PERIL OF OUR COUNTRY.

(Continued from First Page.)

reaches towards heaven. Thanks be to the Masonic fraternity who laid the foundation and set the cap stone upon it. They protected the honor and saved the American republic from the disgrace of a stone being inserted in it sent by the pope. It was broken and thrown into the Potomac. Some great people dislike secret societies. Then, in the name of God direct your forces against the Jesuits. When the twenty-three thousand Knights Templars paraded in Washington the other day, there was a moral force representing three-fourths of a million of Masons that are ready when necessary to lay down the trowel and grasp the sword in defense of the free institutions of America. We love our God, we love our country, we love the Bible. It is our light from heaven, God's best gift to man, next to women—I do not mean the Roman harlot—(laughter and applause) for without women there would have been no revelation.

Now, that country of Chili is following our course, laboring to keep the priests out of the public schools, separating them entirely, endeavoring to make Chili the representative nation of South America, with a free country, totally unpriest-ridden—and yet a man not two years an American citizen is sent to represent these American people in this republic. [Shame, shame.]

Again, it is only two years since I traveled through the republic of Mexico, and we have another of that same sort sent to that country. I wish we had in our country the same rule as they have there. I have traveled safely and alone where murders used to be committed, and where the crosses are not one hundred yards apart to indicate the spots where they occurred. Thanks be to President Diaz, himself a Mason, there is not one convent in Mexico today. I cannot say how great is the reform that has taken place there. Where people were compelled to live in concubinage because unable to pay the exorbitant fees for marriage exacted by the priests, now there is good order, for the Mexican government married up all those people, made their children legitimate, and fixed a fine upon the priest who dares marry a person before the government does. That is the condition there.

When Grover Cleveland was made president he choose a Roman Catholic for one of his cabinet, Garland, and for assistant attorney-general, the infamous Zach Montgomery, who has issued the most villainous pamphlet against the public schools. Neither of the great political parties have the manliness or courage to follow their convictions. Their pledges are worse than sand, and there is but this to do: you have got to rise to your feet and go to work. I believe in praying, in trusting in the Holy Ghost, and all that; but I believe in the holy spirit of American liberty which inspired our fathers to use powder and ball in defence of human freedom. You have but just entered upon this work. Your committee of one hundred, thanks be to God, I consider them more noble than those of the Roman legions commanded by the centurions. Our country everywhere is sapped and mined. It requires the utmost vigilance and watchfulness to follow the enemy. They are of the serpent race—they will burrow in the sand or strike you from above.

Again, too, as I said in the early part of my address, how do you go to work? People wonder how it is. In the first place their system is this, emigration. How is that emigration conducted? It must be a forced one. Not that they ever expect to free Ireland from Great Britain, but if they can pull Jonny Bull's tail and make him mad, he will come down with his paw, crowd them out and force the emigration here. They never expect to free Ireland from the British crown. And let me tell you this, Ireland will never be free so long as she is led by a pope. Here comes the emigrant. The first thing for him to do is to renounce allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain, to whom he never had any. He is the subject of the pope. Where they follow the law they take out the first papers. Now, the man must be employed. The priests own the people precisely as the slaveholder owned the negroes. He must be employed. The municipalities of the country are the places where this employment is to be found—and he goes to work digging up paving stones or putting them back again, or in some other work at the city's expense, but he is employed. They watch him very close. He is the one who earns the bread which the priests eat. The next thing he must do, if he is an able-bodied man, is to learn military tactics.

