



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Platts mouth and vicinity, on the 22d, to arrange for celebrating the coming Fourth of July, the following proceedings were had:

On motion, Gen. Livingston was chosen Chairman, and Sam. M. Chapman, Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved to hold the celebration of the 4th day of July, 1867, at Platts mouth.

On motion, the following committee were appointed to select suitable grounds—D. H. Wheeler, W. R. Davis and S. M. Chapman.

On motion, a committee of seven were appointed on arrangements, as follows:

W. D. Gage, J. W. Marshall, Jacob Valley, Dr. Winterstine, Dr. G. H. Black, H. K. Montgomery and John Shannon.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to arrange a programme and invite speakers—H. D. Hathaway, T. K. Hanna and W. H. Anderson.

On motion, T. M. Marquett, Crawford and W. R. Wier were appointed a committee on toasts.

On motion, Messrs. J. N. Wise, Samuel Maxwell and J. D. Simpson were appointed a committee on finances.

It was moved and carried that every person provide their own dinner.

On motion, the Finance committee was authorized to procure printed hand bills advertising the proposed celebration.

R. R. LIVINGSTON, Ch'm. SAM. M. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

A CONTENTIBLE TRICK.

We notice in the Omaha papers a series of resolutions which were introduced before a meeting of citizens of Washington County called for the purpose of taking into consideration the action of the representatives from that county in relation to the location of the public buildings. The resolutions censure the members for their actions, and denounce them in bitter terms; but they were not adopted by the meeting. Why, then, should they be incorporated in the proceedings, and published as a part thereof, without the published record showing that they were voted down by an overwhelming majority—as we are assured they were. We know but little about the members from Washington county, or their constituents; but we do know that when a set of resolutions denouncing any persons are voted down it is a contemptible trick to give them publicity in a shape that leaves the disposition made of them in the dark. The fact that the resolutions could not be passed is evidence the majority of those assembled endorsed the action of their representatives, notwithstanding the meeting was called for the purpose of denouncing them. We think the opponents of the location bill are pretty hard pushed when they have to resort to such deceptive means to create public opinion. A casual reading of the proceedings as published would leave the impression that the resolutions were acceptable to the people of that county, while the fact is that a very large majority of them endorse their representatives.

SUSTAIN THEM.

As the Omaha Republican has seen fit to denounce the Republican members of the Legislature for their action in locating the public buildings, and has denounced them as "cormorants" and plunderers of the State, we ask, that the people of Cass county endorse our representatives on their return home. We are confident that every man in the county, whether Republican or Democrat, is satisfied with the action of our representatives in the matter, and we hope they will not be backward in acknowledging the services rendered. Our representatives have withstood one mob in Omaha, and have been compelled to suffer the denunciations of the Omaha press for the past forty days; and we think it is but justice to them that their constituents take some steps to show our appreciation of the manner in which they have stood by our rights.

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

The Republican State Convention of Iowa held on the 19th inst., nominated Samuel Merrell, of McGregor, for Governor. The nomination of the Republican ticket in Iowa is equivalent to an election.

Under the above caption the Republican copies an article from the Herald, wherein we assert that "it is nothing more than justice to the party and the representatives thereof in the Legislature that every true Republican boldly denounce the course pursued by St. A. D. Balcombe, editor of the Omaha Republican, during the present session of the Legislature," and then enters into a defense by asserting the ancient Radicalism of Mr. Balcombe and finding fault with the party. It matters not what any man has been—it is what he is that we have to deal with. While we admit that it is favorable to Mr. Balcombe that he was an anti-slavery man in early days, yet that is no shield for denouncing the party without just cause now. He did denounce it through his paper, and for that we said, and still say, his course should be denounced by every true Republican in Nebraska, and we believe it is. We have no desire to make war upon Mr. Balcombe, or the Republican; but when the representatives of the Republican party are unjustly charged with venality, and our principal men denounced as "cormorants" without the shadow of an excuse except mere personal or local feeling, we conceive it to be our duty to defend them, whether the attack comes from an apparent friend or an open enemy. And it may not be amiss to state, right here, that the Republican has gone further in denouncing the party for the location of the public buildings than any opposition, copperhead journal of the State dare go for fear of the consequences politically. The fact is that there was no party question in the location, and Mr. Balcombe knew it as well as any one. Yet, for the purpose of trying to manipulate the Republican members so as to serve the local interests of Omaha, and staking all upon the success of the endeavor, he boldly took the ground that it was a party measure, and that the party "should justly be held responsible," and at the same time declaring that it would "sink the party beneath a mountain of indignation." We do not find any fault with Mr. Balcombe for fighting against the location bill; but he had a perfect right to do. But we deny his right, as a Republican, to proclaim it as a party measure and assert that if it carried it would "bury the party beneath a mountain of indignation." We look upon it as a big game, in which Mr. Balcombe endeavored to stake that which he did not own—the Republican party of Nebraska—against the defeat of a measure which he considered inimical to the welfare of Omaha. He lost; and then the question to be decided was whether the Republican party would submit, and allow itself to be handed over, bound hand and foot, to be "buried beneath the mountain." Again we say in behalf of the party, (and we think we speak for the entire party in Nebraska,) we object. We are not yet ready to be "buried," and we propose to give battle to any and all who would thus summarily dispose of the party. Does Mr. Balcombe persist in paying the wager? If so, we will proceed to a trial of the "rights of property." If not, he can withdraw the suit by paying costs.

