THE GIANTS OF OLD.

PREVIOUS AGES SUPPLY US WITH ENORMOUS FOSSIL BONES.

Lizards Three Times the Size of the Largest Elephant and a Turtle Whose Shell Looked Like a Hut-Marine Giants and the Remarkable Plated Lizard.

The belief in a race of giants was once almost universal and held until recent years. Even today large skeletons when found are sometimes reported as being those of giant human beings. This was especially true of the period about the tenth and eleventh centuries, and in the latter a most amazing discovery was reported, which threw the scientific world of the time into great excitement. It was said that the body of Pallas, the son of Evander, had been discovered beneath the tomb of the emperor Henry III. The bones were enormons, and it is unnecessary to state, proved to have belonged to a huge fossil elephant. As late as the fifteenth century a war of words was waged over a find of large bones, one party claiming that they belonged to the giant Teutobochus. In 1857 a giant was discovered in Switzerland. The council of Lucerne requested a learned scientific man, Professor Felix Plater of Basel, to report upon it, and he not only announced the bones as part of a human giaut, but made a complete restoration, showing the man 20 feet high, which the proud city adopted as an ancestor in the arms of the commonwealth. The design and some of the bones can still be seen in the college of Jesuits at Lucerne. Unfortunately for the theory and much to the discomfiture of the people who had raised to a high pinuacle this mighty ancestor, it was found to be the remains of an elephant.

Nearly all the mastodon finds in this country were attributed to giants, but there is no evidence that a human giant ever existed over 8 feet in height, and it is extremely doubtful if this height was ever attained.

Giants other than human are very common in all branches of the animal kingdom-giants in every sense when comtives to be a hut of some kind. Fortu- | which, after all, are not half bad. nately the bones were uninjured, and creature would display a domelike back | unpleasantly resinous flavor. 8 or 9 feet high, giving a total length of

America is the lizard, iguana, which attains a length of 4 or 5 feet and is considered a large lizard, but it was a pygmy when compared to an ancestor that once wandered over England and vari- and soup thickening. Millet furnishes a ous portions of the world. A number of | white bread in Arabia, Egypt and India. | brushes and the torch. We put the torch years ago some workingmen were excavating and blasting in a quarry near Maidstone, England, when some bones were uncovered that caused profound astonishment on the part of the finders. ment increased, and the news was spread | certain root for the same purpose. all over the country, attracting large numbers of people. When the bones were placed in their proper position, they were found to be the skeleton of a gigantic lizard that when alive must have been three times as balky as the largest living elephant and stood upon its hind legs like a kangaroo, tearing down branches from the highest trees. sluggish and must have fallen an easy a tiger. prey to the human hunters, if they ex-

bizarre and remarkable than the land within a few feet of the spot where Yule hole was not large enough to allow a forms. If we can imagine the little ignana lengthened out to 30 feet, its back spines changed to broad finlike objects. we form some idea of the appearance of one of the small dinosaurs, Stegosaurus ungulatus, one of the most uncanny and remarkable creatures ever found. It is called the plated lizard, and the best the ground, killed by the chance shot so tion, his face thrown into bold relief by skeleton was found on the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains. Some of the plates with which this armored lizard were protected were two or three feet in diameter and the spines over two feet in length. From the fact that the hind limbs were the largest, it is evident that this strange creature could lift itself up and sit like a kangaroo, resting upon its powerful tail, which, with its enormous spines, must have been a terrible weapon.

A giant from America had a skull that measured eight feet in length. Almost over the eyes were two large horns, a third placed over the nose. The great length of the skull was given by a huge crest that was protected by a ridge of long plates. The mouth of the triceratops was protected by a horny beak. In life it must have presented a formidable appearance, with a body clumsy and low like that of a hippopotamus, a long tail like an alligator's, its head calling to mind the rhinoceros. This monster was 25 feet in length and must have been one of the strangest animals | burning question is"of its time. - Philadelphia Press.

He Put It Frankly. "I've got a quarter here," said the red nosed wanderer, "and I calculate to git me dinner wit it."

