

THE POPE'S AMBITION.

Would Extend His Power by Establishing a Universal Spiritual Rule.

The roman pontiff as he increases in years does not grow the less ambitious. He has never got over the loss of the temporal power. He cannot now subject kings and princes to do penance before him and carry to his behests. He cannot enforce where he pleases the pains and penalties of the famous bull, Cene Domini, whereby the excommunicated were regarded as accursed heretics to be handed over to the tender mercies of the inquisition, and put to the torture as priestly cruelty dictated. Fortunately for us poor benighted protestants, the power of the pope is limited. As to the restoration of the temporal power in this nineteenth century, he must know full well there is not the ghost of a chance. He may thirst for it, but it is all in vain. Still ambition holds him. He longs to exercise his sway over men's minds if he cannot do so over their bodies.

The present ambitious aim of the pope is to establish a universal spiritual rule. He desires to extend his spiritual power. In view hereof, we learn that he has carefully prepared an encyclical of which we shall soon possess the full text. It is said to be sugared over with scripture phraseology, and to appeal ad misericordiam. He desires christian churches to put aside their differences. He wants all men to be joined in "unity of faith." The pope is not the only one who longs for this, and would rejoice to see it. Numbers grieve over existing schisms as much as he does, and would like to see them terminated. But if the pope is really sincere in his desire to promote unity of the faith, and to see schism somewhat abated, why does he not set about the work in the right quarter? He ought to begin at home. It is his church which is the most notorious schismatic; and which has boldly and glaringly departed from the true faith. It may truly be said to him, "Physician heal thyself." The Greek church may have its corruptions; but the roman church outdoes them. It is the most corrupt church on earth. Instead of protecting and upholding the "faith once delivered to the saints," it has painfully corrupted it. Instead of being "the pillar, and the ground of truth," it is no better than "the staff of a bruised reed." Instead of being zealous for the circulation of God's Book, which alone contains the articles of the christian faith, and was given as the only rule of faith, the sacred volume is interdicted, by the bull Unigenitus—all who dare to advocate it are denounced, and all who presume in obedience to the divine command to "search the scriptures," are anathematized. The pope may speak of the "old faith" which he wishes all to embrace, so as to be in subjection to himself; but the antiquity which characterizes it is the antiquity of error. The pure faith which once was the distinguishing mark of the roman church, is not that "old faith" which the pope patheetically commends; his old faith comprises the modern heresies and unscriptural doctrines contained in the creed of Pope Pius IV. It is these novelties that are thus subtly designated; and which we are invited to embrace. The points therein are opposed to true antiquity.

Papery is but a young fiction raised out of ancient grounds. A religion which allows equivocations and reserved senses that sanctions buying and selling of pardons; that claims infallibility for a sinful mortal; that overthrows the true humanity of Christ, the perfection of His complete sacrifice, and His satisfaction for sin; that depends upon unprovable suppositions and uncertainties, such as whether St. Peter was bishop of Rome—and that the golden line of unbroken apostolical succession has come, unimpaird, through the confusion of many schisms, intrusions, and corrupt usurpations—this, forsooth, is that so-called "old faith" to which the pope entreats us to return! Protestants have no need to be invited to "return to the Catholic church." To it they belong already. The "roman" Catholic church is not the Catholic church. The religion of Protestants cannot be charged with novelty. There is no part of it younger than patriarchs, prophets and apostles. Protestants may have differences of opinion, but they are upon nonessentials. On vital points connected with their common salvation, on essentials, they are agreed. Their slight differences are magnified by Rome, whilst her own are smothered in silence. The pope would have it that they have "no certain rule of faith" (the roman rule of faith has never yet been published), and hence, "some go so far as to deny the divinity of Christ." Protestants, in the true—in the religious—sense of the term, such persons are not. But the roman pontiff should have remained silent on that point. From his own church have come forth like deniers. And it is notorious that Franciscans and Dominicans have long been at daggers points with each other. The pope need not twit Protestants with their "unhappy divisions." If they perverted to his "old faith" they would find as formidable differences within the church of Rome. Not only are parts of her system antagonistic to the word of God, but she has little to offer except uncertainty and guesswork.

