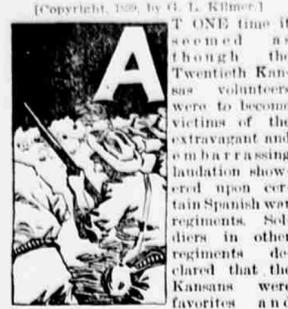


THE MEN OF KANSAS.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT COLONEL FUNSTON'S FAMOUS REGIMENT.

The Men of the Rank and File—Better Fighters Than They Look—Interesting Episode Crossing Rivers Under Fire—Battle Losses.



AT ONE time it seemed as though the Twentieth Kansas volunteers were to become victims of the extravagant and embarrassing laudation showered upon certain Spanish war regiments.

It seems also that the Kansans did surprise the army and the stay at homes of the west by their soldierly valor and ruggedness.

Another swimming feat was at the crossing of the Rio Grande. Two men, Privates White and Trembly of Company B, were the heroes of the adventure.

Right at home the Kansans were discounted as they marched away to war. The men were selected for their superb physical build, and the command was spoken of as a regiment of giants.

The question of brains comes up some time during the career of every soldier who makes a career, and the Kansans have never been found lacking in ingenuity, that indispensable evidence of brains.

The versatility of an American regiment is illustrated by the recent demand made on the Twentieth Kansas. When Calococ was reached by General MacArthur, about four miles of the Manila and Dagupan railroad were within the American lines, and from out the ranks of the Kansas regiment there came expert track repairers, engine drivers, firemen and all the many required skilled hands for the operation and maintenance of the road.

As the columns have fought on to Malolos and beyond, the bridge gang has come out from the various companies of the same regiment and, with 'false work' or other ready device, built up damaged structures, so that now the trains of the Twentieth Kansas railroad, as the men have dubbed the line, whistle for stations and grade crossings in approved American style as they hurry supplies to the north or bring in the sick and wounded from the front to the great reserve hospitals.

The swimming feats of the Kansans have been many, and three are given here in some detail. H. G. Armstrong, a member of the regiment, has told the story of the affair at Quingia river. He says that the line advanced by rushes to the ditches along the railroad track, and then Colonel Funston asked: "Who goes across with me?"

"There was a chorus of 'Here!' 'Here!' says Armstrong. "It's a swim. "We can swim," came the answer. "But I don't want the regiment just now. I'll take you all later."

"So the colonel picked out Lieutenant Hall and Corporal McNulty of Company E and First Sergeant Enslow and Privates Case, Weaver and Cooper of Company K, with Captain Boltwood of Company F. Now, it was a case of follow your leader, and never did a daring spirit lead his followers into a more dangerous place. The river, with its broken bridge, was between those men and the Filipino trenches, and out of the portholes came the shots. The colonel ran out upon the bridge and across the timberless structure. Behind him were his picked men. The missing span was on the end of his side, but the boys hopped along to the end, only to see their colonel whip off his riding boots and jacket and slide down the bamboo pole into the water. He went clear out of sight with that plunge, but came up, spluttering, within five feet of that broken span. This helped him along, and before the last man was down the pole the colonel had his hand on a long native canoe. In the men clambered, and with bullets flying over them in both directions they paddled across.

Another swimming feat was at the crossing of the Rio Grande. Two men, Privates White and Trembly of Company B, were the heroes of the adventure. They swam out into the river toward the Filipino trenches, bearing a coil of rope, one end of which was fastened on shore behind them. Bullets were dropping in the water around the swimmers, and those who watched them as they neared the opposite shore were in a fever of suspense. It seemed as if they would swim around looking for some stationary thing to fasten the rope upon. There was none near the water, and they crept up the bank toward the trenches, where they found a strong post for the purpose. Just then a line of insurgents left the trenches and darted away off to one flank. White and Trembly dropped and waited for the next move of the enemy, but, seeing none, tied the rope to the post.

As soon as the rope was fast Colonel Funston and several soldiers drew themselves across on a raft. After 50 of his men were over the band opened fire on the enemy while the raft plied back and forth, bringing more Kansans. A force of 200 Filipinos began firing upon Funston's men, and at the same time a Maxim began to play in that direction. That moment was the most desperate and exciting for the Kansans of the whole day's work. Fortunately the Maxim was faultily placed, and the fire was directed vertically instead of horizontally; otherwise the Kansans would have been annihilated.