"What's that to me?" asked the citizen whom he had stopped on the street. "Jist this. I'm goin to git a regular meal-table dote, see-and I thought that may be if you would lend me a | who make annually \$68,917,020 worth dime to git a drink I could git a good of goods, enough appetite to eat my money's worth."-Indianapolis Journal.

One View of the Case.

"Mamma, teacher whipped a boy today for weispering in school." "Well, that was right."

"But, mamma, he hollered ten times

Record. The coming of a national convention to a city means the expenditure there in one way or another of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 for the benefit of local merAMONG THE SHEAVES.

O Lord, the fields are ripe with corn: The laborer goeth singing: His joyful heart is heavenward borne On music's pinion winging: The sky is fair, with here and there A downy cloudlet sweeping: Lord, in this time of happy cheer

What do I with my weeping? Oh, shame, among the golden sheaves To stain the day with mourning! Oh, shame on him who idly grieves, God's harvest blessing scorning!

The heavens above look down in love: The earth smiles back victorious: By hill and vale where'er you rove The harvest fields shine glorious.

But or my soul a sainess lies, Made deeper by the story Of nature's patient sacrifice Thus perfected fo glary. Each faithful heart hath borne its part, The autumn treasure sharing, But I, I only know the smart Of failure and despairing.

O Lord, had all these weary days, These wasted weeks of grie-ing, Been spent in showing forth thy praise, I had had corn for sheaving. Not empty hand and empty land Had been my harvest measure, Nor and and stricken should I stand,

Lo! yet there comes a thought to me; I see the poor and lowly With bended head and bended knee Go gleaning, gleaning slowly. They did not sow, they did not mow; Dropt ears is all they gather. Wouldst take such labor even now-

A mark for thy displeasure.

My gleanings, O my Father?

THE BREAD OF THE WORLD.

-E. E. Kitton in Good Words.

What This Important Food Is Made of In Different Countries.

In England and America wheat bread is within the reach of all, and scarcely is a thought given to the fact that only a small portion of the earth's inhabitants enjoy it. It is only during the last century that wheat bread has come into common use. A hundred years ago Christmas, cating oat cakes during the bright part of the engine is painted over remainder of the time.

rye bread with a carious, sour taste, but lar places, and the owner of the fug had after eating it awhile one acquires quite | cautioned us not to slight it. That was a taste for it. It is less nutritions than one of the reasons we had put it off till that of wheat. In the poorer parts of the last thing. Besides, we had to use a Sweden the people bake their rye bread torch, so it made no difference if it was buckles, collar buttons, sleeve buttons, pared to their pygmy representatives of only twice a year and store it away, so dark outside. today. Some years ago some laborers in | that eventually it is as hard as bricks.

the Senalik hills of India were engaged | Farther north still barley and oats be- the construction of the boiler to have a then forgotten. - Chicago Chronicla. upon a government work when they come the chief bread corn. But in the clear idea of the situation. The boiler came upon the remains of a turtle that distinct north is where man is put to was an ordinary marine boiler, such as proved beyond question that these ani- thought to provide himself with bread. we used ten years ago. It had water legs mals had their giants in the days of old. In Lapland if a man trusted to grain he and a water bottom, with a damper The shell which the men exposed might | would starve, so the people eke out opening about 5 inches wide extending have been used as a shelter for several | their scanty store of oats with the inner across the front of the boiler. The furmen, and at first, before its bony nature | bark of the pine, and after grinding this nace door was such as you will see on was observed, it was thought by the na- mixture it is made into large flat cakes, any tug in Buffalo today. It was about

In dreary Kamebatka the pine or The opening which it covered was a they were taken out and removed to the | birch bark by itself, well ground, pound- trifle smaller, but was plenty large British museum, where a complete res | ed and baked, constitutes the whole of enough to allow a man to crawl through toration of the animal may be seen. The | the native bread food. Bread and butter it. The door fastened by a heavy latch length of the turtle was 10 feet, its is represented by a dough of pine bark on the entside, which dropped into place horizontal circumference 25 feet, and its spread with seal fat. In certain parts of whenever the door was shut. Inside the girth 15 feet, but it was estimated by Siberia the people not only grind the fire box there was plenty of room for two scientists that this was not an adult, pine bark, but cut off the tender shoots, men to sit or kneel and work. The and that when fully grown this huge which procedure must give the brend an grates were removed and there was the

rock, made into bread puddings and put course, it was not an inviting place, nor One of the common animals in equa- into soup. In Russia and China buck- large enough for a clubroom, but there torial South America and in Central | wheat is pressed into service. It makes | was room for the two of us to work, and a palatable bread, though of a dark vio as two can do more work than one we

> ed, ground into meal and used for bread it was my companion or myself, reached This grain is credited with being the in the opening of the flue in the back of very first used in breadmaking.

