

THE ETHAN AUSTRALIAN

made out, and three Bishops departed to bear it to the saint in his solitude. Peter, the seventh and youngest son of a peasant from Molise, in the Abruzzi, had become a Benedictine in his youth, and had been driven by mystic longings into solitude. He fixed his abode on the mountain Murrone, near Salerno, and there founded an Order and a Monastery dedicated to the Holy Ghost. This Order afterwards received from him the name of Celestine, and assumed that fanatical tendency, so dangerous to the universal dominion of the Church, which, under the severe Franciscans or the Spiritualists, had grown out of the doctrine of evangelical poverty. The fame of his sanctity had spread throughout Italy. He had presented himself before Gregory X. at Lyons, and had received the ratification of his Order. The anchorite must have been no common man if he succeeded, as his biographer asserts he did, in hanging his cowl on a sunbeam before the Pope. He was dwelling on Mount Murrone, occupied in penitential exercises, when the news of the election reached him—a surprising event which the spirits of the desert do not seem to have announced beforehand.

The breathless messengers climbed the shepherd's path up the limestone mountain to find the miracle worker, whom they were to remove from a gloomy cavern to the most conspicuous throne of the world. They had been joined by Cardinal Peter Colonna, and the report of so extraordinary an occurrence had attracted countless multitudes. Jacopo Stenfaneschi, son of the ruling Senator, has graphically described in curious verses the strange scene of which he was an eye-witness. The envoys, having found the place, beheld the rude hut of the hermit, with a single barred window; a man with unkempt beard, with pale and haggard face, clad in a shaggy tunic, timidly surveyed his approaching visitors. They reverently bared their heads before him. The anchorite replied to their greeting in like manner. On learning their errand, he may have believed it one of his fantastic hallucinations; for these unknown noblemen came from distant Perugia, a sealed parchment in their hands, to inform him that he was Pope. It is said that the poor hermit attempted flight, and was only prevailed upon to accept the decree of election by ardent entreaties, more especially by those of brethren of his Order. The resolve of a hermit, who had spent his life in the solitude of the mountain, to accept with the Papal Crown the burden of the world, a burden almost beyond the strength of a great and practical genius, is truly astounding.

An innumerable crowd, clergy, barons, King Charles and his son, hastened to do honour to the Pope elect, and the wild mountains of Murrone beheld one of the most curious scenes that history has ever witnessed. The procession advanced to the town of Aquila, the Pope hermit, clad in his miserable habit, riding on an ass, which two Kings, however, led with reverent solicitude by the bridle. Troops of glittering knights, choirs of clergy singing hymns, and crowds of diverse aspect either followed or devoutly knelt along the way. At the sight of the ostentatious humility of a Pope seated on an ass, but between two attendant Kings, many were of the opinion that this imitation of Christ's entry into Jerusalem was either vain, or no longer accorded with the personal greatness of the Papacy. The Cardinals, men of the world, learned and polished gentlemen, surveyed with astonishment the new Pope, who came to meet them with the air of a timid hermit who had lived among the woods, frail, endowed with no gift of eloquence, and devoid of presence and dignity! Was it possible that this simple anchorite could be the successor of Popes who had known how to rule princes and nations with majesty?

Peter was consecrated as Celestine V. in a church outside the walls of Aquila, on August 24th, 1294, amid a concourse, as an eye witness relates, of two hundred thousand spectators. He forthwith made his entry into the town no longer on an ass, but on a white mule richly caparisoned, wearing his crown and surrounded with every magnificence.—Gregorovius, Rome in the Middle Ages. Vol. V. Part II, pp. 518-523.

THE FIRST PROTESTANT MISSIONARY IN PORTO RICO.

The Rev. James A. O'Connor, Pastor of Christ's Mission, N. Y., has received the following letter from Rev. Manuel Ferrando, the Spanish Roman Catholic priest who was converted in Christ's Mission in 1895, and afterward studied in Princeton and Union Theological Seminaries:

Ponce, Porto Rico, October 9, 1898. Dear Brother O'Connor: I take pleasure in writing to you from this new American country, which is opened to the Gospel since it came into the possession of our he-

rom. I am the first missionary that has opened Protestant services here. It is true that there is an Episcopal church here for the English, but I have the honor of being the first American missionary on the island. I have been visiting several families here, and I am glad to inform you that this is a country where the Gospel will be appreciated and spread rapidly, where we will find meetings every evening, and we will find it difficult to get seats among the people. I have a very interesting conversation with a priest, which I will relate in my next letter. Please send me your magazine, The Converted Catholic, which I appreciate very highly. My address is Ponce, Porto Rico. Yours very truly, MANUEL FERRANDO.

