

EVERYBODY IS NOW FIGURING INCOME TAX

In Order to Be Helpful to Public, Internal Revenue Bureau Has Every Available Officer in Field.

SEVERE PENALTIES IF YOU DELAY BEYOND MARCH 15

With the due date for Income Taxes only a few weeks away, the collection of this far-reaching tax on 1918 incomes has started off with a bang.

Payments and sworn statements of income must reach Internal Revenue offices on or before March 15, and there are severe penalties for delinquency.

Residents of Nebraska are required to make their returns and pay their taxes to Geo. L. Loomis, Collector of Internal Revenue, Omaha, Neb., or to any of his deputy collectors who are now doing free advisory work on income tax.

"Pay your Income Tax by March 15," is the slogan of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which has sent every available officer into the field to help the public to understand the requirements and to prepare the returns.

It is estimated that many thousands of single and married persons in this section of the United States who have never before made annual returns are required to do so this year.

Income tax returns must be made between now and March 15 by persons who come under the following classifications:

Any unmarried person whose 1918 net income was \$1,000 or over. Widows and widowers, divorcees and married persons who are living apart from their husbands or wives, are for the purposes of the Income Tax classed as unmarried.

Any married person living with wife or husband whose 1918 net income was \$2,000 or over. The income of both husband and wife must be considered, together with the earnings of minor children, if any.

Revenue Bureau Offers Aid. Each person in the United States who is in either of these classifications must get busy at once if penalties are to be avoided. He should secure a blank Form 1040 A for reporting net income up to \$5,000, or Form 1040 if his net income exceeded that amount.

Forms are being distributed by Collectors and their Deputies, also by banks. By following the instructions on the forms a correct return can be prepared at home. If a person needs advice or aid, the Deputy Collectors in the field will furnish this without charge.

The new Revenue law places the Income Tax duty on citizens and residents. The Internal Revenue Bureau is sending its men to work right with the public to get the tax and the returns in. With active co-operation, every tax due March 15 will be paid and every return required by law will be in the Revenue offices on time.

Exemptions Allowed. A single person is allowed a personal exemption of \$1,000. If he is supporting in his household relatives who are dependent upon him, he may claim the status of the head of a family who has the same exemption as if married.

A married person, who lives with wife or husband, is allowed a personal exemption of \$2,000. The head of a family is entitled to claim a similar personal exemption.

An additional exemption of \$200 is allowed for each person under eighteen or incapable of self support, who was dependent upon and received his chief support from the taxpayer.

A husband and wife living together are entitled to but one personal exemption of \$2,000. If they make separate returns, the exemption may be claimed by either or divided.

Accuracy Required. Absolute accuracy is necessary in making up income figures. Any person who is working for wages should find out exactly how much he received during the whole year 1918. Fees, bank interest, bond interest, dividends, rents received, and all other items must be reported correctly. Mere guesses are not accepted, for they are unjust alike to the taxpayer and the Government, and defeat the proper administration of the law.

THIS TELLS HOW TO FIGURE INCOME TAX

Squarely Up to Every Individual to Get Busy by March 15 or Suffer Penalty.

"Don't wait until the final due date, March 15th, for paying your Income Tax and making your return. Avoid the last minute rush. Any person can figure out his liability today as well as he can next week, and if there is any point on which he needs advice he can now get in touch with a Revenue man."

This word of advice is from Geo. L. Loomis, Collector of Internal Revenue, Omaha, who is collecting the Income Tax in Nebraska. Collector Loomis is giving without charge every aid of his office and his enlarged field force to help the people get their payments and their returns in by March 15th.

But the Income Tax men will not pull your door-bell or your coat-tails, according to the Collector's announcement. It is squarely up to every individual to figure out his own case and to get busy if he comes within the scope of the new Revenue law.

Did You Earn This Much? Every unmarried person who received income averaging \$19.25 a week during 1918 and every married couple who jointly received income averaging \$38.50 a week should secure at once from the nearest Deputy Collector or the nearest bank a blank Form 1040 A.

That form contains the information he will need to enable him to figure his correct net income and any tax that he owes the Government. The law requires that every unmarried person who had a net income of \$1,000 or over and every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or over (including the income of husband or wife, and the earnings of minor children, if any) must make a return on or before March 15th. And this requirement does not hinge on whether the person owes a tax.

Taxable Income. An individual must include under gross income all gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, business, sales or dealings in property of all kinds, interest, rent, dividends, or profits derived from any source whatever. Very few items of income are exempt.

