

must be so, because it is the only church that has the truth; and churches holding false doctrines, as the Protestant churches do, ought not to be tolerated. But Stafford was speaking to a Protestant audience; the archbishop to a Roman Catholic one. That makes all the difference in the world. But it is always been the policy of the Roman Catholic church to yell for toleration for liberty—in countries where the church is in the minority. No Catholic asks for liberty in a popish country.

Stafford says: "When one man, one man, is wronged, every man is wronged, and so as citizens we must set our faces distinctly against religious persecution." But Mr. Stafford knows that his bishop, when sworn into his "holy" office, swears: "Heretics, schismatics and rebels to our said Lord (the pope) or his successor, I will to my utmost persecute and oppose."

Further on, he says: "It is our duty to make the liberty of America so perfect, and our influence abroad so great, that there will not be left a spot, a hole, or corner of the habitable globe where any power can lift the sword above the head of a man and say, 'Believe or die.'" Nowhere, even in this country, will Stafford, or any other priest of Rome, dare say such things before an audience of his own followers; but he knew it would call forth applause before a Protestant audience, and tend to lull to a sense of security a confident and unsuspecting Protestant people, so that popery may go on unhindered in its attempt to overthrow our republic; but the Protestants will see through his empty pretensions. They are studying popery now as never before.

If history is good for anything, it teaches us that, by order of the pope, more than 40,000,000 of human beings

let us fully awake out of sleep; for now is our national salvation nearer than when we in Reformation times first turned from Romish idolatry to the Lord who bought us.

Now, to return to this Venezuelan question. My own belief is that the president's warlike utterances are not absolutely without warrant; and further light upon the matter, together with sober reflection and a better acquaintance with the spirit and intent of the "Monroe doctrine," will result in our humiliation in so far as we, a people have endorsed Cleveland's position. If, however, the scare will result in increasing the number and efficiency of our army and navy, by the addition of Americans and Americans only (I mean in spirit), I think that probably it will be well—not, however, for prospective war with England, for such should be repugnant to all true Anglo-Saxons. Our destiny as a race in the world puts such a possibility beyond the range of the probable; and we are but fools to allow such a spirit to be stirred up by an alien people in the midst of us.

We have listened to the spirit of the papacy in the midst of us too long. Nothing would give our friends (the enemy) more unqualified satisfaction than to see us imbrue our hands in each other's blood; but it will not be—rather let us have (and I believe the near future will see) an alliance offensive and defensive with the mother country and her colonies. We have nothing in common with any other people on earth, and have much, very much, that is common with all the rest of Anglo-Saxondom. Our first and best interests lie in the direction indicated above, and sooner or later both great branches of the one family will be drawn to it.

It makes me exceedingly tired to

other stand than the one he has with-out laying our government wide open to ridicule from every part of the globe. England, as it well knows, expects sooner or later to lose Canada. The loss of that possession would seriously injure her prestige on the western continent. Why was the Canadian Pacific Railroad built from the northern boundary, rather, what was the original idea of its construction? Simply this: To transport troops to any quarter that Great Britain might wish to strike at Americans. To lose Canada would be to lose this valuable piece of war property. With that in view, Lord Salisbury desires more property south of us which his government can utilize in case of war.

Although England is a Protestant nation, yet she has never been a friend of Uncle Sam. She has in every decade undertook to place some barrier in the way of our progress. All of which goes to aggravate the honor of the United States. In our issue of December 27, you said: "It is popery, not patriotism, that is clamoring for an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuelan affair." Perhaps you are right, but I cannot see it that way. In another issue you say we want no alliance with the papal South American states. Generally speaking, you were right. But do we want England to take from them the property that justly belongs to them, and establish colonies and forts as in the case of the Bermuda and Bahama Islands, right in our front yard? Do we want them to establish arsenals at our southern doors? I think not. Nor do we wish Roman Catholic Spain, Austria or Italy to undertake the same action.

President Cleveland's message was not aimed solely at Great Britain. It was aimed at the whole world. It was a message of peace rather than one of war. With the existing colonies Uncle Sam will not interfere, but with governments that have gained their independence any act with a view to depressing or controlling their destinies in any other light than as a manifestation of unfriendliness toward the United States.