Rice bread is still the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and Indians. In the Indian archipelago the starchy light out, so my companion said to me, The skeleton was perfect, and as it was | pith of the sage palm is made into bread, lifted out, bone by bone, their amaze- and in parts of Africa the natives use a

Saved by a Shot.

Sir George Yule of the Indian civil service was a mild, sweet natured man, the boiler, with the only exit locked. but a "mighty hunter," who had killed We had both heard the heavy latch of hundreds of boars and shot tigers on foot | the door drop into place. The tug that and from horse and elephant. Sir Ed- we were on was leaking so badly that ward Braddon, in his "Thirty Years of she would sink in a few hours unless Shikar," tells of Sir George's narrow some assistance came. Even then we Such an animal was a slow mover and escape from death in an encounter with could see the water slowly crawling

from which a tiger was being driven by heard on deck, and there was no one The marine giants were even more beaters. The tiger came from the jungle within half a mile of us. The damper stood and rushed at him. He had only boy to pass through it, to say nothing of time to bring his rifle up to his hip and fire as the beast sprang upon him, knocking him to the ground, smashing feetly familiar with the situation and in his sun helmet and tearing his shoulder and chest.

The tiger was dead when it reached coolly fired.

The Compliments of the Street. In a little crush of trucks and wagons at Broadway and Bleecker street the other day one driver said to another, of a third who had just driven by rather clumsily, "He's a farmer and a clam digger, and she next time he comes down this way I'm going to punch his head." But ferocious as these words were they were not spoken ferociously, and they were smilingly received, and one did not understand them necessarily to mean an inordinate amount of bloodshed, nor to contain any reflection upon the occupations of farming and clam digging, but simply to express resentment at the aparance in the crowded streets as truck driver of one skilled in those occupations only .- New York Sun.

"The burning question," exclaimed

"Got a match about you?" interposed Banks, biting off the end of a cigar and yawning dismally. - Chicago Tribune.

Riches without charity are nothing worth. They are a blessing only to him who makes them a blessing to others --

Georgia has 56,383 factory hands,

Sitting Up Late.

There is nothing so tends to shorten the lives of old people and to injure their health as the practice of sitting up late, particularly in the winter evenings. This is especially the case when there is a grown up aughter in the family. We as loud as he whispered."-Chicago publish this item at the earnest request of several young men.-London Tit-

"Mabel, I sometimes think you only married me for my money." "Those lucid intervals are encourag tog."-Harlem Life.

TRAPPED LIKE A RAT

A MARINE ENGINEER RELATES AN AWFUL EXPERIENCE.

Shot Up In the Fire Box of a Tug With the Tug Leaking at a Frightful Rate-A Deliverance That Promises to Remain Forever a Mystery.

Marine engineers have their shares of startling experiences. George J. Little tells a story of being trapped in the fire box of a boiler. In just such circumstances the hair sometimes turns gray.

"I can never forget it if I live to be after C. M. Farrar of the firm of Farrar & Trefts of this city. The tug is gone where all good tugs go, but the memlike a rat in her fire box comes back to ed buzz and jingle are heard. me often, and I wonder if the man who was with me that afternoon remembers it as vividly as I do.