Deductions include ordinary and necessary business expenses, interest paid or accrued on indebtedness, taxes of all kinds except Federal income and excess profits taxes and assessments for local benefits, losses actually sustained, debts ascertained to be worthless, and depreciation on buildings, machinery, fixtures, etc., used in business. A further deduction is allowed for contributions to corporations operated for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of the contribution deduction.

The taxpayer is not allowed to deduct any personal, living or family expense, any amount spent for improving property, or any expense of restoring property or making good its exhaustion for which an allowance is claimed under depreciation.

Figuring the Tax. Before figuring the normal tax the dividends are deducted as credits from net income, together with the personal exemption. As in previous years, dividends of domestic corporations are exempt from normal tax when received by the stockholder.

The normal tax rates for citizens and residents are as follows: On the first \$4,000 of net income in excess of the credits the rate is 6 per cent; on any further taxable income the rate is 12 per cent.

The surtax rates apply to net income of each individual in excess of \$5,000. The personal exemption and the dividends are not deductible before computing surtax. In the case of returns by husband and wife, the net income of each is considered separately in computing any surtax that may be due. Form 1040 should be used for making returns of net income exceeding \$5,000, and the instructions on that form will show how to figure the surtax.

Business House Returns. Employers and others who paid wages, salaries, rents, interest or similar determinable gains in an amount of \$1,000 or over during 1918 to any person must file an information return with the Government. Blanks may be secured from the Collector.

Every partnership must file a return showing its income and deductions and the name and address of each partner, with his share of the profits or losses during the past year. Personal service corporations will file similar information for 1918.

INCOME TAX IS TRULY POPULAR. "The payment of Income taxes takes on a new significance which should be understood by every citizen. The taxation system of this country is truly popular, of the people, by the people and for the people. Every citizen is liable to tax, and the amount of the tax is graduated according to the success and fortune attained by each individual in availing himself of the opportunities created and preserved by our free institutions. The method and degree of the tax is determined by no favored class, but by the representatives of the people. The proceeds of the tax should be regarded as a national investment."—Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

INCOME TAX PAYS FOR PUBLIC BENEFITS. "Viewed in its largest and truest sense, the payment of taxes is payment for benefits received or expected. Only from a narrow and essentially selfish and shortsighted viewpoint can the individual propose to himself the evasion of tax liability as a desirable course of action."—Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

USING THE SCRAPS.

The following formulae are taken from Nebraska Extension Bulletin No. 52, which has just been issued. This bulletin, which is entitled "Pork and Beef," is highly illustrated and gives full directions for slaughtering and cutting up hogs and cattle as well as many recipes for curing and working up the trimmings. This bulletin may be had on application to the State Director of Extension or the County Agent.

Sausage Making.

Ingredients: 4 lbs. lean pork trimmings, 5 level teaspoonfuls salt, 6 level teaspoonfuls powdered sage, 2 level teaspoonfuls white pepper, 1 level teaspoonful ground cloves, 1 level teaspoonful sugar, 1 level teaspoonful baking soda, 1/2 cup cold water.

The meat should be about one-fourth fat. As trimmed out by the average man, however, there will be enough fat without adding any extra. Grind the trimmings. Spread out one-half the meat and sprinkle the seasoning on top. Place the other half of the meat above the seasoning; then grind again, thus thoroughly mixing the spices. Put the sausage in a pan and add the one-half cup of cold water. Mix and knead thoroughly with the hands until the sausage becomes very sticky and dough-like. The two grindings, the water and the kneading with the hands make it possible to slice the sausage and to fry it without having it crumble. Stuff in casings or muslin or pack tightly in a granite pan or fry it down for future use.

Head Cheese.

Ingredients: 20 lbs. pork (heads, feet, tails, neck bones, heart, tongues, etc.), 5 lbs. beef (checks are preferred), 1/2 lb. pepper, 1/2 lb. salt, 1/2 oz. allspice, 1/2 oz. cloves, 1/2 oz. caraway, 4 lbs. soup.

Boil the meat for two or three hours and separate from the bones as in making liver sausage. It is then cut up by hand into quarter or half-inch cubes. Add the seasoning and the four pounds of soup in which the meat was cooked. Onions may be added, but detract from the keeping quality of the meat. Stuff in beef "straights" or spread in a pan. Press the mass together with a weighted board while it cools. Served cold with vinegar or fried.

Soap.

The fat used may come from cracklings, offal fat, non-edible fat, etc.

