

Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN D. COOLHAPP, EDITOR.



SHOWING THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1887.

From Washington.

The Nebraska bill has been voted by President Johnson. No action on it by Congress.

The Senate bill regulation tenure of certain civil offices—which we published two weeks ago—was passed in the House on the 2nd, after striking out the exception of Cabinet Officers, by a final vote of 111 to 93.

The Judiciary Committee of the House are reported as considering the evidence already adduced as sufficient to warrant articles of impeachment against the President.

Got Him.

Copperhead papers style, the following which occurred during the night session on the 29th. In U. S. House of Representatives, a "motion at disgrace," we, on the contrary, think the copperhead gentleman came out second best in his self-sought contest of wit. It is really a "national disgrace" that such "amazing grace" has been exercised.

Mr. Eldridge, Cop.—Would it be in order for the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Grinnell) to sing— "John Brown's body lies on the grass, and he ain't got no grave." Mr. Schenck—Let us have it. Mr. Grinnell, Rad.—I will do it if the gentleman from Wisconsin will allow me to quote a verse for him to sing. Mr. Eldridge—What is it? Mr. Grinnell—The verse I would quote would be: "John Brown's body lies on the grass, and he ain't got no grave. That we are not afraid, that we are not afraid, that we are not afraid." Mr. Niblack—That is swearing.

Legislative.

Duggan introduced a bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes. The object is to exempt neat cattle under one year old from taxation.

Water gave notice of a bill to compel the attendance at school.

The bill to repeal the law changing the name of St. Dorothea to Marysville, passed.

Mr. Deam gave notice of a bill for an act to locate the Penitentiary of Nebraska.

House File No. 29—An act to amend chapter 17, section 24, of the revised statutes.

Read first time.

House File No. 6—An act making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Legislature of Nebraska of July 1886.

Committed to Committee on Finance, Ways and Means.

House File No. 9—An act to remove the distinction on account of race or color in the school laws of Nebraska.

Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Also a bill for an act to repeal section 245 of chap. 29, of the criminal code.

Stewart gave notice of memorial and joint resolution asking Congress to make a treaty with the Otoe and Missouri Indians for the sale of the tract on which they now reside.

Haywood presented a bill to amend chap. 1, sec. 1, Revised Statutes. The object of the amendment is to authorize County Boards of Agriculture to make their own regulations relative to Agricultural Societies and Fairs. At present county societies are dependent on the action of the Territorial Board, and that, if it ever has met, is uncertain as to ever meeting again.

The bill also contemplates the creation of a bounty fund, to stimulate enterprise in this direction. Its plan is, to offer as a premium to each of the first three counties that will legally organize county societies for agriculture under this act.

House then took up the bill to amend the law relative to evidence. The object of the bill is to allow persons charged with crime and those interested in civil suits, to give evidence when parties to the suit.

The House bill creating the office of Tax Collector in cities indefinitely postponed.

Haywood gave notice of a bill to make owners of stock, liable for the damage the stock may do upon cultivated lands.

The Council bill to create a part of the town site of table Rock came up, was read third time and passed.

Bill to authorize Bentze & Kneeland to build a dam. Passed.

The bill to amend the law of evidence was taken up and passed.

The object of the bill is to allow criminals to testify in their own case, and in-terested parties in civil suits, except administrators, executors and representatives of deceased persons.

Crow introduced a bill to amend the revenue law.

Harvey introduced a bill to provide for the publication of the laws.

Bill repealing the act that changed the name of St. Dorothea to Marysville, has been

The bill to amend chap. 46 and 47 of Revised Statutes was passed.

The bill also increased the tax on land for road purposes.

A message from the Governor informing the Council of his approval of an act to revive and continue in force the act to allow the Funding of the indebtedness of the Territory, approved January 11, 1861.

The bill passed to authorize Lewis C. Elliott to establish and keep a ferry across the Missouri River at Aspinwall, Nemaha county.

Haywood presented a petition from citizens of Nemaha praying for a law to make owners of stock liable for damage committed by stock.

The bill authorizing the city of Brownville to raise money to clear and grade its streets, &c.

