



THE MANURE QUESTION.

A Simple, Lucid and Interesting Exposition of Its Chemistry.

In those portions of the manure which are accessible to the air one class of bacteria live and breed in enormous numbers. They feed on the oxygen of the air and the nitrogenous portion of the manure and in their excrements give off large quantities of nitrates, the latter being the direct products of the oxidation of nitrogenous organic matter anywhere, whether in the bodies of these bacteria or not. These nitrates, being very soluble in water, drain down into the interior of the manure heap, just as they drain through the soil. But instead of all going off in the drainage water and becoming lost, as they often do in the soil, they are chiefly lost by an entirely different process.

In the interior of the heap, shut away from the air, these nitrates fall prey to another class of bacteria known as "nitrate destroyers." They completely undo the work of the other bacteria, or "nitrate formers." The "nitrate destroyers" live on the non-nitrogenous constituents of the straw and leaves and the oxygen of the nitrates. This liberates the nitrogen in the form of gas, which escapes into the air and is lost to the farmer. The process also consumes the nitrogenous portion, which is chiefly the remainder of the litter. It is formed into water and carbonic acid gas, which escape into the air and thus diminish the bulk of the pile. While the "nitrate formers" live near the surface of the manure and require air for their work, the "nitrate destroyers" live from the air and do not need it. They are dependent, however, on food of a certain kind and must have plenty of it, otherwise they become inactive and can do no damage, though millions of them may exist in the interior of the manure pile. One of their principal foods, the non-nitrogenous material of the litter, they cannot use as food until it has been made soluble by a third class of bacteria, which causes the rotting of the litter. Nitrates are also indispensable for their nourishment. If, therefore, they are deprived of either one of these constituents of their diet, they either die or at least become harmless.

The work of the "nitrate formers" is beneficial. It converts organic nitrogen into nitrate, a most available form of plant food. Half rotted manure contains nitrogen largely in this form. The work of "nitrate destroyers" is destructive. It removes the soluble nitrates from the manure. It converts half rotted manure into well rotted manure. In this way the different effects produced by manure in its three different conditions are explained. The nitrogen in fresh manure is largely organic and not immediately available. It therefore has a slower and less effect than half rotted manure. The nitrogen in half rotted manure is largely in the form of nitrates, and this is available. The nitrogen in well rotted manure has all been converted into nitrate also and was once available, but has subsequently been lost in the air. This is why the well rotted condition is the least valuable of the three.

In handling manure the farmer should strive to place it at the disposition of the growing crop just at that moment when the most nitrate has been formed and before any has been destroyed. The most favorable conditions are obtained when fresh manure is packed as tightly as possible away from the air and kept in that condition till half rotted and then plowed under just before planting or sowing. Under these circumstances, although the third class of bacteria have in the rotting of the litter made soluble food of one kind for the "nitrate destroyers," the latter have been deprived of their other necessary food, the nitrates, for none could be formed in the tightly packed mass, and they have remained harmless. But the heap has become half rotted without them. After the manure is plowed in, the "nitrogen formers," now having plenty of air, rapidly produce nitrates, which are beyond the reach of the destroyers; for by this time all their soluble non-nitrogenous food has been decomposed and has gone into the air, leaving them to die. The growing plants in the meantime absorb the nitrates.

If fresh manure is plowed in directly before seeding, a poor result is obtained, for the nitrates are not formed until after the plants have passed their growing period, and they consequently starve. As might be supposed, winter crops fare better than spring crops with this proceeding. By plowing in fresh manure several months before seeding a much better result is obtained, because the nitrates are on hand and are being formed at the growing period of the crops. Experience has abundantly proved that it is better to plow manure into the soil and allow it to lie there rather than in the pile. Whether it is better to leave manure spread upon the surface of the land, rather than to plow it in or leave it in the pile, depends chiefly on the amount of loss caused by surface drainage.

The foregoing paragraphs are extracted from an article which appears to fill a want—that of inexperienced farmers and practical farmers who have scant time for the literature of their vocation, for a brief, compact and lucid presentation of the manure question. The article is modestly appended to bulletin No. 53 of the Hatch (Mass.) station as "notes" on the proper handling of barnyard manure by C. Wellington.

CLOVER FAILURE.

Some of Its Causes as Seen by an Iowa Farmer.

