

PARSON AND WHIP.

HE LAYS IT ON THE BACKS OF WAYWARD SINNERS.

Pays He's the Agent of the Deity— Reads a List of the Wicked Ones Every Sunday and Chastises Them Publicly.

GEORGE WASHINGTON Cheek, a Hardshell colored Baptist preacher of Waycross, Ga., is a character. He literally believes in controlling the spiritual welfare of his flock, not with a rod of iron, but with a buggy whip.

That is, he thrashes the wandering sheep into submission to his teachings whenever the wicked spirit in them rebels. His authority for this comes from original sources. He believes himself the chosen agent of the Almighty in that locality, and has ordered that all disputes among the members shall be referred to him as a sole arbitrator. His judgment is the judgment of God.

This idea at first made him a butt for scoffers. The "white trash" roundabout regarded it as a joke. But the jocosse stage has now passed, and the stern reality of his conviction is every way apparent. He is a religious despot as inexorable as any sultan.

Personally the preacher is not the kind of a man that would be expected to wield so complete an influence over a band of able-bodied men. Not a male member of the congregation but could thrash the old preacher with one hand. Yet his authority is as unquestioned as if backed by a standing army. Cheek is small in stature and measures two inches and a fraction over five feet. His sixty odd years have whitened his beard and hair and sapped the vitality of a once powerful frame.

It is his custom on each Sunday to read a list of members who during the week past have strayed from the path of rectitude. He then adds that he will meet the backsliders in the lot back of the church after the conclusion of the services. The congregation is invited to remain and witness the chastisement, probably for the salutary lesson it will be for them. A strong wooden post has been sunk firmly into the ground and to this the sinner clasps his hands. He is never tied, but is merely told to bare his back and grasp the post. The pastor does the rest.

Before laying on the lash the Rev. Mr. Cheek explains the culprit's peculiar offense and makes plain the fact that the sin should not have been committed. Then he says that the Lord considers ten lashes of the whip sufficient punishment for the crime, and he proceeds to lay them on. Enfeebled as he is with age the blows lack the usual strength of whippings of this kind, but the venerable pastor has found this heroic method of correction an admirable one.

The victims could easily pick up the minister and toss him bodily over the neighboring fence, but so great is their veneration and their belief that he is in truth an intermediary specially appointed by the Lord, that no revolting spirit has yet cropped out.

In a similar way family disputes and petty differences are settled. Both sides are heard, the judgment is rendered, and the whip applied upon him who deserves it. For years the same blind, implicit faith has been reposed in the Rev. Mr. Cheek.

He does not possess any supernatural power. He has never performed any miracles or done anything that would awaken in his congregation the veneration born of superstition and fear, but he has simply gathered about him a flock of devout negroes, whose religion is almost fanatical, and he rules them as a king rules his kingdom.

Physical Value of Tears. Tears have their functional duties to accomplish like every other fluid of the body and the lachrymal gland is not placed behind the eye simply to fill space or to give expression to emotion. The chemical properties of tears consist of phosphate of lime and soda, making them very salty, but never bitter. Their action on the eye is very beneficial and here consists their prescribed duty of the body—washing thoroughly that sensitive organ, which allows no foreign fluid to do the same work. Nothing cleanses the eye like a good salty shower bath, and medical art has followed nature's law in this respect, advocating the invigorating solution for any distressed condition of the optics. Tears do not weaken the sight, but improve it. They act as a tonic to the muscular vision, keeping the eye soft and limpid, and it will be noticed that women in whose eyes sympathetic tears gather quickly have brighter, tenderer orbs than others. When the pupils are hard and cold the world attributes it to one's disposition, which is not a mere figure of speech implying the lack of balmy tears that are to the cornea what salt is to the skin or nourishment to the blood.—Exchange.

Can't. The talk that comes from mouths of people who look wise but are not is nothing. A man may be a communicant, may be regular in prayer, and be a very bad man. I hate this cant that passes itself in the name of piety; the disposition to do things on Sunday and never think of them again until the next Sunday.—Rev. John Leal.

Truth. Truth wins slowly, but it wins. All false men and false institutions and false cities and false notions must go out of the way.—Dr. Egbert.

FROM A DOG'S DIARY.

Evidently Authentic and Throwing Light on Several Canine Mysteries.

