

PILGRIM'S DAY.

Celebrated by the Various Societies with Banquets.

DEPEW AN ADOPTED SON.

Chicago and Will of Several Cities do Honor to the Day—Stevenson Banquet in Chicago—Atlanta Doing Merrill Friend—Other News Notes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The sons of New England paid their annual homage to their sires and ancestors last night, when the eighty-seventh annual dinner of the New England society was held. Three hundred and seventy New Englanders sat in the white and gold banquet hall of Sherry's and discussed choice viands and wines to an orchestral accompaniment of popular and merry melodies. A few minutes after 9 o'clock ex-Surrogate Rollins introduced Rev. E. E. Hale, who was to respond to the first toasts of the evening. "Our Forefathers' Day." He was followed by Seth Lowe, Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., of Philadelphia and Rosvener P. Lowrey. After Mr. Lowrey came Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who responded to the toast "Our Adopted Sons." Mr. Depew spoke for a time in a happy vein, declaring that for more than a quarter of a century he had been the skeleton at the annual dinner of the New England society and that it had brought to him the distinguished honor of becoming an adopted son. The difference between the prodigal son and the adopted son, he said, was as great as that which separated pauperism from prosperity. The adopted son is expected to pay for his veil. Mr. Depew was frequently interrupted by applause, and his stories were greeted with hearty laughter. When he sat down the entire assembly cheered him lustily. "The Pilgrim from New England" was the last toast of the evening. This was responded to by the mayor of Elmira, Hon. David C. Robinson.

AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The New England society of Pennsylvania held its twelfth annual dinner last evening, at which 250 persons were present. Charles Emory Smith, ex-minister to Russia, presided, and proposed as the first toast the health of James G. Blaine, whom he called the beloved of American citizens. The principal guest of the society was Vice President Morton, who responded to the toast "Our Country." Among the other speakers was Mr. Joseph H. Choate of New York, who made a witty and amusing speech on "The Puritan Away from Home."

CHARLESTON Celebrates Forefather's Day. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23.—Pilgrim Father's day was celebrated by a banquet at the Charleston hotel. Covers were laid for 200. Among the guests were all the leading citizens of the city. Rev. Dr. C. S. Vedder, member of the Huguenot church and president of the New England society, under whose auspices the celebration took place, presided. The speech of the evening was delivered by Hon. George Fred Williams, member of congress from Massachusetts, who responded to the toast, "Forefather's Day."

HAVING A GOOD TIME. The Vice President-Elect and Party Enjoying a Round of Dinners.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—Mr. Stevenson and members of his party have had a busy day of it. At 9 o'clock the gentlemen left the Kimball for the Aragon, where a delightful breakfast was given them by the Young Men's Democratic league. Short talks were made by Mr. Stevenson, Judge Ewing, Congressman Scott and others of the party in response to toasts. From there they were taken to the elegant home of Captain E. P. Howell at the west end where they with about thirty other gentlemen were entertained at luncheon. From Captain Howell's they were driven to the handsome home of R. D. Spaulding on Peach Tree street. The party which dined with Dr. Spaulding numbered the same as that at the luncheon. After dinner the party returned to the hotel, King's executive mansion. The ladies were unbreakfasted by Mrs. Hoke Smith and in the afternoon a large reception was given in their honor by Mrs. Hemphill at the home of Mayor Hemphill on Peach Tree street. At night a large public reception was given in honor of the entire party by Governor and Mrs. Northern at the executive mansion. Mrs. Northern was assisted in receiving by many prominent society ladies of Atlanta and other parts of the state. This was one of the most elegant affairs of the kind ever given at the mansion.

Fuzzed Detectives. CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—Charles A. Hardin, the Adams Express messenger suspected of tampering with that package of \$2,000 sent from New York to Galveston via Cincinnati, reported for duty to go on his regular run from here to Nashville. He did not sleep at his regular place Wednesday night. The failure of Mr. Lewis Weir and the detectives to find him gave rise to the suspicion that he had run away. Mr. Weir says that this complicates matters very much. There is every disposition to do justice to Mr. Hardin, and if he should not be proven guilty all proper amends for the possible injury that this suspicion may have done him will be made.

To Enlarge Its Operations. NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The sessions of the American Federation of Labor council have closed. It was held in secret at their headquarters. Mr. Gompers said the business taken up was entirely of a routine character and had to do with extending and broadening its scope. He said that in the coming year, if his hopes were realized, the organization would become international in scope and extent.

Justice Lamar Very Sick. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—Justice Lamar is in the city quite ill. He had a very bad night, two doctors being with him. He had several sinking spells and at times was believed to be dying. He is now better, but is a very sick man.

