

NO MORE PRIESTLY DICTATION.

The Secular Poles Institute Injunction Proceedings Against their Bishop and Priests.

The internecine warfare that has been raging between the disjointed factions of St. Paul's Polish Roman Catholic church at Omaha has been carried into the district court and seventy-five members of the church have petitioned the court to take a hand by granting an injunction restraining Bishop Scannell, Vicar General Choka and others from further presuming to dictate as to the conduct of the financial affairs of the organization.

The petition in the case, which was filed Monday afternoon, is a bulky document, and recites at length the grievances of the members, who assert that they have been the victims of a systematic course of fraudulent dealings on the part of the bishop and his subordinates. According to their story, the heads of the diocese have systematically robbed them of their church property, and after inducing them to contribute the necessary funds to erect a church edifice, have coolly taken the building into their possession and mortgaged it to still further increase the balance on their ledger.

According to the story as told by the petitioners, the church society was organized in 1889, and soon after the trustees of the society were authorized to purchase sufficient land for the erection of a building. Acting on these instructions, John Kowalewski, August Krakowski and Joseph Cich purchased of the Byron Reed company lots 14, 15 and 16, in block 2, Summit addition, for a consideration of \$2,800. Of this amount \$1,000 was paid in cash and the remainder secured by the personal notes of the trustees. Soon after the remainder of the money was raised, the notes were taken up and the trustees received the deed of the property.

The petitioners go on to state that in February, 1891, there was no bishop for the diocese owing to the death of the former incumbent, and the duties of the bishopric were performed by Vicar General Choka. At that time the vicar general refused to provide them with a priest unless the entire property was first deeded to him. The congregation found it impossible to get along without a spiritual adviser and finally were compelled to accede to the demands of their superior. They deeded him the property, and they now insist that this was by false and fraudulent representations on his part and by the abuse of the power of his official position.

After obtaining the deed the vicar general sent Father Tadysz Jakomowicz to minister unto their spiritual wants and with the injunction to erect a church building upon the property. At this the society raised \$12,000, which was turned over to Father Jakomowicz, and a building committee of seven members of the congregation was appointed to look after the erection of the building.

But according to their story this committee was entirely ignored by the higher powers of the church. Bishop Scannell took charge of the building in person and finally removed the old committee and appointed a new one, which was composed of ignorant men who were simply tools of Father Jakomowicz. This committee, consisting of Thomas Travick and Nicholas Cherek, subsequently made a report to the congregation of the work that had been done and the disposal of the money. The petitioners claim that this report was dictated by the priest and that it was false and fraudulent from beginning to end. They assert that the report showed that a deficiency of \$5,000 had been incurred above the \$12,000 originally contributed, while the entire cost of the building had not been over \$5,000.

Acting under these representations, the trustees were induced to give their personal notes to cover the alleged deficiency and then the priests proceeded to appropriate the whole property. Bishop Scannell and the vicar general, with Jakomowicz, Travick and Cherek, incorporated themselves as the Polish Church Society, and, under the direction of the bishop, Choka conveyed the entire property to the new organization. They then mortgaged the property to the Nebraska Savings and Exchange bank of Omaha for \$5,000, and Father Jakomowicz left for parts unknown. Father Apolonius Tysze was then sent down as the spiritual adviser of the parish and appeared to be as much under the direction of the bishop as his predecessor.

After reciting all this ecclesiastical history, the petitioners asked the court to grant an injunction restraining the bishop and the vicar general, with their subordinates, from further interfering with the affairs of the church and from executing the mortgage in favor of the bank. They also ask that the deed to the vicar general be declared void as obtained by fraudulent representations, and that the bank be enjoined from foreclosing the mortgage given by the bishop's men. Judge Scott granted a temporary restraining order, to continue in force until such time as the facts could be ventilated in court.

Not a Church, But It's "Ours."

It is the custom that whenever a man who is a Roman Catholic passes by a

church, to take off his hat. An Irishman, passing the Boston city hall one afternoon just as the heads of the departments and clerks were coming out, mistaking it for a church took off his hat. A gentleman said to him, "Pat, that is not a church." Pat looked up at the building and the men, and replied, "It's all right; I saw so many Irishmen coming out, sure I know it was something that belonged to us."

Rome And The Liquor Dealers.

Last week we noted the order of Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, Ohio, ostracizing liquor dealers within his diocese from the privileges of the Catholic church, and also the approval of Mgr. Satolli sustaining the bishop's action.

