

DR. JOHN LEE.

He Writes a Letter to and Receives a Reply From Phelan.

We beg our readers to give the following a careful perusal. Rome in America, is fairly represented by Editor Phelan, in his reply to a Protestant minister:—

No. 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1898.

The Rev. D. S. Phelan, L.L.D., Editor of the Western Watchman:

Dear Sir: An eminently readable article from your pen in the New York Independent of Jan. 6, and a very suggestive editorial in the issue of that paper for Jan. 13, move me to write you. A committee was appointed in this city by the Methodist Ministers' Association, April 2, 1894, to direct a movement to secure for Protestants in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, that same liberty of conscience which is enjoyed by Roman Catholics in the United States of America. A letter addressed to President McKinley by the committee elicited cheering replies from the Executive Mansion and the State Department. A communication from the Department of State, dated June 21, 1897, says:—

"On March 31st the Department advised our Legation at Lima of its hopes that Peru would adopt a marriage law more consonant with the general practices of modern nations, and expressed its concern, lest the civil rights of American citizens in that quarter, might be impaired through the deficiency of existing laws. It was further stated that this Government would be glad to learn that the subject would be revived at the next session of the Congress and satisfactorily disposed of. Copy of your letter will be forwarded to our Legation in connection with the instruction referred to."

The committee aims at the accomplishment of three things:—

1. To secure religious liberty for missionaries working in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia.
2. To secure religious liberty for native Christians who dissent from the Roman Catholic faith.
3. To secure in those South American Republics the fullest civil liberty for foreigners and native born Protestants, especially by the legalization of marriages performed by others than the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.

A dispatch to the Associated Press says:—  
"Lima, Peru, Nov. 10, 1897.—A bill which legalizes non-Catholic marriages in Peru and which makes legal all civil ceremonies performed by the mayors of towns, in the presence of two witnesses, was sanctioned by Congress late last night, just before adjournment."

The Associated Press further reports that on Dec. 9, 1897, President Pirola of Peru "vetoed the measure recently passed by Congress legalizing non-Catholic marriages."

In your truly interesting "story of Catholic progress and growth," you say that "the state of the church in this country may be said to be one of peace," that "the outlook for higher education in the church was never so bright," that only one Catholic paper went to the wall during the year and several new ones have entered the field," and that this is a "very healthy sign." You also add: "A better sign still, the Catholic and Protestant papers take notice of each other, an innovation introduced by the Independent."

The following editorial in the Independent specially addresses itself to Dr. Phelan and all the editors of the Catholic press in the United States:—  
"Here is a point on which we would like the help and influence of our Catholic press. The laws of Peru recognize none but Catholic marriages. This works an injury and a wrong to two classes of people, first, Peruvian Protestants, and second, American citizens residing in Peru. A bill was lately passed by the Peruvian Congress legalizing civil marriages, but it was vetoed by the President. Now what would the principle of religious freedom which Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Atheists enjoy here, and under which they can be married in their own way, require in Peru for the two classes mentioned above? We would like an answer."

As chairman of the committee appointed in Chicago nearly four years ago, I shall thank you sincerely for "an answer" to this question of the Independent.  
Believe me, Dr. Phelan, yours very respectfully,  
JOHN LEE.

JOHN LEE.

PRIEST PHELAN'S REPLY.

"The reply which we shall make to this curious letter of Dr. Lee may appear fantastical in that gentleman's eyes, but we can assure him that it is our honest conviction, and accords with the views of every intelligent Catholic in the world."

"A nation is necessarily doomed to certain political disintegration that has not a common religious belief. Armies and navies and a multitude of fighting men can safeguard a nation's independence, but unless there is a common religious faith underlying the nation's resolve to be free, those armies will dwindle away and those navies rot in the sea. There is no hope for a people which is barren of heroes. There can be no heroism, where there is no belief in the hereafter, and this belief, to be productive of such blessed fruit, must be undoubted and unan-

imous. We believe that the empire of this world is in store for the people who keep their faith. Religious disunion carries in its train political disunion and death. That is why in the 16th century the Catholic nations of Europe made religion a State concern and punished heresy as treason to the state.

