A REVIEW

Of the McNamara Alleged Trials at Independence, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4, 1894.—Editor THE AMERICAN: With your permission, and I may say at the same time your indulgence will also be necessary, I wish to give your readers a brief outline of Bishop J. V. McNamara's so-called trial. It will be impossible to go into detail of all the dastardly treacherous Roman Catholic conspiracy to convict this man for revealing the hidden practices of the Roman clergy as licensed by "Kenrick's Moral Theology."

The case was called up by Justice of the Peace Nichols, at Independence, at 10 o'clock A. M. February 1st. The attorneys for the defense, Elliott and Burnham, filed a motion to quash the charges against Priest Dalton, Lillies and the mother superior, Rose Vincent, on the ground that the plaintiffs' names did not appear in the affidavits nor was either of them present, citing the law in defense of the motion. Every honorable proposition was made by the defense, backed by law and public sentiment, for a fair and impartial trial, but to no avail. The judge decided in behalf of Rome. The right to be impartially tried by law was refused. At this the push, the political gang, flushed with joy, no doubt would have patted this would-be-judge on the back.

The defendant then demanded a trial by jury, and the judge tried to over-rule the motion, but, lacking in points of law, was compelled to submit.

A jury was selected one day, if not two, preceding the call of the trial. A list thus packed and manufactured was slipped to the attorney for the defense. Mr. Elliott rose and accused the prosecuting attorney of this dastardly trick to convict this man, McNamara, with a packed jury. This the prosecuting attorney denied, but was finally compelled to submit. This unjoined their plans and caused the right-hand man of Mr. Brown to subpoena another jury, which he failed to have in stock, and the result was five Protestants and one Romanist. The trial was proceeded with and everything asked by the prosecution was granted, and every motion made by the defense, which were many, was over-ruled, thus forcing this would-be-judge to place himself on record in favor of gag-law, and against civil liberty, and by night little groups could be seen all around town denouncing the gag rule being applied. The witnesses for the state told the same story with two exceptions, and they told more than the prosecution wanted them to. It reminded me of a flock of sheep as they follow the bell sheep, and without the bell sheep the flock is lost, indicating as though they had been drilled for the occasion.

The witnesses for the defense told a straightforward story, each in his own way, but one corroborating the other. Each side had eight witnesses. The evidence concluded, the jury retired and up to this hour are still out, five for acquittal and one for conviction. I need not tell you who this one is—any sane man will know.

On Friday, February 2nd, the court was called to order at 9 P. M. The jury reported at 9:30 that they could not agree; they were continued, and finally the jury wanted to re-open the case and hear some latin scholar translate those paragraphs referred to in Kenrick's Moral Theology as slanderous, but this dictator would not permit the jury to hear the truth as it would compel this odd juryman to acquit McNamara or stand as a perjurer, so the jury is compelled to disagree for lack of truth, withheld from them.

The case of Priest Dalton was called, and another packed jury forced upon the defendant. Out of the first twelve eight were Catholics, two had Catholic wives, one a Catholic brother, and the lone one a Protestant. The attorneys for the defense offered to take a jury with A. P. A. members and Catholics excluded, but no, the justice of peace refused. Here a heated debate took place. The battle was fought inch by inch and every time the attorneys were forced to yield to gag rule the vacated ground was strewn with papal scalps. And backed with public sentiment, the attorneys for the defense were just that much higher in the estimation of the law-abiding people, and the attorney for the push sank deeper into the slums of Romish filth and the cesspools of lawlessness. Marshal Stewart and the push did their part for Rome well.

Every attempt that could be made by Burnham and Elliott to get proper evidence before the court that the jury might be able to decide on facts were made but was ruled out by dictator Nichols. Readers, I have been here during the trial and have had a little to do with it and feel indignant and disgusted with this conspiracy to down free speech and American principles. I dare say that the same proceedings could not have happened in any other city in the United States except probably San Francisco.

Last night when the second jury retired, a bet was made by two Protestants that the jury would convict the defendant in one hour; it took just about ten minutes. Right here let the contrast be drawn. The first jury was an intelligent body of men, competent to weigh the matter intrusted to them, save one, who was a Catholic. This one man hung the jury, which stood five for acquittal and one for conviction. This jury labored from Thursday night until Saturday morning and was finally discharged. While the second jury, favorable to papal authority in this country (and which every intelligent man knows favor crime and illiteracy) with evidence much stronger and clearer for the defense, did their work in ten minutes. The hand of the push could be seen all along the line. This man Brown, the prosecuting attorney, roared like a lion when justice was asked for. He would turn to the dictator in the chair and flourish his fist, take his seat and the court would sustain him.

