

WANT MR. BRYAN.

Rival Democratic Organizations Send Committees to Get Him the Same Night.

A committee from Chicago representing the Cook county silver democratic organization headed by J. W. Burke will reach Lincoln this afternoon over the Rock Island to invite Hon. W. J. Bryan to be the guest of honor at the Jackson day banquet in that city January 8. It is claimed that a banquet of democratic leaders is being arranged by the national committee to occur in Chicago the same evening. Meantime a committee comprising J. C. Dahlman, W. D. Oldham, E. E. Howells, Lee Herdman and A. P. Spitzka is already in the city to invite Mr. Bryan to attend the Jacksonian club banquet in Omaha the same evening. It is believed that if Mr. Bryan attends either it will be the Omaha banquet.

WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

H. W. Hardy Discusses Bad Boys and Very Much Worse Men.

EDITH POOR: The long dark four years of night is breaking, so the republicans say. The last is already streaked with light and confidence. New trusts are being formed which mean more millionaires. A higher tariff is also talked of, which means a higher price for what we buy, sure. The coming four years are bound to be years of high tariff, trusts and syndicates. Well, we are glad that prosperity may come to a few. Bryan would have knocked the stuff out of trusts—then where would we have been? The best medicine for trusts is free trade or the article in trust. Take the tariff off window glass for a year, and let the glass trust hump. Then for the coal trust, let the government open up a few coal mines, pay good wages and interest on the investment, and sell direct to the consumer by the car load at cost, then see how many millions the coal trust would make. Six millions is the estimated profit this year over last. At the same time wages are going down and cheap foreigners coming in. Corporations, protection and trusts have become the framework of our republic and what shall the fruit be? Our opinion for years has been that this power had got us by the throat and there was no use in trying to shake them off. For a month before election we did have a little hope, but alas we found that fifteen million dollars had bought a million votes.

Now the slaughter house of farmers and non-protected mechanics have discovered that the republican platform does not cover the money question and have called a "currency reform" convention to meet in Indianapolis January 12 to see what more can be done to crush the farmers. Every change, after this, that is made, at least for four years, is going to be made in the interest of the money lender and the fixed income grabber. Why should it not be so as long as the last election was carried by those men and their money? If the farmers could go into a trust, or if a tariff or bounty could help them as much, then there would be something of equality before the law, but as it is farmers are too numerous. Six hundred can form a trust, but six millions can't. So the farmer must stand as an apple tree by the wayside to be shook and clubbed by every passer-by.

We are told that the voters in Colorado were "brutally" selfish because they voted out there for their own local interests. Pennsylvania, New York and New England always vote for the whole country—they are patriotic (?). Local interests are buried when they go up to the ballot box. The tariff is no way is a local question. All Massachusetts wants a tariff for its wool and cotton of the west and south.

A lot of Kenney boys have cut sticks, they say, and all because their head boss is about to be torn from them. That cannot be the reason, for their boss has been away running politics a good share of the time anyway. We hope they will get a set of officers and teachers who will not smoke, chew and swear, and then wallop the boys for doing the same things. A man can't run politics and that school too. We were in hopes the authorities would conclude to place a woman in charge of the girls at Geneva. A man cannot instruct and train young girls as they should be. A father can't train his own girls as the mother can. I would as quickly think of letting an alligator brood my chickens as to turn girls off with man's instructions. The home for the friendless is the best managed state institution we have, and all managed by women. Some politicians really think that men ought to have the job of rocking those fifty cradles and have tried to take the institution out of the women's hands. H. W. HARDY.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

Useful Empire State Invention That is Moving Westward.

A new aid to education and intellectual development has appeared in the shape of travelling libraries. The empire state must be given credit for pointing the way in this, as well as in other forms of progress. The New York legislature in 1892 authorized the regents to lead for a limited time selections of books from the duplicated department of the state library or from books especially given or bought for this purpose, to public libraries under state supervision, or to communities meeting required conditions.

Ten libraries of one hundred volumes each were at once selected and prepared for circulation. The conditions under which they can be secured are very simple. The libraries can be lent to the

trustees of any public library, officers of university extension centres, study clubs, Chautauque circles, or on petition of twenty-five resident tax payers, if these organizations are registered by the regents. The cost of transportation is to be borne by those who borrow the library. At the end of six months the library is returned to Albany, a complete record of its use having been kept by the borrowers.