December, I think. We were laying says at last, "pointing to the glass up for the cold. We had been break- globe around the gas jet. "There is the ing ice all the week previous, and the old tug was leaking badly, so badly, in fact, that we had been obliged to pump her out with a tin pump twice that afternoon. It was cold, and we wanted to get through with our job while it picture frame, a china plaque hung was light, so we spent very little time against the wall or the bric-a-brac which on the pump, and at no time did we commonly litters the top of the sensipump her dry. We kept the water off tive instrument, and the innocent piano the fire hole floor so we would not be is blamed for the discordant jangle. obliged to work in the water, and that Pins, buttons and other things foreign was about all. We intended to pump to the piano which find their way into her thoroughly after we had finished the instrument set up complaints and our other work. There were two jobs barsh cries when certain keys are ws could do after dark. One was the struck, and recently a piano tuner in pumping and the other was oiling the Evanston, searching for the "rattle," inside of the fire box.

with oil to prevent it rusting. The in-The German "pumpernickel" is a side of the fire box is one of the particu-

"It is necessary that you understand 2 feet one way and 18 inches the other. room from the ash pan, which was the In Iceland the lichen is scraped off the water bottom, to the crown sheet. Of crawled in, one after the other. The one In Itely and Spain chestnuts are cook- nearest the door, I forget now whether out the door and handed in the oil. the fire box and started to work. The

draft through the door into the flue was

so strong that it threatened to blow the

'Shut the door.' "Without thinking I reached out and pulled the door shut. In an instant I realized the situation. I turned to look at my companion and saw that he, too, understood. We were in the furnace of over the fire hole floor. If we called, it He was standing outside of a jungle would do no good. We could hardly be a man. All these thoughts ran through our minds in a second. We were perknew our chances were slim. I will never forget that scene. Before me sat my companion in a half crouched posithe blackness of the iron behind him. The flickering light of the torch gave the face, with the firm set jaw, an awful expression. I remember, as I looked into the face that looked into mine with brave eyes, the thought came to me,

'Will I meet it as bravely as he?' "The man with me was the son of the owner of the boat and my cousin. He was game to the fullest meaning of the word, and I knew it. We looked at each other for at least a minute. It seemed a century. I was waiting for him to speak and he for me. I could not. The situation was hopeless. I saw his eyes travel to the door, then to the again sought mine as he asked in a low, distinct voice, 'Did the door latch?'

"I put my hand against it and pushed. It did not give. I nodded my head. I could not speak. He half lifted Rivers, bringing his fist down hard on himself and kicked the door with his the table as he took a fresh start in the foot, and it swung open. The draft of discussion of the labor problem, "the air put the light out, and in that moment of darkness I thanked God.

"To this day I cannot understand how that latch lifted, or if it did not drop, why?"-Buffalo Express.

Literary Information.

A literary correspondent asks: "How can I get 'Trouble on Lost Mountain?'

Report any moonshine distillery that you may find in that reighborhood, and

Reminded Him.

"I observe, Brother Rocksworthy," said the Rev. Dr. Fourthly, "that when I spoke in my sermon yesterday of the evils of gambling in stocks, and expressed the hope that no member of my congregation ever frequented places where such gambling was made a business, you slapped your thigh emphatically. I am glad if the sentiment met your approval."

"Why-aw-the fact is, doctor," replied Brother Rocksworthy, "I-I suddenly remembered where I had left my very clearly demonstrated, Mr. Clevenastrolla "-Chicago Tribuna

WHAT MAKES THE PIANO RATTLE?

Cacer Causes Found by the Tuner-Things In the Instrument.

Piano truers are sometimes called upon to "tune" gas fixtures as well as pianos. Frequently the owner of a fine upright "grand" enters a vigorous complaint because "that piano rattles so." Then the piano tuner packs his few tools and some extra glue and parts of the "action" into his long, slender valise and proceeds to feel the pulse, pound the chest, examine the tongue and overhaul the internal economy of the offending piano. His experienced ear tells him that the piano is all right. His intimate knowledge of the mechan-100 years old," said Mr. Little. "It oc- ism and make up of the piano assures curred on an old Buffalo tug named him that nothing is the matter with the instrument, and he says so.

"But the piano does rattle," insists the owner. "Now, listen when I touch ory of that few minutes I spent trapped | this key." And, sure enough, a decid-

tuner, and he touches the key again and "It was late in the year, along in around the room. "There it is," he rattler," and the irritating noise is si lenced when he removes the glass globe.

This is a common experience of piano found and restored to the young woman wealthy families in England used only "When a tug is laid up for the win- who used the instrument her upper set a peck of wheat a year and that at ter, you know, the boiler and every of false teeth, which had disappeared mysteriously the week before.

