

(First publication Aug. 13.) 4.
NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given of the incorporation under and pursuant to the laws of the state of Nebraska of a corporation to be known as Lincoln Traction Company Extension, the principal place of transacting the business of which will be at the City of Lincoln, Lancaster County, State of Nebraska. And the general nature of its business will be to construct, acquire, own and maintain a line of street railway as follows, viz: Having one terminus at the intersection of Baldwin avenue in University Place, in the County of Lancaster and State of Nebraska, with Thirty-third street in the City of Lincoln, in said county and state; and extending thence easterly along said Baldwin avenue to the intersection of said avenue with Archer street in said University Place; thence north along Archer street to its intersection with St. Paul avenue; thence east along St. Paul avenue to its intersection with Merrill avenue; thence north along Merrill avenue to its intersection with Adams avenue; thence east along Adams avenue to its intersection with Foss avenue; thence north along Foss avenue to its intersection with Wabash avenue; thence east along Wabash avenue to its intersection with Foster avenue; thence north along Foster avenue to its intersection with Clark street, which shall be the other terminus of said line of railway in said city of University Place.

Also to purchase, own, construct, maintain and operate a line or lines of street and interurban and suburban railway through and between the corporate limits of the City of Lincoln and the villages of Havelock and of Normal and College View, in said county, and through and between the corporate limits of said city and such other municipal corporations, parks, and public places as the Board of Directors shall from time to time determine.

Also to establish, construct, acquire, maintain, own, and operate the necessary buildings, works, machinery, poles, and structures for the purpose of generating and furnishing, supplying and distributing electricity for the purposes of illumination and for moving machinery and vehicles; and to erect, acquire, own and maintain wires and other conductors of electricity for conducting the same for the purposes aforesaid and distributing the same to the public and to individuals within said City of University Place and any of the said villages or municipalities.

And to have, own, hold, and enjoy all the rights, franchises, easements, hereditaments, appurtenances, fixtures, and property, both real and personal, necessary or convenient for the construction, maintenance and operation of the said lines of street railway.

The amount of the capital stock authorized in said corporation is fifty thousand dollars; ten per cent whereof is to be paid in cash at the time of subscription, and the residue at the expiration of ninety days from said date; but the corporation is to be deemed complete upon the subscription of twenty thousand dollars of its capital stock in manner aforesaid, and the residue of said stock may be subsequently subscribed from time to time as the Board of Directors shall direct. The time of the commencement of said corporation is the date of the filing of its articles in the office of the Clerk of Lancaster County, to-wit, on the 9th day of August, 1898, and the time of its termination is at the expiration of fifty years from said last named date. The highest amount of indebtedness to which said corporation may at any time subject itself is thirteen thousand dollars, or such greater sum as shall not any time exceed two-thirds of the capital stock actually subscribed. Its affairs are to be conducted by a Board of five Directors, who will choose a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and any two or more of said offices may be combined and conferred upon one person.

JOHN H. AMES,
BRAD D. SLAUGHTER,
JOHN H. HUMPE,
MOSES L. SCUDDER,
NORMAN BELCHER.

Incorporators.

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[First Publication July 30.] 6

Land Office at Lincoln, Nebr.,
July 27, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register of the United States Land Office at Lincoln, Nebr., on September 5th, 1898, viz: Frank Juricek, for the ne 1-4 of the nw 1-4 and the nw 1-4 of the ne 1-4 of section 17, tp 8, range 5, e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Felix Baumgart, John Keenan, Frank Kritgi, Frank Husi, all of Berks, Nebr.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

J. W. JOHNSON,
Register.

[First Publication July 30] 4

LEGAL NOTICE.

John Q. Denton will take notice that on the 26th day of June, 1898, Alice M. Denton, plaintiff, filed a petition against him in the county court of Lancaster county, Nebraska. The petition alleges that there is due Alice Denton from said John Q. Denton, the sum of \$578.00 for money borrowed from plaintiff by said defendant. An order of attachment was issued in said cause, and credits and money in the hands of Wilber S. Weed were attached and garnished to satisfy said debt.

You are required to answer said petition on or before September 6th, 1898.

ALICE M. DENTON.

Dated July 27, 1898.

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"I think I'll try on my new bathing dress this morning."

"Why you tried it on last night."

"I know, but I am going to try it on an audience now."

WOMAN'S VOICE IN SPEECH.

VOCAL PITCH.

That form of teaching or advice is best which keeps the eye directed upon one goal, and does not suffer the mind to become bewildered in contemplating the mazelike by-paths leading to it, says Ada Sterling in the Bazar. Were infants first taught to recognize and value the various ligaments, tissues, and cartilages of which their chubby feet are composed it is highly probable that instead of boldly attempting to use these members as supports for their dimpled little bodies, they would view them with such awe as to make locomotion impossible.

The mind of the average person who undertakes the development of the voice, whether for speech or song, is in the same infantile condition of ignorance in regard to her vocal organs. Could this ignorance but remain, quicker results would be obtained in the perfecting of ordinary speech; but the first effort of teachers generally is to confuse the mind with a mass of labyrinthine details concerning the mechanism of the voice, which at once upsets the vocal poise already possessed by the pupil, and simultaneously disturbs the cohesive action of the parts concerned. Many, feeling the need of vocal culture have come thus to the threshold, peered in, and have drawn back affrighted at the infinitesimal array of muscles to be conquered.

The close study on the part of the student who aims simply for musical speech of the minute muscles of the throat is a serious error, which produces a real or pseudo-consciousness in a hundred delicate nerves (of whose presence none but the medical expert need be aware), and results in extreme constraint and restriction of the vocal organs and not infrequently in disease, which has been generally by the excited imagination acting upon the infinitesimal muscles concerned.

The intricacies of the voice organs may safely be left (mainly) to nature, using only the visible and easily recognized agents to secure their best service. Among these the ear plays a most important part, since it is wholly through its sensitivity that one may discover the smoothness or harshness, the height or depth—the pitch of one's own voice. Upon the education of this member largely depends the fine recognition of voice quality; but as this field is one which requires minute consideration not now permissible, it must be passed by for the nonce, in favor of the voice itself.

Pitch, as can be simply demonstrated by the use of wires or string drawn tightly between two points, is determined by the rate at which the selected agent vibrates. If wire so secured and tightened be lightly struck and allowed to vibrate throughout its length, the distinguishable sound proceeding from it will be found to be of low tone or pitch—very soft, but clearly to be detected. Curtail the length of the wire and again strike it, and the sound now heard will be one or several tones higher than the preceding one, according to the shortening process the wire has undergone. From so simple an experiment has come the stringing of the violin, the harp, piano forte, and even the building of the majestic organ; and in a similar manner the varied tones of the human voice are produced. The mechanical lengthening and shortening of the vocal bands to meet the exigencies of speech is one of the won-