Palpable Invasion of Heretic's Secular Rights.

An interesting subject is opened up in the excommunication of a Polish priest in Chicago by the Roman pontiff. In so far as the act of excommunication affects the priest's religious rights, the state can, of course, not interfere; but as the anathema affects as well the secular rights of the individual, there is no doubt at all that the church puts itself in direct conflict with the state, and the major excommunication that Rome invokes upon recalcitrant members of the church will undoubtedly have to be modified so as not to tread upon those rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that are vouchsafed to the meanest American citizen. Excommunication is not unknown among the Jews, it is rarely employed; but when it is invoked, it affects only religious privileges.—American Hebrew New York.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Items of Interest.

Some anxiety is said to be felt in high ecclesiastical circles in Rome over the coming publication of the memoirs of Mgr. Caricci, who died three months ago. The dead prelate, who spent much of his time in the patrician society of Rome, was known as a man of keen wit and bitter and sarcastic tongue. His memoirs are in the same strain, laying bare follies and follies relentlessly, and great effort is being made to prevent publication.

There are in Spain 126 protestant schools, with 61 male and 76 female teachers. They instruct 2,500 boys and 2,100 girls. There are eighty Sunday schools. The Protestants publish in Spain six journals in the interest of Protestant religion.

What do the friends of John Helgren, who was one of the men who checked defaulter Moores, think of allowing the man Kierstead, who discharged him from the county's service, to go back into the office of county commissioner? What do the friends of Halfdan Jacobson think?

There are fifteen Protestant churches in the city of Rome, all the work of the last twenty-eight years.

Those who would lead men to oppose Rome must look up her record.

RELIGION IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

An Essay by Chase Roys, throwing a blaze of light on American history—shows that the Jesuits were the cause of all the colonial wars, Indian and French massacres of those times, and helps you to properly appreciate the image of a Jesuit priest on our new one cent postage stamp. Pamphlet on SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS, Congressional, State and Municipal, same price.

In pamphlet form—Price 10 Cents. Address: CHASE ROYS, Washington, D. C.

Holding on to pagan superstition gives Rome a mortgage on your faith.

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EARLY CANAL ACTION NEEDED

The Government Begins Its Fight on the New Concession.

THE NEW REPUBLIC'S EFFECT.

Unless Congress Supports the Maritime Company This Winter the Nicaragua Situation Will Grow More Complicated Than Ever.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Action has been taken by the administration looking to the maintenance of the present state, with respect to the concession of the Maritime Canal company. Secretary Hay has cabled instructions to Minister Merry, under which, through Consul Donaldson, at Managua, remonstrances will be lodged with President Zelaya against the concession his government has awarded to Eyre & Craigie, representing an American syndicate, for the construction of the canal upon the expiration of the contract held by the Maritime company.

The President and members of his cabinet are of the opinion that the new syndicate has not entered into the agreement with the Nicaraguan government to build the canal, but to make a deal with the Maritime Canal company, under which the syndicate will receive a certain sum for its rights. So far as the administration is concerned its objection to a transfer of the concession at this time lies in the bad effect it will have upon Congress, which would hesitate to vote the government aid so necessary in the construction of the canal.

"Private enterprise will never build that great waterway," said an official last night. "A government will have to build it, and that government will be the United States. So far as the administration is concerned it is not a question of what company has a contract, but the President is pledged to the construction of the canal. He believes it to be a necessity and he therefore desires that the status quo be maintained, in order that when the subject is discussed by Congress no unnecessary complications may exist which could be used to the disadvantage of the proposition for the government to build the canal."

The authorities are gratified at President Zelaya's announcement that the concession of the Maritime company will not expire until October 9, 1899, and it is intended that every effort shall be directed to secure the passage by Congress of one of the measures providing for government aid in the construction of the waterway.

The canal complication is tangled up with the entrance of the Greater Republic of Central America upon the second stage of its existence, which occurred Monday. The republic has now been in existence for two years, having had its foundation affairs managed by what is termed a "diet," which the United States tacitly recognized by receiving a minister whom it accredited here. The department will now be called upon to determine whether the greater republic shall be given full recognition, but as it opposed the dispatch of Minister Merry to Central America, and has further, it has been charged, exerted its influence to procure the construction of the canal by Great Britain rather than by the United States, it is doubtful if Minister Merry will be accredited to it, for the present, at least.

WILL IT BE LEAD OR BONES?

