MESSAGE JOYFUL FOR THE SIN-SICK

The Master Speaketh Balm For Wounded Hearts.

COMFORT FOR SORROWING.

Pastor Russell Says That When Trouble Comes Few Doubt the Existence of God—Human Sympathy Alone Is Impotent to Comfort the Sin-Burdened Soul—Eternal Blessing Follows the Acceptance of the Divine Command—Scriptures Misunderstood.

PASTOR RUSSELL

August 13.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle took for his text today the words of Jesus, "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me" (John xiv, 1).

As usual there was a good crowd and closest attention given throughout. The speaker said in part:—

The world does well to keep up a cheerful, outward demeanor—to "drive dull care away" to the best of its ability. Nevertheless, there is great force and weight to St. Paul's words to the effect that "the whole creation is groaning and travailing in pain together, waiting" for Messiah's Kingdom and its long-promised blessings to lift the curse of sin and death and to restore to mankind the smile of the Father's favor. Reason though they may that there is no personal God—that there is merely a blind god of nature, an evolutionary force, etc., nevertheless, deep down in the heart, men believe that there *is a God*. Almost unconsciously the mind attributes to Him Wisdom, Justice and Power—but little of Love or sympathy with humanity and its frailties.

This very intuitive knowledge of God is closely associated with many human troubles. As the root of nearly every trouble, perhaps deep below the surface, is sin—disobedience to recognized principles of righteousness, and a fearful looking for of retribution, and uncertainty as to what it will mean. This is true, not only of many Christians, but frequently true also of others who have made no profession, who have taken upon them no solemn vows of obedience.

This troubled heart condition does not always show upon the surface. Sometimes the troubled heart is in the theatre to try to forget its troubles. Sometimes its owner is immersed in sinful pleasure-seeking, in endeavor to drown some haunting grief. Sometimes relief is sought through intoxicating liquors or narcotics; sometimes in suicide. Sometimes the troubled one is on the stage. One cannot surely know that the merry laugh and witty joke and cheery song do not come from a troubled heart. We are sure that they *do*, in many instances, for frequently those who have been indulging in merriment have committed suicide a few minutes thereafter, leaving messages that their hearts had been severely burdened, while outwardly cheerful.

We have much sympathy with these sorrow-laden hearts. As a race we are walking through "the valley of the shadow of death," day by day. On every hand we have reminders of this—grief, disappointment, headache, heartache, etc. If we are measurably free from pain ourselves, yet have sympathy, we are pained in the interest of others. If none of our own dear ones has recently died, the great Enemy, Death, has laid hold upon the home of a neighbor, a brother, and he is bereaved and a reflex shadow falls upon our hearts; and further, the thought comes that *our* home may be invaded by the great Enemy which has already swallowed up twenty thousand millions of our race—and that by Divine permission, because we are sinners—and because sinners are unworthy of everlasting life.

The Fear of the Lord.

In our troubles we, sooner or later, realize the lack of human sympathy or, at least, its impotency. Feeling our helplessness, we instinctively look to our Creator. In the hour of trouble remarkably few doubt the existence of God. As Jesus said, "Ye believe in God." But as we look to the Almighty for protection and consider Divine Justice and realize our own weaknesses and shortcomings, the heart of man fails. How could he think that the Omnipotent One would have interest in or care for such a worm of the dust as he feels himself to be? How could Divine Justice look with any sympathy upon the course of selfishness which he recognizes stretches out behind him in full view of the All-Seeing Eye?

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," is the inspired Message. Surely many have this beginning of wisdom come to them at some period in their life's experience. But such a fear is the start to wisdom only when it leads the fearful one to greater carefulness of living and to a desire for the Heavenly Father's approval. If this be the leading of the fear, it is indeed the precursor of, the leader to, wisdom. As proper fear or reverence for the Almighty comes in, it acts as a restraint upon sin. It tends to make one more thoughtful, more careful, more wise, in seeking for a better way.

Come by the Narrow Way.

