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Independent Publishing Co. Lincoln, Nebraska.

Among the Democrats

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1901.—(Special.)—In two states the November elections will be of great interest to the democracy.

Local issues have assumed such marked importance from the democratic standpoint as to make inadvisable a discussion of national issues which can best be deferred until the recurrence of a national election.

In Ohio the broad democratic issue of the equitable taxation of corporations on the real value of their properties has been pushed to the front, largely through the efforts of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland.

The condition in this state as in many others has been such that corporations of every description have succeeded in dodging nine-tenths of their proper taxes while an ever increasing load of taxation has fallen upon the farming communities and the small property holders.

It is becoming plain that all over the country the question of honest taxation is becoming of leading importance. Unjust and inequitable taxation has been largely responsible for forty years in building up enormous fortunes at the expense of the general public.

Inequitable tariff taxation has placed billions of dollars in the pockets of the owners of the protective industries. These billions have been taken from the pockets of the consumers of the country who have been compelled to pay the largely increased prices due to protection.

In the same way throughout the states there has been in practice a sliding scale of taxation whereby the smaller the property the higher the rate of taxation, and the larger the property the lower the rate. Anyone can investigate the truth of this in his own community.

A piece of property worth a thousand dollars will be assessed \$500. A piece worth \$10,000 will be assessed about six thousand, and a piece worth a hundred thousand will be assessed forty thousand. A piece worth a million will be assessed generally at not over one-quarter that amount, and an instance is on record in Cleveland where a ten million dollar piece of property was assessed at six hundred thousand dollars, and which Mayor Johnson promptly had raised to six million. In Pennsylvania the state seems to be thoroughly roused over the profligacy and corruption which have characterized the state government and the municipal government of Philadelphia.

On the face of the returns Philadelphia and the state at large have for years been overwhelmingly republican. In fact Pennsylvania has been the banner republican state almost from the birth of the party.

But on the admission of such prominent and well known republicans as John Wanamaker and scores of his associates, these vast republican majorities have been procured by the simple method of stuffing the ballot boxes to the extent of sixty thousand votes in the city of Philadelphia alone and to whatever extent might be deemed necessary by the bosses in other republican centers of the state.

Since in the end the custodians of the republican machine have used the power thus corruptly obtained to rob, blackmail and otherwise plunder the wealth of the state a revolt has followed at last which actually threatens to break down and clean up the republican machine from one end of the state to the other.

It is unfortunately true that the Quay republican machine has worked hand in glove with a democratic machine in Philadelphia no less corrupt than that of the majority party.

Fortunately, however, the democracy has been strong enough to take the necessary steps to clean out the rogues in its ranks and leave the field clear for a fight between organized corruption in the republican party and organized decency and honesty in the democratic party.

The effect of the steel strike will strengthen the ranks of the democracy. A large majority of the strikers are in these two states. Now is the

lesson of the trust being brought home in practical form to the hundreds of thousands of workmen who last November failed to see the menace of the vast industrial combinations of capital.

They see it now. With all technicalities aside the battle is over the question as to whether labor shall be permitted to organize into unions for self-protection, while capital is permitted to organize freely not for self-protection, but for self-aggrandizement and monopoly.

At this writing the contest is in such shape that its immediate outcome cannot be certainly predicted. But its indirect outcome is plain enough. The trusts must be curbed by positive remedial legislation or they will crush not only every labor organization in the country, but the public as well.

The democratic party is the only one which shows capacity and strength enough to grapple with the whole problem in the near future.

Millionaires' Sons

It is useless to try to conceal from Croesus, Jr., that he will be rich, and knowing that, his impulse toward work is, unless work is part of his inborn nature, rather a feeble one.

The power possessed by all the young of protecting their immature brains by re-lying to learn too much is more steadily asserted than usual, and the young Croesus seldom becomes a scholar, more rarely a thinker, more rarely of a man in whom the dominant habit is reflection.

