

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Blue Rapids (Kas.) People Addressed July 4 by C. E. Winter, of Omaha.

It is indeed fitting and appropriate that we gather in assemblage on this day. All over this broad land the people, not the titled nobility, but the people are assembled to hear voiced by the thunder of cannon and by word of mouth those sentiments and principles upon which our government is founded.

In hamlet and town, in city and metropolis, in the home and in national hall, is this day observed by the expression of grateful words and thoughts of praise and gratitude. When I think of this grand spectacle there rises in me feelings of profound thankfulness and exultation, and I am impelled to cry out in the words of that grand American, Daniel Webster, "Thank God I—I, too, am an American!" And although this is an expression from the lips of a great statesman, I believe it is also the expression of every heart in this assembly to-day. The coming together of the people on this occasion has the true revolutionary spirit inherent in it. When the bugles of war sounded and the cry "To arms!" arose throughout the length and breadth of the colonies, there was one man—already battle-scarred and worn with toil—whose head was white with the snows of many years—the cry of freedom reached his ears, and, without a moment's hesitation, he abandoned his plow in the field, mounted his faithful horse, and in an hour's time Israel Putnam was hurrying to the front. So today the same spirit animates the heart of every true American. You have left your plows in the field, the smith has left his forge, the merchant his counter and the professional man his office, to participate, not in actual war, but to express and listen to words of remembrance, to cultivate anew the bonds of fellowship, to stir the embers and add fresh fuel to the fires of patriotism.

But if it be to participate in the observance of the anniversary of that great day of our national birth, yet, I say, the spirit of old is manifest here to-day. And if that time were present, when, with a righteous cause, the call came to us to engage in the actual realities of war, to face the storming cannon and to hear the shriek of shell, I doubt not but that the citizens gathered here in peaceful fellowship, whether before the armies of arrogant Spain or before the hosts of proud old England, would stand as fearlessly and with the same patriotic zeal as our forefathers stood in the days of Israel Putnam and Molly Stark, and neither flinch nor falter in their duty.

But the days of war, we hope, are past. "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war," and in the annals of peace this free America has gained laurels that will never fade. Glorious are the annals of peace. But this day is particularly impressive in that it marks the anniversary of a great action. Through the restless, tumultuous days of oppression under George III., when men were slowly emerging from the fears and fallacies of monarchy, and watching with intent eyes for the dawn of a new day in the horizon of government, a sublime purpose was slowly forming in the minds and hearts of the great American leaders. It was a grand conception, but it was not to be realized until the thunders of war resounded far and wide and its lightnings had kindled many a destructive fire. But God had prepared for centuries for the coming of a great principle, for the birth of a new idea—"All men are created free and equal." That sublime trumpet note ran like a shock through the colonies and roused them to the defense of a new government. Did they respond? What child has not read, with glowing cheek and swiftly beating heart, the story of those momentous days?—of the battle of Lexington, Paul Revere's ride, Bunker Hill, Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown, Valley Forge and Yorktown? How familiar they all became as we studied them o'er and o'er in the white school house in the valley, the red school house on the hill, the log school house in the forest, or, to come nearer home, the sod school house on the plain. It makes no difference where we learned the story of the revolution; it makes no difference to-day, my fellow citizens, of what construction or material the schools are so long as they are American schools, taught by American teachers. And yet to make them truly American in this day, one thing more is necessary—there must be seen, high upon the staff of every one of them, whether frame, brick, log or sod school house, blowing in the breeze, waving its salutations to the skies, brightening the atmosphere with its beautiful undulations, streaming over the heads of the sons and daughters of America, guarding its own—the stars and stripes, the flag of the nation.

But to declare our independence was not all that made us a republic and a free people. That was but a grand resolution that a new government should obtain. What was that government to be? The question was answered by the adoption of the grandest constitution of political principles that the world has ever seen. There is the true instrument of our freedom. There-

in lie the principles that base the structure of our republic. It has stood for over a century unchanged in a vital part. Its principles are as immutable as the rocks, and will stand for all time upheld by the eternal laws of truth and right. And that grand passage, the preamble, which declares the purposes of the inception of the constitution—"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America"—to the true American every word is a tone of wonderful sweetness, each thought a chord of exquisite beauty, and the whole the grandest melody that ever inspired and uplifted man to noble thought and deed.

