

LEGAL NOTICES

(First publication Aug. 1.) IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HOLT COUNTY, NEBRASKA. Tract No. 2417. The State of Nebraska, Plaintiff, vs. The several parcels of land hereinafter described, and all persons, and corporations having or claiming title to, or any interest, right or claim in, and to such parcels of real estate, or any part thereof, defendants.

FINAL NOTICE. To Alberta Uttley, Howell M. Uttley and Herman Kauntz, and to the occupants of the real estate described whose names are unknown.

Notice is hereby given that under a decree of the district court of said county, rendered in the state tax suit for the year 1905, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Holt, and state of Nebraska, to-wit: O'Neill nondescript 26, in section 30, township 29, range 11, west of the 6th p. m. in Holt county, Nebraska, was on the 22d day of November, 1905, duly sold at public vendue by the county treasurer of said county, in the manner provided by law, and the period of redemption from such sale will expire on the 22d day of November, 1907.

You are further notified that the owner of the certificates of tax sale issued by the treasurer will make application to the court in the above entitled cause for confirmation of such sales so as practicable after the period of redemption has expired, and you are hereby notified that the time and place of the hearing upon such confirmation will be entered in the confirmation record kept by the clerk of said court, on or before the 22d day of November, 1907. You will examine said confirmation record to ascertain the time of such hearing and may be present, if you desire, to make any objections or show cause why the sale should not be confirmed.

JOHN CARTON, Purchaser.

(First Publication July 25.) The State of Nebraska, Holt county, vs. The State of Nebraska. In the District Court of Holt county, Nebraska. Tract No. 2313. The State of Nebraska, Plaintiff, vs. The several parcels of land hereinafter described and all persons and corporations having or claiming title to or any interest, right or claim in or to such parcels of real estate or any part thereof, defendants.

To First State Bank of Ada, Minn., Richard A. Bevan, unknown heirs of Christopher H. Oldfield, deceased, unknown executors of last will of Christopher H. Oldfield, deceased, owners, and to unknown owners and to the occupants of the real estate described below.

Notice is hereby given that under a decree of the district court of said county, rendered in the state tax suit for the year 1905, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Holt and state of Nebraska, to-wit:

Lots one (1) to thirteen (13) inclusive, in Block ten (10) in Mathews' addition, an addition to the city of O'Neill, known as Tract No. 2313 was on the 22nd day of November, 1905, duly sold at public vendue by the county treasurer of said county in the manner provided by law, and the period of redemption from such sale will expire on the 22nd day of November, 1907. You are further notified that the owner of the certificate of tax sale issued by the treasurer will make application to the court in the above entitled cause for confirmation of such sale as soon as practicable after the period of redemption has expired, and you are hereby notified that the time and place of the hearing upon such confirmation will be entered in the confirmation record kept by the clerk of said court on or before the 22nd day of November, 1907. You will examine said confirmation record to ascertain the time of such hearing and may be present, if you desire, to make any objections or show cause why the sale should not be confirmed.

(First publication August 15.) NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, Land Office at O'Neill, Neb., Aug. 10, 1907. 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 O'Neill Nebraska, on September 27, 1907, viz: Arbey Emery, Chambers, Nebraska, for the H. E. No. 17435, for the sw 1/4 sec 18, Twp. 27 north, range 12 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter J. Brown of Chambers, Nebraska, Samuel D. Woods, of Chambers, Nebraska, John S. Keepers, of Chambers, Nebraska, Michael A. Inglehaupt, of Amelia, Nebraska. B. E. STURDEVANT, Register.

(First publication August 8th.) NOTICE. State of Nebraska, Holt county, ss. To Whom It May Concern: The Commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at a point four (4) rods east of the intersection of the Section line running North and South, between Section 17 and 18, Township 31, Range 12 West, and the Section line running along the South boundary of said Sections 17 & 18 Township 31, Range 12 West, in Holt County, Nebraska. Thence running straight South twenty (20) rods, thence running in a southeasterly direction terminating at and connecting with the public road at the Eagle Creek bridge, has reported in favor of the establishment thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the County Clerk's office on or before noon of the 31st day of August, A. D. 1907, or such road will be established without reference thereto.