The Famous Druce Coffin to Be Opened at Last. LONDON, Nov. 4.—The high court of appeals has at last authorized the opening of the coffin of Thomas C. Druce in its vault in Highgate cemetery. On the result may depend the ownership of one of the greatest dukedoms in the United Kingdom. If bones are found there the story that has disturbed the British aristocracy will be proved unfounded. But if the coffin holds only a lump of lead—then the favorite of London, the friend of Queen Victoria, may lose the vast estate and the great name of the Duke of Portland.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CUBA.

The First of the Garrison Forces to Leave About November 22. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The War department has issued a general order for the movement of troops to Cuba. The first troops will leave about November 22, and will comprise a brigade under Brigadier General Carpenter. The brigade will be taken from the Seventh army corps, and one of the regiments to go will be the Third Georgia.

The Texas in Dry Dock for Repairs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The United States battleship Texas arrived today from Philadelphia. She will go to the navy yard to be placed in dry dock for repairs to the propeller, which was injured by contact with a log while proceeding up the Delaware.

His Gift to the Catholics.

BREMEN, Nov. 4.—Emperor William's acquisition of a plot of land from the Sultan and his transfer of it to the Catholics is regarded as the final touch in a long and carefully prepared scheme to mollify the Centralists (the Catholic party in the German Reichstag). The chief feature of this scheme was the vengeance taken for the murder of the Catholic missionaries in China. Emperor William is the first Christian to have visited the tomb of David since the year 1187. The tomb was one of the most sacred Mohammedan shrines.

FRENCH SNOW THEIR PIQUE.

Ambassador at London Rejoices About France's Reception.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The situation regarding Fashoda is practically unchanged. Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador, who on Tuesday saw Mr. Thomson, permanent under secretary of state for foreign affairs, was about from Lord Salisbury's reception yesterday.

The special dispatches from Paris repeat the semi-official statement that the evacuation of Fashoda is accepted in principle, but that other stations in the Bahr-el-Ghazal region will be maintained.

A semi-official note, issued last evening, relative to the reports of a settlement of the Fashoda question says: "The matter is substantially in the same position as when the blue book and yellow book were published. It is not anticipated that France will take further action until Major Marchand's arrival at Cairo on Thursday, when explanations will be forthcoming as to his reason for leaving Fashoda."

General Sanger Testifies.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 4.—The first witness before the war investigation commission was General Joseph P. Sanger, who has had command of the third division. He said the second division camp at Chickamauga was badly located, being in rocky ground where snipers could not be deeply dug. When asked why the quartermaster's department could not furnish articles necessary for supplying the army, General Sanger said: "The complex system of furnishing supplies to our army is at fault. If there was one department to supply all wants of the army there would be no clashes and these complications could not arise. At Chickamauga the control of my division hospital was taken from me and given to the chief surgeon of the corps."

"I believe General Brooke tried to do all he could to bring the camp to a good sanitary condition, but he was surrounded by a medical board which did not appreciate the serious condition of affairs. Dr. Hudekoper especially thought Dr. Griffith was unnecessarily alarmed. Dr. Griffith insisted that a case diagnosed as typhoid malarial fever was in reality typhoid fever. He examined Chickamauga creek where the intake was located. An engineer officer examined it and pronounced it bad."

Not Properly Supplied.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 4.—The United States transport Port Victor was to have left yesterday at noon for the United States with a number of sick officers and men. Fortunately, just before the hour fixed for her departure, General Wood, military governor of the department of Santiago, went on board. To his amazement, he found no provisions specially suitable to sick persons, an entire lack of delicacies and an insufficiency of medical supplies.

General Wood declares that hereafter he will pay a personal visit to every transport before it leaves the harbor. He thinks it very strange that, after all the experience had here in this line, the medical department is not able to manage its affairs better, and that the personal supervision of the commanding general should be necessary.

Kyle Repudiates His Party.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Nov. 4.—United States Senator J. H. Kyle, in an interview in the News to-day says: "I repudiate the Populist party management in this state." Although still an independent, he will oppose the fusion until the state has been redeemed from the element that now controls the party. He charges his Populist colleagues in Congress with being un-patriotic in not supporting President McKinley in the war against a common foe. He says: "I am an American citizen; proud of our country, proud of our President, proud of our army and navy and proud of our flag, and as long as I have breath to cast a vote it shall be recorded for my country, come what will."

John Wanamaker in Trouble.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 4.—John Wanamaker, who is making a tour of leave county, speaking at Rochester, New Brighton and Beaver Falls, was served with a summons of trespass in slandering when he stepped from the train at Rochester. The plaintiff is Thomas M. Robinson, formerly state printer at Harrisburg. Mr. Wanamaker recently criticized his management of the state printing office. The summons is returnable the first Monday in December.

