

A Call. A convention of republicans will be held at Bohman's hall in Lincoln, on May 20, 1890, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of consultation and to devise the best method of wresting the control of the republican party from the hands of railroad corporations of this state. To prevent, if possible, a repetition of the outrages perpetrated by the railroad corporations at the Hastings convention last fall, it controlling the convention through the proxy system; and to transact such other business as may be found necessary to give effect to this object and benefit the masses of the state by providing a remedy for existing evils.

All republican voters in sympathy with this movement are invited to be present. Republican papers please copy this call.

D. M. NETTLETON, CHARLES S. KICKLEY, WILLIAM LEESE, J. R. SUTHERLAND, J. R. BALLARD, Committee.

"Many men of many minds," frequently bring about peculiar results.

Time will soon demonstrate whether it was economy to defeat the funding bond proposition or not.

The indications are that immense crops of small grain will be harvested in this county this season. What is needed is a mill and elevator at Harrison. Can not a man be found who wants a good location for an enterprise of that character?

Representative Caldwell of Ohio has introduced a bill to prevent the destruction of the United States flag by printing on it advertisements, etc., making such an offence a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$50 or imprisonment for thirty days, or both.

Tell your friends in the east to come to Sioux county on the cheap rate excursions. They will see such fine prospects for a crop that they will want to come here to live. They can come direct to the county from all points on C. B. & Q., or the Northwestern, as both lines cross Sioux county.

Congressman Dorsey's secret conference with the federal office holders of the Third district was represented as a meeting of capitalists to organize an oil company that will extract lubricator from the Wyoming oil fields. This was in accord with the eternal fitness of things. Those fellows are always on hand when there is any lubricating to be done.—Boe.

In going over the records of Gen. Fremont's financial transactions with the government, it was found that two errors had been made. It had been understood that the old general was indebted to the United States in the sum of \$19,000, but upon investigation it was found that the government was indebted to the retired warrior in the sum of \$21,000, thus making a difference of \$40,000 in the financial condition of the old hero. He was so surprised when the information was given him, that he fainted.

O. H. Rothacker, one of the best known newspaper men of the west, died at Omaha, last Saturday morning. He had been ill for some time and his death was not unexpected. When S. P. Rounds retired from the public printing office and purchased the Republican, Mr. Rothacker assumed the editorship of that paper. He leaves a record as a newspaper writer that will live long in the memory of the thousands of readers. He did some outside literary work in prose and poetry, but his strong hold was in the editorial chair.

The great moral fusion ring organ, known as the Herald suggests that it would be the proper act for THE JOURNAL to apologise to S. W. Cox for having charged him with stealing \$900. No apology is called for, as no such statement ever appeared in the columns of THE JOURNAL. This paper does not charge people with stealing unless the records bear out the statement. If the Herald would follow the advice it gives to others and apologise to all whom it misrepresented, it would be kept busy for some time.

In the Senate last week, Senator Padock called up and secured the passage of his bill which passed the house on March 10, amending section 2294 of the revised statutes, as follows: "In any case in which the applicant for the benefits of the homestead, pre-emption, timber culture or desert land law is prevented by reason of disease, bodily infirmity, or other good cause from personal attendance at the district land office, he or she may make the affidavits required by law before any commissioner of the United States district court, or the clerk of a court of record for the county in which the land is situated, and transmit the same with the fee and commission to the register and receiver.

Florida is demanding that the government should build strong fortifications at Pensacola at the mouth of the St. John's River at St. Augustine, at Key West, at Tampa, at Cedar Keys, and at Pensacola, and should provide a strong fleet available for the defence of Florida if attacked. They say "the State is defenceless as it is." Possibly that is true. But would such fortifications protect United States marshals and judges and ballot-boxes and legal voters. Uncle Sam is in a good more danger just now from enemies to good government inside of Florida than to any enemies to the Republic outside. Get in line behind the old flag of the Constitution and keep step awhile to "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia" music and the fortifications will come later.—Inter Ocean.

A Visit to Washington. Christian at Work.

So much has been said of Washington organs, that this paper has sent one of its representatives to visit the world-renowned organ factory of Cornish & Co., and to examine in person the splendid \$50 organ which they offer in a large advertisement in our paper this week. Our representative found the organ to be precisely as represented in their advertisement; strictly first-class in every particular, and the guarantee which Messrs. Cornish & Co., give for ten years as good as gold; because they are an entirely responsible firm, and do precisely as they agree to do.