And then comes, more pressing than all, the question whether it is better to keep the lad of such vast expectations short of money, so that he may value it more than other men do, or to accustom him from the first to its possession, so that it may never be to him an unexpected luxury.

Is the boy's allowance at school or college to be that of other boys of the same age? It is to be more, much more, so that he shall always feel that it is part of his destiny to be richer than his neighbors? We are told by those who know more of the subject than we can pretend to do that this question is very earnestly discussed between very rich parents and the tutors they employ, that there are violent differences of opinion on the subject, and that in practice it is settled, not by any appeal to principle or rule, but according to a sort of tradition prevailing in each house.—London Spectator.

A Noted Writer

One of the most distinguished American authors and travellers, Mr. J. W. Buel of Philadelphia, writes as follows: "I am not given to indiscriminate praise, and you will believe me when I emphatically declare that 'Our Islands and Their People' is beyond comparison the most magnificent production of its character that I ever saw."

My familiarity with fine publications makes this opinion the more valuable, for I am able to form a just and intelligent judgment. The work by far surpasses any conception based upon mere descriptions. It is supremely creditable, and the handsomest work of its kind ever placed on the market."

In view of the growing interest manifested by all classes of American citizens in the final disposition to be made of our island possessions, a copy of "Our Islands and Their People" is indispensable to every person who desires information of any kind respecting these vast, rich insular regions.

It is an island cyclopedia of literature and splendid tropical scenery. It embraces 1,200 original photographs secured by special expeditions sent to the islands for that purpose and completely covering Cuba, Isle of Pines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Samoa and the Philippines.

It is the grandest enterprise in the history of literature. You will be agreeably astonished when you see it. Write us for full particulars. Independent, Lincoln Neb.

"He (who has been refused a kiss)— 'It used to be an easy matter to kiss you. What has come over you?' She—'My doctor told me I must take more exercise.—September Smart Set.

Mountaineering

Why should any rational being want to get up to the mountain top? I shall be told about the beauty of the view from the summit. That is sheer fudge. Nine people out of ten don't know a beautiful view when they see it, unless they happen to be coached up by a careful perusal of the guide book, and even then they not infrequently rapturize looking toward the south, when it is the north aspect that should evoke their outburst. Then, when one is hot and out of breath is not the time to cultivate the aesthetic emotions.

Moreover, the view, when there is one, is obscured by clouds or mist or something. Poets, I believe, have written fine things about mountain tops. And it is far better and more comfortable to read the poets. The naked, unadulterated truth is that the mountaineering craze is due to our system of education. Under it the imagination of climbing is not trained and developed; indeed, they are stunted and depressed. Consequently when folk of this stamp go to Switzerland they must just do what others do. And climbing having been started as a means of developing a local industry, everybody climbs. Now the only satisfaction of climbing is to excite the envy of other folk who haven't climbed; to win admiration for dangers run, nerve displayed and so on.

The unimaginative man must perforce try and break his neck to indulge in this gratification, such as it is. Now, if the imagination were properly developed, as part of the educational scheme, this would be quite unnecessary. It would be as easy as possible to revel in all the wild delight of an accident on the Matterhorn without stirring from one's armchair, and to tell tales of hair-breadth escapes without moving a muscle. As for the cultivation of nerve, presence of mind and so on which some claim for mountaineering, there is no need to spend money abroad to secure this training. I will back crossing the road at the Mansion House without waiting for the policeman to stop the traffic against any dangerous sport.—"Cyrano" in London Topical Times.

Commands Success

Recently we published an article, "The Science of Advertising," written by J. W. Johnston. It has been widely copied and favorably commented upon. His splendid success in the advertising line and the remarkable trade he has built up by his judicious advertising adds great interest to anything he may say or write upon that subject.

