

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1914

ENTERING THE NEW YEAR

Since the last issue of The Herald, the world has swung across the threshold of a new year and we are off for another twelve months' travel along the way of life. Upon entering the new year there is a natural tendency to take a look both ways, backward and forward.

We know not altogether what the future holds in store for us, but to some extent we "judge the future by the past." During the last year The Herald has endeavored to do more real, effective boosting for the city and country which it represents than had ever been done in that line by any one paper in a single year. We have tried also to give our readers a better newspaper than ever before. How well we have succeeded is indicated by the fact that the paper now has a larger number of regular, yearly subscribers than ever before in the twenty years that it has been published.

Through the coming year we shall try to give Alliance and northwestern Nebraska a newspaper of which this city and country may well be proud, a better newspaper than has ever yet been published in this territory. We shall appreciate in the future, as we have in the past, the co-operation of others in our efforts to serve the public.

With an earnest wish that prosperity and happiness may attend every reader of this paper, we take up the task of the year in confidence of greater success than ever before.

HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

NEW WEIGHT JANUARY 1ST

Fifty Pounds Can Be Sent By Mail After Wednesday—Table of Rates Effective On January 1st, 1914

As announced in The Herald several days ago, fifty pounds can be sent by parcel post after January 1 to points within 150 miles of the mailing point. Following is a table of the postage rates effective on that date:

Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less are mailable at the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than 4 ounces will, on and after Jan. 1, 1914, be mailable at the following pound rates, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:

