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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without Injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CHESTNUT COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE?

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

Will Cure Cramps, Colic, Cholera-Morbus and all Bowel Complaints.

PRICE, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 A BOTTLE.

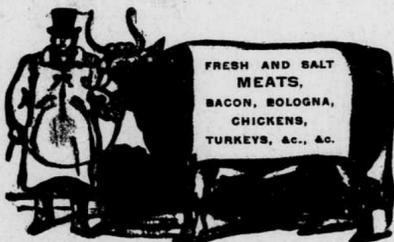
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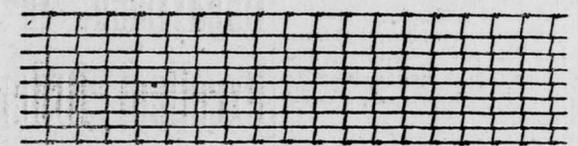
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Stock of Iron, Lead and Sewer Pipe, Brass Goods, Pumps, and Boiler Trimmings. Agent for Halliday, Eclipse and Waupun Wind Mills.



CABLED FIELD and HOG FENCING, 24 inches to 38 inches high; the best all-purpose fence made. Also STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE for yards and lawns, and STEEL WIRE FENCE BOARD and ORNAMENTAL STRIP for horses and cattle. The most complete line of wire fencing of any factory in the country. Write for circulars.

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MANHOOD RESTORED! "NERVE SEEDS." Guaranteed to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Loss of Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, all drains and loss of power in Generative Organs of either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants, which lead to Infertility, Consumption or Insanity. Can be carried in vest pocket. \$1 per box, \$4 for \$5, by mail prepaid. With a \$5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold by all druggists. Ask for NERVE SEEDS. Write for free medical Book sent sealed in plain wrapper. Address: 235 E. W. W. CONNELL & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Advertise in the McCook Tribune.

ENGLAND AND SILVER

THE WHITE METAL IS USED TO FOSTER BRITISH INTERESTS.

The demonization of silver is discrimination against an American product—Our Only Relief Is to Tax British Freight and Shipping.

We, with our near neighbor, Mexico, are the principal producers of silver. Nearly all the world's supply comes from North and South America. The production of all Europe is insignificant. Until lately neither Great Britain nor any British colony produced any silver. Under these circumstances England saw that by demonizing silver it would decrease the value of a commodity it did not produce and thereby increase the value of the goods it wished to sell in American countries. Some 14 years ago Germany, which proposed by the aid of protection and subsidies to its mercantile marine to become an exporting nation, followed England's lead and also demonized silver. Lately England, seeing that we were staggering under the effort to hold up the price of a product common to so many American countries, tried to give us a coup de grace by demonizing silver in India.

The demonization of silver in England and Germany was an effort, by discrimination against one of our products, to obtain an undue advantage in trade with us. The demonization of silver in India was as distinctly a hostile act as any "order in council" that led to the war of 1812. If even an old pair of Jefferson's or Jackson's political breeches were left in the White House, this action of England's would have been resented as the orders in council were.

With these long continued hostilities to one at least of our interests apparent to the whole world and fully understood by all of our legislators, a large part of the Democratic party and apparently all of the Populists propose to reward Great Britain, principally, and Germany by opening our markets to their manufactures, increasing the amount of silver, debased in value by their action, which we will have to export to pay for service in transporting our ocean freights and goods received from them. And almost concurrently with the demonization of silver in India by England that unconscionable Judas, Fithian, proposes to reward Great Britain by destroying our shipbuilding industry in favor of British shipbuilders. As he says, his only reason for not trying to hand our coasting and lake trade to the English is his fear that by trying to do too much at first he may not be able to do anything for the interests of the nation to whose capitalists he is so parasitic.

All Americans will welcome Senator Lodge's declaration of opposition to this supersubversive attitude of Great Britain's servants in our congress and will agree with his reasons for opposition. He says in part:

It is England which is today the great enemy of any effort for the restoration of silver to the world's currency. I do not mean the whole of England, but the bankers and the moneyed interests of London.

England is held in her present position by the banking and moneyed interests of London, speaking in a broad and general way. She is in great difficulty with her Indian exchanges. She is in great difficulty with her manufacturers. She needs relief. No one who has followed the English newspapers or the discussion of the Indian currency question can fail to see that the movement in favor of silver is growing in England all the time. But England is governed in her attitude toward silver solely by her own interests. She is not engaged in maintaining the gold monometallic standard because she is in love with what some persons declare to be an economic truth. She is engaged in maintaining it because her bankers and her capitalists believe it pays. The rest of the world stands either ready or anxious to do something for silver, and the gold monometallic policy of Great Britain now in force among all great civilized nations is, I believe, the greatest enemy of good business throughout the world at this moment.

