

BOX BUTTE CAN SAVE MONEY ON BUILDING ROADS

(Continued from Page 1.)
of \$30,745.84, leaving a balance to our credit of \$48,370.40.

On January 12, 1921, the board of county commissioners of Box Butte county, consisting of George W. Duncan, Calvin Hashman and myself, sitting in session with Mr. McLean, district engineer for the state department, and under his advice, passed a resolution addressed to the department of public works at Lincoln, requesting that the balance of the federal and state aid funds be used in constructing a road from Alliance to the county line just south of Marsland, over what is now known as the "Hashman road" to Hemingford from Alliance and from Hemingford west 12 miles to Lawn church and then north to the line. This resolution was submitted to the officials at Lincoln but was never complied with by the state department.

Your board of county commissioners realized that this balance to our credit of \$48,370.40 should be used in the county in order to prevent its being reverted and used for other counties, in spite of the excessive cost of building state roads, and on December 17, 1921, with all three commissioners present, passed another resolution addressed to the department of public works at Lincoln requesting that these funds be used for the purpose of constructing a state road from Alliance to Hemingford, alongside the Burlington railroad right of way, then west 12 miles to the Lawn church and then north 8 miles to the county line, ending just south of Marsland. This resolution designated this as a county road and pledged the county to maintain the same after construction by the state. Up to date we have not been notified that action has been taken on the resolution.

The Potash Highway—Project 21

As generally known, the road from Alliance east for a distance of 7 miles, a unit of the Potash Highway, was constructed under direction of the state department from state and federal funds. This seven miles was built at a cost of \$30,745.84, an average of over \$4,000.00 per mile. This has not yet been approved and accepted by the state department, due, we are informed to the fact that about a mile of it is six inches too wide.

There are no bridges on this road and all of it except about a mile was level territory. The quality of "gravel" used for surfacing this road has never met with the approval of the board, for the so-called "gravel" appears to the observer to be nothing more than sand, about the same as that from which the roadbed through the sandhills is composed.

According to a report from Mr. Knight, the maintenance cost on this road, under state supervision, during the year 1921 was as follows: Patrolman salary, \$1155.30; extra labor, \$147.00; extra team hire, \$486.30; gas, oil and grease, \$157.61; truck and tractor repairs, \$105.35; repairs to other equipment, \$28.50; material and repairs to bridges, \$6.10; material and repairs to culverts, \$7.70; purchase of tools and equipment, \$56.75; other items, \$142.59; making a total of \$2,293.20 for maintenance of this 7 miles of road during 1921. The items of \$6.10 for material for bridges and \$7.70 for material for culverts should be deducted, leaving a net balance of \$2,279.40.

The Chadron Road—Project 80.

As generally known, the road from 26 miles, to the Dawes county line where it connects with the Chadron highway, was constructed by Box Butte county and afterwards designated as a state highway and was maintained during 1921 under the direction of the state department. As our county records will show, this road was constructed by the county during the same time that the Potash Highway unit was being constructed, and with practically the same soil and surface characteristics, at a construction cost of only \$104.00 per mile. Figuring on the same basis, the \$30,745.84 spent in constructing the Potash Highway for a distance of 7 miles, would have built a total of approximately 300 miles of roads in the county equal to the Chadron road.

According to the report of Mr. Knight, the maintenance cost on the Chadron road, under state supervision, during the year of 1921 was as follows: Patrolman salary, \$1,864.28; extra labor, \$616.30; extra team hire, \$800.00; gas, oil and grease, \$834.09; repairs for truck and tractor, \$390.52; repairs to other equipment, \$241.13; material and repairs for bridges, \$1,407.00; purchase of tools and equipment, \$34.10; other items, \$133.89; a total of \$6,321.31, from which should be deducted the item of material and repair for bridges leaving a net balance of \$4,914.31.

Alliance-Hemingford County Road

This road, which has been often called "the Hashman road," was built in 1921 by the county and maintained after its construction by county funds. It is 26 miles in length, the same as the Chadron road, mentioned last above. A trip over it today will convince anyone that there is not a better road in Box Butte county.