Now, the southern American republics hate Rome more bitterly than do the politicians of this country. Am I not right? Do they not arrest and expel every priest who preaches treasonable sermons? Yes! And they would not allow a man to parade their streets and use the language that is used every day by Jesuit Sherman. The last act of Grover Cleveland is about the only one that the writer has agreed with him in. I believe that every American, native or foreign-born, should stand by the president and the stand he has taken. Members of the A. P. A. cannot be consistent and go back on Uncle Sam when he is at logger-heads with any Protestant nation when the honor of our country is at stake. Should the A. P. A. ever take such a stand on purely such ground the undersigned would leave it quicker than you could say "Jack Robinson."

It is too bad that England should endeavor to override our rights and policies, and she should be called to account for it if she persists in doing so. It is not her people that want war; neither do Americans want one. But should we be compelled to do so, for heaven's sake, let's give her a thrashing that she will remember to her dying day. Her capitalists have \$3,000,000,000 invested in our country, which would bankrupt them should war be declared.

Should Uncle Sam back down and crawl into a hole, as it were, how quickly would the papal states and the pope himself drag their forms to our shores, each "wanting a chunk of our land." The president has warned them all, and after this controversy is at an end, no other nation will likely trouble us.

We want no alliance with South America, but, as we can draw on them for troops in case we are hard pressed, we do want to return them their just dues. We want no alliance with them, but we do not want European powers to gobble them up, in order that they may harass our interests.

E. E. TAYLOR.

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN WISCONSIN.

Two Chicago A. P. A. Travelers Cause Trouble at Portage.

PORTAGE, Wis., January 21.—In a religious riot here last night Officer Kabunde was stabbed in the neck, barely missing the jugular. The trouble was precipitated by the inflammatory lectures of two A. P. A. evangelists, bearing a remarkable personal resemblance and styling themselves Rev. Messrs. Morrill, twins, of Chicago. They spoke last night, and at the conclusion of the meeting about 300 of their friends escorted them through the streets from the hall to the Corning House. It was during this march that the stabbing occurred. The authorities fear further trouble if the Morrills continue their work. Five arrests have been made.

Morgan County, Col.

The irrigated farm is the only "sure thing" on the face of the earth. And the beauty of it is that it never fails to yield double the average of any irrigated sections. There are irrigated farms in Arizona. The best of these are those which are irrigated by the Colorado River. The irrigated farms here have for 25 years raised the biggest crop of any irrigated land. Along the Colorado River are farms that are 250 years old and which produce larger and better yields than any other lands in the world.

One of the best illustrations of the advantages of irrigation is to be found in the irrigated district surrounding Fort Morgan, Colorado, where, during the last ten years, half a million dollars have been spent on the Colorado method of irrigation. A stretch of country no miles long by fields of alfalfa, wheat, corn and other crops, and a broad plateau. Thousands of sheep and cattle, and hundreds of head of horses upon the nutritious grasses. Here and there orchard stands beneath its luscious load. A more flourishing country does not exist. The average of it is—irrigation and cattle. The Morgan County farmer lives on and from his farm which never fails to yield double the average of any irrigated farm in the West.

Men who are unacquainted with the results of irrigation can form no idea of its extent. It is a method of growing crops to make it rain when, where and in what volume you wish. From all this comes more abundance and greater labor, but are not the results worth it?

In Morgan County there are no cyclones; no extreme droughts; no crop failures. The people are friendly. The religious and educational facilities all that can be desired. The markets are high priced. The climate the finest in the world.

Morgan County land is not "cheap"—that is, it is not cheap in the sense in which that word is ordinarily understood. The price ranges from \$15 to \$20 an acre including perpetual water right, but as a man can make a better living off 10 acres than off 100 acres anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains, the great difference after all does not count for much. 30 acres is the favorite size. The Morgan County farmer gives the best and most valuable quarter section in the "rain belt." The question he is meeting with gives weight to his opinion.

Detailed information about Morgan County is contained in an illustrated booklet issued by the Passenger Division of the Burlington Route and now ready for free distribution. A copy will be mailed to any one who will write to J. Francis, P. O. Box 20, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb., for it.

Cripple Creek.

The Denver and Rio Grande R. R. is the shortest and best route between Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo to the now famous Gold Camp at Cripple Creek.

Tickets on sale from all points east to Cripple Creek. Call on your local agent and be sure that your ticket reads via the Denver and Rio Grande R. R.

People Used to Say "We are going East," NOW THEY SAY "We are going by the Omaha-Chicago Special."

The Omaha-Chicago Special is the new "Quarter to six" evening train via "The Northwestern Line"—Chicago 8:45 next morning.