Jesus addressed the words of our text to Jews who, under the instruction of the Law given by Moses, had learned of Divine righteousness and the Divine requirements of all those who would come into harmony with Him. They believed in God. They recognized His Justice. They were desiring to be His people; they had heard of Jesus; they had traveled with Him as His disciples. In a general way they believed in Him. To a large degree they accepted Him as the promised Messiah and yet they found it difficult to exercise a fulness of faith. Probably there are many in this same attitude of mind today—some in this audience and some in the larger audience of millions which will be reached by this sermon in the public press. I would like to bear home upon the hearts of these the very Message that Jesus gave to those who heard His Voice: "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me."

Hear Him saying to us today, You already believe in the Creator and His Justice. You already have the reverential fear. You already desire to draw near to God. You have heard that He has sent His Son into the world. You have heard that this is a manifestation of His love and sympathy for you. You have heard that while you are condemned as imperfect, as sinners, as unworthy of eternal life, Divine provision has been made for your recovery through the Redeemer. As you believe in the Father's Justice which condemned you and which justly holds you at a distance from Him as unworthy of His favor, so now believe also in Me. Believe that the Father hath sent Me. Believe that it is His Love for you that prompted the sending. Believe that His Love is as strong as His Justice. Believe that His Justice and Love will co-operate for your eternal comfort and blessing, if you will accept the Divine terms.

Losing Our Heart Troubles.

The Father knows your heart troubles. He wishes the burden to be there until you shall appreciate its weight—until you shall be ready to cry to Him that you are sin-sick, weary, troubled, and above all, hungering and thirsting for righteousness and desiring reconciliation to Him—the smile of His Face. He has not waited for all of this to take place before making provision for you. He has anticipated your needs, your longings, your necessities. He has already provided the Redeemer, who is Mighty to save. If Divine Justice is exacting to the last degree, believe that Divine Love, as represented in the Redeemer sent of God, is equally exhaustless, boundless—sufficient for all your needs. If you will accept of this, the Divine arrangement through Christ, your heart troubles may be at an end. You will still have troubles in the flesh, weaknesses, aches and pains, but your heart will be joyful and happy in a fellowship Divine with the Father, through the Son.

How to Get the Peace.

Ah! says one, I have heard of God and of Jesus and of the invitation to reconciliation, but I know not how to proceed. To whom shall I go? How can I gain a hearing in my case to obtain the blessed assurance, Thy sins are forgiven thee; go and sin no more. Which church shall I join? To what priest shall I confess?

First of all, my brother, or sister, allow me to rejoice with you that you have come into the condition where you are seeking and knocking for the opening of the storehouse of Divine favor, because "He that seeketh shall find and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." Continue, then, to seek and to knock and very soon the blessings will be yours. See, first, whether or not you are seeking the proper blessing. You want forgiveness of sins that are past. You want the assurance of Divine love and care. You want the Heavenly Shepherd to take you for one of His sheep and look after your interests, both temporal and eternal. If so, good. You are seeking the very thing that God is pleased to give. Many are seeking something else—seeking to have some of self-will and some of God's will, some of sin and some of righteousness. They seek in vain until, in purity of heart, they seek that which God is willing to give.

All of God's gifts are by grace. None of us could claim them on the grounds of justice or merit. We cannot keep God's perfect Law, not because it is too exacting, but because we are fallen. We were born in sin, shapen in iniquity; in sin did our mothers conceive us. Be our wills ever so strong, our flesh is weak. The Divine arrangement of this Gospel Age is adapted to this very condition and is open for the honest-hearted, the sincere penitents, the ones fully determined for righteousness.

You need not come to any earthly priest but, as the Master said, go to the Father, in secret, in private. Go not in your own name or merit or worth, but in the merit of the Redeemer. Go Scripturally, claiming Him as your Advocate and appealing in His Name for the forgiveness provided by Divine mercy—to cover all the sins of the past and provide for all the imperfections unwillingly yours for the future—even to the end of the way. Coming thus, Jesus becomes your Priest, your Advocate with the Father. "We have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the Righteous" (I John ii, 1). "Let us come with courage to the Throne of grace that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in every time of need" (Hebrews iv, 16).

What will you say to your Father as you present yourself in the name of Jesus, do you ask? In prayer tell Him that you are sick of sin and desirous of His righteousness, in every way. Tell Him of your appreciation of the glorious qualities of His Character and of your desire to be as much conformed to that Character as possible. Tell Him that you know you have nothing worthy of His consideration, except the merit of Jesus to be imputed to you, which will be the covering for your imperfection. Tell Him that you present your *all* thus justified by faith, that the merit of Christ *may be* imputed; that you desire to be a living sacrifice—to be faithful unto death to Him, to His Message in the Bible and to all who are, with you, following in the good way to the Kingdom.

