

IN DISTRICT COURT

L. A. Wight has filed suit in district court against several individuals and parcels of land in the county to foreclose tax liens issued in November 1929 and 1930 for taxes paid on the following real estate:

Her first cause of action is against Emily N. Allen and the south half of section 7, township 30 north, range 14, and Ernest Earl and Mary Earl and the northeast quarter of section 10, township 25. She alleges that on November 6, 1929, she paid the sum of \$40.30 for the delinquent taxes for the year 1928 and later paid the sum of \$37.87 for delinquent taxes for the year 1929.

The second cause of action is against George Hedlund and Mary Hedlund and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 10, township 25, range 13, and the east half southeast quarter section 10 and west half of southwest quarter section 11, township 25, range 9. The petition alleges that she paid the sum of \$40.60 for the taxes for the year 1928 and paid subsequent taxes for the following year of \$36.79.

The third cause of action is against William Schindler and Anna Schindler and the west half of northwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter section 19, township 25, range 9. She alleges that she paid the sum of \$38.40 for the delinquent taxes for the year 1928 and paid the sum of \$37.74 for the taxes for the year 1929.

The fourth cause of action is against R. F. Hansen and Sadie Hansen and southwest quarter of section 7, township 33, range 14, for the sum of \$32.70 paid as delinquent taxes for the year 1928 and later paid the sum of \$31.35 for taxes for the year 1929.

The fifth cause of action is against

Thomas W. Vincent and Mary Vincent, Augustus Sherwood Porter and Mary Porter and the southeast quarter of section 17, township 33, range 14, for the sum of \$23.35 paid as the delinquent taxes for the year 1928 and \$19.92 paid as the taxes for the year 1929.

The sixth cause of action is against Barbara Leahy, widow, John Leahy and Jane Leahy, Mary Leahy and the south half of southeast quarter of section 16, township 26, range 9, for the sum of \$20.15 paid as the delinquent taxes for the year 1928 and \$20.60 paid as the delinquent taxes for the year 1929.

The seventh cause of action is against Jennie Haley and John Haley and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 26, range 11, for the sum of \$39.50 paid as the delinquent taxes for the year 1928 and \$37.52 paid as taxes thereon for the year 1929.

The eighth cause of action is against Gottlieb Braun and Mary Braun and Ethel A. Hibbard and the northwest quarter of section 14, township 30, range 14 for the sum of \$7.75 paid as the delinquent taxes for the year 1928 and the further sum of \$5.60 for the year 1929.

The ninth cause of action is against John Vogel and Mary Vogel and the northeast quarter of section 2, township 30, range 15, for the sum of \$68.10 paid as the delinquent taxes for the year 1929.

The tenth cause of action is against John B. Gibson and Leora Gibson and southeast quarter of southwest quarter and west half of southeast quarter section 1, and northwest quarter and north half of northwest quarter of section 12, in township 32, range 12, for the sum of \$41.25 paid for the delinquent taxes for the year 1929. In

addition to the above amounts the plaintiff has since paid the additional sum of \$1,007.71 subsequent taxes on the above different parcels of land. She asks the court to determine the amount due and that if same is not paid within a reasonable time that the land be sold.

L. A. Wight has filed suit against Meyers and Reinbolt Company, et al., to foreclose a tax lien against the northwest quarter of section 8, township 29 north, range 9 west. In her petition she alleges that on November 6, 1929, she purchased from the county treasurer of Holt county a tax lien for the delinquent taxes for the year 1928, paying the sum of \$37.75. That she has since paid additional taxes in the sum of \$92.80 and that there is now due and unpaid the sum of \$182. She asks the court to determine the amount due and that if same is not paid within a reasonable time that the land be sold.

The Lincoln National Life Insurance company has filed suit against Mary and D. J. Cronin to foreclose a mortgage given on March 13, 1918, by George W. Parham on the southwest quarter of section 28, township 30, range 11, for \$2,500. On December 3, 1933, the mortgage was sold and assigned to this company, the original maker of the loan being the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance company. That on February 28, 1919, George W. Parham transferred the land to Mary Cronin, and that she is now the owner thereof. They allege that the defendants failed to pay the taxes for the years 1930 to 1933 inclusive and that they also failed to pay the principal, which is past due and also failed to pay interest since December 1, 1931. They allege that there is now due and unpaid the sum of \$3,151.17. They ask the court to determine the amount due and that if same is not paid within a reasonable time that the land be sold.

Myrtle A. Marr has filed suit against Mary Louis Prague, et al., to quiet title to the northeast quarter of section 11, township 30 north, range 14. She alleges that she and her grantors have been in peaceable and continuous possession of the above described land for more than ten years. She prays that the court quiet the title in her name and for such other relief as equity may require.

BRIEFLY STATED

Dougal Allen, of Emmet, was transacting business in this city this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Mellor made a business trip to Omaha the first of the week.

Harry Haffner, of Norfolk, was visiting old time friends in the city last Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Froelich entertained the Delta Deck Club at her home Wednesday evening.

