STANDARD MAKES APPEAL

OIL COMPANY PRESENTS ITS SIDE OF THE STORY.

CLAIMS TIMES OUT OF JOINT

Directors of the Standard Oil Company Have Issued a Pamphlet, Some of Which Came to Norfolk, to Show That They Have Been Abused.

A pamphlet setting forth their side of the case has been received in Norfolk from directors of the Standard Oil company. The pamphlet has been issued for distribution among the company's employes and stockholders and a copy of it is being sent to news papers. The pamphlet contains a short introduction from the directors. In which is set forth their views of the $29,240,000 fine recently imposed by Judge Landis of Chicago, and this is followed by thirty-two pages of editorial extracts from a number of newspapers and magazines which declare that the fine was merely a play to the galleries and that the present conditions of the public unrest, manifest in continued attacks upon industries, is bound to lead to disaster.

Following is the introductory in the pamphlet:

The directors of the Standard Oil company, in printing this pamphlet, desire to emphasize for the half million of people directly interested in its welfare the assurance of the company's absolute innocence of wrongdoing in any of the prosecutions lately instituted against it in the federal courts. Particularly is this so in the recent Chicago & Alton R. R. case, made notorious by the sensational fine of $29, 240, 000 imposed on the Standard Oil company of Indiana.

It should be known as widely as possible that this is no case of rebate or discrimination, but simply of the legality of a freight rate. It should be known that the verdict was obtained by the government upon the most hair-splitting technicality, aided by the rigorous exclusion of evidence that would have removed all presumption of guilt.

If the judgement in question be allowed to stand the company will be forced to pay $20,000 (that is, fifty times the value of the oil) for every carload carried over the Alton road during two years at an open 6 cent rate—a rate used over three competing railroads for from ten to fourteen years! The trial judges refused to allow proof that the 6 cent rate had been filed by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and was, therefore, a "legal rate." He refused to allow proof that linseed oil, for instance, was carried at 8 cents, and other bulk commodities as low as 5 cents. He insisted that 18 cents was the only legal rate for oil when no one had ever paid it, and when it was authoritively sworn that it did not apply to oil.

The case has been taken on appeal to the higher courts to which we must look for that calm judgement which will rescue the rights of the citizen from the field of public clamor and from the domain of vindictive politics.

So persistent and adroit has been the warfare waged with all the overpowering authority of the federal administration against the Standtrd Oil company, that it has been manifestly difficult to get a fair hearing before the public or a large portion of the press, the latter to its great harm, swayed alike by socialistic outcry from below and political pressure from above.

As proof of the latter it may be noted that in the president's message of May 4, 1906, attack was made on the Standard Oil company for the purpose of forcing the passage of the bill remitting the duty on denatured alcohol—a measure in which the company was not interested. On May 17, 1906, the issue of Commissioner Garfield's report on petroleum transportation, a tissue of old misrepresentations was timed to influence the Hepburn rate bill then before congress. On May 20, 1907, while Judge Landis had still under consideration the judgement in the Chicago & Alton case, Commissioner Smith's illogical and partisan report on pipe made public. The commissioner's second report on petroleum prices and profits—a wholly false deduction from incomplete facts—was sent in advance to the press for publication on August 5 in the knowledge that Judge Landis would pronounce judgement on August 3. Here surely is evidence of a combination influencing all sources of public opinion, disturbing the orderly dispensation of justice, sanctioning in advance and supporting when made, the most sensational opinions and judgements hostile to the company.

What motive underlies the campaign of defamation need not here be discussed, but for all, friends and focs, it is reiterated that the Standard Oil company is carrying on a widespread business of great moment to the prosperity of the American people in absolute obedience to the soundest principles of business and to the spirit and letter of the law. Attacks upon it of the kind described are aimed at the nation's industrial and mercantile life.

It is encouraging, amid the fury of the hour, which assails so many corporations, all organized industry and all wealth, to know that scores of editors through the country, on examination of the facts have forcibly and clearly expressed their opinion that the greatest wrong has been done to the Standard Oil company. Following their example, it is sincerely hoped that editors who have passed hasty judgement on the company will also examine the facts and reach just conclusions. That our friends may know more fully how the truly independent are upholding right and honesty, a few editorial comments are appended, following Mr. Moffett's public statement on the Alton case. Each one of the articles and extracts will repay reading.