We have no hesitation whatever in strongly urging our readers to take advantage of the extraordinary installment offer which they make in this issue; it is a bargain not to be had every day in the week. Their large catalogue, with special terms of payment, can be gotten free by addressing the manufacturers, Messrs. Cornish & Co., Washington, N. J.

Dorsey's Welcome Home. Kearney Enterprise.

Hon. George W. Dorsey, who has enjoyed the honor of being chairman of the house committee on banking and currency; who is one of the most successful statesmen in providing for his own relatives and who is the high political patronage dispenser for the sovereign state of Nebraska, is at home. Mr. Dorsey's presence is quite necessary at this time. The Fremont Tribune mentions Messrs. Osborn, Norris, Kinkaid, Valentine, Barnes and Harrison as prospective candidates for his shoes. If the various republican elements represented by these gentlemen unite, the Fremont politician will have no walkover. He has great interests at stake in the fall campaign. A small army of kinsmen and one or two railway corporations must not be allowed to suffer if he can prevent. As for his vast constituency, which is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less" Mr. Dorsey has little time to consider them. His faithful henchmen are supposed to be able to heal the wounds caused by affronts and slights.

Protection by Natural Conditions.

When confronted by the fact that protection advances and keeps up wages, the free trade attorney, true to his habit of following "surface indications," points to what he calls the unprotected business of the carpenter, the mason, the blacksmith, etc., and cites the fact these callings command higher wages than are paid in some of the industries recognized by our tariff laws. The constant reiteration of what everyone giving the subject proper thought must see has no parallel application, can deceive none but the most unwary. A sufficient reply is found in the fact that the classes of mechanics enumerated have the monopoly in their line of work, as they are shielded from foreign competition by conditions that render it impossible to import ready-made houses, to shoe horses or repair wagons and machinery in other countries, even if foreigners stood ready to do the work for nothing.

Bricklayers, carpenters, painters, blacksmiths and similar occupations are protected by conditions that place foreign competition out of the question, and it is this fact, together with the further one that in the building trades the time for outdoor work is limited to the milder seasons of the year, that insures to such workmen better wages for the time that they are employed. True, the farmer could send his team to Canada to be shod and his machinery to Europe to be repaired without violating any law except the law of common sense, but he finds it more economical to pay higher prices to his neighbors than mechanics at a distance might be willing to work for—and this affords for that class of workers the very best of protection.

The men in these absolutely protected occupations should be the last to refuse to accord statute protection to those of their fellow workmen whose callings are exposed to the competition of foreigners.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Eye and Skin Ointment. A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scrathees, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by C. H. Andrews, Druggist.

TEACH YOUR SERVANTS. They Need to Learn Many Things to Make Things Pleasant.

Features of Housekeeping May Be Greatly Enhanced if the Work Is Done Neatly, Systematically and Economically—Some Valuable Hints.

Some things may be taught one's servants about doing room service which every good servant should know, and which are not trifling matters, but of little importance. The great majority of servants know only half their duties, and yet, truthfully observe the Chinese proverb, they really believe they know it all.

Teach them that the setting of the table can make a frugal meal a success. Teach them to lay the cruet of the table-cloth straight; a wavy line up and down the length of a table is a constant vexation. Teach them to use extreme care in making the arrangements of each cover exactly similar, and to see that the lines on either side of the table between one clear glass and another, etc., are straight as a die, that all the distances are evenly proportioned, and that all the articles are placed so as to be as little as may be in any one's way, while as near as possible to every one's hand. Just above the fork a small salt-cellar and pepper-caster (cayenne, also, if liked) should be put for each person, as well as the individual butter-plate. Every knife and fork should be with precision upon the cloth. One cover carelessly put on ruins the effect of the table.

