

LINCOLN CO. ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT Canton, Lincoln County, D. T.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling conventions of the election of delegates to the committee of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without distinction of political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote the feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage, without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official delinquents; and an executive administration of the government by honest, faithful, and capable men; who are in favor of making such changes in the government as may be necessary from time to time; who are opposed to impairing the character of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and honor; who hold that the principles of 1776, which support the foundation and perpetuity of the national and in this Centennial Anniversary of the Republic.

REPUBLICAN TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

A Republican Territorial Convention is hereby called to meet in the city of Yankton, on Wednesday, May 27th, 1875, for the purpose of selecting two regular and two alternate delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held in the city of Cincinnati, June 14th, 1875.

Table listing names and counts for the Republican Territorial Convention, including Armstrong, Bon Homme, Brookings, Buffalo, etc.

All who love these grand principles of equal and exact justice to all, who desire to see the Union preserved, who recognize the paramount necessity that the people who saved the country in the late war should be in preference to those who raised the hand of treason to destroy it, be entrusted with the administration of the government, and encourage an economical and honest administration of public affairs throughout the whole country; and all who desire to aid in the maintenance of the principles of liberty and loyalty, so promulgated through the Republican party, we cordially invite to unite throughout the several counties of the Territory, in selecting delegates to represent them in the convention.

REPUBLICAN CO. CONVENTION.

A Republican County Convention for Lincoln County is hereby called to meet at the Court House in the village of Canton, on the 17th day of May, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting one delegate to the Republican Territorial Convention to be held in the City of Yankton, May 27th, 1875.

Table listing names and counts for the Republican County Convention, including Canton, Elm, Springdale, etc.

GREETING.

In starting a newspaper it is expected the person or persons assuming the editorial duties of the paper will write a salutary defining their position and the principles by which they intend to be guided; therefore these few remarks.

Lincoln County has long felt the want of a first-class county newspaper, devoted to the interests of the entire county, and one that is not run entirely in the interests of any particular locality or set of men; a purely non-partisan weekly newspaper. With the determination to publish the style of newspaper we have mentioned this county has been in need of, we present THE LINCOLN COUNTY ADVOCATE. How well we will succeed, we leave our readers to judge for themselves.

While we shall use our influence in favor of the Republican party, we shall not hesitate to advocate the just punishment of any member of the party for corruption or wrong doing in any County, State, Territorial or National office; and therefore prove true to our established motto.

In addition to the local news, editorial, and miscellaneous reading, THE ADVOCATE will contain a large amount of the general news of the week. And in the establishment of such a paper in Lincoln County, we ask the hearty support and co-operation of the entire reading community of this county, and trust that THE LINCOLN COUNTY ADVOCATE will ever be worthy such support and patronage.

The United States sub-Treasury at Chicago has commenced paying out coin for currency.

The Connecticut delegation to the Republican National Convention, are in favor of Postmaster General Jewell for the Presidency of the United States.

Five men were executed at Ft. Smith Arkansas, on day last week, all on one scaffold, at the same time; September 3d, 1875, six men were hung at that place on the same scaffold.

President Grant has vetoed the bill reducing the President's salary to \$25,000 per annum. His reason for doing this is said to be the inconsistency of signing the bill, inasmuch as he signed the bill raising the salary to \$50,000 shortly after his inauguration.

The Indiana Democrats met in State Convention on the 19th inst, nominated a State ticket and adopted a platform. They also declared H. A. Thos. A. Hendricks the unanimous choice of Indiana for the Presidency of the United States, and instructed the delegates to the National Convention to cast the vote of the State in a manner determined by the majority.

Prof Watson, of Michigan, reports that he has discovered in the constellation, viz. the planet, hitherto unknown. It shines

like a star of the eleventh magnitude and its position is: Right ascension 18 hours 20 minutes; declination 11 degrees, 47, minutes south. Its motion is, retrograde one minute daily in the right ascension, and north two minutes daily in declination.

Great damages have been done by the flood of the Sny river in Illinois, during the past week. Last Friday morning the bridge across the Sny river on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, east of Louisiana, was impassable and fears were entertained of its being washed out. The bottom, in that vicinity is entirely under water, and the river is nearly seventeen feet above high water mark.

