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CITY CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.
CONGREGATIONAL—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. The public is cordially invited to these services.

EPISCOPAL—Preaching services at St. Alban's church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. (Con. m. 10)—1st Sundays 11 a. m., 3rd Sundays 7:45 a. m., each month. All are welcome to these services.

E. R. EARLE, Rector.
CATHOLIC—Order of services: Mass 8:30 a. m. Mass and sermon, 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m. Every Sunday.

WM. J. KIRWIN, O. M. I.
METHODIST—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Sermons by pastor at 11 and 8. Class at 12. Junior League at 3. Epworth League at 6:45. Prayer meeting, Wednesday night at 7:45.

BRYANT HOWE, Pastor.
BAPTIST—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching service at 11:00 a. m. Evening service at 8:00. B. Y. P. U. at 7 p. m. A most cordial invitation is extended to all to worship with us.

E. BURTON, Pastor.
EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Regular German preaching services in church, corner of E and 6th street east, every Sunday morning at 10:00. All Germans cordially invited.

REV. WM. BRUGGEMAN,
607 5th st. East.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—219 Main Avenue—Services, Sunday at 11 a. m., and Wednesday at 8 p. m. Reading Room open all the time. Science literature on sale. Subject for next Sunday,

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATIONAL—Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by pastor. Junior C. E. at 1:30 p. m. Senior C. E. at 4:00 p. m. Prayer meetings every Wednesday and Saturday evenings at 7:30. All Germans cordially invited to these services.

REV. GUSTAV HENKELMANN,
505 3rd Street West

THE WILLIAMSON HAFFNER CO.
ENGRAVERS OUR PRINTERS
CUTS TALK
DENVER, COLO.

NOTICE OF SUIT.
Fannie N. Gibbs, LaDelbert W. P. Gibbs, Nellie Wilson, W. W. Wilson, her husband, true name unknown, William M. Gibbs, Mrs. William M. Gibbs, his wife, Mary Hutton, William Clark, Mrs. William Clark, his wife, Densel Clark, Mrs. Densel Clark, his wife, and Kirtland C. Arnold, Defendants, you and each of you are hereby notified that Cordelia Arnold, plaintiff herein, has filed her petition against you in the district court of Red Willow County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to confirm the title of the plaintiff in an undivided one-third interest in Lot Five (5) Block Fourteen (14) in the Original Town of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska, and the title of the defendants Fannie N. Gibbs, LaDelbert W. P. Gibbs, Nellie Wilson and William M. Gibbs in an undivided one-twelfth interest in said property, and the title of the defendants Mary Hutton, William Clark and Densel Clark in an undivided one-ninth interest in said property, and for a decree for the partition of all of said real estate in accordance with the interests of the parties, and for the sale of said real estate in the event the same cannot be equitably divided, and the division of the proceeds of said sale between the parties found by the court to be entitled thereto, and that all other defendants may be barred of any interest therein.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 8th day of December, 1909.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1909.—24-4s.
Cordelia Arnold.

By Boyle & Eldred, her attorneys.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
stops the cough and heals lung

REAL & EASTERDAY

Grain and Coal

We have just added coal to our business and have now in our bins a full stock of both Colorado and Pennsylvania coals, such as

Chandler Canon,
Shunshine Mantland,
Baldwin Nut and
Susquehanna Anthracite

Your orders will be appreciated and given prompt attention.

Trouble For Pa.
"Where do they wind you up, Miss Skrecker?"
"Wind me up?"
"Yes; pa said you sang mechanical-ly."—Houston Post.

He that speaks sows, but he that hears reaps.—Arabian Proverb.

EARLY SAVINGS BANKS

First Modern One Was Opened
In Scotland In 1810.

STARTED BY HENRY DUNCAN.

He Was a Presbyterian Clergyman and Was a Friend of Thomas Carlyle and of the Celebrated Dr. Chalmers—The Rapid Spread of the System.