Monday, Nov. 11, 10 a. m.—Am unchained. Large party with guns. Sport. Hurrah! Smell out master, dance round him, and place two muddy paws on his knickerbockers. Am reproved. Why? There are two more black dogs, strangers to me, and a brown spaniel whom I have met before. The spaniel is a fool. His ears are ridiculously long and flap in the most absurd manner. His nose is broad, his eyes bulge, and his legs are bandy. A dog like this is only fit for hedgehogs. Exchange tiptoe courtesies with the two black strangers. Growl at them. They growl back. We are all reproved. Why?

10:20—Corner of a covert. Heard keeper say: "There was 100 pheasants drawn into that 'ere covert." This is ripping. Master applies whip twice, but not very hard. Tells me he does it to "steady" me. Such rot! Forgive him. Five pheasants come out my way. I kill two with a right and left and miss another with my second gun. Sun must have got into my eyes. Shall I go after dead birds now or wait? Better wait. Got thrashed last time for running after birds before beat was over. Guns going off to the right and left. Brown dog so far has killed nothing. One of the black dogs named Sailor has killed four. Ridiculously conceited dog that. Eight more pheasants come to me one by one. Kill five. Miss three. Brown dog smiles audibly. Shall cut the brown dog or bite him in the back. Shout from beaters. "Hare forward." I'll have his fur or die in the attempt. Comes galloping out on my right. I miss him twice. I'll show him who can gallop. Off after him. Distant shouts from master. Who cares? Into a ditch. Out again. Across plowed field. Hare still in front. Am gaining. No, am losing. Hare is a silly animal; shall give it up and go back. By the by, thrashed last time for doing this. Wonder if I shall be thrashed again. Better assume contrite expression. Do so. No good. Am thrashed. Howl. Never was a Spartan dog. Beat over. Pick up dead birds. Mouth full of feathers. Am sent to look for a bird wounded by brown dog, who has shot disgracefully and made a perfect fool of himself. Track bird to ditch. Faint scent to right. Follow up fifty yards, then through hedge; back again. Got him. Return covered with burrs, with bird in mouth. Am patted. Brown dog, who has been thrashed, hints that he doesn't think much of the performance. Offers to carry bird for me "if I am tired." Should like to see him dare to touch it.—London Punch.

TOMMY ATKINS' CURL.

Cut Off by a New Military Order—Hair as a Sign of Soldierly Valor.

One of the latest of the many new regulations that have been imposed upon the British army since Lord Wolseley was placed in command of it, is that the cherished curl that has for the past quarter century peeped out from under "Tommy Atkins' forage cap shall go, says an English exchange. This is an order that strikes directly to the heart of the private soldier, for the curl on the whole, has long been his most valued possession and his great point of distinctiveness. The new rule is not regarded with favor by the nursery maids, for their admirers will now possess a monotonous front of military brow when on parade. The curls have been varied, often really artistic, and one and all smooth, shiny and well oiled.

In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries the soldier went into battle with a flowing wig, though it occasionally happened that in the heat of a charge he would throw it off and plunge at the enemy with greater ardor. Marlborough broke the power of Louis XIV, in a voluminous peruke and wigs and powder were the inevitable accompaniments of the continental soldiery of that era.

It was not until the peninsular war that the crop-haired, clean-shaven soldier came into style. This vogue originated in England and the soldiers who adopted it swept Napoleon's marshals from the peninsula and crushed that world-conqueror himself at Waterloo. The rule of no beard and strangling collar prevailed in the British army until the Crimean war, when it was relaxed in order that the soldiers might better withstand the rigors of the Russian winter. Since then the English war office has allowed "Tommy Atkins" to wear his hair more comfortably long, the maximum length now being half an inch at the back and sides of his head.

Women and Their Lovers. It is easy enough to tell a man by his friends but it is impossible to tell a woman by her lovers. One reason for this is that a man usually shows himself to his fellows as he is but it is impossible for his fellows to know how he shows himself to a woman, so long as he is in love with her. In that blissful condition the rude, off-hand man of business becomes to his mistress a picture of clumsy courtesy; the coward is capable of feats of valor from which a French cuirassier would shrink; the mean tradesmanly fellow will stop before the shops of jewelers, hesitate, and at last enter; the rake will honestly regret the hearts he believes that he has broken, and, for the moment, steadfastly purpose to lead a new life. But if these men find favor in the eyes of their respective women it is not for their pretty manners, nor their courage, nor their generosity, nor their pure-mindedness. The women are not repelled by their vices; that is all. They are not attracted by their lately assumed virtues. Why should they be? They are not courageous, nor generous, nor especially pure-minded themselves, and as for their pretty manners—perhaps their maids or their children could tell you something about those that would astonish you not a little.—London Realist.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

A Learned Theory That Boys Are Savages at a Certain Age.