Besides coins, buttons, pins and toothpicks, the piano tuner's salvage includes hairpins, pocketknives, paper cutters, manicure instruments, knitting needles, matches, jewelry, nails, tacks, bits of glass, pieces of picture wire, rings and even money which had been placed in the case for safe keeping and

STORY ABOUT LINCOLN.

John M. Palmer Tells of Their

First and Last Meetings. "The first time I met Mr. Lincoln," that could not have been worth more than \$8, even in those days. The last time I saw him was in February of ing I sat in the antercom while several officers were received. At length I was told to enter the president's room. Mr. Lincoln was in the hands of the barber.

others, and I have to do it some time.' "We chatted about various matters, and at length I said, 'Well, Mr. Lin-

coln, if anybody had told me that in a great crisis like this the people were going out to a little one horse town and dent, I wouldn't have believed it. "Mr. Lincoln whirled about in his

towel under his chin. At first I thought he was angry. Sweeping the barber away, he leaned forward, and, placing one hand on my kuce, said . when a man with a policy would have | ingly prevalent, and manifests itself in been fatal to the country. I have never such a variety of forms, that any lump.

had a policy. I have simply tried to do what seemed best each day as each day came. ' "- New York Snn.

The "Arabian Nights" Once More. A large part of Cairo is very little spoiled. It is still, to a great degree, the city of the "Arabian Nights." The recklessly ran streets through mosques disease, and forces it out permanently. and ancient palaces in order to make a straight drive to the citadel. In the Boulevard Mohammed Aly we certainly find the oddest jumble of east and west, old and new. For example, just opposite the stately mosque of Sultan Hasan, | Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. at the head of this unsightly street, you see a cabaret with the signboard, "Grog Shop For Army and Navy;" next door Moslem school, as the inscription,

Medresseh Mohammediyeh," shows. Across the road stands the shapeless mass of the unfinished Rifa'iyeh mosque, erected at the cost of £350,000 by the mother of Ismail, and within those unroofed walls, surrounded by rotting scaffolding, lies the body of the princely borrower himself. Under the shadow of Sultan Hasan an Arab barber is cutting hair with a modern clipping machine. A gayly painted harim car damper and then to the fine in which is a sham coat of arms. Solemn sheikhs Meats at wholesale and rethese queer sights. Overhead the citadel guns boom out a salute, for it is the great festival, the Id-el-Kebir.-Saturday Review.

Origin of the Term "a Card."

Here is an extract from a letter of C. W. Ernst: "Boston has added many words to our mother tongue. 'A card' meaning a personal statement in newspapers, is a Boston term and dates back to early times, when men paid their compliments to objectionable erown ministers by printing a 'card' in the newspapers. The idea took immediately, and is still popular. When Robinson & Jones give their workmen a and always gives satisfaction. Christmas turkey each, the workmen it will come easy .- Atlanta Constitu- are apt to put a 'card' in the local paper. This odd use of the word originated in Boston before the Revolution. Like all Boston inventions, it is convenient and 'real cute.' "-Boston Journal.

He Demonstrated It.

If we attempt to discharge our duty to the people without complete party. harmony in patriotic action, we shall demonstrate our incompetency.-Hon. Grover Cleveland at Villard Dinner, Nov. 17, 1892.

And the "incompetency" has been

Mr. A. H. Crausby is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Memphis, and resides at 158 Kerr street in that city.

Some years ago his wife noticed a small lump in her breast. She thought | catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's nothing of it, but it increased in size rapidly, and soon broke through the skin and commenced to discharge. She was at once put under treatment "It is not in the piano," replies the of the best physicians, but they very soon found that they could do her no again, at the same time glancing good, and simply prescribed antiseptics to keep the place clean. Both her grandmother and aunt, by the way, had died with cancer, and when apprised of this fact the doctors said that they would not attempt to save her: that she was incurable. Although the cancer had by this time become deeptuners. Certain notes in the piano vi- seated and her health very low, one of brate in harmony with a gas fixture, a the most noted specialists of New York then treated her. After treating her awhile, this doctor admitted that the



MRS. A. H. CRAUSBY.

case was hopeless and further treatment useless. "It is difficult to imsaid Senator Palmer of Illinois, "was agine how despondent we all became," in 1839, when I went to Springfield to said Mr. Crausby. "knowing that she be admitted to the bar. He was already must die and unable to give her any recognized as a Whig leader. He wore, relief. I had spent over five hundred I remember, a suit of linsey woolsey dollars with the best medical skill to be had, and felt that there was no further hope.

