

## Blue Blood Versus Oil

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

Billy Perkins had the usual American assurance, but it never got into the limelight till he went to Spain as a clerk in the American embassy. Billy had means and no taste for business. Indeed, since his living was ground out for him by coupons which fell like gold leaves from sundry bonds he had inherited, what he wanted was an apology for occupation. A friend having been appointed secretary of legation at Madrid, he secured Billy a position as brevet clerk, which gave him the right to say that he was attached to the embassy, but he was seldom if ever called upon to do any work.

As an attaché of the legation he received invitations, and, since Americans are considered an unconventional people, he was accorded social liberties that other men were not granted. For instance, there were families which he was permitted to visit as young men visit in America—that is, he was not forced to converse with young women from the sidewalk, they standing on a balcony high above his head. He was permitted to see certain young ladies in their homes, but not alone. Some member of the family other than the lady on whom he called was always present.

One young lady in whose home he was accorded an entrance was a daughter of Don Sebastiano Herrera, a Spanish grandee whose family tree was planted in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. Dona Inez, the daughter, was destined for some nobleman who would be considered worthy to enter the Herrera family. As for Billy Perkins, had he ten times the fortune he possessed he was not for a moment to be thought of as a husband for her.

Nevertheless the Herreras had traveled abroad a good deal and had thrown off some of the most ultra of their Spanish conventional forms. Their daughter met men at balls, and occasionally one was invited to her home—of course only by her father or mother. Billy Perkins met her at a function given by his chief, the ambassador, and fell desperately in love with her.

Dona Inez evinced a desire to learn English, and when Billy offered to teach her her mother was much pleased with the offer. The good lady had a high admiration for the English nobility and had formed a design of taking her daughter to England, hoping that her rare beauty would catch an English nobleman. However this may be, Billy was permitted to come to the house two evenings in the week to give Dona Inez lessons in the English language. Of course her mother or some member of the family who could be relied upon was present to watch that no love-making passed between the two young persons. Moreover, whoever was on watch understood enough English to know if Billy were trying to work that language for the purpose of making love, though, since Dona Inez did not understand a word of English, this was hardly necessary.

Nothing is so delightful to two young persons of opposite sex as to outwit those who are placed on guard over them. Billy's method of teaching English was to have his pupil read something printed in that language or convert something printed from Spanish into the English tongue. This required the use of a Spanish and English dictionary.

One evening when the two were at work using the dictionary every few minutes, Billy, turning the leaves, stopped and put his finger on the word "your." Then he turned to that word, "eyes," and put his finger on that word. In this way he spelled out "your eyes are like beautiful twin lakes, and your lashes are like the rushes growing on the borders." Then Inez took the dictionary and by the same means said, "You Americans are great flatterers." This was followed by a sentence from Billy—"There is no such beauty in America as yours."

These few communications occupied half an hour, but what time was lost in looking up words was gained in the fervor of the sentences. In two or three evenings Billy had made as much love as some men with every facility would make in a year. And Dona Inez, if she was not an apt scholar at learning English, certainly understood with marvelous facility what was said to her by this method of communication.

Before Dona Inez had learned enough English to catch a British nobleman she had been caught by an American scamp who should have been put in the stocks for daring to make love to the daughter of a Spanish grandee. However, he came out frankly at last and one morning, marching boldly into the presence of Don Sebastiano, asked him for his daughter's hand. The old gentleman looked at the American brevet clerk aghast and asked him what he meant. Billy replied that he meant exactly what he said.

"Are you aware," asked Don Sebastiano, "that our family were nobles at a time when the land in which you were born was inhabited by savages?" "I am," said Billy, "and are you aware that my ancestors drove your ancestors out of Texas? My ancestors bought an oil tract of your ancestors, and now I am in receipt of \$20,000 a month from the property?"

Billy intended by this statement to strike the nail on the head, and he did, for Don Sebastiano, with all his blue blood, was as poor as a church mouse. Billy married Dona Inez, and the pair now live in winter in Spain, in summer in America.