It goes without saying that these libraries have been appreciated by the people in the small towns and school districts of New York. One hundred of these libraries are now travelling to the people of New York state, in the parts of the state where it is the most difficult to obtain fresh reading matter.

The object of the libraries is not entirely to furnish either amusement or information. They are the forerunners of free public libraries. The people borrowing the libraries pledge themselves to establish a public library, if they are without one, as soon as the time is ripe for such a movement. During the first year of their travels the libraries became the starters of six public libraries. In six months there were issued from the travelling libraries 15,358 volumes. The books went to eighty-six places in the first year. These places were in all parts of the state from Lake Placid in the Adirondacks to Jamestown on Chautauque. Everywhere they went they were read eagerly and many a bookless desert blossomed for the time being. The selection of the books was made most carefully. The various branches of knowledge were recognized—there being books on philosophy, religion, economics, arts, both fine and useful, history, literature and science in each library.

There is no reason why people who live in small towns and on farms should not have advantages in the matter of books, as well as those who live in the cities. Travelling libraries meet just this need.

New York has been especially generous in this matter, and the success of the experiment is assured. Michigan, Montana and Iowa have followed hard on New York's track, while Wisconsin and Ohio are about to fall into line. Shall Nebraska come next?

EDNA D. BULLOCK.

THE WAY TO CURE catarrh is to purify the blood, and the surest, safest, best way to purify the blood is by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

REGENTS MEET.

They Do Some Business and Are Entertained in the Evening.

The regents of the state university met in autumnal session yesterday afternoon. The executive committee made a report and the state farm was visited. In the evening, Chancellor MacLean entertained the board and Governor Holcomb and wife at dinner. Toasts were responded to in a bright, happy manner and the evening hours sped swiftly. The toasts were as follows: "The State of Nebraska," Governor Holcomb; "The University of Nebraska," Regent C. H. Morrill; "Omaha and the Trans-Mississippi Exposition," Regent Victor Rosewater; "Northwest Nebraska," Regent Charles Weston; "The School System of the State," Regent H. L. Good; "The Ladies of the State," Mrs. Holcomb; "The President of the Board of Regents," Mrs. C. H. Morrill; "Southwestern Nebraska," Regent C. W. Kaley; "Central Nebraska and the Farm School," Regent E. A. Hadley; "The Board of Regents," Secretary J. S. Daley.

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THEY TRY THEIR HANDS AGAIN.

A Goldite Editor Attempts an Argument.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Dec. 2, 1896. According to the Century Dictionary bimetallicism means "the use of two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment; the union of two metals in circulation as money at a fixed rate." Mr. Bryan knows that that result has never been achieved by the free coinage of silver in this country or anywhere else. When silver was cheap and the coinage of that metal free, as was the case in the early history of the government, gold was driven out of circulation. When silver was high, as was the case during most of the period between 1792 and 1873 that metal was withheld from circulation. When silver was high as was the case during most of the period between 1792 and 1873 that metal was withheld from circulation and the consequence was gold monometallicism. The only time in the history of this country that the only possible kind of bimetallicism has been since 1873, which the coinage of silver on account of the government and the volume limited to an amount which could be maintained at a parity just as other token money, or promise-to-pay money, is kept at par."—Kansas City Star.

The Star will insist that values cannot be "set by legislative enactment," that you cannot legislate value into anything, and tries to make people believe that silver bullion, between 1792 and 1873, and since, was relatively dearer or cheaper than gold bullion because of something else than "legislation."

Silver in its days of cheapness never drove gold out of circulation in the United States. A chosen inspection of what men's facts are obtainable will show any reasonable man that scaly bank currency drove both gold and silver money out of circulation into hiding places.

Relative values set by legislative enactment in foreign countries caused our silver bullion and much of our coined silver to go abroad subsequent to 1834 and prior to 1873. Legislative enactment in foreign countries and this country in 1873 and 1894 cut off a large use for silver bullion; hence, the price fell.

The supply and demand theory that papers of the Star type formerly used as a club over the silver man's head, is a veritable boomerang when taken hold of at the demand end. "Why, supply and demand regulate the price of every thing" was formerly the cry; but now that thinking people see that by legislation a use can be created or destroyed; that use creates demand and demand supply together regulate price. These fellows skirish around to find some mysterious other thing that they say makes one metal immutable as God himself and the other shifting as the sands of the sea.