Daily Dying—Daily Living.

Those who have acted upon the above directions of the Lord's Word and who have thus been accepted of the Father and begotten of the Holy Spirit, are thenceforth New Creatures in Christ Jesus. To them "old things have passed away and all things have become new." Their souls are not troubled, because they have passed from *death* unto *life*, from Divine disfavor to Divine relationship, as sons of God—and "if children, then heirs, heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ, if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may also be glorified together" (Romans viii, 17). Those who reach this blessed state are no longer heart-troubled. They will have troubles from the world, the flesh and the Adversary, but withal they have rejoicing—"The peace of God which passeth all understanding" ruling in their hearts.

But the end is not yet. The body has been separated from the will. The will has become identified with Christ and represents the New Creature, which will not be perfected, and in its new body, until the resurrection. Meantime, as the Apostle teaches, the flesh must be considered and treated as an enemy because of its weakness, its fallen condition. A struggle, a battle, must go on continually to the end of the course. "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." The faithfulness of the New Creature, the will, will be judged by its loyalty to the Divine will and its strenuous endeavor to keep the body under—to be dead to the flesh and to the world and to be alive to the will of God. Every day should make us more alive as New Creatures and more dead as old creatures.

In this way we are, as the Apostle puts it, mortifying or deadening the flesh and being quickened or energized or made alive in spirit. This is the resurrection process for the New Creature—the death process for the old creature. It is a matter, as the Apostle explains, of rejoicing in tribulation, knowing that the trials and difficulties of the present time, under God's providence, are working out for the faithful a share in that "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory" promised to the Elect, the Bride of Christ—a share in the Kingdom which shortly, through the power of the First Resurrection, will be exalted to glory and dominion over the earth. This is the spiritual Seed of Abraham which, during Messiah's Reign of a thousand years, is to bless Israel and, through Israel, all the families of the earth (Galatians iii, 29).

We cannot give this message to the world, even as Jesus could not do so. It is better for the world that their hearts should now be troubled to a considerable degree. Those who are in the most dangerous position, perhaps, are the ones who have no troubles in the present life and, therefore, no incentive to seek the great Burden-Bearer and fellowship with the Father through Him. Jesus said of such, Woe unto you that are rich! for ye have received your consolation. Woe unto you that are full! for ye shall hunger. Woe unto you that laugh now! for ye shall mourn and weep. Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you! for so did their fathers to the false prophets" (Luke vi, 24-26).

Scriptures Misunderstood.

At the present time we have 1,200,000,000 that in no sense of the word are called by the Lord, and therefore have had no opportunity of responding to that call. With the thought that has prevailed for centuries, that these uncalled millions are doomed to eternal torture, the hearts of God's people have been very sorely troubled, and infidelity has been very greatly assisted into a denial of everything pertaining to Christian faith. All agree that it would be very unreasonable for the Creator of those 1,200,000,000 to expose them to the danger of eternal torment, and not give them the slightest opportunity for hearing of the only terms of salvation from it.

But when we get the correct, the Scriptural view of the matter, we see that the penalty upon those 1,200,000,000 is, "Dying thou shalt die," and that in this particular they are not different from their fathers, who were under the same curse, or sentence of death—the Adamic condemnation.

We see from the Scriptures, too, that our Lord Jesus "by the grace of God, tasted death for every man"—"to be testified in due time" (Hebrews ii, 9; I Timothy ii, 6). Jesus, therefore, tasted death for all these 1,200,000,000 and for all their forefathers. He has given the ransom-price for their sins as well as for ours, the Church's, and a resultant blessing must come to them as well as to us.

The coming blessing is a rescue from the sin-and-death conditions in which they were born; an opportunity for rising out of those conditions of degradation, up, up, up, to full perfection of nature, and all that was lost through Adam's disobedience. This work of Divine Grace, we see, is to be accomplished for the world during the Messianic Age, when Christ and the Elect Church will constitute God's Kingdom, with power and great glory for the blessing of the world.

