A COLUMBUS DINE

New York Celebration Closes with a Grand Banquet.

EIGHT HUNDRED AT THE TABLES.

Decorations Elaborate, the Dinner Excellent, the Wines of Good Quality—Addresses of Vice President Morton and Secretary of State Foster.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—As if to justify Sidney Smith's witticism that all events, even an earthquake, must be celebrated by the Anglo-Saxon race by a banquet, even if they had to hunt a place amid the ruins in which to dine, New York's celebration of the discovery of America was closed by a banquet, which was in a measure as successful as the ceremonials which had preceded it. It is no light task to seat comfortably and dine over eight hundred guests, but this was accomplished by the celebration committee in a satisfactory manner. The auditorium of Lenox Lyceum, where the feast was held, is an ideal banquet hall. Well proportioned and lofty, its natural advantages were enchanced by decorations and wonderfully artistic electric lighting to a point of exceeding beauty. The balconies were hung with hand embroidered designs of the ancient armor of Italy and Spain on a background of crimson plush interspersed with United States flags and the colors of Italy and Spain. At the cap of each pilaster there was a gilt eagle holding an American flag in its beak, and from the center of the dome red, white and blue fell in graceful sweeps to the cornice. The dinner was excellent and well served, the wines of good quality and the music in full keeping with the rest of the service. The guests of honor dined on the stage, which was so draped as to resemble an alcove of the main banqueting hall. In the center appeared a portrait of Columbus, encircled by the flags of Italy, Spain and the United States.

Mayor Grant presided, supported on the right by Vice President Morton, Secretary of State Foster, ex-President Grover Cleveland, Mr. Arnold, president of the board of aldermen; Baron Fava, Italian minister, and Mr. G. F. Wahl, Jr.; on the left by Governor Flower, ex-President Hayes, General Porter and Bishop Potter.

The boxes were assigned, amongst others to the Spanish minister and suites, Secretary Foster of the treasury, Secretary Rusk, the French charge d'affaires, Mr. Fairchild, Commodore Erben, (Spanish admiral), Hon. Benjamin Wood (Italian admiral), and Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

The 800 guests included the governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and South Carolina, General Schofield and many others of eminence. But there was one empty chair at the table of honor. Chauncey Depew, who was to have acted as toastmaster, was absent. Mayor Grant supplied his place as best he could. Mr. Depew's unexpected absence deprived the after dinner oratory of much of its sparkle.

At the close of the dinner at 10 p. m. Mayor Grant arose to propose the toasts. As the wines had all by this time been removed, the drinking of the toasts was figuratively only. The mayor, after thanking all the organizations who had contributed to make the Columbian celebration a success, briefly proposed "The President of the United States." Vice President Morton, who was received with cheers, spoke as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: The reason for the president's absence from the commemoration celebration is known to you all, and to the whole country. He is standing in a great shadow, awaiting the issues of life or death, and the eager importunity with which the words brought by wire from Washington are scanned testifies to the hopeful sympathy of all our people. I lament the necessity of taking his place, even momentarily, and am here to thank you for the respectful courtesy that has assigned me the prominent post in these civic ceremonies. It is impressive from the events of the past five days that we have added a new holiday to the American calendar. The 12th of October will hereafter be marked with white. We have instituted the Columbian festival, to be repeated at the expiration of each one hundred years, to the furthermost limit of time, by actors who will not have been witnesses of the preceding celebration. The opening pageant has been worthy of the great pilot and the great discoverer. It has been applauded by a countless audience of millions of intelligent people, an audience so vast that no other city of the New World, and few of the Old World, could administer to its care and protection. Our houses of worship testified for two days to the deep impression called forth by the occasion; the army of children from the public schools, equipped only with the weapons of education, put in evidence our confident hope in the future; and the processional progresses on land and water, by day and night, gave constant proof of the patriotism of all our people of every kindred and tribe and tongue, of the capacity for self-control of these educated masses and of the power and ingenuity of a great people.

There were transported to our doors, with speed and comfort, vast numbers of men, women and children, exceeding the population of most of the capitals of the world, by scientific methods of which Columbus never dreamed; and during the watches of the night this cosmopolitan city, with its streets and avenues, its squares and arches, its dwellings and monuments, was illuminated as by fire, by electric inventions which are the products of the land which Columbus discovered. On behalf of the president I am here to especially thank the ministers of Spain, and Italy and France for their fraternal assistance, and the representatives of other powers for their kindly approbation.