The first savings bank to accept deposits in small amounts and to pay cumulative interest was opened in Scotland in May, 1810. Several institutions for savings existed in foreign countries prior to 1810, but there was nothing in any respect like the modern savings bank. England, for example, early witnessed the appearance of numerous small charitable associations and institutions which undertook to invest the savings of their members.

The first modern savings bank, however, was originated by Henry Duncan, a Presbyterian clergyman of Dumfries, Scotland, a friend of Thomas Carlyle and of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, who throughout his active life was interested in various schemes of practical benevolence. In 1810, after he had already set forth his views on the subject in the Dumfries Courier, he established the Ruthwell Savings bank. His purpose, as expressed in a memoir published by his son in 1888, was to induce the mass of people of his time to realize the value of the little savings which by economy could be put away.

The Dumfries community of lowland Scotch was a good one in which to start such a scheme. During the first year savings to the amount of £150 were deposited in the Ruthwell Savings bank and in the next two years £171 and £241, respectively. By 1814 the deposits amounted to £222.

As the success of Mr. Duncan's scheme became known similar institutions were organized elsewhere in Scotland and England. One of the earliest was the Edinburgh Savings bank, still a thriving institution.

The Ruthwell bank had some peculiarities which distinguished it from the institutions that were developed later. There was an annuity fund, for instance. Most remarkable of all, before anybody's first deposit was received inquiries had to be made as to his age, family affairs and previous moral conduct. According to what was discovered the management decided, first, whether his deposit should be accepted and, second, what rate of interest should be allowed him.

The Ruthwell bank's funds were placed with the British Linen company, which allowed 5 per cent interest on them. Most of the depositors received 4 per cent, but to those of three years' standing whose deposits amounted to £5 or more 5 per cent was allowed, provided the depositor wanted to get married or that he was fifty-six years old or that in other respects it would be especially advantageous for him to receive more interest. The first savings bank was under no obligation to allow depositors to withdraw funds when they wanted. There was a provision that "when the depositor shall have become incapable of maintaining himself from sickness or otherwise a weekly allowance may be made to him at the option of the court of directors out of the money he has deposited."

The Edinburgh Savings bank was much simpler in its organization than the Ruthwell and more closely resembled the savings banks of the present day. Each depositor received the same rate of interest. There was no preliminary investigation of his character, and he could withdraw his deposits at pleasure. The rate of interest was uniformly 4 per cent.

Widespread interest was aroused in the early experiments in Great Britain. Farsighted people realized that the new institutions were destined to add largely to general prosperity and happiness. This opinion was eloquently voiced by the great Scotch critic Francis Jeffrey, who, writing in the Edinburgh Review, said: "It would be difficult, we fear, to convince either the people or their rulers that the spread of savings banks is of far more importance and far more likely to increase the happiness and even the greatness of the nation than the most brilliant success of its arms or the most stupendous improvement of its trade and its agriculture. And yet we are persuaded that it is so."

Laws safeguarding savings banks were passed as these institutions began to show vitality and clearly needed regulation. Trustees and managers were early prohibited from making any profit in connection with these banks.

The English savings bank movement rapidly spread throughout the continent, France, Germany, Denmark and Italy successively taking up the idea. Everywhere with modifications proper to the nationality it has proved successful.

The first American savings bank was opened in Philadelphia in 1816 and was called the Philadelphia Saving Fund society. The same year one was established in Boston. New York followed in 1819, and in 1820 there were ten in the country, having 8,353 depositors and \$1,138,570 in deposits.—Boston Globe.

An Instance.
Knicker—Time brings many strange changes. Bocker—Yes; the boy whose mother can't make him wash his neck grows up to be a rich man who goes abroad for baths.—Harper's Bazar.

It's folly to try deaf mutes as servants; they won't answer.

A RUSH OF BUSINESS.

It Came Just at the Time He Wanted to Sell His Place.

One of the leading men of Louisville reported to be one of the richest, got a bad start in business. He began by being a photographer, but found that the business didn't come up to expectations. He therefore wisely decided to sell out and start at something else. He finally interested some people in the proposition and appointed a time when they should come and look things over.