### What Color is a Dandelion?

What color is a dandelion? That question led Richard Jeffries a search through science, art and nature, and his essay ends with the dismal wall. "There are a million books, and yet with all their aid I cannot tell the color of the May dandelion." The nearest he could come to it was to say "yellow-gold-orange," which string of words suggests the gypsy name for this flower, "Queen's great hairy dog flower." It is sensitive in its coloring, absorbing from its neighbor and changing with climatic conditions. But no matter what one calls its color it is emblazoned on the minds of the majority as "golden," and in this case the majority rules. It is spring's larcenous, scattered with lavish hand to rich and poor, as welcome in many cases as if it were the real five dollar piece which it so nearly resembles, and the first dandelion will always touch the heart in much the same manner as the first robin's notes.—Sarah Graham Morrison in *Country Side Magazine*.

### His First Taste of Discipline.

Admiral Joutet, probably one of the jolliest seagoers our navy ever knew, once told an amusing story of his early days as a cadet. "I was a sociable youngster," he says, "and when I went to my first assignment, the Independence, and saw the stars and stripes floating over it I remembered my mother had taught me that my first duty was to the flag, so I attempted some conversation on this line with the executive officer who had received me when I came on board and who was one of the strictest disciplinarians in the navy of that day. "Silence, sir!" he roared at my first question, his face red with anger. "Silence, sir! Who gave you permission to speak? Let me hear only six words from you, sir, while you are on this ship—'port,' 'starboard,' 'yes, sir,' and 'no, sir.' "And this was my first discipline in the navy."

### German Colors.

The German flag would be a rainbow if it included all the colors of the various kingdoms, principalities or states of the German empire. The black and white and the eagle in the German flag are Prussian, and in the staff head corner is the canton, black, white and red representative of the North German confederacy, which was established in 1867. The colors of Bavaria are blue and white; Hanover, yellow and white; Saxony, white and green; Wurttemberg, black and red; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, red and yellow and blue; Brunswick, blue and yellow; Saxe-Coburg Gotha, green and white; Schaumburg-Lippe, blue, red and white. The colors of Waldeck are black, red and yellow; Pomerania, blue and white; Baden, red and yellow; Hesse, red and white; Hanover, yellow and white.—Washington Star.

### Light and the Skin.

When rays of light fall upon the skin of our bodies, which is translucent, the greater part of them are arrested, some by one layer of the skin, some by another, and still others are not stopped until they have penetrated the subcutaneous tissues. This arrest of the light rays produces radiant heat, which has a higher penetrating power than convection heat as generated by a hot water bag or poultice, for instance. E. C. Titus in an address before the Illuminating Engineering society said that such heat penetrated two inches or more, while convection heat was excited principally on the surface. This is why electric light baths and sun baths are so stimulating to the organs of elimination, especially the skin and kidneys, and so beneficial in so many diseases.—New York World.

### King Charles' Mace.

During the late Lord Peel's tenure of the speakership he was informed that the mace ordered out of the house of commons by Cromwell had been discovered in Jamaica. On inquiry the information proved to be false, but it was found that Jamaica at one time possessed a mace presented by Charles II, which, like the earlier maces used at Westminster, has vanished. In 1677 Jamaica was overwhelmed by an earthquake, and among many public buildings engulfed at Port Royal was parliament house. With the wreck disappeared King Charles' mace.—London Spectator.

### The Clarity of Macaulay.

"Macaulay never wrote an obscure sentence in his life," said John Morley, and this is partly due to his exact use of words. There is never any doubt about his meaning. Macaulay began the use of Latin words at an early age. When four and a half years old he was asked if he had got over the toothache, to which question came this reply: "The agony is abated."—J. F. Rhodes in "Historical Essays."

### His Luck.

Tom—I wish that I had Alfred's good luck. Dick—So he's generally lucky? Tom—Lucky! If he walked out of the window in his sleep at dead of night there would be another man going by below carrying a feather bed.—Exchange.

