

THE WANDERING JEW

BY EUGENE SUE.

CHAPTER XV.

After a moment's silence Father d'Algrigny resumed: "Read me today's report on the situation of each of the persons designated."

"Here that of this evening; it has just come."

"Let us hear."

Rodin read as follows: "Jacques Rennepe, alias Sleepinbuff, was seen in the interior of the debtor's prison at 8 o'clock this evening."

"He will not disturb us tomorrow. One; go on."

"The lady superior of St. Mary's Convent, warned by the Princess de Saint-Dizier, has thought fit to confine still more strictly the Demoiselles Rose and Blanche Simon."

"This evening, at 9 o'clock, they have been carefully locked in their cells, and armed men will make their round in the convent garden during the night."

"Thanks to these precautions, there is nothing to fear from that side," said Father d'Algrigny. "Go on."

"Dr. Balesnier, also warned by the Princess de Saint-Dizier, continues to have Mlle. de Cardoville very closely watched. At a quarter to nine the door of the building in which she is lodged was locked and bolted."

"That is still another cause the less for uneasiness."

"As for M. Hardy," resumed Rodin, "I have received this morning, from Toulouse, a letter from his intimate friend, M. de Bressac, who has been of such service to us in keeping the manufacturer away for some days longer. This letter contains a note, addressed by M. Hardy to a confidential person, which M. de Bressac has thought fit to intercept, and send to us as another proof of the success of the steps he has taken, and for which he hopes we shall give him credit—as to serve us, he adds, he betrays his friend in the most shameful manner, and acts a part in an odious comedy. M. de Bressac trusts that, in return for these good offices, we will deliver up to him those papers, which place him in our absolute dependence, as they might ruin forever a woman he loves with an adulterous passion. He says that we ought to have pity on the wretched alternative in which he is placed—either to dishonor and ruin the woman he adores, or infamously to betray the confidence of his bosom friend."

"These adulterous lamentations are not deserving of pity," answered Father d'Algrigny, with contempt. "We will see about that; M. de Bressac may still be useful to us, but let us hear this letter of M. Hardy, that impious and republican manufacturer, worthy descendant of an accursed race, whom it is of the first importance to keep away."

"Here is M. Hardy's letter," resumed Rodin. "Tomorrow we will send it to the person to whom it is addressed."

Rodin read as follows: "Toulouse, February 10th. "At length I find a moment to write to you, and to explain the cause of the sudden departure which, without alarming me, must at least have astonished you. I write also to ask you a service; the facts may be stated in a few words. I have often spoken to you of Felix de Bressac, one of my boyhood mates, though not nearly so old as myself. We have always loved each other tenderly, and have sworn too many proofs of mutual affection not to count upon one another. He is a brother to me. You know all I mean by that expression. Well—a few days ago, he wrote to me from Toulouse, where he was to spend some time: 'If you love me, come; I have the greatest need of you. At once! Your consolations may perhaps give me the courage to live. If you arrive too late—why, forgive me—and think sometimes of him who will be yours to the last.' Judge of my grief and fear, on receipt of the above. I sent instantly for post horses. My old foreman, whom I esteem and revere (the father of General Simon), hearing that I was going to the south, begged me to take him with me, and to leave him for some days in the department of the Creuse, to examine some iron-works recently founded there. I consented willingly to this proposition, as I should thus at least have some one to whom I could pour out the grief and anxiety which had been caused me by this letter from Bressac. I arrive at Toulouse; they tell me that he left the evening before, taking arms with him, a prey to the most violent despair. It was impossible at first to tell whether he had gone; after two days some indications, collected with great trouble, put me upon his track. At last, after a thousand adventures, I found him in a miserable village. Never—no, never, have I seen despair like this. No vivacity, but a dreadful dejection, a savage silence. At first he almost repulsed me; then this horrible agony having reached its height, he softened by degrees, and in about a quarter of an hour threw himself into my arms, bathed in tears. Beside him were his loaded pistols; one day later, and all would have been over. I cannot tell you the reason of his despair; I am not at liberty to do so; but it did not greatly astonish me. Now there is a complete cure to effect. We must calm, and soothe, and heal this poor soul, which has been cruelly wounded. The hand of friendship is alone equal to this delicate task, and I have good hope of success. I have therefore persuaded him to travel for some time; movement and change of scene will be favorable to him. I shall take him first to Nice; we set out tomorrow. If he wishes to prolong this excursion, I shall do so too, for my affairs do not imperiously demand my presence in Paris before the end of March. As for the service I have to ask of you, it is conditional. These are the facts. According to some family papers that belonged to my mother, it seems I have a certain interest to present myself at No. 3, Rue Saint-Francois, in Paris, on the 13th of February. I had inquired about it, and could learn nothing, except that this house, of very antique appearance, has been shut up

