

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...



Sermon by
CHARLES T. RUSSELL,
Pastor Brooklyn
Tabernacle.

The Upper Room at Jerusalem

"He Will Show You a Large Upper Room; There Make Ready For Us" (Mark xiv, 15)

"Moses and All the Prophets."

Jerusalem, April 24.—My friends, we meet today for the worship of God in traditionally one of the most renowned meeting places in the whole earth. Tradition has it that this is the same "upper room" which was owned by one friendly to our Lord and his disciples and who granted it as their meeting place on several occasions most intimately associated with the inauguration of Christianity. Tradition also has it that this is the room mentioned by St. Mark in our text, where the disciples with the Lord partook of the last Jewish Passover Supper, after which Jesus instituted the Eucharist or Lord's Supper as an antitypical memorial, taking the place of the Passover to all who accept Jesus as the Passover Lamb—"The Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world" (John 1, 29); "Christ our Passover is slain, therefore let us keep the feast" (1 Corinthians v, 7, 8).

Tradition assures us that this is the same room mentioned in the Book of Acts (i, 13) as the place where the Apostles resided and assembled for worship during the ten days following the Lord's ascension—the same "upper room," therefore, in which was manifested the acceptance of all the consecrated followers of Jesus into Covenant relationship with God as "members of the Body of Christ, which is the Church." Of course, our permission to use this room for a public service today was obtained only by prearrangement with those having it in charge. True, traditions are not always reliable. Surely, in almost every other part of the world it would be absurd to think of the preservation of the identity of a house like this for more than eighteen centuries. But here we have most peculiar conditions. The inhabitants of this land seem to have been content to leave things just as they found them from generation to generation, merely making such slight repairs as were from time to time found necessary. Here visitors come, look and depart, filled with a sacred awe, and have done so for centuries, and the inhabitants, each intent upon his own business, have ignored this in a manner hardly imaginable by Europeans. It is possible therefore that tradition in this case and in other instances hereabouts, has located correctly, just as in Rome the prison in which Paul was confined is indicated by tradition with apparent accuracy.

Christ Our Passover.

We are favored not only in respect to the use of the room, but additionally in respect to the time of our visit and our use of it. This, according to Jewish reckoning, is the first day of Passover Week—it began last evening at 6 o'clock. The three hours preceding that marked the time of our Lord's death and the begging by Joseph of Arimathea for the privilege of burying his body in his new tomb and the hasty taking of our Lord from the cross and getting him only partially embalmed and the tomb closed and sealed before 6 o'clock—this day beginning at 6 o'clock being amongst the Jews, as the Apostle declared, an "high day," a Sabbath day of special sacredness as the beginning of the Passover Feast-Week.

As we look back to that memorable occasion we can sympathize with the Apostles and early believers in the blighting of all of their hopes by the apparent failure of Jesus to make good his claim of Messiahship. We can imagine better than we can describe their dejection, their disappointment. On the next day, corresponding to tomorrow, the two with whom Jesus met on the way to Emmaus said sadly, "We had trusted that it had been he who should have redeemed Israel" (Luke xxiv, 21).

They had hoped that his miracles, corroborating his teaching, when he "spoke as never man spake," were evidences that he was the Messiah. They had built their hopes, as Jews, that now finally God's promises to their nation would be fulfilled—that Israel should be exalted in the earth in name and fame and power and authority to bless and to instruct "all the families of the earth." They had hoped that Messiah would be the great King under whose beneficent reign, as the great Mediator between God and men, the long-promised blessing would come to the earth. They had hoped also for a personal share with him in the glories of his Kingdom, according to his own words—"Ye shall sit with me on twelve thrones, judging (ruling) the twelve tribes of Israel" (Matthew xix, 28). His death as a malefactor, as a blasphemer against God, seemed to cast a shadow over every hope and to leave them not only desolate in heart themselves, but despised by their neighbors as deceived fanatics. This is the anniversary, dear friends, of a day that was very sad to our brethren or 1877 years ago.

