The Scrap Book

An Honest Deal.

In one of our states not many years ago it was a sport and a science in some sections to stuff the ballot boxes so that no matter how the people voted the machine candidates won. In one little town an enthusiast for honest government was named as one of the board of three election judges. His two companions were ready to slip into the ballot box enough votes to elect their man, but they could not get the honest judge to leave the voting booth long enough for them to turn the trick. Finally, after he had refused to leave long enough for lunch, all three went to a neighboring hotel for a hasty meal. The honest judge, who was also very devout, put the ballot box on the floor between his feet and, shutting his eyes, bowed his head for several minutes while he asked the blessing on the meal.

STUFFED THE BOX.

While he was doing this the other two stuffed the box, and the machine candidates had a staggering majority. And to this day the honest judge advertises the fact that for once he made the election judges give the people of his town an honest deal.—St. Louis Republic.

Laugh a Little Bit.

Here's a motto just your fit—
Laugh a little bit.
When you think you're trouble hit
Laugh a little bit.
Look misfortune in the face,
Brave the beldam's rude grimace,
Ten to one 'twill yield its place
If you have the wit and grit
Just to laugh a little bit.

Cherish this as sacred writ—
Laugh a little bit.
Keep it with you, sample it—
Laugh a little bit.
Little ills will soon betide you,
Fortune may not sit beside you,
Men may mock and fame deride you,
But you'll mind them not a whit
If you laugh a little bit.
—Edmund Vance Cooke.

An Obedient Czar.

There is a very pompous foreign nobleman, a baron, who is residing temporarily in Washington. The baron, who, if report speaks true, is somewhat henpecked, invited some men a night or two ago to play cards in his house. The meeting was a convivial one, and all went "merry as a marriage bell." It grew late, and fears were expressed by the party that they were trespassing upon the kindness of the mistress of the house, who, by the way, was not present.

AND ALL ROSE.

"Not at all gentlemen; not at all. Play as long as you please. I am czar here," said the master of the mansion.

"Yes, gentlemen, play as long as you please," said a silvery voice, and all rose immediately as the baroness stood before them, "but as it is after 1 o'clock the czar is going to bed." He went.

He Was Sensitive.

The Japanese servant is very sensitive. "A lady friend of mine," says Evelyn Adam in "Behind the Shoji," "possessed a very good manservant, a perfect treasure. She happened to be an artist, and every day when she went to paint in the woods this treasure carried her easel. One afternoon he returned without an important piece of it. Though greatly annoyed, she said nothing, knowing that her 'pearl' was sensitive to criticism, like most of his race. But the effort at self control was entirely wasted, for the man came next day to give formal notice. 'Why do you wish to leave?' the mistress asked. 'Surely you are not upset over the easel. I said nothing about it, did I?' 'No,' the man admitted, 'but you made a difficult face.' And he went before luncheon."

Like His Gun.

A Wyoming cowboy called to see Owen Wister in Philadelphia and was permitted to inspect the author's city outfit. As he casually examined an opera hat it sprang open. "A self cocking hat," said the cowpuncher admiringly. "Now, don't that beat hell!" —Everybody's.

He Thought of Her.

"It must have been frightful," said Mrs. Bossim to her husband, who was in the earthquake. "Tell me what was your first thought when you awakened in your room at the hotel and heard the alarm."

"My first thought was of you," answered Mr. Bossim.

"How noble!"

"Yes, first thing I knew a vase off the mantel caught me on the ear, then a chair whirled in my direction, and when I jumped to the middle of the room four or five books and a framed picture struck me all at once."

Even after saying that he affected to wonder what made her so angry for the remainder of the evening.—National Monthly.

THOUGHT HE WAS DRUNK.

And the Judge Agreed That Jock's Diagnosis Was Correct.

Jock McCraw, a hard headed, noncommittal Scotch farmer, was summoned to court, a witness in a case the evidence of which hinged upon the state of sobriety of the defendant.

"I dinna think he wis dr-runk," testified Jock. "I think he wis only fu'."

"Ah," said the judge, with interest, "then you can distinguish between being 'full' and 'drunk?'"

"Aye. Mony's th' time I hae been fu', but I wis dr-runk only yince."

"Most interesting. This seems to have a most important bearing on the present case. Just relate your experience."