W. P. SIMAR, County Clerk. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

(First Publication July 25) NOTICE. In the matter of the estate of Henry J. Hershiser, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the executor of said deceased will meet the executor of said estate, before me, county judge of Holt county, Nebraska, at the county court room in said county, on the 17th day of August, 1907, on the 22d day of October, 1907, and on the 22d day of January, 1908, at 10 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 Executor to settle said estate, from the 17th day of August 1908.

This notice will be published in The Frontier for four weeks successively, prior to the 17th day of August, 1907. (Seal) C. J. MALONE, County Judge.

(First Publication August 8th.) NOTICE. State of Nebraska, Holt county, ss. To Whom It May Concern: The Commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at South side of section (5) five township 32, range 12, and running North on the half section line running through said section (5) five, has reported in favor of the establishment thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the County Clerk's office on or before noon of the 31st day of August, A. D. 1907, or such road will be established without reference thereto.

W. P. SIMAR, County Clerk. (First Publication August 8th.) NOTICE. State of Nebraska, Holt county, ss. To Whom It May Concern: The Commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at northeast corner of section 35, township 31, range 13, W. and running thence due east on section line as near as practicable to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 31, township 31, range 12, in Holt county, Nebraska, has reported in favor of the establishment thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the County Clerk's office on or before noon of the 31st day of August, A. D. 1907, or such road will be established without reference thereto.

W. P. SIMAR, County Clerk. Notice of Sale Under Chattel Mortgage. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated Mar. 10, 1906, and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Holt county, Neb., on the 14th day of March, 1906, executed by Robert E. Magill to the Sandwich Mfg. Co. to secure the payment of the sum of \$116 and upon which there is now due the sum of \$122.74, default having been made in the payment of said sum and no suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, therefore the said Sandwich Mfg. Co. will sell the property therein described, viz: one 14x18 Southwick 2-horse hay press complete with power, both mounted, one Southwick self-feed attachment—same being the property mortgaged to Emil Sledge Jan. 13, 1906, at public auction at Emil Sledge's blacksmith shop in O'Neill, Holt county, Neb., on Sept. 17, 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. SANDWICK MFG. CO., Mortgagee. By A. J. Groat, Agent.

ALDERSON'S GOT EM! GOOD AND PLENTY Not the Measles, nor the jim jams, but pure bred young bulls of the best families. Mostly Red, sired by Scottish Sharon of Greytower, 153330, one of the Pan American prize winners, and Golden King 152918. Two of the best bulls on the upper Elkhorn valley today. Time will be given on bankable note to responsible parties. Delivered to nearest R. R. station free. JOHN M. ALDERSON Chambers, Nebraska

Wiggle-Stick Wash BLUE For Sale By ALL WISE GROCERS DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Wiggle-Stick around in the water. Always the Same

Calumet Baking Powder The only high grade Baking Powder sold at a moderate price. E. H. BENEDICT LAW & REAL ESTATE Office first door south of U. S. Land Office J. C. HORISKEY Staple and Fancy Groceries Flour, Salt, Country Produce The Frontier Six Months for 75c

Cost Mark Doesn't Tell It. The Saturday evening Post says this is a true human document and offers it for what it may be worth: "I've been buying some lately of the mail order houses and saving money by doing it," said the farmer, "but, by Jolly, I don't know. I was in—'s grocery today and heard him talking with the new man that's rented a piece of—; said he'd like to carry him, but that he really couldn't do it. "After the man went, says I, "Henry, what's the matter with the man that you won't carry him?" And he says, "Nothing that I know of; but I just can't do it. The mail order houses and the fellows that come through taking orders till they get a car load, make us sell so close and take so much cash trade that I just can't put another account on my books to carry over till grapes are sold.