As a rule, not more than one clover field out of every three or four is a good stand even in a favorable season, and usually it is the fault of the way the field is managed either at sowing time or after the nurse crop has been taken off, says a correspondent of The Prairie Farmer. Most farmers do not cover the seed deep enough. One of my neighbors has been trying to seed a certain piece of ground for four years and has always failed. He invariably sows his nurse crop (usually oats), then waits three or four weeks and then sows his clover seed on the hard ground without any covering. The result is the seed does not come up, or if it does come up and live until harvest it is sure to die when the grain is removed and the young plants are exposed to the hot sun. The root is not deep enough to stand the dry weather that is almost sure to occur about harvest time and directly after harvest.

Full wheat or rye is the best nurse crop I have ever tried, preferably rye, but in many parts of the country oats is the principal small grain crop and must be depended upon for a nurse crop. In seeding clover with oats, I cultivate my oats in and harrow once to smooth the surface of the ground somewhat in order that none of the seed will get covered too deep. Then I sow my clover seed at the rate of ten pounds of clover and five pounds of timothy seed per acre. I harrow enough after sowing the seed to thoroughly pulverize all clods and smooth the surface. Do not be afraid of losing the seed by covering it up; it will come out all right.

If you use fall wheat or rye, sow your grass seed as early in the spring as you can harrow the field and harrow until the seed is well covered; it ought to be covered not less than one inch deep, and two is better if the land is at all light. I sowed a field of rye to clover in the spring of 1897. The ground was quite hard, so I harrowed it two or three times before sowing the seed in order to get a good seed bed, then I sowed the clover seed and harrowed as many times more. My neighbor told me I had ruined my rye, but I thought not, and at any rate I cared more for a good stand of clover than for a few bushels of rye. The result was I had a fair crop of rye and a splendid stand of clover. The rye being somewhat thin gave the clover a chance to do its best.

Many times the nurse crop is left standing until it is too ripe. Let the nurse crop be what it may, it should be cut as soon as possible, for every day it stands after it could be cut lessens the chance to save the young clover plants, for it rapidly absorbs what little moisture there is in the ground and thereby robs the clover.

If the conditions are favorable after harvest, and nothing is done to prevent, the clover will head out. It is not advisable to let it head, for it is the nature of clover after maturing a crop of seed to die. If the field is so situated that you can pasture the clover off, it will be all right, but if not convenient to pasture run the mower over it set high enough to clip the heads nicely and let them lie on the ground. In cutting the nurse crop cut the stubble as high as you can, as the stubble will help to catch the snow and protect the young clover. Do not pasture off too short.

Plow Now For Next Year's Wheat.

Through the Kansas Farmer, Professor George L. Clothier advises the wheat growers of that state to begin the preparation of the soil for next year's crop at once. There is no accurate way to calculate the losses that all of our farmers annually sustain from insufficient and untimely preparation of the soil, but there is no doubt that these losses amount to millions of dollars every year.

No plant can grow and thrive in a seed bed consisting chiefly of dry clods and air spaces. The plow very seldom leaves the soil in a proper condition for a seed bed. In order to bring it to the desired condition, the soil must be pulverized, fined, settled and supplied with a quantity of moisture sufficient to promote vigorous plant growth. This condition cannot be secured at this time of the year by preparation that lasts only a few days. Therefore, it behooves the farmers to get the prospective wheatfields plowed and harrowed as soon as possible in order that the preparation of the soil may be continued long enough to put it in the finest possible condition. If the land is plowed now, any rains that fall between now and the 1st of September will be largely stored in the soil and a fine seed bed will be the result. The weathering of the soil will also benefit it by setting free large quantities of plant food for the use of the germinating and growing wheat plants in the fall months.

Early plowing for wheat makes the crop doubly sure and also gives the farmer the satisfaction that he is pushing his work instead of the work pushing him. Farmer, plow early!

How to Pasture Sorghum.

Professor T. L. Lyon of the Nebraska experiment station has recommended sorghum as a pasture for dairy cows through July, August and September as affording a large quantity of succulent forage which has a marked effect on the milk flow. He recommends to pasture the sorghum after it has attained its height and before it has headed. He says that at this stage one acre will furnish pasture for 10 cows 12 days, that care should be taken when cows are first turned on sorghum pasture that too much is not eaten and that it is well to feed them in the morning before turning out to pasture until they become accustomed to it.

