The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

KNOTTS BROS.,
Publishers & Proprietors.

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REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENT'N.

Call for the Meeting at Lincoln in October.

The Republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in convention at the opera house, in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, October 5, 1887, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for one associate justice of the supreme court, and for two members of the board of regents of the state university, and to transact such other business as may be presented to the convention.

THE APPORTIOMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. John M. Thayer, governer, in 1886, giving one delegate to each new county, one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and the major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES.	VOTES.	COUNTIES	VOTES
Adams	13	Jefferson	9
Antelope	8	Johnson	9
Arthur	1	Kearney	9
Blaine	2	Keya Paha	4
Boone	7	Keith	5
Brown	9	Knox	7
Buffalo	11	Lancaster	28
Butler	8	Lincoln	6
Burt	8	Logan	2
Chase	3	Loup	2
Cass	15	Madison	8
Cedar	3	McPherson	1
Cheyenne	5	Merrick	6
Cherry	8	Nance	4
Clay	11	Nemaha	10
Colfax	6	Nuckolls	7
Cuming	7	Otoe	13
Custer	16	Pawnee	8
Dakota	4	Phelps	7
Dawes	6	Pierce	3
Dixon	6	Platte	6
Dodge	10	Polk	6
Douglas	32	Richardson	12
Dawson	5	Red Willow	7
Dundy	3	Sioux	1
Fillmore	10	Saline	13
Furnas	7	Sarpy	5
Franklin	6	Saunders	11
Frontier	5	Seward	12
Gage	20	Sheridan	5
Gosper	3	Sherman	4
Grant	1	Stanton	3
Greeley	3	Thayer	9
Garfield	2	Thomas	1
Hall	11	Valley	5
Hamilton	9	Washington	7
Harlan	7	Wayne	5
Hayes	3	Webster	9
Hitchcock	6	Wheeler	2
Holt	11	York	11
Howard	6	Unorganized Ter'y	1
Total			592

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from which proxies are given.

WALTER M. SEELY, Secretary.
GEORGE W. BURTON, Chairman.

Republican Primaries.

The republican county convention for Cass county, will meet at Plattsmouth Oct. 1st, 1887, for the purpose of selecting 15 delegates to the state convention to be held in Lincoln Oct. 5th, 1887, and 15 delegates to the judicial convention, to be held at the same place and date; also, to place in nomination, candidates for the following county offices:

County Treasurer, County Clerk, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, County Superintendent of Instruction, County Judge, Clerk of District Court, Coroner, Surveyor and County Commissioner, 2nd District.

The primaries will be held at the respective places throughout the county Saturday, September 24th, 1887, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention. The representation of the various precincts will be as follows:

Plattsmouth 1st Ward,	6	votes.
2nd "	6	"
3rd "	11	"
4th "	7	"
" Precinct	7	"
Rock Bluffs	9	"
Liberty	8	"
Avoca	9	"
Mt. Pleasant	5	"
Eight Mile Grove	7	"
Louisville	10	"
Center	6	"
Weeping Water	20	"
Stove Creek	9	"
Elmwood	8	"
South Bend	5	"
Salt Creek	10	"
Greenwood	8	"
Tipton	7	"
Total	158	"

H. C. RITCHIE, Sec'y. M. M. BUTLER, Chairman.

The news from Bulgaria is favorable to Prince Ferdinand, it is to be hoped that he will be sustained and that peace may come to that interesting but dependant country.

SENATOR CHARLES B. FARWELL is a candidate for the presidency. While he would make a good president, we think he will not get the nomination; our choice is Allison, of Iowa, but any good republican will do.

HERR MOST was not allowed to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, he made application yesterday in the superior court of New York but said he would use force against the athourities to secure the destruction of laws he deemed not good and so the clerk refuse to administer the oath.

THE movement to secure the democratic presidential nominaton for Hon. A. S. Hewitt will not alarm Mr. Cleveland. So far as regards ability and fitness, Hewitt is immeasurably the superior. Nevertheless he has not the slightest chance of securing the prize. In his own party Cleveland is invincible. The opposition to him by a small portion of the democratic press has had the effect simply of lessening the circulation and influence of the journals referred to without detracting from the popularity of the president with his party. One of these opposition newspapers—the New York *World*—discovered that fact long ago, and gladly embraced the first opportunity which offered to make its peace with him. The other "opposition journals" will also soon have to fall into line or cease to be considered democratic. —*Globe Democrat.*

Work for Republicans to Do.