According to the report from Mr. Knight, the cost of construction and maintenance of this road during 1921 was as follows: Patrolman salary, \$1,023.40; extra labor, \$313,560; extra team hire, \$1,722.73; gas, oil and grease, \$516.44; repairs for bridges, \$927.99; making a total of \$4,527.96 for both construction and maintenance. As will be noted, this road is 26 miles in length, the same as the Chadron road, yet the cost of construction and maintenance, under county supervision, was \$386.35 less than the maintenance alone of the Chadron road, the same length, under state supervision.

Most Good Road for Least Money.

Your county board of commissioners realizes and believes that a comprehensive, county wide system of good roads should be constructed and maintained. Your board also believes that the above figures prove to you that moneys expended by the county under county direction go many times as far as under the direction of the state department. We desire that every part

of the county be made accessible, and it is our desire that we have the cooperation of every citizen in making this possible.

The deduction of 10 per cent for "administrative expenses," mentioned in paragraph three of this statement is explained in the report of the department of public works as follows: Five per cent deducted in accordance with section 4, chapter 155, session laws 1919, for administration expense. Five per cent deducted as a special fund to be drawn on for investment in equipment, also investment in land for road materials as provided for in senate file 112. This amount is only set aside temporarily and will be charged later to the project where work is being done and credited back to the fund, therefore will not reduce the amount of state and federal funds each county will receive."

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE CARRELL
County Commissioner

Hemingford Men Stirred Up Over Dog Poisoner

Jack the Poisoner showed up in Hemingford last Friday and between that time and the present he has managed to poison a number of dogs, and possibly a number of cats, says the Hemingford Ledger. Whether it is some one who has a spite at a neighbor and tried to get even by poisoning the dog, is not known. However, we doubt if the poison got the intended victim, whatever it was, but a number of dogs did get the poison.

The first indication of poison was when the two little black spaniels, one belonging to Frohn and one to Phil Michael, found a piece of raw meat in the roadway near the butcher shop. Frohn happened to see the dogs when they found the meat and went out and called to them. The one known as Jeff, belonging to Phil Michael, had the meat in his mouth when Frohn called. The dogs came at the call, but in a few minutes Jeff showed signs of being sick. Frohn called Michael and they sent for a veterinarian. By that time the dog was in convulsions and when Dr. Moranville arrived it was too late to save the life of the dog. It died shortly after Moranville arrived. An investigation to learn the cause of the dog's death disclosed strychnine poisoning. An examination of the piece of meat on which Jeff had been chewing, showed that the meat was loaded with strychnine.

Saturday a number of cases of poisoning were reported. Among the victims were Michael's dog, J. C. Menge's dog, Planansky's dog, Freddie Melick's dog, and three or four country dogs whose owners are not known. Kendrick's dog and Toohy's dog were poisoned but recovered. The others are in "the happy hunting ground" for dogs.

This wholesale poisoning has aroused the indignation of the dog owners in Hemingford and an attempt is being made to find out who bought the poison and scattered it for the dogs to get hold of. None of the dogs killed were offensive dogs, in fact they were playfellows of the children. Two of them were pups less than four months old. Just what steps have been taken so far to locate the perpetrator of this poisoning scheme is not yet known but intimations are that some one will have to suffer for the deed. There is a law against the promiscuous scattering of poison but just how to apply it to this particular case is yet to be learned.

The poisoner was out again Wednesday night and Thursday morning five dogs were poisoned that are known of and possibly some that were not known of. H. L. Hansen's dog, George Wilson's dog and Baker's dog are dead, while Frohn's dog and Melick's bull dog were poisoned but were not dead at last reports.

Thursday afternoon a reward of \$200 was made up by people in town who are friends of dogs for the conviction of the person or persons who scattered the strychnine. The poisoned meat seems to be scattered mostly in the vicinity of the postoffice and Frohn's meat market. At least the majority of dogs were in that part of town when taken ill from the effects of the poison. It is certainly a dirty deal and we sincerely hope the offender will be caught and properly punished, which is putting it very mildly.

THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER

A newspaper publisher, wishing to please his readers asked for suggestions, writes Arthur H. Folwell, in Leslie's Weekly.

"How can I make mine the ideal newspaper?" he inquired.

"Cut out the crimes and the murders, the sensational divorce case reports," said the nice people.

"Cut out the accidents, the railway and steamship disasters," said the people who "couldn't bear" to read such things.

"Cut out the politics," said the old-fashioned woman, "I don't understand it, and haven't time for it."

"Cut out the League of Nations and all that heavy stuff," yawned the flappers of both sexes. "What's it all about anyway?"

"Cut out the so-called funny pictures," said the careful mother. "Such pictures aren't funny, and they're bad, very bad, for children."

"Cut out the ponderous editorials," snapped the woman who merely scans the headlines. "Nobody reads 'em nowadays."

"Cut out the woman's page," said the female with the strong mind. "It's mushy, trashy, trivial; an insult to our sex."

"Cut out sports and theatres," said the intellectual. "Both are bad influences and both have received altogether too much notice."

"Cut out the—" began another and still another, but the publisher beat them to it.

"Stop, all of you," he cried. "On second thought, I have decided to cut out myself. It is no use trying to publish the ideal newspaper until I come across the ideal reader."

Saying which, he shut up shop and went into the wholesale saxophone business for a rest.

COMMENT & DISCOMMENT

The conclave by which the new Pope is selected opens officially on the evening of the 10th day after the decease of the Pope. Cardinals alone have a right to vote. Each Cardinal has the right to take into the conclave a secretary and a servant. The secretary usually being an ecclesiastic. Confessors, physicians and servants of various kinds are examined or appointed by a special commission and all are equally sworn to secrecy and not to hinder the election.

A large part of the Vatican Palace, including two or three floors, is walled off for the conclave, and the space is divided off into apartments, each with three or four small rooms or cells, in each of which are a crucifix, a bed, a table and a few chairs. Access to the conclave is free through one door only, locked from without by the marshal of the conclave and from within by the Cardinal camerlengo. Once the conclave begins the door is not open again until the election is announced, except to admit a Cardinal who is late in arriving. All communication with the outside is forbidden under pain of loss of office and ipso facto, excommunication. Every precaution is observed to exclude those who have no right within the enclosure and also unnecessary communication with the outside. Papal legislation has forbidden any ante-election agreements binding on the new Pope, and it also has forbidden the Cardinals to treat of the papal succession among themselves during the Pope's lifetime.

The cells of the Cardinals are covered with cloth, purple if they are the last Pope's "creation"; green if they are not. The government of the conclave is in the hands of the Cardinal camerlengo, and of the three representative Cardinals, one from each of the three cardinalitial orders, who succeed one another in the order of seniority every three days.

The Cardinals assemble in the Paulist Chapel on the morning of the 11th day and assist at the Mass of the Cardinal Dean. They receive communion from his hands and listen to a Latin allocution on their obligations to select the most worthy person for the chair of St. Peter. After the Mass they assemble in the Sistine Chapel where the actual voting takes place. A paten and chalice are used in voting for the new Pope, and six lighted candles are placed on the altar of the Sistine Chapel. The Papal Throne is removed and before each chair is placed a small writing desk. The Cardinals enter the chapel accompanied by their conclavists bearing portfolios and writing materials. Prayers are then said by the bishop sacristan, the ballots are distributed and then all are excluded except the Cardinals, one of whom bars the door.

Though since the time of Urban VI—elected in 1378—none but a Cardinal has been chosen Pope, there is no law which reserves to the Cardinals alone this right. The usual form of election is the secret ballot and in it the successful candidate requires a two-thirds vote exclusive of his own. When there is a close vote, and then only, the ballot of the Pope-elect, which like all the others, is distinguishable by a text of Scripture written on one of its outside folds, is opened to make sure that he did not vote for himself.

