The Plattsmouth Weekly Herald

KNOTTS BROS,
Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD
Is published every Thursday morning. Office, corner of Vine and Fifth streets.

WEEKLY, by mail,

One copy one year	$2 00
One copy one year (in advance)	1 50
One copy six months "	75

Registered at the Post Office, Plattsmouth, as second class matter.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENT'N.

Call for the Meeting at Lincoln in October.

The Rebublican 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
Filmore	10	Saline	12
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.

MRS. S. R. BORDEN, of Tonica, Ill., died last Sunday. This makes the total number of deaths, eighty, caused by the awful Chatsworth wreck.

IT will be a wonder if the democratic press does not oppose the carrying of captured rebel flags in the procession at Philadelphia as a republican bloody shirt outrage.

THE Louisville *Observer* is giving the Omaha police a few rounds which they verily deserve, but cast not your pearls before the Omahogs, lest they turn again and rend you.

THE president and party have decided to stop only one hour in Omaha. Even for that short stop, it might be well for them to get an order from the mayor instructing the policemen not to arrest them.

THE streets of New York were flooded Saturday with circulars denouncing the supreme court of Illinois for condemning the seven "workmen" to death. The real workmen are the ones that are insulted.

Two Schools of Finance.

A good illustration of the operation of opposite tendencies in finances is found in the recent history of the United States and Canada, respectively. The following figures show the public debt of each year of the two countries twenty years ago and now.

	1867.	1887.
U. S.	$2,508,151,211	$1,269,774,366.
Canada	100,000,000	300,000,000.

The figures for the United States are those of debt of all kinds, less cash in the treasury on July 1, 1867, and on September 1 1887. The figures for Canada are close approximations for each date. It will be noticed that within two decades past the United States has reduced its indebtedness almost one-half, while the debt of the Canadian Confederation in the same period has been tripled. The problem in the United States has been how to spend the revenue which has been pouring into the treasury without paying off the debt too rapidly. The problem in Canada has been to make receipts equal necessary expenditures, leaving the debt untouched. Canada, in fact, has been following the system in vogue in most of the countries of Continental Europe in dealing with its debt. It can hardly be said, of course, that the United States' method has been patterned after England's, because this country adopted the policy of paying off its obligations as rapidly as possible long before Great Britain became actually alive to the necessity of reducing the burden of its public indebtedness.

An inquiry into the character of the principal item composing the debt of the United States and Canada is instructive. Nearly all the indebtedness of the former has been a legacy of the civil war, while the latter has never had a war worthy of the name since the establishment of the confederation. Neither of the two Riel insurrections, of course, can be dignified with the title of war, any more than can any one of the half dozen contests which the United States has waged against the Indians in the past twenty years. A large part of Canada's debt is the result of subsidies to railroads. The United States, too, has made large subsidies to railroads besides granting them immense tracts of land. But the amount of this expenditure has, in the case of the United States, been returned many times over in the development of the country's resources which the assisted railroads have brought, while in the case of Canada the expenditure still continues to be virtually unproductive.

Although Canada contains only about one-twelfth the population of the United States, its ratio of increase in number of inhabitants is much less than ours. The debt of Canada today amounts to about $60 for each man, woman and child in the Dominion, while the per capita of debt in the United States is about $23. If an inaccurate comparison could be made upon wealth, the disparity between the weight of the debt burden which the people of the two countries respectively are called upon to bear would be found to be much greater. And while this burden is steadily decreasing in the United States, it is growing at an alarming ratio in Canada. In view of these facts it is not surprising that the volume of emigration from the Dominion into this country, and the causes which produce it, have become a subject of grave concern to Canadian statesmen.