Read third time and passed in the Council.

Crow reported in favor of a bill for a ferry at Peru.

Waldier introduced a bill to amend the law relative to estrays. Read second time and referred.

The bill to authorize the city of Brownville to raise money to improve streets, &c., was taken up in the House. Rules suspended, bill read second time and referred to a special committee consisting of the delegation in the House from Nemaha county.

Gage County, Nebraska.

BEATRICE, GAGE CO., NEB., Jan. 24th, 1887.

Dear Sir: As Gage County, Neb. has for the past ten years seemed to "appear little and unknown" in the history of the world, I take the liberty of giving your readers, and all whom it may concern, a brief sketch of its history, with present and future prospects.

In April, 1857, an association was organized on board the old Steamer Hannibal, while ascending the Missouri river, by parties, strangers to each other, but who were in search of the then unknown, to them, rich and fertile localities of the West. Judge Kinney was chosen the first President and the lamented John McConibe, Secretary.

Long before reaching Brownville we were thoroughly organized, had levied and collected a tax for the purpose of defraying the expenses of two expeditions consisting of four men each, whose duty it was to travel in different directions, to thoroughly examine choice localities and meet the association at Omaha, on the 20th of May, following, and report. With our successful interests were reported.

The report of those who explored on the South side of Platte river was read and listened to with deep interest, and was so satisfactory that expedition No. 2 had nothing to report; but united with the association in voting unanimously for the adoption of report and recommendation of the South Platte Committee to make the settlement in Gage county. In one week thereafter the first little colony started for the designated point; a short time after colony No. 2 started, and after finding "Jordan a hard road to travel," in consequence of there being no roads at all for more than half the distance, arrived on the 6th day of June.

Claims were taken—the town of Beatrice located and surveyed, and two or three cabins erected—and but I must not occupy too much of your valuable space to rehearse all the "ups and downs" of first settlers in a new country; how they sometimes get out of provisions, and are compelled—not for the sport of the thing, but from necessity—to hunt Coons, &c., on which to subsist.

Our progress has been somewhat retarded by the war for the rebellion, but there has been a steady and healthy increase in numbers to the inhabitants of this county, composed generally of an industrious intelligent class of people hailing from almost all parts of the United States.

The surface of the land in this county is beautifully undulating; soil rich, with a deep rich sub-soil; not one square rod of which is unutilized, and is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, and vegetables; however, wheat and oats are the most profitable and surest crops, one year with another. The past year the crop of wheat averaged about twenty-seven bushels to the acre and of the very best quality; oats from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre.

This county is watered by the Big Blue River and its tributaries, some of which I will here name: Cub Creek, Favours Creek, Mill Creek, Wild Cat, Mud Creek, Cedar Creek, Bear Creek, Indian Creek and Clatsionia Creek. These streams are well timbered and the heaviest settlements are along their banks, yet the prairie lands are beautiful and being rapidly taken up by actual settlers.

Big Blue River is seventy-five yards in width, a never failing supply of clear water, running over a bed of stone and gravel. There are on this stream many good mill seats awaiting capitalists; one has already been improved in Beatrice, and is doing a good business in supplying settlers with flour, lumber, lath and shingles; besides the institution is doing well by its gentlemanly proprietors, F. Reper, who is a live man, and will remove every obstacle in an effort to keep the thing running, and, unlike most mill-

ers, don't toll but once. There are chances for others to make their pile in erecting Carding Machines, Woolen Factories, Grist Mills and Saw Mills.—Come, all ye whose pockets are heavy laden, and find relief improving some of the finest water powers in the world.

Stone abounds in sufficient quantities for building purposes, of a superior quality. There are many springs, and in the absence of springs wells can be dug with the assurance of a bountiful supply of pure cold water.

