ONE YEAR'S PENANCE

It Leaves a Catholic Church Without a Pastor.

Stories Which Have Become Common Talk and Are Believed in the Parish.

St. Prokop's Bohemian Catholic church on Burton street is again torn by scandal and dissension. The rector of the parish has been Rev. Anthony Vleck, but now the flock is without a spiritual guide, and the parsonage is empty.

Nine and one-half years ago St. Prokop's church was under police protection. The trouble continued for two years, during which time no services were held in the church. Watchmen were on duty day and night for eighteen months by order of the bishop of the diocese to prevent the destruction of the building by contending factions. This system of defense cost from $1,200 to $1,500, and the debt was taken up by the church in the form of a mortgage. During this period, priest after priest was sent to the besieged church, to quell, if possible, the belligerant disposition of the laymen, but in vain. Finally, a young clergyman fresh from the ecclesiastical college was delegated to act as peacemaker. He was only 23 years of age, but was strongly and well built, of symmetrical figure, pleasing disposition and entertaining ways. He was Rev. Anthony Vleck. He

WAS INSTALLED AS PRIEST

of the church, and took up his residence in the parsonage adjoining. The ominous and threatening aspect of the warlike factions did not daunt him, and after a short time he gathered the flock together again and the parish went on in the even tenor of its way. From a pastorate burdened with a mortgage of from $1,200 to $1,500, it has developed under him into a wealthy one. A home for the Sister of St. Joseph was founded on a lot next to the parsonage at a cost of $2,500. Four pieces of adjacent property were purchased, the mortgage raised, and there is now $6,000 to the credit of the parish in a savings bank.

Nothing of an unpleasant nature occurred until a short time ago. A year and a half ago, Annie Kodelka went to the parsonage to act as assistant housekeeper to the priest, whose sister was his chief housekeeper. The latter is married to Annie Kodelka's brother Charles. The priest's sister acted as housekeeper during the day, and her sister-in-law assumed the duties in the evening. The latter, Annie Kodelka, is a very prepossessing young woman 23 years old. Six months ago she left the parsonage and made her home with her brother Joseph and his family at No. 34 Isabella street. She still made occasional visits to the priest's house, however. About two weeks ago scandalous stories made their appearance in the parish, and soon they became common property, not only injuring the good name of the priest, but that of his late assistant housekeeper as well. The climax was reached last Sunday after high mass. Rev. Vleck called the trustees together after the congregation had been dismissed. He stated that on account of the stories in circulation he would probably surrender charge of the flock. He would visit Bishop Hortsman the next day, and apprise him of all the circumstances. This statement, though unheralded occasioned but little surprise. The priest visited the bishop Monday morning, returning to his home in the evening and passing the night there. Tuesday he departed again and has not been seen by any of the congregation since.

ANNA KODELKA'S SUDDEN DEPARTURE.

On Tuesday afternoon Anna Kodelka said to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Kodelka: "I am going away and may not return again." Her remark created surprise, but it is claimed that no questions as to her destination and purpose were asked. True to her statement she departed.

Inquiry by a *Leader* reporter yesterday among the friends of the priest in the parish and the relatives of the young woman revealed the astonishing fact that they believe the stories which have been in circulation to be well grounded in truth. They are all much attached to the priest, but say that they believe he has done wrong. The relatives of Anna Kodelka speak of the affair in a matter-of-fact way as though the condition of affairs were well understood. The young woman left her sister-in-law's home unattended, but her brother, Frank Kodelka, who lives on Iowa street, says he knows that the priest and his sister were together at the N. Y., P. & O. depot at 9:10 o'clock Tuesday night. He did not know where they were going or whether they soon separated.

At Bishop Horstman's residence last night Mgr. Thorpe was approached in regard to the matter. Rev. Vleck, he said, called at the diocesan residence on Monday and had a conference with Bishop Hortsmann. What transpired he did not know. The priest made a second visit on Tuesday. He then made a denial of the stories circulated about him. Mgr. Thorne said the priest desired, however, to do penance for a year, and accordingly was sent to a monastery by the bishop for that period. Mgr. Thorpe thought he went to a monastery in Chicago. His connection with this diocese, at all events, is at an end, and he cannot again return to it.—*Cleveland Daily Leader*, August 5.

