

Is the Countess a Romanist?

LONDON, Jan. 8.—There is a rumor were tonight current in the clubs to the effect that the countess of Warwick has become a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and the report receives general credence. For nearly a year the countess has withdrawn almost entirely from London society, not relishing the treatment that she received from the princess of Wales, who was responsible for her absence at every dinner, ball, or other social function which the princess honored with her presence. This was rendered easy by the etiquette which prescribed that whenever royalty attends any entertainment the list of guests must always be submitted beforehand to the most illustrious of the royal personages who have promised to attend, and to enjoy the privilege of removing or adding any names that may suit them either from or to the list. The princess was, therefore, able to always run her pencil through the name of the countess of Warwick, with the result that the latter was practically boycotted by a large and influential portion of London society.

Since Lady Warwick has made her home altogether in the country at Warwick Castle, she has devoted herself almost entirely to philanthropic schemes of one kind and another, and being a remarkably accomplished and intellectual woman, probably one of the most gifted women in the United Kingdom, she has given much of her leisure to serious reading, discussion and reflection. A few weeks ago her name appeared in print as the author of a vigorous letter, championing the cause of the Lady Superior of a maternity hospital at Warwick, whom the Protestant managers of the institution wished to dismiss after many years of excellent service, solely because she had committed, in their eyes, the unpardonable offense of joining the Roman Catholic Church. The countess denounced with much vehemence such an outrageous exhibition of religious intolerance, and championed the cause of the Lady Superior, who goes by the name of Sister Monica, so strongly as to excite the grave doubts in the minds of the Episcopal community of Warwickshire as to her orthodoxy. Indeed, she actually went to the length of announcing the withdrawal of all her subscriptions to this, and to other charities under the same management unless Sister Monica was kept in office. These arrears, however, were of no avail, and it is believed that the anger of the countess, due to what she considers a most outrageous display of lack of Christian charity, has contributed more than anything else to lead this famous beauty to abandon the Church of England.

This being the case, the admiration which the prince of Wales professes for her is likely to give rise to more criticism and comment than ever. It is no secret that her influence over the heir apparent is great, thanks not only to her beauty, but also to her brilliancy and cleverness, this influence over the prince being precisely the cause of the manifestations of bitter jealousy on the part of the princess, who has never feared nor showed resentment in the case of any of the numerous dames who have captivated the prince by their beauty alone. Rightly or wrongly, the countess will be credited with exercising a powerful influence in favor of his conversion to the Church of Rome, and he will be compelled thereby to withhold manifestations of sympathy and regard for the Catholic Church which he would otherwise be inclined to accord.

For it must not be forgotten that the national constitution provides that the sovereign, as well as the heir to the throne, must be a member of the Church of England, and that any conversion to Catholicism is followed by the forfeiture either of the possession of the crown, or else of all rights of succession thereto. So afraid were the framers of the so-called act of settlement which governs the tenure of the British throne that the forfeiture of all rights of succession is enacted even for those English princes and princesses of the blood who wed Catholics, and it is on this account alone that Queen Victoria's youngest daughter was debarred from wedding the ill-fated Prince Imperial of France, and that Princess Helene of Orleans, now duchess of Aosta, was prevented from becoming the consort of the late duke of Clarence, between whom and herself a very strong attachment existed.—Special cable to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Klondike Poor Beside of It.

There is one place in the world where more gold is to be found than has so far come out of the Klondike. And stranger still, in the same place there are more diamonds and other gems than the total output of the south African diamond fields. This spot, rich as the mythical wealth of Aladdin's palace, is the home of a childless old man, whose feeble life is creeping daily to its imminent close. Who can he be, this solitary man, whose possessions are as vast and valuable as those of Monte Christo? He is no less a person than Pope Leo XIII, born Giacomo Pecci, of a noble but poor family of Carpineto, Italy, who entered upon his pontificate with almost nothing of worldly possessions, and still lives the life of a recluse, eating sparsely and whose bedroom is furnished more humbly than the home of many a laborer. His home, however, is in the Vatican, a palace that contains 7,000 rooms, and within which are stored treasures that eclipse the wealth of the Klondike.

