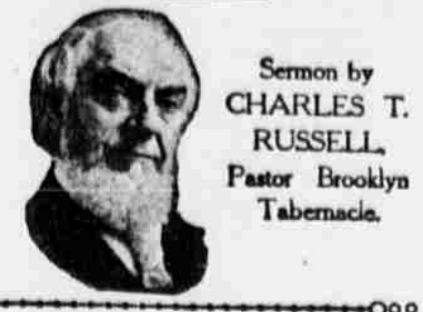


PEOPLE'S PULPIT...



Sermon by **CHARLES T. RUSSELL**, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

PREACHING TO THE DEAD.

Jameson, N. Y., August 7.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle today addressed a very large meeting of Bible Students in Celoron Auditorium. The occasion was a General Convention of Bible Students. The audience was estimated at nearly 5,000. Taking for his text the above words, the speaker said:

"For this cause was the Gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but alive according to God in the spirit" (I Peter iv., 6).

The Bible, to be understood, must be viewed from its own standpoint. This, as Bible students, we are learning more and more particularly every day. In the past we have read our Bibles "up-side-down." Many read as a duty; others as a sort of charm that would placate Divine Justice and bring us Divine favor. Now we are learning to read the Bible in a common-sense way, and to use our reasoning faculties in connection with its statements and prophecies. As a consequence, while others are falling from the faith—some into infidelity styled Higher Criticism and Evolution; others into fanciful wrestlings of the Word of God—we are coming to appreciate the Bible as the most safe and sane Book in the world. Correspondingly our faith in God increases—faith in his Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power to accomplish all his good purposes which he purposed in himself before the creation of our race. Correspondingly, too, we are coming to appreciate more than ever the value of the great Redeemer and of the great sacrifice for sin which he accomplished at Calvary. We are coming to see the truth of what we once considered poetic license when we sang:

Judicial standpoint our Savior called them all dead. He declared that none has even a reckoned life, except such as by faith accepted him as their Life-giver—Savior. His words are, "He that hath the Son hath life; he that hath not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him" (John iii, 36). Speaking to one who believed on him the Savior said, "Let the dead bury their dead"; go thou and preach the Gospel (Matthew viii, 22). From the right standpoint his meaning is evident. Let the dead, the condemned and legally dead world, look out for its own affairs. You become one of my followers and carry my message of life and hope to as many as have ears to hear!

"Dead in Trespasses and Sin." Thus the whole world of mankind through heredity, through inherited weaknesses, through participation in the sentence that came upon father Adam justly, are all judicially dead in trespasses and in sins—not one of the race is worthy of eternal life upon the only terms and conditions which God can offer—namely, perfection and obedience to the Divine standards. Jesus preached the Gospel amongst those judicially dead through trespasses and sins. A few had the hearing ear and accepted the good message and gave their hearts to God and accepted the terms of discipleship—to walk in the Master's footsteps in the narrow way faithfully unto death—willingly offering, sacrificially, their little all in the service of God, his Truth, his righteousness, his people. These few, as we have seen, the Savior recognizes as having life—passing from death unto life" (John v, 24); nevertheless their change was only a legal one. Actually, according to the flesh, they were still imperfect, fallen, dying. But by Divine arrangement their new minds, their new wills, were accepted of God in Christ and their flesh ignored as dead, and they were begotten by God of the Holy Spirit as New Creatures and became sons of God. As sons, they were free from all the previous condemnation that came upon them as members of Adam's race—freed through the imputation of the merit of the Redeemer's sacrifice applied on their behalf. Thus they attained the liberty of the sons of God—freedom from sin—condemnation. So we read of them:—"He came unto his own (nation—Jews) and his own received him not; but to them gave he power (liberty, privilege) to become sons of God even to them that believe on his name (his greatness as Messiah), who were begotten not of the will of the flesh, nor of man, but of God" (John i, 13).