How different is our attitude of mind that we are able to see, to praise God and to rejoice that Jesus died; that he suffered, "the Just for the unjust," that his death might constitute the Ransom-Price for Adam and all his race. This light upon the sufferings of Christ began to shine into the hearts of the Apostles on the day of our Lord's resurrection, corresponding to tomorrow. The oil for that light lay hidden in the words of Moses and all the Prophets of Israel. But it was necessary that our Lord, having risen from the dead to be the great antitypical High Priest, should trim the lamp of Divine Truth that the light might shine out to all his people, all of his "members," all of the "Royal Priesthood," all who are in the consecrated condition of heart, symbolically represented by the "holy" of Israel's Tabernacle.

Mark how gently and how wisely the Lord permitted the light to shine in gradually upon his faithful few. The eyes of their understanding must not be blinded by an instantaneous flash. Gradually, as they were able to bear it, the good tidings of his resurrection from the dead to glory, honor and immortality on the divine plane must be made known to them. The first intimations were from the women of the company who had gone with spices, after the "high day," on the morning of the third day to complete the work of embalming the Lord. They reported first, that he was gone from the sepulchre, and secondly, that they had seen some angels who told them that he was risen from the dead. And later Mary had reported that she had seen the Lord and clasped him by the feet and that he had said to her, "I am not yet ascended to my Father; but go to my brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God" (John xx, 17). Jesus said to tell the disciples that he would meet them in Galilee, as he had said to them before. These bewildering experiences were merely leading gradually on, preparing the disciples for the fuller knowledge of the facts.

It was the same day (corresponding to tomorrow afternoon) that the Lord overtook two of the sorrowing disciples as they walked into the country to spend the night. Here again he would not shock them and overpower them by a vision of his glorious presence such as smote down Saul of Tarsus on his way to Damascus, "shining above the brightness of the sun at noon-day;" on the contrary he assumed a body of flesh and traveler's clothing and talked sympathetically with the two sorrowing ones. After hearing their woes and sorrows he must have astonished them with his knowledge of the Scriptures, as well as by his sympathy, saying to them, "O foolish and slow of heart to believe! O foolish and slow of heart to believe! (Luke xxiv, 25). They had been willing to believe something of what the Prophets had spoken—the glorious things, the happy things pertaining to Messiah's Millennial glory. But they had been slow to believe the prophets' other testimonies to the effect that the Redeemer must be "led as a Lamb to the slaughter," must be the sin-offering, must be despised and rejected of men, must be lifted up on the cross as the antitype of the "brazen serpent," and must be raised from the dead by the power of the Father to his great station as Prophet, Priest, Mediator, King, as the antitype of Melchizedek, for the fulfillment to Israel and the world of all of God's great promises.

Then said Jesus, in view of these expectations, "Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into his glory?" What else should be expected? Did he not foretell his own death? And did he not foretell his own resurrection? And were you not confused to understand his teachings to the full? Did not your minds run to the coming glory than to what he said to you respecting the necessity that you should "watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation" and lose all your part and hope under these trying conditions? A little later, in the same day, he appeared in the "upper room," traditionally this very room—the doors being shut for fear of the Jews—bared, we may be sure, because the poor disciples felt that the envy and hatred which had led to the crucifixion of the Master might easily be transferred now to them because of their sympathy with him and their relationship to his work. Here Jesus materialized in their presence and spoke a few words. He told them that he was really present with them and that it was not merely a phantom which they saw. And then he ate with them, honeycomb and fish, as evidencing the fact that they were not being addressed by an illusion, but by a corporeal being. While they still wondered with astonishment, he proved to them that their risen Lord was no longer merely a man, but that he had experienced a change in his resurrection, so that now he was a spirit being and could go and come like the wind—appearing in a body of flesh when his purposes so demanded. He gave proof of this by vanishing out of their sight, dissolving the body of flesh and bones and the clothing as easily as he had created them and by the same Divine power.