Another raft and rope incident occurred at the crossing of a stream 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep on the march to Malolos. Colonel Funston advanced with two companies of his Kansans by alternate rushes to the bank of the stream, where the men found cover in the rice dikes and played upon the enemy in the intrenchments on the other side. A long range fight lasted for two hours. Then Colonel Funston called for volunteers to cross and bring back a raft moored within 30 feet of the enemy's intrenchments. Fifty volunteered, but the colonel selected but five. While the artillery and infantry then at the front bombarded the enemy's trenches with bullets and shells, the brave volunteers sprang into the water and swam to the other side under a heavy fire.

On the opposite side the men secured the raft and brought it across. In order to shield their heads from Filipino bullets they swam under the overhanging of the raft. But the end was not yet. It was necessary to have a rope across to use as a ferry, and one of the brave

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COLONEL METCALF. CAPTAIN M'TAGGART. CAPTAIN CLARKE. PRIVATE TREMBLY. (Captain McTaggart was killed in battle May 4. Captain Clarke was wounded. Private Trembly swam the Rio Grande to carry across a rope.)

fellows who had been across swam the stream again, carrying a rope which he tied to a tree. Colonel Funston crossed 29 men on the first raftload and with this handful captured 26 prisoners at the first haul.

The Twentieth Kansas can show losses commensurate with its glories. In the first ten days of the outbreak the command lost 5 killed and 27 wounded. It was during this campaign that Major Metcalf won his promotion to the colonelcy. The battle losses of the regiment aggregated 3 officers and 29 enlisted men killed, 9 officers and 113 men wounded. The loss in killed was 4 per cent of the officers and 3 per cent of the men and the wounded 20 per cent of the officers and 10 per cent of the men. For the warfare of the Filipinos this is a fighting record.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

WAR IS DECLARED.

England and Transvaal Are Now In Conflict.

BOERS TAKE INITIATIVE.

South African Republic Precipitates Hostilities.

PRETORIA UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Shelling of Mafeking Is Hourly Expected and the Town Prepares For It—President Steyn Issues a Proclamation Boers Cross the Natal Border.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 13.—War was declared yesterday. The formal declaration occurs at 10 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—When the cabinet meets at noon today it is evident the Boer advance will be in full swing. Judging from present appearances the Boers fear an invasion at five different points, Laing's Nek, Kimberly, Vryburg, Mafeking and Lobatsi.



MARTINUS TH. STEYN.

Therefore, it is almost impossible to guess the plan of campaign. A dispatch from Durban, dated Thursday morning, says the Boers secured Albertina station and demanded the keys, which were delivered to them by the station master, who reached Ladysmith on a trolley car. The excitement at Ladysmith is increasing and the troops are ready to act at a moment's notice.

A body of Boers have cut the border fence near Vryburg, advanced to the railway and cut the telegraph wires. Two thousand Boers are now occupying the railway line.

So far as news received thus far shows no shot has yet been fired. The evacuated district between Charlestown and Newcastle, Natal, has an area of 250 square miles and consists of hilly moor sparsely populated.

The Jacobusdal command of the Free State Boers is advancing on the Mod river.

There is no abatement in the anti-English feeling on the continent.

The Times' Berlin correspondent declares that the German nation as a whole is unfriendly to England and that there would be rejoicing on all sides if England should suffer disaster, just as the people were ready to rejoice had America suffered defeat at the hands of Spain.

Advices from Vienna report that at an anti-semitic meeting there Burgo-master Leuger included both the United States and England in a charge of ruthlessness and a thirst for gold and especially criticising America for her economic dealings with Europe. Herr Leuger paid homage to the patriotism and love of liberty displayed by the Boers.

In reply to the formal inquiry of Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner of South Africa, President Steyn of the Orange Free State announces that that state will make common cause with the Transvaal.

The reservists are responding more actively to the proclamation ordering their mobilization and the government has engaged more troops.

In military circles no apprehension is felt at any of the movements yet reported from the Boers and it is thought they will not make any serious attack, preferring to wait for the British to advance.

Mafeking on the Defensive.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 13.—Advices from Mafeking say that every precaution has been taken against attack and that all the streets are barred to wagons. According to these advices the Boers intend to shell the town before delivering their attack. They are said to possess 12 guns. Every man in Mafeking is carrying a rifle and the military authorities are confident they will be able to repel attack, but they lack the force necessary to follow a Boer retreat. The town is fairly quiet.