### A Hint.

Stupid Professor—Miss Clara, decline the noun matrimony. Pretty Pupils—How can I decline it, professor, until I've had some proposals?—Baltimore American.

### A Stayer.

"Mrs. Gabber is gifted with a sixth sense." "And what is it, pray?" "Inexhaustibility."—Buffalo Express.

Those who are greedy of praise prove that they are poor in merit.—Plutarch.

## Keeper and Convict

By JOHN Y. LARNED

Tommy Ruggles and Eddie Barnes were schoolmates. Not only were they schoolmates, but little chums. They left the grammar school and entered the high school at the same time. From the high school they went out into the world to fight the battle of life. Ruggles drifted into the political arena and after an election, during which he had done good work for his party, received the appointment of head of the state penitentiary.

Barnes became a merchant in a small way. He finally formed a partnership with a man who swindled him out of all he possessed. A quarrel ensued that ended in a scuffle, during which Barnes threw his opponent, whose head struck some hard substance, and his skull was fractured. He died, and Barnes was sent to the penitentiary to serve a term of ten years.

When Ruggles and Barnes met, after not having seen each other for several years—the one as keeper, the other as convict—both shed tears. "Tom," said Barnes, "I'm sorry you are my jailer. I cannot serve out my term, and I am bound to try to escape. And I wish to say to you now that I expect you to do your duty by the state like an honorable man. You may kill me while trying to capture me when I try to escape."

"Don't try the escape game, Ed. It seldom, if ever, pays. And in this case it would be hard on us both. I should certainly do my duty, and you know where that duty would lie. To me you are only one of hundreds of prisoners for whom I am responsible."

Barnes made an effort to serve out his sentence without any attempt to escape. But one day an excellent opportunity offered itself. He was in the yard of the prison near a gateway, which was opened to admit a cart. A storm came up, and the gatekeeper was blinded by a cloud of dust and lightning. Barnes slipped out and ran like a deer.

He ran into a house not far from the prison, where he found a woman. It is difficult to repress sympathy with one bounded for his life or his liberty, and the woman furnished him with a suit of her husband's clothes, and Barnes persuaded her to give him a revolver. But Ruggles at the head of a force was after him, and the convict was seen leaving the house. He had a good start, and when they reached him he was on rising ground behind a stone wall ready to defend himself. Ruggles ordered his men to keep back, telling them that he would go forward and endeavor to persuade the prisoner to surrender. He walked forward till he heard Barnes call out:

"Don't come any farther, Tom. I'm desperate!" "Give yourself up, Ed. I've got a dozen men down on the road. It will be suicide for you to resist, and to hurt you would be an awful thing for me." "I can't go back to that life. I'd rather die."

There was a grim silence between them for a few moments; then Barnes added: "Go back and send your men to take me. I don't want to hurt you, and I'm going to use up the six shots in my revolver."

"I wouldn't send my men where I can do all there is to be done. If any one is to be killed in your recapture I prefer that it should be myself."

"That's not right. I've got to die; you haven't. Don't shoot your old chum or compel him to shoot you. You'll give me a better chance for my life by sending one of your men, or all of them for that matter."

"You know I couldn't do that. I might as well resign my post and lose myself in another country. But it isn't my position that I'm thinking of; it's my honor. The state trusts me to carry out the will of the people, and I'm bound to do so. If you were my own brother or my own father I would be obliged to take you all the same."

"I see how it is, Tom. We're forced by fate into this position. If you'll agree to kill me I'll step out and give you a shot."

"No; you'll have to defend yourself. I must do my duty to the state, but I'm not the state executioner."

"Well, I won't be captured, and you won't accept my life. I don't see that there's anything to be done but for us to say 'Goodbye.'"

"You'd better surrender, Ed. With time off for good behavior you'll only have about six years to serve."

"Six years of such life is far worse than death."

