

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Japan-Chinese War Ended, and an Alliance Formed.

The Cubans Again Under The Pope Gives One More Turn to the School Question—The Order in the Capital.

History is rapidly growing. Events of the utmost consequence seem to occur daily, and it would require almost all one's time to keep posted. Perhaps the most gigantic and far-reaching of recent events is the peace between China and Japan. This Japan-Chinese war has been a spectacle for all the world, and has been watched by all the nations with all the interest with which a crowd of sports look on the fight between a very big, clumsy dog and a very small, active one. But Japan has shown as much superiority in diplomacy in the articles of peace as she has in military skill while carrying on the war. Japan makes an alliance between herself and her conquered foe. This is a masterpiece. Hereafter the two nations are a unit against England, France, Germany or Russia. None of these nations will from this time on offer an insult with impunity to either China or her ally.

Another great event, but one to be deplored, is the defeat of the Cuban patriots. Blood-thirsty Spain has plundered little Cuba for just 403 years! Under the pirate, Columbus, the peaceful, happy natives were nearly all brutally murdered by the votaries of Romanism, on the plea that none but Roman Catholics had a right to live. The Romanists, under the leadership of Columbus, landed on the island of Cuba, seized and imprisoned their native rulers, and then hunted down and killed the innocent and unsuspecting aborigines with trained bloodhounds, that easily tore out the bowels of the half-naked Indians. Those not actually killed were worked to death in mining for gold.

Is it not pitiful that a great, rich island, lying at our very gates, and offering so many advantages of soil and climate, should forever be a prey to merciless popery?

Another event which will interest your readers more especially, is that announced in the New York Herald of April 14, on the "Reopening of the School Question." The article is worth a careful study. It means business for our order:

REOPENING THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

A recent decision of the Catholic authorities in Rome regarding the school question is likely to reopen that controversy. According to the decision referred to, what is known as the liberal party in the Catholic church has made no advance, so far as making it proper for Catholic parents to send their children to public schools is concerned.

This action of the Roman Catholic authorities is announced by the American Ecclesiastical Review, of Philadelphia, the organ of the Catholic clergy of this country. The Review says that the decision, which comes from the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fidei, and relates to the duty of Catholic parents in the United States to send their children to the parochial schools, makes it clear that the provisions of the council of Baltimore, which gave the bishops the discretionary power of enforcing the obligation, remain intact. Following is the council of Baltimore's decree:

"We, therefore, both lovingly exhort and authoritatively enjoin upon Catholic parents the duty for procuring for their children, whom they love, and whom God has intrusted to their care, and who have been regenerated in baptism, and are destined for heaven, a truly Christian Catholic education. Let them protect and safeguard these children, during the whole time of their youth, against the influence of a purely secular education. Hence they shall send them to the parochial school or to some other school truly Catholic, unless where the bishop believes that, under particular circumstances, he may permit an exception."

It has long been maintained by one party in the church that this decree meant that Catholic parents are compelled to send their children to Catholic schools, while the other, so-called liberal party, has held the contention that parents were free to allow their children to attend public schools. Touching upon this question, the article quoted says:

"It is well known that difficulties arose when, a few years ago, the liberal wave began to sweep the country with the sound of a new interpretation, according to which there was to be a general move toward union between the Catholic parochial and the colorless, or infidel public schools. A somewhat new system, got up in a western town, and heralded throughout the whole land by traveling advocates and servile newspapers, was to be the pattern and model which would in a short time make all the Irish and German folk American.

"Then, some of the bishops began to

be charged with excessive severity and an un-American spirit, because they had used their right of declaring unworthy of the sacraments parents who refused to support Catholic schools, and who would not send their children to them on the open plea that 'the public schools were good enough for them,' and that 'their children got enough religion in the Sunday schools.'

"The antagonism created useless and hurtful contentions, and the holy see wisely silenced the storm. But we must not suppose that the old laws and the old orthodox and generous spirit of the church, which acts like a mother, sometimes severe, sometimes indulgent, yet, always kindly and for the best interests of her children, have changed. We are just now where we were nine years ago, with the decrees of the council of Baltimore in full force."

This refers to Archbishop Ireland and his Fairbairn plan, which started the school controversy three years ago. It is believed that the archbishop and his followers will take notice of this expression of the American Ecclesiastical Review, as that magazine is a clerical organ. If such prove to be the case, it is probable, in the minds of the best informed, that a lively controversy will result.

The Review declares that last month "one of our bishops, feeling that the cold uncurrent which was working against the parochial school system still chilled the zeal of some of his clergy in behalf of a thoroughly Catholic education," asked the holy see if a bishop was "free to use his discretion of declaring parents unworthy of the sacraments when, through mere obstinacy, they prefer to send their children to the public schools?" He also asked whether the council of Baltimore on this point was in future to be sustained.