Once only in over a century of national life has that constitution been questioned. From the South there began to rise the whisperings of secession. Soon the doctrine of state rights stood boldly in our national halls and congress was torn with dissenting principles. Then it was the Titanic Webster took up the gauntlet cast from the hand of the brilliant Hayne, and while the nation stopped to listen, and the world awaited in anxiety the outcome of that struggle of the giants, the great expounder of the constitution stood like a storied god of old, his feet planted upon the rock of unity and poured forth the ponderous and sublime truths of that immortal document. Illuminated with the genius and passion of his fiery logic—but all to no avail. Argument was drowned in the clash of arms, Sumter fell, and the greatest civil war in history began. Union or disunion? Through all the long, dark period from '61 to '65 the waves of destruction poured over the land. Homes and hearths were left desolate in North and South. Sorrow and death hovered like a pall over the stricken nation. The sobbing guns of war tolled the death knell of the country's brave. Then there came a leader—a silent man, a stranger man from out of the West, who moved across the lines like a figure of destiny, to the forefront of battle, and the sword of the confederacy fell at the feet of General Grant. Truth and right prevailed, the will of God was done, the constitution was upheld, the United States remained "one and inseparable."

It was destined that out of that fierce test of the constitution, not only was that instrument to stand unharmed, but another great event in the history of this nation and of the world was to transpire. With the idea of union was linked another. The first day of January, 1863, saw 4,000,000 serfs emerge from the darkness of bondage into the light of liberty. It was a wondrous transformation. For 240 years the black man had toiled beneath a yoke and panted an atmosphere whose slightest inspiration should have made him free. But the labors of Sumner, Garrison, Phillips and Wilberforce found fruition; the prayers from a thousand pulpits were answered. "Twas Lincoln's pen that dashed the idea down; the chains of slavery fell off; the die was cast; the end had come; liberty and union were one. The hour of the freedom of the slave had struck. And, as Paul of old declared his Roman blood and stayed the scourge, the chattel arose to his full stature and exclaimed: "I am a man!" And the lash of the slave driver fell to the earth. He was clothed in rags, but those rags were the princely vesture of a freedman; he possessed nothing in the world, but he was master of himself and was rich beyond the wealth of kings. Nobly he maintained the unequal struggle. Scarcely thirty years have passed since the yoke fell from his neck and he stood upright. Thirty years hence he will have worked out his own destiny. Thus, out of that attack upon the constitution, the instrument of liberty, came greater, truer, broader liberty, and a citizenship as universal as the human family: a stronger, firmer, nobler nation, and the blessings of a permanent unity.