City office, 1401 Farnam St.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the EAST front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows:—

Lot number three (3) in block number eight (8) in Shull's second addition to the city of Omaha, county of Douglas and state of Nebraska, as surveyed and recorded, together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Alfred R. Peterson, plaintiff herein, the sum of eight hundred and fifty-two (852.00) dollars, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from February 22d, 1895.

To satisfy the Omaha Loan and Trust Company Savings Bank the sum of twenty-two (22.00) dollars and four (4) cents, with interest thereon at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum from February 22d, 1895.

To satisfy the sum of twenty-five (25.00) dollars (\$25.00) costs herein, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its February term, A. D. 1896, in a certain action then and there pending wherein Alfred R. Peterson was plaintiff, and Charles A. Van Brun and others were defendants.

Listed at Omaha, Nebraska, January 22nd, A. D. 1896.

CHARLES L. THOMAS, Special Master Commissioner, Dufrain vs. Van Brun. Doc. 45, No. 26. 1-24-5

Mrs. David Bigger

Chills and Fever

Left me emaciated, with distressing cough, no appetite, pain in chest, shoulder, back and stomach. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me strength, good appetite and health. MRS. DAVID BIGGER, Wilcox, Nebraska.

Hood's Pills win new friends daily.



By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the EAST front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows:—

Lot number ten (10) in block number three (3) in Arbor Place addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Soren T. Petersen, plaintiff herein, the sum of eight hundred and fifty-two (852.00) dollars, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 22d, 1895.

To satisfy the sum of twenty-five (25.00) dollars (\$25.00) costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1895, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Soren T. Petersen was plaintiff, and Andrew Nevin, Hansen, Samuel Mortensen and Peter Van Eyar were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 22, 1896.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas county, Nebraska. Soren Petersen vs. Mads Hansen et al. Doc. 52, No. 26. 1-24-5

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the EAST front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows:—

Lot number eleven (11) in block number five (5) in Kountze Place, an addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold first to satisfy Alice Taylor Cause, plaintiff herein, the sum of four thousand and three hundred (4,300.00) dollars, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the 4th day of February, 1895, until paid.

Second to satisfy Annie E. Andrews, defendant herein, the sum of eight hundred (800.00) dollars, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the 4th day of February, 1895, until paid.

To satisfy the sum of thirty-five (35.00) dollars (\$35.00) costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its February term, A. D. 1896, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Alice Taylor Cause was plaintiff, and Annie E. Andrews was defendant. Emma Smith, his wife, William Connelly, Emma Connelly, his wife, H. S. Ballou & Company, Cady & Gray, being joint creditors of Fred W. Gray, were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 22, 1896.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas county, Nebraska. J. H. Macomber, attorney. Cause of Taylor et al. 1-24-5

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the EAST front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows:—

Lot number three (3) in block number three (3) in Arbor Place addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Soren T. Petersen, plaintiff herein, the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two (752.00) dollars, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the 23rd day of September, 1895, until paid, and the accruing costs herein.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 22, 1896.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas county, Nebraska. Soren Petersen vs. Mads Hansen et al. Doc. 52, No. 26. 1-24-5

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the EAST front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows:—

Lot number three (3) in block number three (3) in Arbor Place addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Soren T. Petersen, plaintiff herein, the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two (752.00) dollars, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the 23rd day of September, 1895, until paid, and the accruing costs herein.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 22, 1896.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas county, Nebraska. Soren Petersen vs. Mads Hansen et al. Doc. 52, No. 26. 1-24-5

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Lot number three (3) in block number three (3) in Arbor Place addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Soren T. Petersen, plaintiff herein, the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two (752.00) dollars, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the 23rd day of September, 1895, until paid, and the accruing costs herein.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 22, 1896.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas county, Nebraska. Soren Petersen vs. Mads Hansen et al. Doc. 52, No. 26. 1-24-5

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23 day of October, 1895, a corporation, under the name of The Everest Railway-Signals and Switch Company, was organized, and the name of the corporation was changed to the name of The Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, with subordinate offices in the city of Chicago and city of New York. The principal place of business of said corporation is the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska. The object of the business to be transacted by this corporation shall be to procure and own, hold, sell, assign, and convey patent or other railway signals and switches, with such improvements thereon as may be found expedient; to collect royalties for the use of such patents and improvements thereon.