We are glad of this action of one Roman Catholic bishop and hope that it may be followed by others, since he has set a most excellent precedent, but it must not be presumed that this one action will of necessity precipitate the whole Catholic church into the fold of prohibition. Hitherto the strong hold of the liquor dealers has been the Catholic church, and it cannot be expected that they will relinquish their grip easily or willingly. It is a well known fact that about one half of all the saloon keepers of this country belong to the Catholic church, and in our large cities the proportion is still greater. After the promulgation of the order of Bishop Watterson, the New York Times sent out reporters and printed interviews two of which we quote as follows:

"I was a Catholic, and I expect to die a Catholic, said M. T. Lynch a Nassau Street saloonkeeper, 'but I would give up my religion before I would give up my business. What right has Satolli or any one else to prohibit a man from earning his living? Saloonkeepers contribute liberally to the support of the church, and what priest or bishop or archbishop does not use wines and liquors? My belief is that no Catholic in this city would give up the saloon business because Satolli told him to. Such an order, if issued here, would simply drive Catholics from the church. 'This is not Ohio but New York,' said a well known wholesale liquor dealer in Fulton Street, who has two sons in the priesthood, 'and Bishop Watterson's order does not apply here. If Catholic priests drink liquors, why should not Catholic laymen be allowed to sell them? There is hardly a priest in the city who has not wines in his cellar, and the best wines in the world come from the vaults of monasteries. It is absurd to attempt to restrict American Roman Catholics in their business. A great mistake has been made by both Bishop Watterson and Mgr. Satolli.'"

The will of a Roman Catholic bishop is well nigh supreme in his own diocese, but he has no control over that of another bishop, and Mgr. Satolli has no authority to compel any bishop to issue an order like that of Bishop Watterson. It may be safe to say that for a long time to come few bishops will have the nerve to follow the latter's example. We could indulge greater hope were Catholic bishops and priests themselves total abstainers. Were the discipline of the Roman Catholic church regarding the celibacy of the clergy, changed to discipline regarding intoxicants, and all priests thereby forbidden indulgence in strong drink, there would be a revolution in that ecclesiastico-political organization that would astonish the world.—Omaha Christian Advocate.

The Battle Yet to Come.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland pastor of the first Presbyterian church in Washington D. C. recently said in a sermon, "The battle of the papacy is yet to come, and may even now be at our doors. We cannot afford to have the functions of this government paralyzed by the decrees of a foreign potentate. We are rapidly reaching 100,000,000 of people over an area of 3,000,000 of square miles. Our nation is polyglot; foreign elements are multiplying among us, and there is one organization which is palpably irreconcilable with the spirit and design of our institutions, whatever may be the professions of its more liberal adherents, and that is the Roman papacy."

"An order of men is harbored among us—who have been expelled at one time and another from every civilized country under heaven; and that order is the Jesuits, who are free to circulate among the people, and who don't hesitate to declare that this Protestant nation shall one day reckon with the Roman pontiff. We have had our battles on various vital questions in the past, but the battle of the papacy is yet to come, and may even now be at our doors!"

Kissing the Pope's Hand Comes High.

ROME, August 8.—Nearly 400 American pilgrims attended mass this morning in the hall of the consistory. Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Ungerlini. The pope, who allowed his hand to be kissed, made a pleasant speech in French to the pilgrims. The Rev. Father Porcile, of Brooklyn, presented his holiness with \$4,000 for Peter's Pence and with other large sums collected by and from the pilgrims. The pope blessed various religious objects belonging to the pilgrims. During the day the pilgrims visited the vatican garden. They start Friday for Genoa, Marseilles, Toulouse, and Lourdes, their ultimate destination.

Polish Catholic Convention.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—Secretary Chrowtowski of the Polish National Catholic church committee has received

letters indicating that about forty churches will be represented at the convention to be held in this city on August 20. The election of a bishop will be one of the chief objects of the convention, and it is almost certain that Rev. Father Kolaszewski, who started the independent Catholic church movement in this city, will be honored with the office.

Archbishop Yilatte of Milwaukee has accepted the invitation to be present and dedicate the church of the Immaculate Heart of the Blessed Virgin Mary and to give his sanction to the convention in the name of the old Catholic, or Greek church of America, and a blessing in the name of the Trinity.

INSULTED THE SERVITE SISTERS.

