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## THE TRIBUNE Stationery Department

### CITY LODGE DIRECTORY

- A. F. & A. M.**  
McCook Lodge No. 135, A. F. & A. M., meets every first and third Tuesday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall. **LOU CONE, W. M.**  
**CHARLES L. FAHNESTOCK, Sec.**
- R. A. M.**  
Oecumenical Council No. 16, R. A. M., meets on the last Saturday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall. **RALPH A. HAGERB, T. I. M.**  
**SYLVESTER CORDIAL, Sec.**
- E. A. M.**  
King Cyrus Chapter No. 35, R. A. M., meets every first and third Tuesday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall. **CLARENCE B. GRAY, H. P.**  
**W. B. WHITTAKER, Sec.**
- KNIGHTS TEMPLAR**  
St. John Commandery No. 16, K. T., meets on the second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall. **DAVID MAGNER, E. C.**  
**HENRY E. CULBERTSON, Rec.**
- EASTERN STAR**  
Eureka Chapter No. 88, O. E. S., meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall. **MRS. SARAH E. KAY, W. M.**  
**W. E. HART, Sec.**
- MODERN WOODMEN**  
Noble Camp No. 663, M. W. A., meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall. **PAUL ASSESSMENT, PAUL ASSESSMENT, Sec.**
- ROYAL NEIGHBOURS**  
Noble Camp No. 882, R. N. A., meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall. **MRS. CAROLINE KUNERT, Orator.**  
**MRS. AUGUSTA ANTON, Rec.**
- W. O. W.**  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 8 o'clock, in Diamond's hall. **CHAS. F. MAERWAD, C. C.**  
**W. C. MOTER, Clerk.**
- WORKMEN**  
McCook Lodge No. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every Monday, at 8:30 p. m., in Monte Cristo hall. **MAURICE GRIFFIN, Rec.** **M. S. JENNINGS, M. W.**  
**J. M. WENTZ, Financier.** **ROY ZINT, Foreman.**
- DEGREE OF HONOR**  
McCook Lodge No. 3, D. of H., meets every second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall. **MRS. DELLA McCLAIN, C. of H.**  
**Mrs. CARIE SCHLAGEL, Rec.**
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS**  
McCook Division No. 623, B. of L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 2:30 in Morris hall. **WALTER STORES, C. E.**  
**W. D. BURNETT, F. A. E.**
- LOCOMOTIVE FIREFMEN AND ENGINEERS**  
McCook Lodge No. 599, B. of L. F. & E., meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month, in Morris hall. **I. D. PENNINGTON, Pres.**  
**C. H. HUSTED, Sec.**
- RAILWAY CONDUCTORS**  
Harvey Division No. 93, O. R. C., meets the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month at 8:00 p. m., in Morris hall at 304 Main Avenue. **S. E. CALLEN, C. Cou.**  
**M. O. McCLURE, Sec.**
- RAILWAY TRAINMEN**  
C. W. Bronson Lodge No. 487, B. of R. T., meets first and third Sundays at 2:30 p. m., and second and fourth Fridays at 7:30 p. m., each month, in Morris hall. **C. W. COREY, M.**  
**R. J. MOORE, Sec.**
- RAILWAY CARMEN**  
Young America Lodge No. 456, B. R. C. of A., meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Morris hall at 7:30 p. m. **RAY O. LIGHT, C. C.**  
**N. V. FRANKLIN, Rec. Sec.**
- MACHINISTS**  
Red Willow Lodge No. 187, I. A. of M., meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month, at 8:00 p. m., in Morris hall. **THEO DIEBOLD, Pres.**  
**FRED WASSON, Fin. Sec.**  
**FLOYD BERRY, Cor. Sec.**