To manufacture railway signals and switches, for sale, use or lease of the same; to collect royalties for the use of same; to construct for territory in the State of Nebraska, and other states of the United States for the use of railway signals and switches, and to sell, assign and lease such territory, and in general to do and perform any and all things which may be found necessary and expedient in the purchase, use, sale or lease of patents, and to purchase, own, sell, assign, and convey any and all kinds of property—real, personal or mixed—whichever may be found necessary or expedient in the prosecution of the business aforesaid; to incur obligations and to take and hold and collect contracts of sale, bonds, mortgages and other obligations which may be necessary to transact the same; and to do and perform all things necessary or expedient in the prosecution of the business aforesaid; to incur obligations and to take and hold and collect contracts of sale, bonds, mortgages and other obligations which may be necessary to transact the same; and to do and perform all things necessary or expedient in the prosecution of the business aforesaid.

The authorized capital stock of this corporation is and shall be one million (\$1,000,000) dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred (100.00) dollars each. The capital stock when issued shall be fully paid up and non-assessable. The existence of this corporation shall be for the term of twenty-five years. The highest amount of indebtedness which this corporation may at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of its issued capital stock.

The business of this corporation shall be conducted by a board of directors, of whom three shall be elected by the stockholders at the annual meetings of said corporation.

J. H. MACOMBER, Secretary. 1-24-5

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the EAST front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows:—

Lot number seven (7), eight (8), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block number (10) in Central Park, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Am F. French, plaintiff herein, the sum of sixteen hundred and sixty (1660.00) dollars, with interest thereon from September 22d, 1895, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, and on the sum of one hundred forty-two (142.00) dollars thereof at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum.

To satisfy The American Loan and Trust Company or its Receiver, Philip Potter, defendant herein, the sum of two hundred forty-five (245.00) dollars, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from June 15th, 1895.

The costs of this action the sum of twenty-six (26.00) dollars and eighty-eight (88.00) cents, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1895, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Am. F. French was plaintiff, and Edward Hogaboom and others were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 22, 1896.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Saunders & Macfarland, attorneys. French vs. Hogaboom Doc. 45, No. 33. 1-24-5

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the EAST front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows:—

Lot number seven (7), eight (8), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block number (10) in Central Park, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Am F. French, plaintiff herein, the sum of sixteen hundred and sixty (1660.00) dollars, with interest thereon from September 22d, 1895, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, and on the sum of one hundred forty-two (142.00) dollars thereof at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum.

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JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Saunders & Macfarland, attorneys. French vs. Hogaboom Doc. 45, No. 33. 1-24-5

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Lot number three (3) in block number eight (8) in Shull's second addition to the city of Omaha, county of Douglas and state of Nebraska, as surveyed and recorded, together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Alfred R. Peterson, plaintiff herein, the sum of eight hundred and fifty-two (852.00) dollars, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from February 22d, 1895.

To satisfy the Omaha Loan and Trust Company Savings Bank the sum of twenty-two (22.00) dollars and four (4) cents, with interest thereon at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum from February 22d, 1895.

To satisfy the sum of twenty-five (25.00) dollars (\$25.00) costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1895, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Soren T. Petersen was plaintiff, and Andrew Nevin, Hansen, Samuel Mortensen and Peter Van Eyar were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 22d, A. D. 1896.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas county, Nebraska. Soren Petersen vs. Mads Hansen et al. Doc. 52, No. 26. 1-24-5

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the EAST front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows:—

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Omaha, Nebraska, January 22d, A. D. 1896.

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Omaha, Nebraska, January 22, 1896.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas county, Nebraska. Soren Petersen vs. Mads Hansen et al. Doc. 52, No. 26. 1-24-5

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that C. F. Shaw, R. C. Feil, L. T. Ledwith and John Ledwith have incorporated themselves into a body corporate under the laws of the State of Nebraska, under the name of the Royal Hunters. The place of business shall be at Omaha, Nebraska. The business to be transacted shall be to join together in bonds of fraternity, white persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty years of age, who are dependent on their labor for a living, into a secret, fraternal, benevolent and charitable society for their moral, social and financial well-being; to minister to the wants of its members, and contribute funds for their relief in times of sickness and death, and to promote the principles of honesty, sobriety and brotherly love among its members.

The affairs of the society shall be managed by an executive committee of not less than five members. The society shall commence business on the first day of December, 1895. The general offices of the society shall be at Omaha, Nebraska.

The highest amount of indebtedness to which this corporation shall at any time be subject A. is the sum of ten thousand dollars.

1-24-5

Notice of Administration.