The answer came quickly. The Review says: "It praises the bishop for his zeal in establishing thoroughly Catholic schools in his diocese," and "sustains the council of Baltimore and emphasizes the discretionary right of the bishops to carry out the decrees of the council."

A New York priest yesterday, in discussing this latest phase of the school question, said: "This decision means that, if he sees fit, a bishop may issue an order forbidding parents who do not send their children to the parochial schools to approach the sacraments. Virtually this would be but a little less severe punishment than expelling them from the church. Some years ago in many of the dioceses throughout the country the bishops made it a rule to deprive the sacrament parents who sent their children to public schools in preference to parochial schools, but when Mgr. Satolli came here this was modified."

"Now it seems, however, that the propaganda at Rome approves the action of such bishops and recommends that their example be followed by other members of the hierarchy. It seems certain that there will be quite a controversy on this point."

As to our work in the nation's capital, it is growing, but labors under some difficulties which we hope will disappear in time. Both Friends Traynor and Beatty have done all they reasonably could to bring greater harmony in their ranks; but certain shrewd, wire-pulling members have defeated them. The wire-pullers want to keep the organization in their own hands to subservient their own purposes. We have here an advisory board, and at the head of this is a masterly wire-puller, who has widely published his antagonism to our self-sacrificing, intelligent and noble supreme president, and who openly aspires to be supreme president in Traynor's place, and is, I am informed, writing letters to the state presidents, to persuade them to support him, and now openly boasts that many state delegates are already pledged to sustain him to the highest office in the gift of the A. P. A.

This man has opposed the erection of a superior council in this district for the purpose of taking a dishonest advantage of a flaw in our constitution, which says that each sub-council may elect one delegate, where no superior council exists. By refusing to form the superior council, he expects to go up to the supreme council with sixteen or more delegates to support him against Traynor, or any other nominee; but the superior councils are beginning to see through the trick, and already many of them have withdrawn from the advisory board, and are petitioning for the erection of a superior council at once. We know that we are entitled to not more than three delegates in the supreme council, if admitted according to our numbers, and the rank and file of our members are honest men, and not in the least disposed to ask for a representation on any other basis than that enjoyed by the states and other territories.

A Roman Editor's Opinion.

The Western Watchman, of St. Louis, Mo., edited by D. S. Phelan a Roman Catholic priest, contained the following article April 11, 1895:

"WE DON'T CARE." The legislature of Nebraska has just enacted a law that places in the hands of an A. P. A. commission the power to remove all the Catholics from the public

service in the city of Omaha. The law is especially directed against the Irish on the police force of that city. We don't know who those Irish are on the police force of Omaha; but if they are no better than the Irish on our police force we don't care a rap how soon they go. In Chicago and St. Louis the Democratic tickets were unmercifully beaten on last Tuesday. Those tickets were loaded down with Irish saloon keepers and tough Irish politicians; and we hope they will never be brought to the surface again. If the A. P. A. do nothing but clear the police force of our big cities of Irish uniformed brutes who never go to mass; and keep out of boodle city councils lazy and rascally Irish rum sellers, they will have our blessing and the blessing of all decent Catholics in the country. Did anyone ever see such a ticket as was presented to the Democrats of this city on last Tuesday? Saloon keepers until you could not see; sandwiched here and there between a notorious boodler or a ward hummer. Nearly the entire ticket for the lower house was made up of Catholics in name. Many of them never felt the touch of holy water since they were baptised. The party organization is wholly to blame for such a ticket. The central committee men are bums and they bring huns to the front at nominating conventions. The ticket was the work of the Democratic central committee and it was worthy of its originator. We have a word of advice to give our Irish saloon keepers, and that is to keep closely to their beer kegs and never be tempted to run for office again.

We are free to admit that the Irish have a special fitness for the duties of a policeman and a fireman. They are brave and courageous beyond compare; two qualities essential to a good guardian of the peace and a good fire-fighter. It is not their religion that has put them in either service in our large cities. We hope they have religion elsewhere; for among us they have precious little. There are over three hundred Catholics on our police force in St. Louis, and of these three hundred not fifty go to mass on Sundays. The rest would be a disgrace to any church that recognized them. What is more; they are about the only Irishmen who are faithless husbands. The fifty on our police force who live up to the practice of their religion are exceptionally good men, and they do not owe their positions to any church or national influence; but they do credit to both.