- BOILERMAKERS**  
McCook Lodge No. 467, B. of B. M. & I. S. R. of A., meets first and third Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows' hall.
- KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS**  
McCook Lodge No. 42, K. of P., meets every Wednesday, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall. **H. W. CONOVER, C. C.**  
**D. N. COBB, K. R. S.**
- ODD FELLOWS**  
McCook Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday, at 8:00 p. m., in Morris hall. **H. G. HUGHES, N. G.**  
**W. A. MIDDLETON, Sec.**
- EAGLES**  
McCook Aerie No. 1314, F. O. E., meets every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Kelley building, 316 Main Ave. **C. L. WALKER, W. Pres.**  
**C. H. RICKETTS, W. Sec.**
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS**  
Branch No. 1278 meets first Monday of each month at 3:30 p. m., in carriers' room postoffice. **G. F. KINGHORN, President.**  
**D. J. OBRIEN, Secretary.**
- KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS**  
McCook Council No. 1128, K. of C., meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Diamond's hall. **FRANK REAL, G. M.**  
**G. R. GALE, F. Sec.**
- DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA**  
Court Granada No. 77, meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8 p. m., in Monte Cristo hall. **ANNA HANNA, G. R.**  
**NELLIE EVANS, F. S.**
- LADY MACGIBBERS**  
Valley Queen Hive No. 2, L. O. T. M., meets every first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Morris hall. **Mrs. W. B. MILLS, Commander.**  
**HARRIET E. WILLETTS, R. K.**
- G. A. R.**  
J. K. Barnes Post No. 207, G. A. R., meets on the first Saturday of each month at 2:30 p. m., in Morris hall. **Wm. Long, Commander.**  
**JACOB STEINMETZ, Adjt.**
- RELIEF CORPS**  
McCook Corps No. 98, W. R. C., meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2:30 p. m., in Ganschow hall. **ADRIELLA McCLAIN, Pres.**  
**SURIE VANDERHOOF, Sec.**
- L. O. G. A. R.**  
McCook Circle No. 33, L. O. G. A. R., meets on the first and third Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m., in Morris hall. **MARY WALKER, Pres.**  
**ELEEN LEHEW, Sec.**
- P. E. O.**  
Chapter X, P. E. O., meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, at 2:30 p. m., at the homes of the various members. **Mrs. J. A. WILCOX, Pres.**  
**Mrs. J. G. SCHOLE, Cor. Sec.**

## Heart Strength

Heart strength, or heart weakness, means nerve strength, or nerve weakness—nothing more. Positively, not one weak heart in a hundred is, in itself, actually diseased. It is almost always a hidden tiny little nerve that really is all at fault. This obscure nerve—the cardiac, or heart nerve—simply needs, and must have, more power, more stability, more controlling, more governing strength. Without that the heart must continue to fail, and the stomach and kidneys also have these same controlling nerves.

This clearly explains why, as a medicine, Dr. Shoop's Restorative has in the past done so much for weak and ailing hearts. Dr. Shoop first sought the cause of all this painful, palpitating, suffocating heart distress. Dr. Shoop's Restorative—this popular prescription—is alone directed to these weak and wasting nerve centers. It builds! It strengthens! It offers real, genuine heart help. If you would have strong hearts, strong digestion, strength, these nerves—re-establish them as needed, with

### Dr. Shoop's Restorative

A. Mc MILLEN.

### HISTORIC WEAPONS.

Trophies Wrested From the Crusaders Found in the Sudan.

Among the trophies of arms displayed on the walls of Windsor castle one of the most interesting of the long series is a group of weapons and armor sent to Queen Victoria by Lord Kitchener after the Dongola campaign on the upper Nile in 1896.

The trophy consists of a coat of chain mail, a number of spears and a long cross hilted sword. On the straight steel blade of the sword there is an inscription in odd fashioned letters: "No me suques sin razon. No me entranes sin honor."

The words are Spanish, but the same motto was inscribed on sword blades in the days of chivalry in most of the languages of Europe. Its meaning is the knightly rule for all who bear the sword: Do not draw me without reason. Do not sheathe me without honor.

The weapon was taken from the abandoned camp of Wad Bishara, the dervish general, after the battle of Hafir (Sept. 23, 1896). How came a blade with such a motto to be found in a Moslem bivouac in the heart of the Sudan?