If the national guard of the country is open to him, they will make use of the militia, for it saves the expense of an armory and equipments, etc. Where they do not have it, then independent companies are formed. Every metropolitan bishop must look to this, and he must be attended with military power; and everywhere where there is a building to be consecrated or a corner stone laid there the military must appear, and the American flag be disgraced by flying along with that damnable contemptible rag. Following the rules, a company is formed. This is nucleus of a regiment. That the company is kept full precisely in the same number as when Prussia was humbled by Napoleon the great, she filled her ranks. Prussia was not allowed to have an army of over twenty-five thousand men. What did she do? She put every able-bodied man into that twenty-five thousand, and Germany stood upon her feet. She was able to cope with France or any other government. So precisely in that same manner they are working. You take the police organizations of our cities with their arms—are they reliable? ["No, no."] They manipulate your conventions, and your public schools where they can; "they aim for the destruction of the government," and they breed faster than grasshoppers. It is hard to make a windmill run by water. But in these matters which so greatly concern us, in which the whole country is interested, it is necessary that you should instruct your children. Take them up to the state house, where are those grand old flags which have been carried amidst the flames of shot and battle; take them there and teach them the lesson of patriotism and devotion to their country. Let it not be a mere form or cipher, but let them understand. Teach them when the time comes, though their fathers be dead and buried, every flag shall leap to the front, borne by true American-blooded children. This nation has been buried in sorrow, blood and tears. We have had enough of it. We want no more war, we want no more revolution, we want no anarchists, we want no socialists, and we want no Jesuits. When I was in Washington the other day, I had the pleasure of shaking hands with the president, and I am glad that I had the first shake, because he is today shaking hands with the Roman Catholic organization there for the opening of the university. The time is come when the American people by their representatives in legislature should make their laws so fast and firm, amending your constitutions where it may be necessary, that not one single cent shall ever be appropriated for any sectarian purposes whatever.

The other day I went down to the place I used to read about when a boy, and where I used to see it then, and I saw where the people of Boston in 1775 dumped the tea into the harbor, because they would not pay the tax of only three cents a pound. For that three cents a pound the colonies leaped to their freedom. There is a higher priced thing—the preservation of American liberty. American common schools and American unity. The blood of your countrymen demands it. It demands your faithful service, your devotion. It demands your all, for a man without a country is a man without a God and without a home. There upon our Pacific coast, stretching from Lower California clear to Point Barrow, in Alaska, we have a coast which we are determined, if God gives us strength, shall be preserved and maintained thoroughly and completely American. We do not believe in surrendering our rights to a foreign population inimical to our institutions. We say to Roman Catholics, if you want to enjoy the blessings of religion, confess your sins to God alone, without money and without price. It was that kind of religion not dominated by a foreign spiritual despot and temporal ruler, that was guaranteed in the constitution. That declaration of independence meant the releasing of spiritual as well as physical bondage, and when this country was consecrated it was consecrated to liberty, and Almighty God, to intelligence, to education and to the sublimest patriotism that could dwell in the bosom of man.

We are now sixty millions of people. When I look at California, when I think of the veterans of the Mexican war, of which I am one, when we conquered and by purchase and victory acquired a territory so large, I thank God that out of that acquisition the stars of new states have flown to our flag, and that we have redeemed that territory from its solitude and savage life to become the equal of those which first formed the American union. The good work is going on and on, and the very best bone and sinew of the American people is developing the country and building up civilization—and our schoolhouses are the peers of anything you have in New England. For every soldier in that war there has been taken out gold enough to allow one hundred and fifty pounds of virgin gold to make a statute of each soldier, and a pedestal of silver of five hundred pounds in weight; and that same land, the promised land of our country, will aid you here, you being faithful to your trust, to achieve the glorious victories of liberty and Protestantism over the enemies of freedom and of this great republic.

We are carrying forward the good work. We are doing it, perhaps, in a different manner from you, but nevertheless, we are moving upon a grand line. When the Jesuits plot, we have got their plan of battle, and we will counterplot; when they undermine, we will countermine. We know their whole movement. I have the entire work of the Jesuits themselves, the very ceremonies of initiation, their terrible oaths they have taken, and there is no Jesuit that has ever been trusted with any power who has not consecrated their cause with the blood of the heretic. Let me tell you you have a subtle enemy, a determined one. You seldom hear the enquiry of an American, "Are you a Protestant?" without a hesitating "Well—." You never hear a Roman Catholic afraid to say that he is one. But when you come to an American with the question, "Are you a Protestant?" he says, "Yes, my father was a Presbyterian, I believe," and that is all he knows about it. In San Francisco the guns of our Protestants were all spiked; the churches were mortgaged to Roman Catholic banks, and not a cent of money shall be contributed to support any such churches. Some paid their mortgages, and then cut loose, and now they have got the grand Methodist organization and others moving along as you are here, but in a different way. And their churches are packed continuously, and there is one shout that will go up from the golden gates reverberating over the Rockies and Sierras, that will roll away beyond Plymouth rock. We stretch out our hand and take yours. We welcome your service and aid in this common contest and we trust in God, believing that we shall succeed, that the principles of a true American government will triumph. We welome the fight and say, "Lay on, McDuff, and damned be he who first cries, "Hold, enough!"

