

Ira L. Bare, Editor and Publisher.

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Pages 9 and 10

THE SILK SPECIAL.

Fast Train That Carries the Raw Material Across the Continent.

When a fast mail steamer from Yokohama, Shanghai or Canton, the great silk ports of the orient, docks at Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle or San Francisco a special train stands ready on the pier awaiting her arrival. It is not the private conveyance of some transportation king or multimillionaire or of any of the passengers who through the decks, nor does it tarry for the sacks of letters from the far east. Its coaches do not shine with the reflecence of varnish and plate glass. Their paint is dull, and they are windowless, like express cars. The side doors toward the ship are open. This special is the emperor of trains. It is reserved for the coastlines of all freight—raw silk. When it starts eastward its landing will be worth a fortune—a million and a half, perhaps two millions, of dollars.

A giant locomotive, built for speed, with driving wheels greater in diameter than the height of a tall man, backs down and is coupled on to the cars, now seated and locked and ready. With clanging bell and hissing steam the train glides out and, with a burst of speed that seems almost exultant, takes the main line rails for the long journey. The silk must be landed in New York in five days. Even the United States mails will not travel faster across the continent. Day and night the silk train rushes eastward over mountains and plains, across deserts and through great cities. It never stops except to change engines. Then it halts only for a moment. Another giant locomotive, oiled and groomed and fit, is always waiting to take up the race.

The silk train is run as a special. If a limited loss time and gets in the way the limited has to fret on a siding while the silk train roars by in a whirlwind of dust. The silk special runs on no schedule except that of the greatest speed consistent with safety. The chief dispatcher of each division listens watchfully to the news of its progress coming in over the wires from one signal tower and station after another. While the silk train is yet a thousand miles away it is being prepared for. The capabilities of engineers and engines are thoughtfully discussed by division dispatchers and trainmasters, and the men and machines with the highest capacity for speed are picked. Tracks are cleared and a thousand details arranged so that there shall be no delay in hurrying this huge projectile across the continent.—Harper's Weekly.

Tantalizing Ownership.

In a French village a citizen had upon his land a part of an old building containing two very beautiful windows. He was in debt and embarrassed and eagerly closed with the offer of a rich archaeologist, who bought them. Thereupon the government inspector, hearing of the bargain, arrived just in time to stop the masons from dislodging the windows. "You cannot," he said to the villager, "sell antiquities, my man." "But, excellency, I have used the money and paid my creditors." The villager was in despair, but the official was untouched. "That's all right," he said. "The money is safe. The windows are no longer yours. But the buyer can't move a stone of them. He can, however, come with a camp stool and sit down and look at his property as much as he likes."

Sham Wisdom.

The Sophists were a body of teachers in ancient Athens during the fourth and fifth centuries B. C., who gave instruction in any or all the higher branches of learning. Although they were not a philosophic sect and held no doctrines in common, the Sophists were nevertheless skeptics and maintained a belief of uncertainty of all particular knowledge and, in fact, in the impossibility of all truth. Their two leading representatives were Protagoras and Gorgias. The Sophists were charged with bringing reasoning into contempt by casting uncertainty over the most obvious truths and in consequence were ridiculed and denounced by Aristophanes, Socrates and Plato. Aristotle defined a Sophist as "a man who makes money by sham wisdom."

A Remarkable Banquet Party.

One of the most notorious Hungarian duellists fought his thirty-fifth duel in 1886 and celebrated the event by a banquet, to which only those who could prove that they had participated in at least six duels were invited. There was a room full of such warriors, some with faces scarred with scars, others minus an ear, an eye or with two or three fingers missing. The most marked of all was a Frenchman who had lost his nose in an encounter with Count Andressy, the statesman. There was only one relaxation of the rule, and that was made in favor of a lady who had killed her man.

THE PLANETS.

They All Work Their Eccentric Paths About Phases Like the Moon.

We are likely to regard the moon as the only thing in the heavens that exhibits phases such as the quarter, half and full. As a matter of fact, all planets and their satellites exhibit such phases and most of them can be easily seen with a small power telescope. Thus Mars and Venus, which are comparatively close to the earth, show through the telescope a beautiful crescent, at other times a half planet fully as brilliant, and at times also the planets suffer eclipses, just as the earth, the moon and the sun, and these eclipses are forecast with as great accuracy.