He now has the reputation of being shrewd, and that this is not a complimentary designation only is indicated by what happened then. He inserted an advertisement in the daily papers in small enough type not to attract everybody's attention and yet conspicuously enough to win consideration from those who make a point of looking for bargains, announcing that on a certain day he would take pleasure free of charge. By a coincidence the day he set was the day when the prospective purchasers of his business were to be there.

The ad., as usual, paid, and that afternoon his gallery was crowded with visitors. They thronged in and out, and he could not take care of them rapidly enough, even with the aid of several assistants. When the folks he intended to do business with came he greeted them with a crown of disappointment, explaining that he was simply so busy that he couldn't see them then and asked them to come back in the morning, when things would likely have slackened up. They agreed and went away duly impressed.

He sold out to them next day, and it is more superfluous to add that he got more for his outfit than he would have done if it hadn't been for the modest little advertisement.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HOW INSECTS BREATHE.

System of Tubes That Run the Length of Their Bodies.

Landlubber animals have lungs, and sea creatures have gills. But insects have neither one nor the other. They have a complex system of tubes running throughout the whole length of the body by means of which air is conveyed to every part of the system. As they are destined to contain nothing but air, they are strongly supported to guard against collapse from pressure. This support is furnished by means of a fine thread running spirally within the walls of the tube, much in the same way that a garden hose is protected with wire. There are generally two of these tubes which run the whole length of the insect's body.

Many flies, as larvae, live in the water. Arranged along each side of their bodies is a series of exceedingly thin plates, into each of which runs a series of blood vessels. These plates act and absorb the oxygen contained in the water. The tail ends in three feathery-like projections. By means of these the larva causes currents of water to flow over the gills, and thus their efficiency is increased.

The gnat also lives in the water as a larva. But it has no gills; therefore it cannot breathe the oxygen in the water, but must breathe air. This is done by means of a spiracle situated at the tip of its tail. Indeed, the tail is prolonged into a little tube. The larva floats along head downward in the water with this tube just above the surface to enable it to breathe. After some time it is provided with two little tubes, which act in the same manner.—Chicago Tribune.

Breaking Them to the Yoke.

Edward Lisle, whose "Observations on Husbandry" was published in 1757, described the method employed by his "oxhind" or cattleman to break cattle to the yoke: "The yoked two of the steers, being two yearlings, together and so suffered them to walk about the ground where there were no pits or ditches for them to receive hurt by. He also tied together the bushy parts of their tails, the reason of which was because they should not be able to turn their heads to each other so as to strike one another with their horns or by bending their necks too much by endeavoring to face one another and then striving break their necks." In this condition the oxhind led them on the ground, if without holes or ditches, all night or else turned them into an empty open barn so yoked and thus treated them two or three times before he worked them.

Consolation.
There was once a Billville citizen who could never rid himself of the chills, but went shivering through the hottest days of summer. When at last it seemed that all was up with him, his good wife tried to comfort him said:

"John, you've been a-shakin' an' a-shiverin' all yer life, but you'll get warm over there!"
"For the Lord's sake, Mary," said the shivering man, "don't talk so! Which way do you think I'm a-goin'?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Music Hath Charms.
"So you are fond of music?"
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "I have the highest regard for it. When you go home and meet a crowd of constituents there is nothing like a brass band to take their minds off the explanations they have been looking for."—Washington Star.

An Instance.
Knicker—Time brings many strange changes. Bocker—Yes; the boy whose mother can't make him wash his neck grows up to be a rich man who goes abroad for baths.—Harper's Bazar.

It's folly to try deaf mutes as servants; they won't answer.

THE TIGERS' MANAGER.

How Hugh Jennings Developed a Team of Pennant Winners.