Pounds	Local rate (Within 50 miles)	First Zone (50-100 miles)	Second Zone (100-150 miles)	Third Zone rate (150-300 miles)	Fourth Zone rate (300-600 miles)	Fifth Zone rate (600-1,000 miles)	Sixth Zone rate (1,000-1,400 miles)	Seventh Zone rate (1,400-1,800 miles)	Eighth Zone rate (Over 1,800 miles)
1....	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.11	\$.12	\$.12
2....	\$.06	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.12	\$.13	\$.14
3....	\$.07	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11	\$.13	\$.14	\$.15
4....	\$.08	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12	\$.14	\$.15	\$.16
5....	\$.09	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12	\$.13	\$.15	\$.16	\$.17
6....	\$.10	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12	\$.13	\$.14	\$.16	\$.17	\$.18
7....	\$.11	\$.11	\$.12	\$.13	\$.14	\$.15	\$.17	\$.18	\$.19
8....	\$.12	\$.12	\$.13	\$.14	\$.15	\$.16	\$.18	\$.19	\$.20
9....	\$.13	\$.13	\$.14	\$.15	\$.16	\$.17	\$.19	\$.20	\$.21
10....	\$.14	\$.14	\$.15	\$.16	\$.17	\$.18	\$.20	\$.21	\$.22
11....	\$.15	\$.15	\$.16	\$.17	\$.18	\$.19	\$.21	\$.22	\$.23
12....	\$.16	\$.16	\$.17	\$.18	\$.19	\$.20	\$.22	\$.23	\$.24
13....	\$.17	\$.17	\$.18	\$.19	\$.20	\$.21	\$.23	\$.24	\$.25
14....	\$.18	\$.18	\$.19	\$.20	\$.21	\$.22	\$.24	\$.25	\$.26
15....	\$.19	\$.19	\$.20	\$.21	\$.22	\$.23	\$.25	\$.26	\$.27
16....	\$.20	\$.20	\$.21	\$.22	\$.23	\$.24	\$.26	\$.27	\$.28
17....	\$.21	\$.21	\$.22	\$.23	\$.24	\$.25	\$.27	\$.28	\$.29
18....	\$.22	\$.22	\$.23	\$.24	\$.25	\$.26	\$.28	\$.29	\$.30
19....	\$.23	\$.23	\$.24	\$.25	\$.26	\$.27	\$.29	\$.30	\$.31
20....	\$.24	\$.24	\$.25	\$.26	\$.27	\$.28	\$.30	\$.31	\$.32
21....	\$.25	\$.25	\$.26	\$.27	\$.28	\$.29	\$.31	\$.32	\$.33
22....	\$.26	\$.26	\$.27	\$.28	\$.29	\$.30	\$.32	\$.33	\$.34
23....	\$.27	\$.27	\$.28	\$.29	\$.30	\$.31	\$.33	\$.34	\$.35
24....	\$.28	\$.28	\$.29	\$.30	\$.31	\$.32	\$.34	\$.35	\$.36
25....	\$.29	\$.29	\$.30	\$.31	\$.32	\$.33	\$.35	\$.36	\$.37
26....	\$.30	\$.30	\$.31	\$.32	\$.33	\$.34	\$.36	\$.37	\$.38
27....	\$.31	\$.31	\$.32	\$.33	\$.34	\$.35	\$.37	\$.38	\$.39
28....	\$.32	\$.32	\$.33	\$.34	\$.35	\$.36	\$.38	\$.39	\$.40
29....	\$.33	\$.33	\$.34	\$.35	\$.36	\$.37	\$.39	\$.40	\$.41
30....	\$.34	\$.34	\$.35	\$.36	\$.37	\$.38	\$.40	\$.41	\$.42
31....	\$.35	\$.35	\$.36	\$.37	\$.38	\$.39	\$.41	\$.42	\$.43
32....	\$.36	\$.36	\$.37	\$.38	\$.39	\$.40	\$.42	\$.43	\$.44
33....	\$.37	\$.37	\$.38	\$.39	\$.40	\$.41	\$.43	\$.44	\$.45
34....	\$.38	\$.38	\$.39	\$.40	\$.41	\$.42	\$.44	\$.45	\$.46
35....	\$.39	\$.39	\$.40	\$.41	\$.42	\$.43	\$.45	\$.46	\$.47
36....	\$.40	\$.40	\$.41	\$.42	\$.43	\$.44	\$.46	\$.47	\$.48
37....	\$.41	\$.41	\$.42	\$.43	\$.44	\$.45	\$.47	\$.48	\$.49
38....	\$.42	\$.42	\$.43	\$.44	\$.45	\$.46	\$.48	\$.49	\$.50
39....	\$.43	\$.43	\$.44	\$.45	\$.46	\$.47	\$.49	\$.50	\$.51
40....	\$.44	\$.44	\$.45	\$.46	\$.47	\$.48	\$.50	\$.51	\$.52
41....	\$.45	\$.45	\$.46	\$.47	\$.48	\$.49	\$.51	\$.52	\$.53
42....	\$.46	\$.46	\$.47	\$.48	\$.49	\$.50	\$.52	\$.53	\$.54
43....	\$.47	\$.47	\$.48	\$.49	\$.50	\$.51	\$.53	\$.54	\$.55
44....	\$.48	\$.48	\$.49	\$.50	\$.51	\$.52	\$.54	\$.55	\$.56
45....	\$.49	\$.49	\$.50	\$.51	\$.52	\$.53	\$.55	\$.56	\$.57
46....	\$.50	\$.50	\$.51	\$.52	\$.53	\$.54	\$.56	\$.57	\$.58
47....	\$.51	\$.51	\$.52	\$.53	\$.54	\$.55	\$.57	\$.58	\$.59
48....	\$.52	\$.52	\$.53	\$.54	\$.55	\$.56	\$.58	\$.59	\$.60
49....	\$.53	\$.53	\$.54	\$.55	\$.56	\$.57	\$.59	\$.60	\$.61
50....	\$.54	\$.54	\$.55	\$.56	\$.57	\$.58	\$.60	\$.61	\$.62

*Local rate applies to city delivery and delivery on rural routes starting from the office of mailing.

Merchants and other patrons of the parcel post are advised to clip out the above table and paste it up.

FARM STOCK

FRESH WHEY FOR YOUNG PIGS

Should Be Fed in Combination With Grain, Corn and Barley Meal Being Preferable.

(By PROF. G. C. HUMPHREY, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.)