"Let Dead Bury Their Dead." No Bible topic requires more careful discrimination in its study than does the subject of death. This is mainly because of the general confusion of mind which came upon Christendom during the long centuries of the Church's comparative darkness, when Bibles (the Lamp of God upon the Christian's path) were scarce, and when few could read the truths of priceless value, that were chained to lecturers. In consequence of this confusion we hear intelligent people talk ignorantly and stupidly respecting death. They make confusion worse confounded by telling us of Adam's spiritual death and discussing "natural" death and "the death that never dies," etc., etc.

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words used as our text. We perceive how the Gospel message from first to last has been preached to a dead world—to a world under sentence of death—in and unwhorship of Divine notice. The message has not gone forth to every creature yet. The Divine promise is that eventually every eye shall see and every ear shall be unstopped, and then "the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth" and "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess." But that will be during Messiah's Kingdom of righteousness, which will last for a thousand years for the world's uplifting. That time has not yet come; hence that glorious message which all must hear and those glorious sights which all must see and all confess are not yet revealed. As yet the message can be appreciated only by a comparatively small proportion of our race, "even as many as the Lord our God shall call."

The Redeemer says that they must not only be thus "called of God," but that they must be "drawn" by him, in order to be blessed during this Age. He says, No man can come unto me, except the Father which sent me draw him, and he that cometh unto me (thus drawn) I will in no wise reject (John vi, 44, 37). For these few of the dead world the Gospel in the present time is intended. No others have the ear to hear. But while those who hear are few in comparison to the millions of the world who do not hear, nevertheless they are many in comparison to the still fewer who accept the call under the conditions and limitations of the narrow way of self-sacrifice. "Many are called, but few chosen," to this high calling of joint-heredship with the Redeemer in his Kingdom. By and by when all eyes and ears of understanding shall be opened and the blessing of the Lord through Messiah shall be world-wide, it will not be merely a calling to righteousness that will be extended. A command will be enforced by disciplines, "stripes," "correcting in righteousness," to the intent that the "dead" world in general may be blessed and be resurrected—lifted up, up, up, out of sin and death conditions to the human perfection bestowed upon Adam and his race in creation. Only the unwilling and disobedient will die the Second Death, from which there will be no redemption, no recovery.

Live in Flesh and in Spirit. Those who hear the Gospel and accept its terms of consecration unto death of the flesh and are begotten of the Holy Spirit as New Creatures, "partakers of the divine nature," have so to speak, a dual existence from the time of their begetting of the Spirit. From God's standpoint they are New Creatures begotten to the divine nature, which, if faithful, they will fully obtain in the "First Resurrection." Yet according to all worldly concept of the matter they are still human beings, very much the same as they were prior to their consecration and Spirit begetting. The world may, indeed, see certain changes more or less radical in their conduct and words, but like as not, those will appear to the worldly merely as fads, fancies, eccentricities. Perhaps, indeed, as in the case of St. Paul, they may be considered as "besides themselves"—mad. Hence, as the Apostle declares, "The world knoweth us not, even as it knew him not" (I John iii, 1). The world did not know Jesus to be begotten of the Holy Spirit, the Son of the Highest, etc., nor does the world yet know that he is highly exalted at the Father's Right Hand. So also it is with the followers of Jesus. They similarly have received a Spirit begetting and, similarly, in due time, are to experience the glorious change of the "First Resurrection" and be perfected on the new plane of the divine nature.