DEFEATED.

The bill for the sale of the present capital building to the city of Omaha for the sum of \$3,200, was defeated in the House by a decided majority. Why did not the Omaha papers denounce that bill and its supporters? The bill proposed to give to the city of Omaha, for the small sum of \$3,200, that which the Republican claims will involve the State in debt and burthen the people with taxes, to replace at Lincoln City. We think the House done right in defeating the bill. If it will be such an immense thing to erect another capital building, they certainly ought not to sell the old building for \$3,200 when they can get more. We think it should be placed in the hands of the Commissioners, and be sold to the highest bidder, and the money used for the erection of public buildings at Lincoln City. The editor of the Republican is too self-sacrificing and thinks too much of the "dear people" to permit such a swindle as the selling of that building to Omaha for the nominal sum of \$3,200, when the people are to be taxed to "death" to build another; and we presume (in a hour) the only reason that the paper did not denounce Omaha men for supporting the bill, and trying to trade with others to do so, was because it was too busy just then in pitching into Governor Butler, Gen. Hitchcock, Secretary Kennard, and those members of the legislature who were opposing the bill.

Our dispatches announce the marriage of William Hyde, editor of the St. Louis Republican, to a distinguished Southern lady, in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, C. W. Jeff Davis, Jubal Early and other prominent ex-rebels were present.

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE. For Nebraska, is now an institution of this city, and one of no mean importance to the city and surrounding country. We visited the office this morning, and through the kindness of Mr. Wiltsie, the Chief Clerk, were shown through the various apartments. The office is situated on the hill in the northern part of the city, in a beautiful, retired place, where the archives are safe from fire and the employees are not embarrassed in their labors by noise or unnecessary intrusion. No better place could have been selected. The building is a two-story brick, with two rooms and a hall on the first floor, and three rooms on the second. As you enter the building you will discover a sign upon the door at the left, which tells you that this is the apartment occupied by the Surveyor General. The room is nicely and tastefully furnished (as indeed they all are) with a desk, sofa, chairs, and a cabinet containing the laws, reports, etc., for the use of the office. Immediately in front of you as you enter the hall, is the door which leads to the Chief Clerk's office. This room is the principal business office, as the Chief Clerk is the principal business man of the concern. It is supplied with a desk, a large table, and several cabinets containing the field notes, maps, plans, blanks, etc., of the office. On the second floor in front is the Draftsman's room, which is supplied with all the necessary implements for prosecuting his labors with dispatch, correctness and comfort. Upon him devolves the duty of delineating on paper the work performed in the field. In the rear is the Transcribers' office, where a duplicate of all writing connected with the office is made out and forwarded to Washington, and there deposited in the General Land Office. This room has desks for three Transcribers or clerks, and several cabinets for their use. This completes the list, with the exception of a commodious closet. The furniture throughout the entire suite of rooms is of good quality, and arranged in the best possible manner for convenience and comfort. Mr. Wiltsie is the only occupant of the establishment at present, (the Surveyor General being temporarily absent,) and to him belongs the credit of the general arrangement of the office. He is a thorough business man, a practical surveyor, and has been connected with the office for several years at Dubuque. We congratulate Mr. Hitchcock and the Government upon having secured the services of one so eminently qualified for the position of Chief Clerk.

