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Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL.

For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY. For Vice President, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

STATE.

For Governor, CHARLES H. DIETRICH. For Lieutenant Governor, E. P. SAVAGE. For Secretary of State, GEORGE W. MARSH. For Treasurer, WILLIAM STEUFFER. For Auditor, CHARLES WESTON. For Attorney General, FRANK N. PROUT. For Land Commissioner, FRED D. POLMER. For Supt. of Public Instruction, W. K. FOWLER. Presidential Electors, JOHN F. NE-BITT, R. B. WINDHAM, EDWARD ROYSE, L. W. HAGUE, S. P. DAVIDSON, JACOB L. JACOBSON, JOHN L. KENNEDY, JOSEPH L. LANGIER.

For Congress, Sixth District, MOSES P. KINKAID.

For State Senator, E. D. OWENS.

For Representative, JNO. E. EVANS.

COUNTY.

For County Attorney, H. S. RIDGLEY.

H. G. STEWART, who was nominated for congress by the mid-road populists of this district declines to accept the nomination. This action on the part of Stewart had been anticipated for several weeks.

JAS. E. NORTH, who was internal revenue collector for Nebraska under the last Cleveland administration, has been nominated for the state senate by the republicans of the Twelfth senatorial district. Here is another good man who could stand the vagaries of the Bryan crowd.

FOR the benefit of a few democrats in North Platte who don't seem to know as much as they profess, we make the statement that the act for the increase of the army to 100,000 men for the emergencies following the Spanish war expires by limitation on the first day of July, 1901. This bill for the increase of the army was passed in the senate by a vote of fifty-five to thirteen and in the house by a vote of 203 to thirty-two. So this wonderful army was created by democratic as well as republican votes, and if this is militarism we guess the democrats must take their share of the burden of blame.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE stated these facts in his speech at Columbus last Friday: "There is only one possible way of regulating trusts. That way is by the congress of the republic controlling corporations. This is one country now. We have outgrown state rights. There is no reason why a corporation organized in New Jersey should have greater privileges than one organized in Nebraska. A trust, to succeed, must do business all over the country. Therefore, it ought to be controlled, not by a state government, but by the nation's government. It is the old struggle between the nation and state rights. The constitution does not permit that at present. The republican party proposes to amend the constitution so that the national government may control trusts. The democratic party voted solidly against that proposition. Why? Because the democratic party was more in favor of trusts than the republican party? No. Both parties are equally against the evil of trusts. But the democrats opposed that measure, which alone can cure the evil of trusts, because it is a republican measure, and they would not permit it to pass as a republican measure without protest. The point is that the republican party have proposed the only possible remedy, and are pledged to its execution.

SILENT ON THE SHORTAGE.

Fusionists Painfully Silent on the \$100,000 Deficiency in the Public Funds.

Bryan Embraces the Tammany Tiger and Boss Croker is Winking the Other Eye.

Omaha, Oct. 1.—Governor Poynter and the fusion newspapers, as well as all of the fusion leaders, are painfully silent on the report that at the end of Poynter's term there will be a deficit or shortage in the public funds of no less than \$100,000.

Their answer to this is abuse of Republicans, but abusing Republicans will hardly satisfy the tax payers, who will have to go into their pockets and pay the bills.

The fusionists have boasted of the savings they have made in managing the state institutions. How does this compare with facts?

Four years ago they pointed to the reduction in the amount asked of and appropriated by the legislature. The result was that at the end of the first two years there was a deficiency amounting nearly \$40,000. Two years ago they came to the legislature with a demand for more money than had ever before been required, with a large deficiency and any number of unpaid claims. The legislature two years ago, not only made a large deficiency appropriation, but appropriated more than \$2,000,000 for the two years ending in 1901. All this has been squandered and it will require \$100,000 more to pay unpaid bills and labor claims.

The shortage in the penitentiary fund alone will amount to about \$30,000. There are at least 11 institutions that will come in with shortages ranging all the way from \$3,000 to \$10,000, and in some instances the amount will be even larger.

This amount added to the amount appropriated will run the expense of maintaining these institutions to a higher figure than has ever before been reached in the history of the state.

These statements are based, not upon observation alone, but upon the showing made by the official records in the auditor's office at Lincoln.