You may perceive, my brethren, that I used to be a good Sabbath school scholar when a boy in Boston. I committed a good portion of the Bible to heart and remember most of it now, but I carry out my work in my own way. There is no danger of our falling from grace. We are true to the Scriptures. We do not believe that they should be driven from the public schools and placed in the state prison. We require our presidents, judges, legislators and governors to be sworn upon the Bible. Then, in the name of God, why drive it out of the public schools? We go into court and give evidence, and solemnly swear by what? By what we have been taught there, and anyone who holds up his hand and makes a cross with his thumb and forefinger, and takes his oath in that manner, God help his truth.

In looking over the future near at hand, I believe that we have a most dangerous man (I say it openly) in the United States cabinet. He has proved himself such in the service of Rome. That man is our present minister of state. I fear no contradiction. And this man was the cousin of Mrs. General Sherman. The family blood was poisoned when William Tecumseh married the daughter of old General Tom Ewing. And I remember too, when we come to look at it, that the volunteer counsel at the trial of Abraham Lincoln, to defend Michael O'Laughlin, who was selected to kill General Grant, was his son, General Tom Ewing, jr. It is generally believed, though they were more adroit in covering up their tracks, (but we are satisfied in our own minds) that the instrument and tool used was Guiteau, and that James A. Garfield met his death by the same power.

It may seem hard and strange to you to speak these things and strip the whole thing open, but let us look at this diseased serpent of corruption—let us clean our country of it. Let us clean our government. And from the constable to the president, see that there are no advisers that owe allegiance to Rome.

I find that I am getting hoarse, but I will say in conclusion, as Abraham Lincoln said in 1855, "As long as God gives me a brain to think, or a heart to feel, or a hand to execute my will," as I have repeatedly said, and over the heart of the dead Lincoln I have sworn it, I will with God's help fight this thing through to the end.

The above address was heartily applauded at almost every sentence.

No Rival Yet.

World famous Eli Perkins says: "After people have gone over all the routes to California once, they settle down to the old U. P. This road will always be the great transcontinental line. It has the best track, the best equipment, the best eating houses, and it teaches the traveler more history and geography than any other line. It shows you historic Salt Lake and the ormons, takes you through the great Laramie plains, the Humboldt Basin and the Grand Canyon, over the very stage route that Horace Greeley and Artemus Ward rode.

Once on the Union Pacific it goes everywhere. It runs to Portland and Pueblo, Helena and the Yosemite, Tacoma and Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego, and is the only route into San Francisco. It has no real rivals yet."

Send for our California Sights and Scenes.

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A., or H. P. Deuel, City Ticket Agent Union Pacific System, 1302 Farnam St., Omaha

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in THE AMERICAN are sure to bring a profitable return to the advertiser. Americans, watch the columns of this paper!

A BLOODLESS WAR

No Actual Conflict Yet in Topeka.

EFFORTS FOR A COMPROMISE

Despite the Show of Force and Display Neither Side to the Conflict Is Ready to Begin Hostilities—Waiting for Something to Turn Up.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 17.—If John Brown could have spent the day in Topeka he would have been immensely interested. However, if the former resident of the "Sunflower" state, whose soul is marching on, had been here, there might have been more real war and less bluffing. It was a day of waiting and resting on arms. The militia guarded the capitol grounds, the deputy sergeants-at-arms stood behind barricades and guarded the capitol, and the deputy sheriffs overrun the whole town.

Plenty of Guns, but no Fighting.

Guns were everywhere, stacked up in the corridors of hotels, in the hands of militiamen and on the shoulders of men who had poured in from every section of the state. There was no fighting, not even a street fight. Men felt the responsibility of the hour and no one was anxious to do anything that would start the battle. The Republicans have all the best of the situation. The Populists realize that they cannot depend upon the militia to attack the hall, and they are afraid to do anything with their companies of provisional troops.

Looking Toward Peace.