That the Detroiters were enabled to capture a third pennant and again figure in the world's championship series was due in a great measure to the work of the team's manager, Hugh Jennings. Although not a player now himself, he has shown year after year that brains as well as brawn figure largely in bringing home the pennant. The man whose aggressive personality, baseball sense and indomitable spirit have played so important a share in the success of the Detroiters in thirty-nine years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and in his day was one of the famous stars of the diamond. After five managers—Stallings, Dwyer, Barrows, Lowe and Armour—had failed to whip together a fairly good second division team he was selected as



JENNINGS IN ACTION.

pilot of the Tigers. When Jennings joined his team in the training camp in Macon, Ga., in the spring of 1907, the members of the team were fighting and quarreling. Every player was at the throat of his fellow. The general opinion was that Jennings' task was hopeless. But before leaving the training camp he had welded them together into a scoring machine that has since won three pennants, and he did it by the force of his own personality. They were drawn to him, looked up to him and forgot their petty disputes. When they did a good piece of work he was always ready with a slap on the back and a cheery favorable comment. It was always:

"That's the way—ah!"
By the time the team reached Macon Jennings had pounded this expression down to the one stirring shriek—"E-e-yah!"

"That's the way" was not explosive enough to suit his fighting nature. He wanted action and action quickly. Any three syllable yell was too tame for him. And the players understood the yell just as though he had spoken English.

"E-e-yah!" it stands today and will stand. It is the keynote of the success of a man great in his chosen profession.

KING OF THE AIR.

Wilbur Wright's Sensational Flights in the East.

Once called "an American bluffer," again an "Ohio faker" and only recently derided in some quarters because he refused to give a correct imitation of an aviator breaking his neck on a windy day, Wilbur Wright has, as



WRIGHT MACHINE AFTER THE ACCIDENT, SHOWING HOLE IN FLYING PLANE.

usual, come out with flying colors. In fact, his recent remarkable flights in New York were the greatest, both in spectacular interest and personal daring, that have ever been accomplished in the history of aviation.

As Mr. Wright was about to give a last exhibition he had one of the closest calls of his career, an explosion blowing a hole through the top of machine and a chunk of brass narrowly missing the inventor. Mr. Wright, however, only smiled and shrugged his shoulders.

THE MARIENBAD WORLD.

Taking the Cure at the Salt Springs of Bohemia.

When you are at Marienbad the first sound you hear is tap, tap, tap at your bedroom door.
"Half past 5! Time to get up!"
"All right!" you growl in reply, railing while you slowly get out of bed against the absurd tyranny of medicinal waters that insist on being taken so early in the day.

Sallying forth, you find the Marienbad world already astir. Water drinkers are converging from all sides to the spring. Each one on arrival provides himself with a glass and goes forward to receive his daily dose. You join the waiting file. Soon it is your turn, and the attendant maiden for a modest coin fills you a bumper. You take it aside and eye it keenly, holding it to the light. Then, surreptitiously sniffing, you taste it cautiously. The flavor, it appears, is not unpleasant. You are reassured, and, assuming a resigned air, you drain the glass.

Elated by this proof of your courage, you walk out. The band is playing, the promenade crowded. Here you may see the crowned heads, millionaires, great singers and all the other celebrities who frequent Marienbad.

There is a peculiarity of the place that will quickly strike you—the stoniness of many of the visitors. As the Baron von Seidspitz, himself a man of girth, remarked to an English friend, "There are many thick people in Marienbad."

Hunger by this time probably possesses you, for it is 8 o'clock, but do not expect a hearty breakfast. Crisp rolls or toast and fragrant coffee will be enough, served in the open air. To a favored few an egg or a small plate of cold meat is permitted.

Curious morning tasks are prescribed for some of the patients. Mr. X., for instance, is ordered a piping hot mud bath, while Mr. Z. follows the "terrain" cure. This consists in walking an increased distance each day, so as gradually to strengthen the organs which the functions are impaired. Most people, however, spend their time in reading, writing or lounging.