Protestants hold the creeds. In them there is no romanism. Nothing, then, by way of additional knowledge needful for salvation can be gained by joining the church of Rome. Primitive antiquity was able to do without the creed of Pius IV., and we can do equally as well.

Infidelity, too, has sprung from the ranks in the church of Rome. Look at France to-day. And in Italy, at the reformation period, numbers of the higher clergy were infidel; whilst in Spain there were those who were secretly Jews in religion. The pope makes out a bad case for himself. His ambitious dream of getting Protestants under his spiritual rule will never be realized. When Rome re-examines and repeats her novel creed of Pope Pius, and rests satisfied with the three ancient creeds; when she repeals the decrees of the council of Constance, and the wicked decisions of other councils; when she sets up the Bible as her sole standard of appeal; and her only rule of faith, perhaps, the appeal of the roman pontiff will fall upon more attentive ears; then the contest with Rome may cease, and the wolf lie down with the lamb; but, until then, our polite reply to papal encyclicals and invitations must be, "No peace with Rome till Rome makes peace with Christ."—The English Churchman.

DISCORD IN CHURCH CHOIR

Members of St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Church Do Not Dwell in Harmony.

The erstwhile harmonious condition of the St. Joseph Catholic church choir is just now in a state of turmoil and unless the keynote of peace is struck promises to end in discord and disaster. The choir is composed of several sweet-voiced maidens who assemble semi-weekly to practice their parts preparatory to the church song service rendered on the Sabbath.

Mrs. Maggie Eberz of 1228 South Fourteenth street is the presiding organist whose smooth, gliding manner of touch upon the keys guides the course and tone of the sweet girl choir. Among the choir girls is Miss Victoria Bugger of 1428 Pierce street, the daughter of Peter Bugger, a veteran Union Pacific shop car repairer. Miss Bugger objected to more than two meetings during the heated term for song practice, and thereby incurred the enmity of the organist.

The members of the choir met last Thursday night in the church parlors to practice two pieces, one of which was somewhat difficult. Prof. Nightingale experienced some difficulty in getting the voices together in unity, and it was then that the organist, whose patience was tested, suggested that another night be set apart for learning the new piece. It was here that the Bugger girl made herself obnoxious to the organist by protesting against any more hard work during the warm weather.

Just when several discordant notes rent the air of the sanctuary and Mrs. Eberz intimated in an excited voice and manner that if "Vic" Bugger did not desire to sing she could get out of the choir. Miss Bugger said she would not be bossed a second hand organist and particularly by a woman who stopped on her way to mass to drink liquor. Then Mrs. Eberz arose, and in her wrath, forgetful of her surroundings, smote the Bugger girl's face and hand with a gospel hymn book. Miss Bugger left the church, returned home and with tear drops staining her cheeks told her pa all about the church choir fuss. Peter Bugger donned his hat and war paint and hid himself to the church choir circle to investigate the trouble. But he did not have to go far for the organist was lying in wait for him with some of her friends.

When the opposing elements of the disturbances met there was a clash of arms and Mrs. Eberz wielded the hymn book in a truly warlike manner. Fearing the destruction of the book as well as his head Mr. Bugger wrested the book away, when the organist armed herself with a cobbler stone and renewed the attack. Friends interferred and prevented further trouble at the time.

Mrs. Eberz sprained her little finger in the fracas and she called Bugger a dirty farmer. The next day Mrs. Eberz filed a complaint charging Bugger with assault and battery, alleging that he smacked her in the breast. Judge Berka found the defendant guilty as charged and fined him \$14 and costs, from which judgment an immediate appeal was taken.

A civil case will be brought by Mrs. Eberz for physical damages for injuries received to her little finger at the hands of Bugger. Miss Victoria Bugger has filed a complaint against Mrs. Eberz for assault and battery, and the end is not yet.

The St. Joseph church choir fuss will not be amicably settled until the return of the sisters, which will be about September 1, and in the meantime Rev. J. J. Jungles, the new priest in charge is trying to pour oil on the troubled waters.—Omaha World Herald.

Evidence That Rome Was Responsible.