The presence of these crusader swords in the Sudan is not so difficult to explain. In the thirteenth century the Mohammedan caliphs of Egypt not only carried on successful wars against the crusaders in Syria, destroying the last vestiges of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, but also defeated two attempts of the Europeans to invade Egypt itself, one of them led by St. Louis of France.

Enormous quantities of western arms and warlike equipments must have thus passed into the possession of the Mohammedan conquerors.—Chambers' Journal.

### BABY TALK.

An Infantile Habit That Sometimes Sticks and Breeds Trouble.

Once in awhile a rare stammering case comes to the laboratory where there's nothing the matter with the child—the matter is with his dear mamma. In 1905 Dr. Witmer examined a boy of twelve who talked baby talk—a bright, alert youngster, to all appearances normal. But nobody could understand a word he uttered—except mamma; she understood it all perfectly. "I—aw—ow—ay" was to her ear "I want to go out to play" as plain as anything could be. It was her tender custom to reply likewise, and she took pride in the thought that she had never allowed her Willie to associate with the children on the block. She had encouraged him to be her baby and "kept him from growing up too soon" by prattling to him.

Except for his unintelligible language, the examination did not reveal a defect, physical or mental, in the boy, and Dr. Witmer was forced to the conclusion that the trouble lay in the persistence of an infantile habit of articulation for which the mother was solely responsible. Through sentimentality and overindulgence "she had almost ruined his chances for a useful and possibly successful life." (Psychological clinic, March, 1907.) Months of painstaking, expert labor had to be expended upon him to break up the habit his mother had carefully developed before he could even begin to make himself understood by any one else.—Dr. Witmer of Yale in McClure's Magazine.

Almost Disbelieved Her Eyes.

"Among the memories of my boyhood," said a New York man, "there is one odd episode that is particularly vivid. It is a conversation that I overheard one morning as I walked toward the Boston high school between two women.

"The women were talking about babies—their size, weight, health, and so forth.

"Why, when I was a week old," said the first woman, "I was such a little baby that they put me in a quart pot and put the lid on over me."

"The other woman was amazed and horrified. 'And did you love?' she asked.

"They say I did," her friend answered.

"Well, well, well!" exclaimed the second woman. And she glanced at the other almost doubtfully."

In the Wrong Place.

A one legged Welsh orator named Jones was pretty successful in bantering an Irishman, when the latter asked him:

"How did you come to lose your leg?"

"Well," said Jones, "on examining my pedigree and looking up my descent I found there was some Irish blood in me, and becoming convinced that it was settled in the left leg, I had it cut off at once."

"By the powers," said Pat. "it would have been a very good thing if it had only settled in your head!"—London Mail.

The Fool.

He was a noble lord, and he was in an awful rage with one of his footmen.

"It is intolerable!" he exclaimed. "Are you a fool, or am I?"

"Oh, my lord," replied James, with humility, anxious to appease the great man, "I am sure you would not keep a servant who was a fool."

The Greatest Inventor.

Teacher—Who is the greatest inventor? Shaggy Haired Puppl—Pat Pending, I guess. I see his name on more inventions than I do any other man's.—Chicago Tribune.

A person who talks with equal vivacity on every subject excites no interest in any.—Hazlitt.

### JOHN R. EARLY'S STORY.

An Alleged Leper's Long Isolation and His Escape.

A very graphic piece of fiction might be written around the life story of John R. Early, who after being isolated for a year as a leper has now proved that he is not a leper at all and never was one. Early was formerly a private in the regular army and served in the Philippines. He was driven from pillar to post in several southern states when a skin disease broke out on him which the doctors diagnosed as leprosy. The health authorities treated him as a more dangerous individual to have at large than if he had been a roaring, ravenous wild beast. For a year he was kept under surveillance near Washington, where he lived in a tent and was visited only by his faithful wife and his little daughter. Early recently succeeded in establishing to his own and others' satisfaction that he is not afflicted with any foul and contagious malady, and he has begun suit against the District of Columbia authorities for damages because of their action in his case. It is reasonably certain that these proceedings are pretty near unique. In going from Washington to New York, where he is now staying, Early traveled in a baggage car, accompanied by a Salvation Army officer who had been his friend and had stood by him in his troubles. He went to the Skin and Cancer hospital in East Nineteenth street and was there allowed to mingle freely with other patients, who did not appear to cherish any aversion to him, though they knew he had been suspected of having leprosy.