Recently he came to Nebraska representing the C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co. of St. Louis and has already made the Blanke Coffees known to every inhabitant of the state and increased the sales until the shipments to this state are larger than all other brands of coffees combined. It has been brought about by Mr. Johnston's superior judgment in advertising a really good article. Mr. Johnston is a salesman of the class who does things. He maps out his plan for a big business and then goes to work and carries it out. He does not depend on chance or luck for his success, but commands it.

Royal Highlander Field Day

The Royal Highlanders of Lincoln have selected the Union Pacific as the official route to the "field day" at Beatrice on the 29th of August. A special train will be furnished leaving Lincoln at 8 a. m. The three castle teams and the accompanying bands will go by this train as well as the Highlanders and their friends. The rate will be 80c round trip. Beatrice is sparing no expense to royally entertain the Highlanders of the state at the beautiful Chautauque grounds. An elaborate program has been prepared including all the usual "field day" attractions. The monster Highlander parade will be going miles to see. Lincoln wants to send one thousand visitors to Beatrice and the special rate of 80c should help to do it.

CORN KING PHILLIPS.

Facts About the Daring Operator and His Great Deal.

Not even the famous Joseph Leiter, with his staggering wheat speculations, gave the Chicago board of trade such a stirring up as did George H. Phillips in November of last year, says the New York Times. In his trading of a few days he is supposed to have cleared between \$150,000 and \$200,000. He had the whole market at his mercy, and but for his voluntary relinquishment of numerous claims against "shorts" there would have been many failures. In March of this year he startled the market again by lively speculation in corn, wheat and oats, and his profits from the deals are related as having been very great.

This daring operator, whose corner of the corn market won for him the sobriquet of "the corn king" and who has just suspended his business, is only 34 years old. He made a very modest beginning in life, starting as an elevator boy in his father's grain storehouse in Morris, Ill., when he was very young. In later years he became a buyer for the house of George A. Seaverns & Co., and then he went into the commission business on his own account.

Phillips formed the opinion that the bears kept the price of corn too low in the Chicago market and that it could be maintained at a high price if any one dared to make the fight. Phillips dared. It was his corn deal of November, 1900. And he succeeded. Without a dollar to control the market he nevertheless had the whole corn crop under his thumb. He caused heavy losses to every corn trader in the board of trade. But he was fair in his winnings. He did not cause a single failure in the board of trade, although he had it easily in his power to do so.

This young man has upset the calculations of the board of trade of Chicago in many ways. In the first place, he depended for his information about crops directly upon the farmers themselves, instead of taking the news from the regular channels. He went into the market on the broad principle that he knew what he was doing, and he did not stop until he had bewildered the men who had been in deals before Phillips was born. When in New York a few weeks ago, the second visit he had ever made to that city, Mr. Phillips told a reporter that the principle of all his trading was to be found in this motto, which was written in his notebook: "When an article in good demand is cheap and you have money to invest, buy it."

Farmers have been back of Phillips in all of his deals. It is reported that in his great corn deal 300 farmers in Iowa and central Illinois were the backbone of his fight. It was virtually a battle between these 300, led by Phillips, against the recognized forces of the market. Yet, even in view of this big deal, George H. Phillips did not come to any recognized permanent home in the Chicago market. He has lived a quiet, hardworking life, and what he has accomplished has been due to his phenomenal knowledge of the corn crop.

WOMAN TO SWIM NIAGARA.

Miss Cora Beckwith, an expert, will attempt the feat in September. Cora Beckwith, a single woman of Buffalo, according to a Niagara Falls dispatch, declares that she intends swimming the whirlpool rapids on Wednesday, Sept. 25.

"I expect to go through on my back," said she. "That is the way I swam the rapids at Egg Rock lighthouse, in the harbor of Lynn, Mass." She says she is the only woman who ever swam the English channel. She made the trip in company with the late Captain Webb, starting from Dover and landing at Calais, the distance being 21 miles. Three nations are said to have recognized her bravery in rescuing people from drowning. She is of fine physique and recently remained under water 8 minutes at 150 seconds. The current will carry a person through the rapids to the whirlpool in three minutes.