ROMANISM IN LOWELL.

Remarkable Priestly Cruelty at the Grave of the Late Inspector.

The people at Lowell—Protestant and intelligent Romanists alike—are angry over the treatment of the remains of the late very popular inspector of police, D. M. Hayes. In speaking of the scene at the cemetery, the Lowell *Times* says:

"It was here that an unpleasant climax to the distinguished honors paid the deceased occurred. The body had been lowered to its last resting-place, the band played a dirge, and immediately the grave diggers began rapidly to throw the earth in. The clods rattled on the coffin with a harsh sound, while nearly every one present stood in expectancy of further ceremonies. Suddenly Undertaker O'Donnell broke the silence by requesting the people to resume their carriages. Then one person looked at another in astonishment and turned away, while the clods rattled on the coffin lid of him over whom neither priest nor layman had offered to say a prayer.

It appears that Detective Hayes, while nominally a Catholic, had not been an attendant in church services. A member of the family said that the clergy first objected in opening the grave, but were finally prevailed upon to do so. This relative further stated that a clergyman had been expected at the grave for a prayer. There were no church offices at the house, and the family refrained from having any society service, as they thought that might be an obstacle in the way of getting a grave service."

The Lowell *Mail* thus reports the sermon delivered last Sunday by Rev. Claude Raboteau, at the Worthen St. Baptist church, on the above event:

"Rev. Mr. Raboteau, of the Worthen Street Baptist church, last evening preached upon "Dives and Lazarus," and as he announced a prelude upon "prayers at the grave," there was an unusually large congregation present for this season of the year, upon the presumption that he would refer to the funeral of the late Inspector Hayes. They were not mistaken, as this was the topic discussed. His remarks in substance were as follows:

"Our city has been the scene of a remarkable instance of religious intolerance which has excited general comment. It was remarkable for two reasons: First, because we are not living in that age when it was fashionable to burn heretics and insult the dead bodies of the dissenters of the mother church, but in the nineteenth century, under the light of religious freedom, and in a country where all shades of religious belief are allowed the fullest and freest expression.

It was remarkable, secondly, because the manifestation of this intolerance was the death of a gentleman who occupied a public position of trust, and whose sterling characteristics of manhood made him a man of more than ordinary merit, and whose death elicited the deepest expressions of sorrow from all, while in every heart there was awakened the most heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved family. It was no ordinary merit which called for the hearty expressions of regret and sorrow.

Now while it was not my privilege to enjoy a personal acquaintance with Mr. Hayes, I know that no man in this community possessed more friends or enjoyed a wider esteem than he. He was a man possessing a character untarnished by the corruptions of political intrigue, a friend to the unfortunate, and a foe to wrong and injustice. Mr. Hayes stands in the history of our city as a figure that towers up grandly and beautifully above the level of common life. Why should I discuss this matter? It is not that I propose to discuss in any but a reverential way this subject that is commented upon by all, and were the members of the afflicted family in this house tonight, I feel sure that they would not impute such motives to me. But Mr. Hayes was a public character, and as such belongs to the whole city. His death was an event which pertains to the whole city, as well as to his immediate family. In his capacity as a public officer we have a right to resent any insult offered to his dead body; and when we pause to remember that it was such a man as Mr. Hayes, enjoying the prominence he did, we are the more surprised that the occasion of his burial should be the occasion for the event of such a character. It is a great surprise that such things can be allowed in this nineteenth century.