A woman feels that a well dressed wife is a credit to her husband, even if she has to be so at the expense of his credit.

—

The man who doesn't know how to tell a story very seldom knows how not to try.

Feeling That Way.

Hi there, detective!
Your ear a moment, please.
No, no; I do not want the thing
To use as a washer
On my garden hose.
I want to pour in it
A question.
Where is the man who invented
The picnic?
Point him out, please.
I want to tell him
The plain, unvarnished truth
About his invention.
After that, with your kind permission,
I will use him as a punching bag,
Box his ears, blacken his eyes,
Pull his hair, if he has any,
Which I doubt;
Step on his toes
And then as a fitting climax
Run a steam roller
Backward and forward,
Forward and backward,
Over his prostrate form.
Who am I that I should feel thus,
That I should hold the man
Who invented the picnic
As my bitter enemy?
There must be a strong reason,
And there is.
I am the father of the family,
The proud proprietor
Of thirteen lively kids.
Do you understand?
Is it clear to you,
Or must I furnish maps, charts and a diagram?
When I was young
And traveled by myself
I didn't think so much about it,
But now—
Do you think nature intended me for a pack horse?
Am I built on the lines of a human dray?
Was I designed
As a walking department store?
Wow!
Let me at him!

Lord Loveland Discovers America

By C. N. AND A. M. WILLIAMSON

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XXIV.

A PROTEGE OF MISS DEARMER'S.

LESLEY DEARMER and her aunt were staying that night at Ashville with their friends, and next morning everything was arranged. Loveland explained that in a fortnight at least he would certainly be released from the bondage of his embarrassments, therefore he would take service as Mr. Cremer's chauffeur only for that length of time, thus giving his employers a chance to find a good man for a permanent engagement. He received from Lesley the two weeks' wages in advance, and the $50—a far larger amount than he had touched since landing—seemed to him

"I WANT A LITTLE TALK WITH YOU."

a respectable sum. Ten dollars he kept for his own necessities, and the rest he divided among the members of the broken company.

The profits from the three performances of "Lord Bob" paid the hotel bills for all and left a few dollars over. Lumped together there was enough to take Lillie de Lisle, Ed Binney, Miss St. Clare and the Winters to Chicago, leaving something to tide each one through a week or two of idleness.

Lillie, Ed and Miss St. Clare could hardly express their gratitude to Loveland, and the words they said to him warmed his heart as it had never been warmed before. There was a queer kind of happiness in sacrificing himself for others that came as an absolutely new sensation to Val.

Lillie was in touch with Bill again; therefore, in spite of the uncertain future, she was not unhappy. She had written to Bill the day after Loveland joined the company, had sent him a photograph of herself and a collar for Shakespeare, the best that could be bought for 50 cents in Modunk. Bill had answered to Ashville, and, though neither had any prospects, both had unlimited hope now that they were sure of the love and loyalty which had outlived discouragements, absence and unprosperous years. Lillie was going to Chicago, and Chicago might have something to offer. By and by—who could tell?—she and Bill, "the best man she ever knew," might come together. Meanwhile they could go on loving each other.

The girl went off buoyed up with hope, and Ed Binney had friends in Chicago. He would rest a little and be "all right," he said to Val, shaking hands over and over again in the moment of goodby.

Hill Farm, as Mrs. Loveland's place was called, lay in a charming country not far from Louisville, and at noon of the day after her surprise visit to the theater Miss Dearmer's newly appointed chauffeur was waiting for his employer at the Ashville station.

In his hand was the battered bag which had called forth the contempt of Jack Jacobus, and in his heart were shame, rebellion, jealousy and joy, mingled with several other emotions, none of which he could have defined—least of all the joy.

He reminded himself that there could now be no possible satisfaction in his nearness to Lesley. She did not like him enough to believe in him.

He had to wait for some time on the platform before Miss Dearmer appeared, and then she came toward him alone.

"Auntie is saying goodby to our Ashville friends," she explained. "I—they're not going to stop with us till the train goes. I thought for several reasons it would be better not, and they quite understand. Before you meet my aunt I want a little talk with you. I haven't told her or the others that you—that there's any connection between you and the newspaper story about the marquis and his adventures. I said I'd met you before and was sorry to find now that you'd had misfortunes, losing your money and other things, that had put you into an uncomfortable position. Auntie was in her stateroom on board ship till the last morning, and then I didn't point you out to her. If she saw you at all she didn't notice you particularly, and, besides, she's very nearsighted. She knows only that you're Mr. Gordon and that to help you a little I've asked you to act as chauffeur for a short time till you can get something better."

