

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY TREASURER

Red Cloud, Nebraska, May 2, 1922.

Honorable Mayor and City Council. Red Cloud, Nebraska.

I submit statement of receipts and disbursements of my office from May 1, 1921 to May 1, 1922:

OCCUPATION FUND		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	\$ 119.90	
Receipts	2027.25	
Disbursements	\$ 2138.75	
	1586.41	
Balance	\$ 551.74	
WATER FUND		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	\$ 1047.86	
Receipts	3700.90	
Disbursements	\$ 4747.90	
	3734.83	
Balance	\$ 1013.53	
WATER LEVY FUND		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	\$ 51.11	
Receipts	395.50	
Disbursements	\$ 427.61	
	311.51	
Balance	\$ 116.10	
GENERAL FUND		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	\$ 40.07	
Receipts	9036.85	
Disbursements	\$ 9076.92	
	8675.14	
Balance	\$ 400.78	
ELECTRIC LIGHT LEVY FUND		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	\$ 101.74	
Receipts	2252.62	
Disbursements	\$ 2351.56	
	2340.66	
Balance	\$ 13.70	
ELECTRIC LIGHT CASH FUND		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	\$ 2085.32	
Receipts	27,672.59	
Disbursements	\$ 29,758.21	
	27,632.74	
Balance	\$ 2125.47	
PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	\$ 180.11	
Receipts	1189.18	
Disbursements	\$ 1369.29	
	1389.56	
Overdraft	\$ 20.07	
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	\$ 313.55	
Disbursements	\$ 201.90	
Balance	\$ 111.95	
FIREMEN'S FUND		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	none	
Receipts	\$ 235.00	
Disbursements	\$ 235.00	
Balance	\$ 235.00	
ELECTRIC LIGHT LEVY ORDINANCE No. 54		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	none	
Receipts	\$ 351.93	
Disbursements	\$ 350.00	
Balance	\$ 1.93	
ELECTRIC LIGHT LEVY ORDINANCE No. 61		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	\$ 287.70	
Receipts	\$ 351.93	
Disbursements	\$ 639.63	
	637.70	
Balance	\$ 1.93	
PAVING DISTRICT NO. 1		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	\$ 3126.73	
Receipts	965.95	
Disbursements	\$ 4092.68	
	3750.75	
Balance	\$ 341.93	
PAVING DISTRICTS NO'S 2 & 3		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	\$ 27.23	
No. receipts, nor disbursements		
Balance	\$ 27.23	
PAVING DISTRICT NO. 4		
Amount on hand, May 1, 1921	\$ 2254.91	
Receipts	\$ 583.86	
Disbursements	\$ 2838.77	
Balance	\$ 2838.77	
RECAPITULATION		
	May 1, 1921	May 1, 1922
Occupation Fund	\$ 119.90	\$ 551.74
Water Fund	1047.86	1013.53
Water Levy Fund	31.11	116.10
General Fund	40.07	400.78
Electric Light Levy Fund	101.74	13.70
Electric Light Cash Fund	2085.32	2125.47
Library Fund	180.11	O. D. 20.07
Sewer Fund	313.55	111.95
Firemen's Fund	235.00	235.00
E. L. Levy Ord. No. 54	none	1.93
E. L. Levy Ord. No. 61	287.70	1.93
Pav. Dist. No. 1	3126.73	341.93
Pav. Dist. 2 & 3	27.23	27.23
Pav. Dist. No. 4	2254.91	2838.77
	\$9607.53	\$7759.99
Registered Warrants Outstanding		
	May 1, 1921	May 1, 1922
Occupation Fund	\$ 430.40	none
Water Levy Fund	35.15	none
General Fund	1540.16	none
E. L. Levy Fund	321.20	none
E. L. Levy Special	921.00	none
E. L. Levy Ord. No. 61	14181.00	\$ 7000.00
Pav. Dist. No. 1	22006.97	22006.97
Pav. Dist. 2 & 3	222.25	222.25
Pav. Dist. No. 4	30816.18	30816.18
Public Library Fund	none	258.75
Total	\$78767.31	\$60304.15

S. R. FLORANCE, City Treasurer

Orchard Information

SPRAYING RINGS PROFITABLE

Each Member Bought Share of Stock So That Sprayer and Materials Could Be Had.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Two spraying rings formed last year in Stark County, Ill. In connection with the farm-orchard extension project were very successful. The country agent of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State College of Agriculture started on the work by emphasizing the value of fruit in the family diet and quoting figures on the cost of pruning and spraying and the financial return from good farm orchards in nearby counties where the trees have been properly handled.

Two pruning demonstrations were scheduled and an expert called in to talk. At each of these meetings a cooperative spray ring was organized, modeled on those in Iowa. At the start each member purchased a share of stock at \$40, so that a power sprayer and enough spray materials could be bought to do most of the season's work.

