

Local News.

For any thing in the Harness line call at T. M. Reeds. The U. P. depot is undergoing repairs this week. A McKinley glee club has been organized. I have corn, oats and ground feed for sale T. M. Reed. Mr. Patten made a business trip to Mason Saturday. Anglers School dist. received a new Blackboard last Saturday. M. C. Mullick and G. F. Hall are attending the races at Valentine. Henry Olsen was visited by his sister of Grand Island last week. Austin claims to have the champion ball nine of Sherman County. J. D. Gilbert of Arcadia spent Sunday with his relatives in this city. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Brownell of Marquette are visiting friends in town this week. G. W. Hunter made a business trip to Omaha the fore part of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Smelser of Ashton were in town visiting friends last Sunday. W. H. Conger H. M. Mathew and Jacob Albers went to Lincoln Monday. R. D. Sutton made a trip to Caro Wednesday where he went on business. Miss Dollie Hutson commenced her school in the Baillie district last Monday. E. Paige of Rochville Township was doing business at the county seat last Tuesday. Rev. Webster returned from Ogalala last Tuesday evening where he has been attending conference. S. J. Fair of Rockville was in the city last Wednesday evening and attended the republican rally here. Lew Williams Jr. who has been with a surveying party in the north returned home last Saturday evening. An excellent programme was rendered at the Methodist Church Sunday evening by the Epworth League. Notwithstanding the fact that the republican rally here last Wednesday night was a good turn out. The meeting, under the circumstances was very successful. James Depew our popular blacksmith is nursing a very bad eye this week, having got a peice of steel in it while at work. It was necessary to have it cut out. D. C. Deniston, from Holden, Mo. is here on a business and pleasure trip and is shaking hands with his old friends his little five year old daughter is with him. Dr. Koeber who has been practicing in this city a number of months departed Tuesday morning via the U. P. for Mexico City Mexico where he has an excellent opening. In the Spring time a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of—DeWitt's Little Early Risers, for they always cleanse the liver, purify the blood, and invigorate the system.—Odendahl Bros. There will be regular services in the M. E. Church next Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Webster will in the evening tell his hearers of the work done at conference last week at Ogalala. Did you ever think how readily the blood is poisoned by constipation? Bad blood means bad health and premature old age. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills, overcome obstinate constipation.—Odendahl Bros. Don't fail to read the prophesy of James G. Blaine printed elsewhere in this issue. It shows the utter fallacy of statements advanced by both Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Greene in their attempt to prove Mr. Blaine's position by reading garbled extracts of his speeches. The meeting of the republican club last Saturday night was largely attended and a rousing success. The band was out and furnished music for the occasion. By-laws were read and adopted and other business was had and done. Much enthusiasm was manifested by all present. A surprise party took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gibson last evening. It was in honor of Mr. Gibson's 40th birthday. A goodly number of his friends were present and a pleasant time had until about 12 o'clock when a lap supper was served. After supper Mr. Gibson was presented with a shaving set. While Mr. Converse was in the city last Wednesday night to attend the republican rally he hitched his team in front of Gibson's furniture store. When the meeting was over Mr. Converse's team was no where to be found. One hitch strap had been untied and the other snapped. Whether they had worked themselves loose or not could not be ascertained. A search was instituted that night and all the next day. Mr. Converse went to Arcadia where he supposed they had gone, so a party to report that a team with a top buggy was seen to pass along that road at a rapid rate late last night, but it proved to be a lively team with a driver. On his return to this place he learned that the team had been found not far from his farm in a draw. The search for the buggy was broken and the harness is disarranged.

A SOLDIER OF FREE SILVER.