And now the question comes home to us. What are we going to do that posterity may refer to us as we have referred to our forefathers? To us is now given the heritage of that immortal document, the constitution. Do we realize its sacredness, its responsibility? More particularly do I address this question to the young men. Turn the light of the future upon the young man of to-day and he stands forth in his true significance. As the man of the future, he may well occupy the mind of the philosopher and statesman. It is a fact manifest to all that the coming half century of American history will be marked by the solution of some of the most gigantic and stupendous problems that have ever confronted the people of any nation at any time. The conflict of opposing forces will be no child's play. Questions of governmental policy and social readjustment that for years have agitated every part and party of our nation are fast emerging from the chaos of unorganized force and forming in battle array. The bugles are ringing the assembly call of mighty hosts that must inevitably meet in conflict—the conflict of principles and the "survival of the fittest." Those forces will be formed and marshaled and led, not by the veterans and leaders of to-day, but by the young American life of the present. Then, with the eyes of the world upon him, amid the intensity of class and partisan conflict, the citizen must be prepared to think and act, not under the heated glare of passion and prejudice, but under the clear, pure light of reason and patriotism. How shall the citizen be thus prepared? First, let him study the lives and characters of the great men of the nation; let him study the events and results that comprise the history of the nation; let him study the mission and destiny of the nation. And where upon the face of the earth can you find a lineage of men of greater heart, intellect and genius than our own? In the galaxy of those whom the world sees fit to immortalize, the stars of America's great shine forth the strongest, purest and most brilliant of all their number. Washington, the father of the nation, under whose wisdom and watchful care the government was born and nurtured into permanent life. He was not known for peculiar or distinctive qualities, but by a broad and noble sympathy with humanity, crowned with every capability to perform the promptings of his heart. Calm, courageous, wise and just, his is a beautiful greatness that charms and subdues by the perfect symmetry of its manhood. When that prodigy of ages, Napoleon Bonaparte, shall fall under the shadow of the gathering clouds of oblivion; when even his genius, towering to heights of loneliness and solitude, shall be dimmed in their darkening gloom, the name of Washington shall fall from the lips of children. Next there rises the lineage of a face furrowed with the lines of care, beautiful with the light of mercy, saddened by the sorrows of a cruel war, tender with the love a great heart bore for a suffering people; it is the face of Abraham Lincoln, martyr to the cause of the Union and human freedom. In the heart of this man, justice and mercy, contending for the mastery, waged ceaseless strife. And when stern justice gained its cause and mercy fell; when the sentinel who slept went forth at his orders to meet his doom, to pay the penalty of his fault, the eyes of this man, resting upon the old flag, filled with mist, the stars disappeared, the stripes ran together, and Lincoln wept. Such was his character. We reverence him for the wisdom of his mind and the tenderness of his heart, and accord with the man who said: "He was the grandest figure of the fiercest civil war; he is the gentlest memory of our world." Standing upon the heights of fame are those whom the nation has chosen down through the centuries to the highest position in the gift of the republic. What a grand list their numbers comprise. They are matchless in history. Nor would I forget those who, though they did not rule this nation as chief executive, yet have been most signally served and honored by it—men who are not too great to be president, for no man too great, but who, by the transcendent genius of their actions and utterances, destiny reserved wholly and entirely for their own peculiar mission in the shaping of the republic—and, if not written upon the presidential record, upon the hearts of the people are indelibly stamped the names of Hamilton, Clay, Webster and Blaine. Let the citizens study the great men of the nation.

In the study of American history may be found a world's experience. From it may be received the lesson of wise and unwise statesmanship. There is food for the thinking man that is the wisdom of ages. American history is the culmination of ideas so vast that 6,000 years of human thought and strife have entered into their development. America also marks the battle ground of gigantic governmental and social politics, that arose with the growth of our own institutions and were solved upon our own soil. Free thought, free worship, free press, free labor, free ballot, free schools and free slaves! Such have been the contributions of America in the advancement of civilization, and such will ever remain her glory and her pride. These are seven hills that base an empire greater than seventh-hilled Rome; these are the stars that glitter upon the brow of our statute of liberty to light the citizens in the path of reason and patriotism. What a force is the knowledge of our history in the forming of the citizen. The man entirely uneducated in these days we have no use for. In the words of another, such men "are a disgrace to their maker, a wart on the face of nature, and should be relegated to the sloughs and miasmas that engendered them." But it is my belief that the knowledge of American history has a stronger and more inspiring effect in the making of a citizen than any other one force.

[Continued in next issue.]

An Ounce of Prevention

is cheaper than any quantity of cure. Don't give children narcotics or sedatives. They are unnecessary when the infant is properly nourished, as it will be if brought up on the Gall Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

SAUNDERS & MACFARLAND,

Attorneys, 1604 Farnam Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 25th day of August, 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, 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 number twenty-one (21) in block number eight (8), and lot number twenty-two (22) in block eight (8) in Bedford street, between the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy Philip I. Johnson, plaintiff herein, the sum of two hundred and ninety and 25/100 dollars (\$292.50) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 4th, 1896, which amount is a first valid and existing lien upon said undivided one-half (1/2) of lot four (4), block five (5), above described. Also to satisfy plaintiff the sum of two hundred and eighty-four and 10/100 dollars (\$284.40) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 4th, 1896, which amount is a first valid and existing lien upon said undivided one-half (1/2) of lot four (4), block five (5), above described.