MAKING SORGHUM SIRUP.

Liming Essential and How to Do It Successfully.

Nothing has found better than lime for neutralizing the acids contained in sorghum juice. It is used by all cane sugar and beet sugar makers and sugar refiners as a necessary means for clarifying their liquids. The use of lime in sorghum juice is in some respects quite unsatisfactory. The juice is always acid, sometimes strongly acid. Sirups containing all of the acids naturally in sorghum juice, concentrated by evaporation, from six to eight gallons of juice to one gallon of sirup, are too acid to suit the great majority of sirup users, who are accustomed to the mild, neutral sirups made by refiners and mixers. The acids also hold impurities of the juice in solution, so that these cannot be removed. Proof of this is seen when sorghum juice is limed until neutral—that is, neither acid nor alkaline. A part of the impurities then becomes solid. By adding acid to the juice these solid impurities redissolve and go into solution in the juice again.

But lime not only neutralizes the acid. It also attacks and degrades other substances in the juice. A large quantity of lime is used in beet juice without harm. A large quantity can be used in sugar cane juice with less harm than can be used in sorghum juice. When a sample of sorghum juice is limed to excess on a cool morning, it is seen that the juice is not discolored when the temperature is below 50 degrees F. It becomes slowly discolored when the temperature rises above 60 degrees. It is rapidly discolored above 80 degrees and is instantly discolored at the boiling point. This seems to indicate that it is better to lime the juice when cold. Lime changes by keeping, losing strength by absorbing carbonic acid gas from the air and forming more or less carbonate of lime. Lime is but slightly soluble in water. Seven hundred pounds of water dissolve one of lime, and it does not long remain in suspension in water, so that the phrase "milk of lime" or "cream of lime" conveys an indefinite idea of the amount of lime contained in the liquid. Common lime is also often made from very impure limestone.

As has already been said, sorghum juice varies greatly in degree of acidity, sometimes requiring much more lime than at other times. For these reasons it is not possible to form a general rule for liming sorghum juice, except that after the process the juice should always slightly redden a strip of blue litmus paper which has been immersed in the lime juice. This indicates that the juice is still slightly acid and that too much lime has not been used. It is unsatisfactory to use too little lime, difficult to use the proper quantity, and the sirup is injured when too much is used. When too little lime is used, the clarification is imperfect, the juice is gummy and cannot be filtered, and the sirup has a more or less rank flavor. When lime is rightly used, a larger amount of impurity can be removed by skimming and settling, and the sirup has a pleasant flavor and keeps better. The proper liming of sorghum juice is so difficult that most sirup makers do not practice it. The few who do take care to employ too little lime. This practical difficulty in properly neutralizing the acids in sorghum juice has long stood in the way of progress in sirup manufacture. The use of lime or of an equivalent substance appears essential to the production of an improved quality of sirup. Until further experimental work has been done, sorghum sirup makers should use lime sparingly—about a pint of milk of lime (not cream of lime) like whitewash, in 50 gallons of juice. The limed juice, after thorough mixing, should slightly redden a piece of litmus paper. The foregoing information is reproduced from farmers' bulletin No. 90, in which A. A. Denton of Kansas discusses the entire subject of the manufacture of sorghum sirup from the planting of the seed to the finished product.

One Thing and Another. Professor Bruner of Nebraska is quoted by an exchange as warning western farmers against an invasion of grasshoppers. Professor Bruner is an ardent advocate of the protection of native birds, and he says that when prairie chickens and grouse were numerous no harm was ever reported from "native grasshoppers." The best method for fighting grasshoppers is probably still to be found in the shallow iron pan on runners, containing kerosene and familiarly known as the "hopper dozer."

A Missouri horse buyer is credited with the statement that he now pays \$80 per head (and has difficulty in getting the animals at that price) for a class of horses that two or three years ago he could buy abundantly for \$50. Rutabagas require about four weeks longer than common turnips to mature. The common turnip—Purple Top, Strap Leaf, Early Flat, White Globe, etc.—can be sown broadcast from July 15 to last of August, says Ohio Farmer.

Sow after a rain. Turnips do best on well settled land; so you should use the cultivator and corn harrow to prepare your seed bed. A pound of seed per acre is plenty. For some time the department of agriculture has been seeking to breed in California the little insect which in south Europe fertilizes the Smyrna fig. This has now been achieved, and consequently California may in the near future grow for market figs of the best commercial quality.