Judged of Men—Judged of God. Note again the Apostle's words respecting these Spirit-begotten followers of Jesus, the "little flock," who walk in his footsteps of self-sacrifice. He says that these will be judged according to men in the flesh, but according to God in the Spirit. Men not knowing us as New Creatures in Christ may think of us and approve or condemn as they would think of and approve or condemn others—according to the flesh. The world will not see that in these New Creatures there is a battle in progress—the New Creature seeking to conquer the flesh and to bring it into subjection to the Divine will, but not always able to do so. All we can do is to do our best, whether our best shall be as good as or better than that of our fellow-creatures who are not Spirit-begotten, but who may be less depraved by nature—nobler by heredity. Our consolation as New Creatures is that we are not to be judged by human judgment, but by him who called us and drew us to himself, who sanctified us through the blood of the Cross, and who begot us with his own Holy Spirit to his own divine nature. He will judge us according to the spirit—according to our minds, according to our intentions, according to our efforts. To the faithful who at heart are overcomers the Lord eventually will say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant! Enter into the joy of thy Lord. Thou hast been faithful over a few things; I will make thee ruler over many things" (Matthew xxv, 21).

More Appropriate. "I teach my parrot only short words." "Do you? Now, I should think that parrots were better adapted to learning polysyllables."

A Tart Retort. Mrs. Hoyle—Don't you think my boy is growing? Mrs. Doyle—Yes; he is pretty large for his mother's age—Judge.

Evolution. At what time of life may a man be said to belong to the vegetable kingdom? When experience has made him sage.

GAMBLING? GRACIOUS, NO!

At Narragansett, Society Women New York, Aug. 13.—Mrs. John H. Hanan, wife of the millionaire shoemaker, today gave her version of the sensational raid on the fashionable Beach street gambling club in Narragansett pier early Sunday morning. Mrs. Hanan was alleged to have been sitting at a roulette wheel when the raiders entered. She was said to have been arrested. Mrs. Hanan is a beautiful woman and owns the large estate Shore Acres. She formerly was Mrs. Edith Evelyn Smith and was born in Narragansett Pier. She gives dinners to the leading men of the state and the governor frequently has been her guest. Her interview follows:—"Oh, oh—that what, raid? Gracious, no! They don't call it that do they? Well it was so funny. Really, it was quite a frost all the way through. It was such a failure that it lacked even the thrills that go with ordinary surprises. And poor little Mr. Cross! How disappointed he must be. The young country bumpkin—I have known him since he was a misdeed boy—sought to jump into the public eye and he simply failed, that's all.

"I wouldn't have missed it for anything, though. It was a fair sort of entertainment, but, oh, so farcical. Really, little Johnny could have made it quite a comic opera if he had studied his part a little better. People up here do not worry about it at all.

"The situation is really this. Cross, a simple minded little native, seeking to advertise himself, broke into the club when he thought he could catch some one playing. Instead he found us lounging and chatting about our divans and at tables after a big supper and an evening at the casino. It's just a big joke on him, that's all."

Asked to tell just what occurred when Constable Cross entered the pavilion, Mrs. Hanan continued, after expressing her reluctance to be brought into the notoriety of the affair:—"After the evening at a dance at the casino, which closed at twelve o'clock, the members of the exclusive cottage colony repaired to the club for a de luxe supper. The supper over, they went to the play rooms—the same way they have them arranged at Palm Beach, you know.

"We had hardly seated ourselves at the play tables, some of us to look on and others to join in the play, when the doors swung open and there he stood—Mr. Cross—reading dramatically some statement he had in his trembling hands about arrests and evidence and gambling, and so forth. We had been dignified and orderly, and those of us not playing were en-diversion of the games, as we have for years, harming no one.

"Then several of the gentlemen left their tables and rushed over to Cross. The women, among them Mrs. Robert O'Hing, Mrs. Arthur E. Morris, Mrs. Emerson of Baltimore and Mrs. Harrison Bullis, all left their seats quickly and went into an adjoining room. Cross asked each one's name, but didn't get them all.

"Arrested? Why, I don't know anything about that. Yes, he did take down some names. Goodness alive, don't allow that to get in the newspapers—that we were arrested—it's misleading."

"Reports from the pier today say that you were found at an ornate, \$2,000 roulette wheel eagerly at play when the constable made his descent?" interrupted Mrs. Hanan's interviewer at the New York end of the wire.