BY T. C. HARBACH. A soldier of free silver lay dying on the plains. The crimson tide was ebbing from his Populist veins. A comrade knelt beside him to wipe the gore away. And also, incidentally, to hear what he might say. The silver warrior blubbered as he said in accents low: "Like my fifty-three cent dollar, from this land I soon shall go. But I would send some messages to distant friends of mine, For I was born at Salem near the Injeanny line. "Tell Sewall that his railroad bonds will comfort his old age, For I was but a noodle head who thought himself a sage. I hoped to beat McKinley, or that I had no doubt; But, alas! I won't be "in it" when the votes are counted out. I long to see the other land where all our troubles cease, To share some silver paradise with Mary Yellin Lease, To see on Peffer's blessed beard the radiant sunlight shine, As it shines on distant Salem near the Injeanny line. "Tell Jones who got me in this scrape to add unto his self, To crawl behind some chicken coop and gently kick himself, And whisler unto Tillman with the South Carolina eye, To fall upon his pitchfork quick and like a Roman die; Upon free silver's battlements, which now the women hold, Go hang my borrowed crown of thorns, my stolen cross of gold; I tried to cheat the people with a dollar's bogus shine, But no one would believe me on the Injeanny line. "There's another, not a sweetheart; he will weep when I am dead, You'll know him by the crimson rag that floats above his head; 'Neath anarchy's red ensign which was once his hope and joy He lead my columns to defeat 'way down in Illinois. Go tell him not to mourn for me, nor sigh with drooping head, When McKinley goes to Washington with gay and glorious tread; But when the cold frosts dailies with the modest pumpkin vine To think of one from Salem near the Injeanny line. "His voice grew faint and fainter till he failed to raise his head, And the soldier of free silver on the battlefield lay dead; The comrade gently closed his eyes and breathed a prayer so low, And on them lay two dollars that were coined in Mexico: A golden moon rose slowly and winked as she looked down Upon that ghastly battle plain with silver's wreckage strewn; But proudly on Sound Money's spears her ambient light did shine, And no one thought of Salem near the Injeanny line. —Dayton (O.) Journal.

RAILROADERS FOR SOUND MONEY.

L. S. Coffin, ex-railroad commissioner, has devoted the last ten years to philanthropic work for railroad employes. He has traveled all over the country this year in the interest of his scheme to build in Chicago a great home for disabled railroad employes. He is probably more widely acquainted with railroad men than any other man in the country. "Railroad employes are almost to a man opposed to free silver," said Mr. Coffin. "This is as true in the west and south as in the east, and it will have a great influence on the result in the elections. They would naturally be favorable to Bryan, for he was one of the leaders in securing the passage of the bill to compel railroads to use safety couplers. They entertain a genuine affection for him all over the country. But they cannot vote for him. They say their wages cannot be increased, because laws in almost every state limit the charges roads can make. But the value of the money in which they would be paid would be reduced one-half. The fixed charges of the road must still be paid in gold. "The men are studying this question and they are satisfied free coinage would be the greatest injury that could be inflicted on salaried employes of railroads. I predict they will vote against it, almost unanimously; and I have talked with thousands of them, all over the country, since the question became prominent."

Well, Yes.

When even the Canucks are sticking up their noses at our money—and not wholly without cause—it is high time for Americans to think seriously about the money question. The United States belongs in the Class A, Number 1 rank and her money must always be as good as any that circulates. Conscious that its redeemer liveth it will be able to look its possessor, whether he be a Kaffir or a prince of the realm, squarely in the eye without flinching. The United States dollar must be one that is the same for the day laborer as the millionaire, worth 100 cents every year and every day of the year. All the workingmen ask, is a chance to earn those honest dollars by honest day's work. When American capital and American industry are assured of that fair protection that existed in the days of the McKinley law; with no question that money will be as honest as it was then, all doubt and distrust, all hiding away of capital, all hoarding of money from the needed and natural channels of trade will be done away with, there will be abundant employment for labor at good wages and there will be no lack of a best market of all for the farmers' products—the home market.—Mansfield (O.) News.

Despite his air of inausance and general confidence there is no doubt that in his secret heart Mr. Bryan wishes that Mr. Watson would stop rocking the boat.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

THEY ARE ORGANIZING TO FIGHT FREE SILVER.