In one ring a stockholder, whose farm work was light, was hired at 75 cents an hour to do the spraying for all the other members. This proved very satisfactory. In the other an outsider was hired to do the work, but did not finish it, so that each member had to finish spraying his own orchard. All spray materials were purchased co-operatively at considerable saving. The county agent assisted each ring with information as to the proper materials, their correct dilution, and when applications were to be made. One ring included 12 orchards, the other 13, averaging about 25 trees each. The orchards in each ring were located within a radius of 3 1/2 miles.

One man sprayed 30 trees at a total cost for materials, labor, and depreciation of stock of \$18.55, and after using



Outfit Owned by a Spraying Ring.

apples all summer and fall sold \$280.50 worth and had 20 bushels stored for winter use. Another member reported a spraying cost of \$24.30 and sales amounting to \$290 in addition to those stored for winter use. Another man in the same ring supplied four families from six trees and sold the surplus at \$3.50 a bushel.

In the fall an orchard tour, participated in by 45 people, was arranged, to visit several of these orchards, so that those who were interested might see for themselves that a farmer could raise apples and farm at the same time.

BEST GOOSEBERRIES TO GROW

Downing, Red Jacket and Carrie Are Considered Most Desirable American Varieties.

The best gooseberries to grow are Downing, Red Jacket and Carrie, these being the most desirable of American varieties. The Downing produces large green berries. The Red Jacket berries are similar to the Downing, but reddish in color, while the Carrie produces much fruit and is easy to pick. Of the English varieties of gooseberries, Whitesmith and Keepsake are two of the most resistant to mildew, the Whitesmith producing very large whitish-green berries and the Keepsake large dark berries.

IN PLOWING YOUNG ORCHARD

To Create Deep Root System Work as Close to Trees as Possible Without Injury.

In plowing the young orchard, work as close up to the trees as possible without injuring them. This will cause a deep root system to be established, which is desirable. Avoid damage to fruit trees by bruising the bark while cultivating the orchard.

Unsprayed Orchard Is Menace. An unsprayed orchard may be a menace to other orchards, as it is a harbor for insects and vermin. Better either spray and prune and take care of the trees generally, or else cut them down.

Place for Wood Ashes. A good place for wood ashes is to spread them around the grapevines.

Don't Burn Mulching. Don't burn the mulching on straw-berry beds. It kills the plants.

PARIS PIG IN SECOND PLACE

New England Annals of 1775 Show French Animal Can Only Be Classed as a "Piker."

A Paris dispatch related recently that a pig fled from the Halls and ran down the Rue de Rivoli, carrying two gendarmes. She then went to a department store, was carried by an escalator, down another and found refuge in the dress-goods department in the basement, where she sunk into a calm slumber. This is well enough in its way and for a European pig, but it has two many signs of accident. It may have named the Parisians to fear about this. Perhaps it may have commented their conviction that the white hunder is the mother of novelists. But if so, rather sadly mistaken. The New Hampshire Gazette of January 26, 1775, contains the following advertisement: "A Big Cane is the House of Mark Lord in Portsmouth about a fortnight ago—the Owner may have him again by applying to the said Lord." The conscientious Lord, though feeling the greatest respect and friendship for the pig that had made him a fortnight's visit, evidently felt that he ought to go home. Nothing is said about reward; that is left to the deficiency of the pig's owner and it must have been an exceptionally intelligent pig, even for New England, to have left this pleasant impression on Mr. Lord. There is no evidence that any dispatch was sent to the French or English press about the incident, although it is far more interesting than that of the Paris pig that upset the gendarmes.—J. H. S., in the Boston Transcript.

FEAST CHANGED IN MEANING

Jewish Passover Originally Agricultural Festival—Now Refers Directly to Escape From Egypt.

The Jewish festival of Passover commemorates the release of the Hebrews from Egyptian bondage. The festival opens with a household ceremony, called the Seder, at which a collation is served and various religious rites performed, including a recital of the events of the Exodus, from a special ritual service compiled for this occasion.

Originally Passover was an agricultural feast. At a later period it became dissociated in part from its primitive nature and came to refer directly to the escape from Egypt, which invested the festival with the new and highly significant spiritual message of liberty for all mankind.

In the synagogue the note of spring is reflected in assigned scriptural reading wherein the worshiper is reminded that the winter is over. This is in harmony with the purpose of the Passover, which is to recall to mind the many miracles which were wrought in behalf of the House of Jacob by the never-slumbering guardian and keeper of Israel. Israel is hidden, through the annual message of Passover, to work for the eventual triumph of humanity over the tyranny of injustice and iniquity.—Detroit News.

Sing Deeds of Light Tenders.