John O'Donnell Arrested on Complaint of Sister Margerette of the Servite Convent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 1894.—Yesterday afternoon John O'Donnell a private watchman, was arrested by Officer Newman, of the Warren avenue station on complaint of Sister Margerette of the Servite Sisters convent, Albany and Van Buren streets. For some weeks past O'Donnell has been insulting the women of the convent and recently grown so bold that Sister Margerette was compelled, for protection to take out a warrant for his arrest.

There are those who believe that O'Donnell is being encouraged by the disgruntled faction of the Servites, and this morning's court proceedings strengthened the theory.

This morning he was brought before Justice Doyle, and Lieutenant Cudmore commanding at Warren avenue station, was in the court to assist Sister Margerette in prosecuting the case. To the surprise of all no warrant could be found among the papers of the court. Every inquiry failed to establish any trace of it after its arrival at the Desplains street station. At first it was thought that the paper had become misplaced and the case was passed for an hour. At the end of that time O'Donnell was again brought before Justice Doyle when Assistant City Prosecutor Sweeney took a nonsuit. Another warrant had in the meantime had been taken out and O'Donnell was rearrested and held in \$200 bonds till Tuesday for hearing.

Inspector Lewis refused to say much about the missing warrant further than to admit that the circumstance was peculiar. Lieutenant Cudmore also refused to talk on the matter. It was clear, however, that these officers thought something was wrong. The opinion prevails that some officer or other person stole the warrant off the clerk's desk and in this way hoped by having a nonsuit taken, to take advantage of the sister's ignorance of the law and have the case dropped.

O'Donnell claims he was drunk when he offended the women, but from the sister's stories it would appear that he has been most persistent in his insults and persecutions. It is claimed that the Servite sisters have been annoyed and insulted and even threatened of late and the whole may be aired in court.

Germany and the Jesuits.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times writes:—"Like almost all compromises, the decision of the Federal council to maintain the anti-Jesuit law of 1872, while exempting the Redemptorists and the White Fathers from its provisions, has failed to satisfy the extremists on both sides. The Ultramontane press professes to be furious, and threatens the government with every kind of retribution in the next parliamentary session, while the national liberal papers charge the government with weakness, and do their best to fan the dying embers of the Kulturkampf. But public opinion, on the whole, does not respond to these recriminations, and in a few days their echo will have died away. The annual congress of the Roman Catholic party in Germany, which will be held this year in Cologne on August 26th, will doubtless throw some light upon the future attitude of the centre in the imperial diet."

Romanism and Pugilism.

James J. Corbett, the champion pugilist, recently visited the village of Ballinrobe, Ireland, where his father was born. While there he gave a pugilistic performance in aid of the fund for a new Roman Catholic chapel which is being built by the Rev. James Corbett, his uncle. People came by excursion trains from the adjoining districts to see the performance and the pugilist was presented with an address of welcome.

We Should All Attend.

The first grand entertainment and ball will be given by Minerva Council, No. 20, of the W. A. P. A., at 144-146 Twenty-second street, Wednesday evening, September 5th, 1894. Exercises to commence promptly at 8 o'clock. A royal good time is guaranteed. Admission 25 cents. All friends who are lovers of entertainments should attend and bring along their friends also.

Distinguished Prelates at Elkins.

ELKINS, W. Va., Aug. 12.—His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Rain, of St. Louis, and Bishop Foley, of Detroit, arrived to day over the West Virginia Central from Bedford Springs, to visit Henry G. Davis, S. B. Elkins, and R. C. Kerens at their country homes here. Mr. Kerens is one of the leading members of the Catholic church. It is probable that the distinguished guests will remain here several days.

THE DOCTRINES OF ROMANISM.

Antagonistic to the Form of Government Built up by the American People.

I take it for granted that all who are acquainted with the literature of the Roman Catholic church, will agree with me in the fact that Romanism recognizes two forms of government, the legitimate and the illegitimate; that a legitimate form of government is founded upon "the laws of God, the divine right of kings to rule and the consent of the pope;" that an illegitimate form of government is the converse of this proposition. They say further that illegitimate governments are the product of "consummated act," revolution or otherwise. Here let the American people, native and adopted, ask them-elves the question, Does not this famous ultramontane doctrine, out of which was born the idea of infallibility, stab to the heart this magnificent form of government built up by the American people and sustained by billions of treasure and the best blood the people had to give in its establishment and preservation? Here let the American people stand until they see the gleaming eyes, behold the beautiful banners and hear the tramp of the oncoming host of American patriots, the music of whose bands is but the echo of that which fell from Luther's hammer as he stood before the church door at Wurtemburg and nailed his ninety-five theses thereto. Here let them stand until the answer comes from the pantheon of the past; from the white bones of the heroic dead that lie in countless graves scattered all the way from the Mississippi by way of Mission Ridge and Atlanta to the sea; until they hear the response that comes to us from American statesmanship, long since passed into the heavens to rest under the shade of the trees that stand on the banks of the river of life.