"Oh, dear me, don't say that such a statement is in print," Mrs. Hanan exclaimed, raising her voice to an exceedingly high pitch. "That's quite untrue, entirely. I was not captured gambling. The women whose names I have mentioned merely were dignified spectators. No, really, I don't recall the New York ladies present. There were twenty or thirty there, I should say. The Vanderbilts and Oelrichses and, in fact all of New York's fine people, always visit the club when they come here."

Asked if the cottagers knew if young Mr. Cross had obtained evidence sufficient to sustain his charges before a court, Mrs. Hanan laughed mildly over the wire and explained:—"He might have got something better than he did if he had been patient enough to wait a little longer. Really, hardly any one was playing when he arrested. He so earnestly courts a reputation—he wants to be a lawyer and get a name—that he couldn't seize the place like an experienced raider.

Salomon." She is a young American short story writer, who says she has just accepted a contract with a London syndicate for all the products of her pen for ten years. Miss Reid was born and educated right here in New York, though much of her time the last few years has been spent abroad, chiefly in Paris, Brussels and Vienna.

"It is the women of New York who are the great hypocrites," she continued. "Always they shut their eyes if they can only have money. They know their husbands do wrong, but they will not open their eyes, they will not unseal their ears, they will not speak.

"You tell me many women get divorces, but I say it is only when the husband cannot get them enough money that they get a divorce for that which they know has always existed. Yes, they know, but they smile and even receive the other woman in their homes and pretend everything is all right. Pah!" with a characteristic Mary Garden gesture, "such hypocrisy is sickening.

"Then there are the others," she hurried on, "those I call the humble hypocrites. These women are afraid to speak out. They are afraid to protest against the great conspiracy of crime which they know is going on around them all the time. They tremble at the mere thought of admitting that anything is not as it should be."

"Do you mean," she was asked, "that a wife is a hypocrite if she ever condones her husband's wrong doing?" "That is just what I mean," responded Miss Reid.

"But if she loves him?" "That makes no difference," inflexibly. "No matter how much she loves him she must have a sense of womanly pride and dignity which never should endure his unfaithfulness. When she has given him everything and he knows it and she knows it—then, when he goes to another woman there is nothing for the wife to do but to say, 'Take her' and then to withdraw her countenance. Once the men are convinced that the woman will act in this way, then they will govern themselves accordingly and act as they should. Now they expect to be forgiven or unnoticed and so they don't try to restrain themselves.

"New York men are altogether too susceptible," she declared. "If any young woman with the least bit of magnetism and tact and even moderately attractive, is thrown to any extent with any man in New York, I don't care whether he's married or single, she can just twist him around her little finger. She can do exactly as she likes with him and it lasts till the next girl comes along. New Yorkers take their love deals as they take their business deals—with a rush. And neither one has any permanence."

"A man and a girl become acquainted. In four weeks they're engaged—they've fallen head over heels in love with each other. Then, again, in four weeks they're married. And maybe; four weeks after they're trying to get a divorce. What they call love is a flame that starts in a minute and soars up high in another minute and the next minute is all gray ashes."

"Then you think romance—real romance—is dead?" she was asked. "Romance is never dead—real love cannot die."

"Tell me your definition of 'real love?'" "Why, it's a trinity," she smiled. "There's the purely physical attraction, that by itself is passion, but that must be a part of real love. Then there is the mental communion, the perfect understanding, the ability to read each other's thoughts without speaking. That's the chumship of it, the congenial talk of books and music and plays and philosophy. The best sweetheart is always a chum, too, you know.

"And then there's what I call the 'love-love.' It's the part of love that doesn't want the person cared for to be hurt in any way, that would protect and shield that person against all the world that would so infinitely rather suffer in place of the beloved."

"Those three kinds of love make up the perfect affection between man and woman. But if only one of the three is lacking, there is bound to be discord and jangling. That's why there are so many divorces—because the husband and wife don't care for each other in all the three ways."

