

Iowa editors visit on an excursion to Texas on the 23d inst.

The American Minister to Mexico, has recognized the Diaz government.

Wm. M. Tweed died on the 13th inst. Poor old man his troubles are over.

The Senate committee has agreed upon a bill prescribing rules for counting electoral votes.

New York, April 16—Gold 100 1/2. O, that terrible 92 cent dollar! Just see what it is doing.

The President has appointed a board of military officers to give Gen. Fitz John Porter a rehearing.

Nebraska City papers claim the best court house in the State, it costing \$50,000. It is the best we know of.

Mrs. Catherine Keenan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was bitten by a cat about a month ago, and died of hydrophobia on the 12th inst.

McIntyre, President of the first national bank at Colorado Springs, has absconded. The bank, however, is reported to be solid.

The Chicago preacher who said hell was not half so full of men and women as men and women were full of hell, said a good thing.

Some of the Eastern papers understand it to be a fact that Theodore and Elizabeth have become reconciled and will soon be living together.

The Molly Maguire business is not good in Pennsylvania, eight more were arrested and jailed last week on charges of murder and arson.

Several Chicago and Cincinnati National banks have begun this week to redeem all their notes in gold, presented for redemption at their counters.

The Teumseh Chief says it is his first choice for Secretary of State is E. Rosewater. That will hurt Rosewater worse than Curry's slung shot did.

Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, Republican, has been re-elected by a large majority, and the legislature is largely Republican. Last year Van Zandt's majority was less than 500.

The Democrats of Oregon held a State convention last week, among their resolutions, was one denouncing the fraud by which Hayes became President. Just imagine the cheek it requires for Oregon Democrats to howl "fraud."

The Indianapolis Journal believes that "it is not only possible but comparatively easy for the Republican party to have a working majority in the next House of Representatives, if it is well organized and handled in the Northern States."

The Chicago railroads last week cut down the rates of grain freight from points on the Missouri river to Chicago, from 12 to 7 cents per hundred pounds. This week the Chicago and St. Louis roads will establish 10 cents per hundred on fourth class freights.

On the 11th inst. the Democrats of Ill. nominated a State ticket as follows: State Treasurer, E. S. Cronkite; Freeport; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. M. Ester, present incumbent; Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. A. Savelly, of Garlinsville; Clerk of the Appellate Court, G. W. Jones, of Pike county.

Warlike matters in the East remain about the same as last week. If there is any difference the probabilities of an immediate conflict is lessening. It appears that Russia is showing some disposition to negotiate, and Bismarck is laboring for peace. War preparations, however, on either side are still vigorously carried on. Neither side proposes to be caught napping.

Harry Johnson, a rather "fast" young man, employed in the auditor's office of the B. & M. railroad, Omaha, committed suicide last week, by shooting himself with a pistol. The reason he gave for ending his life was, that he lived beyond his means and thus became, as he supposed, irrecoverably involved in debts. Young men in the midst of vicious temptations should heed the lesson taught by young Johnson's sad fate.

The State Journal intimates that the Greenback paper of that city is in spasms and will "kick the bucket" within a brief period.—BROWNVILLE ADVERTISER.

The State Journal "flies with its usual facility" when it "intimated." The Western World has a right to die if it wants to, for it is not under obligations to any man, and moreover it doesn't want to die yet. The subsidized papers of this State will wish it would die, before the idea of November.—Western World.

All right. We hope the World may live on and flourish.

Senator A. S. Paddock has been complimented by eastern congressmen and the Press in general upon his masterly management of the Timber Bill which has been passed by the Senate, although strongly opposed by Eastern members of that body. This bill in brief gives owners of timber claims patents for 100 acres of timber cultivated for ten years. That this measure is of great benefit to Nebraska is evident to all, and we are glad to see Senator Paddock's energetic work in its behalf recognized by the Press generally throughout the State.—Plattsmouth Herald.

The Herald omitted inadvertently

no doubt an important point, which leaves it in bad shape. The bill gives a patent for 100 acres for the cultivation thereof of ten acres of timber for the period of ten years.