Therefore it seems to me if there is any way in which we can strike England's trade or strike her moneyed interest it is our clear policy to do it in the interest of silver. Nothing, in my judgment, as the senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison) pointed out the other day, can help England so much in her present difficulties as to open the markets of this country to her under the proposed tariff bill.

The senator advocates striking her with prohibitive duties on the produce of her colonies, saying, "There is only one way to deal with England on this question, and that is to make her feel it in her pocket."

Possibly, however, the senator is not making his attack on the most vulnerable point. A differential duty on all goods from England would undoubtedly be unpleasant to that country. But she would not care greatly for the impoverishment of her colonies. Has she not for the past year added to the \$16,532,215 in gold drawn from India for imperial taxation an additional sum of \$9,946,200 in silver made absolutely necessary for exchange by the low value of silver? This low value she has procured. She would see all of her colonies blessed with Ireland's prosperity with more or less unanimity if it would injure us. The most vulnerable point of attack is her shipping, that Fithian wishes to protect and foster. If we would give notice of a termination of the convention which prevents us imposing differential duties on imports in British ships, that prevents our imposing differential harbor and dock dues on her shipping, we would see the Indian mints reopened instantly.

If Mexico and the silver producing countries of Central and South America, which are invited to increase the taxation of their people that British bondholders may still receive their full tale of gold, would combine to lay differential charges on the shipping of all countries that discriminate against silver, the mints of Great Britain and Germany would fly open to the coinage of silver at any ratio the silver producing countries were unanimous in demanding.

Then the thinkers, who have been explaining that inexorable economic laws prevented the two metals circulating together, would find other occupations for their superfluous labors.

EDWARD P. NORTH.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Thought at Present in Our Favor, It Must Injure Us Later.

It has frequently been noted between 1890-3 that England and other European countries were purchasing much less raw cotton from the United States, the idea generally prevailing that this was due to a depression in European trade and in those countries to which Europe sells her goods. During the present cotton season, however, since Sept. 1, 1893, England has taken 683,000 bales of cotton more from us than she did during the corresponding period of the previous season. Continental Europe has also taken 314,000 bales more up to March 15 than a year ago, thus making aggregate additional purchases in round numbers of 1,000,000 bales more raw cotton than we sold Europe during the first half of the cotton season of 1892-3 than a year ago.

Taking the average export value of cotton per bale at \$50, these increased European purchases of raw cotton alone add \$50,000,000 to the value of our export trade and tend to increase the balance of trade largely in our favor. But it is a question whether this increase in our cotton exports can consequently increase our balance of trade as a favorable factor or not. We believe that it does not. While Europe has been buying more American raw cotton, it also appears that during the same period our home spinners, the American manufacturers, have taken 262,000 bales less of raw cotton than last year and 63,000 bales less than two years ago.

This points to but one conclusion—that the American cotton manufacturers are making a smaller quantity of cotton goods than they did either in 1892 or 1893, and consequently that the amount of capital employed in the cotton mills is not so reproductive, and, further, that both the number of hands employed in the mills and the wages paid to them must be smaller.

The increased demand for American raw cotton by European countries clearly points to the fact that in anticipation of the lower duties to be levied under the Wilson bill upon cotton manufactured goods imported from foreign countries the foreign manufacturers are preparing to lay in a supply of raw material in order that they may be in a position to take advantage of the freer trade offered them by the Wilson bill and supply the American market with cotton goods made in Europe, to the exclusion of American goods, to the detriment of our mills and manufacturers and to the serious injury of our American labor.

Under such conditions as these, which are clear and conclusive, we can certainly not regard with equanimity any increase in the balance of trade in our favor, which is gained at a much greater subsequent loss to our industries and our labor. The heavy exports of raw cotton will be only a temporary advantage, because later we must pay out two and three times its value for the goods into which that raw cotton is manufactured.

—American Economist.

The Tariff in the Senate.

The cry for prompt action on the tariff question has again been urged in some quarters mainly by those who find themselves doing less business than formerly and who are willing to surrender the great cause and principle of protection for a possible pecuniary gain. This is wrong, entirely and utterly wrong.