Mr. Mayor, with thanks to you, and to this distinguished audience, for the courtesies shown to myself, I now turn over the toast proposed, "The United States of America," to the president's principal advisor, the secretary of state.

Secretary Foster's Response.

To make the United States the subject of an after-dinner speech reminds one of the despair of the great philosopher, Kant, when the would-be omniscient Madam De Stael demanded of him an explanation of his philosophy at an evening reception and how his despair was turned to disgust when, after patiently hearing him for ten minutes, she interrupted him by saying, "That will do, that will do. I understand it all now."

I fear I may now have such thoroughly satisfied auditors as the great philosopher when my ten minutes have expired. However, I venture the thought that the full fruits of the great achievement which we celebrate in this banquet are most conspicuously embodied in that which is signified by the sentiment just announced—the United States; and it must be a source of sincere regret to you all that he to whom the duty was assigned should not be able to be present to make a fitting response. No words of mine can add interest or impressiveness to that great act of faith and courage which, since the advent of the founder of the Christian religion stands unparalleled in its importance and usefulness to mankind. By it the human race has wrought and is working out a destiny which was not possible in the Old World. How well and how fully that destiny has been attained in the past four centuries may be most favorably tested by an examination of the social conditions and the physical accomplishment of the states united into the predominating nation of the hemisphere revealed by Columbus. It is not easy to separate from each other and to do so between the influences which operate in the Old and New World. But without attempting this task there are some features which characterize the United States to which on this occasion we may point with just pride. In no other nation of the world is the religious faith which so efficiently contributed to the success of the first voyage of the great discoverer so potent in controlling society, enriching its charities and elevating the race. It was in the United States that religious and civil liberty experienced its new birth, here has its most perfect application, and whose reflex influence has been the most prominent factor in the past hundred years in reconstructing society and government in Europe. In no other nation is education so munificently fostered and intelligence so generally diffused throughout all classes. In no other nation are the masses so fully supplied with good homes, so comfortably clothed and so well fed. When we turn from the social conditions to the physical accomplishments of the United States we find the contrast equally marked. The colonists who followed the highway marked out by Columbus, found the territory now embraced by the United States a wilderness or a desert, rich only in the undeveloped resources of nature. Today the sixty-five millions of people who inhabit this land possess an aggregated wealth far greater than any other nation of the world. In the extent and value of their manufactories and industries they have no equal. In its agricultural and mineral productions this country is superior to any other. But why should I repeat and extend these well known facts? Certainly not in order to impress upon this audience the appropriateness of the imposing demonstration witnessed this week in our great metropolis in honor of the man who made all these achievements possible. In the midst of our glorification of Columbus and our own glorification, it may not be in the best taste for me to hint at any shortcomings or defects of these United States. But it is plain to any intelligent citizen that we have not yet reached perfection in either society or government, yet I do not propose the unwelcome task of enumerating these defects tonight. I trust, however, you will tolerate mention of one, possibly not the most serious, but of sufficient gravity to attract the attention of thoughtful citizens. In my residence abroad the criticism frequently made by public men and intelligent observers was the lax and partial administration of justice in the United States. Too often have I been made to blush at the recital, usually, it is true, in exaggerated terms, of the riots, lynchings and lawless execution of punishment upon supposed culprits, not infrequent in this country. Usually it is the imperfect administration of justice by the constituted authorities which occasion but never justify those lawless acts, and back of the derelict authorities may generally be found a perverted public sentiment. What a well-grounded source of exultation it would be if to the list already enumerated we could make the claim that in this land justice was always impartially administered, to the high and low, to the rich and poor, without fear or favor.

The great event which you have commemorated this week and which will be continued throughout the land this week, will doubtless have an inspiring and elevating effect upon our people. While we rejoice in present attainments we shall press forward to a greater perfection as a nation in the years to come. Let us remember that the state is the culmination of human progress—the state, with its organized life, the body politic, its many members, all one service, the ends of every part.