The Pentecostal Blessing.

The glorified, resurrected Jesus remained with the infant Church for forty days, watching over their interests. On four or five occasions he appeared to them again in different forms and for the further inculcation of the great lesson that he was risen and changed, henceforth a spirit being. Then he ascended up on high to appear in the presence of God on behalf of his faithful ones first, as later on he will appear in the interest of the world. The Father's recognition of the merit of his sacrifice, applied "on our behalf," was manifested by the impartation of the holy Spirit on Pentecost day. Traditionally this same wonderful "upper room" witnessed that outpouring of Divine blessing and favor, which came only upon consecrated believers and has come upon the same class, and upon none other, from that day unto this—begetting them individually by the holy Spirit to the divine nature with its promises of glory, honor and immortality to the faithful, in association with the Lord Jesus in his Millennial Kingdom.

That blessing was a partial fulfillment of the Lord's word through the Prophet Joel, namely that portion which says, "In those days will I pour out of my Spirit upon my servants and upon my handmaids" (Joel ii, 28). We are glad, dear friends, that what occurred at that first Pentecost and what has continued all through this Gospel Age, of Pentecostal blessing upon each individual member of the Body of Christ, is merely a foretaste of God's great favor towards Adam's race. As St. James declares (i, 18) the Church is merely "a kind of first-fruits unto God of his creatures." True, the first-fruits in this case is the very choicest—our Lord, the glorious Head and High Priest, and his saintly followers the antitypical under-priests of the Royal Priesthood. But a great blessing is yet to come, for there shall come a still greater outpouring of God's Spirit as mentioned in the same prophecy in the words, "After those days, saith the Lord, I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall seek for me, and your young men shall see actually what your ancestors dreamed of."

This will have its fulfillment during the Millennial Age, not that the world in general will be begotten of the holy Spirit to a spirit nature like unto the angels and like unto Christ, as in our case, but the Lord has promised to take away the stony heart and to give a heart of flesh to all the willing and obedient of mankind during that Millennial Day. In such a right spirit shall be renewed as they become obedient to the gracious arrangements of Messiah's universal Empire and that right spirit in man, that right disposition, will be the holy Spirit—God's Spirit or disposition. It was given to man originally when he was created perfect, upright, in the image and likeness of God. It was lost by sin and displaced by a spirit of selfishness, and sometimes by a spirit of devilishness. It will be the great work of that thousand years of Messiah's Kingdom to lift mankind out of sin and selfishness and death and to restore the willing and obedient to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed by the merit of the sacrifice at Calvary. With the close of the Millennial Kingdom, God shows us that all who will not have attained to the possession of his holy Spirit will be destroyed in the Second Death. Then there shall be no more sighing, no crying, no dying, no more sin, no more sorrow, for all the former things of sin and death shall have passed away. It will be Christ on the throne who will make all things new.

Supper in the Upper Room.

In closing we ask that in connection with what we have just said respecting this "Upper Room" and the blessings here conferred, you do not forget the special privilege which some twenty or thirty of us enjoyed in this same room on Friday evening last. We remind you afresh that that evening, after six o'clock, corresponded to the night in which our Lord with his disciples first celebrated the memorial of his own death with the loaf and with the cup, traditionally in this same "Upper Room." Incidentally we remark that the early Christian Church used this same Jewish reckoning in the annual celebration of our Lord's death and resurrection, but that, later on, the method of calculating the date was slightly modified so that this year Good Friday and Easter, according to the revised Ecclesiastical Calendar, occurred nearly a month ago—March 25-27. I feel sure that as long as I live I shall not forget the blessed experiences of Friday evening and its memorial celebration, in this "Upper Room," of the great event which means so much to the Church and to the world—which symbolizes the precious sacrifice of Christ and also, as the Apostle explains, symbolizes the participation of all the faithful members of Christ in his sacrifice—in the broken loaf and in the cup of which we partake antitypically. May we, dear friends, prove so faithful to our conservation vows that we will be included by our glorious Lord amongst those who shall be counted worthy to share also his cup of joy and glory—participation in his Millennial Kingdom and his glorious work of blessing all the families of the earth!