It is useless, therefore, for the fusion leaders to deny them, for two reasons: First, because they are absolutely true and substantiated by the official records; and, secondly, because it is only a few months until the legislature meets and then all the facts will have to come out. When the legislature meets and the various institutions make their wants known, when the request for a deficiency appropriation of at least \$100,000 is made, as it surely will be, perhaps those who may doubt the truthfulness of the statements now will be fully convinced of it then.

SADLY INCOMPETENT.

As an executive officer Governor Poynter is notoriously incompetent. This fact so openly manifests itself that it is hardly necessary to call attention to it. Aside from extravagance, it is a fact patent to everyone in the exercise of executive authority he has been both weak and vacillating. Every time he has had occasion to exercise this prerogative he has evinced pitiable weakness. His attention has been called to corruption and malfeasance on the part of some of his appointees, but in each instance he has signally failed to apply the lawful remedy. The manner in which he handled the management of the Institute for the Feeble Minded Youth at Beatrice has become almost a public scandal. His appointees have learned that, no matter how they may violate the law, all they have got to do to keep from being removed by the governor is to show fight and he will weaken. This accounts for the continuous turmoil and clash between the governor and his appointees ever since he assumed the executive chair. Such conditions as these must of necessity result in the demoralization of the public service. As the head of a family and as the head of a business establishment must, when the occasion requires, be resolute, so, too, the head of a state government must be. Vacillation in any position in life where business customs, where law or where organized society requires resolution, must ultimately be attended by results inimical to the individual and public alike. Nebraska is a large state with large business interests. The chief executive not only has supervisory control over the expenditure of millions of dollars of the people's money, but he is entrusted with the responsibility of executing all laws on the statute books. The time may never come when vacillation on the part of the executive might endanger life and property, thus this, even in the best regulated communities, is a danger all ways to be reckoned with. But the time is always at hand, in the management of domestic affairs, when weakness of this character means corruption on one hand and increased expense to the taxpayers on the other. That this deduction is logical is proven by results obtained under the Poynter administration.

DISTORTING FACTS.

It remained for Mr. Bryan to attempt to make political capital out of the strike of working men in the coal regions. Everybody else knows it to be a result of a difference of opinion between the employers and their employes, not over a reduction in wages, but over an increase in wages, a question with which politics has nothing to do. If Mr. Bryan would only stop

and think for a moment he would readily realize the folly of his deductions. In the first place workmen cannot strike unless they are at work. In the second place a strike that is due to a demand for more wages simply means that times are good and that workmen want what they think is their share of prosperity.

Then, too, on the subject of strikes Mr. Bryan and his party should go a little slow. Under Democratic rule, from 1892 to 1896, 282,000 laborers went on a strike against a reduction in wages. More than 300,000 were thrown out of employment without any wages through the operation of the Wilson law—a Democratic free trade that closed more than half the factories in the United States and was an incumbrance on every industrial enterprise and domestic industry.

It is well remembered that in the large cities free soup houses had to be maintained to alleviate the suffering of the masses. Many citizens of Nebraska will recall that in the city of Omaha a place known as Rescue hall, a large building on Douglas street, was maintained by charity and was each day and night called upon to feed and shelter hundreds of idle people from the storm and cold, all willing to work but none able to find employment. These were Democratic days, Bryan may have forgotten them, but there are thousands of others who were idle then and are at work at good wages now who have not and never will. The impression made upon them was one they will ever remember. What is true of Omaha is true of all the large cities, especially those cities whose population is largely employed in manufacturing industries and which felt the full force of the terrible suffering and distress at that time.

It will go into history that under McKinley administration not one of the 10,000,000 wage earners of this country went on a strike against a reduction in wages. There have been very few strikes in the last four years, and those that have occurred have been caused, if ever a dispute about wages, not by a decrease, but as the result of a demand for an increase.

Mr. Bryan's solicitude for labor, while advocating free trade and spurious money—both fatal to the welfare of the artisan—brings the sublime and the ridiculous into very close contact.

CAVORTING WITH TAMMANY HALL.

In a public speech Boss Croker of Tammany Hall stated that it is the intention of Tammany Hall to give Bryan on his forthcoming visit to New York "the greatest reception ever given a presidential candidate."