"Well, sir, twenty years ago—I guess, I wouldn't have been here, if Henry hadn't carried me a whole year. I was meeting payments on the place, and the crops failed. No, sir, I guess I wouldn't have been here, if Henry hadn't carried me. And I was just thinking to myself, 'Maybe that renter'll have to throw up the sponge, same's I'd had to do. When I painted my buildings I saved thirteen dollars buying of a mail order house, and it seemed like throwing money away not to do it. But, by Jolly, I don't know.'

Many others don't know, and are thinking about it—as we find from much evidence. The price mark doesn't always tell the cost of the goods. Certain southern communities may buy cotton quite cheaply—because it was spun by the stunting toll of children. Wood would be a better bargain for them. The price mark does not always tell the whole story.

A story is told to the effect that a lady from the country bought three boxes of matches from an Atkinson grocer. It rained when she was going home, and the matches became so damp that not one of them would strike. Last Saturday she brought the matches back and upbraided the grocer for selling such useless stuff. The grocer took out one or two and struck them quite easily on the bosom of his pants, for by this time the matches had become perfectly dry. But the lady did not think of this explanation, and exclaimed: "Tut, tut! they're not good enough for me. I can't tramp six miles to your trousers every time I want to strike a match. Give me three boxes of a kind that I can light at home." She got the matches.

SOME CURIOSITIES. Different Lengths of a Mile—How a Road Was Determined. The standard yard prevails throughout the United Kingdom, but the lengths of the English, Scotch and Irish mile is different in each, which is the more curious, seeing that the English and American miles are identical. But the occasional local variations in our English acre are even more remarkable. These were perhaps originally due to the inexactitudes of ancient land surveying, which was comparatively of such a free and easy description that the acres of neighboring counties, not to say adjacent parishes, sometimes varied.

A book published in the reign of Edward VI. gives the following curiously naive instructions on the subject: "Stand at the door of a church on Sunday and bid sixteen men to stop, tall ones and small ones, as they happen to pass out. Then make them put their left feet one behind the other, and the length thus obtained shall be a right and lawful rod to measure the land with, and the sixteenth part of it shall be a right and lawful foot."

This is almost laughable, but we have only to apply to one of the older dictionaries to find that anything like exactness, whether of definition or of fact, is quite a modern scientific development. And the story of the acre is a case in point. It was supposed to have been reduced to a common standard in 1305, but it was not until 1824 that we enacted the statute acre of 4,840 square yards.

With the loose system of measurement prevailing for the greater part of that long interval, it is not surprising that the so-called "acre" was too often what the local wisecracks happened to make of it. By long use and wont it seems probable that the discrepancies thus arising occasionally crystallized into customs, of which some examples still survive. A Welsh acre was formerly twice as large as an English one, while a Scottish acre is larger than ours by more than 1,000 square yards. According to authority, there are seven different measures still in use by which the acre may be variously defined. Lancashire has within her borders acres measured on a customary local scale, while the so-called Cheshire acre is even larger than that of its Welsh neighbor.—London Globe.

Did Know About That. "The money market," Mr. Wallace began, with that superior air a man assumes when he talks of public questions to his wife—"the money market?" "Which reminds me," Mrs. Wallace interrupted. "Reminds you of what, woman?" "That you haven't given me the market money yet."

A HISTORIC HIGHWAY.

How Colonel Zane Kept His Contract to Mark the Road. It is said that the beginning of one part of a historic road may be traced to the following incident: In early days, before the public conveyance by stage between the east and west, travel was generally by horseback. Judge Brown, senator for Kentucky, reached Wheeling on the way to the capital wet and tired. He was a guest of Colonel Ebenezer Zane, an early settler at Wheeling. Standing before the fire in Zane's comfortable cabin, he remarked, "Zane, if you will have a roadway marked from here to Limestone (Maysville), I will have congress grant you a section of land at the crossing of the Muskingum, Hocking and Scioto rivers." Zane fulfilled the contract, and congress made the grant.