It would be difficult to estimate precisely the total weight of gold in the Vatican, but it is safe to say that there are at least thirty tons of it, worth in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000 at the present market price of the unwrought metal. Of this huge amount of gold there is probably not a single pound of the metal that remains in its virgin state. Nearly every ounce of it has passed through the hands of skilled artisans, who have worked it into countless forms, thus adding perhaps a third or quarter more to its value. Nor does the alloy that is usually

employed by the goldsmith to give a durable quality to objects made of the precious metal enter at all into the composition of the treasures of the Vatican, which, being almost entirely native offerings to the sovereign pontiff, are literally of solid gold. Here, therefore is an isolated corner of the city of Rome, about ten acres of land, which are perhaps richer than any similar amount of territory in as much of the universe as has ever been explored. The Vatican treasures may be practically considered as the personal estate of the pope. He inherited many of them when he was elected to the holy see. He is required to give an account of his stewardship at his pleasure. To a large proportion of these treasures his personal right is indisputable, for to him, Leo XIII, were presented at various times, and more particularly on the occasion of his jubilee in 1888, enough gifts of pure gold to ransom a kingdom.

At the jubilee mass alone £600,000 in gold, the most part in coined money, was presented to his holiness. There were audiences of pilgrims from the various countries, and those from France alone presented to the pope £20,000 in gold coin, besides many other objects in wrought gold. The Duke of Norfolk, envoy extraordinary from Queen Victoria, presented to his holiness on behalf of the Catholics of England, a massive basin and ewer of solid gold. The queen herself presented an altar ornament of gold worth many hundreds of pounds. The emperor of Russia sent a mammoth crozier of solid gold inlaid with precious stones, and Emperor William of Germany a gold miter that blazed with diamonds and rubies.

The emperors of Austria, Turkey, China and Japan and the lesser monarchs or chiefs of states of Europe, America, Asia and Africa paid tribute to the venerable pontiff in priceless articles wrought of the rare metal. Dom Pedro of Brazil sent a pectoral cross sixteen inches long of the purest gold, and huge diamonds added to the weight. There were statues of the metal that weighed as much as the average-sized man; pontifical rings made of gold of all shades of color, studded with the papal gem of a size that made its worth incalculable, and vestments embroidered in spun gold of the most exquisite workmanship. One of these sets of vestments was said to have cost £4,000. The total value of the golden jubilee gifts to the pope was estimated at £2,960,000, of which £560,000 were in gold coin.—London Modern Society.

A Pope's Awful Death.

That eminent writer, Hudson Tuttle, in his History of the Popes, says: "When the priests saw that the days of Leo IV. were numbered, and that a new pope must soon take his place, a party was formed in support of famous young Joan, and so worked on the populace, that when Leo died, with almost unanimous acclaim she was chosen to become the head of the Church of Rome and was ordained in St. Peter's, and followed by an immense train, took possession of the palace and the papal chair.

"All was well, no one penetrated her disguise and she inspired profound respect from the world's rulers by her wise government. Yet she was to be cast down from her lofty position. Love again proved stronger than reason, and as it was impossible for the pope to marry, a liaison was the only alternative."

He quotes from the Catholic historian, Marianus, as follows: "At the period of rogation, the pope, according to the established custom, mounted her horse and went to the church of St. Peter, clothed in her pontifical ornaments, preceded by the cross and sacred banners, accompanied by the metropolitan bishops, cardinals, deacons, nobles, magistrates and a large crowd of people; she then came forth in this pompous apparel from the cathedral, to go to the church of St. John after Lateran, but before arriving on the public square, between the church of St. Clement and the amphitheatre of Domitian, called the Coliseum, the palms of childbirth seized her with such violence that the reins fell from her hands and she fell from the horse.

"The confusion and disorder which this shameful adventure caused among the people exasperated the priests, who not only prevented her from receiving any assistance, but even without regard to the horrorsufferings she was enduring, crowded around her to conceal her from all eyes, and threatened her with their vengeance. Joan could not support her humiliation and her shame of having been seen by all the people in so terrible a position, she rallied her strength to bid a last adieu to the cardinal priest who sustained her in his arms, and her soul took its flight to the skies.

"The child was then and there strangled by the infuriated priests, but the people, during Joan's reign of two years, had become so much attached to her that they demanded for her a decent burial, which was granted. She was refused the consecrated grounds of a church, and, with her child was buried at the place where she died. The unnatural conditions imposed, the violence inflicted on the most intense and exalted emotions of the heart, the suppression of the conjugal love, necessarily are repellent and lead to reaction and rebellion, which is only satisfied through crime.