Martial Law Declared.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A Pretoria dispatch, dated Oct. 11, sent via Lourenco Marquez, says telegraphic communication between Natal and Cape Town is undoubtedly interrupted. It says: "Conyngham Greene this afternoon said goodbye to President Kruger and his officers in his private capacity. He and his staff will leave tomorrow by two special trains. Martial law was proclaimed at 5 o'clock this afternoon and British residents without permits must leave the Transvaal within eight days."

President Steyn's Proclamation.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 13.—President Steyn of the Free State has issued a proclamation to the Free State burghers in which he says: "Our sister republic is about to be attacked by an unscrupulous enemy who has looked for a pre-

text to annihilate the Afrikaners. Our people are bound to the Transvaal by ties as well as by formal treaty."

President Steyn declares solemnly in the presence of the Almighty that he is compelled to resist the powerful enemy owing to the injustice done. When the independence of the Transvaal ceases the Free State as a free state is meaningless. "The experience of the past," the proclamation says, "shows that no reliance can be placed upon the solemn promises and obligations of Great Britain when a man at the helm is prepared to treat treaties under foot."

British Reply to Boer Ultimatum.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Following is the text of the British reply to the Boer ultimatum: "Her majesty's government have received with great regret the pre-emptory demands of the South African republic, conveyed in your telegram of the 9th. You will inform the republic in reply that the conditions by the South African republic are such that her majesty's government deems it inexpedient to discuss."

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES.

Nothing in the Rules of International Usage to Justify Interference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The following statement was issued by the state department: "The president has received a large number of petitions signed by many citizens of distinction requesting him to tender the mediation of the United States to settle the differences existing between the government of Great Britain and that of the Transvaal. He has received other petitions on the same subject, some of them desiring him to make common cause with Great Britain to redress the wrongs alleged to have been suffered by the outlanders, and especially by American citizens in the Transvaal, and others wishing him to assist the Boers against alleged aggression."

"It is understood that the president does not think it expedient to take action in any of these directions. As to taking sides with either party to the dispute, it is not to be thought of. As to mediation, the president has received no intimation from either of the countries that the mediation of the United States would be accepted, and in the absence of such intimation from both parties there is nothing in the rules of international usage to justify an offer of mediation in the present circumstances. It is known that the president sincerely hopes and desires that hostilities may be avoided, but if, unfortunately, they should come to pass, the efforts of this government will be directed—as they are at present—to seeing that neither our national interests nor those of our citizens shall suffer unnecessary injury."

Yaqui Saint.

The belief grows in Mexico that Santa Teresa is responsible for the uprising of the Yaqui Indians. Every rebel captured has in his possession a picture of



SANTA TERESA. her, and on the back of each is inscribed one of her weird prayers. The Indians credit her with the power to perform miracles, cure disease by touch, prophecy and exercise evil spirits. Though frail and delicate she possesses great magnetic power. She incited the Yaquis to rebellion some years ago.

MINERS DROP THEIR PICKS.

Two Thousand Operatives of Spring Valley Coal Company on Strike.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Oct. 18.—State President J. M. Hunter arrived here on the call of the executive committee of this district and called a strike of 2,000 miners employed by the Spring Valley Coal company. The men all struck and the supply of coal from this point will drop 5,000 tons daily until a settlement is made. The difficulty which brought on the strike is alleged to have been the refusal of General Manager Dalzell to stop union dues at the company's office.

Ten pounds of giant powder exploded at the 300-foot level of the Rabbit's Foot mines near Eureka, Utah, Tuesday, where six men were at work, killing James Redd and Oscar Slett.

Tuesday was the last day for the British reserves to join the colors, and the latest reports from the principal centers show that practically all of the reserves have presented themselves.

LIPTON OUT OF LUCK.

Shamrock Is Put Out of Second Race by an Accident.

CRIPPLED JUST AFTER THE START.