It is still worse with our fire laddies. These will go to church if you set it on fire; not otherwise. The day they get on their blue shirts and big horn buttons they feel themselves forever absolved from further duty to God or his church. There is no accounting for this general and sudden falling away of men who were once good Christians, save on the theory of a general moral break down. These Irish policemen and firemen soon begin to drink; and Saturday night is the favorite time for a drunken debauch with all victims of intemperance.

What makes the desire for petty offices so general among a certain class of Irish? Why are they so anxious to get into the house of delegates? It is because of the opportunities of boodle there are in that body. Our petty Irish politicians are the most dishonest set of hoodlums outside of a state's prison. They don't scruple it. One of the cleverest Catholics we ever met, a man who has a brother a priest, was elected to the council years ago through the efforts of friends who really desire to improve the personnel of that body. He turned out the leader of a band of robbers who held up every man, friend or foe, who had a favor to ask of the city, and now holds an office in a corporation created by his dishonesty. We know many Catholics who go to the sacraments who regard boodle as legitimate gain, as honest as catching catfish in the Mississippi river. Leo XIII calls on all Catholics to aid the state by promoting schemes of public morality. They can best accomplish this by becoming honest themselves. There is no honesty in our public and political life in the United States. Our great corporations are controlled by robbers. The acts of our national legislature are tainted by dishonesty and corruption. Trade knows no law but "get there." If the church fails to impress upon her children the supreme duty of justice, this country will soon become one vast den of thieves.

This city is in the grip of two accomplished villains as ever cut a purse; and as they belong to different parties they succeed in fleecing the public no matter how the election go. Our Democratic boss is an Irishman and ought to be a Catholic. In fact, he reaps all the advantage of leadership in both lines. The leaders of the better element in the Democratic party look to him to carry the Irish and Catholic vote for the party. They give him all the patronage that belongs to that large contingent in the party and he divides it among his relatives and the henchmen of the wards. This policy has killed the enthusiasm to the Democrats in St. Louis. We will never again control this city until the saloon keepers and the thieves are driven out of the party or compelled to take a back seat and keep it.

Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTER CURE RHEUMATISM, WEAK BACKS, AT DRUGGISTS, ONLY 25c.

POINTS BY DUNAMIS.

Ex-Priest McNamara is lecturing in the north and ex-Priest Slattery in the south. The church of Rome should give to the patriotic societies about one hundred priests, and I think they could find employment for them.

We are always glad to see Canada waking to the work against semi-pagan Romanism. She may be taking lessons of the states.

Richmond, Va., is becoming patriotic. The A. P. A. have the right of way there. The pope will soon begin to think that he is no more pope in America than in any other part of the world. The land of Jefferson Davis, the gentleman he wrote to so pleasantly, is standing by free speech better than the north.

He may send over here his Satolli. But he'll very soon see his great folly. To come from old Rome And look for a home In this land, and worship saint Polly.

If it is a fact, as an ex-priest has stated, that nineteen out of every twenty Roman Catholic priests are immoral men, it would be opportune to suggest that there be a chair at the Washington Roman Catholic university on "Morality for the Clergy," and if that is not a success, the confessional and cellbag of the priesthood should be abolished. There is no use of an old pagan pope peggin' away at the same musty ideas that have been buried during the dark ages.

Open the convent doors And let the day-light shine in; If the angels fly out, They'll come back no doubt, If they're anxious to live with (out) sin.

It is a fact that Mr. Reed is carrying on a flirtation with the Jesuits, we may not read very much longer of the man who has been conspicuous. Some people cannot read human nature and the signs of the times, but Mr. Reed should be able to read these black-coated gentlemen, and if he cannot, he should not have the honor he is after.

If Rev. Mathias Raus comes here, and if he is higher in position than our friend Satolli, will the gentleman who is the son of the Newark saloon-keeper want a private conference with him, and not have even Satolli near? It might be the case; and he might try to do some important work then.

California is rejoicing over her success in the patriotic line. Why does not some one cause us to rejoice because of success on the other side of the United States. We would be very glad if some one in Washington, D. C., would tell of the over-turning of things in that town, where the semi-pagans have tried to gain a good footing.

We hope the "party question" will not be discussed, but hope the A. P. A. will be wise enough to be content with working slowly and surely. When a soldier wishes to get out in view so as to show the enemy how large he is, he is very apt to be shot at, and if he is shot at he might be hit. Let well enough alone.

DUNAMIS.

A Priest Sues Bishop Fink.