"Well, responded McCraw, "it wis like this: Aye day I wis at th' market. The day's trade wis extra guid. Efter it wis a' ower I had a drappie wi' a wheen auld frens. Then we had a bit sang an' anither drapple. Efter an' hoor—weel, ye ken hoo it wis, yer honor —I moonted Meg, ma auld mear, tae gang hame. I had often been fu', as I wis tellin' ye, but Meg had aye taken me hame safely. This time I tummelt aff an' fell intae th' burn (brook). When Meg cam' up tae th' door wi'oot me, ma wife beguid tae screech, 'Jock's deid—Jock's deid!' Gatherin' a' th' farm haun's, th' hale pack o' them cam' rinning doon th' lane. Ma guid wumman saw me lyin' in th' bit burn an' fell ower in a fent efter cryin' oot, 'Oh, ma puir Jock's drooned!' Well, sir, when they cam' up there wis I lyin' in th' edge o' th' burn, th' watter lappin' up aboot my lugs (ears), an' me shakin' ma held an' sayin': 'Nae mair, thank ye; nae mair, thank ye. I've had eneuch.' I think I wis drunk that time."

"Yes," agreed the judge, "I think you were."

Theology and the Leech.

There is a waterfall near Coonoor, in India, which some writer christened Leech falls. It abounded in leeches, which had a habit of attaching themselves to the skirts of ladies who passed across the marshy ground. "I remember on one occasion," says an English official, "when I had taken some of my friends to see it, that one impulsive lady, looking round at the beautiful spot, exclaimed, 'Is this heaven, or'—after a short pause, during which she became suddenly aware that a leech had attacked her—'or the other place?'"

Hard to Please.

Early in the season a man applied at a farmhouse for board, but the farmer slowly shook his head. "I'd be glad to keep you," he said, "but city people are too hard to please."

"I am not at all exacting," the applicant replied. "You will find no difficulty in pleasing me."

"That's what the last man who came along here said, but it wasn't so. Fact is nothing pleased him. First he complained about sleeping in a bed with the hired man, and when we gave him a bed to himself in a room with four of the children he was still dissatisfied.

"Then he didn't like to use the towel we all used, and he wanted a wash basin in his room. Nothing suited him at all. I don't know whether you would be so hard to please or not."

"Well," the city man said, "perhaps I'd better not chance it."

The Finished Part.

A reporter was once sent around to make some inquiries concerning a new play that David Belasco was engaged in writing.

"Yes," said David, "I am writing a play. What do you want to know about it?"

"Anything you can tell me will be interesting," was the reply.

"Well," was Belasco's response, "it is to have four acts and three intermissions, and I've just finished the intermissions."

Gastronomic Surprises.

The old newspaper man standing along the curb reminisced thuswise:

"Ever know Scotty McLennon? I don't know why I should speak of him now, except that if he were here he would probably have with him a Scotch remark or two that might help to pass the time.

"Scotty used to work here on the old Report. I remember when he had

THE OLD NEWSPAPER MAN.

his first taste of caviare. He bit into it, spat it out and then said:

"'Gad, mon, but your blackberry jam is bitter!'

"Somewhat similar in viewpoint was his remark about horseradish. He took a mouthful and, with tears rolling down his cheeks, said:

"'That's hotter oatmeal than we have in Scotland!'" — San Francisco Chronicle.

USES OF GRAPHITE.

Mineral Extensively Employed in Various Industries.

Up to a few years ago every American pencil manufacturer had to import his graphite from Bohemia or Bavaria. About ten years ago a large deposit of amorphous graphite was discovered in Sonora, Mexico. This proved of excellent quality for pencil making and many other purposes, and the American pencil trade now derives its supply mainly from this source. Some is also exported to European pencil manufacturers.

Graphite is also used extensively in paints for ironwork—to prevent rust—for coating foundry facings, in making electrodes, stove polishing pastes, in electrotyping, as a lubricant and as a filler for dry batteries. An impure and cheap graphite mined in Georgia is used as an adulterant in fertilizers, to which it imparts a dark and greasy feel, but a still more unusual application has been its use to color and glaze both tea leaves and coffee beans, the pure graphite being a harmless material which protects these articles against moisture and adds to their attractive appearance.