The hardships endured by light-keepers have inspired the pens of some of our best writers. Robert Louis Stevenson, in sketching the life of his grandfather, Robert Stevenson, a distinguished Scotch lighthouse engineer, gives some entertaining pen pictures of their lot.

The first lighthousekeeper in this country, George Westlynke, at Boston light, whose first year's salary was 50 pounds, was drowned with his wife and daughter on November 3, 1718, and this incident was the inspiration for a ballad, the "Lighthouse Tragedy," written by Benjamin Franklin, then a boy of thirteen. In his autobiography he tells us that his brother induced him to print and sell copies of this ballad on the streets of Boston, and that it "sold wonderfully," the event being recent and "having made a great noise." No copy of this ballad seems to have been preserved, but the author admits it was "wretched stuff."

Fig Blossoms Inside Its Own Fruit.

A peculiarity of the fig is that it produces its fruit first and blossoms inside the fruit, or so nearly so that no flower is perceptible to an ordinary observer.

Because of the peculiar structure of the fig fruit the process of pollination cannot be accomplished either by the wind or by ordinary insects. A peculiar hymenopterous insect is an inhabitant of the wild figs in their native countries and also visits the cultivated varieties. It is to this insect alone that the pollination of the cultivated sorts is due. Smyrna fig culture would be an impossibility without this insect.

Difficult to Comprehend.

Father was trying to explain "standard time" to little Harry, but Harry was not sure that he understood. "After all, it is no great matter," said father.

"You are now only in the fourth grade. When you have gone to school longer you will learn all about it."

"Maybe so," said Harry, with a reassuring smile. "The teacher says that even lots of eighth-grade boys and girls don't understand longitude and latitude."—Wayside Tales.

Woman's High Importance.

The woman's cause is man's. They use or sink together; dwarfed or godlike, bound or free; if she be small, slight-natured, miserable, how shall men grow?—Tennyson.

LAVENDER PIECE

By MILDRED WHITE

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Aunt Priscilla spread the quilt on the bed and she and her niece bent above it.

"I like the lavender piece," said Priscilla, the young.

"My, what a fine grandmother must have had sewing these pieces of muslin and calico together—wasted time," added this member of a later generation.

"I don't know that it was wasted time," Priscilla replied. "The sewing kept your grandmother occupied and content. Neither you nor I appreciate the quilt as we should. Why, it is all woven stories. Each dainty piece represents some memory."

"Are those memories of yours there, Priss?" asked the girl.

She and the sweet-faced aunt were like companions of the same age. The elder woman's eyes grew softly reminiscent. With a light finger she touched the lavender square.

"The day I wore that dress," she said, "my true love first met me. I wore it also the day we said good-by."

"Tell me the story," said the girl abruptly.

"There is little to tell, dear. I met Homer Reid and my heart flew out to him. He was all my youthful dreams had fancied—the realization of my ideal. And I never cared for anyone else. He admired my little lavender dress that first enchanted evening and always after, because of its color, he called me Violet. When his visits ceased I laid the dress away. The last night that he came I had the dress on, I remember, and when he said, 'Good-night Violet,' I thought that his backward glance was very tender. He was leaving the next morning for New York. When he came home again he was altogether absorbed in work, while I became more and more occupied with your invalid grandmother. I was glad then that the making of the quilt afforded her happiness."

"Mr. Reid, the lawyer, is not married," remarked Priscilla irrelevantly. "Probably the stupid has loved you all the time. Yours is a tame love story, Priss. I'll say, and could not possibly happen in the days of the modern woman. She'd get after him and want to know what was the matter, which would be better for both parties concerned," Priscilla smiled.

"The modern woman such as you undoubtedly would," she replied.

It was several days later that the lawyer, going home at evening, met with a pretty picture. A girl in a lavender dress was engaged in picking roses in an old-fashioned garden across the hedge.

"If you will come into the garden, Mr. Reid," cheerfully invited this young person, "I will give you some roses for your mother."

A graceful child, thought the lawyer, and stepped inside.

"I will have to hurry," she explained, "Bertie is coming to take me for a ride."

"Bertie?" politely questioned Homer Reid.

Priscilla nodded. "My sweetheart, as Aunt Priscilla would call him, Bertie thinks lots of Aunt Priss. He thinks I look like her."

The niece glanced up sidewise. "Do you? Of course you must know Miss Priscilla Dean."

"I used to know her very well indeed," the lawyer answered gravely.

He took the roses and went thoughtfully away.

"What's the idea?" asked Bertie over the hedge, "aiming to be an old man's darling?"

"Jealous again," mocked Priscilla merrily. "Bertie, be glad you live in the present age."

Priscilla Dean looked unusually attractive when upon the following Sabbath she emerged from the church edifice with her young niece, Miss Dean, always becomingly attired, had acquired some added charm in the lavender frock of her niece's choice.