Every respectable citizen not owned by Rome are simply disgusted and ashamed of the dastardly record that now blackens the court records of Kansas City and Jackson county. It is time, my dear readers, that you rise up in your might, union your strength, and with one well-aimed blow, strike down this Romish anaconda that sulks through your streets, alleys and public highway at night, running down anyone and everyone opposed to him and constantly laying plans to overthrow your public schools and institutions.

We have before us an American citizen on trial for uttering a truth in his lecture as prescribed by Archbishop Kenrick's Moral Theology, endorsed by Pope Gregory and used by the Romish church, and is denied the right of proof.

This man, McNamara, has been tried for two cases, as above described, with a marshal and almost every deputy a Catholic, and a judge to assist him and a howling Romish mob at their back. It now appears that they even had a deputy marshal on the jury, and others, who told the verdict long before the case was submitted to them. Many times this man or that man was heard to say "G—d d—n that ex-priest! we will fix him, and we will get that book yet."

This mob element became so demonstrative Thursday and Friday nights, that it became necessary to telephone to Kansas City for help. The help came. Had this move failed there is no doubt the mob would have made the attempt to carry out their hellish plans.

What has been said is not even a shadow of what can be said on this subject.

The A. P. A., U. O. D., Jr. O. U. A. M. and all other like orders and friends to the cause, must rise up and assert their rights, disarm Rome and bring her to submission to law, or drive her off of the American continent, and I think the latter the only proper solution to apply. I do not favor breaking the laws, but if it becomes necessary to do so to obtain justice I dare say it will be done. And when done by an indignant people as is now the case here and at Independence, it is apt to go too far. Let us hope and work to the end that nothing of this kind will happen. Persecution carried on in the way now being done is being fully realized. The fight is simply one of persecution by Rome and the Kansas City push. M.

HE COULDN'T PLAY POKER.

Governor Lowrey's Ignorance of the Game and Its Startling Sequel.

When Governor Lowrey of Mississippi was in this city on one occasion, he very cleverly took in a few friends with whom he sat one evening in a friendly game of draw. The governor and a party of ladies and gentlemen were being entertained at an evening tea, and after the menu had been discussed the gentlemen withdrew to the library, where cards and chips were soon produced and in use.

Governor Lowrey said he knew nothing about the game, so while his friends tried their luck the southern executive remained in the parlor and entertained the ladies. Later in the evening the governor drifted into the poker room and was prevailed upon to play the hand of one of the gentlemen for a few minutes. As the governor sat down he reminded his friends again that he knew nothing about the game.

There was a jack pot on the table which had gone around several times. Hands were dealt, the pot was opened, and the play passed around to the governor. He didn't seem to know whether to pass or not. He studied his hand for several minutes, then, showing a card, asked the man next to him whether it was a king or jack. "That's a king, governor," replied the gentleman. Then the governor produced a queen and remarked: "I take it that this is a queen. Am I correct?" He was informed that he was, and then very deliberately putting up his money he took one card.

The gentleman who had opened the pot had three nines and failed to better his hand on the draw. He thought he had a lead pipe cinch on the pot and sized up the governor as having two pair—kings and queens. He thought the governor had found cards like the king and queen he had shown and was drawing for a full. He was somewhat taken aback when the governor raised the bet, and fearing the governor did not know that two pair were not very good he called his attention to the fact. "Oh, go ahead," said the governor, "we'll play this out anyway."

The governor kept raising until finally the gentleman with three nines weakened and called. Then the governor proudly laid down four aces, and everybody yelled. He had held three aces all the time, flashed his king and queen for a bluff, then drew one card and caught another ace.

The gentleman who held three nines says he will never again sit in a game with a man who knows nothing about it.—Washington Post.

Many seamstresses darn worsted stockings with worsted. This is a blunder the consequences of which will show themselves very rapidly. The worsted always shrinks, and then the darn is contorted and drawn up out of shape, to the wearer's distress.

FATE.

She paints daily pictures on plates
And embroders for hours and hours,
Writes verses imparting the fates
To appreciate authors with showers.