For pig feeding whey that is fresh from the factory or at least only slightly fermented is considered to be worth about one-half as much as skim milk. It should be fed in combination with grain, corn and barley meal being preferable.

Fed in this combination, experiments indicate that 1,000 pounds of whey have a feeding value equal to 100 pounds of corn meal. Ordinary whey has been found 25 to 30 per cent more valuable than whey which has been separated to recover the butter fat. One to two pounds of corn meal, however, added to 100 pounds of separated whey will compensate for the fat that has been taken out. As it is doubtful if sour or stale whey is fit to feed any animal, pains should be taken as far as possible to feed whey in sweet condition only.

It requires more or less whole and skim milk and the utmost care to raise calves on whey. After calves have been raised to a month or six weeks only, ten to fourteen pounds of fresh sweet whey fed daily with the best of hay and a choice grain mixture will grow calves, but as a general rule not as successfully as skimmed milk.

FATTEN SHEEP FOR MARKET

Cull Animals Can Be Prepared Early in Season by Turning Them Into Rape Field as Pasture.

All old and such young ewes as the owner does not desire to keep should be culled out to fatten a short time before the ram is turned in with the breeding ewes. The cull sheep can be fattened earlier in the season by turning them into a rape field as pasture, but if you put off too late special food is required. In pure-bred flocks the ewes are often kept until they die of old age, as their lambs are worth more than they are, but in a graded flock it does not pay to keep ewes that do not have sound mouths. An old ewe is likely to prove unsatisfactory.

In selecting rams the aim should be to select those that are strong in the points in which the ewes are weak.



Prize-Winning Dorset.

For instance, ewes that have an open coat and are narrow breasted should be bred to rams that are strong on those points. By this method a very uniform flock can be established in a very few years. It is a good idea to turn the ram with the ewes in the evening after he has been fed and take him out in the morning before being fed. A ram should be well fed. Bran, oats, roots of vegetables, make a good ration, with clover as roughage.

HORSE IS A POOR REASONER

With the Exception of Sheep He is the Weakest Mentally of All Our Domestic Animals.

The horse is a very poor reasoner. Mentally it is the weakest of all our domestic animals except the sheep. Therefore, says a writer in Denver Field and Farm, when once taught a trick or allowed to do a certain act it is with deep difficulty that the horse can unlearn on account of mental weakness.

A horse kicks his master to death when turned upside down with foot in stirrup, because in that position the horse does not know what his master is, and suffers from imaginary fear. He kicks the shafts of a buggy until his legs are broken because he does not know that the shafts are harmless and that he himself is doing the damage. He runs away in the saddle or in the harness because he has not sense enough to know better.

We heard a man, and one who claimed to be a horseman, say not long ago that a certain horse had more sense than the average boy. We saw the same horse shortly afterwards nearly turn a buggy over trying to get away from a piece of paper fluttering across the road.

Hogs Need Sunshine.

The hog needs sunshine but there is a limit to such a good thing. When hogs have the chance to choose between shade and sunshine you can rely on their good judgment.

Injurious to Pigs.

Dirt and filth taken into the stomach along with feed impair digestion and reduce the gain, also affecting the appetite and general health of the pig.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

On the Track of the New Year

NEW YEAR'S was a long time in settling upon Jan. 1 as the proper time for its celebration. Even now, in Greece and Russia, where the Julian calendar is in force, New Year's does not arrive until twelve days after the year is well on its way in the rest of the civilized world.

The ancient Egyptians and Persians began the new year at the autumnal equinox, Sept. 22, and the Greeks of Solon's time at the winter solstice, Dec. 21, but in the time of Pericles the date was changed to the summer solstice, June 21. The Romans began the year at the winter solstice until Caesar changed it to Jan. 1. With the Jews the new year began in September in civil affairs, but in their ecclesiastical reckoning the beginning of the year dates from the vernal equinox, March 22. And, as this is astronomically the beginning of spring, the date is a logical one, and that of the 25th of March (25 being a more fully rounded number) was accepted generally by Christian nations in medieval times as New Year's.