Lewelling has sued for peace, or what amounts to the same thing, asked the Republicans to submit a compromise proposition. A proposition which is extremely favorable to Republicans has been submitted to the governor and he has taken time to consider it and answer it. Until he answers it, things will remain in statu quo, with the Republicans in possession of the hall. The supreme court may act and put an end to the struggle.

The Governor's Proposition.

At 3:30 the governor sent a proposition for peace to the Republican house. It read:

"The governor offers, in the interest of peace and harmony, to withdraw the state militia and not allow the Republican house or its employes to be interfered with by the Populists, provided that all further proceedings that have been commenced by the Republicans, arising from the arrest of Ben C. Rich, be dropped and that the Populist members and employes be not disturbed by the arrest of officers or otherwise, and the sheriff of Shawnee county discharge his deputies and not interfere, nor try to interfere with the acts of the Populists and state officers, including the militia; this agreement to continue in force until the close of the present session of the legislature."

The Republicans will not accept this offer. The house was at first not disposed to do more than reject the proposition, but after a debate it was voted to appoint a committee of five to prepare a counter proposition to the governor. The committee after deliberating fifty minutes reported, in substance, as follows:

The Counter Proposition.

That a counter proposition be submitted to the governor as follows: The Republicans having commenced proceedings in the supreme court they dismiss all proceedings in contempt except the Dunn case; that the sheriff dismiss his deputies; that the governor dismiss the militia from duty; the Republicans have full and undisturbed possession of the hall of the house of representatives; that the Republicans will not interfere with the Dunsmore house; that this agreement remain in force until the supreme court decides the test cases.

Consulted the Lawyers.

At the suggestion of Chambers, of Comanche, the proposition for the Republicans was referred back to the committee, to consult with the lawyers as to the situation the Republicans would be left in should the lawyers in charge of the Dunn case dismiss it. Rosenthal also suggested that it be stipulated that light and heat be not cut off from the hall. The house committee made an amended report late in the day which was adopted. The principal changes is that the chief clerks of the rival houses shall be arrested for contempt and their cases be submitted by habeas corpus proceedings to the supreme court for an immediate decision. This agreement is to be ratified by the signatures of Douglass, Dunsmore and Lewelling.

Allowed the Deputies to Pass.

Three deputy sheriffs made an attempt to pass the military guard at the east entrance to the capitol square without permission from the governor. The sergeant in authority said he was in doubt about admitting the deputy sheriffs but finally consented. Fifteen minutes later when the three deputies returned from the capitol building the sergeant told them they would have to get passes before they could again enter the capitol grounds. They said they would see about it, and went to the Copeland hotel where the 500 deputy sheriffs were congregated and reported the matter. The deputies all agreed that when they should get ready to go through the lines they would not wait for passes from the governor. The 500 deputies are organized in squads of twenty-four, with one man in charge of each squad.

Kicking on the Expense.

The Populists in Shawnee county have begun to complain because the sheriff has sworn in so many deputies. Deputy sheriffs are paid $2 a day, so Shawnee county will have to pay $1,000 for the array of deputies on duty one day. The crowds on the streets are increasing. The afternoon trains brought in hundreds of men from all parts of the Kansas. They all say that the excitement is more intense throughout the state than it is in Topeka, for many misleading telegrams have been sent.

The Governor and Sheriff Agree.

Later it was agreed between Sheriff Wilkerson and Governor Lewelling that there would be no attempt to dispossess the Republicans of the hall for the present. The county offices in the court house excepting the sheriff's office are closed. Business is practically suspended.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss
Douglas County, }

In the county court of Douglas county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Meyer, deceased.

Anna Meyer, Josephine Meyer, Johnny Meyer, Willie Meyer, George Meyer, Bertha Meyer and all other persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 1st day of February, 1893, Bertha Meyer filed a petition in said county court, praying that her final administration account filed herein be settled and allowed; that proofs of heirships be taken and decrees rendered thereon; that allowances be made for children under seven and fourteen years of age respectively; that a decree distributing and assigning the residue of said estate be entered; and that such other and further orders and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided, to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and the said Bertha Meyer, administratrix, discharged.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear before said court on the 20th day of April, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., and contest said petition, the court may grant the prayer of said petition and make such other and further orders, allowances and decrees as to this court may seem proper, to the end that all matters pertaining to said estate may be finally settled and determined, and the said administratrix discharged.