"And till Mr. Cremer can get some one better," Loveland capped her words.

"You have to be tried first," smiled the girl. "And I mean you to be a success—a great success. Now I'm going to auntie. I think we'd better travel in different cars, for she hasn't quite got used yet to the idea of a gentleman chauffeur."

With that the girl pressed a railway ticket into his hand, and he was left, not knowing whether he were more inclined to laughter or to cursing.

The Hill Farm might almost have been an English farm, with its rambling red brick house, apparently of the Georgian period, its square paned windows and its pillared porch draped with a tangle of grapevine and Virginia creeper.

Val arrived only a few minutes later than Lesley and Mrs. Loveland, and the girl was waiting for him in the open doorway when his hack drove up.

"This is a big old house," said Lesley, coming out into the porch—"at least it's old for America. It's stood for about 150 years, and there's lots of room in it. You will live in the west wing. In a few minutes Uncle Wally will show you where to go. Here, Uncle Wally, take Mr. Gordon's bag."

There was no contempt either for the bag or its owner on the mild old face of the gray headed negro, who was as perfect and well trained a servant in his way as any butler in an English country house. Evidently he, too, had been told that this was a "gentleman chauffeur," to be treated like a gentleman. And Loveland was grateful to his hostess, feeling a sudden impulse toward happiness until, with a shock, he remembered Sidney Cremer.

"When will Mr. Cremer arrive?" he asked Lesley as they walked together across a sloping lawn toward the stables.

"Oh, Sidney's very much at home here," she answered lightly. "You may see him at any time. Meanwhile you won't mind driving the car for me, will you?"

"I think you know whether I'll mind that or not," said Loveland almost more to himself than to the girl. "If only there were no Sidney Cremer"—

"I have an idea you won't dislike Sidney when you meet him," Lesley said kindly.

"A man's chauffeur has no right to an opinion about him—at least that's what I used to think myself. Cremer must be very rich," grumbled Loveland, apparently apropos of nothing.

"Sidney makes a good deal of money out of novels and plays—at least it seems a good deal to me, but maybe it wouldn't to you. Perhaps Sidney's earnings amount to about twelve or fifteen thousand of your English pounds a year, and he's saved quite a lot, too, for he's been popular as a playwright and novelist in America and England for several years now."

"By Jove!" exclaimed Loveland. "What a lucky beggar!"

"That just expresses it—a 'lucky beggar'—for he was almost a beggar at the time he made his first success."

"Shall you be married soon?"

Lesley smiled, and her dimples twinkled. "It isn't decided yet. But I dare say it will be soon. Now, I suppose with the grand ideas you used to talk to me about, £12,000 or £15,000 a year and a few loose thousands lying around, would seem like shabby genteel poverty to you."

"Don't hit a man when he's down," said Loveland. "If I had only half as much as Mr. Cremer I could do the things I want most to do."

"What are they?" asked Lesley.

"Nowadays the things I feel I should like most to do are to restore our poor old tumbled down home and get rid of my debts."

"You say 'nowadays.' Have you changed your mind lately?"

"I've changed almost everything except these everlasting tweeds! I know, of course, that my affairs will come right in one way presently. I shall get back to England before my leave's up, but I shan't go back the same man. I've lost the chance of all that's the best worth having, if I ever could have had such a chance."

"You're too young to give up hope, almost as young as Sidney Cremer."

"What! He's younger than I am?"

"Sidney is twenty-three."

"Once you said you didn't like men under twenty-six, they seemed so raw."

"I ought to be flattered that you should remember my sayings of 'once.' You see, though, Sidney's quite different from—other men, especially to me. But here we are at the stables. We'll talk about Sidney's car instead of Sidney."

"Just one question first!" exclaimed Loveland, stopping short in front of the old fashioned but neatly kept stables and spacious southern barn. "I know I haven't any right to ask it, but were you engaged to Cremer when we crossed together on the Mauretania?"