To citizens whose politics represent their principles, the success of their party is next to the success of their private business and the prosperity of their city or community. In fact, the prosperity of the state largely depends on how it is governed, hence it is a matter of great importance for all true republicans to work for the success of the party. One of the ways to aid the party is to secure subscribers for the HERALD; the best way to aid the party is for every republican to take and pay for the HERALD, and if his democratic neighbor won't take it, loan it to him. Fifty cents a month for the DAILY, and one dollar and fifty cents per year for the WEEKLY looks like very little for any republican to do, but if every republican in the city and county would take the DAILY or WEEKLY HERALD the success of the party in both the city and county would be assured.

IT is surprising what a lage number of dwelling houses are now being erected in the different parts of the city, more than one hundred have just been completed or are in course of erection and quite a number more are to be built before the season ends. But this is as it should be and as on reflection we should expect it to be. Plattsmouth is one of the gateways into the great state of Nebraska. The people in the crowded east have heard of the broad prairies and productive soil of Nebraska, and many of them naturally come here to look for homes for themselves and their children. The busy work-shops, the comfortable school houses, the numerous churches, and business outlook as well as the romantic cite of Plattsmouth has induced many and will induce many more to stop with us and add to our wealth, prosperity, and attractiveness; hence the more we grow, the faster we will grow, the more we spend our money for building and beautifying homes and improving the city, the more wealth and money we will have. If in addition to what we already have, we all pull together and first secure the Missouri Pacific railroad and then secure the erection of a court house worthy of Cass county, numerous other improvements will follow and not only Plattsmouth, but Cass county and the whole state of Nebraska will be benefited thereby.

AN incident happened in the Grand Army parade in Omaha on last Wednesday that is worthy of print. The procession was marching past the Paxton hotel on Farnam street, the balconies of which were decorated with flags and buntings and hung with pictures. On the lower balcony were hung the pictures of Hancock, Lincoln, Washington, Grant and Logan in the order named from east to west and above the pictures of Lincoln, Washington and Grant hung in the second balcony in magnificent solitude the picture of President Cleveland. The column of old vets had nearly passed the point, some companes saluting with their flag and others marched by in grim silence. when finally a company color bearer started to salute with his flag, his captain immediately in a loud voice cried, "Hold on. Don't you see that man above Grant—no man above Grant." This man simply voiced the feeling of the Grand Army men. They are willing to pay all due respect to the president, but to place any man before or higher than their loved heroes is something that wont go down.

License vs Prohibition.

Last week there were two great fairs where tens of thousands of people attended. One at Omaha, the other at Des Moines, Iowa. The managers of the Omaha fair for the purpose of making money, permitted the sale of beer and other liquors. The result was much drunkenness and dissipation, and many people were annoyed and disgusted and not a few will fail to attend the next fair, for the reason they do not wish to have their wives and children hear the profane oaths and vulgar talk of drunken rowdies, and men lost to shame by intoxicating liquors. At Des Moines no intoxicating liquors were allowed to be sold, neither on the grounds or in the city. The result was that there was almost no drunkenness at all and everybody was pleased. The general remark was, "prohibition does prohibit not only the sale of liquors but drunkenness and debauchery," and no family, however refined, will hesitate to attend the next fair at Des Moines.

The annual gathering together of the people, and the exhibition of the propucts of the country, and latest inventions and improvements is a great means of increasing knowledge and helping the masses to early learn how to use to their comfort and convenience the newest and best things. How wise it would be to eliminate from them the cause of disturbance, crimes and scenes of disgrace.

MUCH attention has been drawn to the Chinese concessions to an American syndicate by the arrival at Washintgon of a special Chinese envoy accompanied by representatives of the syndicate. It is stated, however, that a number of important concessions have been formerly ratified by the Chinese government giving the syndicate privileges of the most extensive character, the principal of which is for the establishment of a bank under the patronage of the imperial government with a nominal capital of $25,000,000, which is to be contributed in equal porportions by Chinese and American capitalists. The bank is to be empowered to issue paper currency, will be the government depository and is to furnish the money required for the promotion of railroad, telegraphic, industrial and mining enterprises, for which it is understood concessions on a liberal scale are also granted. In explanation of this preference shown to American financiers it is stated that the colonizing tendencies of the European nations precluded the Chinese government from entering into negotiations with the financial centers of Europe for the funds needed in its proposed industrial developement. It is stated that Li Hung Chang, the Chinese premier, and Mr. Barker of Philadelphia, the leading member of the syndicate, will be the joint executive heads of the bank, and it is understood that the detals of the organization as well as plans for the inception of active operations will at once be agreed upon between the special envoy and the American syndicate, It is, however, no more than proper to remark that some very unfayorable comments have been aroused in regard to the transastion owing to the revelation of facts of a by no means creditable nature regarding the past career of M. De Mitkiewiez, who, it seems, has been very prominent in the negotiations.—*Bradstreet.*

Free Trade.

Last Friday's *Journal* came out with a full column on free-trade, bewailing the condition of our farmers and wage workers. It says: "A tariff is a tax, is levied as such with such an intent and purpose. American citizens are supposed to have equal rights and privileges, but under a protective tariff law, they do not possess equal rights. One man is a manufacturer of iron, another of wool, another of cotton' while the great mass of men are producers or common laborers. To make the iron, wool and cotton manufacturies pay big dividends, the farmer, the wage worker, the merchant and the mechanic is taxed a heavy percentage through the tariff duties levied at the custom house, and is obliged to pay it in the form of an increased price on whatever they buy, whether it is American made or not." This is a fair sample of the average utterances of the free traders on the tariff question.

Take up a free trade journal almost any day and statements of this kind may be noticed. It is probable that they have some influence, too, among the thoughtless or those who are prevented either by lack of time or lack of the requisite rudimentary knowledge to examine the question for themselvs.

If the editor of the *Journal* had taken the trouble to weigh his sentences before he gave the copy to the printer, he never would have allowed it to go in print. For he must acknowledge that the wages of operators in factories are very much greater now than they were in 1860, while the cost of living is less now than it was then. Mr. Sherman is old enough to know these facts by actual experience and doubtless does know them. He also knows that 1860 was in the old free trade days, when the Democracy was in power.

Mr. Sherman goes on and says: "No matter who advocates it, it is wrong—basely, inexcusably wrong, and should be at once and forever wiped from the statute book.

So long as a spark of the fire of patriotism rsmains in our hearts we shall continue the battle against this monster wrong."

He no doubt means when he says "no matter who advocats it" such democratic lights as S. J. Randall who wants every thing taxed except whisky and tobacco, Coal Oil Payne of Ohio, Senator Eustas of Louisiana and the rest of the *consistant* democrats, who want free-trade on everybody else products but who want what their particular locality produces protected.

The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union closed its meeting in Washington by paying its respects to the president.

Troops from Sweeden, Denmark, Norway and Belgium are coming to this country soon to visit Chicago.

M'Donald, one of the Chicago boodlers, made an almost successful attempt to escape by letting himself to the ground with a rope.

The French Federation of 1889.

There has been in progress within the past six or eight years in France, but particularly siuce the death of Gambetta, a silent and peaceful internal revolution which is the crystalization of a sound and strong republican government. Gradually, but surely, the great masses are eleminating themselves from royalism and imperialism, and are falling into line, swelling the republican ranks. The transformation has been slow, but what revolution that ever attained its end has not been slow? We, who are accustomed to rush with every thing; and who have enjoyed already, for more than five-score years, the benefits of democratic institutions, are apt to criticise too quickly the slow movements of the old countries. We forget the obsticles, the deep-rooted prejudices, which centuries of king rule have almost made a portion of the peasant's character, The peasants of France have had to be regenerated, so to speak, in this latter day, and process of the new education has naturally been slow. It is in the light of this fact that the present movement in France, called the federacion of 1889, is of so great interest and importance.

A few days ago an appeal, signed by sixteen senators, 160 deputies and fifty-five municipal councilors of Paris, and nearly all the republican radical press of the capital, was issued to the republicans of France. This appeal calls upon the people to unite and celebrate by a great federation the centenary of the revolution of 1789. Already both the government and private individuals are making immense preparations for celebrating in a magnificent manner this centenary in French history which saw the beginning of royal decadence in France. There is to be another World's Exposition, to rival, if possible, even the great exposision af 1878. A memorial monument, commemorative of revolution, is now being made, and will be erected that year on the site of the Tuilleries. A series of festivities, lasting a number of days, is also projected, gathering in Paris, as far as it is possible, the populace of the provinces. But the federation purposes no less an undertaking than the binding in France, for all time to come, of the republican form of government. "We believe," say the singers of the appeal, "that the exterior testimonials already projected would be insufficient, if not strengthened by a great moyement of the minds; if the centenary, in fact, were not to be the signal the return to the traditions of the revolution, the emancipation of thought, the rupture of all bonds, the fall of all the Bastiles, and the liberty of mankind." This declaration is pregnant with meaning. Such a demonstration as is contemplated would have an influence upon the policies of European states of no little consequence. Committees are being organized throughout the republic, and by means of the newspapers, and the public meetings, the regeneration of the masses is steadily going on. The ultimate issue of this new education must of necessity break down royalistic principles. The men who have sent out this appeal make no secret of their intentions in starting out this movement. "We demand," they say, "the reforms so long promised to the people, the seperation of church and state, liberty of speech and of action, the instruction of the young, the protection of woman, gratuitous justice, progressive taxes, and finally, the equality of all before military service. We wish to reconstruct that great party of true pstriots ready to sacrifice all for the defense of France and the idea of the revolution."

The close student of European affairs must already have perceived the unmistakable drift, in many of the nations of the continent, towards republicanism. There is restlessness everywhere. More freedom and less centralization is the cry of all. The government for the people, not for the aristocracy. Itily, Spain and other countries are eager for a republic. Who knows but what this federation of the French departments might be the spark to kindle anew the latent republican spirit of those nations? Thus far the French republic has rather been looked upon as an experiment than an established form of government. But if the people of Europe were once convinced of its permanency, not a few would be tempted to follow its example. The reconciliation of the French peasent to a republican government has been unavoidable slow. The present system of public schools has done much to educate them; the proposed federation, if successfully carried out, can not fail to complete the work. That done, the republic in France is as ceriain a fact as the United States of America.—*Globe Democrat.*

The steamer, Niagara, on lake Michigan is reported lost with all on board.

Heavy gales on the New Foundland coast have caused many wrecks and great loss of life.

A colored man was struck on the temple by a base ball, from the bat, at Brooklyn, and died a few hours later.

A jury has been secured for the reopening of the Haddock case at Sioux City.

The conductor of the train which stopped in the way of the fast mail at Afton Iowa, has been arrested for man slaughter.

Cass County Fair.

The county fair will be heald at Plattsmouth, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 20, 21, 22 and 23 1887. The premium list shows libera offerings in every department, and every citizen of Cass county, and especially Plattsmoush, should take interest enough in the fair to make it a grand success. The officers and secretary are doing everything in their power and they have assurances of good horses in the speed ring and guarantee five races during the week, which, together with the fireman's hose contest and the bicycle races will make that part of the fair especially attractive, but while the speed ring is all right there are other departments that need help and our fair officers cannot do it alone. Our citizens must take hold willingly, as it will—to say nothing of helping the fair—advertise every business man of Plattsmouth, and repay him in increased business. Let every business man of Plattsmouth take hold of this matter and do his part toward making the fair the best ever held in Cass county. In the other departments the ladies with their deft hands can largely help. We can do nothing without the ladies.

For the benefit of any who have not seen the speed program we print the same in full:

PROGRAM.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21—Lot 1. Pony race, free for all; purse $50. Running race for ponies under 14½ hands high, owned in Cass county, one half-mile beats, best two in three. First horse, $25, second horse $15, third horse $10. Lot 2. Three minute trot, purse $100. Trotting race for horses that have never beaten three minutes, mile heats best in five. First horse $50, second horse $30, third horse $20. Lot 2½, Colts trotting race, purse $30. Trotting race, colts oyer two and under three, raised and owned in Cass county; half mile heats, best two in three. First horse $15, second horse $10, third horse $5. Lot 3. Bicycle race, purse $30. Half-mile heats, best two in three. First $15, second $10, third $5.

THURSDAY.

Lot 4. County farmer's trotting race, purse $75. Confined exclusively to horses owned by farmers resident in Cass county, horses to be owned by farmers 12 months prior to the race; half-mile heats. best two in three. First horse, $37.50; second horse, $22.50; third horse, $15.00. Lot 5. 2:40 trot, purse $200. Trotting race for horses that have naver beaten 2;45; mile heats, pest three in five. First horse, $100; second horse, $60; third, horse, $40.00. Runuing free for all purse $150. Running race, one mile heats, best three in five. First horse $75; sesond horse, $45; third horse, $30. Lot 7. Pacing race, purse $150. First horse, $75; second horse, $45; third horse, $30,

FRIDAY.