The Spenders.
"How are you getting along, Jones, since you got married? Saving any money?"
"Yes, but for heaven's sake don't tell my wife!"—Judge's Library.

Impatience.
"Impatience," said Uncle Eben, "is generally de feeling' you has when you wants somebody else to hurry an' make up fob de time you's been wastin'."—Washington Star.

Just the Other Way.
"Did you ever hear Gaddy say anything particular about me?"
"No, he never was very particular what he said about you."

MOUNT M'KINLEY ASCENT DOUBTED

CHARLES SHELDON SAYS PUBLIC SHOULD AWAIT MORE DETAILS.

SOME POINTS ARE INCREDIBLE

New Yorker Familiar With Region About the Peak, Points Out That Only One of Fairbanks' Expedition Has Reported Its Success.

Charles Sheldon, a big game sportsman and explorer of New York city, who for years has known Tom Lloyd, Charles McGonnigle and W. R. Taylor, three of the four men who, according to Lloyd, reached the top of Mount McKinley on April 3, declared the other night that the public could well afford to await a fuller report of the details of the ascent before complete acceptance of the claim.

Mr. Sheldon has hunted big game and explored all through the Alaskan country about the base of Mount McKinley. He said he was thus fully acquainted with many of the difficulties which any party would have to surmount to reach the top of this tallest peak on the American continent.

"I think," said he, "it is due to Tom Lloyd and the three others with him to withhold judgment as to the partial statements transmitted from Fairbanks to the effect that they reached the summit of Mount McKinley. The press reports contain so many assertions that are not in accordance with the facts that little reliance can be placed on them. It is not reasonable to believe that the party had an aneroid barometer which would record an altitude of 29,500 feet with any degree of accuracy. It is ridiculous to suggest that a trail was established to the top of the mountain. It is ridiculous to say that snowshoes were used most of the way up the mountain."

Top of the Mountain a Double Summit.

"It is reported that the flag they left at the summit could be seen from the north side of the mountain, which would be an impossibility, since the top of Mount McKinley is a double summit, consisting of two ridges extending east and west. The south ridge, which is the culminating peak, cannot be seen from the north. "The leader of the expedition, Tom Lloyd, and also Charlie McGonnigle and Billy Taylor, are personal friends of mine, but I do not know Patterson. Lloyd is perhaps sixty or more years old. McGonnigle and Taylor are very hardy young men, among the best dog 'mushers' in the country and thoroughly familiar with winter travel, particularly in that district. None of the three, however, knows anything about technical mountain climbing. They have never seen an Alpine rope or an ice ax and are not familiar with technical mountaineering equipment. "I have worked and traveled with these three men in winter. I feel quite certain that, although they had been within a distance of six or eight miles of the base of Mount McKinley, none of them had been on the slope before the alleged ascent. I believe that the method they adopted to investigate a route of ascent in the spring with dogs is the correct way to find a route to the summit, and particularly along the eastern ridges, where, the press reports imply, the ascent was made."

Difficulties of an Ascent Tremendous.

"The difficulties are tremendous, not so much the intense cold as the fact that even willows for fuel wood do not grow within five or six miles of the base of the mountain, and timber is at least six miles distant and probably even farther from an approach by the east ridges. This would necessitate on extra amount of material for fuel. "The difficulties of an ascent are so great that, though McGonnigle and Taylor are courageous and capable of enduring the cold and physical work, a great deal of public skepticism, particularly among those who are familiar with the hardships of mountain climbing, is sure to exist. "Therefore it is clearly the duty of the press, both to the public and to these men, not to encourage full credence in the reports of the alleged ascent until the facts and details are authoritatively published, which will enable us to form an intelligent judgment. Only Tom Lloyd apparently brought out the report, the other members of the party having remained in the Kantishna district, 150 miles away, so we haven't their corroborative evidence."