PARIS, France, July 30.—A priest professing anarchist opinions has been discovered in France, at Auxerre. The case of President Carnot's assassin was being discussed at a cafe in that town; and everybody was denouncing the vil-

lain in no very measured terms, with the exception of the Cure Moreau, of Molesmes, who was present. On being challenged to say what he thought on the subject, Moreau said—"Santo Caserio's blow with the dagger was a fine one." The words were reported to the police, and the offending priest was invited to explain them to the procurer of the republic. So far from denying that he had used the language attributed to him, Moreau gloried in it. No proceedings will be taken against him. The procurer was content to let him go with a caution, but he will be subject to police surveillance.

LOOK BACK

Is What Rome's People are Advised to Do.

As the end of the year approaches it is well that Catholics should look back at the events of history, and learn from them the independence and vigor of the vicars of Christ. A distinguished Dominican says:

"Look back for eighteen hundred years. What power is it that has been exercised over baron and chieftain, king and ruler, no matter how dark the times, no matter how convulsed society was, no matter how rude and barbarous the manners of men how willing they were to assert themselves in the fullness of their pride, in field and in council? What power was it that was acknowledged supreme by them during twelve hundred years from the close of the Roman persecutions up to the outbreak of Protestantism? What power was it that told the monarch of the middle ages that if they imposed an oppressive or an unjust tax upon the people they were excommunicated? What power was it that arose to tell Philip Augustus of France, in all the lust of his grandeur and undisputed sway, that if he did not respect the rights of his wife and adhere to her chastity, he would not be excommunicated by the church and abandoned by his people? What power was it that came to the voluptuous tyrant seated on the Tudor's throne, in England, and told him that unless he was faithful to the poor persecuted woman, Catherine of Arragon, his lawful wife, he would be cut off as a rotten branch by the sentence of the church? What power was it that made the strongest and most tyrannical of these rude medieval chiefs, chieftains, kings and emperors tremble before it? Oh, it was the power of the vatican! It was the voice of the Catholic church upholding the rights of the people, sheltering them with its strong arm, proclaiming that no injustice should be done to them, that the rights of the poorest man in society were as sacred as the rights of him who sat upon the throne, and therefore she would not stand by and see them oppressed. An ungrateful world is this today that forgets the Catholic church was the power that inaugurated, established and obtained all of those rights respecting communities which have formed the basis of what we call our modern civilization.—Iowa Catholic Messenger.

The Tri-City Blade comments on the above as follows: Yes. Look back for eighteen hundred years! What power has been exercised over the civilized and uncivilized world? Look back! Retrospect well the past for the power and dominion of Rome is soon to become a thing of history only. The papal throne is even now tottering on its last fall, and it is in the hope of establishing itself firmly in the United States that Rome is making its present moves, but that they will bear no fruit is evident. What power was it that ordered European dynasties not to levy exorbitant taxes upon the people, and then turn around and by extortion, robbery and every conceivable means took from the masses their worldly wealth almost before they could accumulate it? It was Rome. What power was it that ordered different European and English monarchs to respect the chastity of their wives and cleave to them instead of to other women, and then at the same time, itself turned to lust and viciousness, and countenanced in papal dignitaries the worst species of libertinism? It was Rome. What power is it that has always posed as the benefactor of the masses and yet says within its own chosen priestly circle, "We must keep the people in ignorance. We must not educate them or we will lose our dominion over them." It is Rome. What has Rome done for the United States? Nothing good, absolutely nothing but harm. Who encourages the formation of Catholic foreign societies with anarchist principles? Rome. Who shelters the criminal, outlaw, murderer, thief and human vulture imported from the Old World? Rome. What power was it that caused revolution and war after war in ancient and middle age Europe? Rome. What power is it that endeavors to destroy the fundamental principles of our government by all conceivable methods? Rome. And yet the Messenger says "look back." Upon what shall we look back? Upon a bloody, sinful, unchaste path, that of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, the harlot of all ages. Look into all countries where Rome has held material sway and if that look does not convince you that Rome is a soulless lustful conglomeration of aspiring villans nothing will. Glance into poor, emaciated,

downtrodden Ireland. Note the utter ignorance of the people there and note how they have been persecuted and abused, and then tell us if you can that Rome ever did for Ireland even one small speck of good. Look at France. A people who are the most sensual and corrupt in the world. Take all Roman Catholic nations of Europe and study the history and condition thereof and you will there find evidences of this damning Romish sway. Ah, yes, Rome thou corrupt and unholly institution, presided over by a succession of sensual popes, look back, and produce if you can, evidence that one race of people upon the face of the earth have been benefited by your works. It cannot be done, yet boastful, hypocritical mortals advise us to look back.