THE A. P. A. IN IOWA POLITICS. A Radical Misleading Statement Made by the Dubuque Herald.

"A secret know-nothing organization known as the American Protective Association, showed its hand in the 1887 election to the advantage of the republican party. There is no doubt of this. There is plenty of proof that the vote of members of the organization and their influence with sympathizers who have not joined the society were used to defeat candidates of the democratic ticket. The special victim of society in the state at large was Col. J. H. McConlogue, democratic candidate for secretary of state. His offense was that he is a member of the Catholic church, against which the A. P. A. is waging a relentless war. It is using every means that it can command to disfranchise Catholics, and wherever the opportunity offers they prevent the appointment of members of that church to official position. Indeed, they do not stop with political positions, but go so far as to attempt to bring about the removal of Catholics from places they may occupy in business circles. These worse than know-nothings have in some places invaded the public schools, and in a few instances succeeded in causing the removal of teachers who happen to be of the Catholic faith. This secret un-American organization works both ways. Among their own sympathizers while among the opposite class they take a contrary course. In this way they succeed in their plans to defeat a Catholic or foreign-born citizen, or one suspected of being either, as was the case in this congressional district. It is time the people of Iowa, and other states, took steps to crush this dangerous organization. It is aimed at every foreign-born citizen, no matter what his religious belief may be, or what sacrifices he may have made for the country of his adoption. Veterans of the northern army, who spent the best part of their lives and shed their blood in defence of their union, are under the ban as well as those who sought to destroy it. The only distinction is as to their nativity. Even that does not save him if it can be shown that the victim is a Catholic.

This country is no place for such organization. There is no necessity for its existence and no room for its growth here. But it will grow and continue its dangerous course unless vigorous measures are at once taken to stamp it out. The people would be justified in adopting any course to wipe out this American Protective Association. There should be no delay in this matter. Let the necessary steps be taken at once, that the monster may be removed from off the earth and that it may never again show its head."

The above from the Dubuque Herald is but the rantings of a Catholic sympathizer. That fact is plainly evident. Because free-born Americans did their duty all over the state by assisting in the defeat of McConlogue (and hundreds of thousands were democrats) that Rum and Rome ruled journal says that the American Protective Association "showed its hand in the last election to the advantage of the republican party." The Protective Association DID SHOW that it had an influence, and that its members had the manliness to vote their convictions regardless of the party bosses. That is plainly evident, and that is why the Herald feels so awfully sore. It realizes the fact that Romanism cannot run the politics of the state of Iowa. Yes, McConlogue was an especial victim of the organization for the simple reason that the American people prefer an American citizen to look after their interests, to a man who is ruled soul and body by the Roman priesthood. The American Protective Association says church and state MUST and SHALL be kept separate, and if the democrat, republican or any other party puts up a man for office in this state, who is known to be influenced by any church, they care not what be its name, that man must step aside for a man that has the backbone to assert his rights regardless of creed. But when the Herald or any other paper, person or persons say that the American Protective Association "is using every means that it can command to disfranchise Catholics they lie. They willfully and maliciously lie. Why? Because they are simply speaking with out foundation, whatever for their statements. They do so with the intent of enlisting sympathy for the Roman Catholic church. That dodge is entirely too old and threadbare; Americans do not swallow every dose prepared by Roman Catholics, as they were wont to do in days gone by. Yes the A. P. A. has been looking after school matter, that is their prime object. Americans want their children educated by Americans, without any Roman Catholic doctrine thrown in as a side issue. Besides, they do not propose that one cent of the public funds shall be given to assist the Roman Catholics in spreading their damnable doctrines broadcast in our land. Our laws forbid the use of public money for sectarian purposes, and the A. P. A. proposes that the Roman Catholic and every religious organization shall keep their hands off the public funds. Again the Herald willfully lies in saying that the organization works "on the score of anti-foreignism." The organization does not attack any man because he is foreign born. As a proof that the Herald lies in making the statement, we will say that a large portion of the members of the organization in this and every other state are foreigners. Men from almost every civilized nation on the face of the globe. And when the Herald or any other paper says Americanism SHOULD BE CRUSHED OUT, they are treading on dangerous ground. The members of the American Protective Association are law-abiding and peaceable citizens, but will not be set down

upon by the Roman Catholic church and its sympathizers. The organization does not wage war against foreigners and never will. It does say "hands off" to Romanists, and will ever continue to do so. This country is just the place for such an organization, and by the grace of God it will continue to rob and be glorified. Americans will see to it that it is NOT STAMPED OUT, but that it will SHOW ITS HEAD and its HAND until Rome backed by her rotten priestcraft, no longer asserts any power or influence in American politics. We have spoken plainly, and over 600,000 Americans in the west stand ready to back us in what we have stated.—N. W. American.

