

THANKSGIVING.

The President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The President has issued the following proclamation: The season is ripe when it is the yearly wont of this people to observe a day appointed for that purpose by the President, as an especial occasion for thanksgiving unto God. Now, therefore, in recognition of this hallowed custom, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby designate as such day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 27th of November, and I do recommend that throughout the United States, the people, ceasing from their accustomed occupations, do then keep the holiday at their several homes and their several places of worship, and with heart and voice pay reverent acknowledgment to the giver of all good for the countless blessings wherewith he has blessed this nation.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By The Governor of the State of Nebraska.

The year now drawing to a close has been freighted with blessings in abundant measure to the people of Nebraska. The conditions that move the human heart to thankfulness surround us upon every hand. The glad songs of peace and plenty go up from the happy homes of a prosperous and contented people. Thursday, the 27th day of November, has been designated by the President of the United States as a day of National Thanksgiving, and in the presence of I, James W. Dawes, Governor of the State of Nebraska, do hereby recommend to the people of this State that the day so appointed be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God in humble acknowledgment of His continued mercies. "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise; be thankful unto him and bless his name." Let the voice of praise and thank-offering be heard from all—at the hearthstones of our homes, and in the Sanctuary, if such there be in your midst, then may your abundance relieve the wants and gladden the hearts of the needy, and the suffering. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln, this Fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Four, of the State of Nebraska, the Eighteenth, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Ninth.

By the Governor, JAMES W. DAWES, EDWARD P. ROGGEN, Secretary of State.

SNOW at Denver on the 17th.

GERMANS have thirteen whole holidays every year.

The fastest animal on record (Maud S.) is ten years old.

The Bee suggests that St. John should be preserved in alcohol.

The Mayor of New York has prohibited any more "glove contests."

THIRTY cents a day only are paid the best skilled workmen in Naples.

SPURGEON, the preacher, thinks the world has grown better since he came into it.

A DISEASE, supposed to be "black-leg" is killing off young cattle in Berks county, Pa.

IN the village of Stoco, Canada, twenty-seven cases of small-pox were recently reported.

THE Warehouse Iron company's works, at South Warehouse, has shut down for an indefinite period.

"CRYSTAL ICE," a new skating surface, has been invented by Dr. Calantario, of Scarborough, England.

JAMES G. BLAINE will go to Washington City in about two weeks, and will reside there during the winter.

THE New York Central has reduced first-class rates to Chicago to \$10.50, to meet the rates of the other roads.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR and Gen. U. S. Grant are talked of as probable candidates in New York for United States senators.

THE Democratic National Committee, it is said, during the campaign received a total of \$33,000 for election purposes.

ARTHUR CLARK, a sailor, was found dying the other day in a New York boarding house of yellow fever. No other persons in the building were ill.

No other book of the Bible is so much in demand in India as that of Proverbs. Its epigrammatic wisdom is highly appreciated by the Hindoos.

A REPORT comes from Boston that the New England manufacturers generally have been forced to reduce the wages of their employes for an indefinite time.

GEN. McCLELLAN has been recommended for secretary of state in the incoming administration, by the democrats of Caldwell, the birthplace of the President-elect.

MISS EMMA LARSON and her young sister, who rode on horseback from their home in Wisconsin to San Francisco, made the journey in safety without being once molested.

FROM December 1, the Chicago & Alton road announces that the sale of unlimited tickets will begin, making the rate \$5.00 from Chicago to St. Louis, and \$10 to Kansas City.

NEARLY all the ingrain carpet mills closed the other day at Philadelphia, owing to the refusal of the power loom weavers to accept the proposed reduction in wages of 10 to 30 per cent.

Wm. HOFFSMITH, a brakeman on the Wymore branch of the B. & M., was caught at Liberty the other day between the cars and fatally smashed. He was a new man and this was his first trip.

A COMPANY in St. Louis has added to the list of canned goods that of eggs. It is claimed that one teaspoonful after being dried and canned is equal to one egg, and will keep for three years.

THE planters of Louisiana claim that the sugar cane this year contains richer juice than has ever before been known, owing to improved methods of fertilizing, and perhaps some peculiarity of the season.

"On to Richmond."