HARD SOAP—The fats and greases should first be clarified by boiling with several pieces of raw potatoes, then skimmed and strained through cheese cloth. Add 2 1/2 pints of cold water in a granite iron dish and one pound of best lye. This should be done with the greatest care. The mixture becomes hot as the lye dissolves, and it should be allowed to stand and cool until the temperature is about 70 degrees.

Melt 6 1/2 pounds of clarified fat, but do not boil. Stir the grease and slowly add the lye. When about the consistency of thin honey, pour into wet pans. Do not stir too long. When cold, cut the soap into cakes.

WHITE FLOATING SOAP—Take 4 quarts fat, any kind will do; two 10 cent cans of lye, and 10 quarts of water. Put water in an old boiler or scalding kettle, then the fat, and last the lye. Boil slowly three hours. When the soap becomes flaky and the liquid looks clear and boils over the soap, it is ready to skim. Line a wooden box with a piece of wet muslin, skim out the soap and put into the box to drain about twelve hours, then cut into bars. This will make twelve large bars of hard, white soap, that may be used for any kind of washing. If the soap sticks on the hand when squeezed and looks greasy, it needs a little more lye, if too flaky, more fat. The liquid can be used for scrubbing.

SOFT SOAP—Seven and one-half pounds of caustic soda, 10 pounds of grease, and 40 gallons of water. Dissolve soda in a pan of water, add about one-third of the grease, and heat. Stir in the remainder of the grease. Add the rest of the water gradually for several days. It will be ready for use in about two weeks.

PRUNING PRECAUTIONS

The past season was very favorable for the propagation of apple blight. This is the disease which caused so many twigs and branches to die back during the early and middle part of the summer. Extreme care should be exercised in pruning this spring, to remove all diseased wood before growth begins, as the infection will start with the flow of sap. Remember that the disease is spread by cutting through infected wood and then into healthy. For this reason all tools should be disinfected with kerosene, after each cut. This is a good time to begin the work of pruning. If you are not familiar with the work the county agent will gladly assist.

TANKAGE A PROFITABLE PROTEIN

Inquiries are being received by the Nebraska Experiment Station regarding feeding tankage at its present price. Station officers say tankage can be fed with profit, especially where no other protein supplement, such as skim milk, buttermilk, or shorts, is available. Tankage not only increases the rate of gain but necessary to produce a pound of gain, and decreases it enough to more than offset the additional cost of the tankage. As a rule, a pound of tankage will save four pounds of corn. In a test conducted by the experiment Station last year, a ration of corn and tankage, compared with one of corn only, returned a value of nearly \$200 a ton for the tankage.

MONEY FOR FARMERS AT A LOWER RATE

When a plow company wants to borrow money it makes a business statement, showing the inventory, or money invested at the beginning and end of the year, the money taken in during the year, the expenses and the profits. With this statement, a banker knows whether it is safe to loan money to this company. A company with a good business as shown by this statement usually has good credit and can borrow money cheaply.

There are many farmers in the country who keep a record of what they have on hand at the beginning and end of the year, of what they take in and what they spend. These men can borrow money more easily and cheaply than most farmers because they have the figures to show the banker.

Why Hatch Early

In encouraging poultry raising, which is one of the largest live stock industries, the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture Extension Service are urging early hatching. Early hatching means: Chicks are past the danger point before hot weather; less trouble from lice and disease; more chicks raised; a longer growing season; higher prices for surplus cockers marketed as broilers; well matured pullets while the hens are moulting; eggs in the fall and winter when prices are high; early maturing pullets that become broody earlier the following spring; greater profits. The Government and Extension Service have bulletins on chicken raising which can be obtained free of charge from county agents or from the Extension Service, University Farm, Lincoln. Some of the Extension Service bulletins are: 53, A House for the Farm Poultry Flock; 54, Standard Bred Poultry Pays; 49, A Dozen Hens in the Back Yard. Some of the Government bulletins are: 957, Important Poultry Diseases; 791, Turkey Raising; 767, Goose Raising; 697, Duck Raising; 355, A Successful Poultry and Dairy Farm; 528, Hints to Poultry Raisers; 574, Poultry House Construction; 656, Community Egg Circle; 801, Miles and Lice on Poultry; 806 and 898, Standard Varieties of Chickens; 830, Marketing Eggs by Parcel Post; 849, Capons and Caponizing; 889, Back-Yard Poultry Keeping.

Give the Boy a Heifer.

Give the boy a heifer. Start him on his way. Make him feel he's starting in to be a man today. Let him know the value of a cow or two. See him take a keener pride in the farm for you.

Give the boy a heifer. Show him how it's done. Little starts at all the arts. And the battle's won. Boost him on to saving. Make him master, too. Pretty soon he'll make things zoon on the farm for you.