"A people which enjoys oneness of belief should guard it as its very life. It should prevent the public exercise of any religion differing from the one it sanctions, without interfering with the liberty of individuals to believe and practice in private, any religion they choose. If the Spanish Inquisition did no more than to punish the public practices of an heretical faith it would never have received the condemnation of Catholic posterity. The three republics against whose proscription laws Dr. Lee and his Methodist brethren complain are Catholic states, whose people are all Catholic, and among them no Protestants are found. We hold it as a part of enlightened statesmanship, for them, to protect the religious unity of their peoples, and to prevent the preaching of any non-Catholic faith by foreigners. Instead of enacting laws making the public exercise of an imported non-Catholic religion possible, they should take effectual measures to suppress it wherever it makes its offensive appearance, and to quarantine against it as they would against smallpox and yellow fever.

"But we will be answered, what if Protestant nations were to act in like manner? Well, in the first place, we can never put Protestantism and Catholicity on the same footing, as we cannot accord to the unjust invader the same recognition that we give to the unjustly invaded. Then there are no Protestant countries, strictly speaking. The nearest approach to such are Sweden and Norway, and they proscribe Catholicity, and make its public profession a state offense, punishable by political disqualification. Again, the Catholic missionaries to persecuting lands have never begun their work by an appeal to the law-making bodies to change their enactments; they gave work to the judge and the hangman, and they themselves repealed the laws by blotting them out in their own blood. Old Dr. Johnson has said that such proof of divinity Christianity should be ever ready to give, and when it was demanded, it should be forthcoming. When the Catholic missionaries went to Germany in the days of Boniface, they did not begin by asking the privilege of taking wives. They were after their souls, and were ready to purchase them with their lives.

"The case is very different where a people has lost its common faith, or as in the case of the United States, never had it. When repression becomes impossible, the next best thing is equal recognition. This country is not tolerant of religions, for it has none of its own. Where neither repression or equal recognition will avail, the only alternative is toleration. Christianity means Catholicity, or it will die. The poison of heresy will be absorbed and cast off by the body Catholic, or the Church of God will cease to be.

"Dr. Lee and his Methodist brethren want a compromise with those South American Republics in consideration of the wide liberty accorded Catholics in the United States. In the first place we do not thank Protestants for our liberal institutions. They are the inheritance left us by our Catholic forefathers, and would never have been given life, if Protestant preachers had been consulted. In the next place we can assure the gentlemen, whatever other sins the church may have committed, she never yet made terms with heresy, and never purchased repose with her imperial sovereignty, her property with her rights, or her life with her liberties."

To the above treasonable and un-American utterances, it may probably be added, as this priest, Editor Phelan says, at the opening of his communication, they "accord with the views of every intelligent Catholic in the world." We know that the leaders in Roman propaganda in our country, are not likely to speak so frankly as Phelan, but if they did, this same unpatriotic delirance would be on their lips.

Editor Phelan truthfully represents the Roman Catholic hierarchy. It is not the raving of a madman, but the injudicious letting out of a Jesuit secret. Phelan is the Roman Catholic editor, who, for his independent utterances a few years ago concerning some alleged crookedness of the priests of the West, was obliged to retract what he had said, by the irate prelates. He at first declared they should not crack their slavedriver's whip over him, but when the bishop threatened the destruction of his paper, and Satolli sanctioned their course, he meekly swallowed his charges, begged the pardon of the ecclesiastics, and held on to his journal as a mouthpiece of papal edicts.

No one can exceed Phelan in subservience to the hierarchy, and the present fulmination is the most violent tirade against free institutions ever heard this side of the Vatican. We shall speedily hear from the Rome-ruled press, the most emphatic denials that Phelan fairly represents the ecclesiastical politicians; but it is just the same, however, exactly true, that his sentiments faithfully outline the propaganda of the Vatican in American politics.