Beatrice is the County Seat of Gage county; is situated on the East bank of Big Blue River, 120 miles from St. Joseph, 60 miles from Brownville and about the same distance from Nebraska City, and directly on the thoroughfare leading from those places to Denver City, Virginia City, Austin, For: Phil Kearney, and all other notable places in the mountain Territories. The town contains at least 150 inhabitants, three general Stores, one Drug and one Boot and Shoe Store, two Blacksmith and one Wagon-maker's Shops, two Hotels; also a good School House and a School—in fact there are six or seven sub-districts organized within Beatrice Precinct, and substantial school houses are being erected by the citizens. At this writing there are within this county not less than 1,200 to 1,500 inhabitants and room for more.

Farmers will find this an excellent stock growing country—no milk-sick, murrin, or other diseases prevail in this locality. It is an exceedingly healthy country for every living creature, how can it be otherwise when there exists no local cause for disease?

A Tinner, Harness maker, Cabinet maker and Brick maker could do well here as there is a large scope of country to be supplied.

For the benefit of those who may perchance have business with officials of Gage county, I will give you a list. County Commissioners: Geo. Grant, H. P. Freeman, W. H. Ticknor. Probate Judge: Albert Towle. County Clerk and Register: Oliver Townsend. Sheriff: T. W. Brown. Treasurer: A. A. Freeman. Coroner: Dan'l Freeman. P. M., class No. 4: A. Towle. OLD SETTLER.

The Land Office Difficulty.

Mr. Editor. In my communication that you printed last week, I tried to give a calm, fair statement of the Land Office difficulty at this place.

I praised no man, censured no man; I was, therefore, greatly surprised at the waspish reply that appeared in the same paper.

You say: "The fact that Jamison refuses to act with Dorsey, \* \* \* seems to our correspondent a grievous sin in Dorsey." I answer, you seem to think that it is a grievous sin in Jamison, because his superior officer has ordered him not to do business with any one but Bedford.

[The Neb. City News bolsters up S. R. Jamison with the same plea.—Ed.] Your ergo, about "usurpation," and "rebel loving friends" is all wrong. No super-loyal Dorsey condemns Andrew Johnson more than I do. Still Andrew Johnson is the President, and all President's have power to remove such officers as C. G. Dorsey. You deny the power of the President to remove Dorsey. This reminds me of a little story: A certain Colonel walking about the camp of his regiment, one day, saw a man sitting on the ground bucked and gagged. Removing the gag from his mouth he asked him: "Who served you in this manner?" The soldier replied, "my captain did it." At which the Colonel exclaimed, "My God! your captain can't buck and gag you?" "B-g your pardon, Colonel," replied the man, "I know better, for he did do it."

[As some of our readers, unfortunately, may not have been in the exercise, let us apply this martial story: Captain A. Johnson removes (!) Dorsey, for opinions sake; Colonel Radical exclaims "My God! Cap. Johnson can't do that!" and says Dorsey, says he, he did do it." And W. A. P. says, says he, "he did do it." The Colonel can't perceive it, and will "remove the gag."—Ed.] Every President has removed officers; every President will remove officers, unless laws are enacted hereafter to prevent them.

You ask, is it Radical Republicanism to urge a knuckling to A. Johnson? I advise no man to knuckle to anybody.—A law abiding citizen will obey the officers appointed or elected to execute the laws.

Your ergo about Dorsey, patriots, Congress and the President, is far fetched. Congress is equal, and in some cases, superior to the President. Dorsey is a creature of A. Johnson. A. Johnson breathed the breath of official life into him. Surely the creator has a right to do as he pleases with his creature.—The master with his servant.

[It is said that the true test of comparison like the above, is to reduce it to a picture. Kind reader imagine this put to the test: A. Johnson, "creator," is standing over the prostrate form of Mr. Bedford trying to "breathe the breath of official life" into him; close by stands Dorsey, firm in his reliance upon truth

and principle, W. A. P. and Jamison—one on each side—trying to suck the "breath of official life" out of him. Then imagine the picture instinct with life, Andy blows his allies suck; which will be sucked under is "only a question of time; A. Seward, we predict that both allies will be seared inside of "sixty days."—Ed.]