We are told that Mr. Hayes was buried without ceremony at the house or at the grave; but the peculiar malignity in this case lies in the deliberate way in which it was displayed when the mourning friends were gathered around the grave and all eyes were dropping tears. 'When a good man dies whom everybody is sorry to lose, it does not make any difference whether there are services at his grave or not,' says the editor of one of our daily papers. Perhaps not, but it does make a difference to the family that survives him. If it were any consolation to the bereaved family, nothing short of the sheerest bigotry would have allowed anything to prevent the fulfillment of their wishes. It savors of sacerdotal persecution, of mediæval anathema. It looks like the spirit which the monks exercised when the bones of Wycklif, which were buried for years, were dug up and burned and the ashes were thrown into the river. It was as if a bull had been issued from the head of the church that our distinguished townsman was not worthy of a Catholic burial. I have been denounced as an intolerant, narrow-minded bigot, but I ask if my bigotry would allow me to display such feelings as were shown at Mr Hayes' funeral? I am not such a bigot that I would trample upon the feelings of friends wounded by a crushing sorrow. I have never yet refused to attend a funeral when invited, whatever his color, his creed, or his nationality. To refuse any such call I should consider to be a violation of the sacred duty imposed upon me as a minister of the gospel. It is my duty and privilege to go upon all occasions, no matter who the person may be, and any priest who acts otherwise is unworthy of the cloth. Any church, Protestant or Catholic, that cannot permit its clergymen to perform the simple acts of humanity, should close its doors. And the Catholics will have to admit that the course of the Catholic clergyman in refusing to attend the death of a deceased townsman puts a discount upon any of my extravagances. I would like to ask the editor who thus characterized me, who is the bigot now?

But the household may have the consolation that the deceased has not passed from the memory of our citizens. The good deeds he has performed will live longer than any word of priest or service of liturgy. The service of his untiring efforts in the work of law and order will outlive the burial service.

Let this, then, be my poor tribute to him who has passed the portals of death; let this be the flower that I shall drop upon his grave.'

But the Lowell Romanists will keep on in their old blind course—afraid to have any mental freedom while living—kicked and cuffed by the priests, and treated like dogs when they die.

Still they call themselves Americans! What a travesty on the word!"—*Boston Citizen.*

From a Kansas Mason.

"Break, break, break,
On thy cold, gray stones, O, sea;
O, would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

Would that I possessed the eloquence of a Clay, or Sumner, that I might, even at this late hour, waken the Protestants of America to this, the greatest peril that has ever menaced our nation—the danger of papal supremacy—a cloud, at first "no larger than a man's hand," but now lowering, dark and ominous, over every state and territory. Yes, we have slept on, till this fanatical horde, the "black pope's militia," have well nigh stolen this boasted land of liberty. A jesuit army, alien in speech, thought and aspirations, sworn to blindly obey an alien "general," vindictive as Attila, "the scourge of God," who plots to possess this land, even if another St. Bartholomew must result, that he may plant the inquisition in every city and hamlet instead of church and school, where the "holy inquisitors" may again light the awful fires of many all "autodafe," those human bonfires, whose flames have consumed thousands of "heretics" among the dykes of Holland, on the vine-clad hills of France, in sunny Spain, the birthplace of jesuitism and the inquisition. Even in the new world their victims have only exchanged the "sacrificial stone" of the Aztec for the more lingering death by fire in thousands of instances.

Protestants of the north, who failed the Romanists, Beauregard and Semmes and their brother traitors in their attempt to dismember the Union, are you blind to their later effort to possess this country? Do you realize that we *may* see America follow in the footsteps of Germany, in her (second) "pilgrimage to Canossa." The history of the papal hierarchy for all these centuries is damning evidence—written in the blood of slaughtered millions. No wonder they would banish history from the schools, all books from our libraries that illustrate the aims and pretentions of Rome, all news from the daily press that in the least reflects on those "soldiers of the black pope." Do you not see the "cloven foot" under the editor's desk of almost every great daily? There is hardly a single editor that *dares* nail "old glory" at the mast-head, declaring there is no jesuit at *our* elbow! To throttle truth and justice and pander to the taste for the vile and sensational, poisoning the moral atmosphere, that their licentious theology may be the more readily tolerated and accepted.

Some editors make feeble efforts to break the spell; they see the priestly power closing around our courts and halls of legislation like the tentacles of some huge octopus, Columbia, a writhing victim of the pope, who has

"Stolen the livery of the courts of heaven,
To serve the devil in."

They see *all* this, but are afraid of the Romish boycott, a characteristic blackmail that hangs over them like the "sword of Damocles." Therefore they cringe before this beast that will prove a jug-germant, crushing them in the mire of a nation's degradation, if they do not banish those human vampires who fatten on the nation's life-blood, defying their former mephistophelian masters, and cause "fighting wind-mills," mystical dangers, dead issues, ignoring the vital fact that thousands of the pauper and criminal classes of the old world are swarming to our shores, sowing the seeds of anarchy and nihilism, which have already borne a crop of bloody fruit at the Haymarket, at New Orleans, and in the strikes that threaten capital and labor alike.