Phelan can be condemned by Rome for exercising the freedom of the press, but the prelates that swarm in the lobbies of Congress cannot arraign him for being untrue to papal

principles. Phelan's contention that Catholic missionaries never ask for a change of laws to favor their work, but (where they have full power) order judges and hangmen to blot them out by bloody edicts, is altogether true as all reputable historians assert. The French and Indian war in our country, was simply the fruit of this Jesuit policy, and the placing of a statue of savage atrocity in the capitol at Washington, was an insult to the descendants of the Puritan settlers, who, as they looked upon their blazing cabins, saw the Jesuit missionary standing on the edge of the forest, bounding on the savage to his work of devastation and death.

Phelan's doctrine, that there never was any faith in our country, but that Peru and Spain are entirely Christian, would be laughable, if it were only the opinion of one Roman Catholic editor, but whoever carefully studies Romanism must confess that Phelan fairly represents the papal power in every part of the world, in every period of its history for the last thousand years, and a power never more deceitful or dangerous than in the United States at the present hour.—Boston Citizen.

Growth of a Custom.

Of all red-letter days in the school calendar, graduation day excepted, the 22d of February stands pre-eminent. On this, his birthday, the father of his country is honored by the children of the public schools. Beginning as much as ten days or two weeks before the event, there is keen anticipation in the school atmosphere, for the declamations and the orations of the day are being prepared.

In no other city are the school preparations for this anniversary planned on so great a scale. There is no other reason assigned for this than pure patriotism. The first legal closing of the schools was in 1861, and for more than a score of years after that the advent of February 22d meant only another holiday, preceded perhaps by a reference in the schools to George Washington.

Now it not only means a holiday for the school children, but is preceded by entertainment at the school on the 21st or the school day nearest the 22d, when parents and friends come and listen to what the pupils do and say to pay homage to the hero. Incidents in the life of Washington are related, and in one of the west side grammar schools four boys will debate on some governmental question to impress the duties of good citizenship upon the children.

The Union League Club first took an interest in the celebrations in 1890. Then exercises for the school children were held in Central Music Hall, and each succeeding year these exercises had to be held in larger places, until now the forty-eight different schools meet in seven different districts of the city. In previous years the Union League has furnished small flags, so that each pupil and each one of the audience may have one.

The little song pamphlet this year has a large picture of Washington on the front cover, while on the back are given some of the most important dates of his life, and under this are six patriotic maxims.

For several years past it has been the custom of the Union League Club to have university orators from different parts of the country, but this year it was thought best that the club's own members should address the scholars.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Washington Slandered.

Washington had by no means an easy life. He had many troubles outside of those connected with his estate. He had many enemies as our leading politicians have today and he was accused of all kinds of crimes and misdemeanors. The Philadelphia Aurora charged him with having committed murder during his campaign with Braddock. Griswold, in his republican court, states that an attempt was made to poison Washington when he was President, and it was John Randolph of Roanoke who during a dinner at Alexandria rose and proposed the toast: "George Washington may he be damned!"

When his birthday was first celebrated, in 1873, there was a great deal of criticism on the part of his enemies and the Aurora, one of the opposition newspapers of Philadelphia, published long poems describing him as the worst of men. He was nicknamed the American Caesar and the stepfather of his country. The house of representatives was asked to adjourn for half an hour on February 22, 1796, to pay its respects to President Washington on the occasion of his birthday.

This practice has been in vogue since Washington was first inaugurated. The house, however, refused to adjourn, on the ground that it was the duty of congress to attend to legislative business and not to pay foolish compliments.

When Washington delivered his farewell address he was reviled by the opposite party. All sorts of libels were uttered against him, and the Aurora said there ought to be a jubilee in the United States because the Washingtonian administrations were at an end.