Mr. Sheldon went to this region in 1906 for sport and exploration, spending some time at the base of Mount McKinley and on the slope. He went again in the summer of 1907 and spent a year there.

A Mayor's Bureau For "Kicks."
Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston announced recently that he is going to establish a bureau for "kicks." It will be an office in city hall, where two officials will be stationed to listen to all complaints made by citizens about municipal service. Most of the complaints made at the city hall relate to tax and water bills, collection of garbage and condition of streets, and citizens who have kicks to register don't know where to go. The mayor says the valuable time of clerks is consumed in listening to recitals of grievances they can't remedy.

"Findable" things can be found, at hardly noticeable cost, through want advertising.

If your ad. is in the paper when the worker-hunter looks, he'll be pretty sure to see it, and have an impression that you're the "right one."

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Madison, Neb., April 26, 1910, at 1 p. m.
Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present Commissioners Henry Sunderman, Burr Taft and John Malone. The minutes of the meeting of March 29, 1910, were read and approved as read.

On motion S. L. Gibbs was employed to make a drainage ditch through the poor farm.

On motion Fred Gegner was employed to paint the wood work on inside of court house and to furnish all material for \$94.55.

On motion Fred Gegner was employed to paint and varnish the furniture in the court house, he to furnish all material for \$73.80.

On motion the following official bonds were approved:
Carl Polenske, road overseer R. D. No. 26.
Frank Sabotka, road overseer R. D. No. 11.

Order of Commitment.

And now on this 26th day of April A. D. 1910, at a meeting duly held by the commissioners of Madison county, Nebraska, at the court house, in the village of Madison, Madison county, Nebraska, the matter of placing an infant, named "Baby" Hall, in the Nebraska State Public School for Dependent Children, was taken up and heard, and after a hearing was had by the commissioners and they being fully advised in the premises, it was ordered that "Baby" Hall, son of Earl V. and Lena Hall, be and it is hereby committed to the Nebraska State Public School for Dependent Children, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, under all the rules and regulations of the said Nebraska State Public School for Dependent Children, and as provided by the laws of the state of Nebraska.

Henry Sunderman, John Malone, Burr Taft, county commissioners of Madison county, Nebraska.

On motion the following bill of expenses was allowed:

State School for Dependent Children. On motion the county clerk was instructed to issue duplicate warrant to G. T. Nicholson, in place of warrant No. 419 drawn on general fund of 1909, he having lost said warrant and having also given bond for twice the amount of said warrant to indemnify the county against loss by reason of issuing of said duplicate.

On motion the county treasurer was authorized to make the following transfer of funds in his office:

From 1908 county general fund to 1909 county general fund, \$3,400.

The board of county commissioners having first taken the oath as required by law and having first gone upon and viewed said land, made appraisal of the school land described below, as follows:

Ne 1/4 of nw 1/4, section 8, town 24, range 2, \$21.33 1/2 per acre.
Nw 1/4 of nw 1/4, section 8, town 24, range 2, \$21.33 1/2 per acre.
Se 1/4 of nw 1/4, section 8, town 24, range 2, \$21.33 1/2 per acre.
Sw 1/4 of nw 1/4, section 8, town 24, range 2, \$21.33 1/2 per acre.

