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**"BACK TO
THE FARM"**

VI.—Farming—The Young
Man's Opportunity.

By C. V. GREGORY.

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TO the young man on the threshold of life the question of "What shall I do with myself?" comes demanding an answer. During the past fifty years the call of the city to the ambitious young man has been insistent. Today the country is calling for men with ambition and energy and faith in its possibilities. To such men it offers unequalled opportunities.

The opportunities of the farm are not limited in size or extent. The young man with capital who is looking



YOUNG FARMER ON HIS WAY TO MARKET
WITH A LOAD OF SHEEP.

for a business opening finds it on the farm. The farm offers him the opportunity to exercise his executive ability by managing broad acres and herds that number in the thousands. If his taste runs to quality rather than quantity it offers him chances in the pure bred stock business for the broadest use of his money and talents. There is no occupation more fascinating than the molding of living animals to make them conform to an ideal of perfection. There is opportunity for long continued study of blood lines; there are months and years of anxious waiting to see the results of the union of certain families; there are moments of disappointment when an animal fails to develop as well as expected. But greatest of all is the joy of success when the breeder's efforts are crowned with an animal a little nearer perfection than has been produced before. The man who can see such an animal march out of a crowded show ring with the purple ribbon without a feeling that at least in a measure he has achieved success has ambitions that are indeed hard to satisfy. The pure bred business has some pitfalls, but to the man who enters it with good judgment and an ambition to succeed it offers financial returns that can be exceeded in few other occupations.

To the young man starting without capital the farm offers unequalled opportunities. The young man with a few friends and a reputation for industry and honesty finds it easy to rent a farm and borrow enough capital to equip it. There is a risk to run, of course. But what is a risk to a young man with strength and ambition? Well considered risks are essential to success in almost any line, and to the young farmer they are an incentive to greater effort. Now that prices of farm products have reached a profitable level paying off the debt is a matter of but a few years. Buying the farm itself is by no means impossible, even in the most fertile sections of the corn belt.

Hundreds of farmers are looking for managers for farms that vary in size and equipment to suit the fancy of any one. This line offers some of the greatest opportunities to the young man without capital. The salaries at first may seem small as compared with some of those offered in the city. Usually they include board and incidentals, however. There is a better chance to lay up money on the farm at \$50 a month than in the city at twice that amount. For the man who can "make good" the first year's salary is hardly an indication of what is to follow. Most landowners are willing to advance the salary as fast as the manager shows his ability. Better yet, they are willing to intrust more of the responsibility to his hands and to give him more capital, so that he can achieve greater results. In most cases after a man has shown what he is worth it is easy for him to get a share of the net profits in addition to his salary. In many cases it is easy to get in on a partnership basis. In either case the manager is as independent as if he owned the farm, and the chances for financial success are nearly as great.

The great advantage of a position of this kind or, in fact, of any kind of farm work is that there are so many chances to invest money as fast as it is made.

The man on the farm has a dozen places to invest every dollar. This in itself is a big incentive to saving, and saving means prosperity for both the individual and the nation. The investment which offers the greatest returns is farm land. Even in those localities where land is now worth considerably more than \$100 an acre the price limit

is yet far from being reached. There is little chance to lose money on land provided it is wisely invested. It is the lack of knowledge of what constitutes a good farm that makes land an unsafe investment for the city man. There may be some honest land agents, but unfortunately they have no trademark to distinguish them from the other variety. To buy land without seeing it is a painless way of parting with hard earned money. As for the promised profits, they usually find their way to the pockets of the land agent, leaving the investor a sadder and wiser man.

Between 1900 and 1906 the average increase in the value of the farm land in the United States was 38 per cent. Between 1900 and 1910 much of the land in the western part of the Mississippi valley doubled in value. With a system of farming that keeps up the fertility prices will go higher rather than lower.

The man who owns a farm has continual opportunities to put his money into better fences, better stock and better buildings. He has opportunities to invest in more land at home or farther west.

From a financial standpoint farming offers opportunities to young men that are duplicated in few other callings. Farming as a profession is new, and its ranks are still far from full. The young farmer is not entering an overcrowded calling where he must combine with his fellows and boost prices unnaturally in order to make a bare living. In agriculture there are room and opportunity for all. The country is throbbing with the vitality of a new awakened life. The password is ambition, and the reward is success.

It is not the call of money alone that is turning the ambitious young man to the farm. A calling that can offer no reward but a financial one is scarcely worthy of the name. The chief call of the city has been the call of the dollar combined with the call of the crowd. Better roads and a denser population have enabled the country to offer a social life which is superior to that of the city. Higher prices and scientific methods have enabled it to duplicate the financial rewards of the city. In addition, it offers to the young man the opportunity to live the broadest, fullest life of which he is capable. It offers him a business he can call his own and an independence which he could gain in the city only after a lifetime of toil. The greatest need of most rural communities just now is leaders—men who can demonstrate on their own farms the possibilities of scientific agriculture; men who understand the possibilities and the need of a broader community life.

