

THE JESUITS AND THE CIVIL WAR.

The Authority of Rev. John Lee for Saying They Promoted Secession.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—In the Inter Ocean of last Monday there appeared a report of a sermon on "The Public Schools of This Country," preached by Rev. John Lee the preceding evening at the First Methodist Episcopal church in which, when speaking of Cardinal Gibbons' utterances on the public schools, he is reported to have said: "Is he in possession of facts which warrant him in believing that the Jesuits who planned and promoted a war for the upholding of American slavery are now planning and promoting a war for the destruction of the American public school?" I would like to know if this statement about the Jesuits planning and promoting our civil war is well founded, or if Mr. Lee for popular effect has simply utilized one of the many vague rumors floating in the air concerning this distinguished order. I would also like to know when Judge Gibbons used the noble language attributed to him concerning the public schools.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

This letter was sent to Rev. John Lee and this is his reply: CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—To the Editor.—I feel great pleasure in informing "Pro Bono Publico" that the Inter Ocean of August 20 correctly reported my sermon on "The Public Schools of This Country." To me it is positively refreshing to impart the information sought for in the sentence: "I would like to know if this statement about the Jesuits planning and promoting our civil war is well founded, or if Mr. Lee for popular effect has simply utilized one of the many vague rumors floating in the air concerning this distinguished order."

A Terrible Charge.

BY TALLIE MORGAN. "Prisoner at the bar, have you any thing to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

A solemn hush fell over the crowded court room and every person waited in almost breathless expectation for an answer to the judge's question. Will the prisoner answer? Is there nothing that will make him show some sign of emotion? Will he maintain the cold, indifferent attitude that he has shown through the long trial, even to the place of execution. Such were the questions that passed through the minds of those who had followed the case from day to day.

The judge stood in dignified silence. Not a whisper was heard anywhere, and the situation had become painfully oppressive, when the prisoner was seen to move, his head was raised, his hands were clinched and the blood had rushed into his pale, careworn face. His teeth were firmly set, and into his haggard eyes came a flash of light. Suddenly he arose to his feet and in a low, firm but distinct voice, said: "I have! Your honor, you have asked me a question, and I now ask as the last favor on earth that you will not interrupt my answer until I am through."

"I stand here before this bar, convicted of the willful murder of my wife. Truthful witnesses have testified to the fact that I was a loafer, a drunkard and a wretch; that I returned one day from one of my prolonged debauches and fired that fatal shot that killed the wife I had sworn to love, cherish and protect. While I have no remembrance of committing the fearful, cowardly and inhuman deed, I have no right to complain or to condemn the verdict of twelve good men who have acted as jury in this case, for their verdict is in accordance with the evidence."

"But may it please the court, I wish to show that I am not alone responsible for the murder of my wife!" This startling statement created a tremendous sensation. The judge leaned over the desk, the lawyers wheeled around and faced the prisoner, the jurors looked at each other in amazement, while the spectators could hardly suppress their intense excitement. The prisoner paused a few seconds, and then continued in the same firm, distinct voice:

"I repeat, your honor, that I am not the only one guilty of the murder of my wife. The judge on this bench, the jury in the box, the lawyers within this bar, and most of the witnesses, including the pastor of the old church are also guilty before Almighty God, and will have to appear with me before his Judgment throne, where we shall all be rightfully judged. If twenty men conspire together for the murder of one person, the law power of this country will arrest the twenty, and each will be tried, convicted for a whole murder, and not one-twentieth of the crime."

"I have been made a drunkard by law. If it had not been for the legalized saloons of my town, I never would have become a drunkard; my wife would not have been murdered; I would not be here now, ready to be hurled into eternity. Had it not been for the human traps set out with the consent of the government, I would have been a sober man, an industrious workman, a tender father, and a loving husband. But today my home is destroyed, my wife is murdered, my little children—God bless and care for them—cast out on the mercy of the cruel world, while I am to be murdered by the strong arm of the state."

"God knows, I tried to reform, but as long as the open saloon was in my pathway, my weak, diseased will-power was no match against the fearful, consum-

ing, agonizing appetite for liquor. At last I sought the protection, care and sympathy of the church of Jesus Christ, but at the communion table I received from the hand of the pastor who sits there, and who has testified against me in this case, the cup that contained the same alcoholic serpent that is found in every bar-room in the land. It proved too much for my weak humanity, and out of that holy place I rushed to the last debauch that ended with the murder of my wife."