She always is up with the lark
And is seen with her cheeks very red
Walking rapidly down through the park
With her nose pointed straightway ahead.

She becomes on manners and things
That surround in the long ago been
She's a critic on scientific lines
As a linguist she's created themselves.

Admitly she pals at an oar,
Can she act on a stage? Well, she can.
She has gained all her wants and some more,
But she never has cultured a man.

—B. S. Keller in St. Paul Globe.

"Between You and I."

What in the world is to be done with those otherwise good people who persist in conversation in using "I" and "he" in the objective? Most of these people know better, though some of them are college graduates, but they go on saying, "Will you go with Dick and I to the symphony?" and even, "It was between he and I," though they would never, of course, say, "Will you go with I?" The number of people who use this solecism is apparently increasing. Public school teachers use it, and the sound of it is not altogether unfamiliar in what is called good society, though "me and him did it" is not a whit more ungrammatical than "between you and I." Evidently some people use the phrase without knowing that they do it, but why should they? Still other people who have been taught that "me and him went" is not correct, ignorantly suppose that "between you and me" is also ungrammatical. In this case, of course, the mistake is due to pure ignorance, and no one can complain of it, because ignorance is generally a misfortune rather than a fault. But when people who have been to school use the nominative case in the objective and say "between you and I," or "I will let you and he know" one feels like projecting some convenient article of furniture at them. Perhaps some form of violence will have to be resorted to in order to break up the practice.—Boston Transcript.

The Bite of the Tsetse Fly.

Singular indeed is the effect of the bite, or as the Boers call it, the "stick," of the tsetse fly, for the carcass, when examined, is found to be almost bloodless. The cellular tissue under the skin is distended with air, resembling a number of soap bubbles, the fat is yellowish green and oily, the heart so soft that the fingers can be made to meet through it, the lungs and liver are diseased, the stomach and bowels are pale and empty and the gall bladder is distended with bile. Yet, as Livingstone says, wild animals nearly akin to the horse and ox, such as the buffalo and zebra, suffer no harm. Neither do pigs, goats and wild antelopes, but dogs suffer as severely as horses and oxen.

The skin of an animal which has died from the tsetse shows all the punctures on the inside, with a ring of yellow mucus on the flesh beneath each puncture as large as the palm of the hand and resembling the appearance of a snake bite. No certain remedy is known for the puncture of this terrible fly.—Chambers' Journal.

Photographing the Sea Bottom.

Experiments have been made in France which promise considerable success in submarine photography. A specially constructed camera was carried down by a diver to a depth of 22 or 23 feet, and with an exposure of half an hour negatives were obtained which, although showing a lack of depth, were fairly satisfactory.

It was found that the best results were obtained by placing a blue glass in front of the lens. It is intended to have lenses specially constructed for under water work.

Instantaneous photographs of the sea bottom during a storm have been obtained with the aid of a flash light. This light was furnished by an alcohol lamp fed from a reservoir of oxygen. Magnesium powder was projected into the flame through a tube from the shore. It is thought that such flashlight photographs may be made at any depth to which a diver can go down.—Youth's Companion.

His Test.

"I can't live without her," he said to a friendly adviser, "and I am sure that away down in her heart she has a little feeling for me. I am going to test her." He pulled out a pistol, saying: "I am going to her with this and say, 'Here, shoot me down. I cannot live without you!'"

"You had better not," said the friend. "She might pull the trigger."

"I don't care for that," replied the heart broken lover. "I don't care for that. I have filled the weapon with blank cartridges."—London Tit-Bits.

Red Hair and Sunstroke.

Nobody ever heard of a redheaded man being sunstruck. Why a red head should afford any protection from the rays of the sun or give its owner immunity from one of the most singular affections that humanity is heir to is one of those mysteries that even the doctors cannot fathom, but the fact remains that men with red hair can stand almost any amount of exertion in or out of doors during the hottest weather and never feel any serious results from it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Royalties at St. Helena.

Napoleon Bonaparte has two royal successors on the island of St. Helena. They are Dinizulu, the son and heir of Cetewayo, the Zulu king, and Undabuko, brother of the same monarch. The climate of St. Helena obliges them to wear a blanket or some heavy covering much of the time. It is doubtful whether they will ever leave their island prison alive.—Paris Herald.

