

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to those interested that a meeting of the Alliance Cemetery Association will be held at eight o'clock on the evening of May 24th in the Assembly Room of the Court House in Alliance, Nebraska, for the purpose of considering a proposal to transfer the cemetery grounds to the City of Alliance.

At the same time and place and for the same purpose a meeting of the trustees of the Association will be held.

A full attendance is especially desired at this meeting.

E. P. WOODS, President.

Dated at Alliance, Nebraska, May 5, 1915.

22-31-593-5529

RIVERVIEW PERCHERON FARM

Offers for sale 15 head heavy boned, rugged built, imported and home raised stallions and mares. Farm Ravenna, on B. & M. R. R., 32 miles from Grand Island, Nebr.

W. R. HANKINS, Owner,

Ravenna, Nebr.

19-21-5427

Probate of Will

State of Nebraska,
Box Butte County, ss.

IN COUNTY COURT

To all persons interested in the estate of Sarah A. Smith, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Emma E. Harris praying that the instrument filed herein on the 5th day of May, 1915, and purporting to be the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, may be proved, approved, probated, allowed and re-

cored as the last Will and Testament of the said Sarah A. Smith, deceased, and that the execution of said instrument may be committed and the administration of said estate may be granted to B. F. Gilman and Luke Goodall.

It is ordered that the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1915, at 9 o'clock a. m. at the county judge's office in the court house at Alliance, Box Butte County, Nebraska, be and hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and for proving said will, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said will and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in The Alliance Herald, a weekly newspaper printed and in general circulation in said county, three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing.

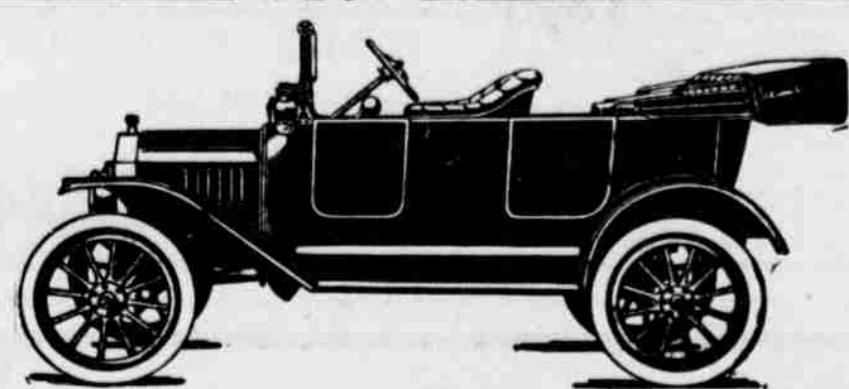
Witness, My official signature this 5th day of May, 1915.

L. A. BERRY, County Judge.

(Seal) 22-3t-595-5535

Removed blackheads, clears the blood, brightens the eye, sweetens the whole system, beautifies from the inside. Nothing helps make a pretty face, winsome smile, as Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Try it tonight, 35c. H. F. Thiele.

MELOPHONE FOR SALE
J. W. Pepper Premier. Nearly new. Will sell cheap for cash. Phone 175. 4-22-tf



THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ADVERTISEMENT WE EVER CAUSED

TO BE PUBLISHED.—READ EVERY WORD—AND THEN MARVEL

On a personal visit to Mr. Henry Ford an agent broached the subject of a possible August 1st Rebate.

(The Ford Company announced last year—as you well remember—that if the total sales reached 300,000 cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915, each purchaser during that period would receive back a refund of \$40.00 to \$60.00.)

"Mr. Ford," he suggested, "Is there anything I can say to our people with regard to the Ford Motor Company's 300,000 car rebate plan?"

"We shall sell the 300,000," was the quiet reply—"and in 11 months, a full month ahead of August 1st!"

Then a refund is practically assured?"

"Yes—barring the totally unexpected. We are 50,000 to 75,000 cars behind orders today. Factory and branches are sending out 1800 daily."

He then said to Mr. Ford: "If I could make a definite refund statement we would increase our local sales 500 cars."