All Over the Country the Men Who Depend on the Railroads for a Living Are Declaring for Sound Money—Logical Argument for the Wage Earner. The clerks and other employes of the railroads here are organizing a sound money club to fight free silver. Missionary work will be set on foot and the work will be energetically carried on. These clubs are being organized all over the country. The total number of railroad employes in the United States is in the neighborhood of 800,000, it is thought by those who are interested in the organization of sound money clubs among these employes. At before the campaign is over there will be 1,000 such clubs. While the arguments used among railroad men are especially applicable to them, the logic of the arguments is applicable to all wage earners. There is no class of wage earners who would suffer more under free coinage than railroad employes. This would apply to the general manager as well as to the more humble flagman at a crossing. The railroads are probably the largest debtors, outside of the banks, in the country. They owe many millions of dollars for which they have given their mortgage bonds. When they borrowed this money they got it in gold or its equivalent. Seventy five per cent. of these bonds are in terms payable, principal and interest, in gold. And with the premium on gold that would be one of the first results of free coinage, the gold debt of the railroads would be increased to just that extent. On the contrary the railroads would not only have to accept from passengers and shippers a 53-cent dollar, but would not be able to change the rates, as these are generally fixed by law. The upshot of it all would be that the fixed charges of the road would be doubled while their earnings would at best remain where they are. Under these circumstances they could hardly be expected to increase wages, and these wages would be paid in 53-cent dollars. Even if the roads could stand this strain and would not be compelled, many of them, to reduce the number of employes, those employes would still be working for the old wages while the prices of every necessity of life would be rapidly doubling. While this presentation of the case applies with special force to railroad employes, the logic of the argument applies to every wage earner. If the wages of some of them should go up, they will find that the prices of clothing, furniture and food would go up ten times as fast, and ten times as high.—Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

Mr. Free Silver, If—

Laborer—"Mr. Free Silver, if it is so hard for me to find any chance to earn enough to buy a bushel of potatoes now, how will it help me to have the price of a bushel doubled?" Farmer—"Mr. Free Silver, if it is so hard for me to find any man to buy my bushel of potatoes now, how will it help me by charging him twice as much as I am now offering them at?" Mine Owner—"Mr. Free Silver, if you are going to give those fellows a 50-cent dollar, how are you going to keep your promise to me to double the price of my bullion?" Debtor—"Mr. Free Silver, if you are going to double the prices of the bullion of those silver kings how are you going to keep your promise to me that I can pay my debts at 50 cents on the dollar?" Old Soldier—"Mr. Free Silver, if debtors are to be given the chance to pay what they owe at 50 cents on the dollar, how can I get more than half of the pension which Uncle Sam owes me?" Financier—"Mr. Free Silver, if you are going to make a 100-cent dollar, why not use the present dollar. If you are going to change the present dollar, why trade it for one worth not half so much?" Uncle Sam—"Mr. Free Silver, if I build the mill, work for nothing, and pay all the expenses why should I let you boss and take all the grist?" For Your Country's Good. Heads of departments and other employes holding supervisory positions on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road are distributing copies of the following circular among the workmen under them: "You have before you an opportunity such as has rarely been given to any class of men in history—the opportunity to be the controlling influence in saving your country. "Therefore, organize! This is no question of Republican or Democrat, but of your own protection as wage-earners. Organize for the preservation of sound money—in defense of your own wages—in support of the country's prosperity and the country's honor! "Let railway men of every class act together. It is as noble a cause as ever man put his hand to. Organize now and work, and when November comes and free silver is defeated the people will know that the railway men did their part nobly for the country's salvation."

Pledged to Sound Money.