Should this tesselated tariff become law and go into effect next July, only four months before the congressional elections, the country will be doomed to experience the evil effects of the policy of prostration for a period of nearly four years—certainly till after the great destroying angel has left the White House. There is no reason why the tesselated tariff should not be further delayed for a few months. There has hitherto been no such great desire to force it upon the people. No special session of congress was deemed necessary for its consideration. It affects the people and affects them vitally. Any effort made now to rush this measure, before the people have had an opportunity of expressing their will in November, will be a cowardly act. It affects the people. It lowers their wages. Let the people say if they want their wages lowered.

Facts For Farmers.

The duty on hops on an ad valorem basis of 20 per cent will average from 2 to 3 cents per pound. The farmers of New York state must again be content with from 6 to 10 cents per pound for their hops instead of the 15 and 20 cents they have been getting under the McKinley tariff. But the British beer trust will make more money. Senator Hill should look into this matter.

With prime cattle worth less than \$10 per head in Australia and meat upon the free list, it is quite possible that we may become an importer of colonial meat. The average value of cattle on American farms Jan. 1 was \$14.66, and even if the Canadian farmers are unable to depreciate the value of our cattle their Australian cousins may be in a position to do so shortly.

An International Hymn.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing!
Land where the wheels are tied,
Land where industries died,
And to the English side
Took rapid wing.

My native country, thee,
Land to which paupers flee,
Thy name I love!
I love thy Cleveland fills,
Thy no trade tariff bills,
The Greenshans, Smiths and Mills,
Born from above.

Let music swell the breeze,
Democracy, to your knees
And swell the song!
Let those who brought this fate
Their medicine take straight
And three years longer wait
To right the wrong.

Our father, Grover C.,
Mogul of misery,
To these we sing!
Bear with us if you can,
But if not, like a man,
Say you don't care a damn
For anything.

—Norwich Bulletin.

HE RECKONED NOT.

Uncle Billy Wanted to Oblige the Colonel, but That Was Too Much.

"I was sitting in the office of a cotton warehouse with Major Curtis in Selma, Ala., when an old colored man came limping along the platform, and the major called him in and said:

"Uncle Billy, I don't see you very often of late."
"No, sah. I've dun gittin slightly feeble 'bout movin around."
"I've got about 20 of the nicest little pigs you ever saw in a pen."

"Has yo'?"
"A new lot of chickens."
"H'm!"
"Lots of sweet potatoes around now, Uncle Billy?"

"Yes, sah."
"And the boys just got the smokehouse filled up the other day."
"They did, eh?"
"You are a widower yet, aren't you, uncle?"

"Yes, sah—oh, yes."
"Well, I've got a mighty fine looking colored cook now, and you must come down and see her. Just drop in on us any evening."

"Majah," said the old man as he vigorously scratched his head, "I would dun like to oblige you all, but I reckon I won't come."
"You won't? Why, what's the matter?"
"I was down dar one night las' spring to ax yo' man Jim to lend me two bits. I stepped right into a big b'atrap, an it hung to me till I had to holler. Den yo' come out to me wid a lantern an a hose, w'ip, an de way yo' did tuck it onto me beat all, honey! I believe sunthin was said 'bout a piece o' meat lyn dar 'bout two chickens in a bag, an if I dun 'member right I didn't git outter my cabin for 'bout fo' weeks after dat episidious. No, majah, I reckon I won't come down dar. I've mighty fond o' yo', an I kin jes' taste dem roast pigs an sweet faters, but de nigger who puts his foot into a b'atrap twice in one yo' arder he dun clubbed to death fura fule."—Detroit Free Press.

Fast Enough.

An employee of a large granite company was driving from the station with several kegs of blasting powder and dynamite cartridges in his load and overtook a young man walking. Without waiting for an invitation the pedestrian sprang up into the wagon and sat down upon one of the powder kegs.

He was a talkative young man and began at once to make derogatory remarks about the speed of the wagon or the lack of it.

"We're passing everything on the road," he said cheerily—"that is, everything that is stationary."

Not receiving a reply, he continued, "I was half a mind to hire a landslide or a glacier just for speed, you know, but I guess we are doing about as well."

He was silent for some time; then he broke forth again:

"I say—stop the horse! The earth is revolving fast enough to get us there."
Just then he prepared to scratch a match on the keg. The driver spoke rather lazily:

"If you are coin my way, this is jes' as fast as it will be, but if you want to go straight up at right angles to the road jest light that match on that powder—an you're there now."