As to just what causes the phases of the moon, it is easy to comprehend by a homely analogy. If one stands in a corner of a room, places a globe of some description in the next corner and a light in the third corner the phenomenon of the half moon is seen. The light, representing the sun, shines of course on half the globe representing the moon, but the observer in the corner sees only half of the surface toward him illuminated. If now the light be placed behind the observer and a little above his head a full moon will be seen, the "sun," however, shining on the same area of surface as before, merely allowing this time a view from the "earth" of the whole amount of illumination. All the phases can be demonstrated in this manner by moving the "moon" directly outward from his corner.

One of the greatest discoveries of science is due to observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's moons. It was found that when the earth was in the part of its orbit nearest to Jupiter these eclipses occurred sixteen minutes earlier than when it was in the farthest part, whereas by all rules of astronomy they should have occurred at the same minute each time. It was deduced from this that light was not instantaneous and consequently took sixteen minutes to traverse the diameter of the earth's orbit, a distance of about 200,000,000 miles, thus giving to light a velocity of 186,000 miles a second, which was accurately shown later by other experiments.—St. Louis Republic.

WATCH SPRINGS.

Not Surprising They Break Considering the Work They Do.

The mainspring of a watch does not unwind at a uniform rate, but intermittently. It is subjected to a sudden jerk at every tick—four times per second for my watch. This makes 345,600 times per year and over 120,000,000 times per year. This operating condition is analogous to others discussed in Kent's "Mechanical Pocketbook" under the heads of "Relation of the Elastic Limit of Endurance Under Repeated Stresses" and "Resistance of Metals to Repeated Shocks." Among other things it says:

"Another long known result of experience is the fact that rupture may be caused by a succession of shocks or impacts none of which alone would be sufficient to cause it. Iron axles, the piston rods of steam engines and other pieces of metal subject to continuously repeated shocks invariably break after a certain length of service. They have 'a life' which is limited."

Wohler found in testing iron by repeated stresses (not impacts) that in one case 400,000 applications of a stress of 500 centers to the square inch caused a rupture, while a similar bar remained sound after 48,000,000 applications of a stress of 300 centers to the square inch. One center equals 110.2 pounds. The mainspring of a watch is not only under a considerable tensile stress, but also under a bending stress when suddenly released, then immediately stopped by the escapement mechanism. It is then probable that its molecular cohesive power deteriorates in a manner similar to those quoted.—Scientific American.

Von Bulow of Gentle Nature.

When first Von Bulow was introduced to me I almost avoided him on account of the many stories of his irascibility, his erratic disposition, his odd treatment of the public, his brutality toward musicians and many other crimes of this sort. On closer acquaintance with the great pianist I experienced some astonishment to find him a man of strong mind, yet gentle nature, enthusiastic, artistic to the finger tips and well bred, though of an exceedingly nervous temperament. Irascible he might have been at times, but I am sure that the moments of ungovernable anger were always provoked by people's stupidity or by some unpardonable mistake in musical execution.—From "Modjeska's Memoirs" in Century.

The Text.

The minister had preached on the text, "Why hast thou between two opinions," and upon little Cora's return home from church her grandmother asked what the text was.

"I don't remember exactly," answered Cora, "but it was something about a hawk between two pigeons."—Chicago News.

Feeling the Boy.

"Why did the cow jump over the moon, pa?" "I suppose it was a sort of early experiment in aerial navigation."—New York Press.

Almond Oil.

One hundred pounds of almonds yield forty-eight pounds of oil.

Careworn man has in all ages sown vanity to reap despair.—Goethe.

THEIR HONEYMOON.

By ESTELLE MARSH. (Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.)

Evian Wilder was a hard worker and a despoiler of every one who was not wrapped in his or her daily occupation. "I'm a practical sort of fellow," he used to say, "and don't go much on sentiment." It did not occur to him that there are two worlds—the practical and the ideal. One who could look out far into space at a spiral nebula—a forming universe—and be filled with contempt for a transaction in cotton yarn Evian could not understand. He would call such a person an idiotic star gazer.