Thomas W. Piper, condemned to be executed May 26th for the murder of Mabel Young in the belfry of Warren Avenue Church, in Boston, has made a sworn statement that she received the injuries that caused her death, from a trap door falling upon her head, and that he was frightened lest he would be accused of murdering her and therefore denied all knowledge of the matter, trusting that his connection with it would not be discovered.

A call has been issued for a conference to be held in New York city May 13, to consider what may be done to secure the election of men in the national election to the highest offices of the Republic whose character and ability will satisfy the exigencies of the present situation; protect the honor of the American name; prevent the national election of 1876 from becoming a more choice of evils, and satisfy the popular desire for genuine reform. The call is signed by Wm. Cullen Bryant, Theodore D. Wolsley, Alex. H. Bullock, Horace White and Carl Schurz.

Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, arrived in New York, recently and has taken his departure for California. He will remain in this country, until the 12th of July, when he will sail for England. From there he will go to Paris, thence to Germany, where the Empress will remain while he visits Holland, Sweden and Russia. December and January will be passed in Italy, fifteen days each in Naples, Rome and Northern Italy. He will take in Egypt and ascend the Nile as far as the first waterfall, and afterward visit Asia Minor and Palestine.

News from New Laredo, Mexico, under date of April 16th, state that the Revolutionists have levied a forced loan on the merchants and say if it is not paid by the 17th, that the stores will be forced open and goods sold to double the amount demanded. The amount is divided between ten merchants, five of them American. The Secretary of War directs that orders be given to the department commander to grant the protection asked to American citizens in Laredo against such lawless outrages as the government of Mexico is unable to prevent, but wishes caution to be exercised.

Scene on board a New York ferry boat: "Your Republican party has gone to the dogs. Belknap has blown you sky high. The sooner you give up beaten the better." A quiet looking gentleman replied, "Your logic is irresistible. Julius took a bribe, and that ruined the Senate and his cause. Arnold took British gold, and that proved Washington and his staff purchasable scoundrels. Floyd stole out of the best Democratic cabinet the country ever had, and went over to the side of the rebellion with all the cannon and war material he could control, and that shows the entire Democratic party to be traitors and thieves. I hope you are satisfied with your style of argument. Good morning."

THE BLACK HILLS.

Mr. Milligan, of Scranton, Pa., arrived at Ft. Laramie, last Thursday. He said that on the 17th his party was attacked by Indians near Cheyenne River Ranch, about fifty miles from Custer. A few of the party escaped to the ranche. Mr. and Mrs. Metz, of Laramie City, were killed. A colored woman was taken prisoner. A man named Simpson was also killed. The bodies were buried the next day. Three men were wounded. Grichan, from Missouri, mortally; Felton, from Missouri, and C. W. Bergesser, from Virginia City, Nevada, seriously. It is feared the wounds may prove mortal. The wounded men are at Cheyenne River Ranch. The place where the attack was made is about 120 miles from this post.

A party from the Black Hills on the same day, say that about ten days ago three wagons were found at the entrance of Buffalo Gap, on the Yankton route, destroyed and the stock gone. Signs of a fight were numerous. The wagon covers had been shot to pieces and part of the materials the wagons had been loaded with were lying around, some with marks of balls on them.

Hon. Addison Oliver, Representative in Congress from the Ninth District of Iowa, in a recent letter to the Sioux City Journal gives the following nine very good reasons for his voting against the Silver bill: 1. It proposes to substitute for our present fractional currency a currency less convenient.

2. It proposes to substitute a dearer currency for a cheaper one.

3. It proposes a currency which will be worth more for export than for circulation and will therefore go abroad.

4. It proposes a currency which will be worth more on the Pacific coast than here and will therefore go there.

5. It proposes a currency which will be worth more to pay customs duties than for circulating, and will therefore be hoarded to pay customs.

6. It proposes a currency which cannot be kept in circulation, and will result in embarrassing business by depriving the country of any fractional circulation whatever.

A. T. STEWART'S WILL.

The will of the late A. T. Stewart was filed in the Surrogate's office Friday afternoon, April 14. He bequeathed all his property and estate to his wife, Cornelia M. Stewart, and her heirs forever, and appointed Henry Hilton to act in behalf of the estate and in managing his affairs. As a mark of regard Mr. Stewart bequeaths to Mr. Hilton the sum of \$1,000,000. He appoints his wife, Judge Hilton and William Libby his executors. The will bears date of the 27th of March, 1873. He directs his executors to pay out the following bills as legacies: To Geo. B. Butler, \$30,000, and John M. Hopkins, \$10,000.

Gifts of \$100,000 were distributed in sums ranging from \$3,000 to \$20,000 to those who have faithfully served him in business affairs, and \$15,500 to the faithful servants of his household. To Sarah and Rebecca Morrow, friends of his early youth, he bestows an annuity of \$12,000 in quarterly installments during their lives, and also a house and furniture. To the relatives of his wife, six in number, he bequeaths \$10,000 each, and to Ellen B. Hilton, the wife of his friend H. Hilton, the sum of \$50,000.

One of Judge Hilton's important duties is to bring Mr. Stewart's partnership affairs to a termination and as far as possible without loss to those connected with him in business. The following is attached to the will:

New York, March 29, 1873.

To My Dear Wife:

It has been and is my intention to make provision for various public charities, but as any scheme of the kind I propose will need considerable thought I have made my will with the codicils in their present shape to guard against contingencies, knowing I may rely on your supplying all deficiencies on my part. I hope and trust my life may be so spared that I may be able to complete various plans for the welfare of our fellow-beings which I have already initiated, but should it be ruled otherwise I must depend on you, with such aid as you may call about you, to carry out what I have begun. Our friend Judge Hilton will, I know, give you my assistance in his power, and to him I refer you for a general understanding of the various methods and plans which I have at times with him discussed. It may be that an avowed also that there are many who have served me faithfully in business and otherwise who should be recognized and rewarded, but for whom as yet I have made no special provision. Your own recollection, aided by Judge Hilton's knowledge on this subject, will doubtless bring these persons to your attention. I feel satisfied that their claims will be justly considered by you. Especially do I desire that you will ascertain the names of all such of my employees who have been with me for a period of ten years and upwards, and I request that each of those who have been in my employ for a period of twenty years shall be paid \$1,000, while to each of those who have been with me ten years shall be paid \$500.

(Signed) A. T. STEWART.

Judge Hilton says the business affairs of the late A. T. Stewart will be carried on the same as before his death, and that all plans and projects in operation or prospective at the time of his decease will be faithfully carried out.

The Sioux City Daily Journal of the 20th inst., contained the following very good advice: "In the selection of candidates for office, there is one important thing above other things that the people should remember, and that is the office belongs to the people, and is to be filled, if properly filled, solely in the public interest. It is hard many times to resist the importunities of a man having our respect who asks favors that our judgment dictates should not be granted. This is true in the private affairs of life; and still in the private affairs of life we examine more backbone upon this point than we do in the affairs that concern the good of the whole people. While it is pleasant to gratify one's ambition for public place, and while it is easy to say that no one else appears to want the place, it should be a public duty to fill the place to the very best possible advantage, irrespective of personal considerations, and in order to do this there should be disposition to look for the man. It is true in politics as it is true in business, that the best men are not going about begging situations. Why cannot the electors of this country realize this simple truth? If one desires a good man for his farm, his shop, or his office he is not backward in looking for him. He is likely to apply to those not applying to him; he offers an inducement to some one of known faithfulness and ability to enter his employ. Why should we, in politics, pursue the same plan. Certain it is that good men, in whatever sphere of life they may be wanted, cannot be picked up at random. They must be searched for. Rather than the stale inquiry of, 'Who are the candidates?' let the question be, 'Who shall we ask to become candidates?'

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The unveiling of Lincoln statue took place at Lincoln Square April 14, and was witnessed by an immense gathering. A large procession of colored people, comprising all the President's steps to the ceremony. The original cost of the monument was \$17,000, and that, as well as all incidental expenses, have been paid by colored people. The last Congress appropriated \$3,000 for the pedestal, and the statue was allowed to pass the Custom House free of duty. The statue is bronze twelve feet high, resting upon a pedestal twelve feet high. It represents Mr. Lincoln standing erect with the proclamation of emancipation in his left hand, while the right hand is outstretched over the kneeling figure of a slave from whose limbs the shackles have been freed. Upon the base of the monument is the word "Emancipation."

There were on the speaker's stand the President, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Foreign Ministers, Senators and Representatives and other persons of prominence. After prayer, music by the marine band, "Hail Columbia," and reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, Prof. Langston formally accepted the statue in behalf of the entire nation and then called on President Grant to unveil it. Prolonged applause greeted the words of the speaker, and in crescendo which the President stepped to the front and grasped the rope that was attached to the flag reeling the statue; and amidst the deafening cheers of the multitude, music, and booming of cannons, the beautiful monument stood unveiled. A poem was read composed by Miss Cornelia Bay (read), of New York. Frederick Douglass was then introduced and applauded and delivered an eloquent oration and at its conclusion the procession re-turned to the City Hall and was dismissed.

THE SILVER COIN ISSUE.

Secretary Bristow has issued the following instructions concerning the issue of silver coin in place of fractional currency: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1875.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, the several officers below named are hereby authorized, upon presentation at their respective offices for the redemption of fractional currency in the United States in sums of \$5 or multiples thereof, asserted, by denominations and in amount not to exceed \$100, to issue therefor a like amount of silver coin of the United States of the denomination of 10, 20, 25, and 50 cents, and furthermore, upon presentation at their respective offices for the redemption of the party presenting the currency, as far as it may be practicable from time to time. Fractional currency redeemed in silver under these instructions by any of the Assistant Treasurers or designated depositories of the United States in this city, the same to be charged to the credit of the party presenting the currency, as a transfer of funds, and any amount of such currency for which silver has been paid remaining at any time in the cash of the several offices will be treated as coin assets and in no case will such fractional currency be re-issued. Fractional currency sent by express or otherwise to the office of the party presenting the currency, should be accompanied by a letter of advice stating fully the address of the sender and how the remittance in payment therefor is desired, and if by the Treasurer's check the office at which the check is to be made payable. The government will not pay express charges on silver issued, or fractional currency presented for redemption. Under the provisions of this circular the offices herein referred to are as follows: Treasurer of the United States, Washington; Assistant Treasurers, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Charleston, South Carolina, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, San Francisco and Baltimore, and the United States depositories at Buffalo and Pittsburg.

(Signed) B. H. BUSTOW, Sec.

CROPS.

The Inter-Ocean of the 20th, publishes reports from some two hundred points in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, where the bulk of the winter wheat is grown, showing the present condition of the growing crops of winter wheat and fruit. Illinois promises well. In a few counties the wheat threatens to prove a failure, but by a majority of the reports are encouraging. Peaches were injured by the cold spell during March, but apples and nearly all varieties of small fruit look well and promise an abundant yield. Michigan and Pennsylvania reports excellent prospects for all kinds of crops. Michigan expects a plentiful yield of everything. In Indiana the winter and spring have proved unfavorable for winter wheat and peaches, but apples and small fruits appear to be thriving. Reports from Ohio are to the effect that wheat is badly damaged except in well drained bottom lands, and a reduced yield of all kinds of crops is expected.

Returns from fifty-seven points in Ohio, published in the Cincinnati Commercial, of the same date indicate that peaches are badly destroyed or badly injured. In regard to other fruits, fifteen reports of good crops, twenty-one fair, and twenty-one badly injured. Wheat, twenty-four report good crops, eleven fair and twenty-two badly injured. Fifty points in Indiana indicate peaches badly injured. Other fruits, twenty-five good, twelve fair, and eleven badly injured. Wheat, ten good, fifteen fair, and twenty-five badly injured.

THE LEGEND OF HOFF-STENZELS.

I reached Hoff-Stenzels at an early hour of the morning, but the gates were already opened, and the peasants were crowding in, driving small carts or laden animals, or bearing on their shoulders the burdens of fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs, and other eatables, with which they were proceeding to the marketplace of the old town. It was, in truth, a strange old place, and its first aspect promised to repay me well for the fatigue of the pedestrian expedition by which I reached it. No did I repent, on a further investigation of the sights of Hoff-Stenzels, the many long and weary miles that I had travelled in search of the picturesque, and beyond the common track of tourists. For there is nothing in Hoff-Stenzels to attract the many; there is no palace, with a stately picture gallery, or cabinet of rare gems; no world-famous statue is there, to draw pilgrims to its shrine from all the homes of art; and removed from the highways of Europe, from the roads that lead to capitals, from the broad Rhine, and yet broader Danube, it lies beyond the reach, at present, of steam or rail. But there is a small azure river, that winds through the green valley around, and washes the crumbling walls, which is beautiful, with a soft and tender beauty, stealing as it doth through verdant meadows, and beneath the shadow of mossy trees; and there is a castle, whose falling turrets and deserted chambers are open to the winds of heaven, and are associated with the memories of a few almost forgotten names, a few petty and insignificant wars, but which to me, with their eloquent dumbness, their unrecorded histories, have more interest than many vaulted shows and blazoned antiquities of other and more remembered spots.

The whole place is invested with an air of age and quiet; everything looks the same as it may be supposed to have looked a hundred years ago; the streets are crooked and narrow, the great gables project from the sides of the houses, the signs hang and creep above the heads of the passers-by, the tall chimneys are carved and fretted with brick or stone, the fronts of the dwellings are crossed and inlaid with spars of painted wood, upon which are sculptured strange faces, or wreaths of foliage or flowers; the streets are only paved with large and rough stones, save where before each door a quaint mosaic of black and white, red or grey, assimilates with a flooring of like nature on the entrance passage of the house, and sometimes indicates, by a rude design, the occupation or the name of the builder or tenant of the tenement. I spent the day in exploring this singular town; I visited the ruined castle, and leaned over the parapet of the sleep and ancient bridge; I crossed beneath the porticoes of the old tower, in which a few apartments are still preserved, and which serves as a goal for the felons of Hoff-Stenzels and the neighborhood. I inspected the small manufactory of stamped and gilded leather, and that in which black beaver hats are made, as old-fashioned in form as are the buildings in which their wearers reside; and at last, as day was drawing to a close, I entered the vast cathedral.

The cathedral is perhaps the only object of positive interest to the mere antiquary, and this interest is but derivable from its age and great size—it has little architectural beauty to boast of; its stained windows, though glowing with purple and crimson, present nothing curious in design, or rare in quality; no costly paintings enrich the chapels, no valuable bronzes adorn the altars.

As I stood just as the sun was approaching the horizon, and was pouring his full glory through the narrow windows that light the cathedral. I could not have beheld the church at a better time; for the thousand dies of the painted glass were repeated upon the marble pillars and pavement, and were tinging with unworldly lustre the faded tapestries and unwieldy flowers that formed the chief decorations of the altars; while such articles as were of real worth and beauty gleamed and shone with an added brightness and richness.

Of the latter description were the gilded lamps, suspended by brazen chains from the immeasurable height of the dim and distant roof, the tall candelabrics of solid silver, richly gilt, that stood on the altar, the glory of gold that surrounded the heads of the virgin and child, whose effigies were elevated above the altar of a small side chapel, enclosed and decorated by a noble family of the neighborhood, and containing many mementoes of their piety in the shape of votive offerings, some testifying to unusual good fortune, some depicting or depicting a dreaded or dreadful judgment.

In the front of this chapel, placed close against the rails dividing it from the aisle, was a marble tomb, the only monument of any apparent importance in the cathedral—certainly the only one of any pretensions as to beauty. It was oblong in form, and of ordinary dimensions; it supported the reclining figure of a young female, her eyes closed, hands folded on her bosom, her feet resting lightly on a marble cushion, her lovely head turned towards the spectator, and rather away from the chapel to which her sepulcher was attached, her hair parted, and flowing down either side of her face. And her face—that was so remarkable in its expression that it was impossible not to pause before it—it was very beautiful; but there was no repose in those features, though carved in marble, and condemned to a silence and a sightliness that had already endured for hundreds of years. It was rather the face of one sleeping from weariness, but haunted in sleep by the memory of a wrong so deep that no retribution might avail, no vengeance might appease; sorrow and an air of utter desolation were there, but also an indignation surpassing in strength all other feelings. This expression seemed also to appear in the action of the hands, which were clasped rather than folded—pressed together as if in the agony of supplication, or the energy of passionate approach, rather than meeting in prayer or hopeful resignation.

All around the sun was shining, and the pavement on which the tomb rested was stained with the golden and purple hues that were reflected from the windows, but no shade of color rested on that reposeful figure, or the tomb which supported it. All around, too, the evidence of time and decay were visible; green stains were creeping over the marble pillovers, and damp was corroding the inlaid pavement; but the wondrous face, and all connected with it, were as pure, and white, and fresh, as free from the touch of time, or the taint of neglect, as though they had but that hour quitted the studio of the artist, and the workshop of the architect.

As the sun sank lower changes of light and shadow were apparent throughout the building, broad masses of shade flung themselves across the body of the church, but no darkness seemed to fall on that divine face and graceful form; floods of golden light poured from the warm rays sunset, and filled the air with dancing sun-notes, but not a beam touched them; and when the deep twilight gloom succeeded, no deeper gloom appeared upon that mysterious figure—no sadder twilight surrounded the cenotaph of its awful slumbers.

I stood and watched it until I at last began to believe that it would rise and address me, or at least reply to my demands; each moment the expression appeared to increase in intensity—each moment the hands seemed to cling more imporingly together; my heart ached with pity as I gazed upon all the anguish, all the cruel injuries speaking from those voiceless lips, those closed eyes, those straining fingers. I stooped to search for an inscription, but there was none; I looked at the lower end of the tomb, that was likewise without record. But in my search I became aware of what I had not before noticed, the presence of an old man, who, seated in a wicker chair placed within the angle formed by the tomb and the high railing of the chapel, had previously been obscured from my sight by the upper part of the statue. I addressed him, and he rose and approached me, and stood with me before the tomb.

"You are a Christian, I began, "probably the keeper of the cathedral?" He interrupted me quickly. "No, only of this tomb. And he laid his hand upon the marble.

"Then you can tell me its history," I said, eagerly; "you can tell me the name of this lovely being, who must have died so young."

"I can tell you little," he replied—"say, nothing, but she has lain here for ages."

"The marble is fair and fresh," I said, "as when it was first fashioned into shape; what means do you take to preserve it so?"

"? None," he exclaimed; "God only—for the sake of the innocent blood that shall never cease to cry up to heaven—keeps this pure and stainless, as though washed in its holiest fountains."

"Is this possible?" I involuntarily exclaimed, "and the shadows?"

I pointed to the dark shades gathered around, and enveloping all else in gloom, but gliding not the perfect image—he understood my meaning.

"They dare not fall on her," he replied. "A strange tale must be connected with this tomb," I ejaculated.

"Strange, indeed," he murmured, as though fearful of being overheard; then he shuddered, as though the very thoughts of what he alluded to terrified him, and he muttered prayers, and crossed him self devoutly.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the Clerk of the First Judicial District in and for the County of Lincoln, and to me directed, I have taken all right, title and interest of Francis Gilman, to the following property to-wit: Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, Section 23, Town 26, Range 44, situated in Lincoln County, which I will offer for sale at public auction on the 26th day of May, 1875, at the highest cash bidder, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in the village of Canton, Lincoln County, to satisfy a judgment in favor of the Madison Manufacturing Company amounting to \$20.75, together with cost of levy and sale. Dated April 22d, 1875. G. A. SOUTH, Sheriff.

BAILEY & GIFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the Clerk of the First Judicial District in and for the County of Lincoln, and to me directed, I have taken all right, title and interest of Francis Gilman, to the following property to-wit: Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, Section 23, Town 26, Range 44, situated in Lincoln County, which I will offer for sale at public auction on the 26th day of May, 1875, at the highest cash bidder, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in the village of Canton, Lincoln County, to satisfy a judgment in favor of the Madison Manufacturing Company amounting to \$20.75, together with cost of levy and sale. Dated April 22d, 1875. G. A. SOUTH, Sheriff.

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