THROWN ON THE WORLD.

Widows and Daughters Paying for Previous Extravagance.

A visitor in one of the government offices where women are employed in one of our cities was conducted by the superintendent, an old man with large experience. The last room inspected was filled with women at work, says the Youth's Companion.

The visitor remarked: "This is a higher class of women than that employed at the same work in some other kind of business. These women have been educated and have refined faces and voices. I should judge they are not used to manual labor of any

"They are not," was the reply. "In almost every ease they are the widows or daughters of men whose income dled with them, but who, while living, gave to their families luxuries beyond

"That young girl by the window was in fashionable society in New York to \$10 a ton. Then he sought the two years ago. Her father, with a widow and, pointing out the fortune salary of \$5,000, lived beyond his which seemed to be hidden in the hill, means. The woman in mourning is a widow of a physician whose income of development. But the widow was averaged \$6,000. He probably spent coy financially as well as sentimentally.

"That pale girl is the daughter of a ape its wealthier neighbors in its out-

"That is an ambition not peculiar to us Americans," said the visitor.

"It is more common among us be cause in other countries social position depends upon birth, while here it is usually fixed by money. How many families in every class do you know who are pretending to a larger pecuniary wealth than they have?"

SAVAGES.

The American Indians Make Dainty Silver Trinkets of Mexican Dollars

An exhibit which usually surprises the visitor at the National Museum in Washington is the group showing the American Indian working in silver at a forge of his own contriving.

Contrary to popular supposition, the Indian is a very clever workman, in metals. Some of the amulets, armlets and buttons found in the possession of the far Western Indians are of excellent finish and workmanship. The Indian loves ornaments and delights to deck the blankets and buckskin robe of his young son with silver trinkets.

His bullion is the Mexican dollar, and he uses a rude forge fitted with bellows made of buffalo skin. They generally have two pairs of bellows, which, being worked alternately, furnish a steady draught.

Some of the designs wrought upon these rude silver buttons prove that the Indian is far from an unimaginative being. It is clear that he has more conception of the beauties of nature than most of his critics would admit.

The use of the blow-pipe is not unfamiliar to the Indians. They make us of it to braize the evelets of buttons. The lamp used for this purpose is very crude, consisting of a rag daubed with tallow, placed in an open dish of metal or stone. As the Indians have been gathered into reservations they have lost the use of even these rude mechanical arts, and the practice is now confined to a few in the mountains of Northwestern Mexico. Here an occasional rude forge may still be found, and its output of forged silver trinkets still passes from hand to hand. Dishes are sometimes made of silver by hammering out a dollar very thin and then pressing it against a design already cut in stone.

Forgotten How to Play.

Gentle mother, whose life is full of work and care, have you forgotten how to play? If so, let your own children teach you over again. Join in their frolics, share their sports, learn to play their games. It may seem loss of time to you, but it means infinite gain to the children for the mother to be also the playfellow.

This cannot always be done, but it can be done often enough to increase manyfold the child's delight in sport. There is no opportunity like it for inculcating the doctrine of fair play and of unselfish sharing of toys. From being pleased and proud to have mother play with them, they can easily be led to the desire to make her have a good time, and from that to the consideration and practice of giving other people pleasure. Remember the play time is his best time for the average child. They learn quite early enough that they can have good times without the mother. Do everything to postpone that evil day, and, leaving the welfare of the child out of the question, the play will do the mother good. It takes away the worry and makes at least one bright and sunny half hour in a day that may be full of cares. We have no space to enumerate the advantages, but they are many. Try them for yourselves, dear mothers, and help each other by reporting the results of the trying upon your heart, and also upon the temper and spirit of your

"You have done well," said the sultan, "and I have been thinking how I can best reward your services." Tewfik Pasha made a profound sa-

"I can stand a little more prosper-

ity," he replied cheerfully. "Just so," said the sultan. "How would you like to be made superintendent of the Atrocity department?"-

OBSTINACY.