A CHICAGO OPINION.

The following, from the Chicago Republican, may serve to amuse some of our readers, at least we copy it with that expectation: "The South Platte party, controlling the Nebraska Legislature, are making indecent haste to pluck the Omaha goose, because they know their time is short. Ever since Nebraska was organized as a Territory, two parties—representing south of the Platte and north of the Platte—have warred against each other for the possession of spoils and prestige, with sometimes malignant bitterness. If such were the elements when the spoils were soant and the prestige unimportant, what must be the situation now, when the first fruits of the State are to be appropriated. The South Platte party find themselves in the majority, but they see the tide of immigration entering the State at Omaha, and filling up the counties north of the Platte with surprising rapidity. The present is their only chance. They have therefore decided to abandon Omaha, and locate the city of Lincoln as the capital; somewhere in the wild country south of the Platte! Envious of Omaha in its possession of the Pacific railroad, which the South Platte conspirators cannot remove, they have, for personal spoils, and in the interests of their beggarly localities, seized upon the entire land grant of the State, and set it up to construct railroads (themselves the corporators) in any other direction than toward either Omaha or the equally hated Pacific trunk line. We are glad, and congratulate Omaha that the conspirators are so rapidly running out their rope. They will hang themselves before the year is past. Their present madness knows no bounds, and has rarely had a parallel. They hate Omaha so intensely that (unless they have been forced to pay in advance) we shall not be surprised to learn that they have cheated their landlords for board. We hope the Republican will pardon us for intimating that it is our belief that the author of the above knows about as much in regard to Nebraska as the Prince of Evil does of the "happy hunting grounds." He speaks of the "wild country" south of Platte.—Well, we consider that as a first-class "goak," and wonder if the writer would not be afraid to come among the heathens of this "wild country" south of the Platte without a military escort? Perhaps he is ignorant of the fact that this "wild country" has three-fourths the population and wealth of the entire State!

"Six hundred seeds of white Birch wood have been used for spoils for thread at one town in Maine.

FIRE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS. The stage driver from Glenwood brings the news that a destructive fire occurred at Council Bluffs last night, consuming an entire block, in which was located the Nonpareil office. Messrs. Maynard & Chapman, the proprietors, have our sympathies in this loss and we only hope they were fully insured. We learn it was with difficulty that the Pacific House was saved. Since writing the above we learn the name of the block burned was the "Empire" and that there were some three or four large stores, two billiard rooms, with from eight to ten fine billiard tables besides various other kinds of offices within the block. The fire originated in a frame building at the rear of the block, and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. But very little property of any kind was saved. The Nonpareil office was insured we are told, for \$4,000.

MORE ABOUT THE LYNCHING.

The following letter from the Mayor of Glenwood to the Mayor of Council Bluffs will throw more light upon the secret hanging affair, and shows that those engaged in it had less cause for their summary action than was generally supposed: GLENWOOD, IOWA, June 16, 1867. To the Mayor of Council Bluffs, City: Dear Sir: There is considerable excitement here (as there is also, I understand, at your city,) in regard to summary manner in which two men—said to be desperate characters—were disposed of in your county a few days ago. My being almost a stranger here, I know but very little of the men or the cause that led to such a desperate course. I was absent from the city on the 13th inst., on which day these two men and one other man named Donnelly, all upon a man, named Smith, of Pacific City, in this county and beat him very severely. On the next day a complaint, with the proper affidavit, was filed in my office, upon which I issued a warrant, for the arrest of Wm. Donnelly, Wm. Law, and Pat. F. Law, for assault and battery. Donnelly was found by the Marshal, at his house in this city, and brought before me. He pleaded guilty of all the charges in the affidavit, and of course asked for no trial—was fined ten dollars and cost. The Marshal said he could not find the other two at that time. During the afternoon there were several exciting reports, that the Law boys had shot two or three persons in the neighborhood; however, there was no complaint entered before me by any one, for the shooting. In the evening about dark, the Marshal came to me and said that he had learned that the Law boys had gone to Council Bluffs, and asked if he should go after them. I told him he had the warrant and he could act his pleasure, but that he could not bring them back here on that warrant, but if he went after them he must take them before some Justice of the Peace at the Bluffs, and remarked, that if it was true that they had been shooting at any body, they were leaving the country, and perhaps it would be as well to let them go. I did not then know the extent of the excitement, or that there was any thought of lynching them. So far as this city is concerned, I have heard but one expression, and that was condemnation of such a procedure, in-to-to! At the same time all who know the Law boys, (as they are called) unanimously say they were very bad and dangerous men, but condemn any other course but civil law. I think there were very few, if any, who live in this city, concerned in it, and if any, I have no knowledge who they might be. The Marshal made a return that he made the arrest, but that the prisoners were taken from him by force—how it was done he has not explained to me. I have written a longer letter than I intended at the start and is not intended for publication, but you can make use of it as you see proper, as it contains all the facts that I am in possession of at this date. While hundreds of rumors and exciting reports are afloat, and many threats made against the City of Glenwood at large, when ninety-nine out of every hundred are as innocent of any knowledge or participation in the affair as though they had been a hundred miles away. Your most obedient servant, J. J. JACKSON, Mayor of the City of Glenwood.