The Butler Co. Press shows a commendable spirit of inquiry in desiring to know how our legislative delegation will vote on anti-monopoly issues, and makes the assertion: "Columbus has sent one or two pretty scaly 'citizens to the capital during the 'time of our acquaintance with them,' but does not go into further particulars. The JOURNAL does not claim for Columbus or Platte county any excess of political or other virtue, but we think that the delegation elect will compare very favorably with any other in the state, on anti-monopoly or other issues, and for general good sense and judgment. The editor of the Press knows (as does every newspaper man in the state) that almost every man you meet entertains the sentiments advocated for years by the JOURNAL, a republican paper, that the power of corporations over the business and the politics of the state should be curbed, and their functions so prescribed by law and so firmly held to their proper sphere of action by the force of organized public opinion that the public welfare will be paramount to every other consideration, and private greed go unsatisfied, at least until some sort of poor justice is done to weaker and less clamorous interests.

And this is not a matter of mere partisan concern, it belongs to the entire body of the commonwealth, and should be so regarded even by partisan journals.

War Claims.

The administrator of the estate of Senator Lamar, has commenced suit in the United States circuit court against the government to recover \$100,000 for cotton taken from his plantation in '65.

The hasty action beginning even before the democratic president has taken the oath of office, with the first action to show the government what may be expected in this line in the future, to annul and destroy the action of the government in putting down a rebellion which attempted the life of the nation by dissolving the Union. Loyal and Union loving citizens of the nation are thus early notified and warned what will be the future action of a Solid South who failed in their first attempt to destroy the Union.

Such republican papers as the Lincoln Journal and the Omaha Republican are doing more to force Nebraska into the democratic ranks, by their personal, narrow-minded, and senseless fight against Senator Van Wyck, than all the democratic papers in the state combined. Senator Van Wyck has hosts of friends all over the state, and if republican editors who have got more enthusiasm than good sense attempt to force him to the wall, his friends will rise up and meet them on that issue. Just at this time the republican party has more than it can attend to on outside issues, and the man or paper that will endeavor to stir up strife within the party is an enemy to the party, and should seek the paradise of the mug-wump.—Maulson Chronicle.

The Sutton Register says that one of their rampant democrats defends the south in denying the negroes their constitutional rights, either by force or fraud. He says they never ought to have been enfranchised, and if they could be legally disfranchised so much the better. The Register allows that the Democratic party "would hardly consent to that, so long as it gains 48 electoral votes by counting them as citizens, while it refuses to let them exercise the rights of citizenship." If negroes are good enough as a basis for representation, they ought to be good enough to vote peaceably.

LATER news from Joseph Cook, the murderer of Leonard Rohl, at Blue Hill, states that he still survives the unsuccessful lynching, and has been taken by Sheriff Warren, to Red Cloud, where he is now under guard and the care of physicians. His animation is entirely restored, and at present there does not seem to be any sign of internal hemorrhage, but the danger is not passed by any means; and it is claimed now that he is completely deranged, by the treatment he has received, and many citizens familiar with the facts say that he never was in his right mind.

THE Bee's correspondent at Lincoln thinks he has uncovered a scheme whereby Church Howe is to be made chairman of the senate this winter and is to set up the committees in the interests of the railway gang. The question, however, of the appointment of these committees by the lieutenant governor or whether they are to be created by the senate caucus depends upon the votes of Howell, of York, McAllister, of Platte, Cherry, of Gage and Lewis, of Washington.—Fremont Tribune.

We said last week that the South would be heard from, and here it is, in full blast. The following are headlines from the Greenville (South Carolina) News:

"Now, Yell!—A solid, honest, untrammelled Rebel Yell!"—Grover Cleveland is our next President!

"The Democracy is on top at last!—All doubts dispelled!—A Glorious certainty!—No more trouble for the Solid South—No more carpet-bag scallawag Government!—You solid white men and Honest Democrats, Yell!—We have a Democratic President at last!"

The New York Sun says that near the end of the late campaign Wm. H. Vanderbilt contributed \$150,000 of the fund for the election of Grover Cleveland; that there has never been any doubt as to which side had the sympathy of the great railroad monopolists and speculators; that not only Vanderbilt but Gould desired the election of Cleveland, and that, knowing which candidate would be most plastic and useful, they put their money where they thought it would do the most good.

A BRITISH CONSPIRACY.

The Home of the English Talk of the Way of American Manufacturers.

OTTAWA, ILL., Oct. 20, 1884. To the Editor of the Toledo Blade: I send you a few lines from a letter received here last month, the perusal of which may be of advantage to all who will read it. It was from a brother in England to his brother residing in this country, but as the family in England are under the control of an Hon. Lord, the names are left out, to avoid unpleasant consequences.