Legislators, too, are sowing the dragon's teeth, that will, ere long, spring up, a harvest of armed men, by not restricting immigration in every instance, as they have in John Chinaman's case, for the reason he had no vote, and consequently could not be herded at the polls, (very often with the dust of a foreign land on his garments) in the interest of Romish candidates, or those politicians who ape their masters the priests, who in every age and clime were ever willing

"To bend the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift might follow fawning."

And are always ready to make vicarious terms with the Catholic element, often foreign born, with little or no conception of our institutions, but voting as the bishop and priest choose to dictate! (Vice-Archbishop Hughes.) The result is, Romanists fill at least one-half the places of honor and profit in the United States today, while they number barely a seventh of the population.

Freemasons of America, in full view of the terrible arraignment of all these crime-stained centuries, and in the light *you* stand in, how can you fail to see your duty as good citizens, and no longer be blinded by the sophistry that holds this false creed, a religion, therefore to be permitted to erect the convent-prison and "orphanage," whose portals forever bar the coroner's lawful query in all "cases of sudden death!"

Can *you* not see how inconsistent it is for us to send missionaries to teach the Hindoo that it is a *false* religion that demands the sacrifice of his baby, while the deaths of the victims of the convent-prison and the "holy innocents" remain unquestioned on the specious plea of religious toleration. Which think you is the more hideous tomb, the "holy Ganges" and the crocodiles in pagan India, or the dungeon lime-pits of these law-defying institutions here in christian America, often builded in part by subscriptions from Protestants? Did you ever inquire how many Roman bishops, besides Bishop Walsh, have ex-communicated Catholics for attending a "fair" for the benefit of a Masonic orphan asylum?"

While it is pleasant to realize that the thunders of the vatican can never destroy the bulwarks of Masonry, it is well that we take heed lest they fall by the "dry rot" of our own intertia, undermining alike Masonry and American institutions.

For the sake of the glorious possibilities in the future for both, awaken to the realization of the truth, that Catholicism is the most unswerving foe of human liberty, as well as Masonic light that the world has ever known.

Let us hope that the day is breaking, in view of the fact that capitalists are beginning to see that it is not often the native-born American who figures as the "walking delegate," and the leader in strikes, but it is generally the imported article that unfurls the red flag in spirit, if not in deed—often at the dictation of the priest. God speed the day when all capitalists will follow the example of those at Weir City and Pittsburg, Kansas, who discharged their striking employes, re-employing only native-born Americans, with the few Scotch and English who were forced out by the Australian, Italian and Hungarian miners.

All honor to the proprietors of the Bessemer steel works at Pueblo, Colo., who declared they would give native Americans, white or black, the work formerly done by the Austrian, Hungarian and Dago contingent. May their numbers increase till labor shall be free from the thralldom of the old fossil on the Tiber—a thousand times more arrogant than the slave oligarchy, as cruel as the despotism of Russia, which we so considerately and consistently petition the czar to ameliorate. May their hands be upheld by true patriots till the soldiers of the black pope and their "camp-followers" are driven beyond the uttermost borders, and every monastery and convent-prison shall become a public school, where honest, though misguided Catholics, may become, in time, enlightened citizens, rejoicing with all true friends of liberty, that America shall be free from the guerrilla class of politicians, and the machinations of the "confreres" of Tom Sherman, that tainted son of an illustrious sire, who would barter his country for the rainbow gold of jesuitical power, going from city to town raving against the institutions his grand old father risked his life to perpetuate. Thank God "history will not repeat itself" in this instance. Rome will not again be saved by the sibillations of a flock of geese. American ideas, American schools and American government will in the end prevail—the embodiment of the dream of those men who "fired the shot heard around the world," and over all will forever float the American flag—

"Till the sun grows cold,
And the stars are old,
And the leaves of the Judgment book unfold."

DIDN'T TAKE 'EM DOWN.

Weeping Water's Mayor Gives an Order That Was Not Obeyed.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., Aug. 11.—Rev. H. D. Brown, of North Bend, lectured on Romanism under the auspices of the A. P. A's. to large houses on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Mr. Brown, without being abusive, speaks in strong terms and uses keen wit. He is an interesting and eloquent speaker.