THE DANGEROUS MOSQUITO

Frenchman Says Anopheles Species Propagates Disease, Even Leprosy. Professor Blanchard in a paper read before the Academy of Medicine in Paris the other day said the anopheles species of mosquito propagates disease, even leprosy. The Parisian culex mosquito is less terrible. He advised, according to the New York Sun, the destruction of the larvae by placing petroleum in stagnant water and sweet oil in drinking water.

Dr. Robin announced that experiments had been made by Dr. Hungebe of Lille in curing St. Vitus' dance by incising limbs for days in rigid bandages.

Danger Signals For Alpine Climbers.

All the Alpine clubs of Europe have just agreed to a uniform set of danger signals drafted by the French Alpine club for use by mountain climbers in peril, says a Paris correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. Signals of distress are to be given by shouting, whistling, waving handkerchiefs or firing guns during the day and by lantern or other lights at night. A signal repeated six times indicates extreme peril, and its return three times by the receiver signifies that its meaning has been understood.

Then. What I thought she was a girl today with a skirt clutched so tightly she held her skirts so. —New York Evening Sun.

YOUNG WOMEN SAW WOOD.

Proof at a Church Meeting That Woman Can Do Man's Work.

It was after the business had been transacted at the semiannual meeting of the Lakewood Baptist church in Providence the other night that announcement was made of the contest, says the New York Sun. It was a surprise to the contestants as well as to the others that attended.

The president arose and, briefly stating that the two young women members who last February debated the question whether a woman could do the work of man would prove it by sawing wood, brought out two sawbucks and two sections of the same log of wood. It was a good, abled log. He also had two saws, with nice, sharp teeth.

The two young women looked dismayed. Then the humor of the situation dawned upon them, and they smiled. Every one else smiled. They looked at the sawbucks and at the saws and at the sticks of wood and found fault with the proportions. And it was a nice, round log, too, smooth as to bark and about the thickness of a small fence post, perhaps a trifle less. The two young women declined, but the others urged them on, and then one of them thought what a good opportunity it would be to prove what she had so earnestly advocated some months ago, that a woman was as good as a man any old time.

One of them stumped the other to do it, and that settled it all. Some of the young men showed them how to place the log on the buck and how to steady it by planting a knee on it. One of them was also advised to take fast strokes in the contest to determine the quicker sawer of the two.

They took positions and when the word was given started at it. One of the saws flew up and down in short jerky strokes until the teeth stuck at intervals in the log, while the buck danced over the floor. The other young woman, like a veteran and had the advantage of weight and knee position. She finished her log in 1m. 50s., winning the race as well as the debate, while the other took 2m. 32s. for the feat.

Most of the folks who saw it all said that they would not have missed it, and those not there are coming to the next meeting to see what they can see.

PLOWING UP THE PASTURES

Kansas Cattleman Fears the Inroad of Agriculture.

M. B. Barnlett, a stock raiser of Kansas, who is in Washington, believes that the time is coming when the United States must look elsewhere for its meats. In conversation with the Kansas City Times correspondent he said: "Of course it will be a great many years before we are unable to raise enough cattle to feed ourselves, but the price of beef is steadily advancing, and in the nature of things it will continue to advance. In time South American cattlemen will be able to ship beef to the United States and undersell the home article."

"The reason for this state of affairs is very apparent. Land in the United States is growing too valuable for grazing purposes. It is only a few years ago that the western country was one vast pasture land, and the only cost of raising cattle was for men to watch them. Now the demands for agriculture are eating up the wild pasturage, and the territory for cattle raising on a large scale is growing smaller and smaller. Where cattlemen once had pasture free they are now renting the privilege from the Indians, and in other ways the cost of raising cattle is increasing. The country will continue to grow more thickly populated, and we will come to have no cattle in time except those raised by farmers. It stands to reason that when that time comes the price of beef must be high enough to make it profitable to graze cattle on farming lands, else no cattle will be raised."