"If you won't surrender promise me that you'll defend yourself to the best of your ability; that you won't spare me. If you let me kill you you'll force me to live a life of regret that would be worse than your six years of imprisonment."

"I wish I could stand it to do the rest of the time. It would save you."

"Promise."

There was a delay, after which Barnes promised that he would try to bring himself to the scratch of firing on his old friend.

The men down in the road heard two shots; then all was silent. Rushing up the incline, they saw the keeper and the convict lying dead, clasping each other's hand. A trail of blood from where each had stood when he fired indicated that they had crawled to each other.

### To Create a Vacuum.

If you have ever worked in a physical laboratory you probably have seen a vacuum receiver and learned how difficult it is to create a perfect vacuum even with this instrument.

A vacuum can be created in a single way by using two drinking glasses, a small candle end and a piece of blotting paper. The glasses must be the same size and of the thin glass kind. The candle end is lighted and put into one glass, the blotting paper is well dampened and placed on top of the glass, the other glass inverted and its rim placed exactly over the lower one and pressed down tightly. The candle will burn up all the oxygen in the glass and go out.

The air in the glass, being heated, will expand, and some of it will be forced out from under the moist paper; then as the portion remaining cools it will contract and draw the upper glass on the paper and create an air tight joint. The upper glass can be taken up and the lower will cling to it.—Kansas City Journal.

### Crack of a Bullet.

That bullets neither whine, hiss, howl, hum nor whisper, novelists to the contrary notwithstanding, is information given by Edward C. Crossman in *Outing*. With one possible exception—when in certain conditions of open country modern military bullets hiss to those standing back of the firing line—nothing is audible except a sharp crash of air closing around the bullet's base when it travels at high speed. At a velocity of 1,500 feet a second, or more, the noise is "like nothing so much as a long and very violently cracked blacksnake whip." Those who stand far enough from the rifle hear the bullet's crack and later the dull, thudding noise of the rifle itself, which has been outsped. Jack London makes a soldier hit at 600 yard range first hear the sound of the modern rifle and then feel the blow of the bullet. But the bullet would have killed him half a second before the sound from the rifle reached him.

### Bacon on Sea Power.

It was Francis Bacon, after the ships of England had destroyed "the invincible armada," who in a chapter entitled "Of the True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates," proclaimed his idea that sea power is world power. He said:

"We see the great Effects of Battalies by Sea. The Battaille of Actium decided the Empire of the World. The Battaille of Lepanto arrested the Greatnesse of the Turke. There be many Examples, where Sea-Fights have bene Finall to the Warre; But this is, when Princes or States, have set up their Rest, upon the Battalles. But thus much is certaine; That hee who Commands the Sea, is at great Liberty, and may take as much, and as little of the Warre, as he will. Whereas those, that be strongest by land, are many times nevertheless in great Straights."

### Why is the Sky Blue?

When a piece of iron is slowly heated in a flame it at first radiates heat, and as the frequency of the wave motions becomes greater it radiates light—first red rays, then yellow and finally, if the heat is very intense, a white light is emitted. The red rays are longer and of less frequency than the blue. When white light is passed through a prism the waves are acted upon and are separated. The red rays are diverted less from their previous direction than the violet. This is exemplified by light from a clear sky. Refracted by suspended particles in the air, the blue rays are diverted more than the others and give a blue appearance to the otherwise colorless clear sky.—Samuel S. Sadtler, S. B. in "Chemistry of Familiar Things."

### Domestic Diplomat.

Mrs. Crossdyke lived in the country. "Why do you insist on your new servants arriving Saturdays now?" a friend asked her one day. "Well, I have had some experience with these modern girls," replied Mrs. C. "Previously I used to engage them Mondays, but now I get them to come Saturdays."

### Timing the Laugh.

The old colored man had climbed into the dentist's chair of torture. "Shall I give you laughing gas, uncle?" queried the tooth carpenter. "Not till after de toof am out, boss," replied the old man. "Reckon mebbe Ah'll feel 'em' lak laffin' den."