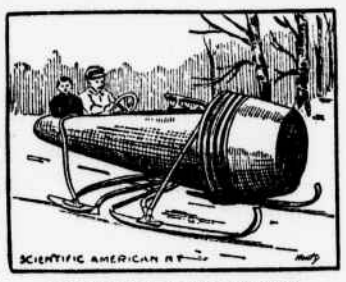
The fact that graphite is nearly pure carbon, is relatively inert chemically and volatilizes only at high temperatures makes it of exceptional value in the manufacture of crucibles for the steel, brass and bronze industries, etc. Most of the graphite used in the United States for these purposes is imported from Ceylon, the fibrous structure of the Ceylon product, not developed to a like degree in graphite from any other locality known, being of especial value in this utilization, since with clay it forms a stiffer mix than other varieties of graphite. Muffles, stirring rods and other refractory products are made from material similar to that used in crucibles. The experiments which have thus far been made in the use of American crystalline graphite for refractory products have not yielded results equal to those obtained with the Ceylon graphite. The poorer the binding quality of graphite used in crucibles the greater the quantity of other binding material which must be added to hold the mass together, thus increasing the more readily fusible constituents of the crucible at the expense of the more refractory and materially decreasing its life. The so called amorphous types of graphite have not yet been successfully used in the manufacture of refractory products.—Consular Report.

NOVEL MOTOR SLEIGH.

Air Propelled Machine Capable of Great Speed.

The motor sleigh shown in the accompanying illustration is constructed on altogether original lines. In appearance it resembles somewhat the hull of a fast hydroplane boat. It consists of a semitorpedo shaped body mounted upon two pairs of runners and carrying in front a multiple bladed air propeller or fan inclosed in a conical housing.

The inclosing of an air propeller in this way is a fallacy, as instead of in-



SIDE VIEW OF MOTOR SLEIGH.

creasing the efficiency of the propeller it diminishes this perceptibly. In like manner the use of a large number of blades in a propeller is not nearly so good as the use of but two. Therefore, while the housed propeller used on this Russian motor sleigh looks well to the uninitiated, it cannot give the results that an open two bladed propeller rigged above the machine would give.

For this reason a powerful four cylinder, water cooled motor of forty horsepower or more is used, whereas an air cooled motor of half this power ought to suffice. The machine is claimed to have a speed of forty-five miles an hour. The small runners at the rear are connected together and arranged so they can be turned about a pivot at the center of the connecting rod by means of the steering wheel. The other rods that run up upon either side and are held by the second man enable him to assist in steering. The cross rod with a flat spade-like end (seen in front of the rear runners) is used as a brake. When not in operation it can be turned up out of the way.

American and British Tools.

In reference to the relative cost of American and British heavy machine tools the technical director of one of the leading Belgian works states that a careful calculation based on the prices paid to a well known American and a prominent English house shows the charge per kilogram for boring mills to be practically the same. He adds that on the face of it the American machine would appear to be more expensive, but the difference in price, he found, was made up by the greater weight in the American tool.

Counting With Air Blast.

A novel device for counting passengers that pass through the gates at a railroad station is about to be installed in Pittsburg. The principal feature consists of a blast of compressed air, which the body of the person going through the gates obstructs and thereby causes it to register.

NEW TALES THAT ARE TOLD

Mann and the Voter.

In the eyes of some people a seat in congress is merely an opportunity for the man who occupies it to accumulate much money in ways that are devious and queer.

When Representative James R. Mann was in the thick of his fight for renomination in his district in Chicago a voter approached him boldly with the request for a gift of $5.

"Look here, my friend," said Mann; "I can't give you any money. In the

"I'M SORRY, BUT I CAN'T HELP YOU."

first place, I haven't got it to give, and, in the second, there's a law against handing out money to voters."

This had no effect on the visitor, who lowered his request to $2. "I need that $2," he pleaded.

"I'm sorry, but I can't help you," answered Mann. "Why, just look at this thing from a financial viewpoint! Suppose there were 25,000 voters in this district and each one had to have $2. If I could give it to them under the law that would mean an expense of $50,000."

"Oh, what do you care?" asked the visitor, laying his hand familiarly on Mann's knee. "You can get it all back when you go down to Washington."

A Dry Weather Horse.

Jacob Hope, the animal expert of Philadelphia, was talking about animal fakers.

"There was a Manayunk man," he said, "who wanted a piebald horse. He visited a dealer up in the Blocks, and the dealer the next day produced a beautiful piebald—half cream and half black—that the man bought at a stiff price.

"But the first time he drove his new purchase in the park a rain came up and the spots washed off. The horse wasn't a piebald after all.

"The man drove straight to the dealer's again.

"'Look at that horse!' he said. 'The rain has taken all the spots off.'

"'Good gracious,' said the dealer, 'so it has! There was a rubber blanket went with the animal, sir. Did I forget to give you a rubber blanket?'"—Washington Star.

STOPPED SHORT OF COMMITTING HIMSELF

How Oliver Holmes Made a New Year Resolution.

The late Julia Ward Howe was no believer in New Year resolutions.

"We should make and keep good resolutions all the year round," the celebrated author once said in Boston. "I am no great believer in New Year vows, for, although they are splendid things, they really don't amount to much more than Oliver Wendell Holmes' tobacco resolution.

"Mr. Holmes, with affected gravity, said to a friend on the first day of the year:

"'I really must not smoke so persistently. I must turn over a new leaf —a tobacco leaf—and have a cigar only after each'—here he paused as if to say 'meal,' but he continued—'after each cigar.'"

The Two Dramatists.

Thompson Buchanan, the brilliant young dramatist, was praising the dramatic critics of New York.

"If these men err," said Mr. Buchanan, "it is on the side of generosity and forbearance. Set dramatists to criticising one another and there would be a different tale to tell.

"For dramatists are cruel critics. Two dramatists once sat opposite each other at a Christmas dinner. A waiter, in filling a glass with champagne, joggled against the older man's ear. He growled:

"'Be careful, there, waiter. Remember, please, I've got a head on my shoulders."

"But the younger dramatist said, with a nasty laugh, across the table:

"'A head? Rubbish! You've only got a pimple on your shoulders that will never come to a head.'"

Coal Land.
Havre Serial No. 0311.
Great Falls Serial No. 03173.

Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office at Havre, Montana, February 6, 1911.

Notice is here y given that

HUGH F. SHEEHY,

of Big Sandy, Montana, who, on March 10, 1904, made homestead entry No. 1416, for E½ SE¼ section 25, township 28 north, range 14 east, and lots 3 and 3, section 30, township 28 north, range 15 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before W A. Ragan, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Big Sandy, Montana, on the 16th day of March, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: Jefferson D. English, Joseph Gontier, Thomas J. Sheehy, Thomas L. Sheehy, all of Big Sandy, Montana.

Coal waiver filed.

F. A. CARNAL, Register.

Serial No. 09148. Non Coal Land.

Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract

United States Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, January 27, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the commissioner of the general land office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved June 27, 1906 (34 Stats., 517), we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 17th day of March, 1911, at this office, the following described land: Lots 2 and 3, section 19, township 21 north, range 8 east, Montana meridian.

Any persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims or objections on or before the time designated for sale.

E. L. BARNES, Register.
C. A. WILSON, Receiver.

No. 020529.

Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, January 27, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that

SANTA FE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, whose post office address is Topeka, Kansas, has this 24th day of June, 1910, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897, the NE¼ SW¼ section 1, township 21 north, range 8 east, Montana meridian, in Montana, containing forty acres.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 20th day of March, 1911.

E. L. BARNES, Register.

No. 020530.

Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, January 27, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that

SANTA FE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, whose post office address is Topeka, Kansas, has this 24th day of June, 1910, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897, the SW¼ SW¼ section 1, township 21 north, range 8 east, Montana meridian, in Montana, containing forty acres.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 20th day of March, 1911.

E. L. BARNES, Register.

No. 020531.

Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, January 27, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that

SANTA FE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, whose post office address is Topeka, Kansas, has this 24th day of June, 1910, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897, the NW¼ SE¼ section 23, township 22 north, range 9 east, Montana meridian, in Montana, containing forty acres.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 20th day of March, 1911.

E. L. BARNES, Register.

Non Coal Land.

Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, January 27, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that

STANLEY D. TWITCHELL,

of Floweree, Montana, who, on August 26, 1909, made homestead entry, serial No. 07565, for SW¼ section 24, township 23 north, range 5 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, at Great Falls, Montana, on the 21st day of March, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: Arthur Vischer, of Floweree, Montana, Adlaska Dalziel, Arthur Martin, Jacob Theisen, of Great Falls, Mont.

E. L. BARNES, Register.

Non Coal Land.

Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, January 27, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that

AGNES A. PATTERSON,

of Great Falls, Montana, who, on December 17, 1905, made homestead entry No. 2855, serial No. 021964, for N½ NW¼, N½ NE¼ section 21, township twenty three north, range four east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Fort Benton, Montana, on the 22d day of March, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: Roy Patterson, of Great Falls, Montana, Donald Bannatyne, Donald Bell, Roy Gerard, of Portage, Montana.

E. L. BARNES, Register.

Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract

Serial No. 011082. Non Coal Land.

United States Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, January 28, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the commissioner of the general land office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved June 27, 1906, (34 stats., 517), we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 24th day of March, 1911, at this office, the following described land: NW¼ NW¼ section 9, township 24 north, range 9 east, Montana meridian.

Any persons claiming adversely the above described land, are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

E. L. BARNES, Register.
C. A. WILSON, Receiver.

Coal waiver filed.

Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office, Great Falls, Mont., February 17, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that

EDDIE BOYD,

assignee of John Stone, of Lonetree, Montana, who, on February 23, 1907, made desert land application No. 2363, serial No. 02424, for lot 2, SW¼ NE¼ section 4, township 19 north, range 10 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Fort Benton, Montana, on the 3d day of April, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: James L. Stillwell, John O. Stillwell, Maurice M. Jensen, of Lonetree, Montana, Harry B. Dickinson, of Knerville, Montana.

E. L. BARNES, Register.

Coal waiver filed.

Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, February, 17, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that

HOXIE BOYD,

of Lonetree, Montana, who, on February, 16, 1907, made desert land entry No. 2361, serial No. 04777, for W½ NE¼, W½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ section 32, township 20 north, range 10 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Fort Benton, Montana, on the 3d day of April, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: James L. Stillwell, John O. Stillwell, Maurice M. Jensen, of Lonetree, Montana, Harry B. Dickinson, of Knerville, Montana.

E. L. BARNES, Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

My office is in a position to handle all kinds of Land Office business, and if you need information quick or any work done in the office, you can have it attended to by writing, wiring or telephoning to me. My office is in the same building as the United States Land Office and all work can be taken up and attended to without delay.

"TALK WITH CARRUTH"

Non Coal Land.

Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, February 17, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that

CATHERINE SHERIDAN,

of Portage, Montana, who, on January 24, 1906, made homestead entry No. 2906, serial No. 02770, for SW¼ NE¼, W½ SE¼ sec. 21, NW¼ NE¼ sec. 28, township 23 north, range 4 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. land office, at Great Falls, Montana, on the 3d day of April, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: Daniel Bannatyne, William F. Wood, Theresa B. Lennon, of Portage, Montana, Neil Bannatyne, of Floweree, Montana.

E. L. BARNES, Register.

Notice of School Indemnity Selection

Non Coal Land.

Serial Nos. 020713, 020714, 020715, 020716.

United States Land Office, Great Falls, Montana, February 27, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the State of Montana, on July 14, 1910, applied for sections 29, 32, E½, E½ NW¼ and E½ SW¼ section 30, and S½ SE¼ and S½ SW¼ section 19; NE¼ and E½ SE¼ section 31, township 27 north, range 8 east, and N½ section 5, and E½ NE¼ section 6, township 26 north, range 8 east, Montana meridian, and filed in this office a list of school indemnity selections in which it selected said land, and that said list is open to the public for inspection.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described land or any legal subdivision thereof, or claiming the same under the mining laws, or desiring to show said land to be more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, or to object to said selection for any lawful reason, should file their claims, or affidavits of protest or contest in this office.

E. L. BARNES, Register.

Serial No. 011855. Non Coal Land.

Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract

United States Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, February 17, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the commissioner of the general land office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved June 27, 1906, (34 Stats., 517), we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 7th day of April, 1911, at this office, the following described land: NW¼ NW¼ section 36, township 23 north, range 3 east, Montana meridian.

Any persons claiming adversely the above described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

E. L. BARNES, Register.
C. A. WILSON, Receiver,

Non Coal Land.

Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, February 24, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that

JOSEPH H. MORRIS,

of Great Falls, Montana, who, on October 11, 1909, made homestead entry No. 08673, for NE¼ section 28, township 22 north, range 4 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. land office, Great Falls, Montana, on the 12th day of April, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: George A. Riley, Elise E. Conklin, Frank B. Young, John Jerrard, all of Great Falls, Montana.

E. L. BARNES, Register.

Alias Summons.

State of Montana, county of Chouteau, ss.

In the justice court of the Fort Benton township before Wm. Kinder, justice of the peace.

C. J. McNamara and T. A. Marlow, co-partners, as McNamara & Marlow, plaintiff, vs. John P. Nielson, defendant.

The state of Montana to the above named defendant, greeting: You are hereby summoned to be and appear before me, Wm. Kinder, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Chouteau, at my office in Fort Benton township, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1911, at ten o'clock a. m, of said day, then and there to make answer to the complaint of the above named plaintiff, in a certain action to recover the sum of Thirty-eight Dollars and the costs of this action for money loaned by plaintiffs to defendant. And if you fail to appear and answer as above required, judgment will be taken against you according to the complaint.

Given under my hand this 3d day of February, A. D. 1911.

WM. KINDER, Justice of Peace.
F. E. Stranahan, attorney for plaintiff.
First publication Feb. 4, 1911.

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