We are justly proud to point to the United States today as the achievement of the greatest results yet attained by mankind in the way of society and human fellowship. In the perpetuity of this body politic how much of blessing is there for this hemisphere, how much of hope is there for the race in all lands.

President Arnold, of the board of aldermen, responded to the toast "The City of New York." Mr. G. F. Wahl, Jr., made a lengthy response to the Columbus toast, "America and Its Discoverer." Governor Flower responded for the state of New York. General Horace Porter, in proposing the toast "American Patriotism," made one of his characteristic speeches. "The New York Legislature" was responded to by Assemblyman Sulzer. Congressman Amos J. Cummings responded for "The Congress of the United States" in the absence of W. Bourke Cockran. Ex-Senator Warner Miller spoke in favor of the Nicaragua canal project as a further development of the great discovery of Columbus.

The Pope's Delegate.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Monsignore Satolli, the Pope's delegate to the world's fair dedication, accompanied by Rev. Dr. O'Connell, rector of the American college at Rome, and the committee that went to New York to escort them here, arrived at Cardinal Gibbons' residence in the afternoon, where a reception was held. A banquet was given by his eminence to Monsignore Satolli in the evening at which time the United Press dispatch from Rome to the effect that the vatican has decided to elevate Archbishop Vaughan and Monsignore Stonor to the cardinalate caused considerable comment. Monsignro eSatolli and Rev. Dr. O'Connell will be the guests of Cardinal Gibbons until next Monday or Tuesday, when they will leave for Chicago.

WANT DR. DURYEA.

A Contributor Intimates the Romanists Want him on the School Board.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 10, 1892.—Mr. J. C. Thompson, Editor AMERICAN—My Dear Sir: Since my conversation with you last Friday, I have learned, from what I consider a reliable source, that our Catholic friends? the enemy, are studiously propagating some more of their secret and devilish plans to defeat right and justice and strike a death blow to Americanism in the coming election, by placing on our school board a man, or the man who will truckle to their interests.

In order to make this effective and emphatic with Omaha Romans, the brass-collared minions of that church that "is not in politics," have been diligently canvassing the city, distributing little cards, upon which were printed the instructions of "the holy father." These cards read something like this:

"To all true Catholics: The Holy Father commands you to vote for Dr. D———, and urges that all women come to the polls to vote on the school question."

This is not only timely advice but it is purely Catholic, and now it will be not only fitting, but purely American, to sit down on these people now.

We want it distinctly understood now—and firmly impressed upon the Catholic minds on November 8th.—that there is no place on our school board for any man or any set of men who are in sympathy with Romanism.

Our public school is strictly an American institution, and we cannot use men in any capacity relating thereto, who charge that the "public schools are godless," while they alone are responsible for removing the Bible therefrom. The only interest the Catholics have in our public schools is, that by getting the proper power, they may be able to carry out their foul and infamous threat—to wipe them form the face of the earth. But, unfortunately for them, the powers that are, and the patriotic principles upon which that institution is founded, and by which it has been fostered in its youth and brought to its present efficiency and excellence, are wide awake, and our loyal American people will allow no stealthy foe, under the guise of a false religion, to undermine what we are proud to designate as the corner-stone of our national greatness.

Let our loyal men and noble women stand up for the public schools of Omaha and emphasize the lesson to Romanists, of the recent election and revolution at Faribault, Minn. Yours truly. J. A. M.

Ladies wishing to buy Millinery of honest dealers, with honest prices and goods as represented will give us a call. Everything in our store as cheap as can be bought elsewhere in this city.

J. J. BLISS;
1510 Douglas Street.

A Roman Catholic Speaks.

[In American Baptist.]

Editor *American Baptist*:—Will you kindly permit a liberal Catholic to say a few words on the "Phelan Controversy?" And because I happen to be a Catholic it is not evidence per se that I am either a bigot or a fanatic. Thank God I am neither. Phelan's paper has been a disgrace to journalism for years. He has persistently vilified educated and respectable people. Unfortunately there is a certain type of Catholics who are filled with horror at the mere thought of criticising the language or actions of a priest, and they foolishly consider such criticism as an insult to their religion. It is nothing of the kind. In exposing a fellow like Phelan we do not insult Catholicism, but one of its dirty instruments.