A California Widow Would Have a Road Payed With Gold. Notwithstanding the fabulous wealth

of the Klondike region is cannot boast of a road paved with golo, as can California. The Bear state has plenty of extravagant citizens, but it remained for a widow and widower of S-noma county to commit the crowning act of folly, which furnished that locality with a public thoroughfare of the New Jerusalem style. It was a case of sheer obstinacy. John Johnson, a widower of Bloomfield, wished to improve the road from his home to the village of Valleyford. For this purpose he received permission from Widow Martha Jones to take rock from a hillside on her farm. While carting the rock he noticed what seemed to be specks of gold shining in the sunlight. Scenting wealth, he sent samples to San Francisco to be assayed and learned that the stone he was building his road with was gold-bearing quartz worth from \$8 proposed to share the cost and profit She did not believe in Johnson or his gold-mine yarn, and in the language master builder, who lived comfortably of the Bowery "trun 'em down hard." among his old friends until he was Her permission had been given to put seized with political ambition. He the rock on the road, and that was moved into a fine house, had his car- all she cared to have done with it. riage, servants and gave balls. He Johnson was furious, but he saw his died and his daughter earns \$12 a opportunity. The widow had given the week, on which she supports her rock for the road-on the road it mother. There is hardly a woman should go even it were worth \$100 a here who is not the victim of the vul- ton. So all summer long Johnson's gar ambition which makes a family wagons worked until four miles of road were built, but the widow didn't weaken.

Causes of Gray Hairs.

Gray hairs are honorable, no doubt but their advent is not usually hailed with any exuberant joy by men, and certainly not by women, and it is curious to note in going through life at what varying ages people commence to show the passage of years by the change in the color of the hair. And yet the whitening of the hair does not always portend the approach of age, for the hair of some individuals laboring under certain passions has been known to become gray in a single night. Many reasons have been suggested for gray hair: some assert that the cause is a contraction of the skin about the roots of it, and from this cause suppose that Polar animals become white, the cold operating as the contracting power; but this theory is untenable, or we might all turn gray if we happened to be exposed to particularly hard frosts. As a matter of fact, there are fewer gray people in Russia than in sunny Italy or Arabia. The more likely reason is that the vital power is lessened in the extreme ramifications of those almost imperceptible vessels destined to supply the hair with coloring fluid. The vessels which secrete the fluid cease to act, or else the absorbent vessels take it away faster than it is structions. furnished. This certainly appears to be feasible, for grief, debility, fright, fever and age all have the effect of lessening the power of the extreme vessels. Against this theory it may be urged that if the body be again invigour reasoning, to again secrete the coloring fluid, but to this it may be replied are so very minute that upon their ceasing their functions they become obliterated and nothing can ever restore

Stopping and Starting Electric Cars. It takes just as much electric power

to start a car as it would animal power. and it requires less current to keep the car moving than to start it, so that a great number of starts and stops means a large consumption of energy. In the American Electrician there appears an article in which the actual figures for these two cases are given, It is shown that the cost of one stop on each trip of a car during a year on a fifteen-car line may amount to \$70, or to \$467 for a 100-car road; so that if these figures are multiplied by two stops at each crossing on a road operating long lines the large cost is evi-Careful handling of the condent. troller will save over \$1,000 a year on a 15-car road and \$7,000 per year on a 100-car road. The difference between a careful motorman who has been well instructed and a careless one may amount to from 3 to 8 per cent of the total energy consumed. It is perfectly safe, according to this authority, to say that 10 per cent of the energy can be saved by more careful handling of the controller, while on most roads at least 15 per cent could be saved without doubt. The maxim of every motorman should be: "Use the brake as little as possible and drift as much as possible." employment of skilled motormen capable of understanding the mechanism they handle would result in a saving to the trolley companies, even though a higher salary were paid the men, and at the same time add much comfort to the passengers.

All Sorts of Riches.

