THE ADVERTISER

THURSDAY, JAN. 16. 1879.

Legislature.

Mr. Sessions, of Lincoln, has introduced a bill providing for the levying of a general tax for the purpose of building a new State house at Lincoln.

Bills has been introduced for the creation of a fish commission, and also a State Board of Agriculture.

A resolution has been introduced instructing Nebraska's representatives in Congress to "use all honorable means within their power to secure the passage of a bill providing for free and unlimited coinage of the standard silver dollar."

A bill to promote immigration has been introduced.

The correspondent of the Omaha *Republican* says legislating is a very quiet business, as yet, and "the prospects are that the railroad fight which was anticipated prior to the beginning of the session, will be quite uninteresting, if indeed a tariff bill comes before the body. There seems to be a general opinion that Nebraska cannot afford to indulge in legislation adverse to railroad interests at this time. In all probability the year 1879 will witness more railroad construction than for some years past, in case no obstructions are thrown in the way. In view of this, the most rabid anti-railroad men feel that as a matter of expediency a railroad tariff law would be unwise. There are only two subjects likely now, to occasion much debate and hard work. The prohibitory law, and a bill providing for the construction of a new Capitol building. The latter, has come before the legislature already, and occasions some surprise.

Nemaha's legislators hold positions on several important committees. Senator Howe is chairman of the committee on railroads. This is one of the most important and responsible committees. He is also a member of the following committees: Accounts and Expenditures, Agriculture, University, Enrolled and Engrossed Bills.

In the House we find Mr. Polock chairman of committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, and on the following additional committees: State Penitentiary, Mines and Minerals. Mr. Howe and Mr. Polock are also members of a joint special committee on the revised statutes. Mr. Lash is a member of the committee on Finance, and Internal improvements. Mr. Johnson is on the committee on Roads and Bridges, and School Funds.

Our legislative delegation seem to have had their share of influence in the appointment of officers, as we find J. W. Brush assistant sergeant-at-arms and postmaster of the Senate, Wm. Bagley holding the same position in the House, and Miss Lucy Polock clerk of the committee on enrolled and engrossed bills. Miss Bell Morris sought the position of assistant enrolling clerk, but with what success we have not learned.

The correspondent of the Omaha *Republican*, in speaking of the Republican caucus, misstates the facts relating to Senator Howe, of Nemaha. That gentleman did not ask admission to the caucus. He was cordially invited to participate by a majority of the Republicans in the Senate, who believed that he was, outside the currency question, now pretty much settled by Congressional legislation and resumption, a Republican. The only "promise" or "pledge" made by the Senator was his acceptance of the invitation, which was all that was necessary between gentlemen.—*State Journal.*

The *Journal* also says that Mr. Howe avowed his intention to hereafter work in the Republican ranks; and that old Nemaha would return to her old fashioned style of rallying up eight hundred majority. Of course everybody will follow Mr. Howe "whithersoever he goeth."

The Omaha *Republican*, in a later issue says:

There is no space in this hurried letter to refer fully to the facts, in connection of an inadvertant statement of a correspondent of the *Republican* conveying the impression that Hon. Church Howe begged his way into the republican caucus and back into full party communion. The matter was all understood and arranged, in advance of the caucus, and in a manner which reflected credit on both "the high contracting parties." It is not too much to say that to Mr. Howe's cheerful return to the ranks and to his manly and hearty co-operation at the caucus and since have been very largely due the good results which it has been the pleasant duty of the *Republican* already to chronicle. To say nothing concerning other matters, at present, it is due to Mr. Howe to state that the circumstances which led to the confirmation of Dr. Mathewson without opposition, are largely the result of Mr. Howe's tact and sense.

The third House convened at Representative Hall last evening, and organized by electing Major A. G. Hastings, of Lincoln, Chairman. On motion the Peru *Herald* was made the official organ of the body. A committee of four consisting of Gen. Bowen, Judge Kaley, Maj. Fenn, and Capt. Palmer, was appointed to wait upon Major Pearman, the Squatter Governor elect, escort him to the gubernatorial chair, and inform him that the third House was organized, and prepared to listen to his message. The Governor was escorted to the chair, and his Private Secretary, Guy A. Brown, proceeded to read the message, which wes quite lengthy and highly interesting, and suggested many very valuable internal improvements, such as raising hairless calves and bumble-bees. Just as the Governor's message was brought to a close, the gas went out and left the members in total darkness.—*State Journal.*

The selection of the Governor and organ were most appropriate and auspicious. The members were truly lucky to have such timber at hand.