The stories of some of the young men who heeded the call of the country and gave themselves to the development of their community read like romances. A dozen years or so ago a little Massachusetts community was on the downhill road. The nearby cities had sapped it of its strength and vigor. Injudicious cropping had taken away much of the fertility of the soil, and the people had lost all ambition and were content to let things drift from bad to worse. About this time a young man, a son of one of the farmers, graduated from an agricultural college. He received a tempting offer from the department of agriculture to take up work at Washington. A brother in Iowa wrote him a glowing invitation to come to the fertile lands of the middle west. He rejected both offers and went home.

The most optimistic resident would have laughed at the idea of there being any opportunity there. But the young man went to work. He did not lecture to the neighbors or advise them. He merely set out to show them what the impoverished land was capable of. He made the old farm pay, and its dilapidation changed to an air of prosperity. His neighbors gradually began to follow his methods and to catch some of his spirit. The community started to go forward instead of backward. As soon as he could spare the time from his farm the young farmer set about reorganizing the village school. He gave one corner of



THERE IS NO LINE OF FARMING MORE FASCINATING THAN THE BREEDING OF PURE BRED LIVE STOCK.

his farm for a school garden. He invited the preacher out to his farm and got him out of the atmosphere of dead theology into the spirit of living progress. The preacher caught the spirit, and the church came to be an aid in the forward movement. Gradually the whole community became modernized. The people grasped the opportunities to which they were blind until some one opened their eyes.

The young man who can go into a community and by his indomitable courage and strong faith bring about a change like this has succeeded in the truest sense of the word. It is success of this kind, coupled with the success of a happy life and a comfortable competence, that the country offers to the young man today.

BOYS IN FIGHT WITH POSSE

Armed Men Are Now Patrolling Streets of Wisconsin Town.

Winter, Wis., Oct. 3.—The village of Winter is under martial law as the result of a pitched battle between a posse headed by Sheriff Mike E. Madden of Sawyer county and two sons of John F. Dietz, in which both of the Dietz boys and their sister were wounded, the latter seriously.

Leslie, aged twenty-one; Myra, aged twenty-two, and Clarence, aged twenty-three, were driving into Winter from their home at Cameron Dam, when the posse, looking for their father, ordered them to stop. The Dietz boys, it is claimed, opened fire and the battle ensued. Leslie escaped to his father's house, but Myra was shot through the back and is now under guard at a hotel, where it is said she is seriously wounded. Clarence is under arrest here. Both men are charged with attempted murder.

It was reported that John Dietz would visit Winter and "shoot up" the village. Sheriff Madden immediately swore in fifty men, who are patrolling the streets, armed with repeating rifles. All women have been ordered to remain within doors.

SCORE OF MINERS DEAD

Explosion in Mexican Mine Entombs One Hundred and Fifty Men.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Oct. 3.—One hundred and fifty miners, possibly more, are entombed and believed to be dead in mine No. 2 at Palau, Mexico, in the Las Esperanzas mining district, as the result of two explosions, presumably because of an accumulation of gas. The men entombed are mostly native and Japanese miners, although the number includes several Americans.

At the time of the first explosion the entire night shift, estimated at from 150 to 300 men, were at work. Of these none has reached the surface and probably are dead.

The second explosion occurred shortly after a rescue party, composed largely of Americans, had descended. That they were killed is thought certain.

Latest reports place the known dead at seventy-two. Only two bodies have thus far been recovered, owing to the presence of poisonous gases.

FUNSTON TO PHILIPPINES

Brigadier General Selected for Command of Department of Luzon.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Brigadier General Frederick Funston has been selected to succeed Brigadier General Ramsey D. Potts, in command of the Department of Luzon, in the Philippines, next spring.

General Funston, who has been commanding the army school of the line, army signal school and army staff college at Fort Leavenworth, served as a colonel in the Twentieth Kansas infantry in the Spanish war and was appointed brigadier general in the regular establishment more than nine years ago. General Funston is from Kansas.

Lock Out 130,000 Spinners.

Manchester, Eng., Oct. 3.—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners declared a lockout of 130,000 operatives and at noon closed the doors of the 700 mills owned by its members.

Ex-Senator Blodgett Dead.

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 4.—Rufus Blodgett, former United States senator, died at his home here. He was taken sick about six months ago.

Dr. McMurry Exonerated.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Oct. 3.—Rev. W. M. McMurry, who demanded an inquiry into rumors concerning him, was exonerated.