The United States long ago became impressed with the great truth that a debt is as burdensome and depressing to a nation as to an individual, and the policy of the leading American statesmen has been, and is still, to pay it off at the earliest practicable moment. Canadian publicists, on the other hand, have been exponents of the vicious and demoralizing doctrine that a national debt is a national blessing, which is still dominant in many countries in Europe, especially France. The steady and alarming expansion in the liabilities of the Dominion is one of the principal factors in the recent growth in the sentiment in that region in favor of annexation to the United States, while its influence on this country is naturally to make annexation unpopular.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PUBLIC opinion throughout Canada is decidedly shaping itself against the Government's threatened coercion policy toward Manitoba, if that province does not submit in the Red River road difficulty. Last Sunday the Government asked and obtained an injunction restricting the further construction of the road. This action raised a storm of disapprobation in which the press of the country joined almost universally. The Toronto *Globe*, a paper which reflects pretty accurately the opinion of intelligent Canadians, interpets this action as no less an attempt than to deprive, not simply Manitoba, but the other provinces as will, of their provincial liberties. In an article recently published that paper takes a bold position, and appeals to the Canadians of the older provinces to support the Manitobans in their present conflict. The article thus closes: "If Canadians do not promptly remonstrate against the Government that has dared to prostitute the Federal authority to the service of a monopoly, they stand liable to be scrunched in turn, and will deserve the scrunching richly for callously concurring in a most infamous attempt at oppression." This is pretty vigorous language, but scarcely less so is the opinion of a Winnipeg paper, the *Free Press*, which says: "It is useless to shriek treason and rebellion. The question is: Have we the right to build the road? If we have, that is all we care to know. It may be treason, it may be rebellion, it may be anything else, but all the tyranny and sneaking in the world cannot deprive us of it, and we will be justified in asserting it in the face of the cohorts of injustice. If the money is procurable the Red River Valley road must and shall be built." These quotations represent the opinions both of the people of Manitoba and the older provinces. There is no doubt that resistance to the bitter end will be carried out. Between the instance of the Manitobans, then, and the Dominion Government's determination to squelch this enterprise, things are getting badly mixed up; and lively times in the prairie province are quite likely to result.—*Globe Dem.*

THE administration party remains divided upon the question of its revenue policy. This is a fact which is made apparent by a comparison of recent utterances of state conventions of the party in reference to the tariff. Take, for example, the tariff planks in the Pennsylvania and Iowa platforms which have been put forth within the week. The Pennsylvania plank affirms the declarations made by the convention of 1886, and recommends, as a measure to prevent the accumulation of the surplus, a "wise and prudent" reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports in accordance with that declaration. The convention of 1886 declared in favor of "a fair revision of the revenue laws," which would not deprive American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, nor impose lower rates of duty than would be ample to cover any increased cost of production which might exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing here. This result is regarded as a victory for Mr. Randall and for protection. In Iowa on the other hand, a very different plank has been put in the party platform. The followers of the administration there declare in favor of the immediate reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, and favor the retention of the internal revenue tax on intoxicating liquors and tobacco, and protest against its proposed reduction as a means of maintaining the tariff. The two wings, it is evident, are no nearer together than ever.—*Bradstreets.*

A DECISION has just been rendered by the Iowa supreme court which will raise an important question to be settled by the supreme court of the United States. Suit was brought last spring against the owner of a distillery to enjoin him from manufacturing alcoholic spirits. The owner of the distillery defended on the ground that he manufactured entirely for export within the state and that no portion of his product was sold in Iowa, and that to interfere with a business carried on with citizens of other states would be to attempt to regulate interstate commerce and thus to encroach upon the domain of congress. The court, however, granted the injunction, holding the right of the state to prohibit the manufacture of alcohol to be absolute no matter what may be the destiny of the product, and that interstate commerce is not interfered with because the manufacture of the liquor is prevented before it becomes a subject for transportation. This is the case which has to be passed upon by the court of last resort. The Iowa decision, as will be seen, gives the policy power of the state a wide potency.—*Bradstreet.*

THE official figures of the Texas prohibition canvass, which have just been published, reveal two surprising facts. The vote for prohibition (129,278) is about 30,000 more than most persons outside the state supposed the amendment would get, and the total vote (350,905) is greater than anybody either inside or outside the state believed would be polled. The vote, indeed, was more than 25,000 greater than cast in the presidential canvass three years ago, and more than 47,000 in excess of that polled at the exciting election for governor last fall. The majority against the amendment (92,354) was large, to be sure, but as the prohibitionists polled 27,000 votes more than the republicans ever did in that state, and 64,000 more than they did last November, the cold-water men have no especial cause to be discouraged at the showing they made at the first attempt to display their strength.—*Globe Democrat.*

THIS country rather prides itself upon its tolerance of the right of free speech, but is it a thing to be proud of that a blatant anarchist like Herr Most can openly denounce the members of the supreme court of a state as "infamous and blood-thirsty fools," and not have his weasand compressed?—*Omaha Rep.*

A Victory for Prohibition.