J. COLLINS.

DEAR BROTHER:—Father desired me to write to you to let you know that England was going to make trouble with the United States, as soon as the first favorable opportunity occurred, and he wants you to sell out and come home. He heard My Lord tell an Irish Lord that is here how it was going to be done. This Irish Lord, by virtue of his position, became a member of the Privy Council, and our Lord was informing him of the policy of our Government in its relation with other nations, and more in particular to the United States. It seems that under Republican party policy of Protection the manufacturing interests have increased so rapidly in the Northern States that they are threatening our supremacy in the Southern American market, and the Northern States are the only rivals that England has in the mechanical and manufacturing world. It becomes a matter of the greatest interest to England, and the world, that must be settled is whether the United States shall drive England out of our legitimate markets in South America or England shall crush the growing mechanical power of the United States—you will understand what is meant by that was said better than we do. The young Lord was told that England had a good friend in the Solid South and the Democratic party, who are in favor of free trade with England; and, if they once get the Solid South, being really the Democratic party, are to have in their Cabinet the Secretary of State, the Treasury and with the Minister to London. The rest will follow. The negroes in the South will be pushed into rebellion. The white population will call on the Secretary of War for arms to put the negroes down and to protect themselves against the blacks, until the great amount of munitions of war now in the hands of the North are safely stored away in the Southern States, when the South can do as they please. Through advices from London they got a law passed by Congress prohibiting the President from using the army and navy as a posse comitatus. The Southern States will call on Congress and declare for Free Trade. With a President favorable to England, England will supply the South with goods below the actual cost. That will bring on complete war between the Northern States and England. The Northern States may chafe and be angry, but they can do nothing. The vast munitions of war will be in the South, the millions in the Treasury transferred South, the Northern States will be helpless. Already England has pushed the Canadian railway through to the great wheatfields of Manitoba to draw supplies from England. England will flush market for every bushel of grain, every pound of pork, butter or cheese that Canada can produce to the exclusion of anything from the States. England will have a special trade with the North, the Southern States as a positive ally in the South—it would be but a short time before the large manufacturing powers in the Northern States would be crushed, and England would be without a rival in the mechanical world—because England, having the rest of the world for a market, can sell to the States at a small loss—and as a consequence the Northern States would be without a second Ireland, depending upon England for their goods. But you may think that the Northern States would not submit, but rise in arms against the South. But if they do that, England would be fighting for a free market on the American continent, besides she would help to secure the independence of the Confederate States—so as to make good the hands of millions of the Confederate bonds she now holds—these bonds are not yet due—and England knows the Northern States will never pay them—does not expect them to. When England sent out the "Alabama" to prey upon your ocean commerce and invested in those bonds she hoped to divide the States at that time, but your statesmen, and with the dread that Russia would grasp our East India Empire if we declared war against the United States, saved the States at that time. But since those times are changed, England could send a few war vessels and blockade your eastern ports, and keep every Southern port free and open to England; two good ships of war at the Golden Gate, and the Northern States would be securely bottled up. England would acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States and her millions in Confederate bonds would be due in four years; thus England would be cured without any danger to her stability, millions in money and an undisputed market for her goods on the North and South American continents. My Lord explained to England had no hatred to the people of the United States, but that it was the duty of our statesmen to uphold the supremacy of England if that necessitated the downfall of every other nation, and that it was necessary to the tranquility of England that the Republican policy of Protection in the States must be broken down; a system that gives the Irish in the States so much money, ever above keeping them, to give the Irish leaders to keep up their hostile organizations to English rule, must be crushed down, and the policy advocated by you when you call the Solid South traitors to the duty on English goods, is the means whereby England expects to rule the States, and bring down wages to the level of English workmen, and take the wages in the States are brought down to the bare cost of living our Government will have no further trouble with Irish organizations for the independence of Ireland. Father said you would be securely bottled up, the Solid South gets control of your government, and come home before the trouble begins.

The New York Sun says that near the end of the late campaign Wm. H. Vanderbilt contributed \$150,000 of the fund for the election of Grover Cleveland; that there has never been any doubt as to which side had the sympathy of the great railroad monopolists and speculators; that not only Vanderbilt but Gould desired the election of Cleveland, and that, knowing which candidate would be most plastic and useful, they put their money where they thought it would do the most good.

Nebraska.