—The case of H. C. Lett against the Nebraska Railway Company, which was decided by the District Court in favor of the plaintiff, giving him a judgment for $7,000, has been decided against Mr. Lett in the Supreme Court.

The Retiring Governor's Message.

INTRODUCTION.

Governor Garber introduces his second biennial Message by addressing the Senate and House by the following remarks, which are pertinent to the duties of the honorable gentlemen addressed:

You have been honored with the suffrages of the people of Nebraska, and are assembled here as their representatives, with authority to act for their common interest, and to legislate upon such subjects as will best promote the public welfare. To be chosen by the partiality of your fellow citizens to represent them in the legislative halls of the state, there to enact new laws and modify old ones for their government, is justly regarded a high and honorable privilege, a trust that no man can afford to betray.

Nebraska is nearing the end of her twelfth year of statehood, and few of her sisters can show a nobler progress. We have great natural resources to be developed, educational interests to foster, public charities to uphold, new industries to encourage. With the necessaries of life abundant and easily obtainable, with a government emanating from the people, and resting upon their confidence for support, with the largest liberty for all, consistent with security for person and property, the state teems with business activity, and is steadily advancing in all the elements that make up the highest order of civilization.

In providing for the actual wantes of state government, the people do not expect to see parsimony confounded with economy, but they do demand that there shall be neither extravagance nor unnecessary expenditure of the public money, nor do they expect our statute books to be encumbered wish laws that benefit the few at the expense of the many. The two preceding sessions were necessarily subjected to that interruption and excitement incident to the election of a United States Senator. The present legislature, happily, has no such duty to perform, and you have an opportunity to devote yourselves solely to that work rightfully expected of active, able, and faithful legislators.

FINANCES

are then concisely reviewed.

The balance in the treasury on November 30th, 1876, was	$ 224,053.88
The total receipts during the two years ending November 30th, 1878, were	1,904,337.40
Total	$2,232,391.08
The disbursements for all purposes during the same period were	$1,772,209.99
Balance on hand November 30th, 1878	$ 460,181.09

The state has no indebtedness other than that represented by the following bonds:

Ten per cent. ten years' bonds issued for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers in 1875	$ 50,000.00
Eight per cent. funding bonds issued April, 1877	540,257.35
Total	$590,257.35

The assessed value of the taxable property in the state in 1877, was $71,311,578.90. In 1878 it was $74,389,535.97, an increase of $3,077,957.07. The rate of taxation for state purposes for the year 1877 and 1878 was six and three-eighths mills on each dollar valuation, and there was collected during the same period $824,165.06 distributed as follows:

General fund	$417,977.82
Sinking fund	120,240.56
Common school fund	145,262.27
University fund	40,314.39
Total	$824,165.06

The levy of 1878 will yield the following amounts:

General fund, four mills	$297,558.18
Sinking fund, one mill	67,857.21
Common school fund, one mill	74,389.54
University fund, ½ mill	37,894.03
Total	$467,780.97

The total amount of delinquent taxes reported to the auditor of public accounts is $821,126.77. This amount covers all the unpaid taxes returned since the organization of Nebraska as a territory, and of course a large share of it is fictitious and never will be collected. However, this constantly increasing item demands your attention, and measures should be taken tending to a more prompt collection of the public revenues.

The permanent school fund now amounting to $535,167.35, is invested in bonds and mortgages. The yearly income derived from these securities and applied to the support of our common schools is $36,786.12, and is constantly increasing.

During the two years ending December 1, 1878, there have been placed to the credit of the temporary school fund amounts as follows:

Interests in bonds sold	$129,123.50
Income from leased lands	62,623.93
Interest on mortgages	2,540.00
Interest on bonds and certificates	74,572.25
School tax collected	170,183.81
Income from other sources	349.63
Total	$438,393.12

Deduct from this the appropriations made by the legislature in 1875, amounting to $24,421.08, which amount was paid out by the treasurer during the past two years, and there remains $414,895.04, the amount apportioned to the counties. The receipts from interest on that part of the funds invested in bonds is less than it was two years ago, because the state bonds belonging to the permanent school fund and yielding this interest, draw but eight per cent., while the certificates converted into bonds drew ten per cent.