As a sample of the editorial extracts printed, those reprinted in the pamphlet from the New York Herald and from Leslie's Weekly are here given.

"State Ownership of Everything"

This the Standard Oil directors reprint from the New York Herald:

If Mr. Bonaparte, the attorney general, has not been misquoted he favors a policy big with menace for American industry and commerce. After making the announcement that his department would prosecute all lawbreakers—a somewhat unnecessary announcement, for if the fine imposed on the Standard Oil company were upheld the government might "appoint a receiver to operate the convicted trust."

The logical application of such amazing views would place the state in control of all production and exchange—in other words, of the commerce and industry of the entire country. A charge brought against any company or corporation might result in the imposition of a crushing fine, and, finally in the appointment of an official receiver "to operate the convicted" company or corporation. The government, in fact, would be in a position to treat any erring industrial or commercial organization as a bankrupt or would be able to force bankruptcy upon it and take over its direction. Thus in a short space of time the American government may find itself operating railroads, directing the iron and steel "trusts" and making shoes, peddling petroleum and dealing in underclothing and hosiery.

The creation of a socialistic state may not be the conscious aim of the "muck rakers," but their efforts tend in that direction. Reflective people, however must wonder whether the moment has not come to call a halt. Circumstances are combining to expose the danger in the sysematic baiting of "capital," the railing against the "trusts," the vehement and ignorant denuncation of "monopolies" and the incessant efforts of politicians to obtain support by truckling to the passions of the envious and idle.

Such a policy can only result in the dislocation of trade and the restriction of industry. If the objects of those who are carrying on the campaign were actually to ruin the small investor and frighten away foreign capital they could not succeed more admirably than they are doing. The slump in Wall sreet has been felt painfully in thousands of homes, and foreign investors, in the present circumstances, are not likely to come forward.

"Time of Frenzied Politics."

And this extract the oil people reprint from Leslie's Weekly:

If, as Judge Landis appears to hold, any shipper who accepts a rate from the agent of a railroad, without taking the precaution to go or send to Washington and ascertain if that is the rate legally filed with the interstate commerce commission, can be indicted, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a penalty of $20,000 for every shipment, even if innocently made—then something is wrong with the law or with our courts of justice. Of course, after having fixed the maximum penalty in the case of the Standard Oil, Judge Landis cannot be expected to stultify himself by fixing a lower penalty for any other offender who is hauled into his court, for he has established the precedent and must abide by it. If he seeks refuge behind the allegation that the Standard Oil company should be heavily penalized because, since its organization in 1872, covering a period of thirty-five years, its profits have been more than $700,000,000, or at an average of about $20,000,000 per annum, what sort of a penalty would he inflict on a corporation like the United States Steel corporation, which, at its present rate of earnings, will make a profit $700,000,000 in less than four years, or at the rate of nearly $200,000,000 a year!

Not long ago it was the proudest boast of the American people that our industries were surpassing in magnitude those of all other nations. The prosperity of the United States has been great because of the prosperity of our industrial interests. The steel corporation with its army of one hundred thousand employes, the Standard Oil with sixty thousand men on its industrial pay-roll, exclusive of official and clerical staff, and all the lines of manufactures which are thriving as they are in no other country, and which are fighting valiently for new markets at home and abroad, are the principal factors in securing the wealth of the American nation. The day will come when the sober judgment of those who think for themselves, and who think in the light of experiences both pleasant and bitter, who can recall other periods of prosperity as well as periods of adversity and the "soup-house," will look back upon this time of frenzied politics with amusement and indignation.

LUTHERANS RE-ELECT OFFICERS

This Was the Most Important Transaction at Hoskins Meeting.

The re-election of the old officers, Rev. Theo. Braeuer of Hadar, president, Rev. John Witte of Norfolk, vice-president, E. W. Zutz of Norfolk, treasurer, was among the first important items of ousiness to be transacted by the meeting of the Nebraska Lutheran churches of the Wisconsin synod at Hoskins. The officers elected will serve for the coming three years. Treasurer E. W. Zutz was in Hoskins Friday afternoon, presenting his report to the state synod. About fifteen Nebraska churches compose the Nebraska district synod. The meeting at Hoskins will adjourn Tuesday. Rev. G. Preuss of Winside was chosen as a delegate to the national synod.