The superintendent of the hospital said in respect to Mr. Early:

"He never has had leprosy. So far as his physical health goes now he is just as well and healthy and strong as any man on earth. We have known for a long time what was the matter with the poor fellow. Dr. Bulkley, one of the visiting physicians, discovered what the ailment was when he examined him several months ago. It is not leprosy. It is Dermatitis venenata, a relatively simple skin affection not at all dangerous to others and not at all serious for the victim. It is one of several forms of mild skin eruptions which to the casual observer

present some of the manifestations of leprosy, but which in reality are harmless and easily cured.

"As a matter of fact, leprosy isn't half as terrible a disease as our Bible taught superstition has led us to believe. We have had three lepers in this hospital within the last year. They associated with the other patients with perfect freedom. Leprosy is not contagious, and infection is very rare. As to its cure authorities differ, but it is a fact that of these three patients one was discharged positively cured, another convalesced well enough to enable her to leave our care and be sure of a total disappearance of the disease eventually. One would say from these records, then, that leprosy is curable."

It is anticipated that certain experiments to be made with Mr. Early will make a sensation in the medical world. Early has expressed his entire willingness to submit to these tests in the furtherance of science and out of gratitude to Dr. Bulkley, who is largely responsible for the alleged leper's escape from the District of Columbia.



JOHN R. EARLY IN HIS TENT.

Poe and Jules Verne.

The influence of Edgar Allan Poe on Jules Verne is the subject of an article by Henri Potez in La Revue de Paris. While Poe's popularity in France has always been beyond dispute, M. Potez contends that it would have been infinitely greater had Poe's works been less marked by horrors. Jules Verne recognized that fact and hit upon the winning formula to please the French taste. Jules Verne, therefore, according to M. Potez's ideas, has Poe with a little dressing up. This dressing up implied the suppression or mitigation of the horrible, the retention of all that was mysterious and exotic and the addition of the ordinary stock ingredients employed by the elder Dumás, a large dose of adventure, heroes and good spirits.

Standard's Vice Presidents.

James A. Moffett was recently elected a vice president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to succeed the late W. H. Tilford, and the four vice presidents of the parent company are now William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, James A. Moffett and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., has not been active for seven years as president, but he is not ready yet to yield the honor to some one else.

### SUN PRANKS.

Irregularities For Which Science Cannot Altogether Account.

The sun is generally looked upon as a model of regularity which never fails in its duty, but the ancient historians mention several instances when it failed to give forth its usual amount of heat and light for periods varying from three hours to several months. Data on the subject have been compiled by the St. Louis Republic.

According to Plutarch, the year 44 B. C. was one in which the sun was "weak and pale" for a period approximately eleven months.

The Portuguese historians record several months of diminished sunlight in the year 1934 A. D., and, according to Humboldt, this uncanny period ended with "strange and startling sky phenomena, such as loud atmospheric explosions, rifts in the vaulted canopy of blue above and in divers other rare and unaccountable freaks."

In the year 1091, on Sept. 29 (see Humboldt's "Cosmos"), the sun turned suddenly black and remained so for three hours and did not regain its normal condition for several days.

According to the noted Helmut's "Solar Energy," the days of seeming inactivity on the part of the sun (the days following the sudden blackening of the great orb) were noted for a peculiar greenish tinge and are marked in old Spanish, French and Italian records as "the days of the green sun."

February, 1106 A. D., is noted in the annals of marvelous phenomena as a month in which there were several days that "the sun appeared dead and black, like a great circular cinder floating in the sky."