Some of the factories in the west have had trouble in convincing farmers of the value of sugar beet pulp as food for cows, but not so in New York state.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

WOMEN WHO MANAGE ORANGE GROVES IN CALIFORNIA.

Miss Grant's Royal Lover—How to Be Pretty, Though Strong—How to Avoid Headaches—Should Women Propose?—Five Sisters For Wives.

There are a dozen women who have demonstrated that they can manage orange and lemon groves successfully in southern California. For instance, Mrs. Mary W. Kennett of Santa Ana Valley. She was the first person to engage in orange culture in that locality, and where a dozen men have abandoned the industry as unprofitable she has gone on buying more land and increasing her property until her real estate possessions are valued at about \$65,000. In 1880 she was worth about \$4,000. Her husband was killed in the mines in Arizona, and she was left with two children. Her eldest son is now in college at Ann Arbor, Mich., and she will go on a tour of Europe with her two



MRS. MARY W. KENNETT.

boys next fall. The Kennett lemons have a reputation in all lemon markets in the west, and the woman devised the best and cheapest mode of curing lemons yet known in southern California.

Another successful woman horticulturist is Mrs. Emma Taylor, wife of Daniel W. Taylor of San Gabriel. Mr. Taylor has been a paralytic for nine years. He has not even moved his feet or legs for six or seven years. Mrs. Taylor manages a 15 acre orange grove, oversees the constant round of pruning, cultivation, irrigation, fertilization and spraying for insect pests. She does all the buying of orchard machinery and implements. She knows all the fruit buyers and makes contracts with them for the annual crops. She bosses the pickers and packers of the oranges and has never lost a dollar by a tricky buyer or shipper.

Miss Grant's Royal Lover. It seems curious that with all the talk about the greed of titled foreigners Miss Julia Grant, a dowless girl, should have had offers of marriage from two European princes. The Prince of Turin would have placed this American girl on a throne if he could, but had he been successful in his wooing of Miss Grant he would, in order to contract a binding marriage, have been obliged to renounce his expectations to the throne of Italy. For the prince to have married an American would have added another to the already too long list of morganatic marriages. The romance of the affair is a pretty one, and the way the royal suitor took his conge was entirely manly. It was in Washington that the prince met his divinity; it was at her home in New York that he left his heart. At the time of the meeting Miss Grant was a guest at the Austro-Hungarian legation. Among all the men she met there none seemed to make any impression but the Prince of Turin. It was love at first sight on his part, and he followed her to New York, where, it is said, he made the formal offer of his hand, title and estates.

When the matter was referred to General, then Colonel, Grant, he looked grave. Investigation disclosed the fact that a union with the Italian prince meant a morganatic marriage. Colonel Grant's refusal was prompt and decided. The prince pleaded, but no relenting showed itself in Colonel Grant's demeanor. There was to be no consideration of nuptials which would be morganatic, and there would be no occasion for the Prince of Turin to resign his right to the throne. Colonel Grant intimated, so it is said, that that was a matter on which the Italian government might have more to say than the princely lover. The prince then sailed for his own land, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

The prince from the czar's country whom Miss Grant is now to marry will not have to renounce his title, prerogative or position when he takes unto himself a wife, and the decision of General Grant made some years ago has had a happy sequel.

How to Be Pretty, Though Strong.

Sandow, the curly headed, pink cheeked Hercules who amazed nervous America by his feats of strength, is training women in ways of physical beauty, which, he says, is synonymous for muscular development. Outdoor sports, he thinks, are beneficial, but he thinks none of them comes up to the old Greek game of ball. Rowing and bicycling tend to contract the chest, dancing in heated rooms is not a healthy exercise, and fencing is almost certain to cause curvature of the spine in the girl whose spinal muscles have never been allowed to become strong, thanks to her French stays. What women need is a system of exercise which will develop and strengthen the various sets of muscles harmoniously. Dumbbells are what Sandow recommends, and when these simple weapons are ingeniously used no part of the body can

escape from their beneficial effect. Proper exercise develops the chest and makes the waist slender, and thus the French corset is not mourned by the dumbbell disciple.