Teach them to set the bread on the right side of the table, and to exact about the thinness of each slice, as well as the necessity of having the pie arranged exactly even upon the bread-dish. Teach them to be as particular in the laying of the all-board and the side tables as in the table itself; that much of the charm of a well-served most depends on what is placed on these pieces of furniture. Extra dices and sugar tongs, vegetables and bread should be placed on the side table. The dessert, sugar and cream, sometimes the salad, and any thing that is a pretty accessory, must go on the side-board. To be clean to wipe every dish before leaving the pantry, especially such as, from their use, must never come from the kitchen. A dish should be more allowed to remain in a condition that will leave a rim on the cloth of the side table than to be placed on the table itself in such shape. Teach them careful habits of handing the table-cloth clean, how to dip small spoons in a bowl of boiling water and then set the bowl itself on the table, the cloth spread out over this slight elevation to dry, which it should be by the time the work in the butler's pantry is done up. Teach them the monetary value of each piece of china and glass, and that they are responsible for each individual article. If the lesson seems a hard one to learn, enforce it by exacting payment for broken things. It is a disagreeable task to set one's self, but often is the only means to an end. Teach them that the silver (the small silver in daily use) must be counted after dinner every night, without fail. If a spoon or a fork is abstracted occasionally it serves as a test. Teach them to unlearn a habit which they have probably been taught, to lay all hot forks and knives at each cover which will be used during the meal. It is far better to supply them as they are needed from the side table. Some persons dislike extremely to see such an array of implements of war before them.

Teach them the need of keeping a watchful eye on every person, so as to supply their needs without the necessity of being told, to keep the glasses clean, the butter replenished, a knife and fork always at hand, a spoon ready, etc. In the case of the many demands on them, a well-trained servant will always do this. Teach them that to offer one dish without its accessories is a capital crime, as coffee without sugar, or small fruit without cream and sugar, etc.

Teach them to step about the room and round the table as if they were shod in velvet; in fact see that they do wear felt shoes in the dining-room. Teach them the necessity of extreme neatness about their personal appearance. If you can afford to employ good servants, see that they have a comfortable place for bathing, and make them understand that finger nails can and must be kept clean. Teach them the suitability of clothes, and do not permit them to go about the house in your half-soiled flannel. Remember the case of the young housekeeper who, having a new bodice made to a certain dinner-gown, gave the old one to her parrot maid, and wearing the dress on the occasion a dinner, was created an eye by holding the maid come in to serve at table got up in the old bodice of her mistress' gown, long lace ruffles in the sleeves, and all. Teach them that every thing about the dining-room must be kept immaculate. Teach them to go to the left of persons at table in serving, but to the right with wines. Teach them the inestimable value of silence, both of look and voice.

Teach them that the highest value in servants is their willingness to oblige; that a reply to the effect that "such a thing is not my work" will not be permitted a second time, and that whatever you desire each one to do must be done without demur. Teach them the value of your smile or your frown, and that you always remember that they are human, but are paid to attend upon your word. Teach them to be able, in case of necessity, to do each other's work, and to be ready to do any anxiety and trouble if one falls ill or has an accident.

Remember that one's servants and service reflect one's success at housekeeping, and that there is no reason why servants should be poor housekeepers either. Patience, unlimited, unflinching patience, is needed at first—for the first month—repeated and again repeated, in instructions plain and distinct. By that time, if you have shown that unlimited, unflinching patience, and a servant has not grasped your ideas, or most of them, further struggling is useless. You would better commence anew with some one else, until a person is found who shows adaptability and quickness of understanding. A good servant is such a treasure, housekeeping such a joy, when the wheels of the machinery are well oiled, that housekeepers should be willing to devote more time to training their servants to that in the end that freedom from anxiety is constant that all know so well how to appreciate.

Topics for Certain Lectures. Consult with your wife. Better use, on a rainy day, mind and pen than tongue and jack-knife. "All work makes Jack a dull boy," and no work makes Bill a very mean one. Every man ought to be heartily ashamed of a gall on the shoulder of the animal he drives. A file is the only thing that can be made out of nothing; the milk can not contain more than is in the feed and drink. When the wife and children attend to the poultry, it isn't fair to exchange eggs for tobacco and machise oil. If the money expended for tobacco and whisky were judiciously applied to the beautifying of our homes, what a lovely land would ours be!—American Agriculturist.

C. H. Andrews the druggist, desires us to publish the following testimonial, as he handles the remedy and believes it to be reliable: I bought a 50 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and applied it to my limbs, which have been afflicted with rheumatism at intervals for one year. At the time I bought the Pain Balm I was unable to walk. I can truthfully say that Pain Balm has completely cured me. R. H. Fann, Holywood, Kas. Mr. A. B. Cox, the leading druggist at Holywood, vouches for the truth of the above statement.

SAVED BY A BATH. The Efficacy of Cold Water in Cases of Typhoid Fever.