"On the last day of February, 1200," says an old Spanish writer on astronomy, astrology and kindred subjects, "the sun appeared suddenly to go out causing a darkness over the country for about six hours." In 1241 the European countries experienced another siege of supernatural darkness, which the superstitious writers of that time attributed to God's displeasure over the result of the great battle of Liegnitz.

Even today there are certain irregularities of the sun that science cannot altogether account for. These are the so called sun spots—enormous dark splotches which appear from time to time on the solar disk and which are supposed to have great influence on the atmospheric conditions of the earth. Scientists have long studied these phenomena, but neither their extent nor periodicity has ever been determined.

### MEXICAN HOTELS.

They Close Early, and Guests Out Late Must Tip the Porter.

"I'm glad to be back in the land of the litchkey," said a mining engineer who had been in Mexico for the past year. "In France, Spain, Italy and throughout Latin America there is a servant in every house and hotel whose business it is to open the door. In Mexico you would think, being so near this country, that the American litchkey would be common. But even in the finest hotels in the capital the big doors are closed at 11 o'clock, and to gain admittance after that hour you have to pound on them with the great knockers that hang outside. After five minutes you hear a sleepy grunt within, then some mutterings and the Spanish word which means 'I'm coming.' Finally the small door in the center of the big one will be unbarred, and you step inside. Then if you don't want to sleep in the park the next night you are kept out late you give the 'portero,' as the keeper of the gate is called, a piece of silver. Between 11 and midnight the fee is 10 cents. From 1 on until morning the gratuity, regulated by custom, steadily increases. Between 1 and 3 it is from 25 to 40 cents, and after 3 it is half a dollar.

"Many a night I have been awakened by the pounding of the knockers in the neighborhood of my hotel. I timed one man for ten minutes before I fell asleep. Probably he had neglected to fee the 'portero' or else the keeper of the gate was drunk, as he frequently is. These 'porteros' usually sleep curled up in blankets just inside the door on the stones with which every interior courtyard and entrance is paved, and all of them have colds. Yet it is a position much sought after, and the gatekeeper ranks highest among the servants."—New York Press.

### THE HONEYMOON.

The honeymoon has no definite duration, but is longer or shorter according as the temper of the high contracting parties determines, or their relatives, or the weather, or the mode or the comparative cost of traveling and staying at home. Briefly, it is that interval during which the man, going out in the morning, remembers his kisses and forgets his overshoes as distinguished from the interval during which he remembers his overshoes and forgets his kisses.—New York Life.

Pluck.

"Pluck," said the financier, "is the secret of success."

"Well," interrupted the shabby man, "I'll give you £10 if you'll teach me your method of plucking."—London Telegraph.

Slow to Laugh.

The Briton—As the old proverb says, 'I know, 'He laughs best who laughs last.' The Yankee—If that's so, what good laughs you English must be!—Cleveland Leader.

To deal honestly with others is not so difficult. To compel others to deal honestly with you—that is power.—Smart Set.

## GEO. R. STUART

One of the greatest platform men of the age. The equal of TALMAGE. He will speak

### AT CHAUTAUQUA

Take Notice.

All persons are recommended to take Foley's Kidney Remedy for backache, rheumatism and kidney and bladder trouble. It will quickly correct urinary irregularities, which, if neglected, may develop into a serious illness. It will restore health and strength. Do not neglect signs of kidney or bladder trouble and risk Bright's disease or diabetes. A. McMillen.

For indigestion and all stomach trouble take Foley's Orino Laxative as it stimulates the stomach and liver and regulates the bowels and will positively cure habitual constipation. A. McMillen.

### STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE McCook Co-operative Building & Savings Ass'n

of McCook, Nebraska, on the 30th day of June, 1909.