THE MARKETS

Chicago, Oct. 3.—A surprising increase in the visible supply of wheat this side of the Atlantic upset a bullish market here today. The close was at a net decline of 5/8c to 3/4c. In corn there was a gain of a shade to 1/8c, compared with Saturday night. Oats finished 1/4c to 1/2c off and provisions unchanged to 4c below. Close:
Wheat—Dec. 96 1/2@96 3/4; May, 11.02 1/2; July, 98 1/2.
Corn—Dec. 49 1/2; May, 52 1/2.
Oats—Dec. 32 1/2; May, 35 1/2@35 3/4.
Pork—Jan. \$17.42 1/2; May, \$16.92 1/2.
Lard—Jan. \$10.52 1/2; May, \$10.10.
Lard—Jan. \$9.25; May, \$9.22 1/2.
Chicago Cash Prices—No. 2 hard wheat, 96c@1.00; No. 2 corn, 51 1/2c; No. 2 oats, 32 1/2c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 28,000; steady to 10c lower; beef steers, \$4.50@7.90; western steers, \$4.00@6.70; stockers and feeders, \$4.10@5.00; cows and heifers, \$2.20@6.30; calves, \$7.25@9.75. Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; dull to 10c lower; heavy, \$8.20@9.00; mixed, \$8.25@9.15; light, \$8.70@9.15; rough, \$8.20@8.40; pigs, \$8.15@9.00; bulk of sales, \$8.50@8.80. Sheep—Receipts, 60,000; 10c lower; natives, \$2.40@4.15; westerns, \$2.75@4.10; yearlings, \$4.30@5.40; lambs, \$4.50@7.60.

South Omaha Live Stock.

South Omaha, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,420; 10c lower; beef steers, \$2.70@7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@6.00; calves, \$3.50@7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,820; 10c lower; heavy, \$8.25@8.40; mixed, \$8.40@8.55; light, \$8.45@8.70. Sheep—Receipts, 36,660; steady; wethers, \$3.50@4.25; ewes, \$2.50@5.25; lambs, \$4.75@6.65.

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**PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT.**

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 8th, A. D. 1910:

A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Section one (1) of Article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. (Amendment constitution proposed.) That section one (1) of article seven (7) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, the senate concurring, be so amended as to read as follows:

Section 1. (Who are electors.) Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this state six months next preceding the election and of the county, precinct, or ward, for the term provided by law shall be an elector; provided, that persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States and are voting at the taking effect of this amendment, may continue to exercise the right of suffrage until such time as they may have resided in the United States five years, after which they shall take out full citizenship papers to be entitled to vote at any succeeding election.

Section 2. (Ballots.) That at the general election nineteen hundred and ten (1910) there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the right of suffrage. At such election, on the ballot of each elector voting for or against said proposed amendment, shall be written or printed the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the right of suffrage," and "Against said proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the right of suffrage."

Section 3. (Adoption.) If such amendment shall be approved by a majority of all electors voting at such election, said amendment shall constitute section one (1) of article seven (7) of the constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Approved April 1, 1908.

I, Geo. C. Junkin, Secretary of State, of the state of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the thirty-first session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, A. D., 1910.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, and of this State the Forty-fourth.

GEORGE C. JUNKIN,

Secretary of State.
34-3 months.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court, Box Butte County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of H. E. MacCray, deceased.
L. A. Berry, county judge of said county, do hereby notify all persons having claims and demands against the estate of the said H. E. MacCray, deceased, that I have set and appointed the following day for the reception, examination, and adjustment of said claims and demands, as provided by law, at the county court room at Alliance, said county, to-wit: April 21, 1911. All persons so interested in said estate will appear at said time and place and duly present their said claims and demands in the manner required by law, or show cause for not so doing; and in case any of said claims shall not be presented by said date the same shall be forever barred.

Given under my hand and seal of the county court this 20th day of Sept., 1910.
(Seal) L. A. Berry
County Judge.

Order for Hearing.

In the County Court of Box Butte County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Ernestine Kittelmann, deceased.
On reading the petition of Reinhold A. Kittelmann filed herein, praying that Administration of said estate be granted to Reinhold A. Kittelmann as Administrator.
Ordered, that said petition will be heard on the 8th day of October, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m. That all persons interested in said estate may appear at County Court, on said date, and show cause if any there be why said petition should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and of said hearing be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Alliance Herald, a weekly newspaper published in said county, three successive weeks prior to said hearing. Dated September 20, 1910.
(Seal) L. A. Berry
County Judge.

ORDER FOR HEARING.

In County Court—Box Butte County.

In the matter of the estate of Ada M. Eberly, formerly Ada M. Brumacombe, deceased.
On reading the petition of Theodore Johnson filed herein, praying that administration of said estate be granted to Theodore Johnson as administrator.
Ordered, that said petition will be heard on the 15th day of October, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m. That all persons interested in said estate may appear at County Court on said date, and show cause if any there be why said petition should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and of said hearing be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Alliance Herald, a weekly newspaper published in said county three successive weeks prior to said hearing.
(Seal) L. A. BERRY
County Judge.

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