Topmast of the Challenger, Unable to Endure the Strain, Is Carried Away, Causing Collapse of Its Big Topmast—Columbia Finishes the Race Alone.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The topmast of the cup challenger, Shamrock, was carried away 25 minutes after the big single sticker had crossed the starting line yesterday and her enormous club-sail, with its 3,000 feet of canvas, came rattling down on the deck, leaving her a helpless cripple. No amount of pluck or courage could face such a catastrophe and the Shamrock abandoned the race, towing back to the anchorage after the wreckage had been cleared. The Columbia continued over the course alone, placing to her credit the second of the races for the America's cup. The accident to the Shamrock ruined the race, and caused the keenest regret among the yachtsmen and the thousands of sightseers who were on hand to witness what had promised to be a glorious duel. It is unfortunate that the defender should have been the beneficiary of an accident, as there is little glory in beating a cripple, but the rule is iron-clad. If crippled before the start, time for repairs is allowed, but once over the line if anything carries away the sufferer must make such repairs as he can, or if rendered hors de combat, as the Shamrock was, he must take the consequences. There is good sense and logic behind the rule. The races are a test of construction, as well as design and seamanship. Doubtless, if Mr. Iselin could have had his choice in the matter, he generously would have declined to continue in view of the crippled condition of his rival, but the rules gave him no alternative. He was in duty bound to go on, and as he finished well within the time limit the race was his. Had the accident not occurred, it is believed that the Yankee boat would have repeated the beating she gave the challenger Monday. During the 25 minutes the yacht sailed she had gone through the Shamrock's lead like a streak and had established a lead of more than 300 yards on the weather bow.

The simple breaking of a stay wrecked the Shamrock. The wire back stay which helps to support the slender spars gave way, and this support removed, her Oregon pine topmast, as big as a telephone pole, 60 feet high and 14 inches in diameter, snapped off like a match just above the lower mast cap. This mast was not only supporting the pressure of a 15 knot breeze against her big kite, but was also sustaining the crushing weight of the sail itself and the two club top sails, each 40 feet long. Later in the afternoon the Shamrock was towed up to the Erie basin. A new topmast will be set up today and she will be remeasured.

Rural Free Delivery at Davenport.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Rural free delivery service has been ordered established on Oct. 23 at Davenport, Ia., covering 29 square miles of territory.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE.

For a Bright Man to Secure a Steady Position the Year Around in Norfolk and Vicinity.

Dear Editor:—We want a clothing salesman to take orders for our men's custom made-to-measure suits, pants, overcoats and ulsters in Norfolk and adjoining towns and country. Any good bright man, especially if he has had experience as a salesman in a store, agricultural implement house, or where he has come in contact with people as solicitor for tailoring, insurance, nursery stock or other goods, can make big money with our line the year around; but any good, bright man, even without previous experience, can make \$150.00 a month and expenses with the big outfit we furnish him and the opportunity we give him if he will devote his time to the work; or if we can get a good man in Norfolk whose time is partly taken up with other work and who can devote his spare time to our line, even if only an hour or so a day, he will do exceedingly well with our agency. We have men in real estate, loan, legal, lumber, grain, railroad, express and other business, who give their spare time to our line with big results. No experience is absolutely necessary, no capital required. We furnish a complete line of cloth samples and stationery; have no commission plan, no home-to-home canvases, no catchy conditions, but offer a rare opportunity for some man in vicinity to secure high grade employment at big wages.

We are the largest tailors in America. We make to measure over 300,000 suits annually. We occupy entire one of the largest business blocks in Chicago. We refer to the Corn Exchange National bank in Chicago, or any express or railroad company in Chicago, or any resident of this city. We buy our cloth direct from the largest European and American mills, we create the most extensive and economic custom tailoring plant in existence, and we reduce the price of made-to-measure suits and overcoats to from \$5.00 to \$18.00 (mostly \$5.00 to \$10.00), prices so low that nearly everybody will be glad to have their garments made-to-measure, and will give our agent their order.

We will furnish a good agent a large and handsome bound book containing large cloth samples of our entire line of suits, pantaloons, overcoats, etc., a book which costs several dollars; also fine colored fashion plates, tape measure, business cards, stationery, advertising matter and a rubber stamp with name and address and pad complete, also an instruction book, which makes it easy for anyone to take orders and conduct a profitable business. We will also furnish net confidential price list. Agent can take orders and send them to us and we will make the garments within five days and send direct to agent's customer by express C. O. D., subject to examination and approval, collect the agent's full selling price and

every week we will send the agent our check for all his profit. The agent need collect no money and deliver no goods, simply go on taking orders at a liberal profit. We deliver the goods, collect all the money and every week promptly send him in one round check his full profit for the week, and nearly all our agents get a check from us of at least \$40.00 every week of the year.