Sound money clubs with an aggregate membership of nearly one thousand have been organized by the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at various points along the company's lines in Maryland and West Virginia. The movement was only started about two weeks ago and it is estimated a total membership of 5,000 or more will be reached before the election. The organizations are strictly non-partisan, the obligation taken by those joining merely binding them to vote in favor of sound money.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D., 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warrantu, habeas corpus, and such other jurisdiction, as may be provided by law. Section 3. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than six (6) years as the legislature may prescribe. Section 5. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows: Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896 there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and one for the term of six (6) years; thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services out of the permanent school fund, and invest the same as they may be provided by law, payable quarterly. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event less than two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation as established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive for their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public monies in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be provided by law, in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the state government shall concur, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of the supreme and district courts, and the justices of the peace, and such districts shall be bounded by compact territory, and bounded by county lines, and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. That section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided, the secretary of voting be present. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in courts inferior to the district court. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, general commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; provided, however, that at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 26. No other executive state officers than those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof; provided, that any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the same shall be invested in such manner as may be provided by law, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds, or registered school funds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and approved, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses; provided, the board created by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund, and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented; and provided further, that when any of the state treasury securities are regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the state, the same shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such securities, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrants from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrants as an investment of said permanent school fund. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution to be numbered section two (2) relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are located.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2) to read as follows: Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the voters of such city and also a majority of the voters of the county, exclusive of those cast in such metropolitan city at such election. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided, the secretary of voting be present. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and

manufactures. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows: Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufacture, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law; provided, that such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; provided, further, that any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote, increase said indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

J. J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D., 1896.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-First, and of this state the Thirtieth. (Seal.) J. A. PIPER, Secretary of State.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In District Court of Sherman county, and State of Nebraska. Hiram C. Chase Sr., Plaintiff, vs. G. F. Lupton, G. J. Walker, Defendants, Sherman County, s. s. To G. F. Lupton and G. J. Walker, defendants: You will take notice that on the 27th day of August, 1895, Plaintiff herein filed his petition in the District Court of Sherman county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the said petition being for recovery a judgment for the sum of One Hundred Thirty Dollars and Twenty-seven cents, with interest at 10 per cent per annum now due and payable from said defendants to said plaintiff on a certain promissory note in favor of W. T. Chase for the sum of \$100.00, dated August 17th 1892, and payable one year thereafter with interest at ten per cent per annum from date until paid. Said note was thereafter for value duly assigned to plaintiff, and such proceedings were had pursuant to law that an order of attachment was duly issued in said action, and lawfully levied on the following described real estate, situate in said county of Sherman and State of Nebraska, to-wit: An undivided one-third part interest in and to the North West Quarter of Section Seventeen (17) in Township Fifteen (15) North of Range Sixteen west, as the property of the said defendant G. F. Lupton, and which said plaintiff prays for a judgment for the sum of \$130.27 and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from August 27th 1892, and the costs of said action and that said land be sold to satisfy the same. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of October, 1895. Dated September 2nd, 1895. HIRAM C. CHASE SR., Plaintiff. LOUIS REIN, By T. S. NIGHTINGALE, His Attorney, Clerk of the District Court.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In District Court of Sherman County Nebraska. Litchfield State Bank a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. G. F. Lupton, Defendant, Sherman County, s. s. To G. F. Lupton: You will take notice that on September 22, 1895 the Litchfield State Bank, plaintiff herein filed its petition in the district court of Sherman county, Nebraska against said defendant, the object and prayer of which was to recover a judgment against said defendant for the sum of \$212.36, with 10 per cent interest per annum thereon, now due and payable from said defendant to said plaintiff on three certain promissory notes, each dated April 6th 1895; one for \$30.00 payable June 4th, 1895 one for \$100.00 payable July 4th, 1895 and one for \$125.36 payable September 4th, 1895 each bearing interest thereon at ten per cent per annum from the date thereof. That an order of attachment was duly issued in said action and levied upon an undivided one-third interest in the following described real estate situate in Sherman county, and State of Nebraska, to-wit: The North West Quarter of Section 17, in Township 15 North of Range 16 west, and plaintiff prays that the interest of said defendant in said land mentioned premises may be sold to satisfy said judgment and costs of suit. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 9th day of November, 1895. Dated October 1st, 1895. LITCHFIELD STATE BANK, a Corporation, Plaintiff. LOUIS REIN, By T. S. NIGHTINGALE, its Attorney, Clerk of the District Court.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN

OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Nebraska. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

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ENGINE ENGINES. STEAM PUMPS. R. S. MORSE & CO. 112 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.

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