"One day I happened to read an advertisement of S. S. S., recommending 1865. I had come to Washington, at the that remedy for cancer, and in view of request of the governor, to complain the failure of the most eminent physithat Illinois had been credited with 18,- cians in the country, I confess I had 000 too few troops. I saw Mr. Lincoln little faith left in any human agency. one afternoon, and he asked me to come | However, I purchased a bottle of S.S.S. again in the morning. The next morn- and to my delight it seemed to benefit her. After she had taken a couple of bottles the cancer began to heal, and astonishing as it may seem, a few bottles more cured her entirely. You can probably better understand how re-" 'Come in, Palmer,' he called out, markable this cure was when I explain come in. You're home folks. I can that the cancer had eaten two holes in shave before you. I couldn't before those the breast two inches deep. These healed up entirely, and although ten years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned, and we are assured of the permanence of the cure, Charles Ganoung, Wellman A. Stearns, John C. Little, all of Myrtle, Neb.

"As my wife inherited the cancer, I certainly regard S. S. S. as the most pick out a one horse lawyer for presi | wonderful remedy in the world, and it is truly a Godsend to those afflicted with this terrible disease. You may chair, his face white with lather and a be sure that I shall always be grateful to that remedy, for without it my home would now be desolate and my chil-

dren motherless." The above is but one of many remarkable cures being daily made by " Neither would I, but it was a time | S. S. S. Cancer is becoming alarmsore or scab, it matters not how small, which does not readily heal up and disappear may well be regarded with suspicion. We will gladly send to any address, full accounts of several other cures fully as remarkable as this one. For real blood troubles, S. S. S. has no equal. It wipes out completely the most obstinate cases of blood diseases. worst injury was done before England | which other remedies do not seem to took the reins, for it was Ismail who touch. S. S. S. gets at the root of the

8. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and is a positive and permanent cure for Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism and all traces of bad blood. Our valuable books will be mailed free to any address. Swift

GEO. NAUMAN'S

SIXTH STREET

Fish and Game in season. Sausage at all times. Cash paid for Hides.

HUMPHREYS

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External

Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate-cure certain. It Cures BURNS, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant. It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises It Cures Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible,

or Internal, Blind or Bleeding-Itching and

It Cures INFLAMED OF CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable. It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects. Three Sizes, 25c., 5oc. and \$1.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price-HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 WILLIAM St., New York.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and dition of the mucous lining of the Eusflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirey closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever: nine cases out of ten are caused by ca tarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by

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Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Taking effect January 5th, 1895. EAST BOUND-Eastern Time. Fast Mail. No. 4. Atlantic Express..... 11:00 p m No. 28, Freight WEST BOUND-Western Time. No. 1. Limited Departs 3:05 p m No. 3, Fast Mail.... No. 17. Freight " No. 23, Freight N. B. OLDS, Agent.

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Assistant Surgeon Union Pac.fic Relivan NORTH PLATTE, Office over Streitz's Drug Store.

******* SMOKERS

In search of a good cigar will always find it at J. F. Schmalzried's. Try them and judge.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT NORTH PLATTE, NEB., / Notice is hereby given that the following-na-

ettler has filed notice of his intention to make

final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Repeiver at North Platte, Nebraska, on March FREDERICK A, STEARNS, who made Homestead Entry No. 16,320, for the Northeast quarter of section 30, township 16 N., range 28 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and culti-vation of, said land, viz: Chester W. Woodworth,

JOHN F. HINMAN, Register.

