40 miles an hour.

A full list of the automobile owners of Box Butte county, together with the makes of machines, will be published in this department in a later number. We also expect soon to take up a review of the different makes of machines manufactured, giving a brief description of each.

## The Rex Garage

S. C. Reck, Prop.

In McCorkle Building

Automobile Storage

Rentals and Repairing

EXPERT MECHANICS

REASONABLE PRICES

AGENCY FOR THE

The most popular auto today is the **FORD**. Low priced and inexpensive to run, it fills the need better than the higher-priced cars

**FORD**

## Alliance to Have Tailoring College

Mrs. M. J. Williams, who is a graduate of the Keister Ladies Tailoring College of Seattle, will open a sewing school in Alliance on August 15th. There has long been a need for a school of this kind in Alliance and she is already assured of a good patronage. Denver, Omaha and other cities have schools of this kind which are very popular. The students bring their own material. If desired classes will be held evenings. The Alliance Keister Tailoring college will be located over the store of F. W. Irish & Co. Phone 524. Anyone desiring to take lessons should communicate with Mrs. Williams at once.

## Method of Planting and Caring for Trees

J. P. BARGER.

It has been my personal experience as well as of others that the reason for the death of ninety per cent of the trees that do die is poor planting. This is the case not only in western Nebraska but all over the United States, or the world for that matter.

To have good success with trees the ground should be prepared in the following manner. The soil should be made mellow by repeated plowing and where the soil is densely packed a sub-soil plow be used, the ground being stirred from twelve to fifteen inches deep. If this is neglected the roots are soon surrounded by an impenetrable wall of solid hard dirt and they certainly cannot be expected to live many years with this condition.

Trees are frequently ruined by lack of care or bad treatment after they fall into the hands of the purchaser. When trees are received from the nursery they should have the roots thoroughly covered with a blanket, sack or straw, until they reach their destination. Then the bundles should be opened and the trees separated from the moss in which they are packed. If the roots have become dry from long exposure straw should be spread upon the ground; the trees laid upon it; then covered with straw and the whole well watered and left in the moist straw for several days.

If the trees arrive in good condition and the holes for planting are not ready, a trench should be dug and the trees put in it in a slanting condition, covering the roots and two-thirds of the body. Let them remain this way until ready to plant. If the soil for an orchard has been properly prepared by subsoiling and deep plowing then the making of the holes becomes a very simple matter. Where only a few trees are to be planted and no subsoiling has been done, or where they are to be planted in sod the holes ought to be at least four feet wide and eight or ten inches deep, the subsoil thrown back and the hole filled to the proper depth for planting with fine top soil to receive the trees. Both the roots and tops should be pruned at the time of planting and before the trees are set in the ground.

In pruning first cut off the ends of the broken and bruised roots with a sharp knife in a slanting direction on the under side. This will cause the wound to heal over readily. Then cut back each branch or side limb to a bud not more than five or six inches from the body. Then cut back the leader or central limb so as to leave it about four or five inches above the highest side limb. When there are no side limbs the tree should be pruned back to a height proper to form a top; none of the lower limbs should be cut off entirely, as it is best to form the head as low as possible, so that the limbs will protect the trunk from the rays of sun.

Immense numbers of trees are ruined by planting too deep. Most fruit trees, except dwarf pears and plums on peach roots should be set so that the joint where the body and the roots are united will be about four inches below the top of the ground. By this means roots will be thrown out from the part of the body that is covered with soil and larger and longer lived trees will be secured. If the above directions were carefully followed any nurseryman would be glad to guarantee his trees.

### No Quarantine

The quarantine for mange and scabies on cattle has been removed in the counties of Hayes, Hitchcock, Chase and Dundy. Those still under quarantine are Sioux, Scotts Bluff, Banner, Kimball, Cheyenne, Box Butte, Dawes, Sheridan, Deuel, Perkins, Keith, McPherson, Grant, Cherry, Hooker, Thomas, Logan, Lincoln, Blaine, Brown, Kewapaha, Rock, Loup, Garfield, Wheeler, Holt, and Morrill.

As fast as the infected areas are freed from these diseases the quarantine restrictions are removed by the Secretary of Agriculture. We believe it will not be many years before all of this western country will be entirely free from the dread cattle and sheep diseases. At the present time inspection is always necessary when shipping from the districts which are under quarantine.

### Foolish Advertising Talk.

The man who conducts his business on the theory that it doesn't pay and he can't afford to advertise sets up his judgment in opposition to that of all the best business men in the world. Says an experienced advertising authority: "With a few years' experience in conducting a small business on a few thousand dollars capital he assumes to know more than those whose hourly transactions aggregate more than his do in a year, and who have made their millions by pursuing a course that he says doesn't pay."

If advertising doesn't pay, why is it that the most successful merchants in every town, large or small, are the heaviest advertisers? If it does not pay, why do the largest business firms in the world spend millions in that way?—Omaha Trade Exhibit.