The jade mines in upper Burmah promise to become a more regular source of national prosperity than the ruby mines themselves. Jade is going up in value, owing to the large demand from China, where cups and various vessels are made of the precious material, besides ornaments.

It is estimated that the cost of supporting such an establishment as would be expected of a married man in society in New York city would not be less than $50,000 a year and would be more apt to reach $100,000.

Why are buttons on men's clothing on the right hand side and on women's clothing on the left hand side? This is curious, but true. It would be interesting to know the reason.

A landlord at Lynn, Mass., in order to get rid of an objectionable tenant, stopped up the chimney, filling the house full of smoke. The occupants soon departed.

There are 11 American cities that spread over more territory than Paris, while Berlin is exceeded in area by 17 of our cities.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

A DAUGHTER OF EX-SENATOR DAWES WRITES ABOUT THEM.

She Discusses Some Practical Reasons For Their Success or Failure—Hints on Performing Contracts and Dealing With Customers.

The appearance of women in every department of business has resulted in the discovery that a woman can do business along business lines and by recognized methods; also in another discovery—that unless obliged to do so by her environment she generally does conduct her business affairs in a somewhat slipshod manner.

No permanent success is possible except according to strict business methods. In large affairs this becomes evident so soon that either the worker is forced into conformity or the business disappears of its own weight. There is little need to give hints in such cases. Either they are superfluous or they are useless.

But the possibility of self support along new lines has suggested a large number of new occupations to young women who are establishing themselves everywhere in small enterprises. The eventual success of these enterprises depends very largely upon the spirit and method with which they are entered into. And to these energetic and enterprising young women a few hints may be valuable.

It should never be forgotten that "business" and "philanthropy" are two different things. Both buyer and seller frequently confound the two. It may be questioned whether half the failures in business ventures by young women do not arise from this simple fact.

And in like manner the woman who goes into business exchanges the privilege of special courtesy to her sex for independence and business reciprocity. Here again a mistake is too frequently made.

A business woman must not consider the weather nor a headache.

Her family can no longer take a paramount place with her.

She cannot afford to be pleasant only when she feels well and glum or unaccommodating when she has had bad news. The public is merciless and cares nothing for her, body or soul.

If she needs a cashier or clerk, it is not enough for her that she has an idle brother or that her mother might take the place. The first question for her consideration is the efficiency of those relatives for the vacant position.

It seems impossible to pluck out of the mind of a woman the idea that her personal maintenances ought to be taken into account in settling her business affairs. And, curiously enough, this idea has corrupted the business mind of the other sex. It is by no means unknown for a man to go paying interest to his female client whose funds have disappeared in bad investments, or, on the other hand, to expect considerable financial charity from her as to the principal of such investments. Neither of these expectations would survive a moment between two men.

Probably the very first lesson for the would be business woman to learn is that she should expect no consideration whatever on account of her sex or her personal circumstances and should give none. The exact filling of contracts and the exact requirement of dues are the foundation of all good business.

Likewise it should be one of her early lessons that the exact filling of contracts refers both to time and quality.

Perhaps the most common of all faults in women who engage in small enterprises is the feeling that if they cannot do the work now or furnish the goods today next week will do just as well. And if called to account for these delays they consider the customers most unreasonable.

Another curious peculiarity in the business relations of women, resulting directly from her too often inexact habit of mind, is her treatment of errors. In the view of many new business women any mistake made in the goods, in orders procured, in work done, must come out of the customer. Now, if a customer gives a definite, plain order, and the dealer does not fill that order, it is the fault of the dealer and should be borne by her. This fault is by no means confined to women, it is true, but it is specially prevalent among them. The order should be exact and definite—in writing if need be—but once given it is the dealer's place to fill it.

In all the various lines of small enterprises upon which women are now entering and some of which they are inventing much depends upon the way the young business woman meets the would be customer.

A cardinal principle should be to do anything that any one desires. Some way must be found to do even the impossible.

Let no possible customer disappear because you could not find some way to meet his or her wishes. Send for the goods wanted, or even go to the city after them, if it be only a dollar's worth. Take the strange job if it have even the most remote connection with your enterprise and do it, though you must privately outlet it. But let the customer always find you ready and always sure to do what is wanted. This insures his reappearance. But if you cannot meet his wishes the first time, he will find some other person or place where they can be met, and that is a fatal discovery.