The official vote shows Dawes majority over Morton 15,193; Shedd over Pace, 21,994; Roggen over Bonesteel, 18,525; Willard over Clancy, 18,595; Babcock over Benock, 16,944; Leese over Montgomery, 18,234; Scott over Alberta, 17,051; Jones over Dean, 19,887. The congressional vote was

Table with 2 columns: Name and Vote. Includes names like Weaver, Laird, Dorsey, etc.

Nebraska.

From all the stricken districts we have not seen a tatter of cloth how the hogs are affected than is contained in the following communication from Ashland, which we clip from the Nebraska Farmer:

"The cholera in the counties of Sarpy, Saunders, Cass and others has proven very fatal. It attacks hogs of all ages and under all circumstances, but more particularly sows and their pigs, and if there is any difference the hogs that were in pastures suffer the worst. With pigs the deaths amount to 90 to 100 per cent, and in some herds the death rate is about the same on old hogs. One extensive hog raiser, Mr. Hayward, lost about 250; he only saved about half a dozen. The only hog that was not like the disease is a Berkshire boar that was shut up in a dry pen. This herd of hogs was in a good tame grass pasture, and were in fine health. The disease lasted about twenty days. Several other numbers lost, as follows: 340, saved about 20; 250 out of 270; 325 out of 350. These large herds were all in good pastures; some were watered from wells, and others from large creeks.

As to the disease being all a scare, I would say that of all the hogs in this section hardly one escaped, and these were hogs shut up in dry pens. One breeder of fine hogs fed swill and green food entirely, and his pigs and hogs had lots of exercise and were doing finely; out of 42, he saved one.

Hogs died in all shapes. Fine, fat pigs would die in a few minutes, other would live for weeks, but the best plan is to kill them. I practiced this and saved seventy-five per cent of old hogs. A friend did the same, and he saved about the same per cent. Others lost all.

Cures: Patent medicines were sold by the \$1.00 worth, all guaranteed to cure, but none did any good. One man saved nearly all his old hogs by giving them castor oil, and some to drink and forcing them to drink it. I also tried this on three and saved two very valuable sows with it. I am sure this did it, as after giving it to them for a few days they got to eating. I then cut down on the feed and one day both sows quit eating and were burning up with a fever. I again commenced giving them, and in two days the fever left them, and they went to eating. I tried this on a pig that had a fever, and I should also give a little castor oil. In cases where there was no fever, I think this treatment does no good, and with pigs I believe a laxative on the head is the best cure. I would say that I noticed in several herds that sows that were with pig were not attacked; but most of these sows had dead pigs when they littered.

In conclusion, let me say that this disease is no respecter of persons or hogs; and while I am confident the disease would never break out in a herd where the hogs were treated right, still, after it does start in some other herd and prevails as an epidemic, no one's hogs are exempt. As to scrub hogs standing it better let me say that the two herds that saved the largest per cent, and the best herd that were attacked, one was a few of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas, the other a herd of thoroughbred Berkshires.

In regard to the salt brine, I tried it on three and saved two; the other only took a little and died soon. No others took it. I gave it two weeks."

The court martial convened the other day at Washington, to try the charges preferred against Judge Advaard General Swain who appeared and filed his motion to dismiss the charges and prosecution for want of jurisdiction. The questions involved were argued, and the court decided that the plea of want of jurisdiction had not been sustained but overruled.

It is reported from Cairo that disease is making fearful havoc among the Madhi's forces, fully one hundred dying daily. Sheikh Morgan, with a large force, has arrived at a point midway between Kassala and Berber to render assistance to Gen. Gordon. Advice from Wady Halfa states that the British troops are arriving there and departing for the front very rapidly.

Nov. 9th, Mrs. Jennie Natley left Beatrice for Wymore, to visit with friends. She did not arrive there, nor has she been seen since, and her husband cannot account for her disappearance. She is 30 years old, and has light hair and blue eyes, and wore a plaid dress and a Russian dolman. Her husband believes there has been "foul play," as the Express has it.

By errors discovered in the election returns of Illinois, as claimed by the democrats, they have probably captured the senate and legislature on joint ballot, thus insuring the election of a United States senator. The democrats at Springfield indulged in great rejoicing over the discovery of the error.

CHRY Brooks, of the secret service division of the treasury department at Washington, in his report, expresses the opinion that there is in the hands of counterfeiters nearly \$300,000 worth of new spurious notes in denominations of \$10 and \$20, which have been produced since January 1st, '84.

DURING the progress of the democratic ratification the other night at Wymore, Neb., McElhany, a butcher, was stabbed and killed. The murdered man leaves a wife and five children. Four men have been arrested, one of whom is thought to be the guilty person.