Priests of this class are becoming too common. Knowing that they are totally unworthy of respect, they thunder an anathema,—that patent weapon of the middle ages, but no longer formidable—at the heads of those who are bold enough to criticise their scandalous habits and conduct. Such "shepherds" only care for their lambs to fleece them. Some abusive and dissipated priests, of which Phelan is a good type, are recruited from the muck and scum of Ireland i. e. of those who are low and beastly in their instincts, and who possess little moral sense, if any. This is where most of the trouble lies. Placed in a little brief authority, they fairly glory in bullying those who are superior to them in every respect—and certainly a man would be low indeed who would not be superior to such sacredotal scamps. St. Bernard himself, and the great Layola, scored drunken and immoral priests even more than the *American Baptist*. Every student of ecclesiastical history knows this. A shovel would fit Phelan's hand far better than a pen. He is a literary pirate who cannot be sarcastic without being vulgar, owing to his deficient training, for all priests are not well trained. It pains me to have to admit that there are many like him.

IT IS MURDER!

Friday, 9:30 p. m.—Coroner's jury in Miller case says its murder.

Phelan, in my opinion, would be as much out of place among gentlemen as a sister of charity in an assignation house. But Phelan should be laughed at, and not argued with. He is well known. Better pass such a fellow in silence. A man is pretty sore to get the worst of an encounter with a skunk.

Show all such creatures as Phelan up, and let no fool misconstrue this into an attack on Catholicism, for it is not. But as I intimated before it is a partial expose of some of the vulgar doings of an ecclesiastical vagabond. If I were Phelan's bishop I would put him on Irish "stirabout" for about six months and perhaps that would have a tendency to cool the Rev. gentleman's blood, so that he would not need an occasional interview with a "baby" or two. Many Catholics believe, myself among the number, that the value of a priests prayers does not depend on his personal merits. Still I must say that I prefer the ministrations of a sober, pious man to that of a reverenced rake. But the most astonishing feature of the Phelan case is this: Men of his stamp defy public opinion and persevere in the practice of nearly every human vice. They appear to me to be like the ostrich, who, when he hears somebody hunting him hides his head and exposes another part of his anatomy, and then thinks he is safe from observation. It is an unpleasant duty to be compelled to expose the crimes of a fellow like Phelan. But it really is a duty. Owing to this fellow's position he has a chance to bring ruin and disgrace on families who might be imprudent enough to accept his "spiritual" aid, etc. And this is the strongest reason why he should be unmasked. Sincere and intelligent Catholics should like to see such a wretch ousted and exposed, no matter who does it.

Phelan's vicious attack on the gifted but unfortunate Judge Normile, is positive proof of his vindictive spirit, which is doubly reprehensible because it emanated from one who, by reason of the calling which he disgraces so fully, should be the first to throw the mantle of charity over the failings of one who certainly was innocent of the crimes and gross vices which indelibly brand Phelan with infamy. Perhaps you think this is a strange letter for a Catholic to write. Well, it is not. I sincerely desire to see such rascals punished, for I have been "behind the scenes" for years and I know how the cat jumps. Kindly give this a place, and let me assure you that I long to see the day when there will be a better feeling between Protestants and Catholics. We are coming to it. My best friends are on the other side of the house. It was the great Abbe Fenlon who said, "When God tolerates us, we should tolerate each other." Let us be kind and tolerant to all.

Very truly yours,
J. G. SAVAGE.

LA PLATA, Mo., Sept. 2, 1892.

Book Notices.

Rev. Brumbaugh, of St. Joseph, Mo., who has been doing effective work in the cause of Americanism, will please accept our thanks for a neatly printed volume containing the seven lectures he delivered recently in that city. They are well worth reading.

Rev. W. J. Phillips, of Springfield, Mo., has our thanks for a neatly printed and ably written work upon "Romanism, or Danger Ahead." We need more Protestant ministers with courage to expose the Roman serpent which is coiling about our liberties.

Rev. Chas. W. Savidge has presented us with a little book which contains many of his sermons. They are good as all of his sermons are.

WANTS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two good sewing machines. This office. 5-24-tf

TO TRADE—160 acres good farm land to trade for good newspaper and job office. Land is situated near good town and is unincumbered. Address, "E. C. R.," this office.