In England Dec. 25 was New Year's until the time of William the Conqueror. His coronation happened to fall on Jan. 1, and accordingly the year was ordered to commence on that day. But the English gradually fell into union with the rest of Christendom and began the year on March 25. When in 1582 the Gregorian calendar was promulgated and definitely located New Year's on Jan. 1 most Catholic countries adopted it at once, but England did not acquiesce until 1752.

In ancient Rome New Year's day was given up to feasting and frolicking. Sacrificial fires burned continually on the altars of the twelve gods. All litigation and strife were suspended.



ALL NATIONS DRINK A NEW YEAR'S HEALTH.

reconciliations took place. New Year's calls were made and New Year's gifts bestowed. There also originated the New Year's resolution, for every Roman resolved on New Year's day to so regulate his conduct that every word and act should be a happy augury for all the days of the ensuing year.

On account of the orgies which marked the New Year's arrival not only among the Romans, but among the Teutonic races, the early Christians looked with scant favor upon the whole season. By the fifth century, however, Dec. 25 became the fixed festival of the Nativity, whereupon Jan. 1 assumed a special sacred character as the octave of Christmas day.

The giving of gifts on New Year's day has been superseded largely in Anglo-Saxon countries by the giving of Christmas gifts, but the custom still is retained in France. This custom was one of the most ancient and universally observed of New Year's day.

The druids distributed branches of the sacred mistletoe. The Roman emperors exacted gifts, and so did the English rulers down to the time of Cromwell.

The world over on New Year's it is a custom to drink to the health of one's friends.

The custom of making New Year resolutions and "turning over a new leaf" is universal and, like political platforms, is as much honored in the breach as in the observance. But the temptation which surrounds frail human beings in this wicked world are many and insidious.

What a menace to our comfort, What reproach to him that boasts, What habits that, discarded, Haunt our presence still like ghosts! — Kansas City Star

Dicky's New Year

How He Came to Attend the Grown Folks' Party.

DICKY sprawled ungracefully on the floor, and at times he bestowed a sly and naughty kick upon the unresisting legs of a chair that stood near him. His first impulse was to feel sorry for doing this, his second to look around and see if any one had noticed this little outburst of temper.

It may be that the Christmas festivities of a few days before had been too much for him; but whatever it was, Dicky was certainly cross and inclined to weep easily.

However, neither his mother nor his Aunt Gertrude noticed how he kicked the chair nor the way he scowled upon the world in general from under his tawny curls. They were absorbed in their preparations for entertaining the guests of that evening, and for once Dicky was forgotten.

"If I was going to have a party and invite all the people in the world I'd invite my own little boy, Dicky. Too I wouldn't leave him out," quoth Dicky out of the silence.

"What's that?" asked his mother carelessly, absorbed in her own thoughts. "No, no, Dicky; this is a party for mother's and father's friends. You wouldn't enjoy it."

"Oh, but I do want to come," persisted Dicky. "I've heard you all talking about it, and I want to see the new year come in the window."

"What is the child talking about?" asked his aunt.

"The new year. It's coming in the window, and I heard mother tell how you were all going to open it to welcome it in," replied Dicky, somewhat impatient at his aunt for not understanding so obvious a meaning.

"Nothing will come in at the window, dear," said his mother gently. "It's just a pretty custom. There will not be anything for you to see, and you will be much happier upstairs in your nice warm bed."

Dicky wept a little at the time, and when the hour came for bed under the stern eye of his father he rebelliously consented to be tucked in by his nurse, although not without further remonstrances. Finding them of no avail, he sobbed his woes into his pillow, while his father and mother went below to receive their guests.

By making a brave resistance to the drowsiness that was stealing upon him Dicky managed to keep awake until the party had assembled in the parlor below. Then he crept out of bed and hung over the banisters, eagerly trying to catch sight of the brilliant people in the gathering. A man passed along the hall. Dicky thought it might be his father and scampered back to bed again as fast as his little bare feet would carry him. And then without more ado he soon fell asleep, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot."