## Dry Farming Pays in Dakota

Why Not in Western Nebraska?

Some five or six miles northeast of Powers Lake lives a man who farms out of a book, says the Corpio News. His neighbors laughed at him at one time for his peculiar ideas. He not only farms out of a book, but he keeps books in which he records the results of his own farming. He keeps a written record of what he does, and can tell you what sort of work he did year before last to accomplish a certain specified result.

His neighbors laughed at him—but they don't now. This year Mr. Martin's crop stands out like a hill on the plain. It looks like a crop raised in a bumper crop year. The wheat is green and tall, and the oats are dark and rich. The neighbors have some prospects of a crop. There has been a little more rain in that territory than in the eastern part of the country, but their crops are nothing compared with those of Ross Martin.

The system he uses is known as the Campbell System. It consists briefly, in plowing the land six to ten inches deep, then packing with a subsoil packer, then sowing wheat at the rate of one-third of a bushel to the acre—one-third, mind you—and then dragging the crop after every rain until the grain is a foot high or more. Every third year he summer cultivates the land. That is, one-third of his land is under summer cultivation as though he had a crop on it, and drags it after each rain, and if the weeds begin to show up he drags it if it don't rain. He says that the weeds take the moisture out of the ground. And they do.

Last year Mr. Martin's wheat went 34 bushels to the acre. How much did yours go?

He says that one quarter is all one man and four horses can farm under his plan of farming. But if the profit is double what it would be under ordinary farming, why not farm that way?—Stanley (North Dakota) Sun.

### INTERESTING ARMY MANUEVERS

Special Herald Correspondent at Dale Creek, Wyo., gives interesting description.

The U. S. army maneuvers at this place are very interesting, especially to a civilian, from the spectacular point of view and to an army man because of the fact that conditions are, as nearly as possible, like they would be in case of war. In fact, the purpose of the yearly maneuver is to accustom each soldier to the conditions that he would have to confront if in service on the field in time of war.

On Friday afternoon at two o'clock the whole available force of the camp went into the field to maneuver through the night until Saturday morning. They were divided into two armies; the reds and the blues. Each man carried the haversack ration, which consists of enough raw bacon, salt, pepper, sugar, coffee, and hard tack to support one man for one day.

There were in the field the 8th Cavalry, 4th Cavalry, 9th Cavalry (negroes), the 11th Infantry, 15th Infantry, 18th Infantry three companies of the Wyoming National Guard, the 4th Field Artillery, Company "M" of the Engineers, Company "I" of the Signal Corps, and the ambulance section of Company "A" of the Hospital Corps.

The Reds went into bivouac about seven miles from camp, where they were attacked by the enemy. The battle lasted through the whole night, the roar of the artillery and the rattle of the continuous rifle fire being heard in the camp. It is almost as interesting as real warfare would be and it makes a person just want to get out and do his worst with the enemy.

About 6:30 a. m. Saturday morning "recall" was sounded and after some discussion among the umpires, the victory was awarded to the Blue army. The troops arrived in camp during the morning tired and sleepy but there was no rest for them for at three o'clock in the forenoon the whole consolidated force formed in the east side of the camp and a parade of all, including the wagon and pack transportation, was held. Each organization as it passed the reviewing officer, General Hoyt from Fort Russell, raking the trot on double time until it had passed, then went to its separate camp, where the men prepared for a good night's sleep in order to make up for that lost.

### A Matter of Stomachs

Anybody who has ever cut up a veal knows that a calf has a regular procession of stomachs. Four stomachs make up the calf's quota of abdomens.

Few people have ever cut up a baby to see, but nevertheless it is common knowledge that no baby has more than one stomach.

Yet many people think it quite the proper thing to feed a little baby with one stomach, equipped for taking care of human milk, with the same milk that the sucking calf takes care of with four stomachs.

Do you do that? If you do, try this: Get a bale of timothy hay. Every time the hour for feeding baby the unmodified cow's milk comes around, eat a whisp of unmodified hay yourself.

It will be interesting to see which will live the longer, you or the baby.—Omaha Daily News.

### The Northwestern's Loss at Chadron

The Chadron Journal of last Friday gave a full account of the destructive fire that occurred there Tuesday of last week and which was mentioned in the Herald last week. It seems that the fire started in a heap of waste in an old engine stall and it made such headway that the men in the roundhouse and shops barely escaped with their lives, saving nothing. The Northwestern had just installed machinery worth \$50,000 and sixteen engines were in the building. Although some of these had steam up, not a one was saved, one being taken out part way and abandoned because of the heat. To take the place of the burned engines, fifteen engines were started from eastern divisions in less than 24 hours from the time of the fire. The engines burned were estimated to have been worth \$250,000 and the machinery and buildings \$150,000, making a total of \$400,000. This is one of the most destructive fires ever experienced in Nebraska.