The welcome call to dinner draws all together about 1 o'clock. Again the fare is simple, the motto being: "Nothing very sour, nothing very sweet, nothing very salt, nothing very fat." Even the restaurants are not allowed to provide dishes harmful to the "cure." So you make yourself content with fish, roast meat or chicken, green vegetables and stewed fruit, and, as for drink, water, diluted claret or Pilsener beer must suffice. Wine to him whose choice strays to made dishes, pastry, cheese or spirits, for these he must abjure as long as he stays at Marienbad.

To rest awhile without taking "forty winks" is the patient's next problem, and when he has worked through it he will probably stroll along to a concert or make an excursion among the delightful pine clad hills that enclose the Marienbad valley.

When evening approaches the gardens and promenade fill with people. They sit about at small tables and sip their coffee while listening to the band.

Your last meal is a light supper at 7 o'clock, and by 9 you should be in bed.

The normal length of the "cure" is four weeks. It is said, however, that Americans, with characteristic energy, have been known to compress it into something like half that time.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Can't Be Cut Off With a Shilling.

French parents (or, at all events, those with more than 2 shillings to dispose of by will) are precluded from the gratification of cutting a mischievous child off with a shilling. A reserve is established by law which no testator can bequeath away from his offspring.

A Frenchman with one child can dispose of half his property according to his pleasure; the other half must inevitably pass to the child. Those with two children can dispose of only one-third of their property, those with three children of one-fourth, and so on according to the size of the family. Stern parents occasionally seek to evade the law by subterfuge, but the disposal of property in France is hedged round with so many restrictions that family black sheep are rarely muled of their legal inheritance.—London Mail.

Not the Same.

The new minister was making a duty call at the home of one of his flock, and, taking a little six-year-old miss upon his knee, he said, "Now, my dear, you want to be a Christian, like mamma, don't you?"
"No, sir," was the unexpected reply. "I would rather sing in the choir."—Chicago News.

Indulgent.

"Her husband is very good to her."
"Is that so?"
"Yes; he does everything to please her, even to talking back when she's looking for an argument."—Detroit Free Press.

They Pass It.

"I suppose the deacons in your church pass the plate?"
"Yes; they even go so far as to eat it absolutely dead. I've never yet seen any of them put in a cent!"—Puck.

Should Die For Her.

Her—You don't love me! Him—I do, I've just had my life insured, haven't I? Her—Yes, but it would be just like you not to die.—Cleveland Leader.

What is called liberality is most often only the vanity of giving, which we like better than the thing we give.—Rochefoucauld.

EFFIE CURRENT, M. D.

Office—Over Ludwick's Furniture Store, No. 305, Main Avenue.
Office Hours—From 9:00 to 11:00 a. m. and 2:00 to 4:00 p. m.

A. G. BUMP

Real Estate and Insurance
Room Two over McCannell's drug store, McCook, Nebraska.

C. H. BOYLE C. E. ELDRED

BOYLE & ELDRED

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Long Distance Phone 41
Rooms 1 and 2, second floor
Postoffice Building, McCook, Neb.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, 1st and 2nd Judicial Districts, in the County of Red Willow County, ss: In the matter of the estate of Lora Fleckner, deceased. To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court room in McCook in said county, on the 18th day of April, 1910, at one o'clock p. m., to examine claims against said estate, with a view to their admission and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is six months from this date. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 18th day of October, 1909.—J. C. Moore, County Judge. (Seal)

AUCTION OF SCHOOL LOTS.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the county treasurer of Red Willow County, the commissioners of public lands and buildings, or his authorized representative, will offer for sale at public auction, all educational lands within said county, in said county, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1909, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

It is further ordered that notice of said hearing be given all parties interested in said estate by the publication of this notice for three consecutive weeks in the McCook Tribune, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county.

Dated this sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1909.—J. C. Moore, County Judge.

(Seal) Boyle & Eldred, Attorneys.