To satisfy the further sum of one hundred and fifty-three and 62/100 dollars (\$153.62) costs herein, together with accruing costs, a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1896, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Philip I. Johnson is plaintiff and Richard G. Nead, defendant, and Maria House, his wife, are defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 24th, 1896. Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Saunders & Macfarland, attorneys. Johnson vs. Nead, et al. Doc. 54; No. 378. 7-24-5

SAUNDERS & MACFARLAND,

Attorneys, 1604 Farnam Street.

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 August, 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, 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 fifty (50) feet of the east one-half (1/2) of lot thirteen (13) in block fifteen (15) in Improvement Association 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 Albion W. Dvorsky, plaintiff herein, the sum of two hundred and forty-four and 39/100 dollars (\$244.39) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from September 23rd, 1895, which amount is a first valid and existing lien upon said above described property. Also to satisfy the further sum of fifty-four and no 100/100 dollars (\$54.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from September 23rd, 1895, which amount is a second valid and existing lien upon said above described property.

To satisfy the sum of fifty-four and no 100/100 dollars (\$54.00) 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 Albion W. Dvorsky is plaintiff, and Mary C. Dudley and George W. Scott are defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 24th, 1896. Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Saunders & Macfarland, attorneys. Dvorsky vs. Dudley, et al. Doc. 49; No. 364. 7-24-5

SAUNDERS & MACFARLAND,

Attorneys, 1604 Farnam Street.

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 August, 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, 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 four (4) in block fifty-three (53), and lot thirteen (13) in block one hundred and thirty (130) in block one hundred and thirty, Florence, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy Philip I. Johnson, plaintiff herein, the sum of two hundred and ninety and 25/100 dollars (\$292.50) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 4th, 1896, which amount is a first valid and existing lien upon said above described property. To satisfy the sum of forty-six and 38/100 dollars (\$46.38) costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1896, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Philip I. Johnson is plaintiff, and Hannah E. Healey (formerly Hannah E. Dupuis), Hannah E. Healey, Victor G. Langtry and Mary M. Langtry, his wife, are defendants and Exchange Bank, Omaha & Florence, and Trust Company, John J. O'Connor, Charles J. Barron and William A. Beatty, her husband, are defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 24th, 1896. Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Saunders & Macfarland, attorneys. Johnson vs. Healey, et al. Doc. 52; No. 383. 7-24-5

SAUNDERS & MACFARLAND,

Attorneys, 1604 Farnam Street.

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 August, 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, 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 five (5) and six (6), block one (1), and lot seven (7) in block two (2) in Mayne Place and North 16th Street, between the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy Philip I. Johnson, plaintiff herein, the sum of two hundred and seventy and 70/100 dollars (\$270.70) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 4th, 1896, which amount is a first valid and existing lien upon said above described property. To satisfy the sum of one hundred and twenty-five and 84/100 dollars (\$125.84) costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1896, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Philip I. Johnson is plaintiff and Joseph Thomas is defendant, and W. Ross, executor of the estate of Robert W. Ross, deceased, Joseph Thomson and Mrs. Ross, his wife, and Reuben W. Ross and Donald G. Hogan, are defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 24th, 1896. Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Saunders & Macfarland, attorneys. Johnson vs. Ross, et al. Doc. 56; No. 102. 7-24-5

H. E. BURNAM,

Attorney, 617 New York Life Bldg.

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 August, 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, 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 number eight (8) in Bowery Hill, 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 James F. Shattuck, plaintiff herein, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-three and 100/100 dollars (\$863.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 4th, 1896. To satisfy the sum of fourteen and 63/100 dollars (\$14.63) costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1896, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein James F. Shattuck is plaintiff, and Donald Gogan and Kate Gogan are defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 24th, 1896. Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Shattuck vs. Gogan, et al. Doc. 58; No. 119. 7-24-5

DEXTER L. THOMAS,

Attorney, 401 Bee Building.

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 August, 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, 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 number twenty-one (21) in block number eight (8), and lot number twenty-two (22) in block eight (8) in Bedford street, between the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy Lewiston, plaintiff herein, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars (\$867.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 4th, 1896, which amount is a first valid and existing lien upon said lot twenty-one (21), block eight (8), above described. And to satisfy said plaintiff the further sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars (\$867.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 4th, 1896, which amount is a first valid and existing lien upon said lot twenty-one (21), block eight (8), above described.