The history of our public schools affords plenty of examples of boys who have tortured their fellows in a way which would have disgraced a savage says the London Spectator. It is to be feared, indeed, that it is accident more than anything else which saves boys of this kind—boys whose feelings have become petrified—from actual crime. They are unable to feel and their lack of experience of the world makes the fear of punishment but a small deterrent. It is not to be wondered at that boys in such a temper of mind may be converted by a series of unlucky chances and opportunities into the thoughtless perpetrators of really grave iniquities.

Fortunately these boys of petrified feelings do not necessarily grow into bad men. The hardening of their nature as often as not undergoes a complete change with manhood. Their characters grow sensitive again and the lad of 20 would be utterly incapable of doing things which the boy of 14 could undergo without the faintest touch of remorse. We believe that schoolmasters of experience will bear us out in this and say that they have known plenty of utterly callous boys who later have entirely lost the savage taint and have turned into normal men. In this dangerous insensibility to which boys are so prone at 13 and 14 the boy is not the father of the man.

It is difficult to say whence this insensibility comes and why the child may be full of right feeling, the boy almost callous and the man again perfectly sensitive to the promptings of the heart and conscience. Though we are not among those who would make the normal nature nothing but an affair of physical well-being and the soul a matter of clinical treatment, we are inclined to believe that the temporary and partial petrification of the feelings and the moral sense during boyhood may be due to the great physical changes that are current with it. These changes affect the boy's whole body and absorb all his energy left with which to give his heart its rights. Every one knows how difficult a thing is a 2-o'clock-in-the-morning courage and how hard it is to feel kind and self-sacrificing when one is half-asleep. Sleepiness or extreme weariness makes one to a certain extent callous and indifferent and insensible to the fate of others. Well, the boy who is growing up and down and across all at once and with a speed that takes one's breath away is physically as much oppressed as the man who is weary from overwork or loss of sleep. It is true that the exhaustion of rapid development takes a very different form, but it exists none the less. No doubt there are boys whose insensibility is deeper and can only be explained on the same lines as defects of character in nature. For the ordinary normal boy, however, whose insensibility is not permanent but temporary, the best explanation is, we believe, that which we have suggested. The stress of growth to a certain extent puts the normal nature under a sort of chloroform.

The Position of Portugal.

Portugal is a weak nation and seldom considered in speaking of the powers of Europe, but she is in a position now to be of great importance in the controversy between England and Germany. The only seaport through which German forces can go to the assistance of the Transvaal is on Delagoa bay, which belongs to Portugal, and if that power refuses to assent Delagoa bay cannot be used for hostile purposes without making war against Portugal. The situation is awkward for Germany, if Portugal sides with England, as reported, for she cannot give the Boers the encouragement of a military demonstration without committing an act of war against a power with which she has no quarrel; but it is still worse for Portugal, who finds herself between two fires, and in a fair way to be burned whichever way she turns.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Pertinent Answer.

An amusing correspondence recently took place between a Wisconsin farmer and a local boiler firm. The farmer wrote as follows: "Dere Sirs I have a 1,000 akers of trees that I want cut, Im pore but Im willing to pay two hundred dolers for an engin that will do my work," and he went on to explain just what sort of an engine he wanted. The boiler firm saw that the engine necessary to accomplish the devastation of his virginal forest would cost \$3,000, and they informed him to this effect. A week past and then the following pithy spistle came from the Wisconsin woods: "Dere Sirs what in h—I wud I want of an engin or biler if I hed \$3,000?"

The Size of Siberia.

A graphic idea of the immense size of Siberia may be gleaned from the following comparison: All of the states, kingdoms, municipalities, empires, etc., of Europe, except Russia, and all of the United States, including Alaska, could be placed side by side in Siberia and yet but little more than cover that immense territory.

Louisiana Mounds.

The United States government has taken possession of several mounds recently found near Charleston, La., which some seem to think were built by De Soto. Recently a farmhand plowing near the mounds turned up Spanish coins bearing dates of 800, 1367 and 1308.

A Pious Woman.

The countess of Huntingdon, whose title gives the name to many dissenting chapels, was born in 1707 and died in 1791. She warmly attached herself to the Calvinistic Methodists and spent her large fortune in support of her own peculiar tenets.