The amount derived from the state tax is $68,466 15 less for this biennial period than for the preceding one, on account of the reduction of the levy for common school purposes from two mills to one.

CHARATABLE INSTITUTIONS

are referred to, and liberal appropriation, for support of the various asylums, recommended. The unsafe condition of

THE CAPITOL

is referred to, recommends appropriation fore repairs, when needed, and is rather of the opinion that this legislature should take steps for the erection of a new and more capacious State house. Attention is called to

THE UNIVERSITY,

its "increasing prosperity," and is "commended to your continued fostering care." The following recommendation for the institution of a

SCHOOL OF REFORM

should meet with a hearty indorsement by legislature and people:

An institution for the reformation of youthful offenders, and for the care, correction and education of neglected children who are growing up in idleness, vice and mendicancy, has become a necessity in Nebraska. The importance of making juvenile reformatories a part of the public penal system was recognized by Massachusetts in 1848, and to-day there are thirty-four schools of this character managed and maintained by the different states.

The commissioners of the Ohio reform schools, in their report for 1876, say: "The institution, although once regarded as very doubtful, and by many an unwarranted experiment, to-day, after a lapse of twenty years, is an established fact, and in all respects meets the just expectations of its patrons and supporters. Hundreds of young men all over the state, engaged successfully in various industrial and professional pursuits of life, the alumni of the institution, are living witnesses, bearing unmistakable evidence of the great value and success of the Ohio reform school."

During the past four years there have been thirty-four boys, between the ages of fourteen and twenty years, confined in our state prison, and doubtless others would have found their way there had not their extreme youth shielded them from punishment. It is indeed an open question whether those who are sentenced to serve a term in our prisons, particularly the youthful offenders, are not morally in a worse condition when they are released from, than when they began a prison life. The influence of association with older and confirmed criminals, together with the stigma that forever follows the convicted felon, must certainly imbue the mind with ideas that ought not to obtain among good citizens. Statistics show that the average term of the offenders sent to the reform schools is less than two years, and that seventy three per cent. Of those discharged are thoroughly reformed. In recommending the establishment of an institution of this kind at some suitable point in the state, I do so believing that charaty for our wayward youths invokes it, and the full performance of a righteous duty to humanity demands it.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

is favorably mentioned and recommendation as follows:

The board of education report that the increased attendance will require an increase in the appropriations for teachers' wages, and that provisions should be made for making needful repairs to the building. I recommend that ample appropriations be made to enable this institution to continue the important work it is now so successfully performing. Recommendations for the benefit of penitentiary and convicts. Regarding

THE PARDONING OF CONVICTS

the Governor says during his four years service he has pardoned 14, and in every instance required petitions for pardon to be endorsed by the prosecuting attorney or the judge before whom the convict was tried.

Thinks the salt springs of Lancaster could be utilized to the benefit of the people.

IMMIGRATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The establishment of an agricultural bureau is recommended, and provisions made for the publication of agricultural reports and statistics, as inducements to immigration to our State. The Governor says:

Although Nebraska is doubtless receiving her share of those who are seeking homes in the west, yet as a state we have for several years done comparatively little to encourage immigration. The incomplete census taken in the early spring of 1878 shows a population of 313,748, or about four persons to the square mile, unevenly distributed over a grand area of 75,995 square miles. When it is remembered that the worn out soil of Europe supports on an average 200 persons to the square mile, and that we have a climate remarkable for health, a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and millions of acres awaiting the actual settler, Nebraska's future can only be contemplated with feelings of pride. Of the 48,000,000 broad acres within our borders, at least 30,000,000 are suitable for agricultural purposes. As yet only 2,500,000 acres or about one-twelfth of our farming lands have been brought under cultivation. Regarding

RAILROADS,

the Governor says: There are now within the limits of the state, completed and in operation, thirteen hundred and twenty miles of railway, with an aggregate taxable value of over ten million dollars. In 1878 the average assessed valuation was $6,938.15 per mile.

During the past two years over two hundred miles of new road have been constructed.

Insurance of public buildings, neglected by the last legislature, is recommended.

FISH CULTURE.