RELICS FROM PEKING.

Lock and Key to Gate in the Sacred City Sent to Washington. The lock and key of the front gate of the Sacred City of Peking have been received at the National museum and will be placed on exhibition there within a few days, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Times. The relics are a gift from the Rev. W. T. Hobart, a Methodist missionary in China, and were presented to the United States through Edwin H. Conger, United States minister at Peking.

The gate which the lock and key secured was directly before the palace of the emperor. On the lock are inscribed a number of Chinese characters, and the authorities of the museum will soon seek to have these deciphered and translated.

The lock is an iron cylinder 3 feet and 10 inches long. Extending from the cylinder is an iron rod, bent so that it could pass through the gate and into the lock guide. In the lock are four tumblers. The key is of iron and is about four feet long.

Automobile Electioneering.

Senator Fred D. Smith of Edwards county, Kan., says that he will make his next political canvass in an automobile. He has just returned from a trip to the Buffalo exposition. While there he examined all the makes of autos, and he proposes to buy one, says a Topeka dispatch to the Kansas City Journal. "They will be a great vehicle for western Kansas," said he. "We always have good natural roads out there. Besides, railroads are scarce with us compared to the area of our section. Rear platform speeches from automobiles are sure to become the method of campaigning in western Kansas."

ASTHMA CURE FREE!

ASTHMALENE BRINGS INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE IN ALL CASES.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.



CHAINED FOR TEN YEARS

There is nothing like Asthalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. Wells, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER, Rabbi of the Cong. Ebnal Israel, New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros., Medicine Co. Gentlemen: Your Asthalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or other very truly yours, REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros., Medicine Co.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthalene for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York. I at once obtained a bottle of Asthalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease. Yours respectfully, O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

Dr. Taft Bros., Medicine Co.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit. Home address, 235 Rivington street. S. RAPHAEL, 67 East 129th st., City.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL. Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS., MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St. N. Y. City.

LADIES' FRIEND

TURKISH T. & P. PILLS brings monthly menstruation sure to the day—never disappoints you. \$1 per box. Boxes will help any case of Stomach and Bowel Trouble. Sold by B.O. Kostka, Lincoln, Neb. RAHN'S Pharmacy, 1805 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

LINCOLN SANITARIUM

A Thoroughly Equipped Scientific Establishment. Sulpho-Saline Bath House and Sanitarium. 14th and M Streets LINCOLN, NEB.

All forms of baths: Turkish, Russian, Roman and Electric, with special attention to the application of Natural Salt Water Baths for the treatment of all acute and chronic non-contagious curable diseases. Rheumatism, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases, Liver and Kidney Troubles are treated successfully. Attacks of the Stomach and Bowels, Heart Disease, acute and chronic, are all greatly benefited and many permanently cured by taking the Natural Salt Water Baths (Schott Method as first given at Nauheim, Germany). A separate department fitted with a thoroughly equipped surgical and operating rooms, offer special inducements to surgical cases and all diseases peculiar to women. The Sanitarium is thoroughly equipped for treating all diseases by modern methods. It is managed by physicians well trained and of extended experience, specialists in their several departments. Trained nurses, skillful and courteous attendants. Prices reasonable. Address

Lincoln, Sanitarium LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Cancers Cured

Why suffer pain and death from cancer? DR. T. O'CONNOR cures cancer, tumors, and wens; no knife, blood, or plaster. Address 1306 O street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Hayden 1029 Street PHOTOGRAPHER