"For one year our town was without a saloon. For one year I was a sober man. For one year my wife and children were supremely happy, and our little home was a perfect paradise. "I was one of those who signed remonstrances against re-opening the saloons of our town. The names of one-half of this jury can be found today on the petition certifying to the good moral character (?) of the rum-sellers, and falsely saying that the sale of liquor was 'necessary' in our town. The prosecutor in this case was the one that so eloquently pleaded with this court for the licenses, and the judge who sits on this bench, and the one who asked me if I had anything to say before sentence of death was passed on me, granted the licenses."

The impassioned words of the prisoner fell like coals of fire upon the hearts of those present, and many of the spectators and some of the lawyers were moved to tears. The judge made a motion as if to stop any further speech on the part of the prisoner when the speaker hastily said:

"No, no, your honor; do not close my lips; I am nearly through, and they are the last words I shall utter on earth. "I began my downward career at a saloon BAR—legalized and protected by the voters of this commonwealth, which has received annually a part of the blood money from the poor, de-luded victims. After the state had made me a drunkard and a murderer, I am taken before another BAR—the bar of justice (?) by the same power of law that legalized the first bar, and now the law power will conduct me to the place of execution and hasten my soul into eternity. I shall appear before another bar—the JUDGMENT BAR OF GOD, and there you, who have legalized the traffic, will have to appear with me. Think you that the great judge will hold me—the poor, weak, helpless victim of your traffic—alone responsible for the murder of my wife? Nay, I in my drunken, frenzied, irresponsible condition have murdered ONE, but you have deliberately and willfully murdered your thousands, and the murder-mills are in full operation today with your consent."

"All of you know in your hearts that these words of mine are not the ravings of an unsound mind, but God Almighty's truth. The liquor traffic of this nation is responsible for nearly all the murders, bloodshed, riots, poverty, misery, wretchedness, and wo. It breaks up thousands of happy homes every year; sends the husband and father to prison or to the gallows, and drives countless mothers and little children out into the world to suffer and die. It furnishes nearly all the criminal business of this and every other court, and blasts every community it touches."

"This infernal traffic is legalized and protected by the republican and democratic parties, which you sustain with your ballots. And yet some of you have the audacity to say that you are in favor of prohibiting the traffic, while your votes go into the ballot box with those of the rum-sellers and the worst elements of the land in favor of continuing the business. Every year you are given the opportunity of voting a protest against this soul-and-body destroying business and wash your hands of all responsibility for the fearful results of the traffic; but instead you inform the government by your democratic or republican ballot that you are perfectly satisfied with the present condition of things and that they shall continue."

"You legalized the saloons that made me a drunkard and a murderer and you are guilty with me before God and man for the murder of my wife."

"Your honor, I am done. I am now ready for my sentence and to be led forth to the place of execution and murdered according to the laws of this state. You will close by asking the Lord to have mercy on my soul. I will close by solemnly asking God to open your blind eyes to the truth, of your own individual responsibility, so that you will cease to give your support to this hell-born traffic."

Encouraging News.

The British Protestant says: "The records and reports of the various Protestant societies for the past season afford much encouragement. The principal gain appears in the persistent spread amongst all classes of sound Protestant and patriotic instruction, by means of the press, the platform and the pulpit. We are glad to note that already energetic steps are being taken for the prosecution of similar efforts during the ensuing autumn and winter. The reports of the Church Association, the Protestant Alliance, the Calvinistic Protestant Union, the Protestant Reformation, the National Protestant Union, and the Women's Protestant Union, along with those of other Protestant agencies, afford cheering evi-

ence that the faith of the blessed martyrs and confessors of the Sixteenth century is a vital reality in old England, which all the tactics of satan's ecclesiastical legions have failed to exterminate."

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN SUEB.

One of His Congregations Claim the Right to Build Their Own Church.

The congregation of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church of South Chicago has got into a dispute with Archbishop Feehan, and has asked the circuit court to straighten it out. Friday Aug. 31 a bill was filed by the congregation to prevent the archbishop from letting contracts for the erection of a new church.