On Evian's thirtieth birthday he said to himself: "I have accumulated sufficient funds to have a home. There can be no home without a woman. She is needed to run the household. I will marry."

And so he married. He was careful in his selection to secure a practical girl like himself. He asked her friends if there was any nonsense about her, and they all replied in the negative. He talked "practical" to her, and she convinced him that she was more practical than he. In planning for the wedding he told her that honeymoons served no other purpose than to make brides and grooms tired of each other. They would come home at the end of their honeymoon's first quarter. She assented.

They had no sooner settled themselves in their seats on the train after the wedding than Mrs. Wilder took a book out of her hand bag and began to read. Evian turned and looked at her curiously. She paid no attention to him, but went on reading, and he turned away to the window. For the first time in his life he had felt a desire to say something tender. But there was little encouragement to "talk soft" to a woman deeply interested in a book. He desisted. On arrival at their destination the newly married wife told her husband that she was very tired after the preparations for the wedding and wished a room to herself at the hotel. There was something so decided in the proposition that the husband did not venture an objection.

The place of their quarter of a honeymoon was at the seaside. Evian arose in the morning, having lain awake all night in a mental grumble. He went down to breakfast. After waiting half an hour for his bride he sent a servant to her room to learn when she would be down. He received in reply a bit of paper on which was written: "Dear Evian—Don't mind me. I'm making up sleep. Hope you'll find something to do to kill time."

Evian sat down to breakfast alone. He had pictured that first breakfast and wondered how he would ever get through it. He would read his paper and his wife would object. He would lay it aside and try to say something agreeable to her and she would pout. She had relieved him of her presence at this undesirable first breakfast, and he was at perfect liberty to read his paper as he liked.

He strolled during the morning over the beach thinking of how different was the reality from what he had conceived. He had expected to be bored, but in a different way. An old joke about the waning of the honeymoon wherein the bride had wished for some friend and the groom even for an enemy occurred to him. He caught sight at the same moment of one of his chums walking ahead of him. He turned and walked in an opposite direction.

At noon his wife came down looking refreshed and very pretty. "Why, Evian," she said, "how dismal you look!"

"I think I have had cause. Am I to spend the whole time alone?" "Not at all. I've some letters to write this afternoon, but we can dine together."

"Do you consider your action proper for a bride?"

"Evian, dear, don't you understand?" "Understand what?"

"We don't wish to tire of each other during the first week of wedded life." Wilder was silent.

"I wish you to get used to me gradually," she continued, "as one becomes accustomed to a new dish for which a taste must be acquired."

"It is?" "Yes, it is." "Get a boat or something this afternoon. Can't you go fishing? We'll dine together at 7 and listen to the music afterward."

"And then?" "Why, I'll do some reading."

"And tomorrow?" "You might go off with one of those yachting parties for the day."

Evian knit his brows. "I'll see about it," he said.

They dined together and for awhile after dinner listened to the hotel orchestra. Evian sat apparently conjuring up something in his mind. Presently he said, "The moon's full tonight."

"Some couple's honeymoon is ended at last, and they can get away from boredom."

"Sweetheart!" He looked at her reproachfully.

"What is it, dear?" "Let us walk on the beach in the moonlight."

"Oh, Evian, how absurdly sentimental that would be!" "Come!"

She went with him. He grasped the hand that rested on his arm, and they looked out at the shimmer on the rolling waters.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS HOSPITAL.

A Modern Institution for the treatment of Medical and Surgical Cases. Graduate Nursing. Physician in attendance day or night. Special accommodations for confinement cases.

721-23 North Locust St. Telephone No. 642.

HERSHEY

Residence Lots \$50 to \$100; \$5 down, \$2 per month. Business Lots \$150. Five acre tracts \$150 per acre. 160 acres adjoining Hershey on east \$75, improved. 200 acres adjoining Hershey on the south at \$40.

G. W. BROWN & SON.



A QUESTION OF NECESSITY.