If the American people will thus stop to consider these fundamental principles that underlie every movement of Romanism in the United States, the eloquence of that ostensible patriot, Bishop Ireland, the most wily of them all, or Bourke Cochran, the representative of the most unscrupulous class of men standing between the gates of Hades and Sing Sing prison will have but little weight, because study will unmask these characters and bring us all into the recognition of the fact that men should be honored, believed, trusted and remembered, not by what they say but by what they do.

I have before me a copy of the justly celebrated theology of Peter Dens, an acknowledged authority in the Roman Catholic church. I am at page 297, No. 24, vol. 4, the article on Mental Restrictions. It reads as follows:

"Real restriction occurs when the declaration is false if we regard the words alone; but circumstances concur which signify that something is to be secretly understood which the speaker keeps in his mind and which being secretly understood the declaration is true."

Now let me turn to vol. 2, page 415, No. 98, which reads as follows: "Princes may sometimes be deposed of their rule, and their subjects be liberated from the oath of fidelity; and thus it has been done by pontiffs more than once."

Now how much more of this infamous doctrine of Romanism does an American citizen want to prove the absolute disloyalty of the man who either directly or indirectly endorses it. And yet the half has not been told. But still our great government is permitting the soil of this magnificent republic, soil that holds in its embrace the sacred dust of the mouldering bones of Washington and Lincoln, to be polluted by the feet of hundreds of thousands of people, who come to us annually, trained in these horrid doctrines; men whose God is the pope; men who will never assimilate to our form of government; men who trained in these doctrines of the church, are ready at the command of the "Sacred Militia," to strike not one but forty-five stars from the field of blue on our beautiful flag and set fire to our temple of liberty; men who are ready now to pluck from the bright blue sky of American liberty the brightest star that God in His wisdom has ever placed there; the star that has encircled the republic with a halo of glory and made us the admiration of the world; I mean the American public school system.

But in the light of this first quotation from Peter Dens' Theology, courts of supposed justice becomes a farce and no man unless he be a devotee of Rome is secure either in person or property, and in the light of the second no government can be secure from the machinations of the Roman hierarchy. It is out of such doctrines that the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Clan-na-Gaels, Molly Maguires, and Mafia bands are born. Out of these doctrines and kindred ones were born the Haymarket murderers; in these doctrines were tutored the men that foully murdered the grandest man in human history, Abraham Lincoln. Out of these was born the man who murdered Dr. Cronin; the man that dared with pistol in hand to cross the threshold of Carter Harrison's home and murder the great mayor of Chicago in his own hallway; these doctrines furnished the man that sent the bullet crashing through the body of the lamented Garfield; these gave birth to

such fiends as Conolly of Duluth, and O'Grady of Cincinnati; In those originate all that is bad in Jesuitism, communism, socialism, anarchism and Romanism; the men who carry the stiletto in one hand and dynamite in the other, with which to do battle against free speech, trample upon our flag and boldly defy the laws of the republic. Prominent among the latter is he who comes to us from the land of the macaroni, Mgr. Satolli.

The New York Independent prints the following as one of its utterances: "It is well enough known that by canon law all ecclesiastics, and by greater right bishops, are personally exempt from secular courts whether in ecclesiastical causes or in causes either civil or criminal, unless the holy see by a concordat takes away their privileges." And in line with this declaration of the papal ablegate a court of the United States in the city of Washington and in the shadow of the monument erected to the memory of the immortal Washington, is detained in its work until the permission of a foreigner can be obtained for the sisters of a so-called religious order and inmates of a relic of barbarism to appear in the court and give testimony. Every true American says, away with such nonsense and let such impertinence meet its just reward by sending the meddler home to his own sunny Italy and closing the gates to this country against 95 per cent. of his people.