On May 6 last the church was burned down. It was insured for \$11,000 and the property stood in the name of the archbishop, who has drawn the insurance. The congregation says that it subscribed to erect the old church, and it has held several consultations with the archbishop in regard to building a new church. The court is told that since then it has been discovered that the archbishop has let contracts for a new church without the knowledge of the congregation and without their consent. The contract prices are said to be exorbitant and the court is asked to restrain the archbishop from proceeding further until the wishes of the congregation can be consulted and acted upon.

Rev. Chancellor Muirhead, of the Holy Name cathedral, when asked for an explanation of the subject matter of the proposed suit. He said: "Some time since the church was burned. The debris has been cleared away, and with the consent of the archbishop of Chicago plans were drawn for a new brick structure by Architect Martin Carr. At present only the basement is to be erected. Bids were asked for, and the most satisfactory were accepted by the pastor, Rev. V. Zaleski, and Architect Carr. Work has already been commenced on the foundation. The pastor is the representative of the archbishop. There is no committee that has any power to set itself up as representative of the congregation."

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

The Editor of a Patriotic Paper Struck Down on a Public Thoroughfare.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 27.—Dwight J. Robbins, editor of the Highland Light, a patriotic newspaper published here, was murderously assaulted last Saturday evening, on his way home from attending a meeting of Washington Camp No. 476, P. O. S. of A. Much business before the meeting delayed the hour of adjournment until after 11 p. m., when, in company with Lester Zuck and other brothers from the camp, editor Robbins departed in their several directions expecting Mr. Zuck, who lives in the same block with Mr. Robbins, corner Sixteenth and Peach streets. When the twain reached the Lake Shore railroad track on Turnpike street, the darkest spot on the line, the would-be assassin, who was doubtless concealed behind the large iron post in which the railroad gate swings, slipped out behind the editor and dealt him a murderous blow directly on the back of the head, felling him to the street. Mr. Zuck, hardly realizing what had happened, stooped to assist his prostrate comrade, and upon looking up could discover no trace of the assailant he evidently having skulked down the slope among the weeds under cover of the darkness and behind the aforesaid gate-post. By the assistance of a friend who came up, the editor was conveyed to Dr. Randall's office, where the deep gash was stitched, and the skull was found to be ununjured. Had the blow fell an inch lower it is believed that the base of the skull would have been fractured and the murderous design of this skulking Jesuit accomplished. Mr. Robbins is progressing favorably, and it is now believed the injury will not prove fatal. This is the first attempt on Mr. Robbins' life, but he has been subjected to a boycott of nine months duration previous to this cowardly attempt on his life.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF NUNS.

Another Disgusting Convent Scandal Develops at LaPaz.

PANAMA, Aug. 26.—Another convent scandal is reported from LaPaz, where many of the nuns lately eloped from. The people of the town were startled to hear sounds of revelry proceeding from the convent of the Sisters of God, and an investigation led to the discovery that the nuns were drinking, smoking, dancing, and otherwise enjoying themselves with leading young men of LaPaz, who had gained entrance to the convent through a secret passage. When remonstrated with for their un-nun-like conduct they shook their fists in the faces of the disturbers of their fun and threatened to fight them, with the aid of their lovers, for interfering with their amusement. This second scandal has caused great excitement, and it is believed will lead to the banishment of nuns from Bolivia.

Education, outside of the control of the Catholic church, is a damnable heresy.—Pope Pius, IX.

"Let the public school system go to where it came from—the Devil."—Free-man's Journal.

denace that the faith of the blessed martyrs and confessors of the Sixteenth century is a vital reality in old England, which all the tactics of satan's ecclesiastical legions have failed to exterminate."

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

By F. X. Des Rivieres.

Father Phelan is a fair sample of the Roman Catholic church.

Did Phelan give absolution to the Roman bull-pups who stole A. P. A. records?

Father D. S. Phelan has published 500 names of the A. P. A. How much did he pay for this job of highway robbery?

King, the tailor, southwest corner Olive and Sixth streets, ordered me off of that corner. He said that I was an annoyance to both himself and his men who were at work in the rear of the store. King is a first-class tailor, and I would advise the A. P. As. to patronize him.