### Beyond Him.

Miss Sweetthing—When we are married we must have no secret from each other. You must tell me everything. Mr. Sapphedee—But—er—really, I don't know everything.—Puck.

### Association.

"That newly rich family have such stiff manners." "Of course. Don't you know they made their money in starch?"—Baltimore American.

### Shaving.

Shaving was introduced among the Romans about B. C. 300. The first shave was deemed the entrance to manhood and celebrated with great festivities.

### Boys and Pencils.

Boys are like pencils. They need to be sharpened and pushed before they will make their mark.—Youth's Companion.

### For Sale

Corrugated Iron Buildings which can be moved without being taken down, at Hershey's Opposite Post Office.

## NURSE BROWN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

1008 West Fourth St.  
MRS. M. HALL,  
Superintendent.

Graduate Nurses in Attendance  
JOHN S. TWINEM,  
Physician and Surgeon.

DERRYBERRY & FORBES,  
Licensed Embalmers  
Undertakers and Funeral Directors  
Day Phone 234.  
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JOHN S. SIMMS, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office B. & L. Building, Second Floor.  
Phone, Office, 83; Residence 38.

Hospital Phone Black 633.  
House Phone Black 633.  
W. T. PRITCHARD,  
Graduate Veterinarian  
Eight years a Government Veterinarian. Hospital 218 south Locust St., one-half block southwest of the Court House.  
North Platte, Neb.

Office phone 241. Res. phone 217  
L. C. DROST,  
Osteopathic Physician.  
North Platte, - - Nebraska.  
McDonald Bank Building.

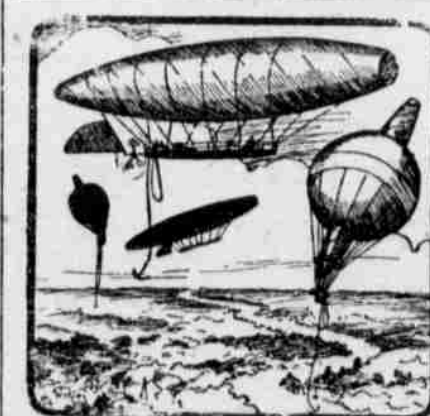
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Special Attention given to Surgery and Obstetrics.  
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Special Attention Given to Gynecology, Obstetrics and Children's Diseases.  
Office McDonald State Bank Building, Corner Sixth and Dewey Streets.  
Phone, Office 183, Residence 283

J. B. REDFIELD,  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON  
Successor to  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEONS HOSPITAL  
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## AERIAL NAVIGATION

is no longer an experiment, its practicability has been proven and is coming into use more and more every day. Our cigars have never been an experiment; they have always been good, they have borne the mark of standard for over twenty-five years in North Platte. We make a number of brands ranging in price from 3 for 10 cents to 3 for 25 cents. Try them.

J. F. Schmalzried.

**Probate Notice.**  
In the Matter of the Estate of Ann Jane Barraclough, Deceased.  
In the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, June 1, 1915.

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before the County Judge of Lincoln County, Nebraska, at the County Court Room, in said County, on the 9th day of July, 1915, and on the 9th day of January, 1916, at 9 o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims from July 9th, 1915, and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 1st day of June, 1915. This notice will be published in the Semi-Weekly Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county, for four weeks successively, on and after June 8th, 1915.  
GEO. E. FRENCH,  
County Judge.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior,  
U. S. Land Office at North Platte, Neb.  
April 23, 1915.  
Notice is hereby given that Minnie Elias McQuire, now Seese, of North Platte, Nebraska, who on February 8, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 05371, for E 2, of S 2 1/2, Section 2, Township 11 N., Range 30 W., 4th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention, to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described in before the Register and Receiver, at North Platte, Nebraska, on the 21st day of June, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Scott Shaner, of Maxwell, Neb.; Jesse Higberger, of North Platte, Neb.; Andrew Howard, of Wellfleet, Neb.; Mary Richards, of North Platte, Neb.  
J. E. EVANS,  
Register.