Witness my hand and official seal this 1st day of February, 1893.

[SEAL] J. W. ELLER,
2-17-4 County Judge.

Notice of Administration of Estate.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss
Douglas County, }

In the county court of Douglas county Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Johanne Christiansen, deceased.

Jane Hendrickson, A. P. Hendrickson, Niels Hendrickson, Magrethe Holby, Christine Stalkenckt, Dore Enewold, Walter Enewold, Otto Enewold, Laura Hendrickson, and all other persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 24th day of January, 1893, James Hendrickson filed a petition in said county court alleging among other things that Johanne Christiansen died on or about the 10th day of March, 1892, leaving no last will and testament, and possessed of real estate valued at $3,000.00, and that the above named constitute the persons interested in the estate of said deceased, and praying for administration thereof.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear at said court on the 22d day of March, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. and contest said petition, the court will appoint James Hendrickson or some other suitable person, administrator, and proceed to a settlement of said estate.

Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of January, 1893.

[SEAL.] J. W. ELLER,
2-17-4 County Judge.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss
Douglas County, }

In the county court of Douglas county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Krajicek, deceased:

Mary Svacini, Frank P. Krajicek, John Krajicek, Joseph Krajicek, Louis Krajicek, and all other persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 23rd day of January, 1893, Karl W. Bartos filed a petition in said county court, praying that his final administration account filed herein be settled and allowed; that proofs of heirships be taken and decrees rendered thereon; that allowances be made for children under seven and fourteen years of age respectively; that a decree distributing and assigning the residue of said estate be entered; and that such other and further orders and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided, to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and the said administrator discharged.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear before said court on the 22nd day of March, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. and contest said petition, the court may grant the prayer of said petition and make such other and further orders, allowances and decrees, as to this court may seem proper, to the end that all matters pertaining to said estate may be finally settled and determined, and the said administrator discharged.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of January, 1893. J. W. ELLER,
2-17-4 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 21st day of March, 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:

The north one-half (N½) of lot three (3), in block five (5), in Kountz's third (3rd) addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and Recorded in Douglas county, state of Nebraska, said property to be sold to satisfy Omaha Savings Bank the sum of one thousand, one hundred, eight and 40-100 dollars ($1,108.40), with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum from September 19th, 1892, and twenty-three and 63-100 dollars ($23.63) 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 Omaha Savings Bank was plaintiff and John Hoffman and Barbara Hoffman were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, February 15th, 1893.
GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.
Francis W. Wessells, attorney. 1-13-5

Notice for Administration of Estate.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss
Douglas County, }

In the county court of Douglas county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of James Lewis Dempsey, deceased:

Bridget Dempsey, Michael W. Dempsey, Thomas D. Dempsey, Alaysius L. Dempsey, Alphonsus L. Dempsey, Sarah T. Dempsey, Elizabeth Dempsey, Francis X. Dempsey, and all other persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 11th day of January, 1893, Francis Xavier Dempsey filed a petition in said county court alleging, among other things, that James Lewis Dempsey died on the 5th day of January, 1893, leaving no last will and testament, and possessed of personal estate valued at $325.00 and that the above named constitute the persons interested in the estate of said deceased; and praying for administration thereof.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear at said court on the 21st day of March, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., and contest said petition, the court will appoint Francis Xavier Dempsey or some other suitable person administrator, and proceed to a settlement of said estate.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of January, 1893. J. W. ELLER,
2-17-4 County Judge.

Petition for Administration of Estate.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss
Douglas County, }

In the county court of Douglas county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Grieb, deceased:

Mary Grieb, William Grieb, Emma Grieb, Oear Grieb, August Grieb, Alfred Grieb, and all other persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 19th day of December, 1892, Mary Grieb filed a petition in said county court alleging among other things that Frederick Grieb, died on the 5th day of December, 1892, leaving no last will and testament, and possessed of real estate valued at $400.00, and that the above named constitute the persons interested in the estate of said deceased; and praying for administration thereof.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear at said court on the 21st day of March, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. and contest said petition, the court will appoint Peter E. Elsasser or some other suitable person administrator, and proceed to a settlement of said estate.

Witness my hand and official seal this 31st day of January, 1893. J. W. ELLER,
2-17-4 County Judge.