You say that Dorsey, "finding that this course was urged by the leading Radicals of the District, \* \* \* took his present stand," &c. Now, sir, I most respectfully, yet firmly, ask that these leading Radicals come out over their signatures and say so. I don't believe that one of them has the im-moral courage to do it. I also pledge myself to get the names of equally as many leading Radicals that condemn Dorsey's course. Dare you take me up on that issue?

[Here we have a challenge, as is a challenge. Whether it is to the Radicals of the District, or us individually, it is impossible to tell. Admitting that some may side with him, is not this glaring attempt to drag off those few, from the nucleus of another party, of which "W. A. P." might become leader? We are too old to be caught by such chaff. We respectfully refer him to the Radicals of the District particularly and to the Congress of the U. S.—Ed.]

You deny that the Land Office is "virtually closed," and in proof state that there was filed with Dorsey last month applications for entries of land to the number of 9,400 acres. Do you believe that those men have secured that land, and that they feel "secure of their homes"?

[We are satisfied they are secure!—Also that the blatant cry of W. A. P. & Co., of "insecurity" is affecting the District worse than Dorsey's refusal to recognize Andy as the "creator." The "rights" of an applicant must depend upon his own acts, otherwise he would be at the mercy of the officer. Dare Bedford, "or any other man," who might succeed Dorsey, refuse to recognize as valid the applications now on file, if the applicant has lived up to the law in other respects? It seems to us a Missouri Mad Cat could not doubt this proposition, and yet W. A. P. threatens to "beat at the polls" those who do not bow to Andy "the creator" and "master," or those who refuse to cry "the Land Office is closed!"—Ed.]

The unkindest cut of all comes as follows: "There is but one palliation for W. A. P.'s present course, and that is that several Democrats have been saying that they say that Bedford can't win—that both Bedford and Dorsey withdrew and give W. A. P. the position."

After my communication was in your hands, I heard something of that kind spoken of by two Republicans, but would probably never have thought of it again had not your very unkind paragraph brought it to my memory. Since then, I have spoken to several Democrats and they tell me that no such thing was ever talked of among them. That if a Democrat can't have the office they don't care who has it.

You also say, "we, with the loyal North—save our Radical Republican correspondent."

Do you pretend to say that your, or Dorsey's, loyalty or Republicanism is of a purer quality than mine? When the Democrats were in power Dorsey was a bitter, sneering, pro-slavery Democrat, while, at the same time I was a despised—by him—Black Republican. When the Republicans came into power, and the storm of war burst over the land, Dorsey became a super-loyal Republican, but took good care to stay at home, sought of harness way, sought for and obtained, fat offices. Now, because he will not throw up my hat and shout, Great is Dorsey! More vaunt than David! You question my loyalty.

[This insolent thrust at Mr. Dorsey is entirely uncalculated and unwarranted save by the malice which breathes through the whole paragraph. This quarrel—if it may be so called—was sought by W. A. P. Dorsey has nothing to do with it, although W. A. P. attacked Dorsey last week. The Republican party is not made up of original Republicans, and if clobbered down to those, would be, to day, in a greater minority than the copper-heads. Dorsey, in 1861, stood with the loyal party, and his record is consistent from that time as a Radical Republican. "I" was a Republican, several years before Dorsey was converted. As to the "fat offices," Mr. Dorsey was Mayor of Brownville, and Prosecuting Attorney most of the time from '61 to the fall of '64, elected to these "fat offices" by the people. Un-solicited, Mr. Hitchcock procured him the office of Register of the Land Office. Not a charge can be brought against him, and yet this "Radical" (!) desires the office for a Democrat! If Dorsey is not his sound view what presented him from going back to the Democracy and thus securing the position from Andy? If W. A. P. is sound now, why does he plead so for Andy, and about "Andrew Johnson is the creator," "the master!" Out upon such slavish Republicanism; it is contemptible and stinks; we want none of it.—Ed.]

You further say, "The steps he has thus far taken are upon the principle,"

&c. Dorsey's principles! That is rich! Do you think he would have done, as he has if the office was worth less than fifty dollars a year?

[We know he would. Would W. A. P. have entered the service had there been not "offices" in it?—Ed.]