Aping Rome.

The Established Church of St. Halbertas, Bishopgate, this city, is now the focus of a tremendous contest among the parishioners owing to the ritualistic observances there. The vicar, who is an old man, lives at

Hastings, and he appointed a curate who introduced holy water, the confession, the stations of the cross, incense, etc. Some of the parishioners objected to this and a meeting on Thursday night at the church was turned into a ritualistic bear garden." The malcontents howled exchanged epithets, and gesticulated for two hours. "Scoundrels," "liars," "drunkards," were among the choice epithets exchanged. Eventually a resolution was adopted supporting ritualism, but the fight will be continued and the police will be called in upon the next occasion.

Pulled Down the Flag.

The altar of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was to be consecrated Dec. 24, and the church management, among other decorations, displayed the papal and American flags over it. These were blended with flowers and made a beautiful effect. It would have been inferred that thus emphatically declaring the equality of the Church and the American government would have satisfied the most usurping disposition, but it did not. As soon as Bishop McDonnell saw the stars and stripes, he turned red in the face, and choked with indignation. That altar was holy, and it was sacrilege to cast the shadow of the country's flag over it. There, at that altar, the pope was supreme, and the government nothing.

The bishop would not proceed with the rites until the flag, which gave freedom to the Catholic church to trample it under foot, was torn down! When the accursed thing had disappeared the bishop proceeded with the services. Thus are the laity taught by precept and example that their first allegiance is to the mother church, and that in comparison they owe none whatever to the American government. In other words, were the papal flag displayed today by the American pope and the call made for the Catholic hosts to rally under it, every member of that church, no matter what office of trust he filled, would be forced to renounce his allegiance to the national government, and fall into the ranks; and what is more, such treasonable and traitorous conduct would be held by the leaders of that church, as worthy of highest praise.

No wonder that the pope is in love with the United States government, for no where else, even in his beloved Italy, or debauched Spain, could he arrogate such complete control. In no other country could he tear down the flag and substitute his own villainous rag. The flag represents the liberty and freedom of our country, and this act of Bishop McDonnell shows what would be done, were the time auspicious, to the stars and stripes everywhere. Not a single flag would wave in the breeze, from ocean to ocean, had Catholicism the power to tear it down and substitute its own sign of tyranny. Who, with this object lesson before them, will believe the sweet song the bishops have sung of acquiescence in the policy of the public schools? Do the Catholics display the American flag over their parochial schools?

Every church has a right to its own form of denominational government. Not a word of censure is called forth by that. But no church has a right to place itself outside and above the government under which it exists. Only one church makes claim to this right, and therein Catholicism is different from all other sects, and is placed outside the pale of toleration. Its members are under the absolute command of a Theocrat beyond the sea, who at any time may receive a divine message to overthrow the heretics, whom all church teachings show have no right to property or to life.

The American has repeatedly claimed that the assertion that the church had changed, and outgrown its superstitions and knavery was not true; that it not only had not, but could not change.

Whenever the opportunity has offered, the conclusion of the American has been established. With the stealthy tread of a tiger the Catholic Church pursues its well divided pathway. It may pause, apparently retreat, or take other directions, yet its eyes are steadfastly fixed on its purpose, and it never turns back or yields.

HUDSON TUTTLE.

Give the people mental and moral discipline and they will take care of themselves and will not need a confessor. Teach them to think and their right to think and they will soon learn what to think and will dispute the right of a self-exalted dictator to think for them. The impudence and blasphemous claims of an unscrupulous priesthood and the gross ignorance of the people contribute largely to the power and influence of papal Rome. Rome thinks to scare the ignorant with popish "bulls" and edicts. She has tried to intimidate by assumed authority and pretended supremacy and by persecution and anathemas against heretics, and she succeeded in the dark ages, when princes and people were degraded and controlled by superstition and ignorance, but it will not work so well now and will not work at all when the people are properly instructed. Her anathemas are losing power as intelligence among the people advances. If the masses were rightly educated and knew their responsibility and their rights of conscience and private judgment, the edicts of Rome would be a dead letter. As long as Rome can keep her people ignorant and make them believe that they have no right to read or interpret the Scriptures, she can control them.