"Do you know how you can tell surely if you don't love a person?" Miss Reid demanded suddenly.

"If you are jealous of him, then you don't care for him. Jealousy does not belong to love. It's pure selfishness and vanity. Love presupposes perfect trust. Now, either you trust a lover or you don't trust him—that is, you're not really love him."

"Jealousy shows such a humiliating loss of self-respect, too. It's as if you said to yourself, 'Now, I love this man and he loves me, and yet I am not beautiful enough to retain his affection and that woman in the pink hat is going to take him away from me.'"

"What you should say is 'I love him and he loves me, and therefore, I'm the most perfect thing in the world to him and no other woman has the ghost of a chance beside me.'"

Commissioners Proceedings.

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| Madison, Neb., Aug. 8, 1910, 1 p. m. Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Commissioners Henry Sunderland and Burr Taft. | 102.40 |
| The minutes of the meeting of July 11, 12 and 13, 1910, were read and approved. | 97.50 |
| This being the day set for opening and considering the bids for the construction of Norfolk Drainage Ditch No. 2, the matter was taken up and the following bids which had been filed with the county clerk were opened and considered. Hubbard Brothers proposed to dig said ditch 8 feet wide on top and 1 foot and 6 inches wide on the bottom and 3 feet deep for 95 cents per rod. The proposal of Hubbard Brothers to dig Norfolk Drainage Ditch No. 2, making said ditch 3 feet deep, 8 feet wide on top and 1 foot and 6 inches on bottom, beram 4 feet wide on each side of ditch, being the lowest and best bid, they were on motion awarded the contract to dig said ditch. | 1.000.00 |
| The application of Samuel R. McFarland and wife, Anna M. McFarland, of Meadow Grove, Neb., for admission to the Soldier's home at Grand Island was considered and approved and the clerk was instructed to forward applications to the commandant of the Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Grand Island, Neb. | 1,000.00 |
| The matter of the public road petitioned for by S. T. Napper, et al., and the remonstrances against said road were laid over for further information. | 60.75 |
| The matter of the road ordered opened along the north line of section 1-21-1 was laid over until the return of Commissioner Malone. | 60.75 |
| On motion the county treasurer was authorized to make transfers of funds in his office as follows: | 1,000.00 |
| 1908 county general fund to 1909 county general fund, \$3,071.70. | 22.45 |
| 1907 county general fund to 1909 county general fund, \$61.18. | 17.35 |
| Drainage ditch No. 1 fund to 1909 county general fund, \$42.27. | 4.00 |
| Advertising fund to 1909 county general fund, \$183.70. | 4.00 |
| 1909 county general fund to 1910 county general fund, \$3,300. | 3.00 |
| 1908 county bridge fund to 1909 county bridge fund, \$130.93. | 3.50 |
| 1907 county bridge fund to 1909 county bridge fund, \$33.75. | 12.00 |
| 1906 county bridge fund to 1910 county bridge fund, \$900. | 2.26 |
| 1909 county road commissioner district No. 1 fund to 1910 county road commissioner district No. 1 fund, \$77. | 36.00 |
| 1909 county road commissioner district No. 2 fund to 1910 county road commissioner district No. 2 fund, \$92. | 63.00 |
| 1909 county road commissioner district No. 3 fund to 1910 county road commissioner district No. 3 fund, \$77. | 12.00 |
| Also to make transfer of the funds of road districts as follows: | 30.50 |