Be ready in expedient. There is no business, even the largest and most systematic, that is not always running against a wall of some kind, and the ability to quickly and sometimes immediately find a new way out is the question of success or failure.

If you cannot do a thing one way, do it another. If the conditions will not allow of the end desired, change the conditions, and that on the spot. She who hesitates is lost in these days. Yet look before you leap. A woman's natural impulses must not be trusted too far. "Readiness in expedient" is not only readiness, but readiness in expedient. To think quickly and closely, to determine that some difficult requirement shall be met and to see along what lines, if not all the details, and to confine these two lines of thought at the moment is to secure success in any line of business.—Anna L. Dawes in Washington News.

Countess of Warwick.

The Countess of Warwick, better known as Lady Brooke, is admittedly one of the most brilliant women of modern society. Her conversation is sparkling and is marked by a freedom from conventionality which sometimes horrifies the Princess of Wales, who has inherited all the love of etiquette of her mother, Queen Louise of Denmark. There are few women in London whose toilets are more perfect in every way and more in harmony with their wearer than those of the Countess of Warwick. She is one of the best whips in England and drives a four-in-hand, handling the ribbons in a delightful manner.—Paris Herald.

Important Facts For Women.

Abnormally developed waists and hips are invariably the result of undue pressure at these points. The muscles, rendered inactive by the force brought to bear upon them, become weak and flaccid, and as a result soft, flabby flesh forms over them. When the pressure is removed and the muscles through exercise grow active, superfluous flesh naturally disappears, slowly, but surely.

The stout woman can improve her appearance by the artistic study of dress and proper care of the body. The thin, angular, ill developed woman can accomplish wonders by exercise. The ravenous neck, with its ugly hollows, may be made full and shapely by deep breathing exercises, rotary movements of the head and active position of the chest, but all padding must be discarded to give flabby muscles a chance to reassert themselves. Protruding shoulder blades will be permanently flattened when the active chest becomes habitual. Grace will be imparted to motion when the toes are turned outward, and often increased physical vigor results from correct position of the feet in walking, as it is averred by the doctors that weaknesses of the pelvic region are often traceable to the inbred manner of walking peculiar to many women.—Jenness Miller Monthly.

Japanese Women In New York.

There is a slow but steady immigration of Japanese women into New York. In the past decade they have increased from four or five to over 50. They are trim, bright eyed little creatures, who take a lively interest in everything going on. Their children are just like the dolls which you buy in Yokohama. They are a trifle awkward in our styles of apparel and footgear and never seem entirely at home in them. Both women and children dress in the simplest modes and in dark colors whenever they go out upon the street. In the privacy of their own homes they drop our fashions and resume the kimono, obi and slipper of Japan. Here they go to the opposite extreme and wear the most startling designs and brilliant hues imaginable. Dressed a l'Americaine, they are usually plain, but when attired in their national costume they are pretty, graceful and attractive. A number of them live in the neighborhood of Sixth avenue and Twenty-second street, but the rest are scattered over the city. In religious matters the women are sometimes Christians, more often agnostics and seldom, if ever, heathens. They stand our climate well, but do not have as many children as do their married sisters at home.—New York Advertiser.

Working Women and Chaperons.

If women must be wage earners and breadwinners, so far as they are concerned "chaperons" are impossible alike in England and America. In most factories, workshops and salesrooms, in America at least, women are as carefully guarded against insulting approaches or degrading entanglements as in their own homes. Therefore there is no reason in the world why in America we should, so far as the girls are concerned, bother ourselves as to whether they have chaperons or not. If there is danger to this class of girls in England because they cannot have chaperons, it might be well for those having the social condition of the mother country at heart to study the methods almost universally in use in the United States, and to the extent of adopting these methods Americanize the working girls of England. But so far as the wealthy classes are concerned, either in Great Britain or the United States, there is no essential difference nor likely soon to be any. The presence of older women in every company adds to the dignity and variety quite as much as to the decorum and propriety.—Harper's Bazar.

Points For Trained Nurses.