Downstairs the hours passed merrily, and the old year drew to a happy close. First there were only fifteen minutes of it left; then there were only ten. Finally the old year had but five short periods, counting sixty seconds each, to live. The men and women gathered together showed nothing of the solemnity that underlies the merriment of all such gatherings. Four minutes, three minutes, two minutes—ah! They turned from the windows in surprise to see Dicky standing in the doorway.

He was not dressed for the party, and his little nightgown afforded scant protection against the drafts of the lower room. He was not expected at the party, either, and the expression on his father's face suggested that he was not even welcome there. These considerations might have disturbed an adult guest, but they mattered little to Dicky.

He did not look or speak to any one. Ordinarily his father's sternness would have sent him with a headlong rush to the protection of his mother's arms. Turning neither to the right nor to the left, he went to the window, and, although his eyes were closed, his little hands unhooked the catch that fastened it and opened the great casements without a mistake or hesitation.

His mother, choking back a cry, took a furred wrap and went to cover him. His father loomed, half in fright, at his brother, who was standing near.

"Be careful not to wake him suddenly," said Dr. Tom. "He's walking in his sleep."

He rubbed the child gently in his arms and held him in the full blaze of the great chandelier, but Dicky's closed eyelids never quivered as the light struck against them.

When he opened his eyes he was amazed to find himself at the party after all, surrounded by men and women, who all said cheerily, "A happy New Year to you, Dicky, dear!"

He was too drowsy to be frightened, but as his father carried him back to bed the child heard the great bells of the city calling out to him:

"A happy New Year, Dicky, dear, and many of them!"

The Old Year And the New

I WATCHED the old year fade, And with its fading light The gloom, at first a shade, Turned into darkest night. And then I said: "This gone The old year is no more, And memories now alone Linger along the shore."

I watched the old year die, And with its fading day There came the thought that by Its death a brighter way Open up, and, all things bright, We'll have surcease at last From specters dark as night. They'll live, but in the past.



THE OLD YEAR'S FLIGHT.

I watched the old year's flight And then, with a smile, "Ah, now the new year bright Will bid us with us awhile!" But ere my hopeful dreams Have realized one day Is dead and passed; it seems It starts but to decay.

Thus all along the way Gravestones mark the miles, An epitaph each day, A tomb of tears and smiles. So we begin the new (This old ere we've begun) To find it's aging, too, With the first setting sun.

But 'twill not always be, There'll come a living day, And all things new, and we Shall live in endless May. No gravestones then will mark The tombs where dead hopes lie, No nights of sorrow dark, Creep o'er our changeful sky. —James Daniel Cleaton.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

THE dawn is gray and chilly with the frost. The old year's pulse now flutters, now is still. And all our twelvemonth's deeds, for good or ill, Pass into shadow, silent, one by one. While from the night wherein we wander, lost, The new year rises with the rising sun.

A new year? Nay; 'tis but the same old year. The same remorseless round of sun and rain, Of seasons in their order, joy and pain— The old emotions playing upon strings That wax a little older, drawing near The final end of all remembered things.

Earth ages, and the very mountains nod With years, and we who crawl upon their breast Pass at the sliding sands' benign behest. Hate fades, greed fails, lust crumbles into clay, And there are left but love and faith and God, To whom a thousand years are as a day. —Reginald Wright Kaufman.

A New Year Proposal.

"What resolutions have I vowed to keep the coming year? Come, sit beside me, maiden fair, and straightway you shall hear. I've pledged myself to choose one girl from out the throng so gay And love her with an honest love forever and for aye."

"I'll work for her with brain and brawn, with all my might and main. Until I've won her everything that honesty can gain. I'll fill her life with all that's good till life itself is done, And while we train our minds and hearts we'll not neglect the fun."

"I'll tell me won't you, maiden fair, what you have vowed to do. For I've laid here my utmost soul to go one but to you." "I've made no pledges," she replied in so demure a tone. "But if you don't object I'll try to help you keep your own." —Wallace Dunbar Vincent.