The young man decided to walk.—Youth's Companion.

The Difference.

A very good story is going the rounds about Jacob Tome, the millionaire bank president, who the other day left a package containing \$50,000 in bank notes lying on a car seat. As is well known, his wealth, which is estimated at several millions, was accumulated by hard work and shrewd investments. He started life on a raft and at one time during his career was a hostler in Maryland. Some time ago, so the story goes, a friend of his, who had been a fellow hostler in Tome's early days and who had never risen above that, approached him for the loan of \$250. He was informed that he could have it upon producing proper security. The demand for security incensed Mr. Tome's hostler friend, and turning to him he said, "Why, dang it, Jake, weren't you and I hostlers together?" and received the reply, "Yes, and you're a hostler still."—Philadelphia Record.

A Case It Does Not Apply To.

The Baron—No. Ven ze Frenchman have his honor outrage, he resort not to ze brute feeticiff. He fight ze duel.

She—That's all very well, but supposing a man is really angry and wants to do some damage to the fellow who has injured him?—Life.

Sure Fit.

"What have you named your new boy?"
"William. I wanted to get a name that would be sure to fit."
"I don't quite catch."
"Why, don't you see? If he grows up to be a real nice, good kind of a young man, he will be called Willie, and if he should happen to turn out pretty tough he can be called Bill."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Suggestion.

Mistress—I wish I knew how to have my photograph taken so as to please dear Charley.

Familiar Maid—Let me sit for you, Miss Emma.—Texas Siftings.

The Street Demon.

There are all kinds of people abroad in the street.
Of every condition and class.
Some jostle and crowd us whenever we meet
And others we peacefully pass.
But there's one we encounter wherever we stray
Of whom we'd be gladly bereft—
Oh, why doesn't Providence call him away?
The demon who turns to the left.

He seems to take pleasure in dodging about.
To him 'tis the highest delight
To fill your whole soul with a horrible doubt
If he'll turn to the left or the right.
In a manner that baffles your reason complete,
With a movement both subtle and deft,
He'll manage to knock you clear off your feet—
The demon that turns to the left.

There's the woman we all of us frequently meet.
With her parasol aimed at our eye,
And the cattle who all the while tramp on our feet—
They are all pretty hard to get by.
But there's no other kind running around
Who so badly of sense is bereft—
No other blam'd chump who is quite so profane
As the demon who turns to the left.

—Chicago Journal.

TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST—CENTRAL TIME—LEAVES.

No. 2, through passenger..... 5:40 A. M.
No. 4, local passenger..... 9:30 P. M.
No. 76, freight..... 6:45 A. M.
No. 84, freight..... 4:30 A. M.
No. 86, freight..... 10:00 A. M.
No. 148, freight, made up here..... 5:00 A. M.

GOING WEST—MOUNTAIN TIME—LEAVES.

No. 3, through passenger..... 11:35 P. M.
No. 5, local passenger..... 9:25 P. M.
No. 63, freight..... 5:00 P. M.
No. 77, freight..... 4:25 P. M.
No. 149, freight, made up here..... 4:30 A. M.

IMPERIAL LINE—MOUNTAIN TIME.

No. 175, leaves at..... 8:00 A. M.
No. 176, arrives at..... 5:40 P. M.

Note:—No. 63 carries passengers for Stratton, Benkelman and Halger. All trains run daily excepting 148, 149 and 176, which run daily except Sunday. No. 3 stops at Benkelman and Wray. No. 2 stops at Indianola, Cambridge and Arapahoe.

You can purchase at this office tickets to all principal points in the United States and Canada and baggage checked through to destination without extra charge of transfer. For information regarding rates, etc., call on or address C. E. MAGNER, Agent.

HOME SEEKER'S EXCURSIONS.
Tell your friends in the east that on May 8th and 29th the Burlington Route will sell round-trip tickets at the one-way rate to points in Nebraska, Kansas, eastern Colorado, southwestern South Dakota and northern Wyoming. Tickets are good for twenty days; allow stop-overs, and will be on sale at all stations east of the Missouri river.

Annual meeting American Institute of Homeopathy, Denver, Colo., June 14 to 28. Annual convention National Republican League, Denver, Colo., June 20.

Annual meeting Imperial Council Mystic Shrine, July 23 to 28. Annual meeting League of American Wheelmen, Denver, Colo., August 13 to 18.