WANTED—A position by a good reliable man as delivery clerk or collector. Good References given. An old resident. Address J. C. AMERICAN Office. 5-27-tf

WANTED—Every business man who wants a good job of printing to call at THE AMERICAN JOB DEPARTMENT and get prices. M. L. ZOOK, Manager. 5-27-1

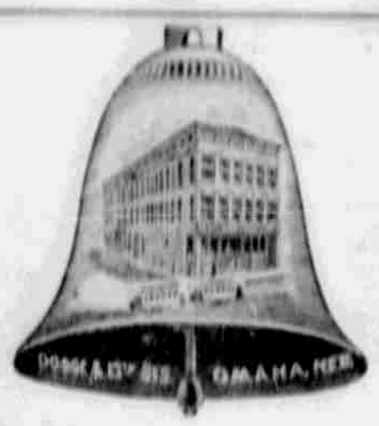
FOR RENT—One 6-room and one 4-room house; good order, convenient, very comfortable and warm for winter. Reasonable rent. Address or call at room 6, 210 South 22nd Street.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1892, 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 the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lots one (1), twelve and three (3), in block numbered ten (10), in S. F. Rogers's addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, to satisfy Omaha Loan and Trust Company the sum of five thousand and ten dollars ($5,010.00) judgment, with interest thereon at six (6) per cent per annum from the 21st day of September, A. D. 1891, until paid, and one hundred ninety-nine and 10-100 dollars ($199.10) costs, with interest thereon from the 1st day of September, A. D. 1891, until paid, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1891, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Omaha Loan and Trust Company was plaintiff and Jared B. Ayer and others defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, October 12th, 1892.
GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Neb.
Lake, Hamilton & Maxwell, Attys. 10-14-5



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All we ask is a trial to convince you of this fact.

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Largest ratio of assets to liabilities of any company in the United States. Nearly one million and a half dollars paid in losses the first thirteen years. Now business monthly, nearly two million dollars.

THE FIDELITY issues policies at term rates, life rates and through the instrumentality of an investment company, on the limited payment plan, and saving, as compared with old-time rates, of from twenty to fifty-six per cent according to the kind of policy. Any one interested in insurance would at well to call on, or send age and address and receive estimate, to

G. A. RATHBUN, General Mgr.

536-7 PAXTON BLOCK.

Liberal Contracts to Agents.

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 19th day of November, A. D. 1892, 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 the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lots seven (7), eight (8), twelve (12), the east one-half (E½) of lot thirteen (13), and the north two-thirds (N⅔) of lot eleven (11) in block seven (7), in Kountze's fourth (4th) addition to the city of Omaha, as shown by supplementary plat of said addition, together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, the same being situated in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska; lot one (1) in Hascall's sub-division of lots sixty-three (63) and sixty-four (64), in Cheshonge, being in Sargent E. Rogers's plat of said Cheshonge, together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, the same being situated in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, and tax lot eleven (11) in section twenty-seven (27), township fifteen (15), range thirteen (13), being ten and one-half (10½) acres of land, more or less, bounded north by Castellar street, east by Thirteenth street, south by Vinton street, and west by Fifteenth street, in the city of Omaha, together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, the same being situated in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to satisfy first out of the proceeds of such sale of said lots seven (7) and eight (8), in block seven (7), in Kountze's Fourth addition to the city of Omaha, as above described, Maurice Sullivan the sum of thirty-five hundred, twenty-four 50-100 dollars ($3524.50) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from May 11th, 1891, to satisfy Sargent E. Rogers the sum of twenty-three hundred, two hundred and sixty-one dollars ($2261.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 11th, 1891, to satisfy secondly out of the proceeds of such sale of said tax lot eleven (11), in section twenty-seven (27), township fifteen (15), range thirteen (13), as above described, and after the satisfaction of the claim of Sargent E. Rogers, plaintiff herein as above, Henry Lyonsky the sum of three hundred, forty-six dollars ($346.00) judgment, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1891, to satisfy Chicago Lumber Company the sum of nineteen hundred dollars ($1900.00), with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from June 9th, 1891, to satisfy Henry W. Yates the sum of one hundred, nineteen dollars ($119.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 11th, 1891, to satisfy Monmouth and Fletcher the sum of five hundred, forty-one 50-100 dollars ($541.50) judgment, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1891, to satisfy the Nebraska National Bank the sum of seventeen hundred, two 50-100 dollars ($1702.50) judgment, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1891, to satisfy Gustave Andreen the sum of five hundred seven 50-100 dollars ($507.50) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 11th, 1891, to satisfy Foster, Wagner and Company the sum of four hundred, seventy-six 15-100 dollars ($476.15) judgment, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1891, and one hundred, eighty 25-100 dollars ($180.25) costs, with interest thereon from the 11th day of May, A. D. 1891, until paid, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the District court of said Douglas county, at the May term, A. D. 1891, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein James E. Rogers was plaintiff, and Isaac S. Hascall and others defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, October 12, 1892.
GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.
George F. Prichett, attorney. 10-14-5
Rogers vs. Hascall et al.