Notwithstanding all this, the character of Washington shines brighter

today than ever before. With his little weaknesses, which historians have done their best to hide, he is, taking him altogether, perhaps the greatest American our country has ever produced, and the false charges against him were but drops of moisture on the mirror of his fame, which time has long since washed away.—Frank G. Carpenter in Chicago Times-Herald.

'They're Fighting Men.'

New York, Feb. 19.—In order to find how deeply stirred the people are over the sinking of the Maine and the horrible death of the brave Yankee sailor boys one needs only to go to the theaters. During these days of suspense there is where repressed patriotism finds a vent. At every place of amusement "Yankee Doodle" or "The Star Spangled Banner" has been a signal for the entire audience to rise and sing the inspiring words of the songs or wildly hurrah.

At the Garden Theater last night, when Henry Miller, in "The Master," pointing to a passing regiment, says: "They're fighting men, every one of them," men in the audience threw their hats in the air and women waved their handkerchiefs amid thunders of applause.

At the Manhattan hundreds of voices took up the refrain as the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner."

At Daly's the thrilling scene of the night before was repeated.

At Koster & Bial's, in the midst of a similar scene, a number of young men stood on their chairs, and, with loud shouts, drank a toast to the success of Uncle Sam on land and sea.

At the Amphion, in Brooklyn, it was "Yankee Doodle" that set the people wild. In fact, at every place of amusement the people relieved their pent-up feelings of patriotism in bursts of enthusiasm.

One of the most striking instances of this overflow of patriotic feeling occurred at the masked carnival at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh street and Lexington avenue, where fully 3,000 persons were present. The costume of the maskers called forth the demonstration. It began when a tall youth appeared attired as a Spanish bullfighter. He was greeted with a round of hisses. But when Miss Jennie Cortright, a niece of Deputy Chief Cortright, appeared as "America," the band started "Columbia," and the crowd cheered for fully three minutes.

Not too Smooth.

The tracks of the UNION PACIFIC are so smooth and the cars furnished so complete that you can imagine yourself in your own luxurious apartments at home.

Inspect the Buffet Library and Smoking Cars as they pass through Omaha every morning.

Leyden's "Secret Instructions of the Jesuits," for 30c, and his "Secret Confession to a Priest," for 30c, both paper covered books, are the cheapest books on the market today. Send us 60c and have them sent to your address. American Pub. Co., Omaha, Neb.

Daylight Train to Chicago.

Beginning Monday, February 7th, the Northwestern Line placed in service a DAYLIGHT TRAIN TO CHICAGO, leaving Omaha 7:00 a. m., Council Bluffs 7:25 a. m., and arriving in Chicago 5:45 p. m., making connections with evening trains for all points east. Dining cars serve all meals.

The afternoon limited trains at 4:45 and 6:30 arriving Chicago next morning at 7:45 and 9:30 a. m., respectively, still remain in service.

City ticket office 1401 Farnam St.

A Recent Occurrence.

It was only the other day that the papal Secretary of State requested the Emperor of Austria to withdraw his Ambassador to the Vatican in consequence of the latter's having appeared at an entertainment given by his colleague and countryman, the Austrian Ambassador to the Quirinal, and at which, of course, a number of Italian dignitaries were present. The Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See is regarded as constituting part and parcel of the papal court. As such he is bound by its rules and regulations which prohibit social intercourse with members of the Italian court and appearance at entertainments given by dignitaries and official personages connected with King Humbert's government. Only after much difficulty was the demand of Cardinal Rampolla withdrawn and the Ambassador permitted to stay, after tendering the humblest apologies.

HAVE you read Rev. Kostelo's great exposure of the Roma Confessional. We sell it. Price 50 cents. Most sensational book ever published. Translations from Den, Ligouri, Konrick and St. Thomas. Only 50 cents

A Map of the United States.