The protection of fish and fish culture, is recommended, and should be regarded as a proper and timely suggestion.

All the reference made to

LYNCH LAW,

is as follows:

On the tenth day of December, 1878, Luther Mitchell and Ami Ketchum, citizens of the state, were barbarously put to death by a mob in Custer County. The perpetrators of this fearful crime are supposed to be herders or stock men living in that locality. Three days ago the people of this state learned with satisfaction that all the parties suspected of participation in this cowardly outrage were safely lodged in jail. I recommend that an appropriation of $10,000 be made for rewarding the men who risked their lives in capturing those outlaws and for the further purpose of ascertaining their guilt or innocence, and if guilty to make their punishment swift and certain.

The Governor refuses to condemn mob violence, and recommends to the legislature "the swift and certain punishment" of the murderers of Mitchell and Ketchum because they "were *barbarously* put to death."

The Governor gives the welcome news that the western part of the State is adapted to cattle grazing and also to agriculture. For the protection of the frontier against

INDIAN INCURSIONS,

the formation of militia companies among the settlers is recommended, and approves of the effort to transfer the management of the Indians to the war department. The message concludes by expression of "abiding faith in Nebraska's future," and invoking "the continued favor of Almighty God."

—"I wonder," said a speculator on coming events, to another the other day, "if the *Granger* will follow Church Howe into the Republican party?"

"O, of course," said speculator No. 2. "Howe owns most of that office, don't he?"

"Well, if he don't own the office, he owns the editor, and that's about the same thing," said speculator No. 1. And so the servile organ-grinder of *independence* catches it on every hand.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING
At HACKNEY'S.

LETTER FROM LINCOLN.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 11, 1879.
Editor Nebraska Advertiser.

An apology is due you for not furnishing THE ADVERTISER a letter before this. But all has been "confusion worse confounded," as is usual at organization of legislative bodies. There was, seemingly more of it at present convening, than in previous years. Nearly all members of both branches are new men, and in keeping with characteristics peculiar to new countries, were aspirants for further honors, and hence an unusual struggle.

Taken as a whole, the present Legislature is above an average; is composed of as good a body of men as can be found anywhere. A very great improvement on the last, who some fellow in the crowd at the Commercial, the other evening, was uncharitable enough to denounce as "the d——dst set of a——es that ever sat in Legislative Halls!"

Your correspondent is pleased to see that face "of yore" Capt. Polock from Nemaha, again in a Legislative seat. He is favorably remembered as Speaker of the House years ago, and was then regarded as a live working member—one of the best. He will, doubtless, maintain his reputation. I have not a personal acquaintance with the other members of the House from Nemaha. They make a good appearance, and command respect.

The indomitable and omnipresent Senator from Nemaha, as usual, keeps things fluttering about him. His departure from green field of grangerism and greenbackism, into full membership with a straight Republican caucus here, has caused to little comment, complimentary and otherwise, both in private circles and newspaper quarters. They are inclned to keep it up—can't reconcile maters exactly. "The three leading newspapers in Nebraska,"—Lincoln *Journal*, Omaha *Republican* and *Herald*, first announced, in substance, that "Howe made application for admission into the Republican Senate Caucus, pledging hereafter to act with the Republican party in all matters, and that Nemaha county, in the future should give *eight hundred straight Republican majority!*" Some have been unkind enough to intimate that the Senator "played a dodge" in the caucus, in order to provide for Brush, a friend of his from Nemaha, the position of Senate Postmaster, and that as heretofore, when at home, he will continue to "herd the d——d Texas Steers in Nemaha!" The *Journal* and *Republican* "gigs" a rifle, however, and now intimate that "Howe was *invited* into the Republican caucus!" That the Republican party needed him—wanted his purifying influence—his ability, and more especially that "eight hundred Republican majority in Nemaha." The Omaha *Herald* compliments him by saying: "Church Howe can lead more parties at one time, than any man of his actual dimensions, in America."

A prominent Republican from Nemaha meeting Howe, a day or two ago, suggested he better sart out with a few hundred less majority in Nemaha, and work up gradually to the eight hundred! It is said Howe will consider the suggestion.

The intimation in the "Brush dodge" is being modified. It is now claimed that Brush is one of the oldest and straightest Republicans in Nemaha—always voted in unscratched ticket!