GEO. W. LANCASTER & CO.
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Needles, Oil, Supplies for all kinds of Sewing Machines. Our own Mechanics in Attendance. Will repair any Sewing Machine.

TELEPHONE 921.

514 South Sixteenth St., Omaha.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Douglas County.

In the County court of Douglas county, Nebraska, September 9th, A. D. 1892.

In the matter of the estate of Lena Schipp, deceased.

The following named persons, to-wit: Elise Hensan, Minnie Hendricks, Ferdinand Schweder, Henry Schweder, Sophia Schweder, Matilda Schweder, George Schweder, William Schipp and all other persons interested in said matter will take notice that on the 9th day of September, 1892, the County court of Douglas county, Nebraska, made the following order:

In the County court of Douglas county Nebraska, September 9, 1892.

Upon reading the petition of George Schweder showing that the said Lena Schipp died in said county on the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1892, leaving no last will and testament, and being possessed of real and personal estate, and that the above named persons are the only heirs at law of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Louis Boehme, and praying that such other and further order and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statute in such cases made and provided.

Ordered, that November 7, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., be assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at the County court, to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to the persons above named and all other persons interested in said matter, by publishing notice of this proceeding in THE AMERICAN, a newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively previous to the time appointed.

And you will further take notice that unless you appear to contest the said petition of George Schweder at the time and place appointed for that purpose, the court may in your absence appoint said George Schweder, or some other suitable person administrator, and may grant letters of administration of said estate to said George Schweder or some other suitable person, and may grant the further prayer of said petition.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of September, 1892.

(SEAL.) 9-14-3 J. W. ELLER,
County Judge

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1892, 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 the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

The south seven (7) feet of that parcel of land described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point seven hundred and fifty-nine (759) feet east of the line between sections nine (9) and ten (10), and eight hundred, seventy-three 5-10 (873 5-10) feet north of a line between sections ten (10) and fifteen (15), all in township number fifteen (15), north of range number thirteen (13), east of the sixth P. M., thence running north forty-three and four-tenths (43 4-10) feet, thence east one hundred and forty (140) feet to the east line of Twenty-First street extended, thence south forty-three and four tenths (43 4-10) feet, thence west one hundred and forty (140) feet to the place of beginning, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska, said property to be sold to satisfy Thomas A. Creigh and Peter L. Perine, administrators of the estate of Oliver P. Davis, deceased, the sum of two hundred, ninety-five and 10-100 dollars ($295.10) with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from September 21st, 1891, to satisfy Charles W. Goulding the sum of two hundred, thirty-one and 15-100 dollars ($231.15) with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from September 21st, 1891, and $12.00 $9.30 costs thereon; to satisfy William Coburn, assignee of the Bank of Omaha the sum of four thousand, one hundred, twenty-eight and 20-100 dollars ($4128.20) with interest on $3129.20 thereof at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, and on $999.00 thereof at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum, all from September 23rd, 1891, together with twenty-four and 50-100 dollars ($24.50) costs, and to satisfy the sum of sixty-six and 50-100 (66.50) dollars costs, with interest thereon from the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1891, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the District court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1891, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Thomas A. Creigh and Peter L. Perine, administrators of the estate of O. P. Davis deceased, were plaintiffs, and John G. Willis, Cecilia J. Willis and others were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, October 12th, 1892.
GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.
Edgar H. Scott, attorney 10-14-5