May 17, 1706, congress granted to Ebenezer Zane three tracts of land, one square mile, one on the Muskingum, one on the Hocking and one on the Scioto river, in the state of Ohio, for the purpose of building ferries on the road from Wheeling, W. Va., to Limestone, which road was to be opened by the president of the United States. These grants were confirmed to Zane and patented Feb. 14, 1800. On April 3, 1802, congress made the same allowance to Isaac Zane, his heirs or assigns, located in the Northwest Territory, now the state of Ohio. Zane made good use of his grants. He located the town of Zanesville on the Muskingum, the town of Fairfield on the Hocking and Chillicothe on the Scioto. The story runs that when Judge Brown passed over the "road" he found it well marked by—blazed trees.—Exchange.

POCAHONTAS.

Her Visit to England and the Effect It Produced.

Pocahontas was born in the year 1595. Her father, Powhatan, was the lord and ruler of thirty tribes or clans of savages inhabiting that vast domain which was then called Virginia, after the Virgin Queen, Elizabeth. His friendship was dearly sought for by the white men and considered essential to the life and success of the colony. Like most red men, he distrusted the whites and their designs.

In England Pocahontas was treated with all the honor shown to royalty. Her grace and charm seem to have won all hearts, and she was at her ease with the best in the land. She was presented at Queen Anne's court, attended a ball given by the bishop of London and visited the Globe theater to see Shakespeare's "Tempest." In fact, she took on the garb and accessories of civilization with that easy grace which belongs to the truly great and was as much at home in court as in her own western solitudes. But inwardly she seems to have pined for her own free, open life of the forest, and when she was about to return on the good ship George she sickened and died at Gravesend, having lived long enough, as one commentator has said, to unite two hemispheres, two races, two civilizations.—William Ordway Partridge in Circle Magazine.

Lives of Old Violins.

Strange indeed are the "lives" of the old Italian violins, says George Lehman. For years or decades they either repose in the amateur's velvet lined cases or sing with their own peculiar incomparable sweetness to multitudes of admiring listeners, adored by their fortunate possessors, coveted by all whose love of their fascinating qualities is far greater than their material means. And then, when it is least expected, some Strad or Guarnerius, known the world over, is tenderly placed in the hands of a new master or mistress and a new chapter in the history of its long life is begun.—New York World.

Calcutta's "Jungle Villages."

The houses, or huts, rather, that form the majority of Calcutta's dwelling and working places are low and mean and crazy to a degree. This vast congeries of dwellings that stretched itself along the Hooghly bank scarce deserves the name of town except for its supreme commercial and political importance and its great population. It is not a town, this city of huts, except in the central African sense. It is a series of jungle villages spread out and plastered on the river bank with a trowel.—Calcutta Englishman.

Tommy Knew the Number.

Little Tommy was very quiet during the first courses, and every one forgot he was there. As the dessert was being served, however, the host told a funny story.

When he had finished and the laughter had died away, his little son exclaimed delightedly: "Now, papa, tell the other one."—Everywhere.

A Puzzle.

P.—I see you have my novel. I'll wager you had to look at the last page to see how it all came out.

Q.—No; I looked at the name of the publishers on the title page to see how it came out, and even now I can't understand how it was.—Tit-Bits.

At Cross Purposes.

"Ole Pengborn is working himself to skin and bone trying to keep that boy of his in college." "And what's the boy doing?" "Doing his best to be expelled."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sadly Mercenary.

"Why are you so eager for fame?" "Because," answered the active man, "I need it in my business. Fame nowadays is merely a synonym for successful advertising."—Washington Star.

BEER FOR BREAKFAST.

The Awful Morning Meal That Was Once in Vogue in England.