The "See" at the Hub.

The Republican boasting claims far-sightedness in fighting the Republican party of this State. Doolittle, Randall, Johnson & Co. claimed the same thing as against the party in the Union about this time last summer. The people did not see it then, and we prophesy the Republicans of Nebraska will not give the Republican near as much credit for its far-seeing now as it assumes to itself. There may be extensive political vision in the Republican joining the pack of yelpers which bite at the heels of a dominant party, but we don't see it.

The Council Bluffs Nonpareil states that thirteen of the men engaged in the lynching of the two men near that place the other day have been arrested and are undergoing examination. There are said to be eight more of the lynchers, whom the officers are after with every prospect of capturing.

LEGISLATURE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th.

HOUSE. S F 56—donating 75 sections of the public lands of the State to the Northern Nebraska Air Line Railroad Co. Read Third time. Kelley moved a call of the House. Agreed to. Called made, all members present. Harvey moved all further proceedings under the call to be dispensed with. Agreed to. A message from the Senate announcing the passage of sundry bills. The question recurring on the passage of S F 56, when Mr. Woolworth raised the point of order that two members of this House from Washington county have a pecuniary interest in the bill, and are therefore incompetent to vote thereon. The chair ruled that the point was not well taken, whereupon Mr. Woolworth appealed from the decision of the chair to the whole House, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded, and the decision of the chair sustained by a vote of 23 to 13. The bill passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Anderson, Beebe, Bennett, Butler, Cadman, Cole, Crow, Daily, Dewese, Fuller, Harvey, Haywood, Hicklin, Morton, Slader, Sroat, Townsend, Tucker, Underbank, Waldier, Wiley, Mr. Speaker—22. Nays—Baker, Baltzley, Crawford, Daerfeldt, Dunham, Frost, Griffen, Hale, Kelley, Parmelee, Preston, Rockwell, Trumbull, Woolworth—14.

Washington, June 17.

Surratt's trial is continued, Judge Fisher presiding. Surratt has submitted an affidavit that his means were exhausted, and prayed that the court procure the attendance of witnesses at the Government's expense. Sergeant Joseph N. Dyer of the regular army has identified Surratt as the man who was in company with Booth outside of Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination, who called the time from the theatre vestibule, at three different intervals just before the murder. Dyer recognized Booth, and he thought that Spangler, now at Totogus was the third one of the party which were together that night. He suspected something was wrong from the peculiar actions of Surratt and Booth.

It is expected to-morrow to prove the flight of Surratt to Elmira, thence to Canada, the day following the assassination. It is announced that all the witnesses for the defense are to be paid by the Government. The Cabinet has convened an extraordinary session to-day, considering the subject of the removal of civil officers by the military. The result of the consultation is the execution of an order to be issued next week, restraining commanders from making removals, and as a consequence restoring the civil officers heretofore removed.

Washington, June 20.