Each Cardinal deposits his vote in the chalice on the altar and at the same time takes an oath that he is electing the one whom according to God he thinks ought to be elected. When all the ballots are shaken up and counted, if the number agrees with the number of the electors, the votes are announced, each Cardinal meanwhile checking them off as they are read.

When the required two-thirds vote is not obtained the ballots are consumed in a stove whose chimney extends through a window of the Sistine Chapel. When there is no election, straw is mixed with the ballots to show by its thick smoke that there has been no election.

When the candidate has received the required votes the Cardinal Dean proceeds to ask him whether he will accept the election and by what name he wishes to be known.

Since the time of John XII each Pope takes a new name in imitation of St. Peter's change of name. The masters of ceremonies lower the canopies of all the Cardinals' seats except that of the Pope-elect, and he is conducted to a neighboring room where he is clothed in the papal garments. The cardinals then advance and pay him their first homage. The Pope then either confirms or appoints the Cardinal camerlengo, who puts on his finger the Fisherman's ring.

Will Maupin burlesques a few of Secretary Stuhler's orders to the farmers in the following taken from the Gering Midwest:

"Mr. Farmer, if you butcher a hog and want to sell a few pieces of it in town, or even take a few spareribs and a hunk of backbone over to your neighbors, here are a few of the things you must do:

"Before killing the animal you must religiously clean, sweep, dust and polish the pen in which the hog resides at the time you hit it in the head with an ax.

"After using the ax on the hog you must scald the ax in hot water before you split any wood with it.

"The barrel in which you scald the hog must be thoroughly cleansed, polished and disinfected.

"After each killing you must scald all of the utensils.

"If you leave the carcass hanging out over night you are a criminal for Leo says you must store it in a dust-proof, dirt-proof building. If you haven't such a building, don't kill.

"Don't undertake to bring a piece of meat to town in 'Liz.' That's a heinous offense in the eyes of Leo. You must transport it in a covered wagon. And each piece must be wrapped separately in cloth or heavy paper.

"Be careful how you use your whetstone. Leo even gives instructions about that. Not knowing if you chew 'Battle Ax' or 'Horse Shoe.' Leo don't take any chances, so he tells you not to expectorate on the whetstone when you sharpen up the old butcher knife. For some reason or other he over-

looked a chance to help some cutlery house increase its sales by specifying the particular brand of knife you use.

"We understand Leo is framing up an additional set of rules, and that the following gives an idea of some of them:

"Have the pig headed due east when you hit it in the head of killed west of Lincoln, and due west if killed east of Lincoln. This is so that Mr. Porker can cast its last dying gaze in Leo's direction and thank him for his kindly thoughts.

"Friend Wife, if she helps in the slaughtering, must wear a plain dress. The habit Nebraska farm wives have of wearing silk dresses and opera coats while helping slaughter the pigs is greatly depreciated.

"Little Willie and Little Mary must not be allowed to blow up the deceased porker's bladder unless their little mouths have been properly disinfected.

"Don't use any barrel for scalding purposes that Gus Hyers has not officially approved as being free from any taint of former contents that might have been more than one-half of one per cent.

"Don't kiss your wife while slaughtering the pigs; it might stir up germs that would infect the pork.

"You will notice that Leo and his superior officer are so durned busy framing up the new rules and new items of expense that they can't give even a minute to helping solve some of his real problems."

The Illinois State Register (Springfield) takes occasion to suggest the science of advertising to overcome disadvantageous location in a mercantile establishment:

"The question of the proper location of stores in order to draw business is largely a psychological one, and as such it is being learnedly discussed by the know-it-all fraternity.

"Any real estate man, whether he be a psychologist or just a hard-headed tireless booster and hustler after business, can tell you that rents are higher on the sunny side of the street because that is the side the women favor, that in most instances it is better to locate close to a competitor instead of as far as possible away from him, and also that cigar stores and drug stores are greatly handicapped in any other positions than on street corners, and he may be able to give you some reasons why these things are so.

"But it needs no psychologist to convey the information that in spite of the fact that there are not enough corners to go around, there are stores occupying inside locations that are not only doing good business, but in some instances better business than their more fortunately located competitors.

