

EDITORS' IDEAS.

The supreme court has overruled Gene Moore's confession and maintains that he is simply a liar instead of an embezzler!—Madison County Reporter.

Next year Judge Norval must go to make room on the supreme bench for a judge who is better versed in the broader principles of not only law, but honor as well.—Schuyler Quill.

Rich men howl about patriotism, but let a war break out and men wanted to defend the flag, these financiers are short on the staple article called patriotism. The farmer and laboring man fight the battles. After the sacrifice is made, those who made the sacrifices are told to keep their mouths shut while the cowards look after the nation's honor.—York Teller.

Give the people the initiative and referendum and all other reform measures can be easily brought about. And without it we shall look in vain for the passage of a free coinage law tending to ameliorate the conditions of the great common people. Our reform forces will make a grave mistake, in our opinion, should they go before the people with a platform in which the advocacy of the initiative and referendum is not advocated.—Saunders County Journal.

"It is regarded by lawyers as a great victory for Moore's attorneys," is a sentence in the daily papers in speaking of the turning loose of Eugene Moore by the supreme court. "It is a rape on justice," would be a much more appropriate expression. It is such miscarriages of justice as this and other cases even near home, that is fast opening the eyes of the people to the grand and expensive farce called justice. Justice no longer presides, it is juggling and petting that wins, and the game will yet be carried too far—so far in fact that honest men will learn to justly ignore the farce and hold judges who scheme to set thieves loose, in utter contempt as they should be held.—Grand Island Democrat.

All over the United States are men driving wagons and riding horses over the country roads taking the people's letters and papers to them. The letters cost 2 cents each for carriage, the paper 1 cent per pound. The government gets the mail to each person as soon as it possibly can, and, in doing so, adjusts its service to every condition that may exist. The express companies don't have offices out in the country, miles from the railroad. Costs too much. Wouldn't leave anything for the poor, down-trodden stockholders. No private express companies will carry a letter for you all right. They will charge you a quarter for doing it, and maybe the letter will be delivered and maybe it won't. It doesn't make any difference to the express company, however, as long as they get the dough.—Coming Nation.

Samuel Maxwell, during all of the years that he has lived in Nebraska, has been a true friend of the people, says the Howells Journal. When upon the supreme bench he dealt out even justice and would not bow down to corporate power. When the corrupt republican gang made an attempt to start the governorship and deprive James E. Boyd of the office to which he was elected Samuel Maxwell would not enter into the conspiracy, but stood out for justice and later his position was upheld by the highest court in the land. Two years ago this grand old man was nominated by the silver forces of this district for congress. He has ever advocated the cause of the people and is above question entitled to a re-nomination, which in his case will mean a re-election. His second nomination should come to him without any opposition, as he has earned it.

GRAND JURY

Adjourned Friday For a Weeks Vacation.

The grand jury adjourned Friday for a week and will take a much needed rest. The principal reason for the adjournment, however, was the fact that a large amount of evidence of a technical and statistical nature is to be considered and can be handled better after the county attorney and his assistant have analyzed, summarized and classified it.

Just before adjourning it heard several witnesses, but added only one to the number of the indictments already made public.

Those against whom indictments have been returned have been arraigned before Judge Holmes, and with one exception admitted to bail. Adolph Doer and Fred Roglitz, indicted on the charge of running a "blind pig" at Fifth, gave security for their appearance from day to day in the sum of \$300, August Doer going upon both bonds.

M. T. Kelley, charged with embezzling \$150 from the Clarkson Laundry Company, was also required to give bond for \$500. He was released. Frank N. Cunningham signed for that sum.

William Gleason, charged with being an accomplice of Roddy McNamara in the fleeing of Robert Dore, was also released. F. N. Cunningham making himself responsible for his appearance to the amount of \$300.

Roddy McNamara will languish in jail, unable to give a satisfactory bond. Benjamin Dulbois, charged with adultery, was admitted to bail on the presentation of a bond for \$300, signed by F. M. Tyrrell and H. S. Grimes.

FEDERAL COURT

No Grand Jury To Be Called For the March Term.

There was no federal court in Lincoln Friday. Judge Mungler having gone to Omaha. Deputy Marshall Keim, who went down to Fifth Wednesday, brought Druggist Frank Wagoner back with him and arraigned him before Commissioner Billingsley, charged with selling liquor without a license. He was able to give bond and was released. His case will probably

not be taken up until the May term of court, as there will be no grand jury called for the March term.