S. Land Office, North Platte, Neb., ? March 2d, 1896. Complaint having been entered at this office by Patrick Cushing against George Jackson for abanoning his Homestead Entry No. 15,762, dated April 24, 1890, upon the east half of the northeast narter and the north half of the southeast quarter section 13, township 9 north, range 31 west, in Lincoln county, Nebraska, with a view to the canellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby ummoned to appear at North Platte, Neb., before Register and receiver on the 6th day of April 1896, at 9 o'clock s. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

Jos. Hershey,

DEALER IN

OF ALL KINDS,

Farm and Spring Wagons, Buggies, Road Carts, Wind Mills, Pumps, Barb

Wire, Etc. Locust Street, between Fifth and Sixth

NORTH PLATTE

MARBLE : WORKS,

W. C. RITNER,

Man'f'r of and Dealer in

MONUMENTS, : HEADSTONES,

Curbing, Building Stone,

And all kinds of Monumental and Cemetery work, Careful attention given to lettering of every description. Jobbing done on short notice. Orders guardian of the estate of said defendant; that solicited and estimates freely furnished.

CLAUDE WEINGAND,

DEALER IN

Coal Oil. Gasoline,

Crude Petroleum and Coal Gas Tar.

Leave orders at Newton's Store

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT. The North Platte Land and Water Company, of Denver, Colorado, a corporation or-ganized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Colorado, defendant, will take notice that on the 24th day of Febthat is by constitutional remedies.

Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the months of trict court of the said county of Lincoln against said defendant, the object and praytachian Tube. When this tube is in- er of which are to obtain a decree that the title toall of the following described real estate and lands shall revert and escheat to

the State of Nebraska. to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven: Also the northwest quarter of section twen-

Also the south half of section twenty-seven Also the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one;
Also the south half of section twenty-one;
Also the south half of section twenty-nine; Also the northeast quarter of section thir-

Also the south fractional half of section Also the southwest fractional quarter of

All in township fourteen, north of range thirty-one west. Also the north half of section thirteen: Also the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirteen Also the north half of section twenty-five; Also the fractional south half of section

twenty-five: Also the north half of section twenty-seven Also the fractional south half of section Also the north half of section twenty-nine: Also the fractional south half of section All in township fourteen, north of range thirty-two. Also all of fractional section twenty-five.

Also the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven Also the fractional south half of section Also the southwest quarter of section twenty-three: All in township fourteen, range thirty-

three west: containing altogether four thousand, four hundred and eighty-three 4483) acres. Also the canal of the North Platte Irrigation and Land Company, known as the North Platte Canal, with headgate a little southwest of the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section eighteen (18), in township fourteen (14), range thirty-three (33), running thence in a northeasterly direction through section thirteen (13) in township fourteen (14), range thirty-four (34) west and through section eighteen (18), in township fourteen (14), range thirty-three (33), thence in a general southeasterly direction through sections seventeen (17), sixteen (16), twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), to near the center of section twenty-three (23), in township fourteea (14), range thirty-three (33) west, thence in a general northeasterly direction through sections twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in township fourteen (14), range thirty-three (33) west, thence through and across the northwest corner of section nineteen (19), through sections eighteen (18) and seventeen (17) in a generally northeasterly direction in township fourteen (14) range thirty-two (32), thence in a generally southeasterly direction through sections sixteen (16) fifteen (15), twenty-two [22], twenty-three [23] and twenty-five [25], all in township fourteen [14], range thirty-two [32] west, thence through sections neteen [19] and the west half of section twenty [20], in township fourteen [14], range thirty-one [31] west, thence in a southeasterly direction through the east half of section twenty [20] through sections twenty-one [21], twenty-two [22], twenty-seven [27], twenty-six [26] and twenty-five [25], in township fourteen [14], range thirty-one [31], and through section thirty 30) and near the southeast corner thereof lence easterly near the south line of sec tion twenty-nine (29) to a point about threequarters of the distance along said south ine, thence in a northeasterly direction through section twenty-nine [29] and section twenty-eight [28] to the North Platte river into which it empties, together with its headgates, dams, right-of-way, laterals. hecks and all water rights. [there being two hundred and seventy [270] water rights of eighty [80] acres, more or less, unsold], all of said lands and real estate being situated in

the county of Lincoln, in the state of Ne-You are required to answer said informa-tion on or before the 6th day of April, 1896. Dated this 24th day of February, 1896. THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

By J. G. BERLER. County Attorney. in and for Lincoln county. Nebraska. and Neville & Parsons. Attorneys. Feb'y 25w4.