The Twelfth of July in Ireland.

The Orange anniversary demonstrations, on the 12th, in Belfast, Dublin and other important centres, were highly successful, attended by thousands of loyal men, and showed plainly that the hostility to Popery and priestly domination, in every shape and form, is as strong as ever. However apathetic, or indifferent, Anglican churchmen may be to the "creeping paralysis" of popery, priestcraft and Puseyism, Irish Protestants have apparently lost none of their horror of, and loathing of, the whole system. At Belfast Mr. Wm. Johnston, M. P., said they desired to injure no man, but were determined that the iron heel of the papal power should never be placed on the necks of the Protestants of Ireland. At the Dublin demonstration held on Friday evening last (13th) in the historic "Round Room," Rotunda, Dublin, a dense crowd of enthusiastic loyal Protestants assembled. Mr. John R. Fowler, Grand Master, presided, and gave a stirring address. Rather than submit, he said, to such a grievous wrong as to force upon them a priest-ridden parliament and executive under the name of Home Rule (groans) they would make common cause with their brethren in the north, and resist, by every means in their, so intolerable a yoke (loud and continued applause, and Kentish fire). Other admirable addresses were given by the Rev. Dr. Duncan Craig, Canon T. C. O'Connor, the Rev. J. C. Irwin and by a son of Colonel Sanderson's, who made a short, excellent speech, and was received with great cheering.—English Churchman.

South America in a Nut-Shell.

South America has reached a position of prominence commercially, politically, educationally and ecclesiastically. The power of papal priest craft and vatican rule are broken. Chili, Uruguay and Argentina have abolished parochial schools and established non-sectarian schools. In Brazil the new constitution provides that all public education shall be secular. The accumulation of property by ecclesiastical orders is forbidden. The emissaries of Rome are excluded from politics, and they are authoritatively told to let the public schools alone. Jesuits have been expelled from Chili and monks and nuns from Uruguay. Gallicanism asserts itself in South America and there American cease to be Romanists. Brazil and Venezuela have suppressed all monasteries and declared themselves independent of the pope. The pope is co-president in none of the South American republics. South America is freer from the plotting of papal priests, the political jugglery of Jesuits and the dictation and domination of the Vatican than North America. The historical significance of "Rome, Rule and Ruin" has aroused a vigilance and secured an independence of this foreign power we have not attained. This transition from Romanism to Agnosticism is the high-water mark of opportunity, and opportunity is God's call to duty—"Go preach the Gospel."—Dr. Davis in Mid-Continent.

No More Discrimination.

It has recently been discovered that all of the many Roman Catholic schools in this city have been exempted for more than twenty years from the payment of water taxes, while all the Protestant schools have been required to pay full rates. This is a most astonishing state of affairs, especially in a city which is so thoroughly Protestant as Nashville is. We are glad to see that the board of public works has ordered a change of policy. The true doctrine is that no church ought to ask or receive any favor from the civil government. The church that consents to do so is simply heaping up wrath against the day of wrath. In this same connection we notice the following paragraph: "The authorities in Milwaukee, Wis., have decided that a block of twenty business houses, decided to the Roman Catholic bishop, must pay taxes like business houses of other people. A similar decision compels the Summerfield Methodist Church, now used as a place of business, to pay taxes. All of which is right."—Nashville Christian Advocate.

At the Baltimore Lay convention in 1880, the "late lamented" Bishop O'Connor, whom John Russh welcomed to Omaha a few years ago, said: "Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite can be carried into effect without peril to the Roman Catholic Church."