The jury in the federal district court to try criminal cases at the March term, has been called as follows:

J. Ray, Naponee; David Goff, Nebraska City; Montgomery, Troy; Lewis J. Bernard, Omaha; S. S. Wertz, Sumner; Henry Rice, Wilsonville; Levi Colvin, Waterloo; John D. Dexel, Bruno; James A. Agnew, Omaha; D. W. Hoyt, Waco; E. M. Ball, David City; B. F. Stouffer, Fremont; J. W. Andrews, Lusk; William McMahon, Madison; J. D. Macfarland, Lincoln; John Evans, South Bend; W. C. Berry, Madison; S. H. Atwood, Plattsmouth; A. R. Nickolas, Bradshaw; Charles H. Howard, Omaha; A. P. Meyers, Orleans; George Redman, Irvington; John Moltzner, Oakdale; James Whitehead, Lincoln; John DeWoody, Alnsworth; John Landall, York; E. N. Porterfield, Kearney; Thomas Gainsworth, Holdrege; G. W. Cummings, Madison; E. C. Rogers, Merchant; Patrick Sullivan, Barneston; J. H. Thompson, West Point; W. E. Ewing, Panwilt; Cris Hostetter, Central City; Charles E. Waite, Lincoln.

FAMILY OF FOUR ON \$200.

A Wisconsin Teacher Maintains His Family a Year On That Sum.

A. H. Zander contributes an article to the March Ladies' Home Journal in which he tells how he maintains a family of four persons—his wife, two children and himself—on \$200 per year. He is a school teacher and is paid a salary of \$405, out of which he saves and puts out at interest \$200 yearly. Living in a small Wisconsin town he has the advantage of cheap rents, his house costing him \$36 per year. His other expenses are: Provisions, \$94.82; clothing and foot-wear, \$28; magazines and newspapers, \$5; incidentals, \$40.

"Our meals," Mr. Zander writes, "we find abundant in quantity and variety. For breakfast we have coffee, coffee-cake, bread and butter, with eggs or fried ham occasionally. For dinner we have boiled potatoes with butter gravy, boiled cabbage or other vegetables, and pudding or pie, and coffee. Sometimes we have pork and beans, and sometimes some egg preparation, as potato pancakes, dumplings, etc., while with one meal in the week we have meat. For supper we have the remains of our dinner, with fried or baked potatoes and eggs. We have coffee with every meal. On this fare we thrive well."

A Warning to Country Cousins.

The wife of a cabinet member who is recording her Washington experiences in the Ladies' Home Journal makes it plain in the March issue of that magazine that country cousins are not always welcome when they go to visit city relatives. The cabinet member's wife was kept on pins and needles for a week by two cousins who came to visit her from the country. She describes the clothing worn by her unwelcome guests, which was rather grotesque, and advises those living in the country to stick to their simple ways and plain clothes wherever they may visit and they will be surer of a true welcome. Be yourselves—be natural, is her sound advice, which applies to everybody, whether living in the country or the city.

An Overworked Brain.

(From the Record, Pierceton, Ind.)

Determined to rise in his chosen profession as an educator, Ernest Kemper, of Pierceton, Ind., overtaxed himself mentally and physically. He was ambitious, his mind was always on his work. From early morn until late at night he continually poured over his books.

"Burned the candle at both ends." Few persons, even with the strongest constitutions, can keep up under such a strain.

In addition to his studies, Mr. Kemper was teaching a school some three miles from his home. Finally, his excessive study and the exposure of going to and from school in all kinds of weather undermined his health.

He was taken to his bed with pneumonia and his overworked brain almost collapsed. For several weeks he was seriously ill.

Catarh had taken root in his system and his mind was in a delicate condition.



He was sent to Colorado where he spent three months without receiving any benefit. Then a noted specialist from Cleveland treated him without avail, and then a hospital in Chicago was tried, but all absolutely without benefit. Finally his physician recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people, and from the first box he began to improve. When he had taken nine boxes he was completely cured. This famous blood and nerve medicine had accomplished what all his former expensive treatment failed to accomplish. Mr. Kemper says his catarh has entirely left him, he is strong again and weighs nine pounds more than he ever did. He gives the pills the entire credit. He is starting teaching again and feels abundantly able to continue the work. To prove that the above is true in every respect, Mr. Kemper made an affidavit as follows:

Signed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1897.