Buy metalism, and by metalism are not what Mr. Bryan and his followers are seeking—just plain bimetallicism, the use of two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment, is what they ask; printing a sixteenth of an ounce of paper with a promise to pay one dollar in gold does not set the relative value of that quality of paper and gold bullion, nor does the redemption of gold coin of a piece of stamped silver 412 1/2 grains standard constitute bimetallicism. It is not the use of two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment. There is no value set on the silver metal in that piece at all—it merely represents a gold dollar and depends upon that gold dollar for its value.

It is surely a waste of quite valuable material to use silver for a substance on which to print a promise to pay in gold coin, paper is vastly cheaper and much more convenient. As between silver promise-to-pay money and paper promise, we'll take the paper every time. And as between "bimetallicism and buy metalism," we'll take the former.

ONE OF THE BEST FEATURES.

Of the Pyramid Pile Cure.

In the fact that it cures every form of Piles without one particle of pain. This desirable point is not obtained by the use of injurious opiates which simply deaden and paralyze the nerves of the parts and make matters worse in the long run. But it is done solely by its remarkable healing and soothing effects.

And while it thus gives immediate relief, at the same time the disease is not merely checked, but a radical cure is rapidly accomplished.

And the point we want to make clear is that all this is done without a particle of pain.

This fact is one reason for the great popularity of the Pyramid Pile Cure and constitutes one very great difference between it and almost any other kind of treatment for piles.

Every kind of surgical operation for piles is excruciatingly painful besides endangering the life of the patient and in most cases is not to be compared with the Pyramid Pile Cure, neither in making successful cures without pain nor in cheapness and safety.

The Pyramid Pile Cure has been before the public too long, and its merits recognized by too many people to allow it to be classed with the many salves, suppositories, pills, etc., and you run no risk in trying it, as is often the case with new and untried preparations.

If you are ever troubled with any form of piles or rectal disease do not forget the Pyramid Pile Cure. Prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Albion, Mich., and sold by druggists at 50 cents per package.

The Cook county delegation, which was here yesterday to invite Mr. Bryan to make an address at the Jackson day banquet at Chicago January 8, and the Omaha delegation, wanting Mr. Bryan to address a similar gathering at Omaha on the same evening, both left last night for the east, Mr. Bryan having promised to speak in Chicago on the evening of the 7th and in Omaha the following night.

The Omaha committee was first on hand early in the morning and when Messrs. Burke and Martin of the Cook county democratic club arrived in the afternoon they found prospects of having a fruitless trip. They thereupon decided to change the date of the Chicago banquet to the evening of Wednesday, January 7, and with this arrangement Mr. Bryan accepted the invitation.

After speaking at Chicago on that date he will leave on an early morning west-bound train, reaching Omaha in time for an address on the evening of the 8th. There is some possibility that Mr. Bryan may make some comments on President Cleveland's message in one of the speeches. The United Associated presses sent correspondents here yesterday to get Mr. Bryan's views on the message, but he told them that he had nothing to say concerning the document at present and probably would not have unless he concluded to refer to it in some public address.

AN ADVERTISING SIREN.

She Lured a Guileless Nebraska Youth to Illinois and Jilted Him.

MOLINE, Ill., Dec. 7.—John Nelson, of Warsaw, Knox county, Neb., came to Moline September 24, as a result of correspondence begun through a matrimonial "ad" with Miss Emily Anderson. Emily is 40 years old, and as a domestic had accumulated \$500. John, who is 35, and a carpenter by trade, quit his job in Nebraska to come to her. The meeting was mutually pleasant, and all went well until two weeks ago, when Emily changed her mind and refused to have anything more to do with him. John asked her to refund half his railroad fare, as she had previously agreed in her letters to do if she did not marry him, also \$15 more. This was refused and he commenced suit. Then the woman's employer came forward and compromised on \$20, including a ticket to Omaha.

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong cure. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Postoffice address.