How to Make a Kite. The Inter Ocean in answer to a boy's question, "How to make a good kite—something that will fly," gives the following:

Get a straight grained pine stick three-quarters of an inch wide, one-quarter thick, and four feet long. Next procure a good ash hoop, split it and have it the same length as the piece of pine nearly. Find the center of the hoop and fasten it at that point to the straight stick about an inch from the end. This may be done by lacing it with strong twine. Cut a notch in each end of the hoop. Tie a strong string to the end of the hoop, pass it around the pine stick and draw the end of the hoop together so the top will be round of good shape. Then pass the string to the long end of the stick, through a hole in it, to the end of the hoop where it was first fastened and secure it. This makes the frame. It may be covered with paper, but thin glazed cotton cloth is better. Lay the frame on the material and cut out the covering, leaving about an inch all around. Then paste the edge of the paper or cloth, bring it over the frame and see that it is fastened all around. When it is dry the belly-band may be put on. Bore two holes through the back piece, each one-third of the way from the end, and put through a string knotted at each end with a loop in it to which to fasten the fly-string. The tail should be about twelve times as long as the kite. The bobs of the tail should consist of paper about three inches long and an inch and a half broad, folded four times and tied on the string of the tail about three inches apart. If the kite dives add to the weight of the tail. If it refuses to fly lighten it. Attach the fly-string and let it go. Now, if the boys can't make a kite, it is not our fault.

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

By permission of the numerous Red Ribbon clubs throughout the State of Nebraska, I am delegated to call a State Temperance Convention of the Red Ribbon men, and the Templars of Honor, and Good Templars, and Ladies' Christian Union, are requested to join in this Convention, under the auspices of the Red Ribbon Clubs to be held at Lincoln, on the 15th day of May, 1878, to act with us to devise ways and means to further the cause of temperance.

G. B. SKINNER, Pres. C. K. KELLER, Sec'y R. R. Club, Lincoln, Neb. E. V. DOVEY, Pres. Wm. J. WISE, Sec'y Plattsmouth. W. F. WARREN, Pres. Harry BOYDSTON, Sec'y, Nebraska City. G. B. REYNOLDS, Pres. Geo. H. HILL, Sec'y, Beatrice. Hon. C. H. EDGECOMBE, Pres. J. H. CLEAVES, Sec'y, York. John M. ABBOTT, Pres. W. F. J. CONBY, Sec'y, Hastings. John H. HOLDEN, Pres. Miss CORA STONE, Tecumseh. J. J. MARVIN, Pres. Hoyce ULYANT, Sec'y, Falls City. H. G. SMITH, Pres. Abbie COVELL, Sec'y, Exeter. John L. McPHEELY, Pres. Ida M. LANGWORTHY, Sec'y, Seward. John DUNBAR, Pres. John A. TRIS, Sec'y, Otesque county.

All papers throughout the state friendly to the cause are requested to publish this call.

Some of the women of Ohio having petitioned the Legislature for local option, the Cincinnati Commercial says: "It would be a much more practicable thing to petition for the Moffet bell-punch. An ordinary village might derive revenue enough from it to lay out a park or build an opera house."

Well, then, we are in favor of the bell-punch.

A caucus of Republican Congressmen and Senators was held at Washington on the 10th inst. The caucus appointed the following named gentlemen as the National Republican Congressional Committee, the nomination of each member being made by the respective State delegation:

Maine—Representative Hale. New Hampshire—Senator Rollins. Massachusetts—Representative Cropp. Rhode Island—Senator Burnsidge. Connecticut—Representative Wait. New York—Representative Hisscock. New Jersey—Representative Senickson. Pennsylvania—Representative Campbell. Virginia—Representative Jorgensen. North Carolina—Representative Brogden. South Carolina—Representative Rainey. Alabama—Senator Spencer. Mississippi—Senator Bruce. Louisiana—Senator Kellogg. Ohio—Representative Foster. Tennessee—Representative Thornburgh. Indiana—Representative Sexton. Illinois—Senator Oglesby. Missouri—Representative Pollard. Arkansas—Senator Dorsey. Michigan—Representative Hubbell. Florida—Representative Bisbee. Iowa—Senator Allison. Wisconsin—Senator Cameton. California—Representative Page. Minnesota—Representative Durrell. Oregon—Senator Mitchell. Kansas—Representative Phillips. Nevada—Senator Jones. Nebraska—Senator Paddock. Colorado—Senator Chaffee. New Mexico—Delegate Romero. Washington Territory—Delegates Jacobs.

Dakota Territory—Delegates Kildner. Wyoming Territory—Delegates Corlett.