This is a big contract Tammany Hall has taken, but it ought to be equal to the occasion. It has stolen enough from the people of New York City in the many years it has had its tentacles fastened upon them to pay for most anything. At the end of its many years of existence it enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the most iniquitous and corrupt organization of its kind the world has ever known. For years it has been a mentor of public thieves and a czar in New York politics. It has existed on the spoils of office from the date of its birth. The story of the "Forty Thieves" is, with the exception of a numerical discrepancy, a true history of Tammany Hall. Richard Croker, chief of Tammany Hall, is as imperious in Democratic politics in the Empire State as the czar of Russia is in the government of the Russian empire. His edict is law and his command and orders are as exacting of obedience as any imperial decree could possibly be. When Tammany Hall speaks New York Democracy bends the knee.

Bryan and Tammany Hall! What a theme for contemplation out here in Nebraska! A nice picture, isn't it for "reformers" to look upon? The Tammany tiger snarled and snapped at Grover Cleveland because that gentleman refused to be dictated to and insisted, even in politics, on his right to choose his associates. But it has finally succeeded in luring the "boy orator" into its den. Cleveland did a few things for which he deserves to be remembered, and one of these was when Tammany Hall demanded as a price for its support all the appointive offices in that state, when he boldly declared that "I'll be doubly damned if I'll do it." Whether he meant that the public would so treat him or meant that he would not make such a personal sacrifice has never been explained.

So it is today. If Tammany is for Bryan it is simply a question of spoils. It exists on spoliation, it lives for it. It has no other or higher object in politics. That has been its price for support in the past and it is its price now. It is but consistent with historical facts to assume that the bargain has been made. When Tammany shouts it is when there is plenty of provender in sight, plenty of hay in the manger. But how will Mr. Bryan's Nebraska constituents look at it? Will they make room in their affection for that hydra-headed monster, Tammany Hall? Will they follow Bryan in making a truce with the foulest beast that ever strode the arena of politics, the Tammany tiger? Will they join him in a compromise with what for years has been known as a menacing evil? Will they uphold a man who reforms by going over to the enemy? The mountain didn't come to Mohammed and it is just as certain that Tammany Hall didn't come to Bryan.

It was only a few weeks ago that David B. Hill, in speaking of Tammany, said it was "a monster of ignorance, tyranny and persecution." This is the same Tammany that, according to Croker, is going to give Bryan one of the "greatest receptions ever given a presidential candidate."

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES

These unwelcome visitors usually appear in the spring or summer, when the blood is making an extra effort to free itself from the many impurities that have accumulated during the winter months.

Carbuncles, which are more painful and dangerous, come most frequently on the back of the neck, eating great holes in the flesh, exhaust the strength and often prove fatal. Boils are regarded by some people as blessings, and they patiently and uncomplainingly endure the pain and inconvenience under the mistaken idea that their health is being benefited, that their blood is too thick anyway, and this is Nature's plan of thinning it. The blood is not too rich or too thick, but is diseased—is full of poison—and unless relieved the entire system will suffer. The boil or carbuncle gives warning of serious internal troubles, which are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to develop. Many an old sore, running ulcer, even cancer, is the result of a neglected boil.



Baneful Boils

Mr. R. M. Pratt, Cave, S. C., writes: "For twenty years I was sorely afflicted with carbuncles, boils, and other skin diseases caused by impure blood. It is impossible to describe my suffering; part of the time being unable to work or sleep. Several doctors treated me, and I was persuaded to try S. S. S., and after taking several bottles was entirely cured, and have had no return of these painful pests up to the present time."

and any information or advice wanted will be cheerfully given. We make no charge whatever for this service. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases—free. Address, The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Dangerous Carbuncles

Keep the blood pure, and it will keep the skin clear of all the irritating impurities that cause these painful, disfiguring diseases. S. S. S. cures boils and carbuncles easily and permanently by reinforcing, purifying and building up the blood and ridding the system of all accumulated waste matter. S. S. S. is made of roots and herbs which act directly on the blood, and all poisons, no matter how deep-seated, are soon overcome and driven out by this powerful purely vegetable medicine. S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy, but for fifty years has been curing all kinds of blood and skin diseases. It has cured thousands, and will cure you. It is a pleasant tonic as well as blood purifier—improves the appetite and digestion, builds up your general health and keeps your blood in order. Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study—write them fully about your case, and they will be cheerfully given. We make no charge whatever for this service. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases—free. Address, The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendant, Augusta Waltham, will take notice that on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1900, the plaintiff, Friedrich Waltham, filed his petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a decree of divorce from the above named defendant, for adultery.