Sandow does not believe in heavy dumbbells, a pair of 2 1/2 pound bells being heavy enough for the beginner. Regularity is essential to good results, and even ten minutes' exercise each morning will do wonders for the languid, stoop shouldered girl. The athlete lays stress upon the fact that muscular development in women does not mean knotty, pugilistic looking arms and necks. "Women's muscles are long and do not develop in size so as to form bumps and hard, abrupt lines," he says. "They become firm, close knit and rounded, showing sufficiently to give a delicate molding to the form. This is due to the layer of fatty tissue between the muscles, so that the danger really is not that a woman should have too strong lines, but that want of exercise should cause her to have no lines at all, but a sort of shapeless rotundity."

How to Avoid Headaches.

To attempt to banish all variations of headache by a single "cure" shows a childlike faith in medicine, but very little common sense. The first step toward curing a headache is to find out which kind of a one it is and to devote one's energies to drive it away. The headache which results from indigestion is of frequent occurrence, and it implies overeating or unwise eating and that when a woman finds herself afflicted with such a headache she should proceed to cure it by fasting and a mild cathartic and sitting with her feet in hot water before going to bed.

The nervous headache is the kind to which women are the most subjected, says Woman's Life, as it results from the effort to make the nerves do more than they ought to do. The first step in treating this headache is to drop work and worry, if possible, and draw blood from the head by soaking the feet in hot water and putting cold applications to the forehead and the back of the neck.

A great many mysterious headaches have their origin in overstrained eyes. This kind is cured only by giving the eyes a vacation or by an oculist. Of course care in the use of the eyes is also a help. Reading, writing or sewing in a dim or flickering light must be given up. The common practice of trying to read in jolting trains must also be discarded. The eyes must never be used too long at a time, and when there is much eye work to be done brief rests and bathings in hot water will ward off the dreaded headache.

The headache which is the result of exposure to colds or drafts or sudden changes is best treated by hot applications of the water of pain. If this does not banish the headache in a day, then a deeper illness is indicated.

The best way to treat headaches is to avoid them—to refuse to overtax the eyes, the nerves or the stomach and to give attention to exercise and bathing.

Should Women Propose?

It is distinctly amusing that grave women, such as like to attend international conventions of women and talk about the future of the race and kindred topics, should lend themselves to a discussion of the subject, "Ought the women to be permitted to propose?" That they should consent to be interviewed upon this subject and give a brief notoriety to a lecturer who took this foolish theme for his subject shows that the leaders of the suffrage party have lost the sense of values and have come to attach undue importance to all matters concerning their sex, says a writer in Self Culture. Were their memories good or had they been in the confidence of many young women they would have known quite well that the spirit of love is no respecter of persons and that adroitly and after her own fashion woman does propose. But she always regrets the necessity, for she does not wish to take the initiative. She does not doubt her right to do it; she certainly does not question her ability, but she desires to be sought; she claims the privilege of assuming reluctance. Her ancient coquetry will not leave her, and she is fain to amuse herself with her immemorial feints. It is not a question of rights, and every analytical woman knows it and smiles with covert and subtle wile when she hears that Mrs. Stanton and a number of other ladies have forgotten the facts that their lost youth must have taught them. To be candid, women in general have always been more interested in their privileges than in their rights.

Five Sisters For Wives.

William Mercer of Raccoon Creek, W. Va., has married five sisters. Not all at once, of course, but when one wife died Mr. Mercer married her sister. In a word, Mr. Mercer fell in love with the clan of Moffatt, and the Moffatts agreed they must keep Mr. Mercer in the family.

Miss Anna Moffatt, whom he married on Tuesday last, is 26 years old. In pursuance of the plan to keep Mercer in the family Miss Anna rejected a young man of Raccoon Creek.

"Each one of the Moffatt girls has made me a better wife than her sister," says Mr. Mercer. "I can't say more for any of them than that. I really think I am fonder of Anna than I was of Jennie, Ada, Catherine or Missouri."

Mr. Mercer, whose age is 50, married Miss Jennie Moffatt when he was 19 years old. The girls' parents have never offered objection to their marriage with Mercer, although Mrs. Moffatt was lately heard to complain, "It does seem strange to have had four girls married and only one son-in-law."

Each of Mercer's wives has blessed him with two children, all of whom are really first cousins. They can call their new stepmother "auntie" if they will. Miss Anna Moffatt is robust, but it must gratify Mr. Mercer to know there

is yet one Moffatt girl left, who is 20 years old and noted for her patient disposition.—Philadelphia Record.

