

[First Pub. June 22-3]

**Notice of Chattel Mortgage Sale.**

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated on the 15th day of October, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the county clerk, Lancaster county, Nebraska, on the 15th day of October, 1900, and executed by Milton H. Spere to Henry F. Peters and assigned by him before maturity to George T. Kinne and now owned by said George T. Kinne, to secure the payment of the sum of seventeen hundred and twenty-five dollars, and upon which there is now due fifteen hundred and thirty-five dollars. Default having been made in the payment of said sum and no suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, therefore I will sell the property therein described.

One rubber tire surrey, two seats, 1 Columbus surrey, trimmed in whip cord, 1 ball-bearing rubber tire buggy, top trimmed in whip cord, 1 red gear rubber tire buggy, leather top, 1 red gear road wagon, rubber tire, open, 1 top buggy, leather top, new, 1 black pacing mare, 7 years old, weight 1050 lbs., sound, has white legs, named Bessie, one bay horse seven years old, named Bay Pat, 1050 lbs., sound, 1 bay horse named Prince, 8 years old, sound, 1100 lbs., 1 sorrel mare 7 years old, weight 900 lbs., no name, sound, 1 bay mare 6 years old, weight 1000 lbs., no name, 1 bay mare, white feet, 6 years old, sound, weight 1100 lbs., at public auction at Milton H. Spere's barn, between 13th and 14th on K. st., city of Lincoln, county of Lancaster, state of Nebraska, on the 13th of July, 1901, at one o'clock P. M. of said day.

GEORGE T. KINNE.

First Pub. June 8, 1901-5.

**SHERIFF SALE**

Notice is hereby given. That by virtue of an execution issued by the clerk of the district court of the Third judicial district of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster county, in an action wherein Isaac Cahn is plaintiff, and Frank E. Romandorf defendant, I will, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1901, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described lands and tenements to-wit:

Beginning on the west line of section eighteen (18), in township ten (10), range seven (7), east of the 6th P. M., at a point nine hundred and forty-eight and five-tenths (948.5-10) feet south of the northwest corner of said section; thence east at right angles to the west line of said section fourteen hundred and seven (1407) feet to a point; thence south two hundred and eighty-five (285) feet to the north line of the county road; thence south westerly along the north line of said county road eighty-five (85) feet; thence west thirteen hundred and forty-five (1345) feet to the west line of said section; thence north along the west line of said section three hundred and thirty (330) feet to the place of beginning. Containing ten acres more or less, exclusive of right of way of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railway Company across said tract; and also on the undivided one half interest in two houses situated on the above described tract, also including all the machinery in the mill building on said above described tract.

Given under my hand this 8th day of June, A. D. 1901. Z. S. BRANSON, Sheriff.

First Pub. June 8-4.

**Notice to Creditors.—E 1553.**

State of Nebraska, ss. county court, Lancaster county, in re estate of Orissia B. Greene, deceased.

Creditors of said estate will take notice that the time limited for presentation of claims against said estate is October 1, 1901, and for payment of debts is July 1, 1902; that I will sit at the county court room in said county, on October 1, 1901, and on January 2, 1902, to receive, examine, adjust and allow all claims duly filed. Publish weekly four times in The Courier. Dated June 7, 1901.

(SEAL) FRANK R. WATERS, County Judge.

[First Pub. June 15.-3]

**Notice of Final Report—E 703.**

County Court, Lancaster County, Nebraska, in re estate of Edward P. Cagney, deceased. The state of Nebraska to all persons interested in said estate:

Take notice that Mary Fitzgerald has filed a final report of her acts and doings as executrix in said estate and said matter is set for hearing on July 12, 1901, before said court at ten o'clock A. M., at which time any person interested may appear and contest the same. Dated June 14, 1901.

(SEAL) FRANK R. WATERS, County Judge. By WALTER A. LEESSE, Clerk.

First Pub. June 8.-4.

**Notice to Creditors.—E 1554.**

State of Nebraska, ss. county court, Lancaster county, in re estate of Polly Wilson, deceased.