for the last hundred and fifty years, through a whim of my maternal ancestors, and that it is to be opened on the 13th of this month, in presence of the co-heirs, who, if I have any, are quite unknown to me. Not being able to attend myself, I have written to my foreman, the father of General Simon, in whom I have the greatest confidence, and whom I had left behind in the department of the Creuse, to set out for Paris, and to be present at the opening of the house, not as an agent (which would be useless), but as a spectator, and inform me at Nice what has been the result of this romantic notion of my ancestors. As it is possible that my foreman may arrive too late to accomplish this mission, I should be much obliged if you would inquire at my house at Plessy, if he has yet come, and, in case of his still being absent, if you would take his place at the opening of the house in the Rue Saint-Francois. I believe that I have made a very small sacrifice for my friend Bressac, in not being in Paris on that day. But had the sacrifice been immense, I should have made it with pleasure, for my care and friendship are at present most necessary to the man whom I look upon as a brother. I count upon your compliance with my request, and, begging you to be kind enough to write to me, to be called for, at Nice, the result of your visit of inquiry, I remain, &c., &c."

"FRANCIS HARDY. "Though his presence cannot be of any great importance, it would be preferable that Marshal Simon's father should not attend the opening of this house tomorrow," said Father d'Algrigny. "But no matter. M. Hardy himself is out of the way. There only remains the young Indian."

"As for him," continued the abbe, with a thoughtful air, "we acted wisely in letting M. Norval set out with the doctor of Mlle. de Cardoville. The doctor who accompanies M. Norval, and who was chosen by M. Balesnier, will inspire no suspicion."

"None," answered Rodin. "His letter of yesterday is completely satisfactory."

"There is nothing, then, to fear from the Indian prince," said d'Algrigny. "All goes well."

"As for Gabriel," resumed Rodin, "he has again written this morning to obtain from your reverence the interview that he has vainly solicited for the last three days. He is affected by the rigour exercised towards him, in forbidding him to leave the house for these five days past."

"Tomorrow, when we take him to the Rue Saint-Francois, I will hear what he has to say. It will be time enough. Thus, at this hour," said Father d'Algrigny, with an air of triumphant satisfaction, "all the descendants of this family whose presence might ruin our projects, are so placed that it is absolutely impossible for them to be at the Rue Saint-Francois tomorrow before noon, while Gabriel will be sure to be there. At last our end is gained."

Two cautious knocks at the door interrupted Father d'Algrigny. "Come in," he said.

An old servant in black presented himself, and said: "There is a man down stairs who wishes to speak instantly to M. Rodin on very urgent business."

"His name?" asked Father d'Algrigny.

"He would not tell his name, but he says that he comes from M. Van Dael, a merchant in Java."

Father d'Algrigny and Rodin exchanged a glance of surprise, almost of alarm.

"See what this man is," said d'Algrigny to Rodin, unable to conceal his uneasiness, "and then come and give me an account of it." Then, addressing the servant, he added: "Show him in"—and exchanging another expressive sign with Rodin, Father d'Algrigny disappeared by a side door.

A minute after, Farinhea, the ex-chief of the Strangers, appeared before Rodin, who instantly remembered having seen him at Cardoville castle. The soles started, but he did not wish to appear to recollect his visitor. Still bending over his desk, he seemed not to see Farinhea, but he wrote hastily some words on a sheet of paper that lay before him.

"Sir," said the servant, astonished at the silence of Rodin, "here is the person."

Rodin folded the note that he had so precipitately written, and said to the servant: "Let this be taken to its address. Wait for an answer."

The servant bowed and went out. Then Rodin, without rising, fixed his little reptile-eyes on Farinhea, and said to him courteously: "To whom, sir, have I the honor of speaking?"

(To be continued.)

The Lodge Immigration Bill.

On last Monday the United States Senate passed the Lodge Immigration Bill by a vote of 45 to 28. The following is the full text of the bill:

Be it enacted, etc. That section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, in amendment of the Immigration and Contract Labor Acts, be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission to the United States the following:

"All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read and write who is over 60 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent may accompany such immigrant, or such a parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over 21 years of age similarly qualified and capable, and a wife or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent similarly qualified and capable."