Has It Ended?

Monsignor Satoli appears as an ambassador with power to act for the pope in several American difficulties. He says that the Italian father wants peace. He sides with the liberals, and restores Father McGlynn, the popular New York priest who was excommunicated by Arch-Bishop Corrigan. He sets aside the Baltimore decrees in part, declaring that "for the rest the provisions of the council of Baltimore are in force, and, in a general way, will remain so. Rome can change when she finds it prudent to do it. Public schools were held by that council to bear "a proximate danger to faith and morals," because "a purely secular education is given" in them; they "exclude all teaching of religion;" "teachers are chosen indiscriminately from every sect, and no law prevents them from working the ruin of youth;" and finally "children of both sexes are brought together for their lessons in the same room." The tables are neatly turned when it is declared that those who send their children to parochial schools are to have "no reproach" cast upon them. In the following cases, parents are fully authorized to send their children to the public schools:

Wherefore, if it be clear that in a given locality, owing to the wiser dispositions of public authorities, or the watchful prudence of school board, teachers and parents, the above named dangers to faith and morals disappear, then it is lawful for Catholic parents to send their children to these schools to acquire the elements of letters and arts, provided the parents themselves do not neglect their most serious duty, and the pastors of souls put forth every effort to instruct the children and train them in all that pertains to Catholic worship and life. It is left to the judgment and wisdom of the ordinaries to decide whether, in a certain part of their respective dioceses, a parochial school can be built and kept up in a fitting condition, not inferior to the public schools, taking into consideration the temporal condition of the parents, while graver needs for procuring their spiritual welfare and the decent support of the church are pressing. It will be well, therefore, as was the wont of our forefathers, and as was done in the early days of the church, to establish weekly classes of catechism, which all the children of the parish should attend; for the better success of this measure let the zeal of pastors in fulfilling their duty, and the love of Catholic parents, leave no effort unspared.

The adoption of one of three plans is recommended, the choice to be made according to local circumstances in the different states and various personal relations. The first consists in an agreement between the bishop and the members of school board, whereby they, in a spirit of fairness and will, allow the Catholic children to be assembled during free time taught the catechism; it could also be of the greatest advantage if this plan were not confined to the primary schools, but were extended likewise to the high schools and colleges in the form of free lectures.

The second is to have a catechism class outside the public school building, and also classes of higher Christian doctrine, where, at fixed times, the Catholic children would assemble with diligence and pleasure, induced thereto by the authority of their parents, the persuasion of their pastors and the hope of praise and rewards.

The third plan does not seem at first sight so suitable, but it is bound up more intimately with the duty of both parents and pastors. Pastors should unceasingly urge upon parents that most important duty, imposed both by natural and divine law, of bringing up their children in sound morality and Catholic faith. Besides, the instruction of children appertains to the very essence of the pastoral charge; let the pastor of souls say to them with the Apostle: "My little children, of whom I am in labor again until Christ be formed in you" (Gal. 9: 19). Let him have classes of children in the parish such as have been established in Rome and many

other places, and even in churches in his country, with every happy result. Nor let him, with little prudences show less love for the children that attend the public schools than for those that attend the parochial; on contrary, stronger marks of loving solicitude are to be shown them; the Sunday school and the hour for catechism should be devoted to them in a special manner. And to cultivate this field, let the pastor call to his aid other priests, religious and even suitable members of the laity, in order that what is supremely necessary be wanting to no child.—Mgr. Satoli.

The second and third plans are not objectionable to any citizens. They will suffice for all that can properly be accomplished. They show that our Roman friends are not disposed to insist upon having their schools rented to the state, nor their frooked nuns employed as teachers if resistance is made. Otherwise these alternatives would not have been given. There may be circumstances in which the use of the schoolhouse might be given to the Roman Catholics outside of school hours, as it is to Protestants. But it would not be right for ecclesiastical bodies to use public property for their denominational uses, unless it were temporarily and with general consent. It would be wiser not to bring sectarian distinctions to the school door at all, where any considerable difference of opinion obtains. But we are glad to see that the Roman Catholics fight against the public school is over. They have been compelled to acknowledge that laymen and Protestants are better educators outside of religion. The laity have conquered the clergy and compelled them to submit. The liberal party have carried the day triumphantly. Now the friends of education must see that while the Roman Catholics have the same rights as others, political and sectarian interests shall not be suffered to lower the grade of instruction.—North and West.

MILLER FUND.