A good horse costs anywhere from \$150 to \$500. We will sell you a good warm blanket for \$1.75 to \$5.00. Isn't it much the best plan to invest in the blanket and save in the cost of horse-flesh by preventing colds or pneumonia with the resultant veterinary's and druggist's charges? Our line of blankets and horse goods generally is very complete. Like to see it?

A. F. FINK'S

Guardian Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a license issued to me by the Hon. H. M. Grimes, Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial district in Nebraska, on the 3d day of January, 1910, I, Anna R. Jensen, Guardian of Anna Jennette Gaunt, a minor, will offer for sale at public auction, at the east front door of the court house in North Platte, Nebraska, on the 23rd day of February, 1910, at the hour of two o'clock p. m. the interest and estate of the said Anna Jennette Gaunt in the following described real estate, to wit: Lot three (3) in block one hundred and fifty seven (157) in the city of North Platte, Nebraska. Said real estate will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

ANNA R. JENSEN, Guardian.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Serial No. 02229. Department of the Interior. United States Land Office. North Platte, Nebraska. February 12, 1910. A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Clarence E. Groves, contestant, against homestead entry No. 22555, made Nov. 14, 1897, for all of Sec. 10, Township 15, N. Range 32, W. of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Lincoln County, Nebraska, which is alleged to be the land of the said Groves, and which has never been established by the said Groves, and which he has failed to cultivate or improve since the date of entry to the present time, and who has wholly abandoned said tract for more than six months last past, said entry is hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on April 6, 1910, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in North Platte, Nebraska.

A sufficient contest affidavit having, in a proper affidavit filed forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

J. E. EVANS, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of sale issued from the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, under a decree of foreclosure rendered in said court, in and to the effect that Samuel S. Kite, J. S. Gilliland, plaintiff and defendant, Kate J. Sudd, Sarah H. Sudd, Guardian and Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, block 16, of the original city of North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska, entry defendants, and to me directed, I will on the 15th day of March, 1910, at 1 o'clock p. m. at the east front door of the court house in North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described property, to-wit: Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, block 16, of the original city of North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska.

Dated at North Platte, Neb., Feb. 1, 1910. L. L. McGUIRE, Sheriff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior. United States Land Office. North Platte, Nebraska. Feb. 5, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Robert Yanke, of Maxwell, Nebraska, who, on Sept. 27th, 1891, made homestead entry No. 30681, and on Jan. 15, 1909, Serial No. 02649, for all of section 28, Township 14 N., Range 25 W. of the 6th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at North Platte, Nebraska, on the 9th day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses: Fred Young, Samuel McKelvin, John Noble, William Wilson, all of Maxwell, Neb.

J. E. EVANS, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the matter of the estate of John C. Hupler, deceased.

In the county court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, February 14th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said estate, before the County Judge of Lincoln county, Nebraska, at the county court room, said county, on the 15th day of March, 1910, and on the 15th day of August, 1910, at 9 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance, six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims, and one year for the administrator to settle said estate from the 15th day of January 1910.

This notice will be published in the North Platte Tribune, a semi-weekly newspaper, printed in said county for four weeks successively, on and after February 14, 1910.

W. C. ELDER, County Judge.

DR. ELMS, Medicine, Surgery, Speciality, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Your Glasses Carefully Fitted. Office and residence 413 East Fifth St., on ground floor, no stairs to climb. Phone 559.

North Platte, Nebraska.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.

The State of Nebraska, Lincoln County, ss. In the matter of the estate of Thomas J. Lindenmuth, deceased. Take notice, that John O. Lindenmuth, as administrator, a report of said estate and it is ordered that the same stand for hearing the 21st day of February, A. D. 1910, before the court at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., at which time all persons interested may appear and except to and contest the same. And notice of this proceeding is ordered given by publication in the North Platte Semi-Weekly Tribune for six consecutive issues prior to February 21st, 1910.

Witness my hand and the seal of the county court at North Platte this 27th day of January A. D. 1910.