Give the boy a heifer. Tell him—"take it son. May you have a dozen cows. Soon, instead of one." Let him know he's wanted on the old farm, too. And he'll stay and work his way. Side by side, with you. —Exchange.

LIVE STOCK AND MEAT MOVEMENT IN JANUARY.

The wholesale meat prices were considerably higher in January, 1919, than in 1918. There was a very heavy movement of stock from Nebraska feeding stations during the five months ending January 31, 1919. Omaha received 11,242 cars; Chicago, 3,274 cars; and Kansas City, 1,266 cars during this period.

Over the entire country there was a gain of 42 per cent in total loadings of live stock reported in January this year as compared with January 1918. The gain in hogs was 58 per cent, in cattle 41 per cent, with a small increase in sheep loading. The big gains in cattle and hogs were attributed, in part, to increased production, especially in hogs, and to the very favorable weather conditions that contrasted strongly with those of a year ago, as well as to the stable values prevailing at market centers.

HOGS COSTS FROM A THAYER COUNTY FARM

Inventory August 1, 85 pigs averaging 48.4 pounds valued at 23c per pound or a total value of \$946.22.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Cost. Corn, 222 bushels at \$1.60...\$355.00. Alfalfa (pasture) (poor)... 32.00. Meat (horse) at \$3 per horse... 25.50. Shorts 5050 lbs. at \$1.50 per cwt... 76.10. Milk, 33 cents per cwt... 10.50.

Total Feed Cost...\$499.10. Miscellaneous Expenses: Labor, fixing fence...\$ 5.00. Labor, feeding 25 min. per day at 40c per hour... 15.00. Labor, veterinary... 3.50. Crude oil... 2.50.

Total Miscellaneous Expenses...\$ 26.00. Labor was lessened by the use of a self feeder and hog waterer. Notice the use of cheap feeds. Corn and shorts have the same feeding value. Under government regulation shorts at that time was much the cheaper feed. The horse meat furnished cheap tankage.

Corn was a failure on this farm. An advertisement in a farm paper secured a buyer from northeast Nebraska at \$20 per cwt. November 1, 79 head were sold while the 6 head kept were given the same sale value. The gain in weight was 72.1 pound per pig. Total sale value...\$2047.90. Feed cost...\$499.10. Miscell. Expense... 26.00. Freight charges... 36.45. Inv. value, Aug. 1... 946.22. Total Costs... 1507.77. Net Gain...\$ 540.13.

Report of the Condition of THE HUBBARD STATE BANK

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Loans and discounts...\$ 98724 15. Overdrafts... 8550 32. Liberty bonds... 1700 00. Banking house, furniture and fixtures... 2450 00. Current expenses, taxes and interest paid... 3314 54. Due from National and State banks...\$76603 95. Currency... 960 00. Gold coin... 1005 00. Silver, nickels and cents... 1249 90. Total...\$191957 86.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Capital stock paid in...\$ 10000 00. Surplus fund... 6200 00. Undivided profits... 5405 39. Individual deposits subject to check...\$ 78473 75. Demand certificates of Deposit... 6945 16. Time certificates of deposit... \$3218 86. Depositor's guaranty fund... 1714 70. Total...\$191957 86.

State of California, County of Los Angeles—ss. I, Michael Waters, cashier of the above named bank, do hereby swear that the above statement is a correct and true copy of the report made to the State Banking Board.

MICHAEL WATERS, Attest: J. R. Waters, Director. D. F. Waters, Director. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of February, 1919. Ida M. Daskam, Notary Public in and for the county of Los Angeles, State of California. My Commission expires Mar. 14, 1920.

LEGAL NOTICES

First Pub. 2-27-19—4w. NOTICE OF ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the estimate of expense on the various funds in Dakota County, Nebraska, for the year 1919 are as follows: County general fund...\$40000.00. County bridge fund... 18000.00. Emergency bridge fund... 4000.00. County road fund... 18000.00. Road dragging fund... 4000.00. Witness my hand and seal of office at Dakota City, Nebraska, this 14th day of January, 1919. J. S. BACON, County Clerk. (Court of Commissioners Seal) (Dakota County, Nebraska.)

First publication Feb. 6, '19—4w. LEGAL NOTICE.