To satisfy Sarah J. Barrow, defendant herein, the sum of nine hundred and ninety dollars (\$990.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 4th, 1896, which amount is a second valid and existing lien upon lot one (1), block eight (8), above described. To satisfy the sum of twenty-five and 62/100 dollars (\$25.62) costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1896, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein John K. Barrow is plaintiff and Andrew J. Stanley, John R. MacKenzie, Dexter L. Thomas, Samuel Kihner, Katharine Kihner and William Barrow are defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 24th, 1896. Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Dexter L. Thomas, attorney. Lewiston vs. Stanley, et al. Doc. 54; No. 312. 7-24-5

SAUNDERS & MACFARLAND,

Attorneys, 1604 Farnam Street.

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 August, 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, 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 number one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) in block one (1) in Douglas county, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy William H. Brewster, plaintiff herein, the sum of two hundred and forty-four and 39/100 dollars (\$244.39) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 4th, 1896, which amount is a first valid and existing lien upon said above described property.

To satisfy the sum of fifty-four and no 100/100 dollars (\$54.00) costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1896, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein James W. Dvorsky is plaintiff, and James H. Harris and Ross L. Harris, his wife, are defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 24th, 1896. Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Saunders & Macfarland, attorneys. Brewster vs. Harris, et al. Doc. 55; No. 286. 7-24-5

SAUNDERS & MACFARLAND,

Attorneys, 1604 Farnam Street.

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 August, 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, 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 one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) in block one (1) in Douglas county, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy James W. Dvorsky, plaintiff herein, the sum of two hundred and ninety-five and 99/100 dollars (\$295.99) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 4th, 1896, which amount is a first valid and existing lien upon said above described property. To satisfy the sum of fifty-six and 23/100 dollars (\$56.23) costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, Nebraska, at its May term, A. D. 1896, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein James W. Dvorsky is plaintiff, and Mary E. Beatty and William A. Beatty, her husband, are defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 24th, 1896. Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Saunders & Macfarland, attorneys. Dvorsky vs. Beatty, et al. Doc. 55; No. 126. 7-24-5

W. H. RUSSELL,

Attorney, 616 New York Life Building.

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 August, 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, 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 twelve (12) in block three (3) in Saunders & Eastman's Addition to William's 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 Lucius R. Eastman, trustee, plaintiff herein, the sum of nine hundred and twenty-nine and 88/100 dollars (\$929.88) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from September 23rd, 1895, which amount is a first valid and existing lien upon said above described property. To satisfy the sum of thirty and 23/100 dollars (\$30.23) 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 Lucius R. Eastman, Trustee, is plaintiff, and John P. Davis, Julia Davis, The Omaha Real Estate and Trust Company, The Mattress Company and George W. Marks, are defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 24th, 1896. Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Wm. H. Russell, attorney. Eastman vs. Davis, et al. Doc. 49; No. 325. 7-24-5

W. H. RUSSELL,

Attorney, 616 New York Life Building.

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 August, 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, 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 east fifty-five (55) feet of lot one (1) in Kountze's Second Addition, an 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 George M. Lane, Executor, plaintiff herein, the sum of two thousand six hundred and thirty-two and 70/100 dollars (\$2,632.70) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from September 23rd, 1895. To satisfy the sum of nineteen and 68/100 dollars (\$19.68) 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 George M. Lane is plaintiff, and John R. Cox and Lottie Cox are defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, July 24th, 1896. Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Wm. H. Russell, attorney. Lane vs. Cox, et al. Doc. 49; No. 340. 7-24-5

SAUNDERS & MACFARLAND,

Attorneys, 1604 Farnam Street.