The Lincoln Business College is not approached by any other institution in Nebraska in furnishing high grade instruction in elegant penmanship, rapid calculation, shorthand, and byewriting. bookkeeping, arithmetic, and the branches that go to make up complete courses in penmanship, shorthand and business. For Catalogue, Address, D. R. Lillibridge, Pres. Lincoln, Neb. Corner of 11th & O Sts.

DOING GOOD EVERYWHERE.

A Medical Discovery that Effectually Cures Piles in Every Form.

For many years physicians have experimented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles, without resorting to a surgical operation. Many remedies were found to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, the Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results. The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Cure is to instantly remove the pain and irritation generally present and from that time on the cure rapidly progresses and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured.

The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience of the sufferer and is justly considered one to the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine. Piles is one of the most annoying and often times dangerous diseases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected it frequently develops into Fistula or some equally fatal or incurable trouble, whereas by the timely use of this simple but effective remedy no one need suffer a single day from any form of piles unless they want to.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is perfectly harmless, containing no poisons and is also very reasonable in price, costing but one dollar a package. It is sold in drug stores everywhere. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug Co. of Albion, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputable physicians. The results in hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not disappoint you.

Bring Your Friends to Nebraska.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. publish a sixteen-page monthly illustrated newspaper called the "Corn Belt," which gives in an interesting way information about western farm lands, particularly those in Nebraska. The regular subscription price is twenty-five cents per year, but if you want it sent to any of your friends living east of the Mississippi river, send ten cents in stamps for each such person, giving name and full address and the paper will be sent for one year. The B. & M. R. R. agent will show you a sample copy of the paper on request. Help your state and induce your friends to immigrate. Address the Corn Belt, 209 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. 874 30

FIVE FACTS.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE!

Cheap Outing Excursions.

First—For the National Educational Meeting at Denver, opening July 6th, the rate will be one fare plus \$2.00 for round trip. Tickets good to return and time up to and including Sept. 1st.

Second—The regular Tourist Car to California via Kansas City runs once a week, and leaves Chicago every Thursday at 6 p. m., Kansas City at 10:50 a. m., every Friday. Tickets based on second class rate, and car runs on fastest trains, and known as the Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursions. Car arrives at Colorado Springs Saturday, 7:35 a. m.

Third—Home-Seeker's Excursions to Texas and New Mexico. Next one June 11th. Rate, one fare for round trip. Tickets good twenty days.

Fourth—For Mexico City the Rock Island runs a through sleeper from Kansas City daily at 8:40 p. m. via Topeka, McFarland, Wichita and Fort Worth and Austin to San Antonio. Two routes from there are—International R. R. to Laredo, and Mexican National to the City of Mexico; Southern Pacific and Mexican International via Spofford and Eagle Pass to City of Mexico.

Connections are also made at Fort Worth via the Texas Pacific to El Paso, and over the Mexican Central to City of Mexico.

Fifth—Send to address below for a Souvenir called the "Tourist Teacher," that gives much information to tourists. Sent free.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

Time Reduced to California.

REMEMBER THAT THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Runs PHILLIPS' PULLMAN TOURIST CARS on their Fast Trains, and California Passengers should examine Time Cards and see that we are nearly

--- TWO HOURS ---

Quicker than any other route Chicago to Los Angeles.

The Phillips Pullman cars are popular. He has carried over 125,000 patrons in the past fifteen years, and a comfortable trip at cheap rates is guaranteed, and the last time now made via the PHILLIPS-ROCK ISLAND EXCURSIONS AT THE TOP.

Post yourself for a California trip before deciding, and write me for explicit information. Address JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., CHICAGO.

Delinquent subscribers must pay up, at least in part.

BANE & ALTSCHULER.

Attorneys-at-Law, 1101 O Street.

NOTICE.

In the district court, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Cora L. Wagoner, Plaintiff, vs. James B. Wagoner, Defendant. You are hereby notified that on the 9th day of March, 1896, Cora L. Wagoner filed a petition against you in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain from you a divorce on the ground of non-support, and extreme cruelty, and further object of said petition is to be restored to her maiden name of Cora L. Wilcoxon.

You are required to answer on or before Monday, the 26th day of April, 1896.

CORA L. WAGONER.

By Bane & Altschuler, her Attorneys. 4w

JOHN J. THOMPSON, Sheriff.

I, JOHN J. THOMPSON, Sheriff of the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing petition signed by Cora L. Wagoner, Plaintiff, and James B. Wagoner, Defendant, was filed in my office on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was read in open court on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was returned to the petitioner on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that the same was filed in the office of the clerk