We desire to acknowledge the following subscriptions to the Miller Fund during the past week:

- J. H. W. 1.00
M. M. 2.00
R. S. 1.00
Room Council No. 19, Lake City, Ia. 5.00
C. S. 50
Omaha Friends 4.00
S. D. J. 1.00
Friend E. 1.00
J. P. G. 1.00
Council No. 9 of Mo. 10.00
Clara Barton Circle G. A. R. 5.00

Friends, we want your assistance in raising funds to push this investigation. What will you give? Send in any sum you feel able to give.

- A. P. A. buttons in solid Gold, \$1.50;
A. P. A. buttons plated gold 40 cents;
Jr O. U. A. M. pins, solid gold 75cts to \$2.25;
L. O. I. pins, solid gold \$1.25 to \$1.50;
P. O. S. of A. pins, solid gold \$1.25 to \$1.75.

AMERICAN BOOK DEPARTMENT.

Candy and Nuts at prices from 20 to 25 per cent. less than other stores at W. R. BENNETT CO. Capitol Ave., bet. 15th and 16th.

E. T. ALLEN, M. D. EYE AND EAR SURGEON 309 Range B'k. cor. Harney & 15. Omaha.

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 24th day of January, A. D. 1893, 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:

Lot one (1) in block twenty-one (21) of Walnut Hillan addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, state of Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy John W. Rodger for the sum of two hundred thirty-seven and 35-100 dollars (\$237.35) with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum from May 30th, 1892; to satisfy R. W. Kohlhauser for the sum of six hundred twenty-nine and 80-100 dollars (\$629.80) with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from May 30th, 1892; and to satisfy the sum of forty-five and 62-100 \$45.62 dollars, costs, with interest thereon from the 5th day of May, A. D. 1892, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the District court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1892, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein John W. Rodger was plaintiff, and Charlotte E. Farmer, Mark M. Farmer, William J. Paul, Sylvester J. Faris, John Weber, Josephella C. Faris and others were defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, December 23rd, 1892.

GEORGE A. BENNETT, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Bartlett, Crane & Baldrige, attorneys, 12-23-92

Notice to Creditors. STATE OF NEBRASKA, ) ss. Douglas County, ) ss. In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, December 3rd, A. D. 1892.

In the matter of the estate of James R. Leonard. Creditors of said estate and all other persons interested in said matter will take notice that the creditors of said estate will appear before this court on the 25th day of January, 1893, on the 25th day of March, 1893, and on the 3rd day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims and one year for the executor to settle said estate. Notice will be published in THE AMERICAN for four weeks successively, prior to the 25th day of January, 1893. All claims not filed on or before the 3rd day of June, 1893, will be forever barred from consideration in the final settlement of said estate. Witness my hand and official seal this 3rd day of December, 1892. J. W. ELLER, County Judge.

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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 24th day of January, A. D. 1893, 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:

Lot one (1) in block nine (9) Pratt's subdivision to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded in Douglas county, state of Nebraska; said property to be sold to satisfy John J. Monell, Jr., executor of the estate of Gilbert C. Monell, deceased, the sum of eleven hundred fifty-one and 49-100 dollars (\$1151.49) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum from November 22nd, 1892, until paid, and thirty-one and 35-100 dollars (\$31.35) dollars costs, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of November, 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 John J. Monell, Jr., executor of the estate of Gilbert C. Monell, deceased, was plaintiff, and Harry H. Miller and others were defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, December 23rd, 1892.

GEORGE A. BENNETT, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. James W. Carr, Attorney, 12-23-92

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 24th day of January, A. D. 1893, 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), two (2) and three (3), in block numbered ten (10), in S. E. Ringer'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 31st day of September, A. D. 1891, until paid, and one hundred, ninety-two and 13-100 dollars (\$192.13) costs, with interest thereon from the 31st 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. Fryer and others were defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, December 23, 1892.

GEORGE A. BENNETT, Sheriff of Douglas County, Neb. Lake, Hamilton & Maxwell, attorneys, 12-23-92

Notice. Charles E. Warner, Mary E. Warner and the unknown heirs, devisees, of Aurelia F. Warner, deceased, defendants, will take notice that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, John J. Monell, Jr., executor of the estate of Gilbert C. Monell, deceased, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by Charles E. Warner and Mary E. Warner to the plaintiff, upon lot eleven (11) in block seventeen (17) of Central Park, an addition to the city of Omaha, in Douglas county, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded, to secure the payment of their promissory note dated May 24th, 1890, for the sum of \$100.00 and due and payable in five years from the date thereof; that there is now due upon said note and mortgage the sum of \$100.00 with interest at ten (10) per cent. per annum from November 24th, 1890, for which said interest plaintiff prays for a decree, and that the same be established as a first lien upon said premises, and that defendants be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 30th day of January, 1893.

JAS. W. CARR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 12-23-92

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