The following report of C. D. Johnson, steward of the poor farm, was received:

Battle Creek, Nebraska, March 1, 1910.—To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Madison County, Nebraska:
I herewith hand your honorable body my fourth quarterly report, for the year 1909 as follows:
Balance in bank December 1.....\$170.00
Cash for 6 hogs..... 95.25
Cash for 12 hogs..... 221.15
Cash Disbursements:
C. D. Johnson, cash on fourth quarter salary \$66.30
Chas. Eggen, 3 gallons sorghum..... 1.50
J. J. Cartney, barrels..... 1.50
Ben Marshall, plastering..... 5.00
H. G. Whitney, expense of cream separator..... 6.35
Totals.....\$486.41 \$80.65

March in Valley bank \$405.75
On motion the following bills incurred were allowed and warrants ordered drawn for the same:

Battle Creek Telephone Co., ad- vance rental..... 6.50
A. F. Gardels..... 5.10
Howard Miller Lumber Co..... 16.24
L. F. Merz, third and fourth quarters..... 10.45
F. Koester..... 4.40
Joe Maas..... 7.00
E. F. Hans..... 23.81
Mark Seeler..... 10.35
Battle Creek Hardware Co..... 20.10
Doering Drug Co., July 1 to March 1..... 22.40
W. L. Boyer..... 20.32
Chas. Hansen, September 1 to March 1..... 26.25
M. L. Thomson..... 1.83
J. C. Stricker..... 14.25
Joe Dittrick..... 10.70
L. B. Baker..... 176.60
C. D. Johnson, balance on fourth quarter salary..... 53.70
Total.....\$457.65

Yearly Report.
Total expense of year from March 1, 1910.....\$1,573.58
Cash receipts from farm..... 730.25
Expense above income..... 843.33
Stock on hand March 1, 1910: Four hogs, 3 colts coming 2 years old, 1 colt coming 1 year old, 6 milk cows, 4 steers coming 2 years old, 2 heifers coming 2 years old, 6 heifers coming 1 year old, 7 brood sows, 13 stock hogs, 2 calves, 100 chickens, 600 bushels corn, 18 tons hay.
Inmates: John Chada, Mrs. Elemwood.

Deaths: 1—Anton Terrell.
Totals: \$457.65.
Respectfully submitted,
C. D. Johnson.

Steward of Madison county poor farm.
On motion the following claims were allowed:
G. C. Lambert, fees Kerber case \$ 6.45
Burroughs, Adkins, M...