At the training schools for nurses no applicants are accepted who are under 21 years of age or over 35. Twenty-five is the preferred age. When application is made by letter, it must be addressed to the superintendent of the school. In reply she will receive a circular stating that a personal interview is desirable. If that is impossible, the applicant should write again, saying so and asking for an application blank. This blank must be filled out in the applicant's own handwriting and returned to the superintendent, together with a physician's certificate of health, a letter from a clergyman and the addresses of three women, not relatives, who have known the applicant for several years. These applications are filed, and when a vacancy occurs the most desirable applicant is selected by the president and is taken for a month on trial. During this month of probation she will, at almost all the training schools, receive her board and lodging. At the end of the month she may be accepted or rejected as a pupil nurse, and the decision is final.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Married Women as Employees.

The aversion of the New York board of education to married teachers is not shared by the dry goods merchants or commercial men who employ women. They claim that a good saleswoman, clerk or operator is a better servant after marriage. She usually resigns, but the firm is glad to take her back after the honeymoon. The married saleswomen, typewriters, machine operators, dressmakers and special workers in a representative establishment are said to do more work and give less trouble than the average single woman. The married clerks don't flirt with the floorwalker, they don't gabble with the elevator boys, and they are most patient with customers. The married typewriters don't go to lunch with heads of departments and fellow clerks, and if they read the scandals in the daily papers they do not make the fact public by circulating the clipping. At least that is what the managers say, and they ought to know.—New York World.

New Jersey and Suffrage.

In one of the United States a precedent for the admission of women as voters was furnished during the last century. The state referred to was New Jersey, which, by its constitution of 1776, gave the suffrage to all the inhabitants who had the property qualification. A law passed Feb. 22, 1797, to regulate elections under that constitution provided that every voter should deposit his or her ballot, and that the written ticket should contain the names of those for whom he or she voted. But a later act in 1807 enacted that no person should be allowed to vote except free born white citizens of the male sex. Since then the word male has been inscribed in the constitution of the state of New Jersey, as had already been done in the other states.—Camden Letter.

Suffrage and Bonnets.

Ladies in New Zealand have the franchise. They also take their hats off in the theater. If this is a case of cause and effect, the cause of woman's suffrage is likely to have a boom.—Lowell Times.

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

By permission and by virtue of a judgment and decree of the district court for Douglas county, state of Nebraska, rendered on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1892, in a certain action wherein The First National Bank of Omaha was plaintiff and Meyer Hellman and others were defendants, and of an order of said court thereon entered and said district court, bearing date the 19th day of December, A. D. 1893, and to me directed, I will on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1894, 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 following described lands and tenements, all situated in the county of Douglas and state of Nebraska, to-wit:

The east forty feet (E. 40 ft.) of lot one (1) in block one hundred and thirty-seven (137), in the city of Omaha, having a frontage of forty feet (40 ft.) on Farnam street and extending back a uniform width of one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet to the north line of the alley, and the south two-thirds of lot eight (8) in block eighty-nine (89), in said city of Omaha, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska, to satisfy first out of the proceeds of the sale of the said east forty feet (E. 40 ft.) of lot one (1) in block one hundred and thirty-seven (137) in the city of Omaha, having a frontage of forty-feet (40 ft.) on Farnam street and extending back a uniform width of one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to the north line of the alley, in Douglas county, all as above described, The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company the sum of thirty-one thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars ($31,890.00) with interest thereon at rate of six (6) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892, to satisfy the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company the further sum of thirty-one thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars ($31,890.00), with interest thereon at rate of six (6) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892, to satisfy the First National Bank of Omaha the sum of twenty-four thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight and 33-100 dollars ($24,878.33), with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892, to satisfy the Nebraska National Bank the sum of seven thousand, five hundred, seventy and 33-100 dollars ($7,570.33), with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892, until paid, and one hundred, fifty and 53-100 dollars ($150.53) costs, with interest thereon from the 19th day of September, A. D. 1892, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1892, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein the First National Bank, of Omaha, was plaintiff, and Meyer Hellman and others were defendants.

Omaha, Neb., February 1, 1894.

GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Special Master Commissioner.

Wharton & Baird, attorneys. 2-2-5

Legal Notice.

PHOEBE R. E. E. LINTON vs JACOB LUTZ. } Docket 8, No. 262.