Said defendant is required to answer said petition on or before Monday the 12th day of November, A. D. 1900.

FRIEDRICH WALTHAM, By H. S. Ridgley, his Counsel.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendants Elizabeth Newcombe, — Newcombe her husband, first name unknown, will take notice that on the 4th day of September, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens duly assessed by said plaintiff against the northeast quarter of section 15, in township 9, north of range 31, west of Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1893 in the sum of \$18.62; for the year 1894 in the sum of 15.98; for the year 1895 in the sum of 13.87; for the year 1896 in the sum of 16.65; for the year 1897 in the sum of 13.73; for the year 1898 in the sum of 12.29; for the year 1899 in the sum of 5.21; amounting in the total sum of \$96.45 with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 13th day of August, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid.

Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien and a sale of said premises.

You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. s214 By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendants Catherine M. Tomkins, — Tomkins her husband, first name unknown, Frank B. Lamb and John Doe true name unknown, will take notice that on the 4th day of September, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the southeast quarter of section 12, in township 10, north of range 31, west of Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1895 in the sum of \$7.04; for the year 1896 in the sum of 7.76; for the year 1897 in the sum of 5.89; for the year 1898 in the sum of 5.62; for the year 1899 in the sum of 2.77; amounting in the total sum of \$29.08; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 13th day of August, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid.

Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien and a sale of said premises.

You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. s214 By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendants Burnham Tulleys & Co., Lydia Batty and Chiles Sisson, administrators of the estate of Cornelia W. Ketchum deceased, W. J. Gage and brother, and John Doe, true name unknown, implored with John A. Hill and et al., will take notice that on the 16th day of July, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the west half of northeast quarter and east half northwest quarter of section 18, in township 11, north of range 30, west of Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1892 in the sum of \$17.44; for the year 1893 in the sum of \$16.80; for the year 1894 in the sum of \$17.21; for the year 1895 in the sum of \$15.92; for the year 1896 in the sum of \$22.38; for the year 1897 in the sum of \$23.36; for the year 1898 in the sum of \$19.35; for the year 1899 in the sum of \$20.91; amounting in the total sum of \$206.28; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of May, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid.

Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax liens, and a sale of said premises.

You and each of you defendants, are required to answer said petition on or before Monday the 12th day of October, 1900.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. s214 By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendants Nathan McGee, — McGee his wife, first name unknown, and John Doe true name unknown, will take notice that on the 27th day of August, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the southeast quarter of section 11, in township 12, north of range 30, west of Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1893 in the sum of \$12.70; for the year 1894 in the sum of 14.20; for the year 1895 in the sum of 10.81; for the year 1896 in the sum of 7.43; for the year 1897 in the sum of 3.60; amounting in the total sum of \$48.80; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 14th day of August, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid.

Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax liens and a sale of said premises.

You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. s214 By H. S. Ridgley, its attorney.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that George H. Single has filed notice of intention to make final proof before register and receiver at their office in North Platte, Neb., on Friday the 19th day of October, 1900, on timber culture application No. 11,767, for the northeast quarter of section No. 20, in township No. 12, north range No. 30, west of Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, James C. Crow, James O. Crow, William W. Hunter, George E. Prosser, all of North Platte, Neb.

GEORGE E. FRENCH, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by John H. Knowles, contestant, against Homestead Entry No. 17,820, made May 2, 1898, for south half of northeast quarter and lots 1 and 2, of section 3, township 9, range 31, by Peter Carlson, contestee, in which it is alleged that Peter Carlson has not resided upon or cultivated said tract since January 1, 1900, but has wholly abandoned the same; that said defects exist to the date, and that said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock, a. m., on November 5, 1900, before the register and receiver at the United States land office in North Platte, Lincoln county, Nebraska.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed September 5, 1900, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal notice of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

GEORGE E. FRENCH, Register.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendants Wm. R. Hildebrand, — Hildebrand his wife, first name unknown, Adelaide Hildebrand, and John Doe, true name unknown, will take notice that on the 4th day of September, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the northwest quarter of section 12, in township 10, north of range 31, west of Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1895 in the sum of \$13.21; for the year 1896 in the sum of \$13.87; for the year 1897 in the sum of \$15.79; for the year 1898 in the sum of \$6.43; for the year 1899 in the sum of \$10.20; amounting in the total sum of \$59.50; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 14th day of August, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid.

Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien and a sale of said premises.

You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. s214 By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendants Minerva Blood, — Blood her husband, first name unknown, and John Doe, true name unknown, will take notice that on the 27th day of August, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the southwest quarter of section 15, in township 12, north of range 30, west of Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1895 in the sum of \$9.36; for the year 1896 in the sum of \$9.36; for the year 1897 in the sum of \$7.95; for the year 1898 in the sum of \$7.91; for the year 1899 in the sum of \$7.91; amounting in the total sum of \$42.65; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 13th day of August, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid.

Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien and a sale of said premises.

You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. s214 By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendants B. F. Newport, — Newport his wife first name unknown, L. W. Tulleys, Trustee, Anglo American Loan & Trust Company and John Doe, true name unknown, will take notice that on the 4th day of September, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the northwest quarter of section 35, in township 9, north of range 31, west of Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1895 in the sum of \$13.57; for the year 1896 in the sum of \$15.91; for the year 1897 in the sum of \$12.67; for the year 1898 in the sum of \$11.71; for the year 1899 in the sum of \$6.11; amounting in the total sum of \$60.27; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 15th day of August, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid.

Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien and a sale of said premises.

You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. s214 By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendants A. Anderson, — Anderson his wife, first name unknown, and John Doe true name unknown, will take notice that on the 4th day of September, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the south half of northwest quarter and north half southwest quarter of section 30 in township 12, north of range 31, west of Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1895 in the sum of \$12.70; for the year 1896 in the sum of 14.20; for the year 1897 in the sum of 10.81; for the year 1898 in the sum of 7.43; for the year 1899 in the sum of 3.60; amounting in the total sum of \$48.80; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 14th day of August, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid.

Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax liens and a sale of said premises.

You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. s214 By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

Legal Notice.

The defendants Etta S. Baker, — Baker her husband, first name unknown, will take notice that on the 4th day of September, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the southwest quarter of section 26, in township 12, north of range 31, west of the Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1894 in the sum of \$13.80; for the year 1895 in the sum of 12.76; for the year 1896 in the sum of 14.33; for the year 1897 in the sum of 11.35; for the year 1898 in the sum of 7.73; for the year 1899 in the sum of 3.85; amounting in the total sum of \$63.57; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 14th day of August, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid.

Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien and a sale of said premises.

You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. s214 By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

Legal Notice.

The defendants E. A. Kisseburgh — Kisseburgh his wife, first name unknown, and Riley Brothers, will take notice that on the 4th day of September, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the northwest quarter of section 23, in township 9, north of range 31, west of the Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1894 in the sum of \$15.53; for the year 1895 in the sum of 13.87; for the year 1896 in the sum of 13.75; for the year 1897 in the sum of 14.51; for the year 1898 in the sum of 13.75; for the year 1899 in the sum of 4.80; amounting in the total sum of \$75.88; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 13th day of August, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid.

Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien and a sale of said premises.

You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. s214 By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

Legal Notice.

The defendants Catherine M. Tomkins, — Tomkins her husband, first name unknown, Frank B. Lamb and John Doe true name unknown, will take notice that on the 4th day of September, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the south half of northeast quarter of section 33, in township 9, north of range 31, west of Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1895 in the sum of \$7.04; for the year 1896 in the sum of 7.76; for the year 1897 in the sum of 5.89; for the year 1898 in the sum of 5.62; for the year 1899 in the sum of 2.75; amounting in the total sum of \$29.08; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 13th day of August, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid.

Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien and a sale of said premises.

You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. s214 By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

Legal Notice.

The defendants Octavus Robertson, — Robertson his wife first name unknown, and John Doe true name unknown, will take notice that on the 27th day of August, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the southeast quarter of section