repairs..... 4.74
A. T. Rodman, overseeing poor claimed \$25, wholly disallowed as not a proper charge against the county.
T. R. Hord Grain Co., coal..... 31.00
S. B. Hosely & Co., auto hire Hume-Robertson-Wycoff Co., coal..... 7.00
Anton Nelson, supplies for pauper..... 10.15
Sessions & Bell, undertaker for pauper..... 5.90
Salter Coal & Grain Co., coal for pauper..... 20.30
N. A. Housel, expenses and postage..... 12.24
Madison city lighting to April 8..... 21.80
M. J. Hughes, trees for ripraping..... 26.00
University Publishing Co., supplies for county superintendent..... 5.00
N. A. Housel, salary for March..... 116.67
Madison Telephone Co., tolls..... 12.20
Madison Telephone Co., rent to June 30..... 18.00
Nebraska Telephone Co., tolls..... 6.70
National Office Supply Co., ribbons..... 10.00
A. A. Bley, supplies for pauper H. Kilburn, register of births and deaths..... 6.75
F. J. Beach, register of births and deaths..... 1.00
Charles Letheby, register of births and deaths..... 6.50
M. L. Koehn, register of births and deaths..... 21.55
B. H. Mills, register of births and deaths..... 7.75
O. A. Sleeper, register of births and deaths..... 20
F. L. Widergren, supplies for pauper..... 8.00
C. A. Anderson, supplies for pauper..... 23.58
Klopp & Bartlett, supplies..... 8.75
F. E. Martin, supplies, assigned to F. A. Peterson..... 12.00
F. A. Peterson, county treasurer dispo patient and office expenses..... 103.75
Royal Sleeper, wolf scalps..... 14.00
Tom Crook, work R. D. No. 3..... 30.00
J. M. Buffington, work R. D. No. 3..... 14.00
Looman Lumber Co., lumber R. D. No. 16..... 7.15
Gus Kaul, salary..... 50.00
W. H. Field, expenses and fees..... 155.80
M. J. Hughes, bridge lumber..... 21.68
J. H. Hunter, work R. D. No. 3..... 22.25
R. W. Linn, work R. D. No. 2..... 37.50
J. M. Smith, salary and boarding prisoners..... 201.95
R. W. Linn, work C. D. No. 1..... 134.00
R. W. Linn, bridge work..... 27.50
F. Miller, work C. D. No. 2, assigned to Jack Koengstein..... 15.00
Joe Adams, repairs..... 4.00
Bert Hetrick, bridge work..... 12.00
Henry Uecker, work R. D. No. 1..... 58.25
G. T. Crook, work R. D. No. 18..... 36.00
G. T. Crook, work R. D. No. 18..... 30.00
G. T. Crook, freight on grader..... 20.15
J. T. Moore, road work, C. D. No. 2..... 36.00
J. T. Moore, road work..... 54.00
J. H. Hunter, work R. D. No. 3..... 6.22
J. T. Moore, road work..... 42.00
J. T. Moore, work C. D. No. 2..... 9.00
J. T. Moore, bridge work..... 6.00
John Wiley, work R. D. No. 3..... 2.40
Harvey Kurtz, work R. D. No. 3..... 4.00
George Hobus, work R. D. No. 6..... 37.50
T. D. Preece, bridge work..... 2.00
T. D. Preece, work R. D. No. 3..... 10.00
H. Sunderman, work C. D. No. 3..... 3.29
Otto Linstadt, work C. D. No. 2..... 24.50
G. C. Warren, secretary of Commercial club, Tilden, road work, C. D. No. 3..... 50.00
Fred Byerly, road work..... 45.00
Fred Byerly, work C. D. No. 2..... 3.75
Fred Byerly, bridge work..... 3.75
L. C. Mittelstadt, bridge lumber..... 17.37
L. C. Mittelstadt, lumber R. D. No. 1..... 17.47
O. A. Hackler, ripraping, assigned to William Lowe..... 15.00
F. M. McWhorter, work C. D. No. 2..... 37.50
Joe Benish, work C. D. No. 2..... 11.09
George Hobus, work C. D. No. 2..... 27.75
Gus Nitz, repairs..... 1.10
Smith Premier Typewriter Co., repairs..... 9.50
C. B. Hueston, wolf scalps..... 12.00
William Clasey, ripraping..... 37.90
Hume-Robertson-Wycoff Co., lumber R. D. No. 15..... 23.85
Burr Taft, labor and mileage and freight..... 77.10
H. Sunderman, labor and mileage..... 70.30
H. Sunderman, auto hire..... 15.00
J. H. Hunter, work R. D. No. 3..... 8.00
J. H. Hunter, work R. D. No. 3..... 19.50
Madison Chronicle, supplies..... 25.80
Moved to adjourn to 7:30 p. m. 7:30 p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion the following claims were allowed:
John Malone, labor and mileage 49.35
Joseph Schnell, work R. D. No. 9..... 3.00

Fee bill of W. H. Field for witnesses in state cases, Unruh, Lenser, Moore, Bonney and others was referred to the county attorney for investigation.

Bill of C. F. Eiseley, fees Ingham case wholly disallowed for reason costs were all paid by defendant.

The county clerk was instructed to correct the tax list for 1909 by striking out the city taxes levied against the Union Pacific railroad company on part of sw 1/4 of se 1/4 of 22-24 on account of double assessment.

The following report was filed by the county commissioners:
We, the undersigned county commissioners of Madison county, Nebraska, having viewed the route of the drainage ditch prayed for by the petition of John Koengstein, which petition together with a good and sufficient...

the county clerk on November 23, 1909, and hereby find that said ditch will benefit the property adjacent thereto and be conducive to the health of that community, and that the route described is the most practicable route, do therefore grant the prayer of said petitioner.