Robert Biglin went down to Omaha last Tuesday, to spend a few days visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jensen came up from Omaha last Sunday for a short visit with relatives in this city and vicinity.

Mrs. L. C. Chapman, her daughter, Mrs. Ida Ulrich and her niece, Miss Simpson, returned Tuesday night from a trip to Minneapolis, where Mrs. Chapman combined a business trip with a visit with relatives.

Raymond Wolfe, of Omaha, came up last week for a visit with his father, William Wolfe, and with other relatives and friends here.

W. J. Hammond, Ira Moss, Miss Harriett Hammond and Miss Mae Hammond left Tuesday for a short trip to Denver, Colo.

Judge Donohoe and Mrs. Mary Fitzsimmons Massie, who had been visiting here for the past week, left this morning for their homes in Omaha.

Milton Hilliard, of Clearwater, and Miss Takona Warnke, of Orchard, were united in marriage last Tuesday at Atkinson by Rev. William Vahle, Lutheran minister.

Hay McClure, of Randolph, was visiting old time friends in this city last Friday. Hay says that it is just about as dry in the vicinity of Randolph as it is in this section.

Sister M. Calixta and Sister M. Rosilla, who had been visiting at the home of Sister Calixta's mother, Mrs. O. F. Biglin, for the past ten days, returned to Chicago last Monday morning.

S. J. Weekes returned Wednesday night from Omaha, where he had spent the forepart of the week sitting as a member of the loan committee of the Regional Agricultural Credit corporation.

Mrs. Art Auken entertained four tables of bridge Monday for her house guests, Mrs. H. S. Moses, of Wayne, and Mrs. Cora Brodd and Mrs. Bert Lewis, of Winside. Other out of town guests were, Mrs. C. Vanhough, of Bristow, and Mrs. G. L. Courtney, of Omaha.

Back To '32

The most recent Kansas Labor and Industrial Bulletin gives information on the condition of employment and payrolls for 2,000 industrial establishments in Kansas for May 1934.

An analysis of the tables show that the Kansas laboring man is in approximately the same position so far as work and pay envelope that he was in those dark Hoover days of May, 1932.

Using April 1930 as an index of 100, the index of employment for May 1934 stood at 73.5. This was only .7 of a point lower than the index for May 1932. The payroll index of 52.4 for May 1934 was 4.8 points lower than in May 1932, or in terms of percentage "only" 8.4 lower than for the month preceding the Chicago nominating conventions.

The bulletin shows that the Kansas payrolls for May 1934 advanced 2½ per cent over the preceding month and that the Kansas industrial worker now gets an average of \$22.13 a week. And get this. The retail price of food as reported by 360 retail stores located in 70 Kansas towns was 13.4 per cent higher than in May 1934 than for April 1933; thanks to the NRA largely!

Aint it a grand and glorious feeling to be back where we were in the late spring of 1932 when we were thinking of marching back to Washington and telling Mr. Hoover where to head in?

What a victory we have in being back to the level of '32! Mark down a score in your memory book for the golden hearts and ivory heads who tell you they averted a bloody revolution! —William Allen White in Emporia, Kan., Gazette.

Of Course We'll Pay

That blunt old Virginian, Carter Glass, talked turkey to fellow Democrats in his home town of Lynchburg on Saturday. The town has taken a PWA contribution, although its credit was high. "These grants seem to be gifts," said Senator Glass, "but we'll pay them all. We in Virginia will pay ours and we'll help pay for fourteen Western States that altogether do not pay as much Federal taxes as Virginia." Of course we'll pay—pay for every bushel of grain and bale of cotton destroyed under the New Deal; for every pig slaughtered by bureaucracy; for every farm and home defaulted to the Government; for every needless bridge and road and public building which the borrower cannot support. If the present generation cannot pay back the capital borrowed in the name of Recovery, at least it will have to pay the interest on it. The pay-day, as Senator Glass candidly said, will not be pleasant.—New York Sun.

EXCAVATION SHOWS HOLT COUNTY WAS ONCE THE HOME OF MANY INDIANS
(Continued from page 2.)

Things went along according to Hoyle for about two years and the Sioux made a grand slam into the works of the hated Poncas, stealing more than half their horses while warriors kept the fighters too busy to think of livestock. Then the wiley Sioux evolved a harassing system intended to starve down the Ponca. When they went out on hunting grounds they were chased away. There came a bitterly cold winter and the Poncas found themselves in scant food, no meat at all, and the great famine of 1863 turning the people to mere skin and bones.

In summer, nature seemed to side with their enemies and no rain fell while crops turned to withered wisps and blew out of the country. Corn absolutely failed and even wild grapes and plums shrunk to nothing on the vines and bushes. The people tried hard to exist, eating such things as corn stalks of a previous season, wild turnips, roots, tree bark and anything with a hint of sustenance.