NOTICE

Fernando C. Davis and Martin E. Davis, the defendants, will take notice that James S. Doyle, plaintiff, has filed his petition in the district court of Red Willow County, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to require said defendants and each of them to set forth in writing the names of any of them have in and to the following described real estate in Red Willow County, State of Nebraska, to-wit:

Commencing at the Northeast corner of the Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of section twenty-six, township four, north, range twenty-nine west, running thence north along the North line of said Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter to the middle of the channel of Red Willow creek, thence north along the direction following the middle of the channel of said creek to the point where the same intersects the East line of the Southeast quarter of said section, twenty-six, thence north along said East line of said section to the place beginning, that the title and possession of said premises be forever quieted and confirmed to the plaintiff; that said defendants and all persons claiming under them or any of them be enjoined from claiming any interest in said premises adverse to that of the plaintiff or from interrupting his use and enjoyment thereof.

That a certain deed recorded in book 27, page 67 of the deed records of said County dated December 20th, 1881, intending to convey the premises above described from Fernando C. Davis and Martin E. Davis, his wife, to Martin E. Davis, be reformed to describe the premises above intended to be conveyed. Also that a deed recorded in book 28, page 28, intending to convey said premises from Martin E. Davis and Mary A. Kinck, his wife to the plaintiff be reformed to correct the same.

You are required to answer this petition on or before the 24th day of November, A. D. 1909. Dated this 14th day of October, A. D. 1909.—James S. Doyle, Plaintiff.

(Seal) Charles E. Lehn, Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Charles E. Lehn, Plaintiff, vs. Margaret H. Heade, Hattie C. Young, Hattie A. Young, Administrators of the Estate of Lute Young, deceased, Carlisle Clark Young, a minor. The Western Land Company, and the Northeast quarter of section 22, top 1 north, range 28, 28th township.

The above named defendants will take notice that the plaintiff has filed his petition in the district court of Red Willow County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose his tax sale certificate for the delinquent taxes levied for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, upon the northeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), township one (1) north, range twenty-six (26) west, in Red Willow County, Nebraska.

Plaintiff alleges that no part of said land has been redeemed from said tax sale, that there is due plaintiff interest on said tax sale of the sum of \$7.02 with ten per cent interest from that date, for which sum and interest, and attorney's fee equal to ten per cent of the amount of plaintiff's decree in this action, plaintiff prays for a decree for the foreclosure of his said tax lien on the above described real estate.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 24th day of November, A. D. 1909. Dated this 12th day of October, A. D. 1909.—Charles E. Lehn, Plaintiff.

(Seal) John E. Kelley, His Attorney.

NOTICE FOR BIDS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Red Willow County, Nebraska, at McCook, Nebraska, for the construction, erection and erection of the super-structure, the sub-structure and approaches, and for the furnishing of materials, in connection with the construction of steel and wooden bridges to be built in said Red Willow County, Nebraska, within one year from the 12th day of November, 1909, said bids to be for the super-structure of all said bridges per linear foot, for the super-structure of all approaches per linear foot, for all piling to be in the sub-structure of all such bridges and approaches per foot, board measure, according to the adopted plans and specifications on file in the County Clerk's office of said County.

Each bid must be accompanied by \$500.00 in cash or a certified check for said amount, payable to Cash, Skalla, County Clerk, to be forfeited to the county in case bidder refuses to enter into contract with the County with power bond, if same is awarded to him, and must be filed on or before noon, Central Standard Time, on the 12th day of November, 1909. Central Standard Time will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. Central Standard Time, November 12th, 1909.

The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Dated at McCook, this 13th day of October, 1909.—14-4s.
CHAS. SKALLA, County Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(PUBLISHER.)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 21, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that Arty R. Kinzer of Quick, Neb., who, on Oct. 22, 1882, made his home land entry No. 22, Serial No. 6567, for lots 1 and 2, section 1, township 4 north, range 30 west, 6th principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish his claim to the land above described, before J. C. Moore, County Judge, at McCook, Neb., on the 4th day of December, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: Simon Cramer, Ben Doyle, Chester Neils, all of Quick, Neb., and Joseph Neils of McCook, Neb.
10-25-09 Chas. F. Shedd, Register.