Dated at Madison, Nebraska, this 26th day of April, 1910.
Henry Sunderman, Burr Taft, John Malone, county commissioners of said county.

On motion the county surveyor was ordered to survey a proposed drainage ditch commencing at a point at the first bridge west of August Raasch's house located in section 29, township 24, north, range 1, west of the 6th p. m., in Madison county, Nebraska, running thence in a southeasterly direction through section 29, and terminating in section 28 in said township at a point where corporation gulch (drainage ditch No. 1) empties into the slough in the pasture of the Haase estate land in the southeast quarter of said section 28. The report and survey of the surveyor to be made in accordance with sections 5506, 5507 and 5508, chapter 15, of Cobby's compiled statutes of 1909.

On motion board adjourned to meet Tuesday, May 24, 1910 at 1 p. m.
S. R. McFarland,
County Clerk.

One Winged Tramps "Lucky."

Chief of Police Marquardt made a round trip through the east end of the Union Pacific railroad yards and other places on the east edge of the city where it was reported a hobo camp was located and that the wandering beings suffering from the hobo worm were seeking health beside the still waters of the Northfork. The chief's trip, however, proved fruitless as the weary Willies had either left for other climes or the report was erroneous. But reports from Night Officer Livingstone of the Junction, show that hoboes have pitched a camp south of the Junction near the river where they are leading a merry life. A visitor to the camp brings back some amusing stories of the life the followers of rest are leading.

"Gee, but you sure are lazy," said one heavy, strong looking hobo, to one of his associates who was minus a leg. "Here you are lucky enough to be one-winged and you are tight enough to refuse to go up town and do the stunt."

The "stunt" referred to means to make the rounds of Norfolk avenue or any place in town to get "hand-outs" which consist of bread, sandwiches and any kind of eatables given by the kind housewife who throws out her pity to the poor crippled man with the sorrowful face when appealing to be saved from starvation. Among the dozen odd hoboes who are said to infest the camp south of the Junction are a number of these cripples who are sent by the more fortunate brothers to make the rounds which often, as has been proven on investigation, are very fruitful. Empty beer kegs show that a great celebration has taken place on the camp grounds during recent days, all provided for by the "Junkies" beggars who are working on the soft spot of the hard working man's pocketbook to provide their less ambitious brothers with "booze."

FINE STEAKS, 7 CENTS.

Miss Julia Martin Tells of Low Prices in Korea.

The best cut of beefsteak can be purchased at 7 cents per pound in Korea, says Miss Julia Martin, a missionary stationed at Mokopo, Korea, who writes to her sister, Mrs. F. E. Davenport of Norfolk.

Miss Martin, who has studied the Korean language, teaches several Bible classes in that language and writes of how she plays music for the Koreans at several of the missions. In no part of her last letter does she mention anything that would lead her friends here to believe that she is in any danger from any of the recent riots throughout China.

Forty Degree Drop.

From Summer Heat to Eleven Above Freezing in Norfolk.

A drop of forty degrees in the temperature was recorded in Norfolk between Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. You went to bed suffering from heat, drew on a blanket at midnight and added a quilt at 5 a. m. Then you built a furnace fire. The mercury dropped from 83 to 43.

Oakdale to Vote School Bonds.

Oakdale, Neb., April 30.—Special to The News: From present indications a proposition to vote bonds for the erection of a new school house will be presented to the voters of Oakdale at the annual election. The present building is in need of many repairs and is sure to continue a source of considerable expense because of its age. A majority of the school board are in favor of a new building and they have the support of all the enterprising citizens.

Charged With Illegal Boze Sale.

Oakdale, Neb., April 30.—Special to The News: J. F. Adams, charged with the illegal sale of liquor, had his preliminary hearing at Neligh today and was bound.