No members were appointed from the following named States and Territories, there being no Republicans among the members: Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky, Texas, West Virginia, Utah Territory, Arizona, Idaho, and Montana.

TEMPERANCE.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser. Persuade old men not to drink; educate the young not to drink, and saloons will close for want of customers. Mirabile ductu! We agree with the author of the above, and who would not? Make these old men well; keep the well ones in good health, and the doctors, for want of patients, will cease to practice, etc. And that to persuade old people, and educate the young not to drink, is not one of the best means of doing away with or lessening the evil of intemperance—we do not use the word intemperance in its primary signification, but as it is commonly used—we would not permit to deny; and believing that if the people, instead of bickering about the way, would unite on moral suasion, royal suasion, and all other kinds of suasion, the combined effort would go a great way toward the overthrow of the great evil. And can we look for beneficent results while the "house is divided against itself?" Each has his party theory—if they were we might be permitted to call it—and can show that this way is the only way; and he is not willing to lend any assistance to a move in any other direction; while the saloon keeper admits that this way or that, is the only way, while he laughs in his sleeve to see people try to deprive him of his custom by any means while he can rally a half dozen different modes of persuading and inducing men to part with money, character, or their lives, at his filthy shrine.

Shall we presume that by persuading, educating, etc., or by trying to persuade and educate, that we can do away with the evil? Does not the physician take steps to remove the cause of disease as soon as he begins to administer doses of opiates to quiet the patient and alleviate pain? And can we expect that the great "disease of the land" can be cured, and nothing done to remove the cause? Does not the history of the last half century prove to the contrary? Forty years ago a great orator echoed the thoughts and expectations of the temperance people when he said:—"When the old tops die off we shall have a generation of sober men, for the young men who to-day see the evils of drinking will never be drunkards. My son will never be a drunkard." But have such hopes been realized? Far from it! And to-day we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that while the old tops are dying off, young men—somebody's sons and brothers—are stepping forward to take their places, and the army of immoderate drinkers is but little smaller than it was thirty or forty years ago. And why? Is it because people have not tried to persuade old people and educate young people not to drink?

Another believes in teaching moderation; that men die drunkards because they were not taught the proper use of ardent spirits, etc. This delusion is more sad than laughable when we reflect that probably not one in every one hundred ever thought that he would be a drunkard when he first sipped the poisonous draught. "I can drink or let it alone," has doubtless been repeated time and again by almost every one who now sleeps in drunkards' graves. The loudest advocate of moderation we ever met has to admit that over two years of his own life was worse than thrown away in a life of dissipation.

Another would remedy the whole evil by anti-treat laws, and anti-treat societies and argues that all the evils of drunkenness grow out of the social manner of treating and being treated.

Another believes nothing but local option law worth trying, and that there is no law for refusing it, though remonstrance be signed by ten thousand.

And another ignores anything short of total prohibition; declares it nonsense to talk of local option refuses to render any assistance to any step in any other direction and remains perfectly oblivious to all temperance movements because we ought to have a prohibitory law.

Now, is it not folly to believe that the greatest cause of our land can be wiped out without the united efforts of all, and the employment of all available means? Do we believe that moral suasion alone can effect it? Look at the past! Can we conclude that a prohibitory law alone would be of force sufficient? No, and not until every effort known to mortal man has been put forth shall we see the desired result. J. H. DUNDAS, Lonevalley, Neb., April 9, 1878.

After a long and probably exciting debate, the Senate consented to the sacrifice of Gen. John M. Thayer, and he is removed from the office of Governor of Wyoming, against the wish of the vast majority of the citizens of that territory, to make way for a "Professor Hoyt," of Wisconsin. Though the particulars of the executive session have not yet transpired, it is pretty evident that the Confederate brigadiers in the Senate, with the assistance of two or three Republican "conciliators," performed the pleasant duty of decapitating the old soldier who fought on the wrong side in the late rebellion. Home rule is a bloody good thing in Louisiana, but it is a dangerous experiment for the stalwart and loyal citizens of Wyoming territory to try.—State Journal.

The body of Frederic Dahlke, a fisherman who was drowned in the Niagara River on the 7th of December last, was recovered one day last week, and in mentioning the circumstance the Buffalo Commercial says: "On the night before the body was recovered the widow of Dahlke, who resided at Lower Black Rock, dreamed that she saw the corpse floating in the river near the Canada shore. She was so impressed by the dream that she took the early train yesterday morning to see if it was true, and the body was recovered and brought home a short time after she left."