Rome rules largely through deception, the ignorance and superstition of the people. Give the masses the Bible, teach them their individual responsibility and their right and duty to think for themselves, priestcraft would lose its power, the confessional and the Church would be deserted. If the American pulpit and press, religious and secular, would come to the front and protest against the intrigues of Rome to overthrow our free institutions and say, "Hands off!" and lay aside policy measures and in plain English teach the people their rights, duties and responsibility as moral agents, the edicts of the Vatican would fall powerless. If this were the case, there would be heard great lamentations in "Babylon the great." "Peter's pence" would fall and the woman "drunken with the blood of the saints" could no longer say, "I sit a queen and am no widow and shall see no sorrow." "Pious frauds" and "holy coats" would not succeed then.

When the people know their rights, read, think and feel their responsibility, they cannot be deceived by "lying wonders" nor intimidated by anathemas. Intelligence disarms the deceiver. When the people are posted on their rights and duties, usurpers and pretended potentates cannot make dupes and slaves of them.

Why should we not come out in plain words and say to Rome, we know your game, we understand your movements, we are not deceived by your sorceries. We put no confidence in what you say when you talk of liberty; we know you are lying, for we know what you are and have been and what your purpose is in the United States. You intend to break up our free schools, control education, Romanize every department of state and get the civil power in your hands and make all bend to the papacy. Then you will have a way to get rid of heretics, condemn them and turn them over to the secular power to be burnt at the stake or rot in the dungeons of the inquisition. But civil and religious liberty must be maintained and will be at all hazards. We cannot permit you to degrade us as you have Spain and other nations. Let us be patriotic and stoutly defend our free institutions against all invaders. The Bible is the great reformer. Why keep from the people and exclude from our public schools the Bible, which has brought more light into the world than all other books? The Bible is a love letter from the Father of mercies to the children of men, and Rome says that it is dangerous to read it and so keeps it from the people and allows her youth to grow up illiterate so that they cannot read it. What a shame! What a disgrace to the Romish Church! Yet she has come here to enlighten Americans!

Not at all! It is to overthrow our government and make it polish!

CALVIN.

A Protest.

To the Public:—Shall the Republican League club of the great state of Kansas, as an educational influence, keep at its head a man who approves of and incites to outlawry and mobocracy? A man who declared that if the demonstrations of power in Evangelist Gourley's meetings were as reported he would furnish the rotten eggs to mob him with? A man who was present and by remarks added to the spirit of intolerance that tore down and destroyed the revival tent in the city of Lawrence on the night of September 28th, 1897?—The stars and stripes were floating over that tent, put there by patriotic citizens of Kansas, who, with their families, were worshipping under that flag, and they would like to know what the Ku-Klux rioters did with that emblem of American liberty and freedom of speech. Had the Republican Kansas State League not better either change its name or repudiate its leadership? The stock in trade of Kansas republicanism, ever since the war, has been "free speech" and especially in religious exercise. Shall this flagrant outrage before the whole country go unrebuked? Let republican papers say no more about Bourbon Missouri or Georgia ku-klux until a little renovation takes place at home. It is bad enough to have ministers threaten to run out every brother minister who differs with them in their pet sectarian theology; it is outrageous when political leaders, in the name of republicanism, lend aid and co-operation to infidelity and persecution by a lot of State University foot ball ruffians and hoodlums, right under the eyes of a republican chancellor, a republican mayor and his chief of police, in the destruction of the property of an ex-Union soldier who never voted anything but the republican ticket. Not only members of this league, but multitudes of patriotic citizens of Kansas and of the Union are watching closely the outcome of this matter. If the republicans of Kansas cannot stand by free speech, law and order, and protect property, or pay for it after inciting to its destruction, then let that party step down and out.

MEMBER OF LEAGUE.

Restrict It.

There has been organized in this city an immigration protective league, the object of which is to prevent the passage by congress of any law for restricting the influx of foreigners into the United States, and it is especially aimed at the bill drawn by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts and now awaiting congressional action.

The Lodge bill, so-called, has had rather a peculiar history and has met with a good many difficulties since it was introduced into the senate on May 1896. A bill of similar character has passed the house and was reported to the senate by Mr. Lodge, who offered a substitute for the house bill. The gist of the new bill was the exclusion of all male persons between the ages of 16 and 60 who could not both read and write the English language or some other language, but it gave the immigrant the right to designate the language in which he preferred the test should be made. The

bill met with several amendments, all of which added to the force of the restrictions, but it was regarded as a very wise measure, the only effect of which would be to prevent the landing of undesirable immigrants.