"WERE YOU ENGAGED TO CREMER?"

"My relations with Sidney were then exactly what they are now," replied the girl, with a pretty primness that made her mouth look as if she had just said "prunes, prisms, propriety."

His last hope gone—since Lesley had not accepted Cremer out of pique—Loveland was silenced.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

We all do hate flattery that the other fellows get.

—

The man who well understands himself doesn't have much faith in the other chap.

—

The man who is in love with himself isn't stingy with his money when it comes to expressing his love.

Treasurer's Report

For Oakes Special School District, County of Dickey, State of North Dakota, for the year 1910 1911.

Receipts.

Cash on hand at beginning of school year, July 1, 1910	$ 2185 25
Total amount received during the year from the apportionment of the State Tuition Fund	1755 80
Total amount received during the year from the apportionment of the County Tuition Fund	1393 36
Amount received during the year from taxes levied by the District School Board, including outstanding warrants redeemed or endorsed in the collection of taxes	9075 79
Amount received during the year from Sale of Bonds	None
Amount received during the year into the Sinking Fund	None
Amount received during the year from other sources	6 78
Total receipts for the year, including cash on hand July 1, 1910	$15,088 20

Expenditures.

Amount paid during the year for school houses, sites and furnishings	$ 1684 17
Amount paid during the year for apparatus, fixtures, etc.	664 40
Amount paid during the year for teachers' wages	7970 04
Amount paid during the year for services and expenses of school officers	75 00
Amount paid during the year for interest on bonds and warrants	322 47
Amount paid during the year for incidental expenses	2070 83
Amount paid during the year for redemption and refunding of bonds	None
Amount paid during the year for purposes not before mentioned	None
Total expenditures for the year	$12,786 91
Cash on hand June 30, 1911	2301 29
Grand total, expenditures and cash on hand, to balance above total receipts	$15,088 20

Relating to Sinking Fund.

Amount of sinking fund in treasury July 1, 1910	$3161 54
Amount received into and transferred to the sinking fund during the year	453 79
Total	$3615 33
Paid out of sinking fund for redemption of bonds	None
Balance in sinking fund June 30, 1911	$3615 33

—C. A. Newton,
Treasurer of Oakes Special School District.
Approved this 14th day of August, A. D. 1911.
By order of the District School Board:
—J. H. Coulter, President.
Attest: T. H. Ferber, Clerk.

Clerk's Statement of Indebtedness of District.

Whole amount of warrants outstanding June 30, 1911	$4298 04
Whole amount of bonds outstanding June 30, 1911	10,500 00
Total indebtedness of District June 30, 1911	$14,798 04

Approved this 14th day of August, A. D. 1911.
By order of the District School Board:
—T. H. Ferber, Clerk.

Treasurer's Report

For Climax School District No. 9, County of Dickey, State of North Dakota, for the year 1910-1911.

Receipts.

Cash on hand at the beginning of school year, July 1, 1910	$ 911 93
Total amount received during the year from the apportionment of the State Tuition Fund	338 15
Total amount received during the year from the apportionment of the County Tuition Fund	354 17
Amount received during the year from taxes levied by the District School Board, including outstanding warrants redeemed or endorsed in the collection of taxes	813 54
Total receipts for the year, including cash on hand July 1, 1910	$ 2417 79

Expenditures.

Amount paid during the year for teachers' wages	1100 00
Amount paid during the year for services and expenses of school officers	76 00
Amount paid during the year for incidental expenses	230 72
Total expenditures for the year	$1401 72
Cash on hand June 30, 1911	1016 02
Grand total, expenditures and cash on hand, to balance above total receipts	$2417 74

Clerk's Statement of Indebtedness of District.

Whole amount of warrants outstanding June 30, 1911	$ 5 00
Total indebtedness of district June 30, 1911	$ 5 00

Approved this 11th day of July, A. D. 1911.
By order of the District School Board:
—C. E. Knox, Clerk.

Notice for Bids.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Wright township, Dickey county, for the grading of slough on section line between sections four and five of said township. Grade to be about 55 rods long, 21 feet wide at bottom, 16½ feet wide on top and 3 feet high.

Bids will be opened on the first day of September.

A certified check of $40.00 must accompany each bid.

Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. G. NELSON,
Township Clerk,
303 Fullerton, N. D.