"The good sense and love of justice inherent in the American people will resist all such things."—Senator J. Tilden. Sure! It will put that \$200,000 back taxes right into the United States Treasury, where it belongs.—Chicago Journal.

Items of Interest.

Thirteen years ago we said Lee had surrendered his army. Perhaps it was only a flank movement.—New York Times.

Twenty-six female M. D.'s have just received their degrees at the Homeopathic College for women in New York.

Secretary Thompson proposes to seize certain American vessels which are supposed to be engaged in the coal trade between China and the United States.

The Moffet bell punch is an institution to register the number of drinks sold over a bar; each drink paying one cent tax to the city. It originated in Virginia, where it is now in use.

The Democratic House of Representatives in South Carolina rejected a bill forbidding its members and the State and county officers and judges to accept free passes on railroads.

In growing cattle, the most popular breed ought to be that sort capable of producing both good beef and plenty of good rich milk, the more of both on the least feed, the better.

The Philadelphia Times desires to have murderers privately suffocated by turning some fatal kind of gas into their cells, so that the execution may be seen by no one, and revolting scaffold exhibitions prevented.

General Grant writes that it is his desire to visit Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark before returning to this country, and as he does not wish to visit any of those countries until warm weather, it will probably be October before he arrives back here.

Fishing vessels arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, last week with nearly twenty thousand seals; and seventy thousand women who hope for saques next winter will hail this news with joy.

The Rev. J. F. Yates, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Wyanet, Ill., a man of more than ordinary ability, has sued for a divorce from his wife, on the ground of desertion. His own church at Wyanet is divided in opinion, both husband and wife having quite a respectable following.

Hampton is liberal. He says if the President will pardon the Ellenton murderers he will pardon Small. Small says he wants no clemency at such a price; that he is innocent, and does not wish to gain immunity from persecution at the cost of justice to the kuku assassins of South Carolina.

The Maryland house of delegates has voted that the State is not responsible for the damages to property destroyed during the strikers' riots in Baltimore, it being an occasion where the laws could not be enforced in due time to prevent the destruction of property.

The Indiana Short-horn breeders held a convention in Indianapolis last week. Several speakers contended that short-horns are higher in quality and quantity of milk and better than any other kind of cattle. It was also urged that a cow should not be kept fat for breeding and milking.

A man who spent four years of his life in the Iowa Penitentiary under a wrongful conviction has just been awarded \$1,500 by the Legislature of that State. Not many men would submit to be thus deprived of their liberty for the princely sum of \$1 per day.

It is estimated that over one hundred thousand persons in New England have signed the total abstinence pledge since Dec. 1.

The California Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$242,000 yearly to the agricultural societies of the state.

The authorities of Tennessee report that that state has received 1,000 settlers from the North during the past ten months.

There is a prospect of a large emigration of English people, discouraged by stagnation in business, resulting from strikes, etc., to the mineral and agricultural lands of Alabama, following the investment of English capital in the railroads of that state.

The Iowa Legislature, at its recent session, passed a law prohibiting the sale or the giving away of beer, wine or other intoxicating beverages within a distance of two miles outside of any city or village which has prohibited the sale of such beverages within the corporate limits.

The first annual conference of the Mormon church since the death of Brigham Young has just been held at Salt Lake. The saints appeared to be well pleased with the new administration, which is in some material respects an improvement upon that of Brigham. Taylor, the new President, has rendered an account of the disposition of tithing funds, and in other ways commended himself to the good will of the people. Some idea of the financial resources of the Mormon organization may be gathered from the fact that Salt Lake alone, last year, the tithes amounted to \$100,000. In the whole territory they probably do not fall short of \$500,000.

Franklin county is preparing again to compete for the championship of the state on showing agricultural products. We presume that Buffalo, Webster and Harlan counties will also be competitors. Cases, Otes, Nemaha, Richardson, Lawrence, Gage, Johnson, Saline, Lancaster, Saunders, Douglas, Washington, Dodge and others of the older counties should, and we think some will, enter the lists as competitors for these prizes. Arrangements are already made whereby the products can be taken to Lincoln, free of charge, when once delivered at the railroad. Two or three men of public spirit and enterprise should be selected from each precinct to see each individual of the precinct, make a list of the products each can furnish, collect them and then take them to the railroad, then three or four men from each county should be selected to go to the fair, and place them on exhibition. Entries of each individual collection can be made and then the whole collection be entered as a county competitive exhibit. Let the papers of state take hold of this matter, write it up and get their people interested and there will be such an

exhibit as was never before seen at any state fair in Nebraska or elsewhere.—Kearney Press.