"You may say," was Mr. Ford's deliberate and significant reply to this—"You may say that we shall pay back to each purchaser of a Ford car between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915, barring the unforeseen, the sum of \$50. You may say that I authorized you to make this statement!"

What can I add to the above? \$15,000,000 cash coming back to Ford owners! And to prospective Ford owners up to August 1, 1915, it actually means—Ford Touring Cars for \$540—less the \$50 rebate! Ford Runabouts for \$490—less the \$50 rebate! What is there left for me to say?

SEE THEM AT THE FORD GARAGE

Keeler-Coursey Co.

DEMONSTRATIONS AREN'T OBLIGATIONS

OUR STATEMENT

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE FIRST STATE BANK
of Alliance, Charter No. 1229, in
the State of Nebraska at the close of busi-
ness April 21, 1915

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$69,323.81
Overdrafts	911.53
Bonds, Securities, judgments, claims, etc.	588.81
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	4,000.00
Current expenses, taxes and interest paid	4,447.18
Due from National and state banks	9,846.02
Checks and items of exchange	206.68
Currency	4,310.00
Gold coin	5.00
Silver, nickels and cents	1,592.68 15,960.38
Total	\$95,231.71

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	35,000.00
Undivided profits	4,014.76
Individual deposits subject to check	38,412.92
Demand certificates of deposit	399.79
Time certificates of deposit	15,871.81
Due to national and state banks	132.43 54,816.95
Depositor's guaranty fund	1,400.00
Total	\$95,231.71

State of Nebraska,
County of Box Butte, ss.

I. A. H. COPSEY, Cashier of the above named bank, do hereby swear that the above statement is a correct and true copy of the report made to the State Banking Board.

A. H. COPSEY.
ATTEST: H. A. COPSEY, Director.
Chas. H. Tully, Director.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of April, 1915.
(Seal) J. D. EMERICK.

The Englishman Spoke.
In a second class railway carriage, going from Lausanne to Paris, I once passed a night of conflict. On my side were a Swiss who spoke English and an Englishman who didn't speak. Our opponents were two members of a Lat-in race. They wanted the windows shut. We wanted at least one window open. Our common cause drew the three of us together. At first the Englishman's expression had seemed to wonder whether the Swiss and the American were quite worthy to prefer fresh air. As the night wore on this expression waned, and I thought I detected a trace of sympathy in the glances he sparingly aimed at us.

In answer to my question the Swiss explained his mastery of the English language by saying he had learned without a teacher, just by sitting near an open window in a tub of cold water. At this the Englishman almost spoke. Morning came. He filled his pipe and began to hunt through his pockets for matches. The Swiss offered him a box. "Thank you," he said gravely; "I prefer my own," and went on hunting.—New Republic.

Colors of the Opal.

In judging an opal color is of the greatest importance. Red fire or red in combination with yellow, blue and green is the best. Blue by itself is quite valueless, and the green opal is not of great value unless the color is very vivid and the pattern very good. The color must be true—that is to say, it must not run in streaks or patches, alternating with a colorless or inferior quality. Pattern is an important factor, the several varieties being known as "pin fire" when the grain is very small, "harlequin" when the color is in small squares, the more regular the better, and the "dash fire," or "flash opal," when the color shows as a single flash or in very large pattern. Harlequin is the most common and is also popularly considered the most beautiful. When the squares of color are regular and show as distinct minute checks of red, yellow, blue and green it is considered magnificent. Some stones show better on edge than on top.—Exchange.

Barrels.

A barrel is not always a barrel, for according to a Massachusetts Judge, the matter of state lines has considerable to do with it. Some time since a Boston man purchased 200 barrels of sweet potatoes in the state of Maryland. When the sweet potatoes arrived in Boston the purchaser sold one barrel just as it had come from Maryland, but it appears that the barrel weighed only 120 pounds instead of 150 pounds, the legal weight in Massachusetts. In that state when a person buys a barrel of potatoes the weight must be not less than 150 pounds. The Massachusetts courts ruled that the purchaser of the Maryland sweet potatoes violated the law when he sold the barrel that was underweight, although the barrel was a legal one in Maryland. Therefore a barrel is not a barrel in Massachusetts when it weighs less than 150 pounds.—Utica Press.