The whole tenor of your article is to cast doubt upon my loyalty and Republicanism; or, in other words, to drive me out of the party. You can't drive me and my friends into the Democratic party, but you may, perhaps, drive us and my friends into a separate organization, not quite as perfect as your super-loyal party, still pure enough and strong enough to beat you at the polls.

[Perhaps? Yes, and the new party's war cry—adopted from its leader—will, "perhaps," be: Great is Andy "the creator!" May he "breathe the breath of official life," into us! We are his "creatures!"—Ed.]

God help the party whose leaders counsel resistance to the lawful authorities of the land. It is doomed to defeat, and our party will surely be defeated if we follow the lead of such men as Dorsey & Co. Men, who, as a general thing stand at home during the war, but urged a vigorous prosecution of it, and like Arsenius Ward were willing that the last drop of blood of their wives male relations should be shed to suppress the rebellion.

[Here is a thrust at all who have not been in the service; all are consigned to an ignominious grave because they have not been soldiers. How many soldiers will be found in the ranks of the party into whose arms he is falling? He'll find many who whistle Dixie. Has he not been sufficiently honored as a soldier? Does his service entitle him to the privilege of blowing about his service and abusing those who raised the food for his bombastic highness to feed on? It is strange that the war proceeded so favorably while, at different periods, he was at home on furlough; passing strange! Ain't it?—Ed.]

Some of these men are now going around blavating that W. A. P. is a traitor to the party. I can show a paper Republican record than any of you. I have always been a Republican, never bolted the ticket. Can any of you say the same?

We have partially replied to the above in brackets. In the start we supposed he intended to argue the question upon its merits, although he began by slurring Dorsey and favoring Bedford, and rounding up his own praise as a Republican. His "Masthead" is already "flat, stale and unprofitable" by himself and our readers, and we therefore give him three-fourths of a column next week to close in.

His "record" is now before the people, and his desire to "rule or ruin" are too conspicuous to be doubted. He threatens ruin if his Arly Johnson "is the creator" doctrine is not accepted by the Republican party, but upon leave the party! If the above are his sentiments he is out as completely as Vallandigham. To-day there is no one who has done more to advance his claims, than we have; and to-day there is no one so publicly forced to regret it. At the death of an esteemed friend one may weep in sorrow at the loss, yet draw comfort from the hope that he is in a better land, where party bickering and time-serving is not. But, how different is it with us; the friend with whom we have delighted to follow the path of the world's hope for true liberty—Radicalism of to-day—and, truly diverges from the right path and leaves us, at the cross-roads of truth and duty, to weep, without hope, as the bluff sturdy form is lost in the distance, upon the path where fat offices seem to grow and official manna falls to overflowing copper vessels, doing eternal homage to their "creator." A. J. E. quier. Ere it is yet too late, we implore him to return, not because his loss is irreparable—as truth is present of countless thousands who stand ready to fill up the tiny gap—but as their is a void left, a feeling of uneasiness felt, an undefinable dread of some great calamity, as for instance, when a band-organist goes off mad because you don't pay him, or you irritate a friend by refusing to let him fill a saw on the bed post when you seek repose. The "vacuum" he leaves is great as that left by the post-auger in our rich soil. Au revoir!

BROWNVILLE, N. T., Feb. 5th, 1887.

Mr. Editor.—A day or two since I dropped in to McPherson's Hall, to see how Prof. Dye was getting on with his Singing Class, and I must say, that if the young songsters do as well at the concert, which they intend to give next week, on Thursday evening, the parents and friends of the children, will be more than paid for the small outlay they made at the beginning of the term. Prof. Dye is doing a good work in our midst, we hope he will continue so to do, for a good instructor in music, vocal, and instrumental, is a blessing to any community. He who teaches music makes heads happier and wiser. A Visitor.

We have received from Marsh & Co., Newsdealers, No. 2 of "The Riverside Magazine for Young People." It is a new publication, full of excellent reading, and a strong competitor for public favor.

Errata.—We stated, last week, that Deputy Sheriff Tuttle was "removed," this, we learn, is a mistake. It was at Tuttle's own request that new appointments were made. Tuttle informs us to this effect.