About this time, a party of Ponca went to Omaha on business and while there, four men, six women, five children, a party of soldiers under the influence of firewater, must have thought it would be a great lark to bag some Indians right on the streets of Omaha. The white warriors forthwith killed three of the women and one of the girls. Soldiers sometimes make mistakes and this incident here is set down as a mistake. The job was completed with burning of the Ponca's tepees and stealing of their ponies. It must have been this sort of treatment of the brown folk by the whites that inflamed the native Americans to rise now and then and mercilessly hammer the whites, like the Sioux did at the Little Big Horn, until nothing remained but second hand remains of those who must have spoken poorly and acted worse toward their brothers and sisters who lived their own lives as they felt like doing in their own country.

Another treaty that affected the Ponca was made at Fort Laramie in 1868 wherein every bit of the Ponca land holdings, possibly thru a mistake, were turned over to the Sioux, leaving the Ponca the blue sky and little more. The Ponca did not have knowledge of this for some time and they had not been consulted about it. Their homeland as long as they could remember, sleeping places of their beloved ancestors, their forest, hills and dales, all turned over to their enemies at the stroke of some white man's trusty pen. This was the reward the Ponca received for his friendliness to the whites. Is it any wonder the Sioux hated, deeper than ever, both the Poncas and the whites?

Years after this mistake, General Sherman, who was commissioned to attend to such matters, said he did not know there was such a mistake made. The Sioux knew it. And it was the Sioux who gave the information to the Ponca.

Like the rest of us, the Sioux liked to brag and show the other fellow what they knew he was in ignorance of, and so one nice day the Sioux fixed up a war party and rode into the Ponca vicinity where the Sioux yelled "This land here is not yours, it is Sioux property and we order you off—get going—you low-down trash!"

Now the Ponca were homeless, and there they remained some months, always worried about the Sioux coming in day or night to wipe out the entire nation of Poncas. The people were astonished at the news, astonished but not crushed. Living on hope was not to the liking of the nation but when that was all to be had, that was accepted and business continued in the nation hanging by a mere thread.

In the years 1869-70 the people felt that perhaps at least the Almighty had not entirely deserted them and they set to work at building new houses. They put up about 60 fine cabins of logs and put in crops and—hoped. The Missouri river promptly rose and washed away the cabins,

leaving them one-half mile from their original sites.

Still exhibiting a confident face, the nation faced a new growing season and sowed crops on about 300 acres. Then the grasshoppers swooped down while old warriors looked long and thoughtfully toward heaven.
(Continued next week.)

A negro mammy had a family of well-behaved boys. One day her mistress asked:

"Sally, how do you raise your boys so well?"

"Ah'll tell you, missus," answered Sally. "Ah raise dem wid a barrel stove, and ah raise 'em frequently."—Boston Transcript.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

Holt county delegates to the County Convention are called to meet at the I. O. O. F. Hall, O'Neill, Nebraska, at 11 o'clock A. M., August 30, 1934, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention and such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The delegated representation from each precinct in the county is fixed as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Antelope | 1 |
| Atkinson precinct | 2 |
| Atkinson, 1st ward | 2 |
| Atkinson, 2nd ward | 2 |
| Atkinson, 3rd ward | 2 |
| Chambers | 3 |
| Cleveland | 1 |
| Conley | 1 |
| Coleman | 1 |
| Deloit | 1 |
| Dustin | 1 |
| Emmet | 2 |
| Ewing | 3 |
| Fairview | 1 |
| Frances | 2 |
| Grattan | 1 |
| O'Neill, 1st ward | 2 |
| O'Neill, 2nd ward | 2 |
| O'Neill, 3rd ward | 3 |
| Green Valley | 1 |
| Golden | 2 |
| Inman | 3 |
| Iowa | 1 |
| Josie | 1 |
| Holt Creek | 1 |
| Lake | 1 |
| McClure | 1 |
| Paddock | 2 |
| Pleasantview | 1 |
| Rock Falls | 1 |
| Sand Creek | 1 |
| Saratoga | 1 |
| Scott | 1 |
| Shamrock | 1 |
| Sheridan | 1 |
| Shields | 2 |
| Steel Creek | 2 |
| Stuart | 4 |
| Swan | 1 |
| Verdigris | 3 |
| Willowdale | 2 |
| Wyoming | 2 |
| Total | 69 |

C. P. HANCOCK, Chairman.

WANTED TO BUY

ADMIRAL horse power baler. Give price in first letter.—F. Kurtz, Inman. 14-2p

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED to sell the Baker products in an established route in south Holt county. We prepay freight and carry customers' accounts. Car required. Write S. F. Baker & Co., Keokuk, Iowa. 13-4

FOR SALE

IF YOU want good glasses at a price you can afford to pay, see Perrigo Optical Company at Golden Hotel, O'Neill, St., Aug. 25. 13-2

Q'S QUALITY Milk and Cream. The best by test, at John Kersenbrock's, or phone 240.—John L. Quig. 40tf

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FLOUR 48-lb. Omar \$1.97

FLOUR 48-lb. Silk Finish . . \$1.79

MIRACLE WHIP SALAD DRESSING Large SANDWICH SPREAD Qt. Size . . 27c

HERSHEY'S COCOA Half lb. cans . . 9c

BEEF SHORT RIBS, per pound 8c

CHOICE BEEF ROASTS, per pound . 12c

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