The trial of Muncrath, charged with conspiracy in the murder of Rev. Haddock, of Sioux City, closed at 6:30 p. m. Saturday and the jury agreed at 3 p. m. yesterday afternoon, finding him guilty of manslaughter.

The verdict is received with general approval and the state encouraged by its success will proceed immediately with the trial of those known to have had a hand in the murder, and it is believed by some that Muncrath and his friends will yet turn state's evidence and become prosecuting witnesses. In case this should come about the state will without doubt be able to carry a complete victory over the men implicated in that crime and bring them to the punishment which they heartily deserve. The extreme penalty for manslaughter in Iowa, is eight years in the penitentiary. Muncrath's sentence will be pronounced next Monday.

M. E. Conference.

The Nebraska Conference of the M. E. church will hold its twenty seventh session in St. Paul's church at Lincoln beginning Wednesday, Sept. 21st at nine o'clock aud will continue over the following Sabbath. This meeting is of interest to many people throughout southeastern Nebraska.

Bishop John F. Hurst will preside, and representative men and women of the church will be present and speak at different times. The forenoons will be devoted to the business of the conference the afternoons and evenings to meetings on behalf of various Methodist enterprises. An interesting feature will be the Lay Electoral Conference which will meet on Thursday.

The Course of Human Events.

Herr Most is using threatening language against the execution of the Chicago anarchists. From past observation of the course of human events we are enabled to publish his obituary in advance:

DIED—Herr Most, of strangulation, brought on by excessive use of threats against U. S. government, and the promulgation of dynamite bombs. He was, during his time, addicted to the enforcing of his own ideas, which were contrary to the benefit of society. Any one caught mourning his decease will be fined $10 and costs.

—A rather amusing incident occured the other evening on No. 1, at Culbertson. Some one wishing to get rid of a yellow cur dog, put a tag on it, then slipped around and tied it on the front end of the baggage car. When the train started, the conductor, on the lookout for tramps, discovered the dog, and took him into the car. On one side of the tag was written "Denver or bust!" and below this was "Hector Cleveland. My pa for president of the United States in 1888." On the other side was, "John Arkans, Pres. of the *Rocky Mountain News*. Please announce my arriyal. I beat the blind baggage from Omaha." The dog was taken as far as Stratton, another tag put on, and sent back to Culbertson on No. 2. On one side of tag was written: "Agent at Culbertson." On the other: "Burt Risley, *Culbertson Reveille*. Please announce my return to Culbertson. I was bounced by the G. A. R. before I got two miles from town. Hector Cleveland's pa wont get there in 1888."—*McCook Gazzette.*

THE Chicago anarchists have a very high regard for their lives, as they are going to appeal for executive clemency. They did not value the lives of others at the Hay Market last May a year ago, so they will have to swing.

THE sentiment in favor of tariff is growing rapidly in the south, the cause of which is the increase in value of the property; in the last seven years the increase is over $900,000,000.

THE corn palace jubilee at Sioux City promises to be a fine success. The enterprise is a novel one and is attracting national attention.

THE Hastings *Gazette-Journal* is setting forth the necessity of paved streets to the citizens of that place.

THE motto of the Manitobans seems to be "A Red River Valley road or burst."

Preparation of the Sardine.

To prepare the sardine in its perfection it should be boiled alive in oil, like an old martyr. If this cannot be done, then it should be cooked as soon after death as possible. It is alleged against some of the patent nets that the fish dies at once in their pockets and its quality is greatly deteriorated. The manner of cooking is simple. As soon as possible after the fish is caught it is dipped in a kettle of boiling olive oil. Care must be taken that the oil is not burned or used too many times over, and that the fish is not kept in it too long. The implement used is made of wire, in two parts, something like a toasting rake, with hinges, the fishes being laid on one side and the other being closed over them, keeping them in place.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The "Neigboring Darner."

A new trade for women in Albany is that of "neighboring darner." The woman who follows it has for her customers a dozen or twenty households, each of which she visits weekly, and spends a few hours in doing up the family darning and mending.

A Donkey Ride to Abou Seer.

The donkey ride to Abou Seer is the hardest on the tour. It is through deep sand, and often the tiny donkeys sink until your feet so drag as to impede your progress. You cannot walk. In mercy to your donkey you wish you could. Your study of the poor animal convinces you that he has great patience. The driver is a model of forbearance; there is always, however, a perfect understanding between donkey and driver. Although the poor beast is continually goaded and his tail twisted to make him go, or else is pushed bodily to right and left, and even seized by the head and lifted to suit the inclination of the master—he bears it blandly and seems to feel that he must deserve it or he never would be so tortured. He is a fatalist, and believes that, after all, he is always a "good donkey" to his driver. For does he not hear his driver tell the howadji so, a hundred times each day?