Creditors of said estate will take notice that the time limited for presentation of claims against said estate is Oct. 1, 1901, and for the payment of debts is July 1, 1902; that I will sit at the county court room in said county, on Oct. 1, 1901, and on Jan. 2, 1902, to receive, examine, adjust and allow all claims duly filed. Publish weekly four times in The Courier. Dated June 7, 1901.

(SEAL) FRANK R. WATERS, County Judge. By WALTER A. LEESSE, Clerk County Court.

First Pub. June 15-3.

**Notice of Final Report—E 1419.**

County court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, in re estate of Clarence King, deceased. The state of Nebraska to all persons interested in said estate:

Take notice that Anna Gertrude King has filed a final report of her acts and doings as administratrix of said estate and said matter is set for hearing on July 12, 1901, before said court, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., at which time any person interested may appear and contest the same. Dated June 14, 1901.

(SEAL) FRANK R. WATERS, County Judge. WALTER A. LEESSE, Clerk.

**LIEUTENANT TOWNLEY IN MANILA.**

ORIENTE HOTEL, Manila.

In summing up the charges against Captain Read the commissary scandal develops a love among army officers that makes Damon and Pythias look pale. Whether this self-sacrificing love is confined entirely to the broad, unselfish heart of the volunteer officer remains to be discovered. Major Davis has not yet been heard from; ill health drove him away. Captain Read, who was his assistant in the Manila commissary depot, and who has a good, strong Pennsylvania political pull, worried much over his superior officer—not so much about his health, but lest his cash and supply account might show a shortage.

The contingency of a surplus did not seem to be in his category of worry, and he did not want to go through the accounts to see whether shortages or surplusage would be the trouble to contend with. He simply worried and worried because he did not have a lot of money in the private safe to use in case of an emergency to save the good name of his dear friend Major Davis. Dollars would make up for lacking pounds of beef and bundles of cigars. He could do the dollars up in little brown paper packages, and could mark them "shortage." But he did not have the dollars. He did not have any shortages particularly that could not be balanced by surplusages. But he could not stop worrying until he had started a reserve fund. So he began on "estimated shortages" from different firms, and gathered in several hundred dollars, but felt that he ought to have about \$2,000 from each big concern.

He used to talk over his worry with a friend in the navy named Townley, a lieutenant in charge of the nautical school. The navy is proud and haughty, and, generally speaking, has no love for the army, but Townley got to worrying, too.

The government in purchasing supplies does not pay favorites; it tries to distribute its patronage fairly. It does not expect a firm to pay commissions or percentages, or to put up a bonus for its patronage. It has an eye to business—sometimes—and expects better rates than the smaller purchaser gets. So Lieutenant Townley happened to remember that, eighteen years ago, he knew a man named Castle who belonged to one of the largest supply firms in Manila. He would go to Castle and get \$2,000 for his friend Captain Read to stow away in little brown packages and mark "shortage." He would do something more—he would get a ten per cent commission for his friend on all future orders turned in to this firm.

Mr. Castle remembered Lieutenant Townley vaguely, but the affair seemed to the business man not army-like, as he knew the army. So he said to the navy man, "Isn't this a little irregular?" or words to that effect. Truthful Lieutenant Townley replied: "Well, we don't do these things in the navy, but they go in the army, you know."

It suited Mr. Castle, who was an acquaintance of Colonel Woodruff, the chief commissary, to encourage this payment of \$2,000, and he put the conversation down in black and white for future reference. The hope of the \$2,000 was reported to Captain Read. The ten per cent commission, however, touched him in a conscientious spot. I suppose ten per cent commissions cannot be wrapped up in brown paper and marked shortages on beef. Anyhow, he refused the percentage. Shortage on beef was easier. Everybody knows that beef has a way of running short in weight.