The bill passed both houses of congress and was sent to the president for approval, but it was promptly vetoed by him on March 2, 1897. On the next day the house passed the bill over his veto by a vote of 193 to 37. As that was the last day of the session of congress it was not reached by the senate. It has been reintroduced and will probably pass. The truth is that the bill is a remarkably conservative one and is not aimed against any class or nationality of foreigners who have the requisite character and intelligence to make good citizens and themselves homes. There is not a drastic feature in the bill, but it is chiefly protective, both for the country and the immigrants themselves.—Chicago Daily News.

If you want something nice as well as interesting and instructive, get Edith O'Gorman's Convent Life Unveiled. Price, \$1.25. We have sold hundreds of them and they always give satisfaction. Order from us. American Pub. Co., Omaha, Neb.

Confirmed.

At St. Dominic's Church yesterday afternoon 150 children and twenty adults were confirmed in the Catholic faith by Archbishop Riordan, assisted by Fathers Mulligan, Murphy and Jones. The large edifice was crowded to its doors, and not a soul left the place of worship during the whole impressive service, which occupied all of an hour and a half.

Preceding the rites of confirmation the Archbishop delivered a sermon for the particular benefit of the new communicants. He dwelt upon the importance of rightly training children for the battle of life. The children would soon take the places of their parents, and while they were now weak, the future would depend upon them. So the proper education of the child, the archbishop thought, was the most important thing in life. He hoped that the applicants for confirmation had come with a full knowledge of the principles of their religion, and the proper conception of the duties of a Christian. A correct knowledge of religion was the first requisite in life for every Christian boy and girl.

It was the duty of parents, said the Archbishop, to see that the spiritual education of the child was not neglected. By precept and example they should instill the principles of religion into the minds of their children. And they should keep them from the ways of evil and see that their companions were children of right character. For the early training of a child denotes what sort of a life he will lead after he shall have reached the years of maturity.—San Francisco Ex.

For fifty cents we will send you a copy of the Atlas of the World, containing the latest and most accurate maps of Cuba and the Klondike country, besides a great deal of useful and valuable information. American Pub. Co., Omaha.

Seeks Their Aid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Ex-Queen "Lil" is said to be attending all the Catholic functions to which she can possibly secure an invitation and cultivating the acquaintance of all the Catholic prelates in Washington, and it is even said she is contemplating conversion to the Catholic faith. She hopes, if all else fails, that she may bolster her failing fortunes through the influence of the church.

It is said that she has made overtures to the Papal Delegate here, informing the authorities that if she is restored to her throne she will give the church important concessions in the Hawaiian islands. Hints have been held out that she will proclaim it the state church.

She is not receiving any more encouragement in this direction than from the authorities of state. Her latest proposition loses force from the fact that she made the same offers to the Anglican Church when she was dicker with England for the support of the English. Her aim in her latest move is to influence through the hierarchy of the United States several Catholics in congress who are very strong annexationists. Her overtures are, however, being received very coldly.

If you did not see the World's Fair, why not have its history and the pictures of all its magnificent buildings, grounds, scenery, etc.? Price, \$1.50. American Pub. Co., Omaha, Neb.

Mass on Warship.

The Christmas observance aboard the receiving ship Vermont in the Brooklyn navy yard began with military high mass, which was celebrated by the chaplain, the Rev. Father Ranney, at 10 o'clock, on the spar deck. The rails were hung with bunting, American flags, signal flags, and the ships' flags of Germany, Great Britain, Brazil, China and Italy. At 10:30 o'clock the marines stationed at the navy yard marched to the ship in full dress uniform, with rifles, under command of Lieut. C. L. A. Ingate. They formed in lines on each side of the deck. The navy yard band and a choir furnished the music.

The marines stood at parade rest during the service, presenting arms at the elevation of the host, the drums beating a roll. At the close of the service the marines formed in fours, ported arms, and marched from the deck.

The marines and recruits had a turkey dinner later in the day.—New York Sun, Dec. 26th, 1897.

Wants the Debate Published.