There are nearly a thousand synonyms in Arabic for donkey, all tender and endearing. And then do I not know that when the noon muezzin sounds the donkey and driver retire to some quiet shade and have their loving make ups? I have watched the human member of the firm as he came with the meal of chopped straw for his pet. I never saw such mutual coddling and love signaling and tender understanding in all my experience. It is melting. The boy's face beams with smiles while he calls his donkey pet names in the softest tones; and the homely animal so shakes his head, snaps his eyes, and oscillates his neck as to brighten his humble physiognomy into a new expression.—Edward L. Wilson in Scribner's.

The "Office Boy" Question.

Our reformers would do well to take cognizance of the "office boy" question. It is no small one, either. It affects every branch of business. It is a difficult thing nowadays to get hold of a good office boy. Out of fifty applicants not more than three or four will be worth considering. The boys of today seem to lack ambition and make little effort to advance themselves. Most boys, even at the age of 14 or 15, begin life sadly provided in the way of education, being poor writers and spellers and knowing nothing of grammar. It is the lack of earnestness that is deplorable. They can keep posted on baseball, horse races and prize fights, but that's about all they care for.

Occasionally one meets with a bright boy, quick at figures and intelligent, but these boys develop tendencies which make it unsafe to trust them with money, so great are the temptations to a boy who has not been grounded right when he was at his mother's knee. This is especially so of city boys who are always the answerers of want advertisements. Country boys cannot afford to live in the city on $3 or $4 a week. Country boys are much more useful than city reared lads, because they have plenty of ambition. If they haven't at first, a few months in the city will arouse it. Alone in a big city a country boy will naturally be spurred on by his very lonesomeness. I do not think the fault is in the smallness of the wages paid, as a business man will pay extra for a good, No. 1 boy. I am afraid the cause lies deeper.—Business Man in Globe-Democrat.

Superstitions About Wood Demons.

From the Tyrol, from Switzerland, from Germany or from Brittany, come well ascertained accounts of the popular belief in certain wild spirits of the wood, who are painted in all the most frightful shapes the imagination can suggest, and are characterized by their delight in every possible form of malevolence. They kidnap and devour children, bewitch the cattle, and lead men to lose their way in the forest. They can assume any size, from the most diminutive to the most gigantic; nor is any form of bird or beast an impossible impersonation of them. The Skougman, the forest spirit of Sweden, is like a man, but tall as the highest tree; he decoys men into the wood, and, when they have hopelessly lost their way, and begin to weep for fear, leaves them with mocking laughter.

The conception is well nigh identical with that found among the natives of the forests of Brazil, showing with what uniformity similar conditions produce similar effects on the human mind. But the Russian spirits Ljeschi (from a Polish word for wood) are even more significant; for not only are the usual diabolical attributes assigned to them, such as the leading of men astray or the sending to them of sickness, but also the conventional diabolical features. Their bodies are after the human pattern, but they have the ears and horns of goats, their feet are cloven, and their fingers end in claws. The Russian wood spirit is, in fact, the devil of mediaeval imagination and nothing else.—Gentleman's Magazine.

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. 20x48

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, Apolla, 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.
F. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg Pa.
Reference: FRANK T. WRAY, Druggist, Apolla, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1876 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 1886 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 towards 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 inflammation, 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 23th 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 (s½) 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. Eakes, 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 garnishee process issued. There is now due the sum of $7.70 and interest. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 9th 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. Carper, defendant; to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Charles Hennings' Administrator of the estate of Mary Sphores deceased plaintiff, against said defendant.

Plattemouth, Neb., Aug. 30, A. D. 1887.
J. C. EIKENBARY,
24-5t Sheriff Cass County, Neb

FIRST PRIZE HEREFORD HERD

At the great St. Louis Fair, 1885, headed by FORTUNE 2060, by Sir Richard 2nd. SIR EVELYN 9 6 by Lord Wilton. GROVE 4th 12754, by The Grove 3rd. DRAWBURY 2nd 15277, by Dolly, half brother to Archibald. Herd numbers 375 head. Send for prices and catalogue.

J. S. HAWES,
Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas.