

Republican County Ticket. For State Senator, J. B. FISHER. For Representatives, B. M. BAILEY, J. P. BURDICK.

Maj. Rummell, a lawyer and farmer of Johnson county, Mo., was recently assassinated.

The city council of Cleveland, Ohio, recently repealed the ordinance closing saloons on Sunday.

Mrs. Susan S. Robidoux, widow of Michel Robidoux, who was the founder of St. Joseph, Mo., died in that city on the 27th ult., at the age of 74, having been born in the year 1800.

Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, has called a special session of the legislature for the 15th of September, to devise means for the relief of settlers whose crops have been destroyed by grasshoppers.

The secretary of the national immigration board estimates that for the present year the immigration will be about 135,000, so that the comparison stands as follows: For 1873, 208,815; for 1874, 135,000; decrease, 133,815.

We are credibly informed that notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon Squire Kennedy by Church Howe at every opportunity, that old gentleman will permit himself to be whipped in and will support Church for the Legislature. We doubt this, knowing the Squire's combative propensities as well as we do.

The convention last Saturday, to the evident chagrin of Independents, was entirely harmonious. While there was a small conflict on one or two matters between Bill Daily and Tom Majors, it was not at all bitter or personal and each party manifested a disposition to acquiesce in the will of the majority and to work for the final success of the Republican party.

Next, Jonathan Higgins—a long-winded candidate for county commissioner. He was always seeking that office while he ministered with the Republicans.

Stokes, last. We have heard something about him, and if what we have heard is true, his record as a Union man during the war is not good. Stokes we will inform our readers of the result. Stokes is the only Independent candidate—if he is—that is not and has not been an inveterate office-seeker; and we would simply, but earnestly, ask the voters of this county how the election of such a batch of candidates can reform anything?

But how about the gentlemen on the Republican ticket? Let it suffice for the present to say, that not one of them sought the office for which he was nominated, but were selected by the people of their precincts or localities, and were put before the convention by them. And further, not one of the Republican candidates ever sought or was nominated by any party.

The Independents will argue that all the candidates nominated by the Republican convention last Saturday are along the river, and that the west part of the county was ignored, &c. While this may apparently be so, the truth is it was not designed so; but could not well be otherwise as there was not a single candidate proposed for Representative from either the west, northwest or northeast parts of the county, and only two names were proposed from the third, or western district for commissioner.

For Senator, Mr. Fisher was the only man brought out, and consequently he received the unanimous vote of the delegates. Mr. Baily, of this city, was also nominated by a unanimous vote, he having no opposition; and then the only two other candidates named for Representatives were Moody and Burdick, both of the town of Peru.

Just how the result could have been different we are unable to see; and have no representation, when they refused or neglected to ask for any place, certainly do so with very poor grace. We heard the delegates of this city, and other places, repeatedly say if there would not be some candidates proposed from the farmers of the west and they declared they would have given them a candidate for Representative had a good man of the party been presented; and so far as the people of Brownville are concerned, we do so. The delegates from the different precincts of the county were representative men, and it is reasonable to suppose that they represented the will and wishes of the Republicans of the several precincts who sent them to the convention, and we are satisfied that the ticket they nominated was put in nomination for the purpose of putting the Republican vote of the county, and of securing the votes of all others who believe in good men in office, and who want to see enterprise, progress and improvement within our county. If the Independents do not like our ticket, they may console themselves by the reflection that it was not made with any special effort for their pleasure.

COMPARISON INVITED. We invite—we challenge—a comparison of tickets. It has been the boast of the "Laborers and Farmers" that a "sign would follow them" as evidence of their purity of intentions to reform politics and rebuke office-seeking and corruption, and that sign should be that the "office would seek the man." And the very idea of an old-standing candidate regarding himself into their favor they treated with contempt, and was made the occasion of elevating their honest noses in apparent keen scent after corruption. They were not going to have any old played-out politicians in their, for theirs was the party that was destined to regenerate and restore the body politic to something like pristine purity.

Now, what did they do the other day at Grand Prairie? What did they do to make good those professions which once seemed to promise well for them? Who did they nominate? In a lump they are O. B. Hewett, Church Howe, C. S. Hayden, Jonathan Higgins and a Mr. Stokes.

What are the political records of these men? Does not every man in this county know that Hewett is a chronic office-hunter; that he was once a Democrat and left that party because the Republicans of this county were largely in the majority; that while in that party he was forever up for offices which the party would not trust him with; that having played clear out in that party he Greelyized and turned Liberal, hoping that was the tide which was to carry him into coveted office; and that party being a bad failure, he left it and went to the Farmers' and Laborers' party; and behold, enough of his friends get partial control in that party to trade and dicker him into a nomination.

Church Howe—what of him? Every man in this county—and every other county that knows Church Howe—knows that he is a professional politician; that he is ever willing and ready to unite with any party, and affiliate with any clique, that will promote his chances to get into office. His sole object in uniting with the new party in this county was to get its votes, well knowing there was no earthly chance with any other party. Who does not know or believe this all to be just as we say with regard to Hewett and Howe. It is too well known to be refuted.

Hayden—another standing candidate. We presume that he was nominated from the very reason that he, ever since he has been in the county, has been a candidate for county surveyor. We do not think there is any better reason why he should be elected to the Legislature.

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Our State Conventions this year are held as follows: Republican, Wednesday, Sept. 2nd; Independent, Tuesday, Sept. 8th; Prohibitionists, Wednesday, Sept. 9th; Democratic, Thursday, Sept. 10th. All at Lincoln.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION. Convention held pursuant to notice of the Republican County Central Committee, at the Court House in Brownville, on August 29th, 1874, and was called to order by the Chairman of the County Central Committee.

On motion Dr. F. G. Holmes was elected President of the Convention, and Frank Rother, Sec'y.

On motion the chair appointed the following committee on credentials: J. P. Burdick, Peru; J. H. Drain, Nemaha City; A. T. D. Hughes, Bedford; Frank Rother, Aspinwall; J. B. McCabe, Brownville; which committee submitted the following report, showing the precincts represented as follows:

BROWNVILLE—W. A. Polock, J. L. McGee, J. S. Stull, W. H. Small, W. H. McCreery, W. E. Majors, J. B. McCabe, L. A. Bergman, Joseph Huddart and John Blake.

NEMAHA CITY—J. H. Drain, F. G. Holmes, J. Barnes, Levi Johnson, WASHINGTON—A. J. Wright.

LONDON—F. E. Allen, John Strain and S. H. Clayton.

ISLAND—Thos. Majors, proxy for N. McArthur.

PERU—T. J. Robbins, D. C. Cole, J. P. Burdick, proxy for Compton and Horn, John Wynne, Wm. Daily proxy, S. Pettit, John Compton and Thos. Horn.

ST. DEBOIN—A. J. Ritter and Dr. L. Rice.

ASPINWALL—Frank Rother, J. R. Larkin, U. S. Isaacs and H. A. Brand.

BENTON—Wm. Windshieffle, proxy for Bergman, Henry Bergman, LAFAYETTE—F. Heywood, Jno. Brown, A. Marsh, Morris Marsh proxy for all.

All precincts represented except Douglas; there being forty-two delegates present.

On motion the report of the committee was received and adopted.

On motion the Convention proceeded to the election of eight delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets at Lincoln on the 2nd of September, 1874, which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen as such delegates:

B. M. Bailey, A. R. Davidson, J. P. Burdick, T. J. Majors, Levi Johnson, A. J. Ritter, Frank Rother and Wm. Windshieffle.

On motion the election of the above gentlemen was declared unanimous.

On motion it was resolved that the delegates present at the State Convention cast the full vote of the county in said convention.

Moved that the convention adjourn until Saturday, September 5th, to nominate county officers, which motion was lost.

On motion the convention proceeded to elect candidates by ballot, which resulted in the nomination of J. B. Fisher for State Senator, and B. M. Bailey and J. P. Burdick for members of the Legislature, by a unanimous vote.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of County Commissioners—one for 1st, and one for 3rd district—which resulted in the nomination of J. H. Shook for 1st district and McFarland Campbell for 3rd district.

The convention then proceeded to elect members of the Republican County Central Committee, which resulted as follows:

BROWNVILLE—G. W. Fairbrother and A. R. Davidson.

ASPINWALL—J. S. Mielick and J. R. Larkin.

ST. DEBOIN—Leander Cooley and Dr. L. Rice.

NEMAHA CITY—F. G. Holmes and Levi Johnson.

PERU—Samuel Pettit and D. C. Cole.

The Seward Reporter, in commenting upon Gov. Furnas's efforts to ascertain the extent of injury to crops by drouth and grasshoppers, and the wants of the people, if any, by reason thereof, snappily says:

"Gov. Furnas addressed every county clerk in the State to ascertain if any aid was necessary for destitute settlers, and every response has been so far that none was needed. We think this time could have been better employed by bringing his influence to bear upon the C. B. & Q. R. Co. to reduce the rates on wheat, so that farmers will not be robbed entirely, of what grain they did succeed in harvesting. A reduction of 5 cents would not be felt by this company and it would afford a great relief to suffering farmers to realize that trifle more for their grain at the present low prices."

We beg to inform the Reporter that the "C. B. & Q. R. Co." not being of this State, is not subject to Nebraska official influence. The facts are, that road passes through two States that have recently undertaken to regulate railroad matters by too much legislation, and one of the results is the "suffering farmers" are feeling the bad effects. The legislation in Iowa and Illinois is death to Nebraska farmers, owing to what is called a pro-rata tariff for freights through those States. A little more rational and sensible insight into these matters will be of incalculable benefit to all directly interested.—State Journal.

In reply to the request of the Governor of Kansas for arms and ammunition to be used in defending the southern border of the State against a reported threatened invasion of Osage Indians, the Secretary of War States, in view of the fact that the State was furnished in July last with 500 carbines and 50,000 rounds of ammunition, on which account the State is still indebted to the general government, he does not feel authorized to grant the request.

The amiable editor of the Granger comes at me every week with from one to two columns of stuff, or in the words of a citizen of Brownville, "the outside of a citizen of Brownville," leaving no room for local news. The amiable gentleman (?) intimates that he knows something about my conduct as postmaster that will—if he should tell it—cause me to be ruined. I beg of him not to let his magnanimity restrain him for one moment. I want him, if he knows of any crime that I have committed, to tell it right out. I ask no forbearance from him. There is a circumstance related in the Testament, where some Jews brought a woman before our Saviour, and accused her of a certain sin, saying: "Now Moses in the law commanded us, that such should be stoned, but what sayest thou?" Jesus answered: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."

When I reflect on the pure, holy and sinless, yet sternly just character, of the editor of the Granger, I rejoice to think that he was not in Jerusalem at that time, for being perfectly without sin, and having a holy horror of the sin with which the woman was charged he would have gathered the largest stone he could have used, and hurled it with Herulean force at her, and I shudder when I think of the terrible effect of his holy wrath. Medical students and young doctors, are noted for their pure and holy lives.

Being without sin himself, he tells of any pious practice, but says nothing of his own knife practice. Does not tell how he struck a savage blow at the breast of one of his best friends, with a long knife, and had it not been for a saddle hanging there, would have inflicted a dangerous, if not a fatal wound. I recollect that I saw him with honor depicted on their faces, told how near he came to being a murderer. Yes, murderer was the word they used. This pure and holy man ought to have a better memory than he appears to have. I think he had better go a little slower, for he is one of the last men in this community that can afford to blaken the characters of his neighbors.

When this saint, was editor of the Democrat, he had a little unpleasantness with the then editor of the Advertiser, and accused him (Colhapp) of cheating one Thomas Fisher out of a cow. Colhapp indignantly denied this charge, and one day I met the Doctor and asked him about it. "Oh," said he, "I do not know that Fisher ever owned a cow. I just pitched it at him." That is what he is doing now, he does not believe his "low flung insinuations" about me. He is just pitching them at me. In my next I will ventilate his military record. It was glorious! It was patriotic! It was splendid!

W. A. POLOCK. Here is the wall and moaning of an unhappy Kansas man: "Don't come to Kansas! Don't allow any one to come here, because it is here in the shape of 1,234,578, 900,000,000 grasshoppers. There has been a light wheat harvest, there now every piece of corn and potatoes is ruined. Dave Hill lost his entire corn crop, and lost fifty acres in all. Smith lost all but two acres of corn. The fact is, desolation reigns supreme in the fields. There is a fair prospect of want for the homesteaders, and likely starvation for some. R. D. Cannon; supreme judges, W. Hough to fill vacancy.

We learn from Gov. Furnas that the B. & M. and Omaha & North Western Railroad companies have promptly responded to the Governor in the matter of free transportation for those in need in western counties by reason of the failure of crops. They will transport all articles in aid of those referred to free of cost. This is a noble and keeping with the characteristics of railroad managers in this State. All other roads will do the same without doubt. It will be well for those desiring the benefit to designate some one at the different points authorized to receive articles, and advise both the governor and the railroads.—Blads.

GENERAL NEWS. HANGED. At Shasta, Cal., Aug. 26, John E. Baker, aged twenty-six, and Charles Crouch, aged eighteen, were hanged, the former for the murder of George Kline, mail rider, in December last. The latter for the murder of Mrs. Radler in January. On the scaffold Crouch said he had no statement to make. Baker said he had repented of all his sins and hoped for forgiveness. Each exhibited great firmness, and neither made any confessions.

MOULTON AND BEECHER. Frank Moulton printed a card in a New York paper on the 29th ult., stating that he notified the Beecher committee that he was ready to be cross-examined at any time, but the committee took no notice of his offer, consequently he went to Plymouth church one night, having a right there being a member of the congregation and his wife being a member of the church. After hearing the misrepresentations in the report, he sent a note to the moderator requesting to be heard, but was not permitted. Moulton says he has in his possession a letter from Beecher stating that Raymond, who made the attack on him (Moulton) recently, knows nothing about the case, although Raymond himself publicly stated last night that he knew all about it. Moulton says he will have a letter printed, and concludes his case as follows:

"I have sought for four years, for the sake of the innocent children of two families, to shield Beecher from the exposure of his crime of adultery, but Mr. Beecher, his committee, and his church, have united to compel me, by my own self protection, to reveal the truth to the world, as I shall shortly do it, in a still worse light than in which he now stands."

BOY MURDER. Two boys about fifteen years old, near Kansas City, recently got into a quarrel when Willie Ray took a shotgun and discharged the entire contents at Henry Seidler, almost instantly killing him. Coroner's jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

INDIAN DEFEATS. The San Antonio News says the Kiowas and Camanches attacked General Davidson at 12 o'clock on the 23d, and endeavored to obtain possession of the agency building at the Wichita agency, forty miles from Fort Sill. The Indians were defeated the first day and renewed the attack the following morning, but were again repulsed. The attacking Indians are now trying to return to the agency. Gen. McKenzie's expedition left Fort Concha on the 23d inst.

MORE INDIAN NEWS. A special from Indian Territory dated Wichita Agency, August 28, says the action between hostile Kiowas and Nacomes, and four companies of the 10th U. S. cavalry, which opened in the unauthorized squatter camp of the latter tribe Saturday, the 22d inst., continued in a series of attacks on General Davidson's line until daylight last Friday. The main object was to wipe out the buildings and settlement of the agency, which would have resulted in great destruction of government property. The prairie grass was fired at different points, but the active efforts of officers and men defeated the attempts of the Indians, and prevented a conflagration. Frequent sorties were made by the Indians, in numbers ranging from 50 to 500, along the lines, but they were repulsed and driven back in disorder. One charge made by a company under command of Captain Carpenter prevented an important position from being taken, and so said position was the movement that a magnificent war banner worn by the head chief of the Indian band was left on the field, together with other accoutrements, and was captured by the troops. Four or five men have been wounded.—Sergeant Joseph A. Blackburn, company L, 10th cavalry, shot through arm; Louis Meek, company H, 10th cavalry, slight groin wound in right foot; Fredrick Robison, company I, 25th infantry, shot through left wrist, wound severe, and Adam Cook, 10th cavalry, shot behind right shoulder, wound severe. All are doing well. A number of Indians were killed. It cannot be learned how many, but it is large. The Kiowas and Nacomes murdered several white men found on the prairie, four of whom were brought in for burial. The bodies were horribly mutilated.

TIED TO THE TRACK. At Hanyville, Indiana, recently, a Frenchman named August Gardner, while walking on the track of the railroad, was attacked by three men and robbed. They then tied him to the track over a culvert and left him. He contrived to free himself, except his left foot, and an approaching train severed the leg from his body.

INSTANTLY KILLED. On the 29th ult. a difficulty occurred at Bamberg, S. C., between two gentlemen named Brown and Plum. It is said Brown and his party fired several shots without effect, when Plum fired and killed Brown instantly. The cause of the quarrel is unknown.

CHARGED WITH BASTARDY. The Rev. J. S. Glendenning was arraigned before a court the other day charged with bastardy. The charges were preferred by the poor master on behalf of Mary Pomeroy, now dead, whom Glendenning seduced. A large and excited crowd was present. A squad of police was in attendance to preserve peace. The prosecution asked that Mary E. Pomeroy's dying statement be admitted as evidence. The defense refused to admit it. The case was withdrawn and will be brought before higher courts on a charge of seduction, breach of promise and bastardy.

THE RICE CROP. Information received states that the rice crop of South Carolina and Georgia is just coming into market, being about two weeks earlier than last year. The quality is described as good. The season has been an unusually fine one, and a large yield is expected. A large yield is also expected in Louisiana.

BRADSTUTTS IN NEW YORK. (From the Bulletin of August 25th.) The market for the past week for wheat and its products has been the most thoroughly demoralized one it has been our fortune to witness, verging as it did for some days on a panic, which, in such a case, of course, of its extension throughout the Atlantic coast growing States, if not to the Pacific, after it had already begun in Liverpool, in consequence of shipments of old stock from France, together with free offerings of new crop to arrive, throwing holders into demoralization that culminated in their utter rout and a panic. Had the stock been large here the same result would, without doubt, have followed; but its decline to 2c to 4c per day was the consequence, until at the close it appears more steady again, and apparently values are beginning to settle upon what some regard as a permanent basis, while others regard the steady as only temporary, and name one dollar as the price to which good spring wheat will go before bottom is reached.

ASPINWALL, Aug. 25th, 1874. Editor Nebraska Advertiser. I notice that all the leading cities in Nebraska County, except Aspinwall, have their correspondents for the Advertiser and we are glad to read from week to week the news which these faithful chroniclers of passing events pen for us, but we often wonder why Aspinwall is not favored with a notice each week by a regular correspondent. Living in town we hear a great deal of news which if properly abridged might be readable. Whatever elements of greatness or of cheap notoriety Aspinwall may lack certainly gossip is not one of them.

We may well be proud of the amount of business done here. Four stores are in successful operation; each (considering the dull times) has a fair amount of trade. It is generally conceded that Aspinwall has natural advantages calculated to make it a village of some importance. The one thing needful is a railroad, and that, of course, we expect to have before "snow flies if not sooner." The voters of this vicinity will understand their true interests too well to vote for any man for County Commissioner or any other office who is an anti railroad man. Another issue seems to be prominent before the people at the present time. I refer to prohibition. We have in Aspinwall a lodge of the I. O. of G. T. in good working order. The opponents of temperance have in all the village elections carried the day. Last spring at the school meeting they voted to charge the Good Templars two dollars and fifty cents an evening for the use of the school house. But the Good Templars many of whom are tax payers and had helped build the school house, did not propose to pay such an unreasonable amount for the privilege which they claimed was their due, consequently they have not met in the school house since, but have kept up their meetings at various places in the village. And a proposition to have the Aspinwall Lodge meet in neighboring school houses is being entertained. In the mean time we expect a hall will be built that will be under the control of the friends of temperance and morality.

And now, Mr. Editor, as I have commended on temperance, I will have to omit the news which I intended to write and devote the remainder of this letter to that subject, or else make it unreasonably long. In the last issue of the ADVERTISER we noticed a short editorial on temperance which does not accord with the views of temperance workers. It is asserted that the temperance cause goes by spasms and impulses. This we do not deny, but we assert that the same is true of all reforms. That much good is not done in these times of excitement we deny. As every storm leaves the atmosphere in a purer condition, so every battle for the right purifies the moral atmosphere, and shows the vantage ground occupied by those who contend for immovable truth.

We do not believe in organizing a temperance party to run men off of office, but with the surety that they will be defeated, but we do believe that prohibition is one of the leading political issues of the day, and that temperance men can no longer consistently vote to place in positions of honor or emolument men who favor the liquor traffic. The common assertion that prohibition has been unsuccessful where given a fair trial, and that it is impracticable we contend is false. We have not time to argue the question in this letter, but we refer for proof of our assertion to the history of the temperance movement. There are many good reasons why every temperance man should vote, talk and act straight prohibition. Of what effect is moral sasion without legal sanction upon those who manufacture or deal out liquid damnation to ruin both the bodies and souls of their fellow men. I must close this hastily written scribble or leave it until to-morrow. More anon. G.

To Mill Owners and Millers in the State of Nebraska. It is made my duty, as Vice President of the National Millers' Association, to take the necessary steps to organize an association of the mill owners in the state of Nebraska, and to that end I hereby issue a call for all the mill owners and millers in the State to meet at the Grand Central in Omaha, on the second day of the next annual meeting of the State Fair at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing an organization, and for transacting such other business as may be of interest to association. E. CLARK, State papers please copy.

The Omaha Union pays Gov. Furnas the following compliment: Gov. Furnas delivers the orations at the agricultural fairs held in Jefferson county on September 10th, Cass county on the 16th, York county on the 21st, and Saline county on the 25th. We take pleasure in making this announcement, knowing the Governor to be greatly interested in the development of the agricultural and industrial interests of Nebraska. No one is entitled to more honor than he in this respect for what he has done to enhance the wealth and best interests of the State.

The Beecher whitewashing committee has, of course, acquitted Mr. Beecher of all wrong. The result is a matter of course, because it was appointed for that very purpose, with regard to any testimony that might be adduced.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS. Attachment Notice. In Justice's Court, before T. A. ... School District No. 28 of Nemaha County, Nebraska. J. F. Smith, Plaintiff, vs. ...

Commissioner's Sale. Notice is hereby given that the ... of Nemaha County, Nebraska, in the ... of the County Clerk of said County, ...

Legal Notice. JOHN W. RICHARDSON, of ... Kansas, will take notice that ... of Nemaha County, Nebraska, ...

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