In the county court of Douglas county, state of Nebraska:

Jacob Lutz, defendant, will take notice that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1893, Phoebe R. E. E. Linton, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the county court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against said defendant, and the county judge issued an order of attachment for the sum of $1000 in said action pending in said court wherein Phoebe R. E. E. Linton is plaintiff, and Jacob Lutz is defendant, that property of the defendant consisting of bar fixtures pool table, stove, chairs, clock, ice-chest and bar, has been attached under said order; said plaintiff prays judgment against said defendant for the sum of $1000 due for rent of buildings used and occupied at 614 and 616 South Thirteenth Street, Omaha, Nebraska. Said cause was continued to the 5th day of March, 1894.

You are hereby required to answer said petition on or before said 5th day of March, 1894, or a judgment will be taken against you.

Omaha, Neb., January 22, 1894.

PHOEBE R. E. E. LINTON.

By John T. Cathers, her attorney. 1-26-4

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 of Douglas county, Nebraska, and directed to me, I will, on the 26th day of February, 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, county of Douglas and state of Nebraska, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot eight (8) in block three (3) in Briggs' Place addition to the city of Omaha, in the state of Nebraska.

Said sale is to satisfy the judgment of said court rendered at its February term, 1893, in a certain action in which the Belknap Savings Bank of Laconia, New Hampshire, is plaintiff, and Wm. H. Hayden and others were defendants. Appearance docket 35, No. 176.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 26, 1893.

BERIAH F. LOCHRAN,
Special Master Commissioner.

I. R. Andrews, attorney. 1-26-5

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

To James O. Slatter and Anna C. Slatter, non-resident defendants:

You are hereby notified that on the 11th day of December, 1893, Fanny Bryant Godwin as plaintiff, filed her petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against you as defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a mortgage executed on the 26th day of June, 1889, by Michael Donnelly to Eugene C. Bates and by him assigned to Fanny Bryant Godwin, plaintiff herein, upon the property described as follows: The west one-half (W. ½) of lot eight (8) in block eleven (11) in Reed's First addition to the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to secure the payment of a note for the sum of $3,250.00 due and payable June 26th 1894, on which sum there is now due and payable to the plaintiff the sum of $3,250.00 with interest thereon at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from the 26th day of December, 1892, for which sum, with interest, plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants pay the same, and that in default of such payment said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and that all of said defendants may be forever barred of their interest in said real estate.

You are required to answer the said petition on or before the 5th day of March, 1894.

Dated at Omaha, Neb., January 23, 1894.

FANNY B. GODWIN.

By B. F. Thomas, her attorney. 1-26-4

Legal Notice.

To the unknown heirs of W. Amalie Koerting, deceased:

You and each of you will take notice that on the 11th day of December, 1893, Isabella L. Peck, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against W. Amalie Koerting and Ella Latson, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a mortgage executed on the 3rd day of April, 1891, by W. Amalie Koerting to Eugene C. Bates, and by him assigned to Isabella L. Peck, plaintiff herein, upon the property described as follows: Lot three (3) in block seven (7) in Kountze Fourth supplementary addition to the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and the state of Nebraska, to secure the payment of a note for the sum of $2,250.00 due and payable April 3, 1896, on which note and mortgage there is now due and payable to the plaintiff the sum of $2,250.00 with interest at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from the 3rd day of April, 1893, for which sum with interest, plaintiff prays for a decree, that the defendants pay the same, and that in default of such payment said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due, that all of said defendants be forever barred of their interest in said real estate.

You are required to answer the said petition on or before the 5th day of March, 1894.

Dated at Omaha, Neb., January 23rd, 1894.

ISABELLA L. PECK.

By B. F. Thomas, her attorney. 1-26-4

Notice of Chattle Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by reason of default in the conditions of a chattel mortgage dated July 3rd, 1893, executed by W. F. Luce and Annie Luce to W. H. Jallings, and assigned to D. S. Grogg by the said W. H. Jallings, and recorded in the office of the county clerk for Douglas county, Nebraska, on which mortgage the sum of two hundred and seventy-five ($275.00) dollars, with interest thereon at ten (10) per cent per annum from date, is still due and unpaid, the undersigned will on the 27th day of February, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth and Miami streets, Omaha, Nebraska, sell at public auction the following property enumerated in said mortgage, to-wit: Consisting of all the household furniture, now stored at place and number above named; one cow, four years old; and one horse-colt, three years old; also one Shoemaker square piano, stored at 409 Paxton block. Said sale is made to satisfy the said D. S. Grogg in said amount, with interest thereon as above stated.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 27th, 1894.

D. S. GROGG,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

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