The breakfast appetite varies strangely. Some persons are content with a cup of coffee and a piece of toast. Others make it the most determined meal of the day. Once it was formidable indeed. In Sir John Hawkins' "History of Music" is quoted a sixteenth century manuscript belonging to the house of Northumberland which gives the breakfast arrangements of the Percy family both for Lent and for flesh days, and, oh, how some of us have fallen away in trencher work! Here is the simple Northumberland scheme: "Breakfast for my lord and lady during Lent: First, a loaf of bread in trenchers, two manchets (a manchet was a small loaf of white bread), a quart of beer, a quart of wine, two pieces of salt fish, six baconn'd herring, four white herring or a dish of sprats. Breakfast for my Lord Percy and Master Thomas Percy: Item, half a loaf of household bread, a manchet, a bottle of beer, a dish of butter and a piece of salt fish, a dish of sprats or three white herring. Breakfast for the nursery for my Lady Margaret and Master Ingeram Percy: Item, a manchet, a quart of beer (this for the nursery), a dish of butter, a piece of salt fish, a dish of sprats or three white herring."

At ordinary times my lord and lady fared thus: "First, a loaf of bread in trenchers, two manchets, a quart of beer, a quart of wine, half a chine of mutton or else a chine of beef boiled." Lord Percy and Master Thomas Percy disposed of "half a loaf of household bread, a manchet, one bottle of beer, a cheeking or else three mutton bones boiled," while to the thirsty nursery went "a manchet, one quart of beer and three mutton bones boiled."—Cornhill Magazine.

THIEVES FROM CHOICE.

Criminals, as a Rule, Steal Because They Don't Want to Work.

The theorists say that men are driven to crime by poverty and want, but the theorists are not always right. There are no doubt some cases of men stealing or swindling to get bread, but they are very few. Not one criminal in a hundred in this country pilfers, plays burglar or highwayman because he's hungry, but because he is a criminal from choice and would rather steal than work. He knows perfectly well that nobody ever made a fortune or even a decent living by picking pockets or breaking into houses or robbing people on the streets. He knows, too, that it is only a question of time when the penitentiary gates will open for him, and yet he chooses the uncertainties of criminal life and idleness in preference to steady work at good wages. Good times with the rest of the world signify nothing to the criminal, except that the man he robs is likely to have a little more money in his pockets. No matter how prosperous the rest of the world may be, its criminals are always hard up. When a sneak thief makes a haul or a foot-pad gets hold of somebody's roll the first idea is to spend it. It goes at cards, in dives, groggeries, anywhere, to anybody that wants it, and no matter how large the haul, in a little while it is all gone and another job must be done to get more. General prosperity means nothing to the rogue. The devil pays low wages on small contracts.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Minute Fish.

The most diminutive vertebrate creature in the world is said to be a small fish caught in a mountain lake in the Luzon region of the Philippines. The largest of the species is less than an inch long, but its smallness may be best gauged by the fact that it takes about 6,000 of them to make a pound. Although so tiny, however, the fish, which is named sinarapan, is an important article of diet among the Philippine natives. Obviously it is too small for any net and is caught in coarse muslin sheets. The fish are prepared by being mixed with pepper and other spices and then dried in the sun. They are a great native delicacy.

Beginning Well.

"Begin your stories well," said an author, talking to a group of literary beginners. "There's nothing like a good beginning. Indeed, it's half the battle." Then, with a smile, this excellent beginner of stories added: "Always bear in mind the case of the young man who, desiring to marry, secured a favorable hearing from his sweetheart's irascible father by opening the interview with the words: 'I know a way, sir, whereby you can save money.'"

The Best Fiction.

The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their holiday in the country. As she got into the train he said, "But, my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?" "Oh, no," she responded sweetly; "I shall depend on your letters from home."—London Judy.

She Wasn't Engaged.

"And do you have to be called in the morning?" asked the lady who was about to engage a new girl. "I don't have to be, mum," replied the applicant, "unless you happens to need me."—Yonkers Statesman.

Lesson in Physiognomy.

It is all right to rave over Grecian noses in poetry, but the nose we admire in everyday life is the nose that is kept out of other people's business.—Atholton Globe.

Some of us are made on the order of billboards—a flashy front with a vacant lot behind.—Exchange.

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