A pardon was to-day issued in the case of Gen. Longstreet, it having been granted on the written and personal application of numerous prominent individuals, including Gen. Grant and many prominent officers of the army, and several of the senators and representatives. In the Surratt trial to-day further evidence was brought forward by the Government to show that the accused was in Washington the day of the assassination. William A. Oliver, keeper of the livery stable, testified that Surratt, in a conversation with him said that he and Booth had bloody work to do; they were going to kill that damned old Yankee scoundrel Lincoln, Surratt at the time pulling out a pistol and laying it on the table. Witness also saw Surratt on the afternoon of the 14th of April, previous to the assassination. Booth and Surratt transacted their livery business with him. John Lee a former detective testified that he saw a man on Pennsylvania Avenue on the afternoon of the assassination. The man, according to the best of his knowledge, was the prisoner at the bar. At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day the President announced his concurrence in the opinion of the Attorney General, and declared that it was his purpose without further delay to embody the same in a general military order.

There was a meeting of Cabinet on the 18th, when the opinion was considered and generally sustained by the united voices of the members, except the Secretary of War, who dissented from nearly all the positions assumed by the Attorney General.

New York June 10. The Herald's special of the 12th says that it reported that Maximilian has asked for a private interview with Juarez for the purpose of disclosing some important State secrets. Maximilian was convicted on the night of the 3rd and sentenced to be shot on the 14th with Mejia and Miramon. Gen. Marquez, commanding the City of Mexico, has been executed. Gen. O'Harron commander of the post has been executed for treasonable correspondence with the Liberals. He has also arrested 160 Liberal sympathizers in the city and threatens to execute them and burn the city if Maximilian, or any of his generals are harmed. The Tribune's special says that Campbell, Minister to Mexico has resigned. He was not inclined to follow the recent instruction of the State Department. His resignation was accepted.

Two children, a girl of seven and a boy of twelve years, were killed by lightning near Des Moines on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th.

A WILDCAT ON THE RAMPAGE.

A correspondent of the Columbia Herald and Gazette, writing from Waynesborough, Tenn., relates the following: A rather strange circumstance occurred a few miles from this place a week or two ago. The family of Mr. Jacob McMullen were aroused by the bawling of a calf in the yard near the house. Mr. McMullen went out with his gun, accompanied by his wife with a light. On arriving at the place of action they saw a huge wildcat attempting to kill the calf. Mr. McMullen leveled his rifle and fired. The shot missed, and the cat sprang upon Mr. M. and his wife; they retreated into the house followed by the furious animal. It sprang upon Mrs. M., tearing and biting her dreadfully. It then jumped upon a child, and at last after a gun and several chairs were broken in the skirmish, the animal was killed in the house. It had wounded two calves and had killed several chickens, and the night previous a cow was badly hurt near McMullen's house, supposed to have been done by the same cat.

Red Cloud the Indian Leader.

Speaking of the forthcoming war on the Plains, the Reese River Reveille says: "The great leader of the Indians is Red Cloud, or Mahpilatun, who is represented as one of the best Indian warriors of any time. He is about thirty-five years of age, tall, handsome, athletic, and perfect in his horsemanship as in his physical appearance.—He has commanded in several battles previous to the massacre of Col. Fetterman's command, and has never been whipped. He was at Laramie last spring, at the treaty making, enjoying the farce and treating it as such with disgust, yet accepting all the presents offered, but left with the declaration, that his country should never be occupied by the whites, nor garrisoned by them, nor should their roads cross it. Then he was at the head of but three hundred warriors of the Ogalallah Sioux, who his marshaling three thousand at Fort Philip Kearney shows the influence he has over others, and the determination to make his threat good. He is an active, energetic, and able warrior, and he who conquers Red Cloud will do more than he who conquers Tecumseh, or Black Hawk, or Osceola."

There are thousands of people who believe that the execution of Mrs. Surratt was entirely a willful murder of innocence, that she was not in any manner a party to, or cognizant of Booth's and his associate villain's plot to assassinate the President, and a great many tears have been shed and flowers wasted over her grave by rebels both North and South General Baker who acted as head detective for the War Department during the rebellion, has recently published a statement that Mrs. Surratt confessed to him that she was guilty; but that she yielded to the plan of assassination only after a good deal of urging and many threats made by Booth. The "reluctance" exhibited by this lady, instead of being an extenuation in her behalf, really aggravates the enormity of her crime, as it plainly shows she was fiendish enough to stifle her own stings of conscience at the command of the arch-assassin.—Register.

EVIDENCE OF BAD CHARACTER.—

The Chicago Post, in giving an account of the Groendycke divorce case, now in progress in that city, (application having been made by the wife) says that Mrs. Groendycke gave testimony in her own behalf on Saturday. She complained that Mr. Groendycke was too intimate with the servant girls, kept company with Henry Clay Durant and did other irreparable things. The lady is surely entitled to a divorce.