A Letter From Mrs. Tilton Making Certain Acknowledgments.

New York, April 15.—Mrs. Tilton has written the following letter to Mr. Ira B. Wheeler:

Dear Sir.—A few weeks since, after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends whom I had bitterly deceived, that the change brought by my husband of adultery between myself and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the lie I had lived so long in the belief of was no longer tolerable to me. That statement I now solemnly reaffirm, and leave truth with God, to whom also I commit myself, my children and all who may suffer. I know full well explanation of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.

(Signed) ELIZABETH R. TILTON. BROOKLYN, April 13, 1878.

Frank B. Carpenter, artist, in an interview this evening, stated there was no doubt of the genuineness of the letter, Mr. Ira B. Wheeler, he said, had been the private legal adviser and confidential friend of Mrs. Tilton all through the trouble. Lawyer Shearman, Morris and Price refused to be interviewed.

Ben Butler is too young a Democrat to elect a Doorkeeper of the House. He ought to go home and grow.—New Orleans Times.

They do say there are people about New Orleans that don't like Butler. Was Butler ever at New Orleans.—Inter Ocean.

It is reported in one of our exchanges that more than one thousand colored people from Mississippi have settled in Kansas and located lands. While leagues will work changes, but will they do when the black man leaves?—Inter Ocean.

The difference between Field and Shields appear to be first, that Field was a rebel and twice a deserter of his country while Shields was a Union man and twice a soldier fighting for the honor and the life of his country.—Omaha Republican.

COOKING STOVE advertisement for The Best of All, featuring various cooking appliances and their benefits.

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Flows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware. FULL STOCK. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

REGULATOR THOS. RICHARDS. 95 Main Street 95. Huddart's Grocery and Provision Store.

B. STROBLE, FAMILY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONS, CANNED FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS, STATIONERY, QUEENS GLASS & WOODENWARE, BRUSHES, POCKET KNIVES, Tobacco, Cigars, & Musical Instruments. CITY BAKERY.

WEST END MEAT MARKET. J. RAUSCHKOLB'S Lunch & Beer HALL.

JOSEPH SCHUTZ, DEALER IN Clocks, Watches, Jewelry.

A. ROBISON, Spectacles & Eye Glasses.

MICHAEL'S IMPROVED SORGHUM EVAPORATOR, FILTER AND COOLER. BEST IN USE.

Boots & Shoes. 85 Main Street, Brownville, Nebraska.

Public Sale. UNITED STATES (INTERNAL REVENUE), OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR, DIST. OF NEB., OMAHA, MARCH 5, 1878.

Undertaker. BURIAL CASES & CASKETS. 66 Main Street, BROWNVILLE, NEB.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county, upon a decree and judgment rendered by said District Court, in a case wherein James L. Galt and Elizabeth P. Galt, William F. Galt and Elizabeth P. Galt, are plaintiffs, and Edward Welschendorfer & Company were defendants, and judgment was rendered in favor of said plaintiffs, at the Court House in Brownville, in said county, on Saturday, May 25, A.D. 1878,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described lands in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: The north-west quarter of section twenty-three (23), township 6 (6), north of range fourteen (14), east, containing one acre of land, to-wit: the same to be sold in forty (40) acre tracts—together with all the improvements thereon thereto belonging.