County Convention

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Republican Central Committee held in this city, July 14th, two county conventions are hereby called of the Republicans of Douglas County, Nebraska, to meet at Washington Hall, in this city, Saturday, August 18th, 1894. One at eleven o'clock a. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the congressional convention of the Second congressional district, which meets in this city at two o'clock p. m., August 20th, 1894. The other convention at 2:30 p. m., at the same place to select delegates to the state convention, which meets in this city at 10 o'clock a. m., August 22nd.

The primaries for the selection of delegates to the above named county conventions will be held on the 15th of August, 1894, in the several wards of this city, and in South Omaha, from 12 o'clock a. m., until 9 o'clock p. m., of said day, and in each county precinct from 7 o'clock p. m., until 9 o'clock p. m. of said day.

The representation in these conventions from the several wards in the city of Omaha, county precincts and South Omaha will be as follows:

Nine delegates from each ward in the city of Omaha, fourteen from the city of South Omaha, and five from each county precinct to each convention.

Notice of the location of the place for holding caucuses and primaries will be given August 2nd.

That at said primary election two sets of delegates will be voted for upon the same ballot. One set of delegates to attend the county convention, which meets at 11 o'clock a. m., and to be designated as "Congressional Convention Delegates," and one set of delegates to attend the county convention, which meets at 2:30 p. m., to be designated as "State Convention Delegates."

Primaries and caucuses will be governed by the rules of the Republican County Central Committee, as heretofore adopted, and no proxies will be admitted in either convention.

CHAUN. UNITT, Chairman. J. A. TUCKER, Secretary.

Burlington Beach Lincoln has proved a "little gold mine" for the B. & M. R. R. this summer as well as a pleasant recreation for the thousands of pleasure seekers who visit it every week. Saturday, August 4th, will be a great day at this beach. There will be a number of excursion trains from various parts of the state, and especially one from Omaha which will leave at 8:30 a. m. Tickets round trip \$1.00.

"The Catholic church numbers one-fifth of the American population, and if its membership shall increase for the next thirty years as it has in the thirty years past, in 1900 Rome will take the country and keep it."—Priest Hecker.

B. F. THOMAS, Attorney-at-Law, Commercial National Bank Building.

SPECIAL MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE. Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court in and for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit: The north one-half of the west one-half of lot (19), Kountze's Second Addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, containing 1.25 acres, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of J. W. Carr in the sum of one and thirty-six and 11-100 dollars (\$136.11) judgment, with interest thereon at 10 per cent per annum from the 20th day of March, A. D. 1894, and twenty and 75-100 dollars (\$20.75) costs herein, together with accruing costs in a judgment rendered by the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, at its February term, A. D. 1894, by a certain action then and there pending wherein J. W. Carr was plaintiff and Bridget E. Ford and John Ford were defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, June 15, 1894.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Special Master Commissioner.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

Charles E. Warner, Mary E. Warner, and G. Hopkins, first names unknown, will take notice that on the 14th day of May, 1894, John J. Monell, Jr., Executor of the estate of Gilbert C. Monell, deceased, plaintiff herein, filed in the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage issued by said defendants, Charles E. Warner, and Mary E. Warner, to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of a promissory note dated May 29th, 1890, for the sum of seven hundred dollars, \$700.00, and payable in five years from date thereof, that there is now due upon said note and mortgage the sum of seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from November 25th, 1890, plaintiff prays for a decree that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 29th day of August, 1894. Omaha, July 2nd, 1894. JOHN J. MONELL, JR., Executor of the estate of Gilbert C. Monell, deceased, Plaintiff. Jas. W. Carr, attorney for plaintiff. 7-6-4.

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit: Lots 16 and 17 in block sixteen (16) of Central Park addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska.

To satisfy Asa P. French, plaintiff herein, the sum of thirty-six and ninety-four and 45-100 dollars (\$36.94) judgment with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 7th, 1894, and to satisfy the sum of thirty-six and 48-100 dollars (\$36.48) costs herein with interest thereon from May 7th, 1894, at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum, together with accruing costs according to the judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, Nebraska, at its May term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending wherein Asa P. French was plaintiff, and Charles J. Johnson, et al., were defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 17th, 1894.