**Order of Hearing on Original Probate of Will.**  
State of Nebraska, Lincoln County, ss. In the County Court, May 24, 1915. In the Matter of the Estate of Henry Doecke, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Henry F. Doecke, Jr., praying that the instrument, filed on the 24th day of May, 1915, and purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be proved, approved, probated, allowed and recorded as the last Will and Testament of the said Henry Doecke, deceased, and that the execution of said instrument may be committed and the administration of said Estate may be granted to Hannah Doecke as Executrix.  
Ordered, That June 18, 1915, at 9 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held in and for said County, and show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted. A copy of this order to be published in the North Platte Tribune, a legal semi-weekly newspaper of said county, for three weeks prior to said date of hearing.  
GEO. E. FRENCH,  
County Judge.

**Probate Notice**  
In the Matter of the Estate of James M. Rannie, Deceased.  
In the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, May 25, 1915.

Notice is hereby given, That the creditors of the deceased will meet the Administratrix of said Estate, before the County Judge of Lincoln County, Nebraska, at the County Court Room, in said County, on the 2nd day of July, 1915, and on the 3rd day of January, 1916, at 9 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims, and one year for the Administratrix to settle said estate, from the 2nd day of July, 1915. This notice will be published in the North Platte Tribune, a legal semi-weekly newspaper printed and published in North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska, for four consecutive weeks, preceeding July 2nd, 1915.  
GEO. E. FRENCH,  
County Judge.

**Legal Notice.**  
Louis Joseph Einstein and Herman Einstein, defendants.  
Will take notice that on the 29th of day of May, 1915, Wesley T. Wilcox and John J. Halligan, plaintiffs herein filed their petition in the District court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are for a partition of the north half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six, township sixteen, north of range twenty-nine west of the 6th P. M. in Lincoln county, Nebraska, equally between the plaintiffs and the defendants, and if said land cannot be equitably divided, that the same be sold and out of the proceeds the plaintiffs be paid for certain taxes which they have paid on said land.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of July 1915.  
Dated 29th day of May, 1915.  
WESLEY T. WILCOX,  
JOHN J. HALLIGAN,  
Plaintiffs.

**Probate Notice**  
In the Matter of the Estate of Cornelius Sullivan, Deceased.  
In the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, May 25, 1915.

Notice is hereby given, That the creditors of said deceased will meet the Administrator of said Estate, before the County Judge of Lincoln County, Nebraska, at the County Court Room, in said County, on the 2nd day of July, 1915, and on the 3rd day of January, 1916, at 9 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims, and one year for the Administrator to settle said Estate, from the 2nd day of July, 1915. This notice will be published in the North Platte Tribune, a legal semi-weekly newspaper printed and published in North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska, for four consecutive weeks preceeding July 2nd, 1915.  
GEO. E. FRENCH,  
County Judge.

**Legal Notice**  
To Charles E. Cotton, Ora D. Cotton and Richard E. Cotton, Defendants:  
You and each of you will take notice that on the 14th day of May, 1915, Henry Clark, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, against said defendants, impleaded with others, the object and prayer of which are to exclude the said defendants and each of them from all interest in and to one certain promissory note for Four Thousand and no hundredths (\$4000.00) Dollars payable to the order of Charles E. Cotton, and payable September 1, 1915, dated May 8th, 1915, and signed by P. E. Gunderson and Gus Gunderson, and for a decree to have the said defendants and for an order, that the said defendants and each of them be required to deliver said note into Court for the purpose of having the same delivered to the plaintiff herein.

You and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of July, 1915.  
Dated this 1st day of June, 1915.  
HENRY CLARK,  
Plaintiff.

By WILCOX & HALLIGAN,  
Attorneys.

**Probate Notice**  
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In the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, June 1, 1915.

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