His address on Tuesday evening was on Romanism in Politics, which created quite a ripple of excitement, and the following morning there were mutterings, cursings and threats from what seemed to be a union of the saloon and Catholic elements.

Placards were posted by Rev. Hull, announcing the lecture of the evening and the subject as "Romanism and the Public Schools." These were ordered down by Mayor Adams, claiming they would injure the town. Mr. Hull refused to comply, and upon the mayor's expressed ability to take them down himself, Mr. Hull dared him to do it. This was the occasion of some pretty strong and pointed remarks, with the Rev. Hull at the front and generally applauded by the crowd of listeners. The posters remained up, with the exception of one which was slightly torn by some one.

Preceding the lecture in the evening, there was a manifest purpose to make a disturbance, but the A. P. A's. were on the alert and on picket, and no disturbance was made. We are not yet ready for the suppression of free speech.

The mayor's interest in the town was not sufficient to prevent the saloon from keeping wide open after ordinance hours and firing up the assembled turbulent element with their wares. We are creditably informed that the mayor has told the saloon-keepers to go ahead and make all the money they can this year, and we suppose that explains why they run with an open back door on Sundays and break the law of closing the other days of the week.—*Lincoln Call.*

Foreigners Can Drill.

WEIR CITY, Kas., Aug. 22.—A negro, who emerged from one of the Central companies' stockades this afternoon on an errand, was set upon by strikers on his return. He fired at them and then took to his heels, followed by a fusilade, but escaped.

Tonight a company of armed French miners were drilled in a vacant lot here and were afterward addressed by Thomas Hosley in a most anarchistic vein. He advised everyone to arm himself to the teeth. The excited men formally resolved to visit the Kansas & Texas company's shaft No. 23 in the morning. If they do, bloodshed will follow.

Take your repairing to The Drummond Carriage Co., 18th and Harney Sts. Opp. the County Jail.

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of the district court for Douglas county, state of Nebraska, rendered on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1892, in a certain action wherein Zenas H. Litchfield was plaintiff, James P. English and F. J. Hotchkiss and others were defendants, and of an order of sale issued thereon out of said District Court, bearing date the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, and to me directed, I will, on the 26th day of September, 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, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands and tenements, all situated in the County of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to-wit:

Lots twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) in block eleven (11) in Briggs Place, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, state of Nebraska; said property to be sold to satisfy Zenas H. Litchfield the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars ($2,800.00) with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892; to satisfy Catherina Pageler the sum of eight thousand nine hundred seventy-seven and 47-100 dollars ($8,977.47) with interest thereon at rate of eight (7) per cent per annum from September 23d, 1889, until paid, and forty-one and 83-100 dollars ($41.83) costs, with interest thereon from the 19 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 Zenas H. W. Litchfield was plaintiff and James P. English, F. J. Hotchkiss and others were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, August 23rd, 1893.

GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Neb.
Blair and Goss, attorneys. 8-25-5

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 John W. Smith, deceased:

Agnes J. Smith, Agnes Shipley, Emma B. Smith, William J. Smith, Mathew Smith, George Smith and all other persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 29th day of July, 1893, Alonzo A. Wright 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 statues 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 executor discharged.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear before said court on the 19th day of September 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 be finally settled and determined, and the said Alonzo A. Wright discharged.

Witness my hand and official seal this 2nd day of August, 1893.

[SEAL.] J. W. ELLER,
8-25-4 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 26th day of September, A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the East front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction the property described in said order of sale as the property of Samuel R. Johnson as follows, to wit:

The west two-thirds (⅔) of lot six (6) in block seventy-six (76), in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, as surveyed and lithographed, being one hundred and twenty (120) feet deep by forty-four feet in width; lot eleven (11) in block seventy-seven (77), South Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded; outlot eight (8) of lot two (2) in Capitol addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, except the west thirty-four (34) feet of said lot eight (8), of said lot two (2) in Capitol addition to the city of Omaha; also lots five (5) and six (6) in Mahoney's addition, being a sub-division of lot four (4) in block two (2), Cunningham's addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska; also the south one-half (½) of tax-lot fifteen (15) in south one-half (½) of northeast quarter (NE ¼) of section thirty-three (33), township fifteen (15) north of range thirteen (13), east of sixth (6th) principal meridian, all in Douglas county, Nebraska; said property to be sold to satisfy Midland State Bank the sum of seven thousand, three hundred, twelve and 87-100 dollars ($7,312.87) damages, fifty-nine and 35-100 dollars ($59.35) costs, with interest on said amounts at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the 9th day of May, 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 Midland State Bank was plaintiff, and Samuel R. Johnson, George F. Wright, M. J. Burns and others were defendant".