We were considerably surprised at the notice of the rejection, by the Senate of the nomination of A. S. Holladay as U. S. Assessor for the District of Nebraska. We had strong hopes of his inauguration, and desired it much. He is honest and capable, and the interest of the Government would be as well, if not better, attended to by him than by any other man the President is likely to nominate. He occupies the most advanced Radical platform, and the Democrats cannot conceal their glee at his rejection. We hope if it can it will be reconsidered, and the Dr. be confirmed.

**Soldier's Discharge Found.**—The final Discharge paper of Wm. Dunbar, private in Capt. W. J. Barton's Co.—B, 47th Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and made out at Benton Barracks, has been left with us to await the call of its owner. Any of his comrades seeing this will do him a favor by letting him know where it is.

We have been shown the design of the building Theo. Hill & Co. intend erecting in the Spring, on the north east corner of Main and 1st sts. The building is to be three stories, with a splendid iron front. The design is by C. W. Wheeler, Architect and Builder, and if completed up to the design—and we are assured it will be—it will be one of the finest buildings in Southern Nebraska. Theo. Hill informs us that the whole third story 45 by 80 feet will be left for a Hall. This is greatly needed in this city, and will be a public benefit.

The weather, since our last, has been exceedingly pleasant, and, while underfoot, even, we have had a soft thimble. The snow is fast disappearing, and the "natural bridge" over "Big Muddy" is getting rather sloppy.

On our first page will be found two interesting communications, and several bills now in our Legislature.

Dr. Henry's World's Fair Blood Purifier and Rheum and Pain Pills will be taken up this day by the proprietors of the Standard Dispensary, by the usual channel, excepting those by mail, and healthy action giving them relief. It is disordered themselves and throw off the obstructions which are the first cause of disease; they are therefore regarded as an invaluable safeguard. They can be found in all Drug Stores.

Nervous and sick headache are induced by indigestion, costiveness, foul stomach, and a torpid state of the liver. Persons suffering from these complaints should avoid, as much as possible, the too free use of spirituous and malt liquors, coffee and tobacco, and keep the bowels open, by small but frequent doses of Roback's Blood Pills, and pursuing a regular course of habits, when they will find they never fail to remove the difficulty. Old "Roback" is now stopping at Holladay & Co's.

Immensely Popular. The proprietors of Cogswell's Compound Balsam have succeeded in creating a demand in nearly every village of the United States. Reasons why? First, it is effectual; second, it is cheap; third, it is pleasant to take; fourth, they know to let the afflicted know it.

This old stage has proved irrevocable the case of Best Chemical Saler's, being always full weight and perfect goods.

At McCreery's you will find all kinds of School Books and Stationery.

It is anticipated that the English Ministry will dissolve Parliament before the end of the month. The election of a more liberal Parliament will be likely to be the result.

It will be recalled that at the late session the House of Representatives made a partial report on the competency of Jeff. Davis to the plot to assassinate President Lincoln. They intend to continue their inquiries, and to name John H. Surratt before them to whom he arrives in Washington, with the view of taking his evidence in the proceedings. It has been deemed best to do this before he is brought to trial.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**Probate Notice.**—The final account of Gerd Wenz, Administrator of the Estate of Gerhart Wenz, will be for hearing before the Probate Court, at the Court Room in the City of Brownville, on Monday the 11th day of March 1887. G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Probate Judge. 19-35 3-20

**Legal Notice.**—John W. Barge Plaintiff. Judson Forsythe Defendant. Before F. M. Rogers a Justice of the Peace, of Pierce County, Nebraska Territory. On the 10th day of January 1887, said Justice issued an order of attachment to the above named party for the sum of fifty dollars, due by account, on the 1st day of January 1887, and said Justice has fixed the 8th day of Feb. 1887, at eleven o'clock A. M. as his office, at which time and place, I shall take judgment against you for the amount of fifty dollars, and interest on the same, and cost to cover suit not exceeding fifty dollars. 19-35 7-30

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**HELM**