W. C. ELDER, County Judge.

NOTICE. Anson H. Knox, Anna W. Knox, Mary Knox Stevens, Justa M. Stevens and Hannah H. Knox, defendants, will take notice that on the 1st day of January, 1910, Samuel F. Knox, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and purpose of which are to obtain a decree, that Samuel F. Knox, during his life time, and after his death, be entitled to the following described land, to-wit: The west half of Section 13, Township 11, Range 24, in Lincoln county, Nebraska, in and to the plaintiff herein, Samuel F. Knox, to have said trust established and to require the defendants, each of them, as the heirs and devisees of Samuel M. Knox, deceased, to execute said trust by conveying to plaintiff herein, Samuel F. Knox, the land above described, and all of the land described, or any part thereof, and for such other relief as justice and equity may require in the premises.

Witness my hand and the seal of the county court at North Platte this 27th day of January A. D. 1910.

Dated January 21st, 1910. SAMUEL F. KNOX, 1254 By Wilcox & Halligan, his Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel E. Bisher, deceased.

In the county court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, January 24th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said estate, before the County Judge of Lincoln county, Nebraska, at the county court room, in said county, on the 22nd day of February, 1910 and on the 22nd day of August, 1910, at 9 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance, six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims, and one year for the executor to settle said estate from the 15th day of January, 1910. This notice will be published for six consecutive issues in the North Platte Semi-Weekly Tribune prior to February 22nd, 1910.

Dated January 21st, 1910. W. C. ELDER, County Judge.

NOTICE.

Lizzie J. Ritchey and William Ritchey will take notice that, on the 10th day of November, 1909, Laura E. Porter, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, against said defendants, to-wit: Robert Wilson, Jr., and Farmers' Bank of Chester, Thayer county, Nebraska, the object and purpose of which are for a decree adjudging that an affidavit for service by publication made by James M. Ray, attorney for the plaintiff, on the 23rd day of May, 1899, in an action then pending in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, to foreclose a mortgage on the west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 10, Range 32, in Lincoln county, Nebraska, wherein David Cunningham, executor of the estate of James Porter, deceased, was plaintiff, and Lizzie J. Ritchey and William Ritchey, et al. were defendants, filed in said court and sworn to on said date by the said James M. Ray, was duly and legally executed and sworn to.

And for a decree that W. C. Elder, clerk of the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, be directed to affix his signature to said affidavit as of that date and to attest the same with the seal of his said office and for a decree that he find the amount now due on a certain mortgage heretofore placed in decree in said action aforesaid in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, in the case of David Cunningham, executor of the estate of James Porter, deceased, vs. Lizzie J. Ritchey and others, on the 7th day of December, 1899, and that the said defendants be required to redeem said land from said decree within a short day to be fixed by the court, and that in the event that no such redemption is made, that the title of the plaintiff in and to said land be forever quieted as against any right, title, lien or interest in said defendants in and to said premises, and that said defendants be enjoined from claiming any right, title or interest in said land or interfering with plaintiff's possession of same and that the said defendants be excluded from any interest in said land and for general equitable relief.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 7th day of March, 1910.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1910. LAURA E. PORTER, Plaintiff. By Wilcox & Halligan, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at North Platte, Neb. Jan. 11th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah Oberholt, of North Platte, Nebraska, who, on June 1st, 1895, made homestead entry No. 26929, Serial No. 01888, for east half southwest quarter and south half southeast quarter, and on June 1st, 1907, made H. E. No. 20491, Serial No. 02095, for north half west half southwest quarter, and north half southeast quarter, section 14, Township 15, north, Range 29 west of the 6th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on the 10th day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses: George Moran, of Myrtle, Neb., Willis Combs, William Pittman and Garfield Gutherless, all of North Platte, Neb. J. E. EVANS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at North Platte, Neb. Jan. 15th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Minnie M. Rose, nee Abel of Maxwell, Nebraska, who on Jan. 1st, 1895, made H. E. No. 20671, Serial No. 02649, for all of section 14, township 11 N., range 25 west of the 6th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at North Platte, Nebraska, on the 15th day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses: Isaac M. Aversom and Gust Ewertz, of Maxwell, Neb., and Martin Jensen and Peter Jorgensen, of Arma, Neb.

J. E. EVANS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at North Platte, Neb. Feb. 11th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the Mary Gutherless, widow of John H. Gutherless, deceased, of North Platte, Neb., who on June 29th, 1904 made homestead entry No. 30241, Serial No. 02890, for southwest quarter northeast quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter, south half southwest quarter, south half northwest quarter, and lots 3 and 4, section 4, township 14, north, range 29, west of the sixth principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at North Platte, Nebraska, on the 15th day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses: George Long, Jess Long, William Pittman and Julia Mangrum, of North Platte, Neb.

J. E. EVANS, Register.

Wills J. Redfield, M. D. J. R. McKirahan, M. D. Drs. Redfield & McKirahan. Physicians and Surgeons. All Calls Promptly Answered. Phones 642-644. Office at P. and S. Hospital.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

To Robert E. Wilson, James McCallister, James W. Casey, Joseph W. Adams and Gus A. Schlegel, Trustees, non resident defendants: You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 25th day of January, 1910, Auguste Schlapf, the plaintiff in this cause, filed her petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, against you and each of you, the object and purpose of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendant Robert E. Wilson, to the plaintiff on the 1st day of December, 1894, for the sum of \$10,000.00 upon the property described as follows, situate in the county of Lincoln and state of Nebraska, to-wit:

The south half (54%) of section 48, township 15, north, range 31, west of the sixth principal meridian; north half (54%) of section 5, township 14, north, range 31, west of the sixth principal meridian; north half (54%) of section 28, township 15, north, range 31, west of the sixth principal meridian; and the said twenty-five acres of said section heretofore redeemed; south half (54%) of section 4, township 14, north, range 31, west of the sixth principal meridian; all of section 20, township 15, north, range 31, west of the sixth principal meridian; west half of northeast quarter (W 1/2 of NE 1/4) southeast quarter (SE 1/4 of SE 1/4) of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 and the northeast quarter of southwest quarter (NE 1/4 of SW 1/4) and west half of southeast quarter (SW 1/4 of SE 1/4) of section 28, township 15, north, range 31, west of the sixth principal meridian, and the south half of the southwest quarter (SW 1/2 of SW 1/4) and west half of southeast quarter (SW 1/2 of SE 1/4) of section 28, township 15, north, range 31, west of the sixth principal meridian, and the south half of the southwest quarter (SW 1/2 of SW 1/4) and west half of southeast quarter (SW 1/2 of SE 1/4) of section 28, township 15, north, range 31, west of the sixth principal meridian; and the said mortgage executed by the defendant James McCallister to the defendant James W. Casey, under and by the name of J. E. Casey for the sum of \$2000.00 on the 15th day of December, 1898, and recorded in book 39 of mortgages at page 320 in the County Clerk's office of Lincoln County, Nebraska, decreed to be a second lien upon said premises, and that the rights, claims, interests and equity of redemption of each and all of said defendants be barred, and that the plaintiff be foreclosed of all equity of redemption in and to said premises and for such other relief as may be just and equitable.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 7th day of March, 1910.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1910, a North Platte, Nebraska.

By Auguste Schlapf, Plaintiff. Hoagland & Hoagland and D. F. Miller her Attorneys.

Change of Road No. 216.

To all whom it may concern: The commissioners appointed for the purpose of making a change in road No. 216 at Ingham, Neb.

Commented on the fact that about 80 feet easterly of station 16 of said Road 216 in section 29, township 9 north, range 26 west of the 6th P. M. running thence northeasterly on the present crossing of the B. & M. R. track to a point about 80 feet easterly of station 17 of said road, thence northwesterly connect with station 17 of said road, and we also petition that that part of road No. 216 lying between station 16 and 17 be vacated, a majority of the electors residing within two miles of said change and vacation having signed this petition has reported in favor of the establishment of said road and all objections thereto or claims for damage must be filed in the office of the county clerk on or before noon on the 1st day of April, 1910 or such road will be established without reference thereto.

Witness my hand and the seal of the county clerk of Lincoln County, Nebraska, this 27th day of January, 1910. F. R. ELLIOTT, County Clerk.

Notice for Bids.

To all whom it may concern: Bids will be received by the county clerk of Lincoln County, Nebraska, for the grading of 50,000 cubic yards of earth roads, more or less, work to be done with elevator grader.