Taken Up.

On August 12th, five spring calves, two red and white, one red and two roans.

—Frank Guyott,
313 4 Miles Northeast of Glover.

One of the most common ailments that hard working people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the parts thoroughly at each application, and you will get quick relief. For sale by Wood Drug Co.

STATE ESTRAY DEPARTMENT

The Oakes Times has been officially designated the State Official Estray paper, and in cases where stock, taken up and advertised according to law in the paper, is not claimed, such notice should be forwarded to this paper for publication.

Taken Up Estrays.

From Carson Press.

Came to my place, Section 15, Township 129, Range 99, located in that unorganized territory situated south of the Cedar River, in North Dakota, attached to Morton county, N. D., for judicial purposes, on July 22, 1901, two horses, described as follows:

One gelding, dark brown, weight about 900 pounds, scar on left knee, two splints and wire scratch on right shoulder and star in forehead.

The other also a gelding, about half a hand smaller than first, star in forehead, no cuts or marks.

Both appear to be standard bred, apparently 6 years old, foretops appear to have been clipped about a year ago; appear to be a team. Both branded on left jaw, as near as can be seen, like an inverted R with the top line of an F hitting the top of the R. Owner prove property and pay charges. G. B. Meuze,
P. O. Thunderhawk, S. D.

Lives 2 miles east and 3 miles north of postoffice.

Taken Up.

From Larimore Pioneer.

Came to my place, August 5th, a cow. Described, dark bay, dark stripes, two stub horns, dry. One half mile west of Larimore, N. D.
Wm. Folkess.

Taken Up.

From Bottineau County News.

Taken up, a red and white heifer about one year old, at my place in sec 15, twp 162, rge 75. The heifer had a bell on.

Lars Torrison,
Bottineau, N. D.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the terms and condition of that certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Herman Grabinski and Rosa Grabinski, his wife, mortgagors to H. J. Johnson, mortgagee, dated the 24th day of June, 1909, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Dickey and State of North Dakota, on the 31st day of January, 1910, at nine o'clock a. m., and recorded in Book 61 of mortgages at page 386, and said mortgagee has elected under the terms of said mortgage to declare the entire amount secured thereby to be immediately due and payable, and the same is now due and payable, and said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described, at the front door of the court house in the City of Ellendale in the County of Dickey and State of North Dakota, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of the 22nd day of September, 1911, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage on the day of sale.

The premises described in said mortgage, and which will be sold to satisfy the same, are situated in the County of Dickey, State of North Dakota, and are described as follows, to-wit: The Southeast Quarter of Section twelve (12) in Township one hundred twenty-nine (129) north of range fifty-nine (59) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

The mortgagors having failed to pay the taxes levied upon said premises for the year 1910, the mortgagee, under the terms of said mortgage, has paid the same and the penalties attached, amounting to twenty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents. There will be due on said mortgage at the date of sale, the sum of five hundred ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents, together with the attorney's fees allowed by law and the costs and disbursements of this foreclosure.

Dated at Oakes, North Dakota, this 8th day of August, 1911.

H. J. JOHNSON,
Mortgagee.

J. A. MCKEE,
Attorney for Said Mortgagee.
Oakes, North Dakota.
First publication August 10, 1911-6.

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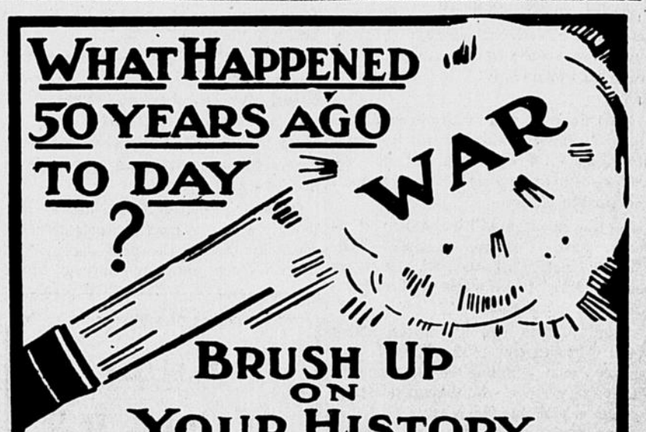

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