For the above occasions we will sell round trip tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 12 and 13, 23 to 25, July 21 to 23, 28 to 30, and August 12 to 14. Transit limits continuous passage in each direction east of Colorado common points. Final limit in each case, thirty days from day of sale. Stop-overs will be allowed after reaching the first Colorado common point, either on going or returning trip. Final limit. J. FRANCIS, G. P. A.

WHERE HEALING WATERS FLOW.
Hot Springs, South Dakota, is a place that everyone should visit. It's a health resort; the best in the west. It's a charming place where pure air and healing waters cut sickness to flight and make anything but perfect health well-nigh an impossibility.

Invalids, no matter what their ailment, should give Hot Springs a trial. It's sure to benefit them, more than likely to cure.

How to get there? Why, by the Burlington Route, of course. It's the line. Ask the local agent for full information or write to the undersigned for a beautifully illustrated pamphlet.

G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb. Republican State League meeting, Lincoln, Neb., June 12. Tickets on sale June 10 to 12, inclusive.

Nebraska State Funeral Directors Association, Omaha, June 15. Tickets on sale June 8 to 15, inclusive.

Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., Omaha, June 18. Tickets on sale June 16 to 18, inclusive.

Annual Convention Nebraska Sunday School Association, Fairbairn, Neb., June 25 to 28. Tickets on sale to Hastings, Neb., June 24 to 28, inclusive.

Sixty-eighth Annual Meeting Congregational Home Missionary Society, Omaha, June 5 to 10, inclusive.

Congress Scotch-Irish Association of America, Des Moines, Iowa, June 7 to 10. Tickets on sale June 5 to 10, inclusive.

For the above occasions parties paying full fare going will be returned one-third fare on presentation of certificate signed by the proper officer, providing there are one hundred or more paying full fare in attendance. Take receipt when purchasing tickets.

C. E. MAGNER, Agent.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before Hon. D. T. Welty, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 8th day of May, 1894, in favor of Oliver M. Hyde as plaintiff, and against James A. Piper et al., as defendants, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-three dollars (\$373), and costs taxed at \$26.18, and costs taxed at \$26.18, and accruing costs. And co-defendant E. E. Atwater on his cross petition obtained a decree for the sum of \$241.25. I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the property of said defendants to satisfy said judgments to wit: the northwest quarter of section 3, town 4, north of range 29, west of the 6th P. M., in Red Willow county, Nebraska. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 4th day of June, A. D., 1894, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned. Dated May 24, 1894.

W. S. MORLAN, Sheriff of said County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before Hon. D. T. Welty, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 8th day of July, 1893, in favor of Francis S. Stoddard as plaintiff, and against Robert Ackerman et al., as defendants, for the sum of four hundred sixty-five (\$465) dollars and eighty-four (84) cents, and costs taxed at \$24.88, and accruing costs. And co-defendants Burton and Harvey on the same date obtained a decree for the sum of \$18.65. I have levied upon the following real estate to satisfy said judgments, to wit: The northeast quarter of section 27, town 1, north of range 30, west of the 6th p. m., in Red Willow county, Nebraska. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 4th day of June, A. D., 1894, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned. Dated May 24, 1894.

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By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before Hon. D. T. Welty, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 19th day of March, 1894, in favor of J. H. Adams, administrator, as plaintiff, and against Peter Hains et al., as defendants, for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty-nine dollars (\$1159) and sixty-three (63) cents, and costs taxed at \$22.98, and accruing costs. And co-defendants Burton and Harvey on the same date obtained a decree for the sum of \$62.55. I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the property of said defendants to satisfy said judgments, to wit: The northwest quarter of section 3, town 1, north of range 27, west of the 6th p. m., in Red Willow county, Nebraska. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 4th day of June, A. D., 1894, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned. Dated May 24, 1894.

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W. S. MORLAN, Sheriff of said County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before Hon. D. T. Welty, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 19th day of March, 1894, in favor of J. H. Adams, administrator, as plaintiff, and against Peter Hains et al., as defendants, for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty-nine dollars (\$1159) and sixty-three (63) cents, and costs taxed at \$22.98, and accruing costs. And co-defendants Burton and Harvey on the same date obtained a decree for the sum of \$62.55. I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the property of said defendants to satisfy said judgments, to wit: The northwest quarter of section 3, town 1, north of range 27, west of the 6th p. m., in Red Willow county, Nebraska. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 4th day of June, A. D., 1894, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the