Penetration of Light.

Experiments show that light can be seen through a clean cut opening of not more than one forty-thousandth of an inch.

This fact was determined by taking two thoroughly clean straight edges and placing a piece of paper between the surfaces at one end, the opposite end being allowed to come together. The straight edges being placed between the eye and a strong light in a dark room, a wedge of light was perceived from the ends between which the paper was placed and the opposite, which were brought together. The thickness of the paper being known, the distance apart of the two edges of the small end of the wedge of light was easily calculated.

Irving's Intensity.

The piercing eyes and intense expression of Henry Irving once had the effect of making a fellow actor altogether forget that he was on the stage at all. It occurred in Manchester during a performance of "Macbeth," and in the scene where Macbeth says to one of the murderers, "There's blood upon thy face!" Irving put so much earnestness into his words that the murderer forgot his proper answer ("Tis Banquo's, then") and replied in a startled voice: "Is there? Great Scot!" He fancied, as he afterward said, that he'd broken a blood vessel.

Synthetic Dyes.

The raw materials from which almost all the synthetic dyes are made are only nine or ten direct products of coal tar. These are transformed chemically into from 250 to 300 intermediate products, which in their turn yield about 1,200 chemically distinct dye-stuffs. Among the processes employed are high temperatures, great pressures and low refrigeration.

His Query.

"You've been sentenced to twenty years' hard labor. With good time you can cut that down, of course," said the lawyer.

"Good time!" exclaimed the prisoner. "How's a guy going to have any good time in prison?"—Detroit Free Press.

Slow Pay.

"Does your father object because I'm paying attention to you?"

"No. Paw says he's glad to see you paying something, if it's only attention."—Buffalo Express.

True thrift, according to Robert Louis Stevenson, is to earn a little and spend a little less.

Getting Away From Land.
The question has been asked, Is it possible to sail 1,000 miles from land? This can be done at several points. By leaving San Francisco and sailing northwestward into the north Pacific a spot is reached where there is no land, not even an islet, for 1,000 miles in any direction. So, too, sailing from the southern point of Kamchatka southwestward ships reach a point equally distant from land of any kind, the nearest to the north being the Aleutian Islands and to the south the outlying members of the Hawaiian group. In the southern Indian ocean it is possible to sail 1,000 miles out from the southern points of Australia and New Zealand and still be as far from any other land, and the same may be done in a westerly direction from Cape Horn. Indeed, from this point a much longer distance might be reached, for the southern Pacific covers a space of 80 degrees of longitude and 40 of latitude of absolutely unbroken sea, making its central point over 1,200 miles from anywhere.

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Municipal Granaries.

For more than two centuries the authorities of London maintained municipal granaries, the first one having been established by Sir Stephen Brown, lord mayor, in 1438. By means of these city granaries the authorities held the "corn badgers" in check and regulated not only the price of corn, but of bread. The great fire in London destroyed the last of these granaries and also the public mills and ovens in which the city's grain was ground and baked, and the system was not thereafter introduced, chiefly because the general laws against grain speculators were sufficient to restrain undue speculation. Corn markets were held, however, as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century at Bear quay, in Thames street, London, while Queenhithe was the chief market for flour and meal, and later the metropolitan trade centered in the world famous Corn Exchange in Mark lane. —New York Times.

Cold Doesn't Always Contract.

There are many ways of demonstrating the fallacy of the assertion that "heat expands, cold contracts." When water (other liquids as well) freezes to ice it increases in bulk. Sometimes it is said, however, that the volume of the sum of the ice crystals alone is no greater than that of the original liquid, but that the crystals of ice do not fit well together and leave spaces between them which account for the apparent increase in volume.

Molten metals, as a rule, contract upon solidification, which is nothing but freezing. Some alloys, on the other hand, expand when solidified. Type metal, which is composed chiefly of lead and antimony, is such an alloy.