Advertise for a furnished room if you want to find one in a particular locality not represented in the ads. today.

Money is not as scarce as opportunities. If you can offer a good investment, a business opportunity ad. will find investors.

TO MAKE HORSE MART HERE

SMITH BROTHERS OF NEWPORT LIKELY TO COME.

SEE ADVANTAGES IN NORFOLK

C. A. Smith of Newport Came to Norfolk Yesterday to Look Over the Town—He Said His Firm Had Practically Decided to Locate Here.

Norfolk will probably be made the horse market of northern Nebraska and southern South Dakota.

Smith Brothers of Newport, known to News readers as the founders of an extensive horse market at that point, have practically decided to remove their establishment to Norfolk and will very soon definitely determine. C. A. Smith, one of the firm members, was in Norfolk yesterday to look over the situation. He met a number of business men and received hearty invitations from all sources to locate here. Cordial co-operation in making the big horse sales a success, was promised. Mr. Smith went home at noon feeling more than ever that Norfolk is the location for his business.

Norfolk's excellent railroad facilities, hotel accommodations and the like, appealed to Smith Brothers. They realize that five lines of railroad will build for them a bigger business than is possible on one line. Here they would be nearer the buyers and shipments could be made out on the same night of sales.

Smith Brothers sell many carloads of horses monthly. Their buyers come from as far east as Indiana. Here they would be independent of Omaha and Sioux City, and yet would enjoy as much advantages.

SATURDAY SIFTINGS.

Miss Irwin of Neligh is in Norfolk today.

J. Wallace of Neligh is in the city today.

George D. Butterfield is home from Omaha.

J. H. Pile of Wayne was in Norfolk yesterday.

Miss Edith Vicle is in Lincoln on a short visit.

Frank Hamilton and Miss Marguerite Hamilton went to Battle Creek today.

Father Alberts arrived home Saturday from Neligh.

M. Richardson of Madison was in Norfolk over night.

Miss Clara Schram left at noon for a short visit in Chicago.

W. J. Stadelman left this morning on a business trip to Omaha.

Will Stafford is home from a two weeks' visit to Grand Island.

Misses Matilda Solso and Winnie Pike have returned to Newman Grove.

Otto Miller, a Northwestern car repairer, was ordered to Creighton yesterday.

Miss Maude Beach and Ray Beach of Meadow Grove were in Norfolk yesterday.

V. A. Nenow will leave tomorrow on a visit to Denver and Colorado Springs. He will be away about two weeks.

Mrs. Henry Haase and daughter arrived home Friday evening from a visit to Mrs. Haase's former home at Merril, Wis.

Mrs. C. H. Groesbeck, who is now in Chicago, will return within ten days or two weeks. Her father is recovering his health.

Richard Korth, who has been visiting in Norfolk, will leave tomorrow for Schwenk, Colo., where he works in a sugar factory.

E. E. Miller, a traveling salesman, is laid up this week with a sprained knee, caused by an accident while on his trip this week.

Miss Matilda Herrmann returned Saturday noon from Pierce, where she has been attending the Pierce county teachers' institute.

Rev. J. C. S. Weills went to Omaha Saturday noon in connection with his position as canon in the Episcopal cathedral at Omaha.

Mrs. E. F. Stear will leave Sunday morning for Chicago to purchase her fall stock.

John Duncan, construction engineer for the Norfolk Long Distance Telephone company, left this morning for Chicago to arrange for the additional shipment of telephone supplies to Norfolk.

George Dudley, sr., arrived home last evening from a short visit to Oakland, Iowa.

Robert Mills and daughter, Miss Lena Mills, were expected home Saturday evening from an Iowa visit.

Mrs. Shafers of Chicago and Miss Welch of Clinton are in Norfolk on a visit with their brother, Jack Welch.

Mrs. W. M. Rainbolt will leave the middle of the coming week to join her husband at their new home in Omaha.

Misses Jennet and Ruth Bell of Omaha, who have been the guests of Norfolk relatives, returned home today.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Taylor and Mrs. S. E. Saunders returned home last evening from a visit to the races at Neligh.