Omaha, Nebraska, August 24, 1893.

8-25-5 GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Neb.

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment and decree of the district court of Douglas county, state of Nebraska, rendered on the 26th day of October, 1892, in a certain action wherein Mary H. Ames was plaintiff, and Thomas Coughlin, F. J. Hotchkiss and others were defendant, and of an order of sale issued thereon out of said district court, bearing date the 19th day of of August, 1893, and to me directed, I will, on the 26th day of September, 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 to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands and tenements, all situated in the county of Douglas, in the state of Nebraska, to-wit:

Lots eighteen (18) and nineteen (19) in block eleven (11), in Briggs Place, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, state of Nebraska, said property to be sold to satisfy Mary H. Ames the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars ($2,800.00), with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892; to satisfy Catherina Pageler the sum of eight thousand, nine hundred, seventy-seven and 47-100 dollars ($8,977.47), with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from September 23rd, 1889, until paid, and fifty-five and 36-100 dollars ($55.36) costs, with interest thereon from the 19th day of September, 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 Mary H. Ames was plaintiff and Thomas Coughlin, F. J. Hotchkiss and others defendant.

Omaha, Nebraska, August 23, 1893.

GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Neb.
Blair and Goss, attorneys. 8-25-5

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of the District court for Douglas county, state of Neb., rendered on the 19th day of November A. D. 1892, in a certain action wherein John Magee was plaintiff and James P. English, F. J. Hotchkiss and others were defendands and of an order of sale issued thereon out of said district court, bearing date the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, and to me directed, I will on the 26th day of September, 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, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands and tenements, all situated in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to-wit:

Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21), in block eleven (11), in Briggs Place, an addition ta the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, said property to be sold to satisfy John Magee the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars ($2,800.00), with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892; to satisfy Catherina Pageler the sum of eight thousand, nine hundred, seventy-seven and 47-100 dollars ($8,977.47), with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from September 23rd, 1889, until paid, and forty-two and 43-100 dollars ($42.43) 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 John Magee was plaintiff and James P. English, F. J. Hotchkiss and others defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, August 23, 1893.

GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.
Blair & Goss, attorneys. 8-25-5

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of the District Court for Douglas county, State of Nebraska, rendered on the 19th day of November, 1892, in a certain action wherein Martha L. Prescott was plaintiff and F. J. Hotchkiss, Harry F. Patterson and others were defendants, and of an Order of Sale issued thereon out of said District Court, bearing date the 19th day of August, 1893, and to me directed, I will, on the 26th day of September, 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, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands and tenements, all situated in the County of Douglas, in the State of Nebraska, to-wit:

Lots twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25) in block eleven (11) in Briggs Place an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, state of Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy Martha L. Prescott the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars ($2,800.00) with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892; to satisfy Catherina Pageler the sum of eight thousand nine hundred seventy-seven and 47-100 dollars ($8,977.47) with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 23rd, 1889 until paid and forty-five and 50-100 dollars ($45.50) 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 an action then and there pending, wherein Martha L. Prescott was plaintiff and F. J. Hotchkiss, Harry F. Patterson and others were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, August 23, 1893.

GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Neb.
Blair and Goss, attorneys. 8-25-5

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 John W. Whitmarsh, deceased:

Issabella Angeline Whitmarsh, Charles A. Whitmarsh, Lawrence B. Whitmarsh, William W. Whitmarsh and all other persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 4th day of August, 1893, Issabella Angeline Whitmarsh 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 administratrix discharged.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear before said court on the 25th day of September, 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 23rd day of August 1893. J. W. ELLER,

[SEAL.] 8-25-4 County Judge