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read and write, as required by the foregoing section, the inspection of

acers shall be furnished with copies of the constitution of the United States printed on numbered uniform pasteboard slips, each containing not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five words of said constitution printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double and small type. These slips shall be kept in boxes made for that purpose, and so constructed as to contain slips of but one language, and the immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made. Each immigrant shall be required to draw one of said slips from the box and read, and afterwards write out, in full view of the immigration officers, the words printed thereon. Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished, and the contents of the box shall be shaken up by an inspection officer before another drawing is made. No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted, but he shall be returned to the country from which he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him, as now provided by law. The inspection officers shall keep in each box at all times a full number of said printed pasteboard slips, and in the case of each excluded immigrant shall keep a certified memorandum of the number of the slip which the said immigrant failed to read or copy out in writing. If in any case, from any unavoidable cause, the foregoing slips are not at hand for use, the inspection officers shall carefully and thoroughly test the ability of the immigrant to read and write, using the most appropriate and available means at their command, and shall state fully in writing the reasons why the slips are lacking, and describe the substitute method adopted for testing the ability of the immigrant.

Sec. 3. That this act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any part or place in the island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect three months after its passage.

Influence of the Orange Institution

Of all the patriotic orders now in existence none have done more in the cause of Protestantism than the Orange Institution. Since its foundation it has maintained a steady advance, and in every country wherein it has gained a foothold its influence has tended toward the betterment of mankind. It is in no sense a political organization, but it enjoins upon all its members a strict obedience to the laws of any country of which they may become citizens. The following are some extracts from its constitution which may be of interest to some of our readers:

Article II—Objects of the Order—This order is formed of persons whose object is to support the principles and precepts of the Protestant religion; to maintain the constitution and laws of the United States; to preserve inviolate civil and religious liberty; to improve the moral, intellectual and social rights of its members; to give generous, mutual and material aid and assistance to unfortunate and distressed members; to afford consolation to the afflicted, to furnish proper attendance and care for the sick and dying, and to perform the last sad rites of burial; to care for and provide a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased members; to educate and provide for the education of their children and to see that they receive a proper training and an understanding of the constitution and laws of the United States and the great principles of government upon which such laws are founded; to maintain the free, non-sectarian public school system of the United States and oppose the use of public funds for sectarian purposes; and to otherwise promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the due order of religion and Christian charity; and lastly to maintain the supremacy of law, order and constitutional freedom.

Membership—No person shall be admitted to membership in the order except he be 18 years of age, and under 55 years of age at the time of receiving the Royal Arch degree; he shall be a Protestant in his religious belief, as must be his wife (if married). He shall be of good moral character, in sound bodily health, with no defect calculated to shorten life, capable of earning a livelihood for himself and family, and a believer in God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; shall be an actual citizen of the United States, or shall declare his intention of becoming the same; he shall be able to read and write, and be otherwise possessed of a good common school education.

Who Cannot Be Admitted—No person who is or has ever been a Roman Catholic or who shall educate or cause to be educated, his children or any children in his charge in any Roman Catholic school, convent, nunnery or monastery, shall be admitted to membership in the Orange Order. And no person who is engaged in the wholesale or retail of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or who is an habitual drunkard, gambler or shall follow any questionable occupation for a living, shall be eligible for membership.

The Orange Order has always opposed superstition of every kind, and has maintained that the laws of any government were superior to those of any religious organization, whether it be Roman Catholic or Protestant, claimed superiority over governments, and condemned every order that dared differ, the institution has come in for its share of papal condemnation. What it has done for the north of Ireland will stand as a monument of right and justice for all time. It has been foremost in the fight for free, non-sectarian public schools for Canada, and out of its rank and file has come the best citizens of that country. The kindly influence of the Orange Order has sown the seed of patriotism in the United States, out of which has grown many of our patriotic societies.

The order itself has undergone some changes during its existence, but the great principles upon which it is founded have remained the same, viz:

The right of private judgment, and in the untrammelled freedom of opinion; that intelligence promotes the establishment and conduces to the perpetuity of good government; that public schools are essential to the safety of the state; that such schools should be free from ecclesiastical influence and control; that persons disloyal to the government or to the public schools should be rigorously excluded from teaching therein.