A score of young people were the guests of Miss Rosella Cole Friday evening at a hayrack party. After a moonlight drive to Hadar the party returned to Norfolk, where light refreshments were served at the residence of Dr. H. J. Cole. The guests of the evening were: Miss Bell of Omaha, Miss Gladys Jenkins of Madison, Misses May Johnson, Ruth Shaw, Lois Gibson, Mellie Bridge, Nola Walker and Georgia Blakeman, Charles Landers, Elmer Hardy, Spencer Butterfield, Harold Gow, Archie Gow, Roy Laikart, Sam Erskine and Lorin Doughty.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wood of the Junction, a daughter.

Allen Kuhn this week went out on his first run as a Northwestern engineer. He is now running out of Chadron.

Howard A. Roe of Lincoln has sold his cottage on the corner of Fifth street and Park avenue to Mrs. J. L. Baldwin.

The Nebraska Telephone company has, according to Lincoln papers, asked the railroad commission for permission to reduce rates at Norfolk and at Sterling. At the local office it was stated that the company was asking for permission to make certain reductions in local toll rates out of Norfolk and that the request had been filed last May.

T. B. Horde of Central City, owner of a big feeding establishment at Neligh, has returned from a trip over western Iowa, northern Missouri, northern Kansas and southern Nebraska. He says that corn in the Elkhorn valley is superior to any he found.

Next Thursday has been designated as Norfolk Commercial club day at the Pierce races. Owing to the big amateur baseball game which is to be played here on Friday, it is desired that everybody who can will arrange to attend the Pierce races on Thursday afternoon.

Pat Stanton of Tilden and M. M. Sorenberger, starter at the Neligh races, created excitement on Neligh streets yesterday. They marched through town with a thirteen-pound buffalo fish dangling from their shoulders. They had been rowing. Just what farmer's line they struck they did not explain.

Norfolk Democrat: Gene Huse has been busy the past week putting up billboards and otherwise preparing for the coming entertainments at the Auditorium for next winter. Gene is all right and will give the people of this city some excellent shows during the coming season. Watch for his new sign. It is a beauty.

Supreme Judge J. B. Barnes on next Tuesday will deliver an address at the old settlers' reunion and picnic at Martinsburg in Dixon county. From 1871 to 1888 Mr. Barnes was a resident of Ponca and his acquaintance in that northern county is still wide. Judge Barnes will also accept an invitation to a picnic at Dakota City on Thursday.

The superintendent and teachers of the Madison county institute desire to kindly thank the Norfolk commercial club for the entertainment provided through their efforts Friday afternoon. They also desire to thank the hospital authorities and candy manufacturers of the city for their kindness in permitting them to visit the asylum and candy factory.

It is a fortunate man in Norfolk who doesn't think that he has the hay fever and it's an exceptional man in the city who hasn't a severe cold. The extremely cold nights of the past two weeks has resulted in the greater part of Norfolk taking cold. In many cases pneumonia or other complications have threatened, resulting in a boom in the local physicians' practice along these lines.

In the race between the new high school building and the Northwestern depot, the depot has all the oest of the race. The brick walls of the new depot are rising above the cement foundation while the stone foundation of the new high school building is just up to the surface level. The entire basement and foundation of the new depot is constructed of cement. The depot is to be finished by the first of the new year, the high school two weeks later.

The new street grader ordered by the city council for use on the city strets has been received in Norfolk. The grader will be put in commisson at once by the street committee. A light two wheel grader, the new road machine can be operated much more economically than the old cumbersome graders. The new machine can be operated at a cost of about $5 a day as against a daily expense of about $14 incurred by the big graders. The only objection to the new machine is that it is a good road preserver but not a road maker.

Save that Madison county school teachers are young and for the most part only about three years out of the high school, it is impossible to give statistical information touching the average age of the county teachers. The information blank that the county superintendents furnish provides for this information but it is invariably slighted by the teachers. And no reliance can be put on the answers that are turned in for the fancy of the pretty school marms runs both up and down on the age scale. Norfolk's experience with the teachers' institute this week has dispelled the "old maid" calumny that tradition has wrapped about the teaching profession. Most of the teachers are not long from the high schools and the school boards complain that they marry with surprising frequency.