We will make no charge for the book and complete outfit, but as the outfit costs us several dollars, it is necessary to protect ourselves against anyone who would impose upon us by sending for the outfit with no intention of working, but merely out of idle curiosity, therefore, we will ask as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the reader who decides to take up this work, that he cut this article out and mail to us, with the understanding that the big book and complete outfit will be sent to him by express, he to pay the express agent \$1.00 and express charges for the outfit, with the distinct understanding that we will refund the \$1.00 as soon as his orders have amounted to \$25.00 which amount of orders he can take the very first day.

Don't compare this with any catchy offers made to get your \$1.00. The genuineness of our offer and our reliability are proven by the bank reference referred to above, or you can easily find out by writing to anyone in Chicago to call on us.

This is a rare chance for some man in Norfolk or vicinity, to take up a work at once that with reasonable effort on his part is sure to net him from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a day from the start, and we trust that from among your many readers we will be able to get a few good representatives in Norfolk and adjoining towns.

Cut this notice out and mail to the American Woolen Mills Co., West Side Enterprise Building, Chicago, Ill., and the book and agent's complete outfit will be sent to you at once, you to pay \$1.00 and express charges when received, the \$1.00 to be returned to you when your orders amount to \$25.00.

Notice.

Horace Huntington, Loraine Huntington, Della Sessions, Melissa Posten, James Cutter, William F. Hoffman, Daniel C. Huntington, Lottie J. Huntington, Vela Olmstead, Clyde V. Olmstead, Homer Cutter and Hattie Cutter defendants, will take notice that on the 27th day of September, 1899, Mary A. Smith, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the district court of Madison county, Nebraska, against said defendants, with others, the object and prayer of which are to cancel a mortgage appearing of record in book 22, page 277, of the mortgage records of Madison county, Nebraska, on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 15 in township 23, north of range 3 west of the 6th p. m., Nebraska, made by said plaintiff to Susan C. Rudes and dated October 1st, 1891, to secure the payment of a promissory note of \$900, of the same date, for the reason that on or about the day of 1894, plaintiff settled with the said Susan C. Rudes who was then the holder and owner of said note and mortgage and paid, satisfied and discharged said debt and plaintiff prays that the apparent lien of said mortgage of record may by the court be ordered canceled, satisfied and discharged and the said debt declared paid.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 6th day of November, 1899. MARY A. SMITH, Plaintiff.

Summons by Publication.

To John Zwright, Sophia Zwright, defendants.

You and each of you will take notice that on October 4th, 1899, Frank A. Dearborn and B. F. Swan, plaintiffs, filed their petition on in the district court of Madison county, Nebraska, against you as defendants impleaded with Citizens National bank, Chicago Lumber company and Ada Kyrer, the object and prayer of which petition are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by Daniel G. Kyrer and Ada Kyrer, his wife, to the Durland Trust company upon the following described real estate situated in Madison county, Nebraska, to wit: the east half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section fourteen, township twenty-four, range one, west of the sixth p. m., given to secure the payment of the sum of \$2500.00 due February 1, 1899, which mortgage was recorded January 30, 1894, in the office of the county clerk of Madison county, Nebraska, in book 30, at page 404; that there is now due upon said notes and mortgage, and for taxes paid on said premises the sum of \$3021.20 with interest from March 23, 1899, at 10 per cent, for which sum with interest plaintiffs pray for a decree that defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 13th day of November, 1899. Dated October 4th, 1899. FRANK A. DEARBORN, B. F. SWAN, By A. A. Welch, their attorney.

every week we will send the agent our check for all his profit. The agent need collect no money and deliver no goods, simply go on taking orders at a liberal profit. We deliver the goods, collect all the money and every week promptly send him in one round check his full profit for the week, and nearly all our agents get a check from us of at least \$40.00 every week of the year.

We will make no charge for the book and complete outfit, but as the outfit costs us several dollars, it is necessary to protect ourselves against anyone who would impose upon us by sending for the outfit with no intention of working, but merely out of idle curiosity, therefore, we will ask as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the reader who decides to take up this work, that he cut this article out and mail to us, with the understanding that the big book and complete outfit will be sent to him by express, he to pay the express agent \$1.00 and express charges for the outfit, with the distinct understanding that we will refund the \$1.00 as soon as his orders have amounted to \$25.00 which amount of orders he can take the very first day.

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Thin hair is starved hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is food for starved hair.

is food for starved hair.