There are fifty-seven councils in St. Louis. They all take the cake. I never met with as many fine bodies of men, and I have visited with councils in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Father Phelan had better buy his coffin and prepare his grave right now, for the A. P. As. are going to bury him in November, according to their rites.

Nugent's hired man ordered me off the southeast corner Broadway and Washington avenue. He told me that I had to walk while selling the CHICAGO AMERICAN, and get a permit from Nugent to sell on that corner. I asked a policeman if I had to get a permit from Nugent. The policeman said: "Tell him to mind his own business." I do not think that Nugent is looking for A. P. A. trade.

Compton Hills Council No. 47 is one of the best in St. Louis. We may well say it is a stayer. This is the council that was put out of its hall. It is now located at 3400 Park avenue, and meets Wednesdays. We noticed last Wednesday evening that several mighty mean looking minks were sneaking around the hall. But all the pope's own of that locality cannot terrorize the members of No. 47.

An old Irish woman purchased a CHICAGO AMERICAN of a newsboy. This is the conversation that took place: "Is dat de papfer dat tells all about de A. P. As?" "Yes ma'am."

"Is dat de papfer dat gives de A. P. As. away?" "Yes ma'am; this paper tells all about them." "Dats de papfer I want; it gives the d-n A. P. As. away." And as she was walking away she said to her lady friend, as she noticed the cartoon on the first page, "Luk at Uncle Sam openin de doors av de schule tu let de sithurs in." Ignorance is bliss where it is folly to be wise.

At the corner of Chestnut and Pine streets, St. Louis, is a house which has long been occupied by disreputable women. A number of Protestant ladies have recently turned it into a home for fallen and deserted women. A few evenings ago the door bell rang, the matron opened the door and a priest slipped in by her uninvited. The matron suggested to him that he had made a mistake. "Oh, no," said the holy father, "I have been here lots of times; the girls all know me. Many a night have I spent here." The matron said: "This is a home for friendless girls—a house of God," and the fact began to dawn upon the old hypocrite, and with a bit of good advice from the matron he sneaked away.

A Victory for the A. P. A.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Aug. 30.—At the meeting of the teachers committee last night the name of Lafayette Westfall was presented for the principalship of Oak Hill school.

"Isn't this man Westfall a member of the A. P. A.?" demanded Mr. Sheehan leaping to his feet.

"I don't know, and I don't care whether he is or not," exclaimed Mr. Spinning, who presented Westfall's name.

"Well I believe he is a member," cried Mr. Sheehan, angrily, "and I want it placed on record right now that I vote against him. We will have no A. P. A. principals at the head of our schools if I can help it."

This raised quite a hullabaloo in the meeting. Several sedate members got up in their seats and cried, "Down with the A. P. A.," while others yelled, "Order, order!" in strenuous tones.

When quiet was finally restored the committee took a vote on Mr. Westfall and he won. He will therefore get the Oak Hill school, if he is not defeated at the next board meeting.

ROME STILL AT IT.

More A. P. A. Records Stolen and Lodge Rooms Burglarized.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 29.—The lodge books stolen Sunday night from Secretary Charles A. Phelps' home, 2031 Morgan, have been identified as those of Merchants' Lodge No. 12, A. P. A. The full lodge name, it is said, was contained in the records, also the minutes. Included in the 525 names inscribed in the books appear, it is claimed, those of a prominent school director and a member of the house of delegates.

The books are said to be now in close proximity to the office of the Western Watchman, a Roman Catholic sheet published by Father D. S. Phelan. The Lodge room of Garrison Council, A. P. A., at Garrison and Easton streets, was entered a few nights ago, but the records were not secured. The

police claim they cannot locate the parties who are responsible for these overt acts, but it is generally understood that they could if they desired to.

Call of Republican Convention.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Republican County Central Committee, held in this city July 14th 1894, a county convention is hereby called of the republicans of Douglas county, Nebraska, to meet in Washington hall in Omaha Saturday Sept., 29th 1894, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination the following candidates for office, to-wit Three State Senators, nine members of the House of Representatives, one County Attorney, one County Commissioner from the first Commissioner District, one Assessor from each ward in the city of Omaha, South Omaha and each county precinct, and for the further purpose of electing a Republican County Central Committee and such other business as may properly come before the County Convention.