E. S. WATT, Notary Public.

We doubt if these pills have an equal in all the range of medicine, for building up a run down and debilitated system.

Removal of Missouri Pacific City Ticket Office.

The Missouri Pacific city ticket office has been removed to 1029 O street. When you are going south or east remember that there are two hat trains daily from Lincoln to Kansas City and St. Louis via this line.

THE GREENBACKS.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OWE TO THEM.

But For the Service They Accomplished We Should Have Had to Recognize Secession—The Best Form of Currency the Nation Has Ever Had.

Among those who pay close attention to financial questions and the discussions thereon the name of Matthew Marshall, chief financial writer of the New York Sun, is as well known as is the name of his paper to the reading public. The Sun has and does editorially oppose the proposition of Secretary Gage and the national bankers to retire the greenbacks outstanding, and Matthew Marshall has supported, if he has not led, his paper on this question. Because of his standing in the field of financial discussion and his knowledge of affairs on 'change and in the street, Mr. Marshall is a foe whom the enemies of the greenback respect, if they do not fear him. Therefore Populists will be more than ordinarily interested in the following article which appeared over his signature in The Sun, under the title of "What We Owe to the Greenbacks."

The advocates of the substitution for the present government note currency of notes issued by banks, either with or without other security than the bank's own assets, have lately revived the argument that the government notes issued during our civil war and known as greenbacks were even then both costly and unnecessary and are, therefore, in time of peace altogether reprehensible. They say, and with truth, that the depreciation of the greenbacks compelled the government to sell its bonds at a heavy discount in gold, and while nominally paying interest on them at 6 per cent to pay, in fact, more than double that rate. Hence, they assert, it would have been cheaper to have conducted the war on a specie basis and not to have resorted, as we did, to the issue of irredeemable government paper.

This argument assumes as indisputable a proposition which it is impossible to prove, and which, therefore, may with reason be denied. It is by no means certain that if the government had not issued the greenbacks it could have borrowed the enormous sums it needed for the expenses of the war at any rate of interest whatever, and it is quite certain that if it could have borrowed them at all it would have had to pay on them much higher rates than those it did nominally agree to pay. How much, therefore, the nation actually lost by selling 6 and 7.30 per cent bonds payable in gold for par in depreciated greenbacks is a matter of pure conjecture. We know, however, that in December, 1860, four months before the firing on Fort Sumter, the government obtained with difficulty at 12 per cent per annum \$500,000 out of an authorized loan of \$10,000,000 and that in January, 1861, it agreed to pay over 10 per cent for a loan of \$5,000,000. It is true that in February, 1861, under improved prospects of maintaining the Union, it succeeded in selling \$8,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds at from 90 1/2 to 96 and in April \$3,000,000 more at 94. But as soon as the war actually broke out these same bonds fell to 88, and even at that price only \$9,000,000 found takers. The issue of \$60,000,000 in demand notes, not legal tenders, but receivable for customs, tided over the emergency, but these notes were soon exhausted, and after the defeat at Bull Run the only means the government had of getting money was by borrowing from the banks on the pledge of bonds. This expedient yielded \$160,000,000, but it so stripped the banks of their reserves that they suspended specie payments at the end of the year.

Thus the year 1862 opened with the resources both of the banks and of the treasury exhausted. We had no credit in Europe, the capitalists of Great Britain and France being convinced by our defeat at Bull Run that the disruption of the Union was inevitable. The war was costing us fully \$5,000,000 a day, and we were on the verge of national bankruptcy. It was under the pressure of the inevitable, therefore, that on Feb. 25, 1862, the issue of legal tender notes was authorized. That our statesmen adopted the measure with reluctance and that they justified it as only a temporary expedient is not to be denied, but it was by no means the colossal financial blunder which some represent it to have been, and that its consequences were not altogether mischievous, but, on the contrary, in many respects beneficial, is capable of satisfactory demonstration.