Houli Soft.

The evening was getting a little chilly as the Broadway car left the Battery, and two dark skinned immigrant girls shivered in their gay colored prints. A little chattering in an unintelligible dialect, and one of their queer looking satchels was opened, and two quaint wool bodices were produced. With deliberation and not a sign of embarrassment the two young women proceeded to divest themselves of their thin waists and to replace them with warmer garments. The passengers looked a little startled as the brown shoulders came momentarily into view, but no trace of self consciousness disturbed the young women at their task. When the last scarlet bodice lacing was neatly tucked beneath the edge of the waist, the calico skirts were replaced by the wool ones belonging to the bodices. The whole proceeding occupied perhaps five minutes and, it must be admitted, was an unusual one, but, to the credit of the passengers, he told that the proceeding met with nothing but good natured tolerance. Perhaps a course of low necked gowns and up to date bathing suits had something to do with the case.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Flowers in the Hair.

There never was and never will be a style as pretty as the wearing of flowers in the hair. Wreaths of fine flowers, like rosebuds, forgetmenots, heather or the small fruits, are a pretty surrounding for young faces, and clusters of flowers worn low on the hair, just behind each ear, as the Japanese girls wear them, are becoming to about everybody. A real beauty needs nothing more than a single flower placed among her tresses. A fad of the moment is to select some one flower and hold to it as we do to our favorite perfume, says the Philadelphia Times. It is repeated in the many ways known to milliners and dressmakers and is one of the few fads which bear relation to common sense. A pretty woman gains an added charm from the choice of a flower which she wears in her hair, either twisted into a garland or wound in her tresses or tucked behind her ear or plained somewhere to her gown or jacket. There is always charm in variety, and flowers are capable of giving it.

Earrings.

The earring has quite come into favor again, but it is difficult to estimate if the revival will last. Those women who have not had their ears pierced have bought little books of invisible wire or clasps that pinch the lobe closely. Of course all such patent fasteners are liable, while a woman dantes, or even emphatically nods her head, to shake free from their hold, and in consequence there are amazingly few earrings made up of genuine gems. The pearl ear stud is much worn, but the Neapolitan ear hoop is to some women decidedly becoming. A thread of gold, strong with five small tinted pearls, is the choice oftentimes, and girls who pompadour their hair, getting a tress droop over the ear tops, get very interesting effects with their pearl circlets bobbing over their shoulders.—Woman's Life.

Lady Curzon's Elephants.

Lady Curzon, the American wife of the viceroy of India, may claim the proud distinction of possessing, for the time at least, more elephants than any other woman in the world. The maharajah of Druhunga has testified his admiration for the vice reine by placing at her disposal his herd of elephants, which is the finest in India. When Lady Curzon rides out, the mahout, or driver, carries a silver goad and a fly pan. An umbrella of white silk, bordered with pearls, protects the viceroy's wife from the sun, and the howdah is of silver. The elephant is gorgeously decorated with embroidered silk and gold, and two long strings of pearls are suspended behind his ears.

Dr. Gibson Needs More Money.

DES MOINES, Oct. 5.—Dr. J. I. Gibson, state veterinarian of Iowa, in his biennial report records progress in his work of suppressing tuberculosis among animals and asks for an increased appropriation to meet demands.

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NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL.

In the County Court of Lancaster County Nebraska: The State of Nebraska, to Hannah North, Katharine Alice Padelford, Ellen Emma Dickson, Jacob H. North, Alice Elizabeth Gardner, Emma North, Arthur Samuel North, Samuel Worthington North, and to any others interested in said matter: YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, that an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Jacob North deceased, is on file in said Court, and also a petition praying for the Probate of said instrument, and for the appointment of Hannah North as executrix. That on the 24th day of October 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. said petition and the proof of the execution of said instrument will be heard, and that if you do not then appear and contest, said Court may Probate and record the same, and grant administration of the estate to Hannah North. This notice shall be published for three weeks successively in the Nebraska Independent prior to said hearing. Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of September 1899.

S. T. COCHRAN, County Judge.

Dr. O. C. REYNOLDS, SURGEON, Rooms 17, 18, 19, Burr Bldg. Phones 655, 656. Lincoln.