In the county court of Douglas county, Nebraska, in the matter of the estate of Rasmus Hansen deceased:

Sofie Frederichse Hansen, Hans Ramussen, Hans Hansen, Frida Hansen, Steffen Hansen, Matti Jensen and all other persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 15th day of January, 1896, Andrew C. Husk filed a petition in said county court, praying that his aml administration account filed herein be settled and allowed, and that he be discharged from his trust as administrator, and that you fail to appear before said court on the 30 day of March, 1896, at 9 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.

IRVING F. BAXTER, County Judge.

G. A. R.

Omaha, Neb.

A. Feb. 12th and 13th.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets from points on its lines in Nebraska at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale February 11th and 12th. See that your tickets read via "The Overland Route."



THOMAS GREENWAY The Staunch Premier of Manitoba.

have been slaughtered because they could not believe in the absurdities of popery.

If "Father" Stafford really loves liberty, and desires that the people may enjoy it, let him show it by coming out of that abominable complot against every species of liberty.

CHASE ROYS.

Two Ways of Seeing Things.

EDITOR THE AMERICAN: I want to congratulate you on the keen insight which you have displayed of late (as, indeed, you always display when discussing any subject where Rome has an interest at stake) in the matter of the—for a few days celebrated—letter of our unworthy chief magistrate, Grover Cleveland, agent the Venezuelan question. Before I read your understanding of the matter, I had already concluded that a fine Italian hand was treacherable in its composition; and it strengthened my conviction to know that a fellow-watcher saw what I had seen. I then had pen in hand to write you, but on receiving my AMERICAN I laid it away with a "thank God" in my heart that there were watchers awake in Israel.

I want to thank you also for the privilege you have extended to me, in common with all your readers, by which, at only the same cost at which I have heretofore supplied myself with a copy of THE AMERICAN, I may now put the truth into three other homes besides my own. I do hope that very many have availed themselves of the opportunity. Times are hard, to be sure; but they may be harder. And one sure way of bringing about better conditions is to work toward the removal of everything that stands in the way of progress, everything that clogs the advance of THE RACE—our race.

The Incubus of Romanism, shaken off in large measure at the Reformation, has been slowly but steadily reasserting itself, until the labored breathing of our race betokened returning somnolence.

This is no time for sleeping. Rather

hear the term Christian nations applied collectively to ourselves and all the Latin people of the earth. Think, I ask, Where—outside of our race, Scandinavia, and Germany—are there any Christian nations?

We practically stand alone in the great work of evangelizing the globe. We ought to have nothing to do with Romanism, nor yet with Russianism. God speed the day when all Anglo-Saxon eyes shall be opened to their best interests and present a solid front against the world.

This shall be brought about sooner than we think for. The approaching crisis, a veritable cataclysm among the nations, and the troubles within our own, will tear the wool off all eyes over which Rome has pulled it; and it may be in the light of flashing, blinding lightning of war we shall see our duty and do it.

In closing, may I ask, Where did the Irish Romanists get all the armed and drilled men offered so promptly for service in response to our Gibbons-Satolli-inspired anti-English manifesto? Two years ago, or less, when we said they had them, they took special pains to deny the charge; now they have let the cat out of the bag. Keep on watching; they can bear it all and more too.

WATCHER.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., January 14.—EDITOR THE AMERICAN: As a rule the editorials which appear in THE AMERICAN and I get along first rate. Lately, however, we don't hitch worth a cent in regard to the present controversy between the present administration, England and Venezuela. Whether I am right or wrong, I do not think the stand taken by THE AMERICAN is just proper. There is no disputing the fact that there is a pope who would be much pleased to see the United States and Protestant England or Germany engaged in a bitter war. The result would, of course, weaken both nations from a religious standpoint.

Mr. Editor, I do not see how President Cleveland could possibly take any

FATHER KELLY EXPELLED.

Cardinal Satolli Futs the Belligerent Priest Out of the Church.

PORTLAND, Ore., January 14.—Rev. M. J. Kelly, parish priest of Cedar Mills, near this city, has been dismissed from his church by Archbishop Gross, whose decision has been sustained by Cardinal Satolli.

Several months ago Father Kelly, in a newspaper article, charged Sister William, the head of the Mercy Sisters of Oregon, with improper conduct, alleging that she had led the life of an adventuress. When Archbishop Gross attempted to silence the belligerent priest the attacks became more personal, and the archbishop himself came in for a share of the abuse. It is said that other priests in this city, who extended sympathy and aid to Father Kelly in his attack on Sister William and Archbishop Gross, have become much alarmed lest they should be called up before the ecclesiastical court.

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