Was there ever such a season as this for picking up riches by land and water? Now it is a discovery of pearls, pearls by the bushel, that is distracting newspaper men. This tale from Arkansas beats the Dutch. Arkansas is the last place in the world where one would expect to tumble over real pearls as thick as pebbles on the beach; citing much interest. The images are but wonders will never cease. If the in a sitting position, and one, repre-Klondike gold fields are so difficult of senting a male, is twenty-eight inches access, then why not travel to western high; the other, representing a female Arkansas and go to pearl hunting? The is twenty-four inches high. They are extent of these pearl deposits in the carved of stone of a kind different lakes and bayous reads like a fairy from any in the neighborhood. The lostory. Nuggets of gold sound deli- cality, seven miles from Waverly, on cious, but how about "ropes of pearls?" the banks of Duck river, abounds in -Boston Herald.

MISS PARLOA'S COOK BOOKS.



Miss Parloa's Young Housekeeper. Designed especially to aid beginners. Tells how to lurnish the kitchen sensibly the right way to buy food and to care for it, etc. A plain book for plain people. A book that farmers' wives and daughters will be glad to own. One from which any housewife over about the large statement of the large statement. which any housewife may obtain an immens

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CURIOSITIES OF LIGHTNING.

If You See the Flash Never Be Alarmed

for Danger Is Gone. There have been numerous deaths from lightning near New York in the last year, says the New York World. In some cases the electric current played peculiar pranks, and thus demonstrated that a bolt of lightning is something beyond the knowledge of the scientist. It is impossible to forsee the conditions that might prevail during an electrical disturbance, and when a 1808. bolt of lightning is of great intensity there is no telling what it may do.

When Benjamin Franklin determined the character of lightning and invented the lightning rod he made a great discovery, but since then other investigators have added much to the store of knowledge on the subject.

The matter of lightning rods has received a great deal of attention from scientists in recent years, and a number of popular fallacies have been exploded. Various mystifying characteristics of lightning have been explained and other freaks of the electric current are more or less understood. Some years ago there was an international conference on the question of lightning rods in England, and the report of that gathering, based on the observation and experience of the members, is the most valuable contribution to the liter-

ature of the subject ever made. While it is generally conceded that lightning rods offer protection to buildings, it is admitted that under certain conditions the most carefully erected rods will prove unavailing. There are many instances in which buildings have been struck by lightning though provided with lightning rods. In most of the cases the rods were not properly constructed and connected, though in other cases the rods were as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can make them. The lightning that missed them and struck the building can be likened to an avalanche that is so powerful as to sweep away all obstacles and go on its way regardless of man and his con-

From a report issued by direction of the secretary of agriculture it seems that the average death rate from lightning in the United States is a trifle more than 200. Practically all of the fatalities occur in the months of April, orated, the vessels ought, according to May, June, July, August and September. The maximum death rate occurs in June and July. There has been a that the vessels which secrete this fluid few people killed in November and December, but the weather bureau has no record of a death from lightning in January or February.

The financial loss from fires caused by lightning for eight years averaged a trifle more than \$1,500,000 a year. Lightning has a preference for some

soils. Thus when the soil is of a chalky formation lightning will strike but oneseventh as often as when the soil is sand. Clay soil will be struck twentytimes to once in the chalky formation.

The bolts have preference for certain trees. Oak trees are struck more frequently than any other tree, and the birch is rarely a victim. It does not seem possible that oak trees are struck more than fifty times to one beech tree, but the weather bureau reports show such to be the case. Pines are struck about one-third as often as oaks.

The danger from lightning is much less in the city than in the country, the ratio being about one to five. In a record of eighteen deaths due from lightning one was killed inside a building, eleven were outside and six were

As a rule lightning that strikes a tree does no further damage. In only three cases out of 100 did the bolt jump from one tree to another.

Helium in a Mine. Helium, it will be recollected, is a chemical element which was known to exist in the sun and some of the stars long before it had been discovered on the earth. When found on our globe. two years ago, it was discovered in a rare mineral of Norway named cleveite. Since then cleveite has been in demand in chemical laboratories, and its rarity has made it costly. Recently a mine was opened near Ryfylke, Norway, containing an abundance of cleveite, together with several other rare minerals. The cleveite from this mine, examined in London, has been found rich in helium, and it sells for about \$5 a pound.