The efficacy of the cold bath in typhoid fever is now admitted, and the doctors are claiming it as a discovery of science. Fever patients would have discovered it long ago if they had been permitted to treat themselves. A dear friend of a Washington Capital correspondent discovered it for himself when a prisoner of war in East Tennessee. He had been captured and was on his way further South when taken with typhoid fever. His guard found him delirious when waking him to continue his march. They consigned him to the care of a farmer's wife who looked kindly upon the suffering prisoner. She gave him a spare room and religiously shut the windows lest he should have a draft of Heaven's air and die; she doused him the cool water of the well, because the country doctor said so. The patient lay still in the midnight hours and the kind watcher by his bed slept the sleep of the righteous. Awakening suddenly the nurse found the sick bed empty. The patient had gone. Running out to the front yard she heard a spluttering noise, which she traced to the deep, cold mountain well. Getting a candle she lowered it by a string to the water's brink, and there stood the Yankee soldier, up to his chin in the cold water. He had escaped while she slept and had sought for coolness and found it. It took some time to rouse the sleepy negro man, who was farm hand and general factotum. After an hour or more the soldier was roused. He was hoisted up and, for the first time in many hours, he was conscious. He was wrapped in blankets and many forebodings of death. Sweet sleep ensued, and the next morning appetite returned. A few days and strength returned. The man was cured by Nature's remedy. He never saw a Confederate prison, for the kind nurse piloted him over the mountains to the Union lines. He remembers that well to this day with the deepest gratitude, and no summer passes that he does not send to the East Tennessee farm some remembrance of the kindness he had there.

Some of the Grand Army boys may be interested in the following from Alex B. Pope, A. D. C., Commander, Dep't. Tenn. and Ga. He says: "We have had an epidemic of whooping cough here. (Stewart, Tenn.) and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been the only medicine that has done any good." There is no danger from whooping cough when this remedy is freely given. It completely controls the disease. 50 cent bottles for sale by C. H. Andrews.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS: John M. Thayer, Governor, Lincoln, Neb. Geo. D. McKeljohn, Lieutenant Governor B. R. Cowley, Secretary of State T. H. Benton, Auditor John E. Hill, Treasurer William Leese, Attorney General John Steen, Land Commissioner Geo. B. Lane, Supt. Public Instruction D. Hopkins, Warden of Penitentiary W. M. Knapp, Supt. Hospital for Insane

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION: C. F. Padlock, U. S. Senator, Beatrice C. F. Manderson, U. S. Senator, Omaha G. L. Connel, Congressman 1st Dist., Omaha G. L. Laws, " " 2d " Metcalf Geo. W. E. Dorsey, " " 3d " Fremont

JUDICIARY: Amasa Cobb, Chief Justice, Lincoln S. Maxwell, Associate Judge, Fremont T. L. Norval, Associate Judge, Seward W. A. Leese, Clerk and Reporter, Seward

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT: M. P. Kinkaid, Judge, O'Neill Conrad Lindeman, Clerk, Harrison

COUNTY OFFICERS: S. Barker, County Judge Conrad Lindeman, Clerk M. J. Gayhart, Treasurer A. Southworth, Supt. Public Instruction Thos. Kelly, Sheriff Geo. J. Shafer, Coroner A. R. Dew, Surveyor Conrad Lindeman, Clerk of District Court Geo. Walker, County Attorney

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS: Don M. Welz, (chairman), 1st District Chas. O. Grove, " 2d " J. A. Green, " 3d "

LEGISLATIVE: A. Bartow, Senator, District No. 14, Chadron G. W. Simonsen, Rep., Dist. No. 33, Alliance

PRECINCT: S. L. R. Maine, Justice of the Peace H. Merrifield, " " R. K. Post, Constable

VILLAGE OFFICERS: W. R. Smith (chairman), Trustee J. F. Pfost, " " J. C. Northrop, " " E. D. Satterlee, " " R. W. Windsor, " " A. J. Babcock, Clerk D. P. Davis, Treasurer

SCHOOL OFFICERS: S. L. R. Maine, Director W. R. Smith, Moderator D. H. Griswold, Treasurer

TERMS OF COURT: District Court, at Harrison, commences April 18th and September 24, 1890. County Court, at Harrison, commences first Monday of each month.

Home Seekers Excursion. Excursion tickets will be sold from points east of the Missouri river to stations on this line, on May 20th, Sept. 9th and 22nd, and Oct. 14th. Tickets will be good for return, thirty days from date of sale. Stop over privileges will be allowed in either direction during life of ticket.