Prof. W. J. PEEKE, F. D. C. Cedar St., New York

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When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Would you like to own a Fruit Farm, a Berry Farm, a Vineyard, a Potato Farm, a Melon Farm, an Alfalfa Farm, a Stock Farm, a Dairy Farm, a Bee Farm, a Farm or Country Home, for profit, health and independence, with the best soil, best climate, best irrigating canal, best water supply, best railroad facilities, best markets, best titles, and the most rapidly growing country in America? The Colorado Immigration & Development Co., 1621 Curtis St., Denver, Colo., is a state organization for assisting people to just such locations. Write them fully and receive by return mail handsomely illustrated literature telling about the climate, irrigation and wonderful profits to be made in Colorado by growing fruit and other farm products. Prices on fine irrigated farm and orchard lands were never so low as today, and those who take advantage of the opportunities now existing will never regret their change.

Steel Tanks

Every Thursday evening a tourist sleeping car for Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Los Angeles leaves Omaha and Lincoln via the Burlington route. It is carpeted, upholstered in rattan; has spring seats and backs, and is provided with curtains, bedding, towels, soap, etc. An experienced excursion conductor and a uniformed Pullman porter accompany it through to the Pacific coast.

While neither an expensively furnished nor as fine to look at as a palace sleeper it is just as good to ride in. Second class tickets are honored, and the price of a berth, wide enough and big enough for two is only \$5.

For a folder giving full particulars call at the B. & M. depot or city office, corner Tenth and O streets.

G. W. BONNELL, C. P. and T. A.

JNO. S. KIRKPATRICK, Attorney and Solicitor.

Room 22 and 24 Richards Block, Lincoln, Neb. Counsel for Nebraska Law & Collection Company

H. D. RHEA, Attorney-at-Law,

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GRINDER

made to attach to any size of mill or make of pump. Grinds all kinds of grain. A wonderful machine. Also manufacturer of Steel Wind Mills. E. B. WINGER, Station R. CHICAGO

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the county clerk of Lancaster county, Neb., according to the statutes of Nebraska, as follows: 1. Name, Central Land company. 2. Principal place of business, Lincoln, Neb. 3. Nature of business to be transacted: To buy, hold, sub-divide, plat, sell and convey, mortgage and encumber real estate. To borrow or loan money, to buy, hold, sell, transfer and assign all kinds of real, personal or mixed estate in all lawful ways, and to transact such other business as may be auxiliary thereto. 4. Authorized capital stock, \$25,000, to be paid in such installments of such per cent and at such times as shall be ordered by the board of directors. 5. Commenced business October 12, 1896, and continue for twenty years. 6. Indebtedness not to exceed two-thirds of capital stock. 7. Business to be conducted by a board of directors. Officers shall be president, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

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All Forms of Baths. Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electric.

With Special attention to the application of NATURAL SALT WATER BATHS.

Several times stronger than sea water.

Rheumatism, Malaria, Blood and Nervous Diseases, Liver and Kidney Troubles and Chronic Affections are treated successfully.

Sea Bathing

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Drs. M. H. & J. O. Everett, Managing Physicians.

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Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy in its wake than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of 183 Pearl Street, New York City.

Confident that he has discovered an absolute cure for consumption and all pulmonary complaints, and to make its great merits known, he will send, free, three bottles to any reader of NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT who is suffering from chest, bronchial, throat and lung troubles or consumption.

Already this "new scientific course of medicine" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases. The Doctor considers it his religious duty—a duty which he owes to humanity—to donate his infallible cure.

Offered freely, apart from its inherent strength, is enough to commend it, and moreover is the perfect confidence of the great chemist making the proposition. He has proved consumption to be a curable disease beyond any doubt. There will be no mistake in sending—the mistake will be in overlooking the generous invitation. He has on file in his American and European Laboratories testimonials of experience from those cured, in all parts of the world. Delays are dangerous. Address T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl Street, New York, and when writing the doctor, please give express and postoffice address, and mention reading this article in the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.

YO can get the best hair cut in town for 15c, also free shine while you wait turn at BARBER SHOP, ROBERSON'S, Basement Burr Blk., 12th St., Entrance

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Removes all Irregularities From Whatever Cause—Never Fails.

Sold at the price of dangerous imitations: No. 7 \$2 (8 for \$5); No. 1, \$1. DALE MEDICINE CO., Ind. 19, St. Louis, Mo.

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Playing Cards. Send 12 cents in stamps to John Sebastian, Gen'l Pass. Agent C. R. I. & P. R'y, Chicago, for the slickest pack of playing cards you ever handled, and on receipt of such remittance for one or more packs they will be sent you post paid.