"The reasons for this condition are many, but they all centered in the brains of the man who run the store.

"There is one kind of a merchant who can always afford to disregard the hoodoo of an inside location and that is the merchant who advertises and who knows how to advertise right.

"The right kind of advertising will coax trade into an alley or up any number of flights of stairs. The corner location has its advantages but that is no reason to make it a fetish."

Wanted—100-lb. stock pigs. O'Bannon & Neuswanger. 18tf

Every third farm has an auto. Other two-thirds must raise corn.

See the Duplex Chair in W. J. Hamilton's office, 106 West Third Street. Call and you can obtain one. 18-21

Among the pathetic incidents of life is that of a girl trying to divide her affections between a young man and her dog, so neither will feel hurt.

The per capita wealth of the United States is now \$2,000. That fact doesn't deeply interest those of us who have been per capitaated out of ours.

Seven Londoners have been exempted from military service because they are rat catchers and their employer proved that women cannot do the work. Wonder if the suffragists dispute this statement?

The politician who throws mud hasn't much sand.

The chances are that the man who shows up as a champion in times of danger is the kind of a fellow who would look like a coward if he had to take a whooping big dose of castor oil.

L. E. Bliss wants to buy your killing hogs and cattle. Phon' him at 813G12. 13tf

Wanted to Buy—Your fat hogs or ship them on commission. O'Bannon & Neuswanger. 17-tf

Within 5 Days

Sun Mon Tues Wed Thurs Fri

1 2 3 4 5

LET ME CURE YOUR PILES THAT QUICK!

I can cure your Piles (Fistula, Fissure and other Diseases of the Rectum—except cancer—a short time longer) by an original, painless, dissolvent method of my own, without chloroform, ether or knife, and without danger whatever to the patient. My treatment is so successful that I have built up the largest practice in this line between Omaha and Denver. My treatment is no experiment. It is the most successful method ever discovered for the treatment of Diseases of the Rectum. I have cured many cases where the knife had failed and many other cases that had been treated for months and years in vain. I guarantee a cure in every case I accept or make no charge for my services. My method of curing Piles and other Rectal Diseases, as well as Rupture, was laughed at twenty years ago, but today I can point with pride to all of those who have believed in me and have come to Grand Island to get cured. If you are suffering with some form of Rectal Trouble or Rupture, write to me today, telling all about your trouble, and let me tell you how easy it is to get cured. Be sure to use the free information coupon when you write to me.

No longer is it necessary for you to spend three or four weeks getting your piles cured. You can now be cured within five days, and be up and around all the time you are taking treatment.

Don't doubt this amazing truth! Send for free information today —also convincing proof that my method of curing Rectal troubles and Rupture should appeal to all those wishing to avoid a surgical operation with its attendant discomforts of dread and fear that causes so many sufferers to delay in seeking relief.

PILES CAUSE MANY DISEASES

—due to the constant strain of even a mild case of piles on the sympathetic nervous system.

—You can pour all the medicine down your throat that money can buy, or

—You can spend your last dollar at the world's best health resorts, or

—You can allow yourself to be all cut and slashed, yet—You will NEVER get rid of these troubles until your piles are cured.

DR. RICH
Pile and Rupture Specialist
Grand Island, Neb.

I cure every case of Piles I treat by my mild serum treatment, or you need not pay me one cent.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

DR. RICH, Pile and Rupture Specialist, Grand Island, Neb.

Please send me free, complete information regarding the method you use in curing Piles, Fistula, Fissure and other rectal diseases and rupture, without a severe surgical operation. Mention which trouble you have when writing.

NAME

Town..... R. F. D.....

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CARPENTERS' tools, plumbers' tools, bricklayers' tools, tools for every trade are here in plentiful supply. Whatever tool you may be in need of we have it.

Come in and look over our display of—

GOODELL-PRATT Household and Machinist Tools

You're bound to find the one you need, whatever it may be. Every one is of topnotch quality, solidly constructed, and will render satisfactory service.

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