GEORGE W. HOLBROOK, Special Master Commissioner. Saunders, MacFarland & Dickey, attorneys for plaintiff. 7-20-5.

Notice of Sale Under Chattel Mortgage.

WHEREAS Default has occurred in the condition of a certain Chattel Mortgage heretofore described by which the power to sell in said Mortgage became operative; that no suit or other proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt thereon remaining secured by said mortgage; said mortgage is executed by George Dodson to S. T. Peterson and bears date the 18th day of November, 1894, and was filed for record in the office of the county clerk of Douglas county, Nebraska, on the 9th day of June, 1894, and therefore, said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the property in said mortgage described, to-wit: One light bay horse, five years old, weight about 1,250 pounds, called Charley, one black horse, white right hind foot, about nine years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, called Frank; one net double harness; one platform spring riding wagon, black box and red gear, and No. 181. Said sale will be at public auction on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the name of the County Clerk of Douglas county, Nebraska, in the city of Omaha, and Douglas county. There is due on said mortgage this August 2d, 1894, \$83.30, 8-3-4.

S. T. PETERSEN, Mortgagee.

NOTICE—To the occupants of the real estate described below, and to Edw. H. Lindquist, Lars Johnson, and H. H. Lindquist. You are hereby notified that on the 25th day of November, 1892, the undersigned bought at public tax sale of the treasurer of Douglas county, Nebraska, the following described real estate: Lot number 7 in block number 2 of Shinn's addition to Omaha, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, for the delinquent city and county taxes for the year 1891, and that said property was taxed in the name of Lars Johnson for the year 1891, in the name of Lars Johnson for the year 1892, and in the name of H. H. Lindquist for the year 1893, and that the time of redemption of same will expire on the 25th day of November, 1894.

THE BATES-SMITH INVESTMENT CO., C. E. BATES, Vice-President. 8-3-4.

NOTICE—To the occupants of the real estate described below, and to Edw. H. Lindquist. You are hereby notified that on the 25th day of November, 1892, W. M. Brown bought at public tax sale of the treasurer of Douglas county, Nebraska, the following described real estate: Lot number 3 in block number 2 of Omaha View, an addition to the city of Omaha, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, for the delinquent city and county taxes for the year 1891, and that said property was taxed in the name of Edw. H. Lindquist for the year 1891, in the name of Edw. H. Lindquist for the year 1892, and in the name of Edw. H. Lindquist for the year 1893, and that the time of redemption of same will expire on the 25th day of November, 1894.

THE BATES-SMITH INVESTMENT CO., C. E. BATES, Vice-President. 8-3-4.

NOTICE—To the occupants of the real estate described below, and to George Baxter. You are hereby notified that on the 25th day of November, 1892, the undersigned bought at public tax sale of the treasurer of Douglas county, Nebraska, the following described real estate: Lot number 7 in block number 2 of Omaha View, an addition to the city of Omaha, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, for the delinquent city and county taxes for the year 1891, and that said property was taxed in the name of George Baxter for the year 1891, in the name of George Baxter for the year 1892, and in the name of George Baxter for the year 1893, and that the time of redemption of same will expire on the 25th day of November, 1894.

THE BATES-SMITH INVESTMENT CO., C. E. BATES, Vice-President. 8-3-4.

NOTICE—To the occupants of the real estate described below, and to Charles A. Handling. You are hereby notified that on the 25th day of November, 1892, the undersigned bought at public tax sale of the treasurer of Douglas county, Nebraska, the following described real estate: Lot number 7 in block number 2 of Omaha View, an addition to the city of Omaha, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, for the delinquent city and county taxes for the year 1891, and that said property was taxed in the name of C. A. Handling for the year 1891, in the name of C. A. Handling for the year 1892, and in the name of C. A. Handling for the year 1893, and that the time of redemption of same will expire on the 25th day of November, 1894.

THE BATES-SMITH INVESTMENT CO., C. E. BATES, Vice-President. 8-3-4.