Curlosities in Scone. There have been found in a prehistoric mound in Humphreys county. Tennessee, two images which are ex ancient mounds.

. . BOSTON.

matter of the estate of Frederic

Probate Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Stabrel, decreased:

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said deceased will meet the executor of soid estate before me. County Judge of Douglas county. Nebraska, at the county of February, 1838; on the 4th day of April. 1838, and on the 4th day of June. 1838 at 9 o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adultsment and allowance. Six months are allowed to the creditors to present their claims and one year for the executrix to settle said estate, from the 18th day of August. 187; this notice will be published in The America's for four weeks successively, prior to the 4th day of February, 1808.

IRVING F. BAXTER.

A HORNBOOK.

How Our Creat-Granofathers and Grandmothers Learned Their Alphabets.

I wonder if any of the young folks who read this history have ever seen a hornbook, asked that popular young writer Alice Maude Ewell in a delightful story in Peterson's Magazine. Indeed, I wonder if many of them even know what a hornbook is or, rather was. For granting that some hornbooks are still to be found in curiosity shops and the like places. they yet belong too much to the past to be lightly written of in the present tense. But however out of use now, we may be sure that our great-grand. fathers and grandmothers or at leasall of them who knew how to readt were no strangers to the hornbook.

A hornbook was as its name implies a book of one page and one leaf a sheet of light-colored horn. with or without a wooden frame, with the letters of the alphabet big and little-from A to Izzard. as the old people say - engraved upon it; very substantial and alas! uninviting to the infant mind set to learn from its dingy surface. But in the day of hornbooks children's taste for pretty pictures bright colors and general variety was not much consulted and the hornbook, compared with our primers and spelling books. was perhaps as dreary as . The Elements of Morality" or "Improving Selections for Youthful Minds" in contrast to 'Little Woman" or 'Alice in Wonderland." __

Stars Seen at Noof.

The resson why stars are visible at noon when looked for from a shaft or well is that the eye is better able to regulate and decrease the admission of the rays of light through the iris to the pupil and from thence to the crystalline lens. The use of the lens is to collect the retina states that stars have been seen with the naked eye in broad daylight on the declivity of Mount Blanc at an elevation of 12 757 feet. The observer must be placed entirely in the shade, and have a thick and massive shade above his head, to prevent the strong light of the day from dispersing the faint image of the stars. These conditions are the same as those obtained from the bottom of a

Two Sisters of One Race At Lenox:

Genevieve-Why are you going back to the city so early? Do you find it lonesome here? Maud-No. dear. I'm going so that

the young men here can get some

The Sleep That Knows no Morn. Cubeb-I see McSnooze has gone to his last, long sleep. Scarcely-What-Dead?

Cubeb-Oh. no. He's become a policeman. - Washington.

AMERICA has never produced a more polished scholar, a greater logician or grander Christian than A. Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of the Episcopal church for Western New York. His letters to Satolli have never been equalled by any living writer. We have those letters printed in pamphlet form. They make a book of 72 pages. We will send you one of those books if NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDyou will send us 25c. and the names of ten of your friends to whom we can

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polished scholar, a greater logician or a grander Christian than A. Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of the Episcopal church for Western New York. His letters to Satolli have never been equalled by any living writer. have those letters printed in pamphlet form. They make a book of 72 pages. We will send you one of those books if you will send us 25c. and the names of ten of your friends to whom we can send sample copies of THE AMERICAN. Show your interest in this fight against political Romanism by investing 25 cents in sample copies.