The Rev. J. J. Danning, a Catholic priest of Cherryvale, a small city in the southern part of Kansas, is at odds with his church and has begun suit against Bishop Louis Mary Fink, of the Kansas City, Kas., diocese, for \$100 on a claim for divine services at the Catholic hospital at Fort Scott, Kas. His bill of particulars, filed in Justice Betts' court in Kansas City, Kas., yesterday, itemizes the services in this way: To performing divine services on Sunday from May 1, 1894, to August 14, 1894, ninety times at \$1 each, \$90; to offering benediction forty times at 25 cents each, \$10; total, \$100. He alleges that he was under the direction of Bishop Fink, and that he was assigned by him to duty as chaplain of the Fort Scott hospital. For this, he says, he has never been paid, and he asks judgment for the full amount. The Rev. Father Danning is at present at his home in Cherryvale, Kas., and the suit was brought through his attorneys, Van Syckle & Littleck. They say that he has had some trouble with the church, but do not know what the nature of it was. They have some of Danning's letters, in which he is threatened with an exposure if he brought the suit. Danning, however, does not state what the threatened exposure is, but says he has a letter from Bishop Fink exonerating him. A summons was served on the bishop yesterday by Constable Tillery at the episcopal residence, citing him to appear to answer the charge tomorrow. The case will not be tried tomorrow, however, as the Rev. Mr. Danning will not be there.

Roman Dignitary Coming.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Catholics in this country are making great preparations for the expected visit of Rev. Mathias Raus, superior general and rector major of the Redemptorist order, or, as it is more familiarly known, the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, one of the most powerful organizations in the Catholic church. Although the American branch of the order was established in 1832, this will be the first visit of so high a dignitary, and the tour of inspection to be made by the superior general will take him all over the country. In Rome Superior General Raus is said to be even a greater man than Satolli, and is said to enjoy the closest friendship of the pope.

"Was Not the Success."

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 18.—Today was the children's day of the carnival and thousands of little tots were in line, arrayed in white and the colors of La Fiesta. Tonight a grand ball took place. The procession of school children was not the success anticipated, owing to the refusal of the Fiesta managers to allow the A. P. A. float, "The Little Red School-House," to be carried in the parade.

What Can't Be Cured

must be endured. But before you make up your mind to endure what you think nothing can cure, give the waters of Hot Springs, S. D., a trial. And—take the Burlington Route when you go.

If you want information about rates, trains, etc., write to J. Francis, city passenger and ticket agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

Beautifully illustrated folder descriptive of Hot Springs sent to any address on request.

FRIEND POOL has been wooing the muse again.

Read his beautiful tribute to Rev. Chas. Chiniquy in another column.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALE'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. DEAN, Notary Public.

Hale's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

The deadlock in Kansas City's upper house worried the anti-A. P. A. people more than it did the "faithful."

FOR RENT—Seven room house; bath. 3509 Jackson street.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant.

In the district court, in and for Douglas county, Nebraska, Plaintiff, THE MUTUAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, vs. CHAS. E. RILEY, et al. Defendants. The above entitled cause of action, commenced by the plaintiff on the 15th day of July, 1895, the defendant plaintiff filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against the said defendants, and others, the object and prayer of which was to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendant, Jas. E. Riley, and Rachael Riley, his wife, to the plaintiff, upon lot 10, block 15, in Nebraska's addition to the city of Omaha, in Douglas county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, dated April 15th, 1893, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars (\$650.00) due and payable on the 1st day of April, 1897, with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the date thereof.

That there is now due upon said note and mortgage the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars (\$650.00), with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the 1st day of April, 1897, and the further sum of one hundred and sixty-three and 92/100 dollars (\$163.92), due and payable by plaintiff with interest from the 31st day of December, 1892, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, for which said plaintiff prays for a decree, and that said defendants be required to pay the same, or that the premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due, together with interest and costs.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 20th day of May, 1895. Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, April 8th, 1895. F. J. TITANY, Plaintiff.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant.

In the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, Plaintiff, The Mutual Investment Company, vs. Andrew H. Faulconer, et al. Defendants.

To Andrew H. Faulconer, Belle M. Faulconer and Herman S. Wallace, non-resident defendants. You are hereby notified that on the 27th day of October, 1894, The Mutual Investment Company, plaintiff herein, filed its petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Andrew H. Faulconer, et al., the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by said defendants, on the 1st day of January, 1894, for which said note and mortgage the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) due and payable five years after date; that there is now due and payable on said note the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125.00) with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1894, for which said sum, with interest thereon, the defendants pay the same, and that in default of such payment said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 10th day of May, 1895. Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, April 2nd, 1895. THE MUTUAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff.