The representation in said convention will be as follows: Nine from each ward in the city of Omaha, Fourteen from South Omaha, Five from each County Precinct.

The place for holding caucuses and primaries will be announced later. CHAS. UNITT Chairman J. A. TUCKER Secretary.

Preparing His Tomb.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Italian sculptor, Marassi, is preparing to sculpture the tomb of Leo XIII. upon order of the pope. The monument is in white Carrara marble. Upon the lid of the tomb is a lion having a claw upon a tiara. At the right the statue of Faith, with a torch in her hand, and the holy scriptures in the other. At the left of the statue is Truth, bearing in one hand upon the flank of the sepulchre, cut in great black letters, is the brief inscription: "Hic, Leo XIII., pulvis est."

Notice to Take Depositions.

In the District court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for Douglas county, Nebraska. Jerome Mathews, plaintiff, vs. John Baker, defendant.

The above named defendant will take notice that on Thursday, the 29th day of September, A. D. 1894, plaintiff will take the depositions of Jerome Mathews to be used as evidence in the trial of the above entitled cause, at Harworth, Lawrence county, Colorado, before James F. Bush, a Notary Public, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., with authority to adjourn from day to day until all such depositions shall be taken.

Omaha, Nebraska, August 31, 1894. JEROME MATHEW, Plaintiff.

Andrew Bevin, his attorney. 8-31-3

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the north Douglas 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:

The north twenty-four 4-5 (24 4-5) feet of the south seventy-four 2-1/2 (74 2-1/2) feet of lot number 6 in block "N" of J. W. Squires' addition to the city of Omaha, in Douglas county, Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff, J. W. Squires, Trustee, in the sum of four hundred and fifty and 20/100 dollars (\$450.20) and costs taxed at seventy-three and 10/100 (\$73.10) with interest from September 18th, 1893, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1893, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein J. W. Squires, Trustee, is plaintiff, and Henry Sanguin and others are defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, August 22d, 1894. JOHN W. LITTLE, Special Master Commissioner.

George E. Turkington, attorney. J. W. Squires, Trustee, vs. Henry Sanguin, et al. Doc. No. 425. 8-24-3

Notice of Publication.

In District court in and for Douglas county, Nebraska.

Christopher I. M. Neumann, plaintiff, vs. Hawkeye Commercial Credit Association, D. D. Booge, James S. Booge, H. D. Booge, defendants.

The Hawkeye Commercial Credit Association, D. D. Booge, James S. Booge, and H. D. Booge, non-residents of the state of Nebraska, will take notice that Christopher I. M. Neumann, of the county of Douglas, in the state of Nebraska, did, on the 8th day of August, 1894, file his petition and affidavit for an attachment against the said defendants. In the District court of said Douglas county, Nebraska, and the state of Nebraska, setting forth that the said defendants are indebted to the said plaintiff in the sum of \$3,000.00; that they became indebted to the said plaintiff in the said sum for money had and received, and upon contracts which matured upon the 20th day of July, 1894, July 31st, 1894, August 2nd, 1894, August 3rd, 1894, August 6th, 1894, August 7th, 1894, and August 8th, 1894; that their property consisting of stocks and rights and credits in the funds of the Commercial National Bank of the city of Omaha, in the hands of the First National Bank of the city of Omaha, and in the hands of the officers of said bank, and in the hands and in the possession of the deposit Vault of the First National Bank of Omaha, and of the officers of said deposit Vault of said First National Bank of Omaha, have been attached and garnished by the said plaintiff at his suit against the said defendants and are sought to be appropriated to the payment of debts due from said defendants to the said plaintiff. Each and all of the said defendants are hereby notified, and will take notice that if he and they are required to appear and answer the petition of the said plaintiff filed in this cause, on or before Monday, to-wit, the 1st, 1894, or judgment will be taken against them as prayed in said petition, and their property so attached and garnished will be appropriated to the payment of debts due from them to the plaintiff as prayed in said petition and affidavit for attachment and garnishment filed in this cause.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, this 11th day of August, 1894.

CHRISTOPHER I. M. NEUMANN, Plaintiff.

Covell & Whelan, plaintiff's attorney.

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Covell & Whelan, plaintiff's attorney.

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