Cabinets \$2.00 per doz. Little Ovals 50c per doz

We Cut Drug Prices

READ OUR ADS and you will know the extent of our cuts. Our prices are the same to all who pay CASH. \$1.00 Riggs' Dyspepsia Tablets... 68c \$1.00 Riggs' Sarsaparilla and Cleary Compound... 68c \$1.00 Riggs' Paine's Regulator... 68c \$1.00 Cook's Dandruff Hair Tonic... 79c \$1.00 Peruna... 79c \$1.00 Miles Ner-ine... 79c \$1.00 Pierce's Remedies... 79c \$1.00 Hood's Sarsaparilla... 79c \$1.00 Paine's Celery Compound... 79c \$1.00 Food of Cardui... 79c \$1.00 Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets... 79c \$1.00 Malted Milk... 79c \$1.00 Lydia Pinkham's Compound... 79c \$1.00 Kilmer's Swamp Root... 79c \$1.00 Scott's Emulsion... 79c

We not only cut on all patents, but we are in a position to give you jobber's rate on all staples. It pays to trade here.

Riggs'

CUT RATE PHARMACY, 12th and O Streets, Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. Shoemaker's Private Hospital

If you are going to a Hospital for treatment, it will pay you to consult Dr. Shoemaker. He makes a specialty of diseases of women, the nervous system and all surgical diseases. 1117 L st., Lincoln, Neb. P. O. box 951.

WABASH RAILROAD IS SHORTEST AND QUICKEST TO PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

BUFFALO, MAY 1 to NOV. 1. The WABASH has its own tracks from Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Many special rates will be given during the summer months. Stopovers allowed on all tickets at Niagara Falls. Be sure your tickets read via the WABASH ROUTE. For rates, folders and other information, call on your nearest ticket agent, or write Jos. Teahon, T. P. A., Omaha, Neb., or C. S. Crane, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis.

Doyle & Berge, Attorneys NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

In the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska, Mary C. Magruder, Appellee, vs. Robert Kittle and Appellants. The appellee, Mary C. Magruder will take notice that on the 14th day of August, 1901, M. Adelaide Kittle, the executrix of the estate of Robert Kittle, deceased, one of said appellants, filed her Bill of Revivor in the Supreme Court, against Mary C. Magruder, and completely caused was appealed from the District Court of Dodge County, Nebraska, to this court by Robert Kittle, asking for reversal of the decree rendered against him by the District Court of Dodge County, Nebraska. Said action was to foreclose a certain mortgage dated on the 15th day of July, 1898, which mortgage was given to secure a note of \$2,000 of the same date, and due on August 1, 1899. Said note being signed by one William C. Brady, as principal and Robert Kittle and wife Frank Kittle, said mortgage securing said note covered lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in block two (2), in R. Kittle's addition to the City of Fremont, Dodge County, Nebraska. Defendants Robert Kittle and wife in said action allege that they never received said \$2,000, nor any part thereof; that they signed only as sureties; that said real estate above described was sold by the District Court of Dodge County, Nebraska, to the appellee, Robert Kittle and wife, and given to secure their liability as sureties only and for no other purpose; that said loan was a usurious loan; that the holder of said note and mortgage, for a valuable consideration, had assigned the time of payment for a time certain to said principal, without the knowledge or consent of the defendants sureties; and that the appellee, Robert Kittle and wife, insist wholly and completely releases said sureties from any liability whatever on said note and mortgage, and that they completely releases said real estate from the lien of said mortgage; that on the 15th day of November, 1900, said Robert Kittle died intestate, in Oklahoma City in the territory of Oklahoma; that afterwards on the 24th day of December, 1900, in Oklahoma County in the territory of Oklahoma, M. Adelaide Kittle was duly appointed administratrix of the estate of said Robert Kittle, deceased; that she duly qualified as such and is now the sole and only qualified and acting administratrix of said estate of said Robert Kittle, deceased.

Administratrix in said Bill of Revivor, asks that said cause be revived in the name of said administratrix, and that she be allowed relief as may be just and equitable.

You are required to answer said bill on or before the 24th day of September, 1901. M. ADELAIDE KITTLE, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Kittle, deceased. By Doyle & Berge, her attorneys.