The said order of sale as the property of Elizabeth P. Galt, William F. Galt and Galt & Co., by virtue of the order of said Court. Dated, this 15th day of April, 1878. RICHMOND V. BLACK, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution, issued out of the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county, in a case wherein James L. Galt & Co. were plaintiffs, and Jonathan Higgins and White, as judgment debtors, and Alexander R. McClellan, David Kinserson and J. E. Decker, as sureties for said debtors, were defendants, and judgment was rendered in favor of said plaintiffs, at the Court House in Brownville, in said county, on Saturday, May 18, A.D. 1878,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described lands in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the south-east quarter of section fifteen (15), township six (6), north of range fourteen (14), east, and running north to the 5th principal meridian of Nebraska—thence north thirty-two (32) degrees and twenty-three (23) minutes, a distance of one hundred and sixty (160) feet, to the center of the channel of the Little Nemaha river, thence up the said river following its meanders, to the northwest corner of the south-east quarter section sixteen (16), north of range fourteen (14), east, containing one acre of land, to-wit: the same to be sold in forty (40) acre tracts—together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said execution as the property of Jonathan Higgins, and levied upon by virtue of said execution. Dated, this 15th day of April, 1878. RICHMOND V. BLACK, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county, in a case wherein James L. Galt & Co. were plaintiffs, and Jonathan Higgins and White, as judgment debtors, and Alexander R. McClellan, David Kinserson and J. E. Decker, as sureties for said debtors, were defendants, and judgment was rendered in favor of said plaintiffs, at the Court House in Brownville, in said county, on Saturday, May 11, A.D. 1878,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described lands in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of section twenty-four (24), township six (6), north of range fourteen (14), east, containing one acre of land, to-wit: the same to be sold in forty (40) acre tracts—together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said execution as the property of Jonathan Higgins, and levied upon by virtue of said execution. Dated, this 15th day of April, 1878. RICHMOND V. BLACK, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county, in a case wherein James L. Galt & Co. were plaintiffs, and Jonathan Higgins and White, as judgment debtors, and Alexander R. McClellan, David Kinserson and J. E. Decker, as sureties for said debtors, were defendants, and judgment was rendered in favor of said plaintiffs, at the Court House in Brownville, in said county, on Saturday, May 11, A.D. 1878,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described lands in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), township six (6), north of range fourteen (14), east, containing one acre of land, to-wit: the same to be sold in forty (40) acre tracts—together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said execution as the property of Jonathan Higgins, and levied upon by virtue of said execution. Dated, this 15th day of April, 1878. RICHMOND V. BLACK, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county, in a case wherein James L. Galt & Co. were plaintiffs, and Jonathan Higgins and White, as judgment debtors, and Alexander R. McClellan, David Kinserson and J. E. Decker, as sureties for said debtors, were defendants, and judgment was rendered in favor of said plaintiffs, at the Court House in Brownville, in said county, on Saturday, May 11, A.D. 1878,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described lands in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: The south-east quarter of section twenty-six (26), township six (6), north of range fourteen (14), east, containing one acre of land, to-wit: the same to be sold in forty (40) acre tracts—together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said execution as the property of Jonathan Higgins, and levied upon by virtue of said execution. Dated, this 15th day of April, 1878. RICHMOND V. BLACK, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. A. J. Green, deceased, will on the 4th day of May, 1878,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Court House in Brownville, in said county, expose and sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate of the said deceased, to-wit: The north-west quarter of section twenty-four (24), township six (6), north of range fourteen (14), east, containing one acre of land, to-wit: the same to be sold in forty (40) acre tracts—together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said order of sale as the property of James L. McClellan, Jonathan Higgins and John McPherson. Terms of sale, cash. Dated, this 15th day of April, 1878. RICHMOND V. BLACK, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. A. J. Green, deceased, will on the 4th day of May, 1878,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Court House in Brownville, in said county, expose and sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate of the said deceased, to-wit: The north-west quarter of section twenty-five (25), township six (6), north of range fourteen (14), east, containing one acre of land, to-wit: the same to be sold in forty (40) acre tracts—together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said order of sale as the property of James L. McClellan, Jonathan Higgins and John McPherson. Terms of sale, cash. Dated, this 15th day of April, 1878. RICHMOND V. BLACK, Sheriff.

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Taken on said order of sale as the property of James L. McClellan, Jonathan Higgins and John McPherson. Terms of sale, cash. Dated, this 15th day of April, 1878. RICHMOND V. BLACK, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. A. J. Green, deceased, will on the 4th day of May, 1878,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Court House in Brownville, in said county, expose and sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate of the said deceased, to-wit: The north-west quarter of section twenty-seven (27), township six (6), north of range fourteen (14), east, containing one acre of land, to-wit: the same to be sold in forty (40) acre tracts—together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.

Taken on said order of sale as the property of James L. McClellan, Jonathan Higgins and John McPherson. Terms of sale, cash. Dated, this 15th day of April, 1878. RICHMOND V. BLACK, Sheriff.