| From road district No. 3 fund to road district No. 17 fund, \$25. | 27.00 |
| From road district No. 5 fund to road district No. 26 fund, \$25. | 24.75 |
| From road district No. 6 fund to road district No. 21 fund, \$23. | 27.00 |
| From road district No. 9 fund to road district No. 19 fund, \$25. | 7.75 |
| From road district No. 10 fund to road district No. 22 fund, \$134. | 31.30 |
| From road district No. 11 fund to road district No. 23 fund, \$155. | 8.25 |
| From road district No. 12 fund to road district No. 24 fund, \$15. | 151.00 |
| From road district No. 14 fund to road district No. 25 fund, \$65. | 1.00 |
| From road district No. 15 fund to road district No. 26 fund, \$60. | 2.10 |
| On motion the following bills were allowed: | .65 |
| J. D. Adams & Co., road grader, No. 2, \$22.50, allowed by order of Dixon as follows: | 4.50 |
| Madison County Agricultural society, No. 2, \$69.60. | 4.00 |
| S. R. McFarland, postage, etc., No. 2, \$17.50. | |
| Fred Dommisee, wolf scalp, No. 2, \$2.00. | |
| H. Fricke (repairs and grader, claimed \$370, allowed less freight on grader, \$10.15, allowed at \$349.85. | |
| H. Fricke, repairs, No. 2, \$28.40. | |
| C. E. Plass, work, court house, No. 2, \$4.00. | |
| F. M. Young, land for road, No. 2, \$25.00. | |
| F. L. Wiedergren, rent for pauper, No. 2, \$16.00. | |
| H. Kilburn, register births and deaths, No. 2, \$4.25. | |
| B. B. Mills, register births and deaths, No. 2, \$8.00. | |
| C. R. Ryerson, register births and deaths, No. 2, \$7.50. | |
| Chas. Letheby, register births and deaths, No. 2, \$7.25. | |
| M. L. Koehn, register births and deaths, No. 2, \$13.40. | |
| O. A. Sleeper, register births and deaths, No. 2, \$10. | |
| I. L. Hoffman, livery, No. 2, \$4.00. | |
| F. A. Peterson, tax refund, No. 2, \$80.64. | |
| H. Miller Lumber Co., lumber, road district No. 2, No. 2, \$47.18. | |
| H. Miller Lumber Co., coal for pauper, No. 2, \$14.25. | |
| Madison Star-Mail, cards for sheriff, No. 2, \$1.50. | |
| J. L. Ryerson, deputy county assessor, No. 2, \$31.50. | |
| Klopp & Bartlett, desks and supplies, No. 2, \$154.50. | |
| N. A. Housel, salary, No. 2, \$116.96. | |
| N. A. Housel, postage, etc., No. 2, \$16.70. | |
| S. B. Hoelsy Co., auto hire, No. 2, \$13.50. | |
| Klopp & Bartlett, supplies, No. 2, \$23.50. | |
| Hume-Robertson-Wycoff Co., lumber, No. 2, \$8.70. | |
| The Merrill Culvert Core Co., adjustable cores, claimed \$345, allowed at \$342.50. | |
| P. A. Long, commissioner insanity, No. 2, \$24.00. | |
| Hammond & Stephens Co., supplies for superintendent, No. 2, \$5.10. | |
| Kontinental Compound Co., supplies, No. 2, \$3.00. | |
| J. M. Smith, salary and boarding prisoners, No. 2, \$154.50. | |
| Gus Kaul, salary, No. 2, \$100.00. | |
| C. S. Smith, salary and mileage, No. 2, \$284.78. | |
| Clarence McWhorter, assisting surveyor, No. 2, \$6.00. | |
| E. A. Young, work, commissioner district No. 2, No. 2, \$31.25. | |
| E. A. Young, work on bridges, No. 2, \$8.25. | |
| John Boyer, wolf bounty, No. 2, \$62.00. | |
| W. H. Field, fees insanity cases, etc., No. 2, \$102.40. | |
| Hubbard Bros, ditching, No. 2, \$97.50. | |
| Hubbard Bros, ditching, No. 2, \$41.25. | |
| Hubbard Bros, ditching, No. 2, \$50.00. | |
| Hubbard Bros, ditching, No. 2, \$50.00. | |
| W. B. Fuerst, fees, state vs. Klein, No. 2, \$2.25. | |
| D. L. Best, fees, state vs. Klein, No. 2, \$4.00. | |
| Madison County Farmers Telephone Co., tolls, No. 2, \$5.60. | |
| C. P. Parish, supplies for pauper, No. 2, \$90.23. | |
| Western Bridge and Construction Co., on contract, No. 2, \$1,000.00. | |