NOTICE—To the occupants of the real estate described below, and to Wm. A. Cobb. You are hereby notified that on the 19th day of November, 1892, the undersigned bought at public tax sale of the treasurer of Douglas county, Nebraska, the following described real estate: The south 90 feet of lots numbers 1 and 2 of block number 1 of Jetter's addition to the city of Omaha, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, for the delinquent city and county taxes for the year 1891, and that said property was taxed in the name of W. A. Cobb for the year 1891, in the name of W. A. Cobb for the year 1892, and in the name of W. A. Cobb for the year 1893, and that the time of redemption of same will expire on the 19th day of November, 1894.

THE BATES-SMITH INVESTMENT CO., C. E. BATES, Vice-President. 8-3-4.

NOTICE—To the occupants of the real estate described below, and to Wm. F. Minturn, Wm. F. H. and D. F. Minturn. You are hereby notified that on the 26th day of November, 1892, the undersigned bought at public tax sale of the treasurer of Douglas county, Nebraska, the following described real estate: Lot number 2 of Fruyn's subdivision of Paulsen's addition to Omaha, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, for the delinquent city and county taxes for the year 1891, and that said property was taxed in the name of W. F. Minturn for the year 1891, in the name of D. F. Minturn for the year 1892, and in the name of D. F. Minturn for the year 1893, and that the time of redemption of same will expire on the 26th day of November, 1894.

THE BATES-SMITH INVESTMENT CO., C. E. BATES, Vice-President. 8-3-4.

NOTICE—Mary T. Young, non-resident defendant, will take notice that on the 24th day of April, 1894, P. L. Johnson, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against said defendant and others, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain tax certificate, dated January 7th, 1892, upon the west forty-six (46) feet of lot 1 in block two (2) of Paulsen's subdivision of Omaha, Capitol Addition to the City of Omaha; that there was due upon said tax certificate upon the 24th day of May, 1894, the sum of one hundred and twenty and 13-100 (\$120.13) dollars with interest and attorney's fees and costs plaintiff prays for a decree that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before the first day of September, 1894.

P. L. JOHNSON, Plaintiff. By Saunders, MacFarland & Dickey, his Attorneys. Dated August 1st, 1894. 8-3-4.

NOTICE—Joseph P. Thompson and Edwin W. Ross, executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Ross, deceased, and James Thompson, non-resident defendants, will take notice that on the 1st day of May, 1894, P. L. Johnson, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against said defendants and others, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain tax certificate issued by the County Treasurer of Douglas County, Nebraska, upon lot 2, in block 1 in Mayne Place, an addition to the city of Omaha, dated January 7th, 1892, to have the Court find the amount due upon said tax certificate and order a foreclosure sale thereon to satisfy the same. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 10th day of September, 1894. P. L. JOHNSON, Plaintiff. By Saunders, MacFarland & Dickey, his Attorneys. Dated August 2d, 1894. 8-3-4.

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit: Lots 4 and 5 in block fifteen (15) in Ambler Place, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska.

To satisfy H. J. Twitting, plaintiff herein, the sum of ninety-three and 10-100 dollars (\$93.10) judgment and \$3.38 attorney's fee, with interest thereon from May 7th, 1894, at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum out of said lot four (4) and five (5), block fifteen (15), Ambler Place.

To satisfy Christopher Hewitt the sum of seventeen hundred and thirty-three and 8-100 (\$1733.80) with interest thereon at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from May 7th, 1894, out of said lots four (4) and five (5), block fifteen (15), Ambler Place.

To satisfy the sum of forty-one and 21-100 dollars (\$41.21) costs herein with interest thereon from May 7th, 1894, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, Nebraska, at its May term, 1894, in a certain action then and there pending wherein B. J. Twitting was plaintiff, and Joseph J. Nobes, et al., were defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 17th, 1894.

GEORGE W. HOLBROOK, Special Master Commissioner. Saunders, MacFarland & Dickey, attorneys for plaintiff. 7-20-5.

NOTICE—To Esther Cooper, non-resident defendant; You are hereby notified that on the 15th day of July, 1894, Allen E. Cooper filed a petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a divorce from you for the reason of willful desertion by you for more than two years last past without just cause. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1894.

ALLEN E. COOPER, 7-20-5. By A. Bevins, his attorney.