Forty-four people wearing badges proclaiming "Norfolk, Commercial Center of North Nebraska," went to Neligh yesterday afternoon to attend the races. A large crowd had gone up in the morning and another crowd had been there all week, so that it was estimated by President Burnham of the Commercial club that there were fully 100 Norfolk people on the grounds. Among those who went yesterday were: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stitt, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Braden, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mayhard, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Christoph, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Dolsen, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rothe, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Huse, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Durland, Mrs. W. N. Huse, Mrs. A. J. Durland, Mrs. Jones, Judge J. B. Barnes, Herman Winter, A. Degner, Anton Buehholz, E. B. Kauffman, John Hermann, C. W. Lamont, M. C. Hazen, W. H. Powers, W. R. Hoffman, P. M. Barrett, F. H. Beels.

Although the new law has brought some improvement the practice of Norfolk boys in jumping on moving trains still continues. This habit of boys in "catching on" for little rides is now in plain violation of a new state law and is still so widespread that trainmen consider it an absolute danger. At the Northwestern's uptown depot the practice of snatching little rides is common and boys also board moving trains at the Junction and Union Pacific depots. Engineer Smith of the Northwestern is one of the railroaders who has his share of trouble of the kind. Only last week he came near running over a young man who is a friend of his. The young man playfully caught on the coal car, and then fell down so that he was forced to grab hold of the side-step to save himself. Mr. Smith stopped the engine and took occasion to severely reprimand the person who caused the accident. "I would have had him arrested had I had the heart to do it," said Engineer Smith, "but since he was a friend of mine and it was he who came near getting hurt, I could not find it in me to do my duty."

Last Sunday morning there was the usual activity among the sports of Gordon, Neb., and soon buggies loaded with guns, dogs and other hunting paraphernalia, were speeding their way to the haunts of the early bird in quest of the worm. State Game Warden, Geo. L. Carter, who arrived in the city the evening before, unannounced, was an interesting spectator of the movements and decided to tarry in the town until the home-coming of the unsuspecting violators of the state game laws. W. G. Traub, a wealthy lumber and coal dealer of Gordon, was the first victim to fall into the wily warden's net. His buggy was searched and the lifeless remains of eight grouse were dragged from beneath the seat. After due legal process, the birds were distributed among the ministers, bankers and others of the needy of the community and the unfortunate victim who was found with the goods in his possession was assessed the usual fine of $5 per and trimmings, which in this case amounted to almost a winter's supply of hard coal. Ship Young, who accompanied Mr. Traub as driver, was lucky to escape with the mild penalty of a reprimand by the state warden and the promise to be good in the future. Darkness coming on and a severe wind and dust storm raging, prevented the warden from making numerous other arrests.

BIG ASSEMBLY OF REDS

CONVOCATION OF SIOUX HELD ON ROSEBUD.

SUNDAY WAS A MAMMOTH DAY

The Convocation of Christian Sioux Indians North of Valentine Drew About 2,500 People for Sabbath Services—Rain Came at 5 O'Clock.

Valentine, Neb., Aug. 26.—Special to The News: Sunday was the big day at the christian Indian convocation now being held on the Rosebud by the Episcopal church of the diocese of South Dakota. It is one that will long be retained in the memory of both the Indians and whites. The weather was superb up to 5 o'clock, when the services were interrupted by a thunderstorm causing all to seek shelter. The grand services started at 9:30. Headed by two bishops, the priests, native and white, laymen and catechists and followed by the Indians, each tribe with its own banner, making a long procession of about 2,500, they marched to the pavilion where a celebration of the holy communion was held by Bishop Coadjutor Johnson, after which a sermon was delivered by him. Taking his text from the gospel according to St. John 15:14, "Ye are my friends if you do whatsoever I command you," he delivered a masterful and forceful address, eloquently yet plainly, so that all the Indians might understand. At 2 o'clock a mass meeting of the baby's branch was held in the pavilion. At 2:30 general assembly was held by Bishops Hare and Johnson, assisted by some of the priests. At 3:30 the women's meeting was continued. A service in English was to be held at 5 o'clock but just at that time a severe rain and wind storm came up which shut off all communication and it is feared did considerable damage.

Monowi Booming.