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| tion Co., on contract, No. 2, \$1,000.00. | 1,000.00 |
| Western Bridge and Construction Co., on contract, No. 2, \$1,000.00. | 1,000.00 |
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| Western Bridge and Construction Co., on contract, No. 2, \$1,000.00. | 1,000.00 |
| Fremont Granite Brick Co., Tilling, No. 2, \$60.75. | 60.75 |
| Fremont Granite Brick Co., Tilling, No. 2, \$60.75. | 60.75 |
| John Friday, hardware, road district No. 1, No. 2, \$22.45. | 22.45 |
| Madison Telephone Co., tolls, No. 2, \$17.35. | 17.35 |
| C. R. Rouse, bridge work, road district No. 24, No. 2, \$4.00. | 4.00 |
| C. R. Rouse, bridge work, road district No. 24, No. 2, \$4.00. | 4.00 |
| C. R. Rouse, bridge work, road district No. 24, No. 2, \$4.00. | 4.00 |
| C. R. Rouse, bridge work, road district No. 24, No. 2, \$4.00. | 4.00 |
| Rolly Kaufman, work, road district No. 24, No. 2, \$3.00. | 3.00 |
| W. H. Stewart, work, road district No. 24, No. 2, \$3.50. | 3.50 |
| Madison Telephone Co., rent, telephone in jail, No. 2, \$12.00. | 12.00 |
| C. E. A. Marquardt, supplies, pauper, No. 2, \$2.26. | 2.26 |
| J. T. Moore, work, C. D. No. 2, No. 2, \$36.00. | 36.00 |
| J. T. Moore, work, C. D. No. 2, No. 2, \$63.00. | 63.00 |
| J. T. Moore, work on bridges, No. 2, \$12.00. | 12.00 |
| J. T. Moore, work, R. D. No. 6, No. 2, \$30.50. | 30.50 |
| E. A. Young, work, C. D. No. 3, No. 2, \$27.00. | 27.00 |
| Fred Fryer, work, C. D. No. 3, No. 2, \$24.75. | 24.75 |
| E. G. Melcher, work, R. D. No. 6, No. 2, \$27.00. | 27.00 |
| E. G. Melcher, work, C. D. No. 6, No. 2, \$7.75. | 7.75 |
| Fred Byerly, work, C. D. No. 2, No. 2, \$31.30. | 31.30 |
| Fred Byerly, work on bridges, No. 2, \$8.25. | 8.25 |
| John Frisch, work, R. D. No. 25, No. 2, \$151.00. | 151.00 |
| Herman Kohl, repair for grader, R. D. No. 25, No. 2, \$1.00. | 1.00 |
| Chittenden & Snyder, repairs, R. D. No. 25, No. 2, \$2.10. | 2.10 |
| W. P. Dixon, moving grader and express, claimed \$5, allowed against general fund at \$65. | 65 |
| Allowed against C. D. No. 2, No. 2, \$4.50. | 4.50 |
| W. P. Dixon, grubbing stumps, C. D. No. 2, No. 2, \$4.00. | 4.00 |
| W. P. Dixon, grading, C. D. No. 2, \$32.50, allowed by order of Dixon as follows: | 19.00 |
| Tom Crook, No. 2, \$19.00. | 19.00 |
| W. P. Dixon, No. 2, \$3.50. | 3.50 |
| W. P. Dixon, grading, C. D. No. 2, \$57.75, allowed as follows: | |
| E. H. Crook, by order of Dixon, No. 2, \$25.35. | 25.35 |
| W. P. Dixon, No. 2, \$32.40. | 32.40 |