Captain Read, in a childlike way, said that, of course, if there were no short-

ages discovered in Major Davis' accounts, the brown paper shortages would be returned. He told his story smoothly and plausibly, and won some friends, particularly among the Manila newspapers that would not print all of the testimony given in court, presumably for fear it would prejudice the public mind against Captain Read or Lieutenant Townley. The newspapers had never given the detail of the resignation of Captain Read before the scandal burst, nor had they dwelt on the fact that he had at the same time withdrawn his application for a commission in the regular army. He was willing to do anything to make it easier for the higher officers who discovered his worrying qualities and who desired to keep the trouble quiet until a thorough investigation could be made. Some feared that he would make things still easier by committing suicide. He threatens now, if the case goes against him, never to return to the States nor to any other state where he is known. He is almost without sympathizers in Manila, but there is the Pennsylvania political pull in the background and a question of the legality of the proceeding against him which may set aside the decision. His lawyers claim the court-martial trial is illegal because the court was composed of regular army officers, instead of volunteer officers. This regulation, I understand, was established by Secretary Root.

All kinds of stealing have been going on where it would be impossible to trace the guilty parties, and no one officer in charge could be held responsible for shortages that show up in the investigation. For instance, a box of jellies opened in the commissary department had the middle compartments filled with blocks of wood. They were native woods of the island, which proved that the change had been made here in some jelly excursion. These are losses that must occur, but the surplus usually balances the losses in money value. While Captain Read was worrying the books showed a loss of \$40,000 and a surplus of \$50,000, which ought to have comforted him. The \$125,000 steal that was reported has dwindled down to less than \$10,000, and probably will be less than \$5,000. It is rather amusing to note the disposition of those under suspicion to criticize the "crooked army officers," yet they were always ready to take government goods from him.

Civilians are here to make money. They do not care very much how they make it. They would not object to scoring one against the United States any more than against the Philippines. If supplies with the government tag are offered them, or can be obtained in any other way, the question of honesty does not occur to them. They work on the eternal getting-something-for-nothing principle of the American business man. When the honor of the army is concerned the business man is the first to reflect upon the "crooked army officer." As a matter of fact, in these cases the civilian who left his business in America to become an "army officer" is creating all this disgrace and trouble for the army. Two enlisted men of the regular army have been brought into the scandal, but so far the "crooked army officer" is the volunteer, who is apt to reiterate how much he gave up in a financial way to serve the stars and stripes.—Town Topics.

"Alas, I resemble poor little Bo-peep,"  
The editor cried to his throng;  
"I'm followed by naught but illiterate sheep,  
And they all bring their tales along."

"Papa, what is a syndicate?"  
"My son, it is a body of human beings  
entirely surrounded by money."



**NICE DRESS SHOES**  
Patent Kid,  
Turned Soles,  
Glove Fitting.

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Of Special Interest to Women.

It is doubtful if any other newspaper in the United States caters so successfully to the varied interests of the home as does the great daily combining the Chicago Record and the Chicago Times-Herald, The Chicago Record-Herald. There is a fashion article in every issue; a department devoted to interesting items of unending variety concerning matters in which women have special interest; Mme. Qui Vive's "Woman Beautiful" column in which questions concerning the toilet, etc., are answered and useful hints are given; a humorously illustrated article daily on the latest edibles for the table; "Meals for a Day," including menus and recipes for the three meals every day; an installment of a high-grade serial story; and in addition, the "Stories of the Day" column on the editorial page, S. E. Kiser's humorous "Alternating Currents," the boys' and girls' page, and Dr. Withrow's article on the Sunday school lesson in the Saturday issues; also entertaining and valuable book reviews, the Current Topics Club, and in the Sunday issues numerous special fashions, household and other articles, all very interesting to the sex.

A Great Newspaper.

The Sunday edition of the St. Louis Republic is a marvel of modern newspaper enterprise. The organization of its news service is world-wide, complete in every department; in fact, superior to that of any other newspaper.

The magazine section is illustrated in daintily tinted colors and splendid half-tone pictures. This section contains more high-class literary matter than any of the monthly magazines. The fashions illustrated in natural colors are especially valuable to the ladies.

The colored comic section is a genuine laugh-maker. The funny cartoons are by the best artists. The humorous stories are high-class, by authors of national reputation.

Sheet music, a high-class, popular song, is furnished free every Sunday in The Republic.

The price of the Sunday Republic by mail one year is \$2.00. For sale by all news dealers.

Mrs. Bizzy—The girl is alienating your husband's affections, and still you retain her in your employ?

Mrs. Dizzy—Yes, she is so careful with the bric-a-brac.—Town Topics.