EXACTLY.—A rabid rebel sheet, (the Richmond Enquirer) in one of its paroxysms about loyalty says, that "every son of the South who votes with the Black Republican party endorses the murder of Mrs. Surratt." The Journal should have had the frankness to also have stated that every man who voted against that party endorses the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. One is just as true as the other, and a little more so.

A writer in the Sidney Union proposes that all law books, codes, writs, and precedents, be picked out of existence; and that the world be governed by no other laws than those of the Bible. This is rather a singular proposition to be brought out by a rabid Copperhead sheet—bold heterodoxy, and a principle at war with the impious mottoes so generally flaunted by Democratic journals and flags.

A wealthy admirer of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has offered to furnish that versatile clergyman with all the capital he may need to start a new Independent of his own.

A duel was fought in Texas lately, by Alexander Shot and John S. Nott. Nott was shot, and Shot was not. In this case it was better to be Shot than Nott. There was a rumor that Nott was not shot, but Shot swears that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot Shot shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott is shot, notwithstanding.

The Racine Journal, whose editor is a Union soldier, says: "A splendid speculation our Government has made in traitor's flesh. It paid one hundred thousand dollars for the carcass of Jeff Davis, as lean and devoid of fat as his soul is of humanity, and after keeping him two years and fattening him upon all the extravagant luxuries of the land, it has sold him for the same price it gave and took pay in straw. Hail—Columbia!"

Junction City, Kansas, June 18.

It is rumored that at Pound Creek General Custer has been repulsed by the Indians, who came down in force from the Platte Valley. Charleston, June 19: General Sickles has requested to be relieved from his command and has demanded a court of inquiry on his action to vindicate himself. The Boston Journal says, that in that city an egg was recently placed in a vessel which was revolving 232 times a minute, and in six minutes it was cooked by the heat of friction. A man named Jeff Lee, under sentence of death for murder in South Carolina, has informed General Sickles that the killing was done while he was aiding Union prisoners to escape, and if he had not killed the deceased he would have lost his life himself. The General has ordered an investigation. Bishop Ashbury disliked the fair sex to a degree that was not creditable. There was one circuit in Virginia where the ladies were so fascinating that all the young preachers sent there were soon taken captive. The Bishop thought to stop this by sending thither two decrepit old men, but to his great surprise both were married the same year. He exclaimed in disgust: "I am afraid the women and the devil will get all my preachers!"

PLATTSMOUTH MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like Wheat, Corn, Pork, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

New Advertisements.

G. B. McCALLUM, Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness, 107 every description, wholesale and retail, No. 1014 Main street, between 5th and 6th streets, NEBRASKA CITY.

Probate Notice.

In the Probate Court of Cass County, Nebraska. To Lett Harris and all whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that all claims against the estate of Geo. L. Gildner, dec'd., will be heard and finally determined on the 25th day of JULY, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time all persons indebted to said estate are requested to appear and settle their claims. Witness my hand this 19th day of June, 1867. J. W. MARSHALL, Probate Judge, Cass Co., Neb.

Probate Notice.

To all concerned: Notice is hereby given that H. Abner, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Surratt, deceased, has filed his final report to the Probate Court of Cass County, Nebraska, and asks that the same be approved and that he be discharged. Witness my hand this 19th day of June, 1867. J. W. MARSHALL, Probate Judge, Cass Co., Neb.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to purchase a certain promissory note given for the sum of \$200, dated the 23rd day of June, 1866, by Wm. Stadelmann to John W. Seymour, said certain promissory note being the same as that, said instruments were obtained through the fraud of Wm. Stadelmann. Wm. STADELMANN, Platts mouth, June 24, 1867.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES, OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 226 & 228 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the genuine. (my 2)

LEGAL NOTICE.

Jonathan N. Wise, Administrator of the Estate of Peter A. Barry, deceased, Charles F. Hendrie and Charles Hendrie, Administrators of the Estate of Peter A. Barry, deceased, have filed their final report to the Probate Court of Cass County, Nebraska, and ask that the same be approved and that they be discharged. Witness my hand this 19th day of June, 1867. J. W. MARSHALL, Probate Judge, Cass Co., Neb.

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