To begin with, the greenbacks altogether provided the government with \$450,000,000 free of interest in an emergency in which it was unable to obtain money upon any terms from any other source. The first \$150,000,000 of them yielded the equivalent of nearly par in gold, for the next \$150,000,000 the value of about 75 cents on the dollar in gold was obtained, and for the last \$150,000,000 one of about 70 cents. When it is considered that the previous year the government had been able to sell only \$30,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds at from 90 down to 82, the sale of \$450,000,000 of obligations bearing no interest whatever at an average of 81 must be allowed to have been at the net profit. Only after these obligations had depreciated further, falling first to 70 cents on the dollar in gold and then to 60, 50 and at one time in 1864 to less than 40 cents, did the issue of them result in loss. When the war closed in 1865, the outstanding bonds of the government amounted to \$2,281,130,294, of which more than \$2,000,000,000 bore interest at 6 and 7.30 per cent. For the greater part of these bonds greenbacks had been received on an average when they were worth about 60 cents on the dollar in gold, so that the bonds were really sold at half their par value. There was thus an apparent net loss of \$1,000,000,000 due to issuing the greenbacks, without reckoning the

losses sustained by private citizens whose debts were paid to them in this depreciated currency.

It is easy to be wise after the event, and it is easy for people who do not know the facts or who have forgotten them to expound their views of what ought to have been done under conditions which they create in their imaginations. Such people insist that the government instead of issuing the greenbacks to pay the expenses of war should have sold bonds for gold on the best terms attainable and should have maintained gold payments from the beginning of the war to the end of it. Supposing it had attempted to do this, what would have been the result? The banks at the end of 1861 had emptied their vaults of nearly all the gold they had. The private citizens who had any were hoarding it or sending it to Europe for safe keeping. The money lenders of Europe were selling American securities instead of buying them, and but for the greenbacks we should have had to recognize secession as an accomplished fact and consent to a disruption of the Union, with all its dreadful consequences.

Not only, too, were the greenbacks an unavoidable necessity, but in the juncture in which they were issued they became an element of positive financial strength. Adding as they did \$450,000,000 to the circulating medium of the country, they stimulated everywhere enterprise and speculation and furnished means for paying not only our soldiers and sailors, but the army of workmen who supplied us with the munitions of war. The country became one great beehive of military industry, and the millions in the field and on the sea were re-enforced by other millions in factories and workshops supplying their wants. The depreciation of the greenbacks below par in gold served to increase their energizing power. All sorts of commodities rose higher and higher in price, so that nobody lost by buying them and everybody won, and illusory as were the profits thus obtained they were none the less efficient in inspiring cheerfulness and making the war popular here at the north. Farmers paid off their mortgages and had money to invest, railroads which were bankrupt began to do an enormous business, workmen got high wages and speculators in stocks and in all kinds of commodities got rich.

Whenever, therefore, the government placed on the market a fresh loan it had no trouble in getting money for it, first from our own people and afterward from Europeans, who, seeing our apparent prosperity and tempted by the interest, which, being paid in gold on a principal bought in paper, was enormous, were eager to furnish us with all the supplies with which we could not furnish ourselves. For all this we were indebted to the greenbacks.

Even the depreciation of the greenbacks and the premiums which gold in consequence commanded acted powerfully as a moral aid to the government in the prosecution of the war. When reverses were suffered by our armies, gold went up, but prices, reckoned in greenbacks, remained unaffected. The discouragement, which might have easily become a panic had the stock market collapsed after great disasters like those of Fredericksburg and of Chickamanga or foreign complications such as the Trent affair, showed itself exclusively in higher quotations in the goldroom, whereas, under specie payments, it would have produced a fall in prices which would have seriously hampered the government in obtaining money. The difference was purely imaginary, but imagination is a powerful factor in human conduct, and wise statesmen much prefer that it should operate to help them rather than to thwart them in carrying out their measures.

Notwithstanding, therefore, that the issuing of the greenbacks doubled the principal of the debt incurred for the suppression of the rebellion, it is plain not only that the issue was not a financial blunder, but that, on the contrary, it was a financial no less than a political expedient dictated by the highest statesmanship. The choice, as has been said, lay between this method of obtaining money and not obtaining it at all. The cost of the war was altogether \$4,000,000,000, and those who grumble at the \$1,000,000,000 which was lost on the greenbacks ought also to grumble at our having spent the other \$3,000,000,000, which they concede was necessary.

The secondary utility of the greenbacks since the resumption of specie payments in demonstrating that paper money can be issued by a government and maintained at par in gold under any conditions short of civil war has often been pointed out in this column. A prejudice against them remains in the minds of people who either continue to think of them as they were during the first 17 years of their existence or who have selfish interests to serve by their retirement, but the great mass of citizens justly regard them as the best form of currency the nation has ever had and will not consent to part with them. That they were originally intended to serve only a temporary purpose is no argument against retaining them in use permanently. They have vindicated their right to continued existence, and the reasons for first bringing them into that existence have now only a historical interest.