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W. A. SAUNDERS,

Attorney, Merchants National Bank Bidg. NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDMANTS—To Ribert L. Garl chs. The
Manufacturers National Hank of Boston
Massa huserts. The Fe-ple's National Hank
of Sangy Hill. New York the Western National
Hank of the city of New Yors. The Mer
chants National Hank of Clinton. Iowa. J. W.
Pee field (first and real name unknown) R. U.
Peuficid (first and real name unknown) and
William H. Eddridge, non-resident defendants:

William H. E.dridge, non-resident defendants:
You are hereby notified that on the 24th day of November 1897, Walter K. Kee er, plaintif filed his petition in the district cours for Douglas county. Nebraska, against Robert L. Garlichs, The Manufecturers National Bank of Baston. Massachuse is The People's National Bank, of Sandy Hill New York, The Western National Bank of the City of New Y.rk, The Mer hants National Bank of Cluton, lowa. J. W. Penfield (first and real name unknown). R. C. Penfield (first and real name unknown) and William H. Eldrige, and others, defendants, the o. ject and prayer of which is to foreclose one certain tax certificate dated November 25th, 1892, upon the following descrided r al estate to—11;

1892, upon the following descrided r al estate to-11:

Lot five (5), block seven (7). Orchard Hill. an addition to the c ty of Omaha Douglas county. Nebraska.

There is now due upon said certificate the sum of \$16.77 with interest at the rate of ten per cent per asnum from November 24th. 1897, for which sum, with interest and costs together with an attorneys fee amounting to ten per cent of the decree, plaintiff prays for a decree that he has a first lien upon said real estate, that the defendants shall pay the same, and in defaul thereof that the said property be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and that upon sale thereof the defendants be debarred of all rigt, title and interest in said real estate, and for other equitable relief.

You are also hereby notified that you and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 3rd day of January, 1898.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, November 25.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, November 26.

WALTER E. KEELER, Plaintiff, By W. A. Saunders, his Attorney. Doc. 62.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Merchants National Bank Bidg.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias Sorder of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebrassa, and to me directed. I will, on the 4th day of January.

A. D. 1898, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the EAST front door of the county court house in the city of Omana, Douglas county, Nebrassa, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

the highest bidder for sale as follows, to-wit:

Lots four (4), five (5), six (6) nine (9), ten (10) fourteen (14), five (6), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), nine (ee (19), twenty (20), twenty four (34), in block two (2), in Harris and Patterson's Annex Addition to the city of South Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all situated in Douglas county, state of Nebeaska.

Baid property to be sold to satisfy William H. Brevoort, plaintiff herein, the sum of two hundred and forty-four and 80-100 dollars (20) 431 judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 4th, 1856, which amounts are a first valid and existing hen upon said property.

To satisfy the sum of ninety-four and 81-100 dollars (20) 431 costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment reneared by the district court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1886, in a certain action then and there pending wherein william it. Brevoort is plaintiff and Jonas R. Harris and Rosa L. Harris, his wife, are defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, December 3d, 1897.

JOHN W. McDONALD,

Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska, W. A. Saunders, attorney.

Sheriff of Douglas County.

W. A. Saunders, attorney.

Brevoort vs. Harris, et al.

Doc. 55, No. 5*6.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Attorney, Merchants National Bank,

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DE-FENDANTS.

FENDANTS.

To Nora Erpenbeck (formerly Nora Donohue) and Hermann Erpenbeck, her hasband, non-resident defendants:
You are hereby notified that on the light day of November, A. D. 187, William R. Brevoort, plaintiff herein, filed his pention in the district court of Dengias county, Nebraska, against Nora Erpenbeck (formerly Nora Donohue) and Hermann Erpenbeck, her husband, and emer defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose one certain tax eartificate dated November 29, 1892, upon the following described real estate, to-wk: which is to forecase one certain when the following described real estate, to wk: Lot twenty (30), block twenty-eight (33), eight following described real estate, to wk: Lot twenty (30), block twenty-eight (33), eight following described real estate, to wk: Lot twenty eight following which there is now due the sum of is. which there is now due the sum of is. with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from November 19, 1871, for which sum, with interest and costs, begether with an attorney's fee amounting to ten per cent of the decree, plaining to ten per cent of the decree, plaining prays for a decree that he has a first heat upon said real estate, that the defendants shall pay the same, and in default thereof that the said property be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and that upon said thereof the defendants be debarred of all right, title and interest in said real estate.

right, title and interest in said real seate and for other equitable relief. You are also hereby notified that you and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 27th day of

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, November 19, 1897. WILLIAM H. BREVOORT, Plainte.