Final Proof Notices. All persons having final proof notices on this paper will receive a marked copy of paper and are requested to examine the same to see if any errors exist report to same to this office at once.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, May 12, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Conrad Lindeman, clerk of the district court, at Harrison, Neb., on June 24, 1890, viz: RUSSELL WILLIAMS, of Montrose, Neb., who made H. E. No. 546, for the SW 1/4, sec 2, tp 25, r 25.

Notice for Publication. Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, May 12, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Conrad Lindeman, clerk of the district court, at Harrison, Neb., on June 24, 1890, viz: DORISHEA WALTER, of Harrison, Neb., who made H. E. No. 275, for the NW 1/4, sec 2, tp 25, r 25.

Better Clubbing Offer Than Ever. We still continue our former clubbing offers and in addition submit the following proposition to those who wish to get papers cheap:

For \$2.25, cash in advance, we will send THE JOURNAL one year and the Omaha Weekly Bee until December 1, 1890, or we will send THE JOURNAL one year, the Weekly Bee until December 1, 1890, and the Nebraska Farmer, the leading weekly live stock and farm journal of the state, published at Lincoln, Neb., for one year, all for \$3. THE JOURNAL one year and the Nebraska Farmer one year for only \$2.60.

These most liberal offers should be taken advantage of by every one. Do not delay but take advantage of these offers at once.

THE JOURNAL clubs with all publications and will save its friends money if they get papers, magazines or periodicals in connection with THE JOURNAL.

This applies to all new subscribers and also to those now taking THE JOURNAL who pay for a year in advance.

Grant Guthrie, Dealer in Lumber, Lime, Grain

Consolidated Notice for Publication. Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, April 21, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Conrad Lindeman, clerk of the district court, at Harrison, Neb., on June 4, 1890, viz: William Schulz, of Harrison, Neb., who made D. S. No. 196 for the SW 1/4, sec 1, tp 33, r 26.

Consolidated Notice for Publication. Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, April 16, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Conrad Lindeman, clerk of the district court, at Harrison, Neb., on May 27, 1890, viz: William E. Moore, of Chadron, Neb., who made H. E. No. 224, for the SW 1/4, sec 2, tp 31, r 26.

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Coal. Complaint No. 104 having been entered at this office by August W. Mohr against Chester F. Swaney, for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 466, dated August 6, 1888, upon the SW 1/4, section 7, township 33, range 56, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said claimant has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract during the first year after entry; and has failed to cure the defect up to the date of initiating this contest. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23rd day of June, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

AGENT FOR WIND MILLS AND PUMPS. B. E. BREWSTER, C. F. COFFEY, President, Vice Pres. CHAS. C. JAMESON, Cashier.

Commercial Bank. [INCORPORATED.] U. S. Land Office, Chadron, Nebraska, March 17, 1890. Complaint No. 104 having been entered at this office by Jacob Deeper against Charles A. Adams, for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 275, dated March 24, 1888, upon the SW 1/4, sec 14, tp 25, r 25, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging by annexed affidavit that the said claimant has failed to break, plow or cultivate any portion of said tract since filing on same. And for the further reason that said filing was absolutely void from inception, Charles A. Adams being a fictitious name; the said entry having been made by Charles A. Clark in the name of Charles A. Adams. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 16th day of May, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

NOTICE OF CONTEST. U. S. Land Office, Chadron, Nebraska, March 17, 1890. Complaint No. 104 having been entered at this office by Jacob Deeper against Charles A. Adams, for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 275, dated March 24, 1888, upon the SW 1/4, sec 14, tp 25, r 25, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging by annexed affidavit that the said claimant has failed to break, plow or cultivate any portion of said tract since filing on same. And for the further reason that said filing was absolutely void from inception, Charles A. Adams being a fictitious name; the said entry having been made by Charles A. Clark in the name of Charles A. Adams. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 16th day of May, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

General Banking Business. [INCORPORATED.] U. S. Land Office, Chadron, Nebraska, March 17, 1890. Complaint No. 104 having been entered at this office by Jacob Deeper against Charles A. Adams, for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 275, dated March 24, 1888, upon the SW 1/4, sec 14, tp 25, r 25, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging by annexed affidavit that the said claimant has failed to break, plow or cultivate any portion of said tract since filing on same. And for the further reason that said filing was absolutely void from inception, Charles A. Adams being a fictitious name; the said entry having been made by Charles A. Clark in the name of Charles A. Adams. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 16th day of May, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

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