The meanest, most unkind, and unwarranted "fling" at Howe, is from some of his old greenback associates and anti-railroad men. They charge that the U. P. folks desired him in a position where he could be of some service to them, in return for favors rendered him heretofore. That as there was now to be a clear Republican caucus, he could be of little practical benefit unless in full fellowship with the party. That was generally regarded as "spite-work." Since the announcement of senate committees and Howe appears as the chairman of the committee on railroads, his accusers point a scornful finger, and exultingly exclaim, "*I told you so!*" But then if Howe pledged his constituents in Nemaha, if elected, to "gut the d——d railroads," he is now in a position to fulfill his promises to them.

One of the most magnificent feats performed by Howe this winter was "flaying alive" the Senator from Otoe—Van Wyck. Van objected to Howe's admission into the Senate caucus, charging that he was not a sound Republican—as Van. Howe "took off his hat and coat"

"And he rose with a sigh,
* * * * *
And went for that Heathen Chinee.
In the scene that ensued
I did not take a hand,
But the floor it was strewed
Like leaves on the strand"

with fragments of macerated Commercial House hash, the air laden with perfumes therefrom, and—Howe convinced all present that no truer Republican could be found in the State. Howe's a brick! Has ability, industry, indomitable perseverence, cheek—*no name for it*—and has the happiest faculty of getting his baggage on the advance train before it is out of sight. He never "gets left" either in a senatorial contest, or an election in Nemaha!

The new State officers wear their honors easy. The message of Gov. Garber is pronounced by all, not excelled by any previous State paper. It is understood he will make a short trip east, and then return to his former business at Red Cloud. The best wishes of the people go with him.

Gov. Nance briefly outlines the policy of his administration, which is in perfect keeping with the best interests and future prosperity of the young State of which he is, by-the-way, the youngest Governor in the United States. Those who are most intimate with him, predict an energetic and persevering course of official conduct. Young Mathewson, the member from Madison county, is making a splendid and popular record as Speaker of the House. "Gad," chief clerk of the House, and who is well known to you, and in all parts of the State, needs nothing said in his behalf. He is one of the livliest chaps in the State. They "busted" Dan. Wheeler for chief clerk of the Senate. "Cussedness" which has always characterized Cass county, politically, did that little thing. They act on the "dog in the manger" theory in Kass—"If I can't obtain this, no other fellow in this county shall have it."

There is a very decided feeling evinced here by those from all parts of the State to "set down" on lawlessness. Judge Gaslin has won golden opinions, for the manner in which he has brought the western desperadoes into court. Now let Judge Pound do as well in his district, and see that the Otoe county outrages do not go unnoticed. The whole State should show its hand in favor of law and order.

SILAS.

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4 wax dolls,
1 Fisher Boy and Lady.
One Gold Frame Oil Painting.
One Fine Oil Paintings,
25 Chromos,
2 Call Bells,
Three Revolvers,
One Silver Pickle Castor,
Twelve Silver-plated Mugs,
" " " Plated Silver Spoons,
" " " " " Teaspoons,
" " " " " knives & forks
Fourteen Fine Books,
One dozen Velvet Frames.
15 pairs of Fine Vases,
7 Nice Lamps,
1 Barrel of Apples,
50 Albums,
And Numerous other articles not Mentioned here.

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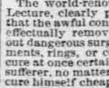

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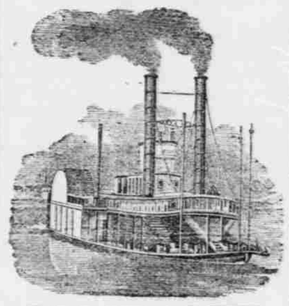

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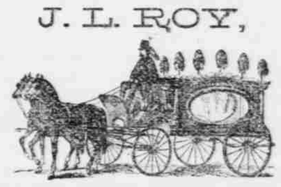

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Also Shrouds for men, ladies and infants. All orders left with Mike Felthouser will receive prompt attention.
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Lunch & Beer
HALL,

I buy my beer by Jake.
I don't.
Phil. Deuser's old stand,
Brownville, - - Nebraska

J. H. BAUER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
HARNESS, SADDLES, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Robes,

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CUSTOM WORK made to order, and fits always guaranteed. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Shop, No. 27 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
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Fine English, French, Scotch and Fancy Cloths, Vestings, Etc., Etc,
Brownville, Nebraska.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF NEMAHA COUNTY, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

AGNESS M. PHILLIPS,
vs.
GEORGE PHILLIPS.