Orders containing 60 cents in stamps or postal note for same amount will secure five packs by express, charges paid.

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Westward Through the Rockies.

The traveler, tourist or business man is wise when he selects the Rio Grande Western Railway "Great Salt Lake Route" for his route to the Pacific Coast. It is the only transccontinental line passing directly through Salt Lake City, and in addition to the glimpses it affords of the Temple City, the Great Salt Lake and picturesque Salt Lake and Utah Valley, it affords the choice of three distinct routes through the mountains and the most magnificent scenery in the world.

On all Pacific Coast tourist tickets stop-overs are granted at Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Ogden and other points of interest. Double daily train service and through Pullman and Tourist sleeping cars between Denver and San Francisco and Los Angeles.

For illustrated pamphlets descriptive of the "Great Salt Lake Route," write L. E. Ewald, Traveling Passenger Agent, 305 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, or F. A. Wadleigh, General Passenger Agent, Salt Lake City.

Christmas and New Year's Holiday Rates.

The Burlington will on December 24 and 25, also on December 31 and January 1, 1897, sell round trip tickets to points within 200 miles at one fare and a third. Tickets good to return until January 4, 1897. Take advantage of this and visit your friends.

G. W. BONNELL, W. P. T. A.

BANE & ALTSCHULER

Attorneys, 1101 O Street, Lincoln, Neb. In the District Court of Lancaster County Nebraska.

Notice of Petition For Letters. In re Estate of Charles C. Morse, deceased, in the County Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

The state of Nebraska, to Clarence E. Morse, Harriet C. Morse and to any other person interested in said matter.

Take notice, that a petition signed by C. E. Morse praying said court to grant letters of administration of said estate to Harriet C. Morse has been filed in said court; that the same is set for hearing on the 30th day of December, 1896, at 6 o'clock a. m. and that if you do not then appear and contest, said court may grant administration of the said estate to Harriet C. Morse.

Notice of this proceeding shall be published three weeks successively in the Nebraska Independent prior to said hearing, and that the undersigned may bind and the seal of said court this 30 day of December, A. D. 1896.

S. T. COCHRAN, County Judge.

BANE & ALTSCHULER

Attorneys, 1101 O Street, Lincoln, Neb. In the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

Caroline M. Stagg, Plaintiff, Kate Mitchell, Joseph Mitchell, her husband, George L. Woodward, Nancy E. Barley, Benjamin D. Miller, Estelle M. Barley, Henry A. Gross, J. M. Hussey, Frank M. Pierce, Mrs. Frank M. Pierce, first name unknown, the State Bank of Bethany, Fred L. Sumpter, receiver of State Bank of Bethany, M. Crawford, cashier, the Merchants' bank, the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., Frank M. Cook, Josiah B. Percival, the Trust Co. of America, Emma H. Holmes, administrator, the American Exchange National Bank of Lincoln, and Mary V. Moss, Defendants.

The defendants, Kate Mitchell, Joseph Mitchell, her husband, Henry A. Gross, J. M. Hussey, the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and the Trust Company of America, will take notice that on the 8th day of November, 1896, Caroline M. Stagg filed her petition in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, asking that she be appointed administratrix of the estate of the said deceased, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a mortgage given by the defendants, Kate Mitchell and Joseph Mitchell, her husband, to G. L. Woodward, and by the said Woodward assigned to the plaintiff herein, upon lot 14, in block 19, in Peck's Grove, located on the north of the west of section 16, township 36, range 7, east, as surveyed, platted and recorded, to secure the payment of one promissory note of \$500 dated August 2nd, 1892, and payable on the first day of September, A. D. 1897; that there is now due and unpaid on said note and mortgage the sum of \$500, with six per cent interest from March 1st, 1896, for which sum with interest from said date, the plaintiff prays, and that the said premises be foreclosed and sold and a further order that plaintiff's mortgage be declared to be a first lien on said premises, and that the interest, if any, of said mortgage be paid to the defendants, be decreed to be junior and inferior and subsequent to plaintiff's mortgage; that said premises may be sold according to law and out of the proceeds thereof the plaintiff be and out of the amount advanced to be due her said note and mortgage, with interest and costs of suit.

You are required to enter and petition on or before January 18, 1897. BANE & ALTSCHULER, Plaintiff's Attorney.