Let no man refuse to obey the summons of an American court; if he does, bring him in at the point of a glittering American bayonet, be he bishop, priest or layman.

Strange to say however, it is to this lawless element that the political parties are catering. But while this is true the politician must not forget that only seven years ago under the direction of the supreme architect of the universe, Henry F. Bowers, carved from the side of the mountain a little stone but seven units strong. He named it the American Protective Association and set it rolling throughout the land. It is filling the whole land with the broad, liberal spirit of a true but stalwart Americanism. It recognizes no political party. It opposes no man in the free exercise of his religious belief. It is now 2,000,000 strong and its patriotic music may be heard everywhere. It talks neither silver, gold, tariff nor free trade. It recognizes the fact that there are other questions that stand as high above these as the stars of God stand above the earth. It recognizes no flag but the American flag. It takes those twin sisters of hell, the papal flag and the flag of anarchy, and places them under the feet of American patriots. It looks out upon the political horizon and calls attention to the gleams of light that stretch themselves along the sky indicating the coming of that better day when the political bones of all those who would hinder the onward march of this great patriotic movement, shall be stranded high and dry upon the sandy beaches that skirt the sea of American progress.

It points to the day when the monasteries, convents, nunneries and all other prisons shall be open to the inspection of our entire people and when in these relics of barbarism the purity of American girlhood shall no longer be subjected to the whims of a lustful priesthood.

T. C. RYAN, Organizer and Lecturer of the A. P. A. for the state of Ohio. COLUMBUS, O., August 8, 1894.

DULUTH ITEMS.

DULUTH, Minn., August 10, 1894.—The recent school election has cleared the Duluth school board of all Roman Catholic influence. The schools are now in the hands of staunch Americans from top to bottom. This of course includes the teachers and janitors.

If the (Duluth) Evening Herald errs not, Mayor Eastis, of Minneapolis, has passed rather a surprising and unique order. He has issued orders to the police directing that "hereafter any alderman found intoxicated in the city hall shall be arrested and locked up like any other citizen." This is a sweeping order and is liable to cause consternation among those at whom it is aimed. When we consider that in many instances the "capacity" of an aspirant has been a consideration as to his ability we begin to wonder what this order may bring forth. The aldermen of the flour city have, during the past, been called, Michael O'Phillin, Dominick Dzweskinski, Patrick O'Hullivan and the like. It is now in order for an appeal to Mister Satolli for his decision. Funny, ain't it, about these Minneapolitans?

What Next?

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 8.—Rev. C. V. Mahoney, rector of St. Mary's Catholic church at Wappinger's Falls has given notice that he will not hereafter officiate at the funeral of any member of the Ancient Order of Foresters of America. His position is taken on the ground that the canons of the church forbid Roman Catholics joining societies in which they would be thrown in contact with every sect, and infidels as well.

We want reliable newsdealers in every town in the country to handle THE AMERICAN. Write us for terms. It is the best patriotic paper published anywhere.

NOTICE.—To the occupants of the real estate described below, and to H. H. Lindquist, Lars Johnson, and H. H. Lindquist. You are hereby notified that on the 25th day of November, 1894, the undersigned bought at public sale of the treasurer of Douglas county, Nebraska, the following described real estate: Lot number 6 in block number 3 of Omaha View, an addition to the city of Omaha, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, for the delinquent city taxes for the year 1891, and that said property was taxed in the name of Lars Johnson for the year 1891, and in the name of H. H. Lindquist for the year 1892, and that the time of redemption of same will expire on the 25th day of November, 1894.

THE BATES-SMITH INVESTMENT CO., C. E. BATES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—To the occupants of the real estate described below and to Edward Pickett. You are hereby notified that on the 25th day of November, 1894, the undersigned bought at public sale of the treasurer of Douglas county, Nebraska, the following described real estate: Lot number 6 in block number 3 of Omaha View, an addition to the city of Omaha, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, for the delinquent city taxes for the year 1891, and that said property was taxed in the name of Edward Pickett for the year 1891, and in the name of Edward Pickett for the year 1892, and that the time of redemption of same will expire on the 25th day of November, 1894.

THE BATES-SMITH INVESTMENT CO., C. E. BATES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—To the occupants of the real estate described below, and to George Baxter. You are hereby notified that on the 25th day of November, 1894, the undersigned bought at public sale of the treasurer of Douglas county, Nebraska, the following described real estate: South 5-12 feet of lot number 14 in block number 10 in Omaha View, an addition to the city of Omaha, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, for the delinquent city and county taxes for the year 1891, and that said property was taxed in the name of George Baxter for the year 1891, and in the name of Geo. Baxter for the year 1892, and that the time of redemption of same will expire on the 25th day of November, 1894.