To Emma Wilson McEntaffer: You are hereby notified that Hon. Guy T. Graves, Judge of the District Court of Dakota County, Nebraska, made the following Conditional Order of Revivor in the case of Dr. Charles H. Maxwell vs. Emma Wilson McEntaffer in said court on the 3rd day of February, 1919:

"Now, on this 3rd day of February, 1919, this cause came on to be heard before me at Chambers in Pender, Nebraska, upon motion and affidavit of plaintiff for a revivor of the judgment of the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska, dated March 9th, 1896, transcribed and filed in the District Court of Dakota County, Nebraska, September 30th, 1898, for \$51.81 and costs, and it appearing that said judgment has become dormant and is unpaid and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Nebraska,

It is therefore considered and adjudged that said judgment be revived against Emma Wilson McEntaffer, unless sufficient cause be shown by said defendant on or before the 10th day of March, 1919, and that service of this order be made by publication. Guy T. Graves, Judge of the District Court."

You are required to appear and show cause why said judgment should not be revived on or before March 10th, 1919. CHARLES H. MAXWELL, Plaintiff.

First Publication Feb. 6-19—4w. NOTICE.

To Mary Ryan, Florence Ryan, Helen Ryan, Matthew Hogan, Lillian Hogan, John Hogan, Gertrude Hogan, Frank Hogan, and Marie Hogan, defendants:—

You and each of you are hereby notified that Cornelius K. Heffernan, plaintiff, A. D. 1919, filed in the district court of Dakota county, state of Nebraska, his petition against the above named defendants and others, the object and prayer of which are to correct the description of the real estate attempted to be conveyed by a certain deed, from Dennis Ryan and Bridget Ryan, his wife, to Daniel J. Ryan, dated December 18th, 1882, and recorded in the deed records of said county in Deed Book "M" at page 309, so far as it affects land in section thirty-five (35), township twenty-nine (29) north, of range seven (7), East of the Principal Meridian, so that it shall be and read as follows, to-wit: "The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), township twenty-nine (29) north, of range seven (7), East of the 6th Principal Meridian, excepting therefrom the following described tract, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of said southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section thirty-five (35), thence north along the west line of said "forty" about 39 rods to the center of Elk Creek, thence southeasterly along the center of Elk Creek to the township line, thence west to the place of beginning," to quiet and confirm the title of the plaintiff to said real estate, to remove the clouds to plaintiff's title to said real estate occasioned by said description in said deed, to restrain the defendants and each of them from claiming any right, title, interest, lien or claim in, or

against said real estate or any part thereof or from entering upon the same and for general equitable relief.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 17th day of March, A. D. 1919. Dated this 1st day of February, A. D. 1919. CORNELIUS K. HEFFERNAN, Plaintiff.

First publication Feb. 13, '19—3w. NOTICE.

In the district court of Dakota county, Nebraska. Fred Martin, Plaintiff, vs. Lillie Kuh, Defendant.

To Lillie Kuh, defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 10th day of February, 1919, Fred Martin, the above named plaintiff, filed his petition in the district court of Dakota county, Nebraska, against Lillie Kuh, defendant, the object and prayer of which are to quiet the title of plaintiff as against the claims of defendant in the following described premises, situated in the county of Dakota and State of Nebraska, to-wit: North half of lots twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), of Martin's sub-division of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter (NW 1/4 NW 1/4) of section twenty-one (21), township twenty-nine (29), range nine (9); and further praying that certain conveyances held by defendant of the above described premises be held void and canceled as against plaintiff's title to the above described premises, and that defendant be forever barred and enjoined from asserting title to said premises adversely to plaintiff.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the third Monday following the last publication of this notice, to-wit: the 24th day of March, 1919.

Dated February 10, 1919. FRED MARTIN, Plaintiff. By W. E. Gant and C. E. Ganti, His Attorneys.

LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at 25% OR MORE SAVING to you. Don't even consider buying until you have seen our complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. We ship quick and on the freight. FARMERS LUMBER CO. 2520 BOYD STREET OMAHA, NEB.

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against said real estate or any part thereof or from entering upon the same and for general equitable relief.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 17th day of March, A. D. 1919. Dated this 1st day of February, A. D. 1919. CORNELIUS K. HEFFERNAN, Plaintiff.

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You are required to answer said petition on or before the third Monday following the last publication of this notice, to-wit: the 24th day of March, 1919. Dated February 10, 1919. FRED MARTIN, Plaintiff. By W. E. Gant and C. E. Ganti, His Attorneys.

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You are required to answer said petition on or before the third Monday following the last publication of this notice, to-wit: the 24th day of March, 1919. Dated February 10, 1919. FRED MARTIN, Plaintiff. By W. E. Gant and C. E. Ganti, His Attorneys.

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