Indorse Tammany Ticket.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A meeting of National Democrats was held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night to make a formal declaration in favor of Judge Van Wyck for governor. About 5,000 members of the German-American Reform Union met in Cooper Union and put the formal indorsement of their organization upon the Democratic ticket.

Spain Will Hold the Bag.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Solle commenting editorially upon the position assumed by the American peace commissioners says: "No monarchial government would have dared to conduct itself after the fashion of the Americans, who are forever talking so much of right and liberty. The plan of the Americans is now evident. It is to take all of Spain's colonies and leave Spain the debt of all those colonies. This is the result of the holy war undertaken to insure the independence of the Cubans."

A SAUNDERS

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT.

To G. M. Fay, first and real name unknown, Susan Fay, his wife, Ella Reeves Campbell and James Lewis, non-resident defendants. You are hereby notified that on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1898, Harry J. Twinting, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, against G. M. Fay, first and real name unknown, Susan Fay, his wife, Ella Reeves Campbell, James Lewis and Andrew J. Durland, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose one certain tax certificate dated November 10th, 1898, upon the following described real estate, to-wit:

The east one-half of tax lot twenty-three (23) in section 15, township 15, range 13 east, all situated in Douglas County, and State of Nebraska, upon which there is now due the sum of \$50.00, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from October 3rd, 1898, for which sum, with interest and costs together with an attorney's fee amounting to ten per cent of the decree, plaintiff prays for a decree that he has a first lien upon said real estate, that the defendants pay the same, and in default thereof that the said property be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and that upon sale thereof the defendant be deprived of all right, title and interest in said real estate, and for other equitable relief.

You are also hereby notified that you and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of December, 1898.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, November 4th, 1898. HARRY J. TWINTING, Plaintiff. By W. A. SAUNDERS, His Attorney. Doc. 66, No. 122.

W. A. SAUNDERS

Attorney, Merchants National Bank.

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You are also hereby notified that you and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of December, 1898.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, November 4th, 1898. HARRY J. TWINTING, Plaintiff. By W. A. SAUNDERS, His Attorney. Doc. 66, No. 122.

W. A. SAUNDERS

Attorney, Merchants National Bank.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT.

To Asa W. Briggs, William H. Beck, Alexander M. Ferris, Kate M. Hall and the Portland National Bank of Portland, Maine, non-resident defendants. You are hereby notified that on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1898, James L. Browne, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, against Asa W. Briggs, William H. Beck, Alexander M. Ferris, Kate M. Hall, the Portland National Bank of Portland, Maine, et al., the object and prayer of which is to foreclose one certain tax certificate dated November 10th, 1898, upon the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided twelve-thirtieths (12/30) of sub lot twelve (12) of tax lot five, in section 15, township 15, range 13 east, situated in Douglas County, Nebraska, upon which there is now due the sum of \$50.00, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from October 3rd, 1898, for which sum, with interest and costs together with an attorney's fee amounting to ten per cent of the decree, plaintiff prays for a decree that he has a first lien upon said real estate, that the defendants shall pay the same, and in default thereof that the said property be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and that upon sale thereof the defendants be deprived of all right, title and interest in said real estate, and for other equitable relief.

You are also hereby notified that you and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of December, 1898.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, November 4th, 1898. JAMES L. BROWNE, Plaintiff. By W. A. SAUNDERS, His Attorney. Doc. 66, No. 146.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas County, Nebraska, and to me directed to-wit, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1898, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the East front door of the Court House, in the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in the said order of sale, as follows, to-wit:

The east twenty-five (25) feet of tax lot twenty-three (23), section 34, township 15, range 13, Douglas County, Nebraska, being a twenty-five (25) foot strip off the west side of Tax lot 23 (as extended in 1892), extending from (Green (9) Vinton) Street to Boulevard Street. Also a strip or alley twelve (12) feet wide from North to South, and twenty-five (25) feet running from east to west, abutting upon the north side of Tax lot sixty-two (62) formerly a part of Tax lot twenty-three (23) in section 34, township 15, range 13, Douglas County, Nebraska, being between the church property and that owned by the Carpenter Paper Company. Also a strip or alley seventy-five (75) feet in length from east to west, and abutting upon it the south side of tax lot twelve (12) formerly a part of tax lot twenty-three (23), in section 34 township 15, range 13, Douglas County, Nebraska, and being just south of the church property and north of that owned by the Carpenter Paper Company, in the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas County, State of Nebraska.

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