THE BATES-SMITH INVESTMENT CO., C. E. BATES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—To the occupants of the real estate described below, and to Charles A. Handling. You are hereby notified that on the 25th day of November, 1894, the undersigned bought at public sale of the treasurer of Douglas county, Nebraska, the following described real estate: Lot number 7 in block number 5, Shinn's second addition to the city of Omaha, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, for the delinquent city and county taxes for the year 1891, and that said property was taxed in the name of C. A. Handling for the year 1891, and in the name of C. A. Handling for the year 1892, and that the time of redemption of same will expire on the 25th day of November, 1894.

THE BATES-SMITH INVESTMENT CO., C. E. BATES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—To the occupants of the real estate described below, and to Wm. A. Cobb. You are hereby notified that on the 19th day of November 1892, the undersigned bought at public sale of the treasurer of Douglas county, Nebraska, the following described real estate: Lot number 9 of lots numbers 8 and 9 of block number 9 of Jetter's addition to the city of South Omaha, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, for the delinquent city and county taxes for the year 1891, and that said property was taxed in the name of Wm. A. Cobb for the year 1891, and in the name of W. A. Cobb for the year 1892, and that the time of redemption of same will expire on the 19th day of November, 1894.

THE BATES-SMITH INVESTMENT CO., C. E. BATES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—Joseph F. Thompson and Reuben W. Ross, executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Ross, deceased, and James Thompson, non-resident, heirs at law, will take notice that on the 31st day of May, 1894, P. L. Johnson, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, against said executors and said heirs, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain tax certificate issued by the County Treasurer of Douglas County, Nebraska, upon the premises situated in Block 10, Omaha Place, an addition to the City of Omaha, dated January 7th, 1892, to have the Court find the amount due upon said tax certificate and order a foreclosure of said premises to satisfy the same. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of September, 1894.

By Saunders, MacFarland & Dickey, his Attorneys. Dated August 24, 1894. 8-3-4

NOTICE.—Mary T. Young, non-resident defendant, will take notice that on the 6th day of April, 1894, P. L. Johnson, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, against said defendant and others, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain tax certificate, dated January 7th, 1892, in Block 10, Omaha Place, an addition to the City of Omaha, that there was due upon said tax certificate and order a foreclosure of said premises to satisfy the same. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of September, 1894.

By Saunders, MacFarland & Dickey, his Attorneys. Dated August 1st, 1894. 8-3-4

Special Master Commissioner's Sale. Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the north 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 property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lots four (4) and five (5) in block fifteen (15) in Ambler Place, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska.

To satisfy H. J. Twitting, plaintiff herein, the sum of ninety-two dollars and 10 cents (\$92.10) judgment and \$9.38 attorney's fee, with interest thereon from May 7th, 1894, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum; said lot four (4), block fifteen (15), Ambler Place.

To satisfy Christopher Hewitt the sum of seventeen hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$1765.00) with interest thereon at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum from May 7th, 1894, out of said lots three (3) and five (5), block fifteen (15), Ambler Place.

To satisfy the sum of forty-one and 21-100 dollars (\$41.21) costs herein with interest thereon from May 7th, 1894, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, Nebraska, at its May term, 1894, in a certain action then and there pending wherein H. J. Twitting was plaintiff, and Joseph J. Nobes, et al., were defendants. Omaha, Nebraska. GEORGE W. HOLBROOK, Special Master Commissioner. Saunders, MacFarland & Dickey, attorneys for plaintiff. 7-30-5

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the north 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 property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot sixteen (16) in block sixteen (16) of Central Park addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska.

To satisfy Asa P. French, plaintiff herein, the sum of ten hundred and ninety-four and 48-100 dollars (\$1094.48) with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from May 7th, 1894.

To satisfy the sum of thirty-six and 48-100 dollars (\$36.48) costs herein with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, Nebraska, at its May term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending wherein Asa P. French was plaintiff, and Charles J. Johnson, et al., were defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 17th, 1894. GEORGE W. HOLBROOK, Special Master Commissioner. Saunders, MacFarland & Dickey, attorneys for plaintiff. 7-30-5