That primary temporal allegiance is due to the government which protects our lives, liberties and property; that ecclesiastical authority should not be permitted to interfere with civil government, nor to meddle with the relations of the citizen and the state; that coercion of the citizen in the exercise of his rights and franchises, under the guise of spiritual or religious authority should be punished as a crime against the state; that it is the duty of the citizen to defend the constituted authorities and institutions of the country against corrupt and inimical influences as well as against armed assailants, to the end that our glorious heritage of freedom may be transmitted unimpairment to posterity. The constitution of the United States may be regarded as an epitome of what they hold and teach. They have no secret principles or hidden aims. The members of the order are known in all countries as Orangemen, in honor of the noble William of Orange, who did so much for the cause of universal liberty. We in the United States, where every one loyal to our government and institutions is necessarily an Orangeman at heart, though he may not wear the regalia, adopt the honored name because of its universality.

To propagate and defend these principles, they are united by a solemn covenant of friendship and fraternal fidelity, and constitute a brotherhood whose bond of union is "Justice, Truth and Righteousness." As a fraternity it aims to practice the precepts of its profession, to relieve those who are in distress, to help the widow and the fatherless, and to encourage virtue, industry, frugality and patriotism.

There is nothing wrong in these principles and no true American can refrain from endorsing them.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

A Woman's Club Has a Plan Strictly Womanish.

Members of the Illinois delegation are receiving protests against the adoption of the immigration bill, which has just passed the senate. It is set forth in some of these protests that POLITICAL PARTISANSHIP WHO HARRASSED PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS DESIRE TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION. Nine-tenths of immigrated citizens are represented as being against any such plan. Attention is invited to the fact that among the signers to this protest are sixteen republican and democratic editors, forty-seven clergymen and 155 officers of prominent societies. A THREAT IS ALSO MADE THAT THESE PEOPLE HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO VOTE HEREAFTER AGAINST ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO WILL SUPPORT A LAW FOR A FURTHER RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Every mail that comes to Washington nowadays, particularly from the west, contains scores of protests, which are being worked up by interested parties and are not likely to have much weight at Washington. Congressman Boutell has received a particularly strong protest from the German-American Relief society, of which Captain William Bocke is the head. Mr. Boutell is opposed to the Lodge bill himself and will vote against it. Other members of the delegation voted for the measure when it was before the house in the last congress, and will probably do the same thing again inasmuch as the Lodge bill is much less stringent than the measure which was vetoed by President Cleveland.—Washington Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Club women in New York are interested in the restriction of immigrants to this country.

Mrs. Imogene King of the Harlem Woman's club has a plan for which she proposes to gain public favor. She explains it as follows:

"I endorse the reading and writing test is suggested by the last congress. That is all right in its way, but it does nothing to bar those too poor to care for themselves. With the prevalence of good schools in Europe every man and woman is almost compelled to read and write, but that does not by any means prove that he or she is able to earn a living in this country."

"My plan is to stipulate that no persons shall be allowed to land who have not money enough to support themselves in this country for one year, and enough deposited with the authorities to pay the passage back at the end of that time if unable to comply with the conditions of our country, both as to self-support and desirability as citizens."

"Paupers and criminals would thus be absolutely debarred, because no one would think of investing that money in order to get rid of them. They may be a cheap riddance at the cost of passage money, but if they cost more than that it will be cheaper to keep them at home."

"A year of probation is not too much in which to determine whether a man is capable of supporting himself here and gaining that knowledge of our institutions which would make him a desirable addition to our population."

A Catholic Boycott.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—The home for dependent children, just established by the Milwaukee county board, for the main purpose of taking dependent children and orphans out of private institutions, will have to get along without the children of Catholic parents. The county has had to pay a stipulated amount to the private institutions for the care of the dependent children, which constituted a considerable revenue, but since the establishment of the county home several of the Catholic societies have held meetings and determined rather to give up the revenue from the county than to send children from Catholic institutions to the county home. The St. Aemilianus Orphan society was the first in starting this agitation. At its

annual meeting last Sunday it adopted a resolution to oppose the removal of dependent children to the institutions conducted by the county, and to raise a special fund to make up for the loss of the revenue from the county. All the other Catholic institutions in this county will follow this example, and the home will have to depend for inmates on the Protestant institutions.

A few days ago one of the prominent Irish Romanists of this city, who had apparently just left a meeting of his ilk, met a friend whom he supposed was either a Romanist or a sympathizer, and after greeting him with the usual "good evening," remarked:

"Things are getting better; don't you think so?"