LEGAL NOTICE. David G. Gates. non-resident defendant will take notice that on the 1st day of February, 1896, The First National Bank of Elkader, Iowa, plaintiff herein, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county. Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendant to one W. J. Wroughton upon the west half of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 11, township 9, range 29. in Lincoln county. Nebraska, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note \$461.28. payable one year from date thereof. that said note was by the payee duly assigned to plaintiff herein; that there is now due plaintiff upon said note and mortgage the sum of \$603.00, and plaintiff prays for a decree that defendant be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be sold

to satisfy the amount found due.
You are required to answer said petition on or before the 16th day of March, 1896.

Dated February 1st, 1896. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ELKADER

By T. C. Patterson, its Attorney SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of an order of sale issued by W JOHN F. HINMAN, Register. C. Elder, clerk of the district court of Lin-coln county. Nebraska, upon a decree of foreclosure rendered in said court in favor of the McKinley-Lanning Loan and Trust Company, (a corporation), and against Ber-tha M. L. Thoelecke, Louis D. Thoelecke, her husband, et. al., I have levied upon the following described real estate as the property of the said Bertha M. L. Thoelecke, Louis D. Thoelecke, her husband, et. al., to-wit: Lot Ten (10) of Wyman's sub-division of Lots One (1) and (2), in Block One Hundred and Fifteen (115), in the original town of North Platte, Nebraska, and I will on the 13th day of March, 1896, at one o'clock p. m., of said day, at the east front door of the court-house (that being the building wherein the last term of court was held), of said county, in North Platte, sell the said real estate at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said order of sale; the amount

> Dated North Platte. Neb., Feb'y 10, 1896. 115 JACOB MILLER, Sheriff. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of Gaslin Irrigation District has filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of Lincoln county. Nebraska, its petition, the object and prayer of which is to have the proceedings of said dis-trict and said Board of Directors of said Gaslin Irrigation District organizing said dis trict and issuing the bonds of said district to the amount of \$85,000, to be examined by said District Court of Lincoln county, Nebraska and to have said proceedings to be declared to be legal, regular and valid, and that said bonds be declared to be a valid lien upon the land within the boundaries of said district. And by order of the Hon. H. M. Grimes, judge of said district court, said petition will be heard and decided on Monday, the 9th day of March, 1896, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as it can be heard, and all or any persons interested in the organization of said district or in the proceedings for the issue and sale of said bonds, may on or before the date fixed for the hearing of said petition, viz: Monday, the 9th day of March. 1896, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, demonstrated the forenoon of said day, demur or answer to said petition. Witness my hand and official seal this 14th

found due thereon in the aggregate being the sum of \$428.25 and \$18.68 costs, and accru-

day of February, 1896.
W. C. ELDER, Clerk of the District Court.
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By R. A. ELDER, Deputy. LEGAL NOTICE.

Joseph Henry Gustave Chamberlain will take notice that on the 5th day of February, 1896, Andrew Picard, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a judgment against the said defendant for the sum of \$1881.55 due the plaintiff upon a final settlement and allowages. final settlement and allowance of his final account, by the county court of said county, as plaintiff has caused an order of attachment to be sued in said action and the same has been levied ipon the following described real estate, viz: The east half of section 35, in township 14, range 31, Lincoln county, Nebraska, as the property of the defendant, and plaintiff will on the rendering of judgment in said action pray for an order of said court requiring the sheriff of said county to sell so much of said real estate as will satisfy plaintiff's claim and the cost of this action.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 6th day of April, 1896. ANDREW PICARD, Plaintiff, f214 By T. C. Patterson, his Attorney.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. U. S. Land Office, North Platte, Neb., February 25th, 1896.

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 the Register and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on March 30th,

CHESTER WOODWORTH, who made Homestead Entry No. 15886 for the Southeast quarter of Section 30. Township 15 No. Range 28 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wellman A. Stearns, Charles Ganoung, John C. Little and Frederick Stearns, all of Myrtle, Neb.

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