The new wall map issued by the Burlington Route is three feet four inches wide by four feet long; is printed in six colors; is mounted on rollers; shows every state, county, important town and railroad in the Union, and forms a very desirable and useful adjunct to any household or business establishment.

Purchased in lots of 5,000 the maps cost the Burlington Route nearly 20 cents apiece, but on the receipt of 15

cents in stamps or coin the undersigned will be pleased to send you one.

Write immediately, as the supply is limited.  
J. Francis, G. P. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

\$248,813,840.00

unclaimed money for next of kin. I have the copy right register of the above estates from the court of chancery in England, Ireland and Scotland, Germany, etc. For information send ancestor's name, nationality and enclosure \$1.00. Records searched and particulars answered. Address, FARRINGTON POWER, Attorney, South Omaha, Nebraska.

We have plenty of the issue of January 28, containing the exposure of Rome's plot to take this country by the sword. Ten for 30 cents; fifty for \$1.25, 100 for \$2. 500 for \$7.50; 1,000 for \$10. Have you sent any of that number to your friends? You should! They should not sleep longer.

Will Have the University.

Ireland will ultimately have her university under Roman Catholic direction. That is certain after this week's debate in the House of Commons and Mr. Balfour's strong personal appeal to his Ulster friends to recognize the inevitable fact that if they persist in shutting the Roman Catholic majority out of their rights in the matter of higher education they will soon have the effacement of Trinity College as an essentially Protestant institution. But though the Roman Catholic university is bound to come, it cannot come this session, because Ireland's share of Parliamentary time has already been allotted to a local government bill; and second, because Colonel Sanderson and Orange-men generally are in too fighting a mood to listen to reason. They talk of making things hot for the government over Ireland's new local government bill. They are especially wrathful because of the proposed assimilation of the Irish municipal franchise to the English municipal franchise. This means a heavy blow to Protestant ascendancy in the north of Ireland, by transferring the control of forty small municipalities from Protestant to Roman Catholic hands.—London Dispatch to New York Evening Post.

Painful Ulcers

Troubled with Them for the Past Ten Years

Purifying the Blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla Effects a Cure.

All troubles that are due to impure blood yield with wonderful promptness to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly eradicates all scrofulous taints and makes the blood rich and pure. Read these words:

"I have been troubled with very painful ulcers on my ankles the greater part of the time for about ten years. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken two bottles I could see change for the better. I have now taken four bottles and the ulcers are well. I am able to attend to my work about the house without any pain, and I can rest well at night. I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent medicine." MARY A. WELLMAN, Winfield, Kansas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Shoes!

SPECIAL SALE SATURDAY, FEB. 19,

Men's \$5.00 Winter Tans

\$4.00

Children's \$1.50 Kangaroo Calf Lace and Button Spring Heels, Sizes 8 1/2 to 10.

\$1.25

Sizes 10 1/2 to 12.

\$1.35

W. N. WHITNEY,

107 South 16th Street.

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OMAHA OFFICE: 33 Douglas Block, M. H. ISH, AGT. Mention this paper when writing.

Yes, we have plenty of this issue. We can fill your order. Ten for 30 cents; fifty for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.00; 500 for \$7.50; 1,000 for \$10.00.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Merchants National Bank Building.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the east 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:

Lot Five, block one, and lot six, block four, in Everett place, an addition to the city of Omaha, and lot one in block one in Kent's addition to the city of South Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all situated in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Walter E. Keeler, plaintiff herein, the sums on lots as follows, to-wit: On lot 5, block 1, in Everett place the sum of \$13.80, and on lot one in block one, and on lot 18, in block 4, Everett place, an addition to the city of Omaha, the sum of \$12.50, and an attorney's fee of \$1.25, and also on lot 1, in block 1, Kent's addition to the city of South Omaha, the sum of \$16.00, and an attorney's fee of \$2.50, all of which amount, according to the decree, bears interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from September 22, 1897.