RECENT news comes from London that peace negotiations are suspended. The French have made overtures to English and American pilots on the Yang Tze river. The pilots charge \$50,000, and the Chinese complain that this is wrong on the part of neutrals.

Hog Cholera.

Mr. Editor:—As usual you have been wide awake to the public interest by suggesting that our next legislation should be informed of the people's will regarding needed legislation. Although your writer is neither a politician nor a lawyer, but as no one more competent is moving in this matter, I will venture some suggestions.

1. It would seem that the laws regarding male animals running at large need amending so as to make owners of males of all kinds of domestic animals responsible for all sorts of damages done by such stock. All over the state, and especially in Platte county, people begin to see the importance of having good stock. A great deal of capital has been invested in thoroughbreds of all kinds, and such men as have introduced good stock are public benefactors and stingy neighbors who are too penny-wise and dollar-foolish to buy a good animal ought not to be allowed to let their scrubs run at large and do damage without paying for such damage.

2. Comes the so-called "Turner law" introduced by yourself. Although this law has done much good, it now needs to be changed or abolished, for the reason that it is impracticable. While on level ground it may be all right to plow lines annually, on the bluff it ruins the land by making it ready for washing out deep gulches and thus ruining it. Some other way of marking, such as driving in a stake every forty rods, would seem to be much better.

My last suggestion but not the least one relates to employers and employees. Although the writer himself never had any trouble in the way indicated, but scores of others have had enough of it. The scarcity of laborers in the last few years has made them almost masters of the situation. In every lawful contract of any business nature the law holds both parties responsible for the fulfillment of its conditions. Not so in regard to the employer and the hired man or woman. A man may for instance hire out to a farmer say on the first day of March, for nine months, and then may leave him right in harvesting for any, or no cause at all, and no matter how much damage he may inflict upon his employer, he can collect his wages up to the moment he quit work. The same with hired male help. I am well aware that an employer thus treated may sue such a hired man or woman for damages, but when they have nothing he of course cannot recover. Thus while the laborer is fully protected, or if he is not, then let the statute be so amended that he is, and while he or she is thus fully protected let the employer be just and right for all concerned. Let the laborer, if abused or starved or tyrannized, be at liberty to quit and recover his wages, but let him also, if he has no such cause for leaving, stay his time or lose such part of his wages as would compensate the employer for the loss caused by the hired hand's leaving. A. H.

Amendments to Laws Needed.

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Final Proof.

Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 12, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge of District Court, at Columbus, Neb., on the 27th day of December, 1884, viz:

Johann Matting, Homestead No. 9506, for the S. 3, N. W. 3, Section 6, Township 19 north, of Range 2 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. Crosby, S. E. Morgan, Peter Noonan, James Noonan, all of Platte County, Nebraska.

30-6 C. HOSSETTER, Register.

Final Proof.

U. S. Land Office, Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 15th, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge of District Court, at Columbus, Neb., on the 27th day of December, 1884, viz:

Franz J. Nissen, Homestead No. 9519, for the S. 3, N. W. 3, Section 14, Township 19 north, of Range 2 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F. Shure, Jacob Matasch, Anton Rein, Charles Brandt, all of Humphrey, Platte Co., Neb.

30-6 C. HOSSETTER, Register.

Final Proof.

Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., Oct. 18th, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, at Columbus, Neb., on November 29th, 1884, viz:

Charles Kaminski, Homestead No. 13290, for the N. 3, of N. W. 3, Section 22, Township 19 north, of Range 2 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Christian Kessau, Henry Hurley, James Free and Thomas Bryant, all of West Hill, Nebraska.

25-6 C. HOSSETTER, Register.

Final Proof.

Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 22d, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Platte county, at Columbus, Nebraska, on the 24 day of January, 1885, viz:

David L. Conard, Homestead No. 11289, for the S. 3, of N. W. 3, Section 26, Township 20 north, of Range 1 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Ignatz Zach, Ignatz Veltis, John Daly and Albert Schroeder, all of Humphrey, Platte County Nebraska.

31-6 C. HOSSETTER, Register.

Final Proof.

Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 19th, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of District Court of Platte county at Columbus, Neb., on Tuesday, January 13th, 1885, viz:

August Bentel Homestead No. 9600 for the S. 3, of N. W. 3, Section 26, Township 20 north, of Range 1 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Ignatz Zach, Ignatz Veltis, John Daly and Albert Schroeder, all of Humphrey, Platte County Nebraska.

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