FT. CALHOUN, Neb., Jan. 31.—Editor AMERICAN: I wish to call your attention to the fact that there has been a great effort made by the differ-

ent church organizations in the middle and eastern states, with Mr. Covert at their head, to put down what is called modern spiritualism, whose devotees tip tables and throw men off by running poles up through the floor, carrying people through the air on wires, dressing up in white gauze and so on, and passing themselves off for spirits of the dead. Mr. Covert in his lectures has shown up how it is done, and I ask you as a philanthropist to publish those lectures in your paper—the arguments between Covert and Hull being the best representatives that could be put forward by the churches and the spiritualists. Let us put down every thing that is false, expose all trickery and pray for the promulgation of truth and nothing but the truth, so help us God. CHRISTIAN.

If we have any friends who wish to circulate this edition in large numbers we have lists to the number of 10,000 and can send out any number desired. Send the money and we will mail the papers at the prices quoted.

Honor Wilberforce.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—On the eve of their departure from Hull on Wednesday the Fisk University singers made a pilgrimage to the birthplace of William Wilberforce. They marched up High street in a body, accompanied by a big crowd, and were cordially welcomed by the merchant occupying the room where Wilberforce was born. The singers uncovered and for several minutes mutely contemplated the surroundings. Then they burst out singing "John Brown's Body Lies Moldering in the Grave." The incident made a great impression locally.

Leyden's "Secret Instructions of the Jesuits," for 30c, and his "Secret Confession to a Priest," for 30c, both paper covered books, are the cheapest books on the market today. Send us 60c and have them sent to your address. American Pub. Co., Omaha, Neb.

A Novel Suit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—George Maurice Curtice of this city, who claims to be the owner of fourteen designs of religious pictures known to Roman Catholics as "the Stations of the Cross," has brought suit in the United States Circuit court against the Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle. He claims that the Paulist missionaries are selling copies of his pictures, and asks that they be enjoined from infringement upon his copyrights.

This edition can be bought in any number by friends wishing them. We will mail them to you in large bundles or to your friends direct. See prices in another column.

Like—!

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Rev. Martin Gessner, the pastor of St. Patrick's Church at Elizabeth, N. J., who disappeared Friday, has not returned. He is known to be in a convent in Canada and he undoubtedly left Elizabeth to avoid receiving a purse containing \$2,500 in gold in honor of his twenty-fifth anniversary as priest.

THE OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT.

"What We May Do to be Saved" is a little book, giving full particulars of a reliable cure. Free. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. B., Lebanon, Ohio.

A large number of people of Johnson county, and especially of the members of St. Andrew's Catholic Church at Tecumseh, are disappointed at the decision by Judge Letton. The bishop sued for the possession of the church and property which was held by the trustees who were backed by a large per cent of the membership. The decision of Judge Letton gives to the bishop all the points for which he contended, including possession of the church, parsonage and all the church property. The trustees are entirely dispossessed. The decision is a great surprise to many as the general opinion was that the position of the trustees was the stronger.—Granger.

Rheumatism Gone

Complication of Diseases After Having the Grip

Better in Every Way Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The grip and other forms of serious illness often leave the system in a thoroughly deranged condition. In such cases Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. Read this.

"The grip left me with a complication of diseases. I was constipated, grew very thin and became discouraged. My wife procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began taking it. After taking several bottles I gained in weight and felt 50 per cent better. The rheumatism with which I had been troubled left me and Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me strength. I have great faith in its curative power." WILLIAM CALBECK, Peabody, Kansas.

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

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Something that wants—pills, mince, Recipes: White Fruit Cake; Sea Foam Cake; Sunshine Cake; Grape Wine; Elderberry Wine; and Mince Meat. For a silver dime and one 2-cent postage stamp I will send the entire collection. Address Mrs. R. T. Zook, 4339 Lake St., Omaha, Neb. 1287.

In the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska; Elizabeth Hall, plaintiff vs. Charles Hall, defendant. To Charles Hall: You will take notice that on the 25th day of January, 1898, I caused a petition to be filed in the above entitled court against you, praying for a divorce from you, on the grounds of desertion and wantonly and cruelly neglecting and refusing to furnish me with reasonable maintenance, you being of sufficient ability so to do, and that unless you answer said petition on or before the 14th day of March, 1898, you will be in default, and the allegations of said petition will be taken as true, and judgment entered according to the prayer of said petition. ELIZABETH HALL. Dec. 63. No. 22. 2-4