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 August, 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, 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 one (1) and three (3) in block thirty-eight (38), lot two (2) in block thirty-eight (38), lot three (3) in block thirty-eight (38), lot four (4) in block thirty-eight (38), lot five (5) in block thirty-eight (38), lot six (6) in block thirty-eight (38), lot seven (7) in block thirty-eight (38), lot eight (8) in block thirty-eight (38), lot nine (9) in block thirty-eight (38), lot ten (10) in block thirty-eight (38), lot eleven (11) in block thirty-eight (38), lot twelve (12) in block thirty-eight (38), lot thirteen (13) in block thirty-eight (38), lot fourteen (14) in block thirty-eight (38), lot fifteen (15) in block thirty-eight (38), lot sixteen (16) in block thirty-eight (38), lot seventeen (17) in block thirty-eight (38), lot eighteen (18) in block thirty-eight (38), lot nineteen (19) in block thirty-eight (38), lot twenty (20) in block thirty-eight (38), lot twenty-one (21) in block thirty-eight (38), lot twenty-two (22) in block thirty-eight (38), lot twenty-three (23) in block thirty-eight (38), lot twenty-four (24) in block thirty-eight (38), lot twenty-five (25) in block thirty-eight (38), lot twenty-six (26) in block thirty-eight (38), lot twenty-seven (27) in block thirty-eight (38), lot twenty-eight (28) in block thirty-eight (38), lot twenty-nine (29) in block thirty-eight (38), lot thirty (30) in block thirty-eight (38), lot thirty-one (31) in block thirty-eight (38), lot thirty-two (32) in block thirty-eight (38), lot thirty-three (33) in block thirty-eight (38), lot thirty-four (34) in block thirty-eight (38), lot thirty-five (35) in block thirty-eight (38), lot thirty-six (36) in block thirty-eight (38), lot thirty-seven (37) in block thirty-eight (38), lot thirty-eight (38) in block thirty-eight (38), lot thirty-nine (39) in block thirty-eight (38), lot forty (40) in block thirty-eight (38), lot forty-one (41) in block thirty-eight (38), lot forty-two (42) in block thirty-eight (38), lot forty-three (43) in block thirty-eight (38), lot forty-four (44) in block thirty-eight (38), lot forty-five (45) in block thirty-eight (38), lot forty-six (46) in block thirty-eight (38), lot forty-seven (47) in block thirty-eight (38), lot forty-eight (48) in block thirty-eight (38), lot forty-nine (49) in block thirty-eight (38), lot fifty (50) in block thirty-eight (38), lot fifty-one (51) in block thirty-eight (38), lot fifty-two (52) in block thirty-eight (38), lot fifty-three (53) in block thirty-eight (38), lot fifty-four (54) in block thirty-eight (38), lot fifty-five (55) in block thirty-eight (38), lot fifty-six (56) in block thirty-eight (38), lot fifty-seven (57) in block thirty-eight (38), lot fifty-eight (58) in block thirty-eight (38), lot fifty-nine (59) in block thirty-eight (38), lot sixty (60) in block thirty-eight (38), lot sixty-one (61) in block thirty-eight (38), lot sixty-two (62) in block thirty-eight (38), lot sixty-three (63) in block thirty-eight (38), lot sixty-four (64) in block thirty-eight (38), lot sixty-five (65) in block thirty-eight (38), lot sixty-six (66) in block thirty-eight (38), lot sixty-seven (67) in block thirty-eight (38), lot sixty-eight (68) in block thirty-eight (38), lot sixty-nine (69) in block thirty-eight (38), lot seventy (70) in block thirty-eight (38), lot seventy-one (71) in block thirty-eight (38), lot seventy-two (72) in block thirty-eight (38), lot seventy-three (73) in block thirty-eight (38), lot seventy-four (74) in block thirty-eight (38), lot seventy-five (75) in block thirty-eight (38), lot seventy-six (76) in block thirty-eight (38), lot seventy-seven (77) in block thirty-eight (38), lot seventy-eight (78) in block thirty-eight (38), lot seventy-nine (79) in block thirty-eight (38), lot eighty (80) in block thirty-eight (38), lot eighty-one (81) in block thirty-eight (38), lot eighty-two (82) in block thirty-eight (38), lot eighty-three (83) in block thirty-eight (38), lot eighty-four (84) in block thirty-eight (38), lot eighty-five (85) in block 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