By W. A. Saunders, His Astorney, Doc. 62.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Attorney, Merchants National Bank Bldg

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.

To Evelyn Fenton (formerly Evelyn Scott) and George C. Fenton, her husband, non-resident defendanss:

You are hereby notified that on the 24th day of November, 1897, James L. Browne, the plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District court of Douglas county. Nebraska, against Evelyn Fenton (formerly Evelyn Scott) and Georgo C. Fenton, her husband, and others, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose one certain tax certificate dated November 29th, 1892, upon the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot Six 65 in block two 55, Springdale an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska.

There is now due on said certificate the sum of 834.30 with interest at the rate of ten percent per annum from Nov. 28th, 1897, for which sum, with interest and costs together with an attorneys fee amounting to ten percent of the decree, plaintiff prays for a decree that he has a first lien upon said real estate, that the defendants shall pay the same, and in defauit thereof that the said property be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and that upon saie thereof the defendants be debarred of all right, title and interest in said real estate, and for other equivable relief.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 3rd day of January, 1898.

able relief.
You are required to answer said petition
on or before the 3rd day of January, 1898.
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 26, 1897.
JAMES L. BROWNE, Plaintiff.
By W. A. Saunders, his attorney.
11-26-4

There is something wrong with the patriotism of the man who can always praise popery and denounce the patriotic orders which oppose it,

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, this the 16th day of November, A. D., 1896.

(Signed) JOHN W. CAIRNS, RALPH R. BITTINGER, JOHN D. HARRIS, 11-13-41

Notice of Hearing Claims.

Notice of Hearing Claims.

PROBATE NOTICE—In the matter of the estate of Alexander White deceased;
Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of said deceased will meet the executor said deceased will meet the executor of said estate before me. County Judge of It suglas county. Netraska, at the county court room in said county on the list day of January, 1838 on the list day of May. 1838, and on the list day of May. 1838, as a cleak a. s. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims and one year for the secutor to settle said estate, from the 20th day of Nov. 1837; this notice will be published in fine American for four works successively, prior to the list day of January 1839.

IRVING F. RAXTER.

11-26-4.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DE-FENDANT.

To Henry A. Schreckengast (or Schreckengost) and Maggie Schreckengast (or Schreckengost) his wife, non-resident defendants.

You are hereby notified that on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1897, James L. Browne, pisintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Henry A. Schreckengast (or Schreckengost) and Maggie Schreckengast (or Schreckengost) and Maggie Schreckengast (or Schreckengost), his wife, and Rudolph Beal, defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreolose three certain tax certificates dated November 22d, 1892, upon the following described real estate, and upon which there is due amounts as follows, to-wit:

The east thirty feet of the north one-half of lot five, upon which there is due the sum of \$5.19; the east 29 feet of the south one-half of lot five, upon which there is due the sum of \$5.00, all of said property being situated in block U in Lowe's addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, with interest upon each of said amounts at the rate of ten per cent per annum from November 19th, 1897, for which sum, with interest and costs together with an attorney's fee amounting to ten per cent of the decree, plaintiff prays for a decree that he has a first lien upon said real estate, that the defendants shall pay the same, and in default thereof that the said property be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and that upon sale thereof the defendants be debarred of all right, title and interest in said real estate, and for other equitable relief.

You are also hereby notified that you and each of you are required to answersaid petition on or before the 27th day of December, 1897.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, November 19th, 1897.

JAMES L. BROWNE, Plaintiff. By W. A. SAUNDERS, his Attorney. 11-19-4 Doc. 62. No. . .

W. H. RUSSELL,

Attorney, \$16 New York Life Building.
SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias order of sale issued out of the district court for bouglas county. Nebraska, and to me directed, I will,on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1898, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the EAST front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, bouglas county. Nebraska, sellat public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, tower to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, tower.