Bilthely, Priscilla the young, nodded to a distinguished gentleman who passed them.

"How did the roses go?" she questioned chumily.

Priscilla Dean caught her breath in confusion, but Homer Reid as chumily replied.

"Mother thought the roses were great; she wants you to come and see her. Though it's a good deal to ask youth to companion old age."

He fell into step at their side.

"Maybe Aunt Priss will go instead," the girl suggested. "I am to be married soon and I'm busy."

Smiling, she hurried on ahead to her Bertie.

Homer Reid gazed into the sweet face near his own.

"Priscilla," he said slowly, "you are today the very girl I met and loved long ago. My Violet that the busy years took from me—"

Priss glanced over her shoulder.

"Bertie," she remarked, "I'm going to have some one sew a piece of this dress I am wearing into a quilt."

"Nuttty!" answered Bertie tenderly.

Not So Bad, After All. "Do you ever want to leave the farm?"

"Yes," said Mr. Cobbles. "Now and then I get to feeling that way, and when I do I run down to the city for a few days. After I've been allowed, stepped on, bawled at by traffic policemen, insulted by head waiters and held up by bellhops I set out for the home place in a pretty cheerful frame of mind."

Notice to Creditors

In the County Court of Webster County, Nebraska

In the Matter of the Estate of Noah E. Cing Deceased.

Creditors of Said Estate Will Take Notice, that the time limited for presentation and filing of claims against said estate is September 2nd, 1922, and for the payment of debts is November 5, 1922, that I will sit at the county court room in said county on the 2d day of June 1922, to examine, hear and allow all claims duly filed which are a first or second lien upon said estate and on the 4th day of September 1922 to examine, hear, allow and adjust all claims and objections of general creditors duly filed.

Dated this 3th day of May 1922.
(Seal) A. D. RANNEY
County Judge

DATES BACK TO STONE AGE

English Industry, Still Carried On, Estimated to Be Nine Thousand Years Old.

While science and invention have blotted out many of the old and time-honored industries in the country, some still exist which not only date back centuries, but succeed in holding their own against their modern rivals, remarks London Tit-Bits.

Perhaps the oldest and yet least-known surviving industry is carried on in Brandon in East Anglia. Long years ago the dwellers in the Stone and Neolithic ages discovered that the ground in this district was full of flints, which they proceeded to unearth and fashion into polished tools and weapons.

That was at least 9,000 years ago. Today the industry still flourishes, and it is believed that the Brandon "flint-knappers" are the direct descendants of those oldtime workers. In their work they use curiously shaped iron picks, closely resembling reindeer's horns, which, as a matter of fact, were the tools used by the Stone age workers.

The flint is found in large blocks, which are left to dry and then broken into pieces six inches square. These, in turn, are shaped with hammers, and then trimmed. Few flint-knappers live to be old men, for the particles of the material that are thrown off enter the lungs and bring on consumption.

PROOF OF GENOA'S ANIQUITY

Italian City Was a Place of Importance in the Fifth Century Before Christ.

An inscription in the cathedral of St. Lawrence contains the traditional account of Genoa's foundation by "Janus, the first king of Italy, and descended from the Giants," adding that he was "great-grandson of Noah," and that he founded the city "in the time of Abraham." As a matter of fact, its name is derived not from "Janus" but from the Latin "genu" ("knee"), owing to the shape of the coast, but its antiquity was conclusively proved in 1898 by the discovery of ancient vases of the Fifth century before Christ, which, if not used by the contemporaries of Abraham, were at least of the same age as the Persian wars in Greece and the early republic in Rome.

The first mention of the city, however, in Roman history is its destruction by Mago, the Carthaginian general, during the second Punic war, and its refounding by the Romans in 203. One memorial of Roman Genoa still survives in the shape of a bronze tablet, now in the town hall, containing the judgment of Roman arbitrators in a dispute between the city and another place in 117 B. C. Ptoecopus accurately described Genoa as "well situated as a port of call for the voyage to Gaul and to Spain," as it still is.

"Crocodile Tears" Real Things.

It is said that crocodiles moan and sigh like a person in distress to attract people to the spot. They even shed tears over their prey while devouring it.

The Margin of Safety

Is represented by the amount of insurance you carry.

Don't null yourself into a fancied security.

Because fire has never touched you it doesn't follow that you're immune Tomorrow—no today, if you have time—and you better find time—come to the office and we'll write a policy on your house, furniture, store or merchandise.

—LATER MAY BE TOO LATE—

O. C. TEEL

Reliable Insurance

Yes, Garber's Is The Place!

To Buy Wall Paper, Paints, And Electrical Supplies.

The best place for Picture Framing.