"Yes; at least there seems to be more money in circulation," answered the friend.

"I don't mean that exactly, but things are coming OUR way. I have always thought that as soon as we got our secret societies working in harmony that we would soon see a change for the better."

"In what way? I don't believe I understand you."

"You know that our church is back of all our secret societies and we have now succeeded in getting almost entire control of the administration and by 1900 we will have the government in our hands. Don't you think I am right?"

"No; I hardly think so."

"Well, you perhaps don't know that we now control the army and navy, the attorney-general, and have our men in some of the most important posts in the various departments of the government—even on the supreme bench. There might also be a change of location of the head of our church."

With this statement he walked off.

I am informed that Omaha now has a club consisting of four Roman Catholic women, who make a practice of giving weekly dances in one of the prominent halls of this city, at which they charge an admission fee of 50 cents and 25 cents. That the money derived from these dances, after paying for time and expenses is turned into a Roman Catholic relief fund to be used by the Church, in case of war, to relieve the wounded and distressed. My informant also says that they have succeeded in inveigling a number of Protestant ladies into helping the enterprise by using them as a sort of cat-paw, but I doubt whether the latter has any idea of the ultimate object. Clubs of a similar kind, though under another name, are now working in hundreds of cities of the United States—"using a cloak of charity with which to cover the devil." I give you this item hoping that it may be the means of opening the eyes of some people to the true inwardness of at least one of the various schemes now being perpetrated upon the Protestant public.

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W. A. SAUNDERS, Attorney, Merchants National Bank.

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 15th day of February, A. D. 1898, 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:

On lot 4 in block 184, above described, the sum of \$147.00, together with an attorney's fee of \$18.75.

On lot 5 in block 184, above described, the sum of \$75.45, together with an attorney's fee of \$7.50.

Which said amounts according to the judgment of the district court bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from September 25th, 1896, and are first lien upon said property.

To satisfy the further sum of three hundred and nineteen and 12/100 (\$319.12) dollars herein, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its February term, A. D. 1897, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Walter E. Keeler, plaintiff, and Florence Rebecca Elizabeth Elwin Linton and Adolphus Frederick Linton, her husband and John Morris, William Morris and Frank Crisp co-defendants, are parties, plaintiff herein, the sums as follows, to-wit:

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On lot 4 in block 184, above described, the sum of \$147.00, together with an attorney's fee of \$18.75.

W. A. SAUNDERS, Attorney, Merchants National Bank.

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 15th day of February, A. D. 1898, 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:

All of lots seven (7), ten (10), thirteen (13), twenty-five (25) and thirty (30) in Cunningham & Hren and Co. Addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Harry J. Twintling, plaintiff herein, the sums as follows, to-wit:

On lot seven (7), above described, the sum of \$23.34, together with an attorney's fee of \$2.00.

On lot ten (10), above described, the sum of \$25.21, together with an attorney's fee of \$2.00.

On lot thirteen (13), above described, the sum of \$23.34, together with an attorney's fee of \$2.00.

On lot twenty-five (25), above described, the sum of \$17.23, together with an attorney's fee of \$1.50.

On lot thirty (30), above described, the sum of \$20.46, together with an attorney's fee of \$1.50.

All of which sums, by the judgment of the district court, bear interest (excepting the attorney's fees) at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from May 1st, 1897, to the first day upon said above described property.

To satisfy John A. Creighton, defendant herein, the sum of three hundred and twenty-two and 40/100 dollars (\$322.40), judgment against Dennis Cunningham and Jerry Ryan, with interest thereon at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from December 18th, 1891; which amounts are a second lien upon lots seven (7), ten (10), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and twenty-five (25), above described.

To satisfy F. S. Farnelle, Gun Company defendant herein, the sum of four hundred and sixteen and 40/100 dollars (\$416.40), judgment against Jerry Ryan, with interest thereon at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from May 15th, 1898; which amount is a third lien upon lot twenty-five (25), above described.

Also to satisfy Daniel Condon the sum of eleven thousand seven hundred and ten and 80/100 dollars (\$11,710.80), judgment against Dennis Cunningham and Jerry Ryan, with interest thereon at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from February 3rd, 1898; which amount is a fourth lien upon said described property.

To satisfy the further sum of one hundred and fifty-four and 20/100 dollars (\$154.20), costs & fees, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1897, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Harry J. Twintling, plaintiff, and Dennis