This propensity is of particular advantage in this case because it causes the metal in solidifying to fill up every tiny corner and hair space in the matrix.—New York World.

Wild Zebras.

The zebra when wild is a ferocious animal, and an unwary hunter is likely to suffer from its teeth and hoofs. The author of "Kloof and Karroo" says that a Boer in Cape Colony had once forced a zebra to the brink of a precipice, when the desperate creature turned upon him, attacked him with its teeth and actually tore one of his feet from the leg. Another author writes of a soldier who mounted a half domesticated zebra. The creature, after making the most furious attempts to get rid of its rider, plunged over a steep bank into the river and threw the soldier as it emerged. While the man lay half stunned upon the ground the zebra quietly walked up to him and bit off one of his ears.

An Old Time Advertisement.

In old newspapers the advertisements make interesting reading. Here is one from the London Chronicle of 1785: "Run Away—Whereas Thomas Williams, Apprentice to John Clark of Queensborough, in the County of Kent, dredgerman, has run away from his said master's service and not been heard of these three years, if the said Thomas Williams will return to his master's service within three months after the date of this advertisement he will be kindly received, and whenever he returns him after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs."

Airing Mattresses.

If you have a flat roof take every mattress in the house up there once a week and leave them in the hot sun for several hours. They will then be fluffy and sweet smelling. It would be well for the pillows and bedding to receive the same treatment.

A mattress will be easier to handle if straps are attached to the sides, and for this purpose pieces of old suspenders are very satisfactory, or strips made from bed ticking. Sew the straps or handles on firmly, two on each side.

Just So.

"I don't know that I would have the nerve to appear in a monocle. My friends would probably give me to death. Still, I like to imagine myself with a monocle."

"Sort of wearing it in your mind's eye, so to speak."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Sure They Were.

"Waiter, are any of the compounds on this bill of fare of a deleterious nature?"

"Oh, yes, sir. We have the latest things out."—Baltimore American.

If fun is good truth is still better and love best of all.—Thackeray.

Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

I have an air cooled engine and wish to thoroughly clean it of carbon. Would it be possible to clean carbon out by putting the cylinders into a pail of kerosene and leaving them for about a day?

As long as you are going to remove the cylinders it is best first to soak them in kerosene, as you suggest. This will probably not remove the carbon, but will merely loosen it. It should be taken off by scraping with a soft, blunt metal tool such as a screwdriver. It should not be hard to reach the corners when the cylinders are removed.

What is the difference in construction between ordinary and cord tires?

Ordinary tires use a fabric carcass or one made of a tough grade of duck or canvas, while cord tires are built up on a cord carcass, the latter usually being woven in such a way as to impart great diagonal strength, rendering the tire less susceptible to vertical stress than with some other constructions.

Will you please explain the difference between the dual, double, single, two point and duplex electric ignition systems?

The dual system employs two independent sources of current, but uses a common set of spark plugs and a common high tension distributor. The double system employs two independent systems throughout, with two sets of spark plugs, two sources of ignition, two coils and two distributors. The single ignition system has but one source of current, one transforming system, one distributor and one set of plugs. Two point ignition is where two sparks occur at the same time in the cylinder. It must be noted, therefore, involve two sets of plugs and synchronized distributors.

Duplex ignition is that in which both a battery and magneto current source are used, but in which the battery is connected with the magneto armature in such a way that it can produce a high tension spark by means of the secondary winding of the magneto or aid in solidifying to dil up every tiny corner and hair space in the matrix.—New York Times.

I have found that the higher test gasoline I use the more power I get and the hotter my engine gets. Will I injure my motor by using a mixture of motor and illuminating gasoline if the water circulates freely and does not boil? The dealer tells me his motor gas tests 64 and the illuminating gas 72-76 and sometimes more.

As long as the cooling water does not boil it is certain that the motor is operating within the safe range of temperature.

Can you tell me about what the pressure per square inch is on the piston of a motor at the time of firing; also the pressure at the time the exhaust valve starts to open?