Lot 8. County farmer,s running ace, purse $50. Confined exclusively to horses owned by farmers resident in Cass county. Horses to be ownod py farmers 12 mouths prior to race; half-mile heats, best two in three. First horse. $25; second horse, $15; third horse $10. Lot 9. Novelty running, purse $100. First horse at quarter-mile pole, $10; first horse at half-mile pole, $20; first horse at one mile pole, $30; first horse at one and one-half mile pole, $40. Lot 10. Trotting, free for all, purse $300. Two hundred dollars by the society and citizens of Plattsmouth adding $100. Trot-race, free for all; mile heats, best three in five. First horse, $150; second horse, $90; third horse, $60. First horse, $37.50; second horse $22.50; third horse, $15. Lot 5. 2:45 trot, purse $200. Trotting race for horses that have never beaten 2:45; mile heats, best three in five. First horse, $100; second horse, $60; third horse, $40.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St. New York. 39148

For Sale.

A farm containing 640 acres of land, well improved, timber and water. Best stack farm in Cass county. For terms apply to 14tf BEESON & SULLIVAN.

VITIATED BLOOD

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

THROUGH the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apella, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in connection with erysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our country. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial.
P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg Pa.
Reference: FRANK T. WRAY, Druggist, Apella, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1879 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them, and was perfectly cured."
Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP. The Soap takes the "cake" here as a medicinal soap.
TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists. Frankfort, Kan.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED.

And Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, and Eruptions of the Skin, are positively cured by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, when all other medicines fail. Send for Pamphlet.

DRUGGISTS USE THEM.

We have obtained satisfactory results from the use of the Cuticura Remedies in our own family, and recommend them beyond any other remedies for diseases of the skin and blood. The demand for them grows as their merits become known.
MACMILLAN & CO., Druggists, Latrobe, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, 50 cts.; CUTICURA SOAP, an Exquisite Beautifier, 25 cts.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, $1.00. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

Choking Catarrh.

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs, of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress tewards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure.

The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise and directions, and is sold by all druggists for $1.00.
POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

IT STOPS THE PAIN IN ONE MINUTE.

Aching backs, hips, and sides, kidney and uterine pains, weakness and inflamation, rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, sudden, sharp and nervous pains and strains **relieved in one minute** by that new, elegant and infallible antidote to pain and inflamation, the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** 25 cents; 5 for $1; at all druggists or POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by W. C. Showalter, Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 24th day of September, A. D., 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day at the south door of the Court House in said county, sell at public auction the following real estate to-wit:

The northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (n w ¼ of s w ¼) and the south half (s ½) of of the southwest quarter of Section number five (5) Township number ten (10) north of range No. fourteen (14) in Cass county, Nebraska, with the privileges and appertenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of John C. Rakes, Defendant; to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by A. E. Alexander, Plaintiff, against said Defendant.

Plattsmouth, Neb., August 24th A. D., 1887.
J. C. Eikenbary,
23-5t Sheriff Cass County, Neb.

R. B. WINDHAM, Plaintiff,
vs.
L. O. MILLER, Defendant.

To the non-resident defendant: You will take notice that on the 12th day of September 1887, R. B. Windham, the plaintiff, herein filed his petition in the County Court of Cass Co., Neb., against you, the object and prayer of which are to recover the sum of seven and 70-100 dollars, ($7.70) money advanced for a policy of insurance written by Plaintiff at Defendant's request, May 4th, 1886, and interest thereon from said date. You are further notified that Plaintiff has sued out an attachment and in aid of which has had ganishee process issued. There is now due the sum of $7.70 and interest. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of October, 1887.

R. B. WINDHAM AND JOHN A. DAVIES, Att'ys for Plff.
26-4t.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution issued by W. C. Showalter, Clerk of the District court within and for Cass County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 1st day of October A. D. 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., of said day at the south door of the Court House in said County, Sell at Public Auction, the following Real Estate: to-wit:

The East half (E½) of the Northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of section eleven (11) in township ten (10) range eleven (11) east of the 6 P. M. in Cass County, Nebraska, with the privileges and appertenances thereunto belonging.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of John M. Carter, defendant; to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Charles Hennings' Administrator of the estate of Mary Sahores deceased plaintiff, against said defendant.

Plattsmouth, Neb., Aug. 30, A. D. 1887.
J. C. EIKENBARY,
21-5t Sheriff Cass County, Neb

NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of John McCarroll Deceased, } IN COUNTY COURT, CASS CO., NEBRASKA.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1887, at the County Judge's Office in Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following matter will be heard and considered:

The application of John E. McCarroll to admit to probate the last will and testament of John McCarroll late of Liberty, in said County, deceased, and for letters testamentary to John E. McCarroll and Jane McCarroll,

Dated August 24, 1887.
By order of the Court,
C. RUSSELL,
21-3 County Judge.

—Pick out the piece of Real Estate you want and then call for price and terms upon Windham & Davies. Over Bank of Cass Co. 18tf.