Probate Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Rasmus Hansen, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said deceased, within the administrator of said estate, before me, County Judge of Douglas county, Nebraska, at the County Court Room, in said county, on the 15th day of June, 1895, on the 1st day of August, 1895, and on the 1st day of October, 1895, at 9 o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims and one year for the administrator to settle said estate. From the 1st day of April, 1895, this notice will be published in THE AMERICAN for four weeks successively, prior to the 1st day of June, 1895.

Probate Notice.

In the matter of the estate of George A. Bennett, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said deceased, within the administrator of said estate, before me, County Judge of Douglas county, Nebraska, at the County Court Room, in said county, on the 15th day of July, 1895, on the 1st day of August, 1895, and on the 1st day of October, 1895, at 9 o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims and one year for the administrator to settle said estate. From the 1st day of April, 1895, this notice will be published in THE AMERICAN for four weeks successively, prior to the 1st day of June, 1895.

THE WESTERN TRAIL

is published quarterly by the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY. It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor Western Trail, Chicago," and receive it one year free. JOHNSON, G. P. A.

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.



NO DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, sleepless, nervous, as LaGrippe. Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky, says: "In 1894 and '95 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, according to bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker. When in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In two days I began to improve and in one month's time I was cured, much to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends." Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

One Hundred Wanted!!

The well known and able preacher and lecturer, Scott E. Hensley, Ph. D., of Boston, is at work on a book, which will deal with the Roman Papacy, as always and everywhere opposed to civil and religious liberty. Dr. Hensley has brought all the past under the contribution of his powerful pen, and his book will have an immense influence on the patriotic movement of the day, and will have the biggest sale of any book of this generation.

One Hundred Experienced Agents Wanted

To whom SPECIAL OFFERS will be made. Two General Agents for each State wanted at once.

WHO WILL APPLY FIRST?

None But Patriots and Those Full of Business Need Write.

Address,

BACK BAY BOOK CO.,

Berkler and Columbus Aves. BOSTON.

SPLENDID NEW PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES—

Some illustrated with fine engravings of Washington and Lincoln. Fine folded and prohibited envelopes printed in colors. Illustrated—many styles—30 for 40 cents, 40 for 50 cents. Fine motto letter paper, 100 sheets, in colors, beautiful pictures, from treats, etc. Address, THE FAITH TRACT HOUSE, 20 Elm street, Utica, N. Y.

FOR RENT CARDS—11x14 inches, at 75 cents per dozen; smaller size at 50 cents per dozen, at 165 Howard street, Omaha.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant.

JENNIE S. SCOTT, Plaintiff.

JOSEPH D. WAMPLER, et al., Defendants.

In the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska. To Joseph D. Wampler, Lucinda Wampler, Marcus P. Patrick, Ben Clark and Benjamin F. Clark, non-resident defendants. You are hereby notified that on the 6th day of March, 1895, the plaintiff, Jennie S. Scott, filed her petition against you in said district court, implored with others, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by said defendants, on the 1st day of January, 1894, for which said note and mortgage the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) due and payable five years after date; that there is now due and payable on said note the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125.00) with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1894, for which said sum, with interest thereon, the defendants pay the same, and that in default of such payment said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 20th day of May, 1895. Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, April 11th, 1895. JENNIE S. SCOTT, Plaintiff.

By John W. Lytle, her attorney. 4-19-4

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant.

CAIRO A. TRIMBLE, Plaintiff.

ROBERT T. MAXWELL, Defendant.

In the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska.

To Abel P. Crapper, Non-Resident Defendant.

You are hereby notified that on the 31st day of December, 1894, Cairo A. Trimble, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Robert T. Maxwell and Anna M. Maxwell, et al., the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendants, Robert T. Maxwell and Anna M. Maxwell, to Daniel H. Smith, and by him assigned to plaintiff herein, upon the following described premises, to wit: Lot one (1), block fifteen (15), in the city of South Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded. Said mortgage was given to secure one promissory note for the sum of seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) dated September 17, 1890. That there is now due on said note and mortgage the sum of seven hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$765.00), with interest on seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) at seven (7) per cent. per annum, and on sixty-five dollars (\$65.00) at ten (10) per cent. per annum, all from the 15th day of February, 1892, for which said amount plaintiff prays for a decree that said defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due; that said defendants be forever barred of any and all equity of redemption in said mortgaged premises.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 27th day of May, 1895. Dated Omaha, Neb., April 13, 1895. CAIRO A. TRIMBLE, Plaintiff.

By B. F. Thomas, her attorney. 4-19-4

Advertisement for School Furniture Company, featuring a chair and text: "LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF CHURCH FURNISHINGS. OVER 40 ASSEMBLY CHAIRS. SCHOOL FURNITURE COMPANY. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH." The image shows a wooden chair with a high back and decorative elements.