WANTED—By young man, position as book-keeper or general office work. Speaks German and Bohemian. Best of references. Address J. H., this office. 2-3-2

WANTED—Second-hand set of Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary. Will pay a fair price. Address, Box 174, South Omaha. 2-17-3

CURE SYPHILIS—Any Stage—OR $1,000 REWARD. Medicine expressed to all parts. No exposure. Write to COOK REMEDY CO., Omaha, Neb.

CHRIST. HAMAN.
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
512 South 16 Street.

LANDEN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
Fine Hats, Caps, Shoes,
and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Suits made to order. Full line Fine Shoes. Prices now as the lowest.
205 N 16th St.

M. O. MAUL.
Successor to Drexel & Maul.
Undertaker and Embalmer
1417 Farnam Street.
TELEPHONE 775. OMAHA, NEB.

H. HORBLIT & CO.,
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
1611 LEAVENWORTH ST.
We invite our FRIENDS to call and see us.

M. DALEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Suits Made to Order.
Guarantees a perfect fit in all cases. Clothing cleaned, dyed and remodeled.
2107 Cuming St., OMAHA.

SEE x
JOHN HALL,
JEWELRY
Watches and Patriotic Emblems.
507 NORTH 16TH STREET

JOHN RICHARD O'CONNOR,
Attorney-at-Law.
100 Washington St.,
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
SUITE 1310-1313.
Does a general Law and Collection business. Titles examined. Estates managed Special attention to business of non-residents.

HISSEM & TEETER
Northeast Cor. 16th and Douglas St.,
—FOR ALL KINDS OF—
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
Nuts, Confections, Cigars and Tobacco.
Telephone 1794.

THE
"LADIES PERFECT"
SYRINGE.

The only Perfect Vaginal and Rectal Syringe in the World.
Is the only Syringe ever invented by which vaginal injections can be administered without leaking and soiling the clothing or necessitating the use of a vessel, and which can also be used for rectal injections.
SOFT RUBBER BULB, HARD RUBBER BELL
PRICE $3.
Mail Orders Solicited.
The Moore & Penfold Co.
15TH ST.,
Next to Postoffice.

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 14th day of March, 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 twenty (20) in block twelve (12) Kountze and Ruth's addition to the city of Omaha, in Douglas county, state of Nebraska. Said property to be sold subject to a mortgage for $1,500.00 in favor of Lombard Investment company, and to satisfy Anglo-American Land Mortgage and Agency company, limited, the sum of one hundred ninety-eight and 81-100 dollars ($198.81) judgment with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from February 13th, 1892; and forty-seven and 68-100 dollars ($47.68) costs with interest thereon from the 13th day of February, A. D. 1892, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the District court of said Douglas county at its February term, A. D. 1892, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Anglo-American Land Mortgage and Agency company was plaintiff and Max Ries, Mary Ries and others were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, February 8th, 1893.
GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.
D. H. Ettien, attorney. 2-10-5

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Douglas County, }

In the County court of Douglas county, Nebraska, January 25th, A. D. 1893.

In the matter of the estate of Alexander Oberg, deceased:

The 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 29th day of March, 1893, on the 29th day of May, 1893, and on the 29th day of July, 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 administratrix to settle said estate, from the 29th day of January, 1893. This notice will be published in THE AMERICAN for four weeks successively, prior to the 29th day of March, 1893. All claims not filed on or before the 29th day of July, 1893, will be forever barred from consideration in the final settlement of said estate.

Witness my hand and official seal this 25th day of January, 1893.

[SEAL.] J. W. ELLER,
2-10-4 County Judge

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss
Douglas County, }

In the county court of Douglas county, Nebraska, February 4th, 1893.

In the matter of the estate of James Sullivan:

The 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 29th day of March 1893, on the 29th day of May, 1893, and on the 4th day of August, 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 administrator to settle said estate, from the 4th day of February, 1893. This notice will be published in THE AMERICAN for four weeks successively prior to the 29th day of March, 1893. All claims not filed on or before the 4th day of August, 1893, will be forever barred from consideration in the final settlement of said estate.

Witness my hand and official seal this 4th day of February, 1893. J. W. ELLER,
[SEAL.] 2-17-4 County Judge