Lot ten (10) in block six (6) in Park Forest, an addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, p atted and recorded, all in Douglas county. State of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Ellen J. Hinsdale, Executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin U. Hinsdale, deceased, plaintiff hersin, the sum of eight hundred and four and 24-100 dollars (890.23) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) percent per annum from September 28th, 1896.

To satisfy the further sum of twenty and 33-100 (820.33) dollars costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1896, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Ellen J. Hinsdale, Executiv of the last will and testament of Edwin C. Hinsdale, deceased, is plaintiff, and Christensen, Oliva Christensen, First National Bank of Whitewater Visconsin, The American Biscutt and Manufacturing Company, an illinois corporation, are defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, December 3d, 1897.

JOHN W. McDonALD,

Omaha, Nebraska, December 3d, 1897.

JOHN W. McDONALD,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.

W. H. Russell, attorney.
Hinsdale vs. Christensen et al.
Doc 55: No. 130.
Ex. Doc, Z; Page 138.

12-3-5

W. A. SAUNDERS. Attorney, Merchants National Bank Blog

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFEND-ANTS:
To Mary Malone and Mr. — Malone (first and real name unknown) her husbane, non-resident defendants:
You are hereby notified that on the 26th day of November A D. 1897 James 12. Browne, plaintiff herein filed his petition in the dis-

plaintiff here'n filed his petition in the district court of loughas county. Nebraska, against Mary Malone end Mr. — Malone (first and real name unknown) her husband, defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose one cert's in tax certificate dated November 29th, 1822 unon the following described real: state, towit:

Lot dx (6) block two (2) in Westside an addition to the City of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraskae

dition to the City of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska.

There is now due upon said certificate the sum of \$87.72 with interest at the rate of ten per cent uer ansum from November 28th, 1897, for which sum, with interest and costs together with an automy a fee amounting to ten per cent of the decree, paintiff prays for a decree that he has a first lien upon said real estate, that the defendants shall pay the says, and in default thereof that the said if observe be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and it as upon said thereof the defendants be debarred of all right, title and injerest in said real estate, and for other equitable relief.

You are also hereby notified that you and payers on or before the 3rd day of January, 1888.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, No-ember 28,

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, No-ember 28, By W. A. Saunders, his attorney.

Doc. 62. 11-26-4

NOTICE OF ARTICLES OF INCOR-PORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the articles of incorporation of the "Omaha and Wood River Mining and Real Estate Company" have been filed in the office of the county clerk of Douglas county and state of Ne-

That the general nature of the business to be transacted is to acquire, own, lease, hold, work or operate mines of gold, silver and other minerals in the states of Nebraska and Wyoming and elsewhere; also to acquire, own, lease and use water, water rights, mills and reduction works incident to the treatment of gold, silver or other ores, minerals or earth, and to lease, sell or dispose of the same; to buy and sell ores, builton, mines and claims; to construct and maintain all necessary works for the operation or carrying out of the ores, buillon, mines and claims; to construct and maintain all necessary works for the operation or carrying out of the business of said corporation, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise such other property, real or personal, as may be suitable or convenient for said business; and to acquire, purchase, lease and sell real estate, as well as to use, maintain and dispose of said property or any thereof.

That the capital stock of said corporation is three hundred and fifty thousand (350,000,00) dollars, divided into shares of ten (\$10.00) dollars worth of stock has been subscribed and issued.

That the affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a board of five directors, all of whom shall be stockholders, and shall be elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January in each and every year, and said board of directors shall elect from among the stockholders a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and they shall have power to adopt and enact by-laws for the management of said business, and said directors shall elect from among the stockholders a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and they shall have power to adopt and enact by-laws for the management of said business, and said directors shall also have power to appoint such other officers and employee as they may deem advisable for the conduct of their business. That the principal place of business shall be in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska.

That the highest amount of indebtedness shall not at any time exceed twenty-five