Telephone Monopoly.

Detroit, with a population exceeding 300,000, now has an independent telephone company, whose central station is serving 4,800 customers, and which expects to accommodate 1,200 or 1,500 more within the next six months.

Not only do Detroit people use their telephones quite as frequently as other folks, but they appear to get quite as good a quality of service. And yet the rates which this independent organization demands are only from one-third to one-sixth as great as those which New York's pay. For private houses the price in Detroit is \$25 a year, and for places of business only \$40.—New York Tribune.

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By Lamb & Adams his attorneys.

ABRAHAM S. WYCOFF.

The defendant, The Bear River Irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company, will take notice that on the 4th day of February, 1898, Abraham S. Wycoff, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, against said defendant, The Bear River Irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company, James C. McNeeray, John Stathet, W. F. Stathet, first named as unknown and Perry Crozier, the object of which was to recover certain moneys due the plaintiff and James C. McNeeray and accommodation from the defendant, the Bear River Irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company, and to compel the defendant, John Stathet, W. F. Stathet, first named as unknown and Perry Crozier to pay into court certain moneys due the said defendant, The Bear River Irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company, and to answer an accounting between the plaintiff and the said James C. McNeeray, and the application of sufficient of said moneys to pay any and all bonds to be due this plaintiff the said James C. McNeeray.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of April, 1898.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1898.

ABRAHAM S. WYCOFF.

By Lamb & Adams his attorneys.

ABRAHAM S. WYCOFF.

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TELEGRAPHY

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT Of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

JACOB NORTH and JACOB H. NORTH, partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Jacob North & Co., Plaintiffs,

vs.

HENRY S. REED, Defendant.

The defendant, Henry S. Reed, will take notice that on the 3d day of February, 1898, the plaintiffs, Jacob North and Jacob H. North, partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Jacob North & Co., filed their petition as plaintiffs in the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, against the defendant, Henry S. Reed, the object of which was to recover a judgment for \$1,254.72 and costs, of which \$649.72 is due from the defendant to the plaintiffs on account for goods sold and delivered to the sum of \$649.72, and for rent, and \$615.00 is due on three notes of \$100.00 each, executed under date of March 6, 1894. That there is now due and unpaid on said account the sum of \$649.72, and on the said notes the sum of \$615.00, for which sums, together with interest from this date, and costs in this behalf expended, the plaintiffs pray judgment against the defendant. The plaintiffs have caused the following described property, belonging to the defendant, to be attached:

Commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township ten, north of range six, east of the sixth principal meridian; thence running west six hundred and twenty-one (621) feet, on the north line of the said southeast quarter of the southeast quarter; thence south twenty-nine and three one-hundredths (29.3) feet, to the east line of the said southeast quarter; thence east one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet, on a line parallel to the north line of the said southeast quarter; thence north three hundred (300) feet, on a line parallel with the east line of the said southeast quarter; thence east one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet, to the place of beginning, the same being lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), and six (6), of block three (3), of Windsor Addition to the City of Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska.

You are required to answer on or before Monday, the 21st day of March, 1898.

JACOB NORTH.

JACOB H. NORTH.

Doing business as Jacob North & Co.

By BROWN & SUMPTER, Their Attorneys.

ABRAHAM S. WYCOFF,

Plaintiff,

vs.

James C. McNeeray, et al., Defendants.

The defendant, The Bear River Irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company, will take notice that on the 4th day of February, 1898, Abraham S. Wycoff, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, against said defendant, The Bear River Irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company, James C. McNeeray, John Stathet, W. F. Stathet, first named as unknown and Perry Crozier, the object of which was to recover certain moneys due the plaintiff and James C. McNeeray and accommodation from the defendant, the Bear River Irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company, and to compel the defendant, John Stathet, W. F. Stathet, first named as unknown and Perry Crozier to pay into court certain moneys due the said defendant, The Bear River Irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company, and to answer an accounting between the plaintiff and the said James C. McNeeray, and the application of sufficient of said moneys to pay any and all bonds to be due this plaintiff the said James C. McNeeray.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of April, 1898.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1898.

ABRAHAM S. WYCOFF.

By Lamb & Adams his attorneys.

ABRAHAM S. WYCOFF.

ABRAHAM S. WYCOFF.

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