The Northwestern Mercantile company have put in a $10,000 stock of merchandise in the Opocensky building. Here they have the best location in town.

J. W. Newell has rented the building south of the Northwestern Mercantile company's new store and is putting in an $8,000 stock of furniture and farm implements. Joe Kulhawy, who recently resigned his place with the Nye-Schneider-Fowler company, will manage the store.

J. W. Packard has purchased a $7,000 stock of clothing, which he has moved into the M. W. A. hall until he can secure a better location.

MANY INDIANS ASSEMBLE

A LARGE GATHERING OF CHRISTIAN REDS.

ON THE ROSEBUD RESERVATION

What is Said to be Perhaps the Largest Gathering of Sioux Indians Ever Assembled in Time of Peace, is Now Camped on the Prairie.

Valentine, Neb., Aug. 24.—Special to The News: Perhaps the largest peaceable congregation of Sioux Indians ever assembled at one time are now gathered in convocation at St. Mary's school, an Episcopalian institute for Indian children, situated on the Rosebud reservation.

The convocation grounds are situated on Antelope creek between the two large government boarding schools and onehalf mile from St. Mary's school and Trinity chapel.

Bishops Hare and Johnson, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Wells, rector of St. Johns church, Valentine, and many other delegates and clergymen who came in on the night train, left this city early yesterday morning, arriving at the convocation grounds at about 4 o'clock. At 4:30 a grand feast was given to the people. Whites and Indians, about 1,800 in all, seated about a great circle partook of the feast. The convocation will be continued for five days, ending August 28. A large pavilion and numerous eating booths have been erected and every arrangement has been made to care for the immense crowds. About 900 tepees hav been set up and fully 2,000 Indians are encamped about St. Mary's school and Trinity chapel. Saturday morning at 9:30 the convocation will be organized and officers chosen, after which Bishop Hare will give the address of welcome. Then will be held two separate meetings of the two great Episcopal brotherhoods, the Brotherhood of Christian Unity and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, reports will be read and topics discussed. Sunday will be the greatest day of the whole convocation. In the morning a great service will be held upon the open praise and around Trinity chapel and the attendance will probably be over 3,000 people. Either Bishop Hare or Bishop Coadjutor Johnson will deliver the sermon. Monday will be taken up with business meetings of the men and women's societies. Many people from Valentine and the surrounding towns have gone to the convocation, it being about thirty-five miles north of here. This is the annual convocation of the diocese of South Dakota.

STUCKEY GETS NEW APPOINTMENT

Popular Railway Clerk Becomes Internal Revenue Collector.

O. N. Stuckey, a prominent and popular railway mail clerk running between Norfolk and Long Pine, and who has made this city his home for a number of years, has been appointed deputy internal revenue collector in the federal service with headquarters at Columbus, and has accepted the offer. Mr. Stuckey's new duties begin August 31, and he will soon leave for his new home in Columbus. He may make one more round trip on the mail car, pending the securing of a man to take his place.

The territory to be covered by Mr. Stuckey in his new work will include Norfolk and northwestern points as far as Bonesteel. Mr. Stuckey began service in the postal department in September, 1901, and prior to that for five years taught school at Plainview.

Get things through want ads.

Order of Hearing on Original Probate of Will.

In the county court of Madison county, Nebraska.

The state of Nebraska, Madison county,

To all persons interested in the estate of C. W. Braasch, deceased:

Whereas, there is on file in the county court of said Madison county, an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of C. W. Braasch, late of said Madison county, deceased, and Burt Mapes has filed his petition herein praying to have said instrument admitted to probate, and for the issuing of letters testamentary, which will relates to both real and personal estates.

I have therefore appointed Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1907, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the county court room in Madison, in said county, as the time and place for hearing and proving said will, at which time and place you and all concerned may appear and contest the probate and allowing of the same.

It is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate of the pendency of the said petition, and the time and place set for the hearing of the same, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Norfolk Weekly News-Journal, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, for three weeks successively previous to the day set for the hearing.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 14th day of August, 1907.

(Seal) Wm. Bates,
County Judge.

SOUTH DAKOTA LAND FOR SALE —50-000 acres of choice land in central South Dakota. Address G. T. Felland, Sioux Falls, S. D.