To satisfy the sum of thirty-four and 15/100 (\$34.15) dollars, costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a decree rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1897, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Walter E. Keeler is plaintiff and Edgar A. Lewis, Mrs. J. E. Lowe, his wife, first and real name unknown, Co-Operative Land and Lot company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Nebraska, Charles R. Atkinson and ——— Atkinson, her husband, first and real name unknown, Isaac Troup and Mrs. ——— Troup, his wife, first and real name unknown, David C. Patterson and W. H. Vaughn, Jr., first and real name unknown, are defendants.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Attorney. Keeler vs. Lewis, et al. Docket No. 48. Ex. Docket Z, page 29.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Merchants National Bank Building.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the east 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:

Lot three (3) in block two (2), and also lot five (5) in block two (2) in Saunders & Himebaugh's Highland Park addition to the city of Omaha, and also lot six (6) in block eight (8) in Saunders & Himebaugh's Mount Pleasant addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all situated in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Walter E. Keeler, plaintiff herein, the sum on lots as follows, to-wit: On lot 3, block 2, the sum of \$12.00, and an attorney's fee of \$1.25, on lot 5, block 2, the sum of \$12.00, and an attorney's fee of \$1.25, said lots being situated in Saunders & Himebaugh's Highland Park addition above described, and on lot five (5) in block 8, in Saunders & Himebaugh's Mount Pleasant addition, above described, the sum of \$14.39, and an attorney's fee of \$1.43, which amount, according to the decree, bears interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum (excepting attorney's fees) from September 22, 1897.

To satisfy the sum of thirty and 5/100 (\$30.51) dollars, costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a decree rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1897, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Walter E. Keeler is plaintiff and Euroupa Le Chase, ——— Chase, first and real name unknown, her husband, Dewitt C. Eggleston and Mrs. ——— Eggleston, first and real name unknown, his wife, Henry C. Campbell and Mrs. ——— Campbell, first and real name unknown, his wife, are defendants.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Attorney. Keeler vs. Chase, et al. Docket No. 28. Ex. Docket Z, page 28.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Merchants National Bank Bldg.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1898, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the east 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:

The undivided twenty-four-one-hundredths (24/100) of the west fifty-five (55) feet of lot five (5) in block three hundred and forty-two (342) of original plat of the city of Omaha, and also the undivided seventy-six-one-hundredths (76/100) of the west fifty-five (55) feet of said lot five in block 342, in the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all situated in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Walter E. Keeler, plaintiff herein, the sum as follows, to-wit: On the undivided 34/100 of the west 55 feet in lot 5, in block 342 above described, the sum of three hundred and forty-three and 8/100 (\$343.80) dollars judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from February 1st, 1897; and the further sum of \$4.38, attorney's fees herein.

To satisfy the sum of one hundred and three (103.00) dollars costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a decree rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its February term, A. D. 1897, in a certain action then and there pending wherein Walter E. Keeler is plaintiff and Amanda Bergquist, Hilma Bergquist, Oscar Bergquist, Anna C. Nelson and John Nelson, her husband, are defendants.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Attorney. Keeler vs. Bergquist. Docket No. 117. Ex. Docket Z, page 317.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Merchants National Bank Bldg.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1898, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the east 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 (2), (3) and (4) in Luke & Templeton's addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted, and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Walter E. Keeler, plaintiff herein, the sums on said lots as follows, to-wit: On lot thirty-seven the sum of \$23.92. On lot thirty-eight the sum of \$11.37, and on lot forty the sum of \$30.10, which amount, according to the decree, bears interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from February 1st, 1897.

To satisfy the sum of forty-one and 26/100 (\$41.26) dollars costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its February term, A. D. 1897, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Walter E. Keeler is plaintiff and Alexander M. Johnston and others are defendants.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Attorney. Keeler vs. Johnston, et al. Docket No. 129. Ex. Docket Y, page 56.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Merchants National Bank Bldg.