ASSETS.	
First Mortgage Loans	\$ 140,830 00
Stock loans	6,460 00
Cash	2,440 06
Delinquent interest	58 54
Expenses and taxes paid	432 10
Delinquent assessments	58 06
Total	\$ 150,278 66
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid up	\$ 114,079 84
Reserve fund	1,893 25
Undivided profits	4,104 15
Other liabilities	134 11
Total	\$ 120,211 35

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand July 1, 1908	\$ 3,390 48
Dividends	27,815 06
Interest, premiums and fines	13,255 74
Loans repaid	19,600 00
Real Estate Sales	1,406 67
Tax Sale Redemptions	183 85
Total	\$ 66,041 70
EXPENDITURES.	
Loans	\$ 29,040 00
Expenses	1,576 51
Real Estate	2,493 25
Cash on hand	2,440 06
Tax Sale Certificates	522 22
Real Estate	38 90
Total	\$ 36,530 94

State of Nebraska, Red Willow County, ss. I, F. A. PENNELL, secretary of the above named association, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement of the condition of said association is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. PENNELL, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1909. CHAS. W. RICKBEN, Notary Public.

Approved: JOHN E. KELLEY, M. K. KIMBLE, J. A. WILCOX, Directors.

### NOTICE OF SUIT.

William G. Eaton, Lizzie B. Eaton, Eliza E. Lasher, George W. Lasher, Francis E. Pierce, Harriet P. Eaton, Lou Seeler, also known as Mrs. George Seeler, George Seeler, Charles P. Eaton, Mrs. Charles P. Eaton, Marie Mabel L. Eaton, Mabel L. Eaton, Hubert L. Eaton, Mrs. Hubert L. Eaton, his wife, Grace E. West, John E. Rawson, F. James Hastings and Baptist Education Society of Hamilton, New York, a corporation, defendants, will take notice that John F. Helm, plaintiff herein, has filed his petition against the above named defendants in the District Court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, the object and purpose of which are to quiet the title of certain lots in the East Half of the Northwest Quarter and Lots One and Two of Section Eighteen (18) Township Three (3) Range Twenty-eight (28) in Red Willow county, Nebraska, and for a decree that the defendants and each of all of them be decreed to have no interest in or any claim, lien or title to said premises, said parties hereto, and that they be barred and excluded from making any claim thereto.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 29th day of August, 1909. Dated this 15th day of July 1909.—15 11.

JOHN F. HELM, Plaintiff, By Poyle & Eldred, his attorneys.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1909.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Citizens National Bank of McCook, in the City of McCook, in the County of Red Willow, and State of Nebraska, has complied with all the provisions of the National Bank Act of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking; and whereas, the business of banking is authorized to be conducted by the State of Nebraska, and the laws of that State are not in conflict with the laws of the United States, Conversion of the Citizens Bank of McCook.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of office, this Eighth day of June, 1909.

T. J. EANE, Deputy and acting Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Treasury Department, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. (June 15, 1909.—10 times.)

In the District Court of Red Willow county, Nebraska. Charles E. McKibben, Plaintiff vs. Charles L. Moseley, et al., Defendants.

To Charles L. Moseley, Howard S. Moseley, John Moseley, Bertha Moseley, Clarence S. Moseley, Harold A. Moseley, Thomas M. Clark, Amelia H. Clark, I. Marion Clark, otherwise known as Isaac M. Clark, non-resident defendants.

You are hereby notified that plaintiff herein on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1909, filed his petition in the above entitled Court against you and each of you. The object and prayer of which petition are to obtain a decree against the above-named defendants and each of them, quieting title in and to the Southwest Quarter (S. W. 1/4) of Section Twenty-one (21) in Township Three (3) North, Range Twenty-six (26) West of the 6th P. M., in Red Willow county, Nebraska, in the plaintiff and adjoining the defendants and each of them to have no claim, interest, estate, right, title or lien in and to the said premises, and for equitable relief.

You are required to answer this petition on or before the 30th day of August, 1909.—22-4ts.

CHARLES E. MCKIBBEN, Plaintiff, By Chas. H. & F. W. Sloan & Burke, his attorneys.