George Phillips, you are hereby notified that on the 15th day of January, 1879, Agness M. Phillips filed her petition in the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska, wherein she prays to be divorced from you for the cause of extreme cruelty and your neglecting to provide for her a suitable maintenance. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 24th day of February, 1879.
30w4 AGNESS M. PHILLIPS.

ESTATE OF PATRICK BURKE, Deceased.—In the County Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska.

Notice is hereby given that January 25th, February 25th and August 25th, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the County Judge of Nemaha County, in Brownville, Nebraska, have been fixed by the court as the times and place where and when all persons who have claims and demands against said deceased can have the same examined, adjusted and allowed. All claims not presented at the last mentioned date will be forever barred by order of the Court.
Dated December 28th 1878.
28w4 JOHN S. STULL, County Judge.

ESTATE OF JOHN A. THOMAS, Deceased.—In the County Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the County Court of said County to appoint Valerian V. Manson administrator of the estate of John A. Thomas, deceased; and that January 25th, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the County Judge of Nemaha County, Nebraska, in Brownville, Nebraska, has been fixed by the Court as the time and place for the hearing thereof, when and where all persons interested may appear and contest the same.
Dated December 26th, 1878.
28w3 JOHN S. STULL, County Judge.

MASTER'S SALE.—
DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA, SS.
In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Nebraska.
In Chancery.—Ellen J. McNaughton vs. Theodore Hill.
FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree entered in the above cause on the 13th day of November, 1878, I, William Daily, Master Commissioner appointed by said Court, will on
Saturday the 25th day of January 1879
at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the door of the Nemaha County Court House at the City of Brownville in Nebraska, sell at Public auction, the following described property, to-wit: Commencing twenty-two (22) feet from the North West Corner of lot number six in block number three in the city of Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska, to-wit: At the centre of the East wall of the Court House, thence running East twenty and one half (20½) feet to to the centre of the wall between number seventy-four and seventy-six (74 & 76) thence south one hundred and forty-five (145) feet to the alley running through East and West of Block number three (3); thence West twenty and one half (20½) feet; thence north one hundred and forty-five (145) feet passing through the centre of said East wall of said Court house to the said place of beginning, the said property being lately occupied by said Theodore & Lewis Hill for a storehouse.
WILLIAM DAILY, Master Commissioner.
27w5

[No. 1676.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY virtue of an execution 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 Court, in a case wherein Franklin E. Johnson and Homer Johnson, partners, doing business under the firm name of F. E. Johnson & Co., were plaintiffs, and Adam E. Trayer, William H. Harris and Tabitha J. Harris, his wife, were defendants, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Brownville, in said County, on
Saturday, January 18th, A.D. 1879,
at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described lands, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to-wit: The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twelve (12), in township five (5), North of range fifteen (15), east in said County of Nemaha Nebraska, together with all the improvements and privileges thereto belonging.
Taken on said order of sale as the property of Adam E. Trayer, William H. Harris and Tabitha J. Harris, his wife.
Terms of sale, cash.
Dated, this 17th day of December, 1878.
26w5 RICHMOND V. BLACK, Sheriff.

[No. 1,357].

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 Court, in a case wherein Franklin E. Johnson and Homer Johnson, partners, doing business under the firm name of F. E. Johnson & Co., were plaintiffs, and Adam E. Trayer, William H. Harris and Tabitha J. Harris, his wife, were defendants, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Brownville, in said County, on
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Taken on said order of sale as the property of Adam E. Trayer, William H. Harris and Tabitha J. Harris, his wife.
Terms of sale, cash.
Dated, this 17th day of December, 1878.
26w5 RICHMOND V. BLACK, Sheriff.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

25 Fancy Cards with name 10c. Plain or Gold 15c. Agents outfit 10c. Hudson, N. Y.

10 PORTRAITS of EMINENT MEN and a 64 column Story Paper for 10c. National Weekly, Washington, D.C.

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CELEBRATED the WORLD OVER
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Mailed on receipt of price by SEABURY & JOHNSON, 21 Platt Street, New York.

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LIVE STOCK
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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, No. 41 Main street, Brownville, Neb.