

WHAT IS POPERY?

She is Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots and Abominations.

We think this is a proper question to ask the American people at this time. Who is this "uncircumcised Philistine that defies the armies of the living God" and is making war upon our free institutions? The prophecies of Scripture and the bloody history of Rome for more than a thousand years, answers the question.

Inspiration has painted the character of Rome in true and awful colors. The delineation is definite and exact, and Rome's bloody trail down the ages has proved that the picture drawn by the pen of inspiration is an exact likeness, and any intelligent reader of the Bible and history will recognize it at once. God has warned the nations against this terrible power, which Daniel calls "exceeding dreadful."

There is no use in crying "wolf" unless you can tell how a wolf looks and where he has his den. The friends of truth have been fully warned. Prophecy has foretold the use of the papacy and described its character and blasphemous pretensions. Here for the benefit of the reader, we refer to the prophecies. We have not room for them, but we ask the reader to examine them carefully and see what a terrible power it is that assails us. See, Dan. 7: 8-26; 2 Thess. 2: 10; Rev. 13: 11-18, and read the whole of chapters 14, 17, 18, and 19 of Revelations, and 1 Tim. 4: 1-3. Study these Scriptures—they were written for our learning—and see how completely they describe papal Rome and her deeds. "And upon her forehead was a name written, Mystery, Babylon the Great, the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth. And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints and the blood of the martyrs of Jesus."—Rev. 17: 5.

We know who shed the blood of the saints and that tells the whole story. The blood of slaughtered millions is on the skirts of Rome papal. Some historians calculate that Rome has slain 50,000,000 people during her career, and for no other crime than that they would not accept her idolatrous worship and submit to her corrupt and tyrannical authority. Think of it! Forty thousand religious murders for every year of the papal reign! How is it possible that the world should be any longer deceived by this sorceress? Yet it is so. Even some Protestant churches are bewitched by her sorceries! They ought to write over their church doors, "Tedi-mus Latidm," "We are bound for Rome."

And Rome is the same today in her character, spirit and claims, that she was in the days of Gregory VII. If Rome gains the ascendancy, she will renew all the horrors of the inquisition and cruel persecutions of former ages. In fact, she has never ceased her persecution, but in later years has been held in check for want of power or by policy. "Semper eadem" is her motto. She is the same cruel tyrant and never will be reformed. That has been tried and failed. She will die in the "last ditch." This power came from the bottomless pit and will go to perdition. Rev. 17: 8,—"The beast that thou sawest, was and is not; and thou shalt ascend out of the bottomless pit and go into perdition." It will have no successor.

It is evident that Rome is going to make a desperate fight for the conquest of the United States. Already the combat deepens. This is what her war upon our public schools means.

To conquer and control the country, she must control and direct the education of the youth. She cannot stand before the light of free schools, free discussion and a free Bible. These must be suppressed or Rome cannot win. Rome knows this well. If the mind is left free to think, investigate and try everything in the light of reason and revelation, Romanism would perish. Rome cannot bear the light. Pope and priests want to do all the thinking. Intelligent Protestants know all this, and so do papists. They know well that they cannot subjugate this nation and bring it under priestly rule and make it like degraded Spain, unless they can corrupt our politics, destroy our free schools and suppress freedom of speech. Partial success has made her very bold. Americans, stand up for your birth-right, free schools, free press, free speech and free Bible. The pope puts his foot on all these. Under papal rule you must talk as Rome dictates or share the fate of John Huss and others. How can Americans be indifferent when Rome is boldly attacking all they hold dear, the civil and religious liberty, purchased by the blood of our patriotic fathers? Have the children of the martyrs forgotten who slew them? History does not lie. The martyrs are known, and their persecutors are known. Is the party that invented the inquisition and instruments to torture the martyrs of Jesus and made a bonfire of Bibles at Champlain, N. Y., in 1842, the friend of religious liberty?

How can men denounce the A. P. A. when Rome is in our very citadel, with the purpose and means to destroy it? O shame to many of our politicians and legislators! Yes, and to some of our Protestant churches! Is not the A. P. A. loyal to American institutions? The writer is not an A. P. A., but he is convinced of their loyalty and believes

they are doing the things that need to be done to save our country from papal rule. When the scarlet woman has set her tyrannical foot upon American soil and with unmeasured tread, is marching on to Washington, who can be neutral? "He that is not for me, is against." Give Rome a little more power and there will be no neutrals. It will be, submit to the demands of the vatican or go to the stake! The inquisition is not dead. A SON OF THE MARTYRS.

The Bishop's Business.

Mr. Pecci—Dear Sir: There are some of your bishops who have strange ideas what a bishop ought to be. In the New Testament we have a description of a bishop, but it is very different from the idea entertained by many of the bishops of America and especially by the bishop I have read about.

Some people look upon life as a stage-play, and some as simply a comic opera. If this were the kind of play you have advertised on the boards, then I should not be surprised, but if it is not, then I have some reason for surprise.

A bishop of Omaha is reported to have said to the treasurer of a church "It is my business to handle the money, and yours to pray." This seems to somewhat reverse things. I have always understood the priest was the man to say prayers for the benefit of the living and the dead, and not the treasurer of the church. I do not think the people should expect the priest to do all the praying for them, or the treasurer to do all the praying for them, and I do not think the bishop should be the only man to have any authority to handle the money of the church, but it seems very odd to see the treasurer of a church turn to be prayer-man and the bishop have only the money to attend to. I suppose he should be called layman. Suppose, Pecci, that this bishop were to go to the gate of heaven and meet St. Peter, and tell him his business was to handle the money of the church, would not the name of Judas Iscariot flash into his mind? And would he have any chance whatever of getting through the gate? Peter would surely not allow a man there who was not a praying man. Then that bishop would appear terribly ridiculous.

Now, Pecci, is this the work of your bishops in the United States? Are they employed by you to hold the money sack while the people are expected to get what consolation they can out of religion? If it is, I think it is about time for you to tell them the time has come for them to go and do, as they have premeditated to do, that the day that they go and hang themselves may soon be passed, and the comic opera be over.

I tell you, Mr. Pecci, your members in prominent positions are showing to the world what they are, and the sooner you make a radical change in the management of affairs the better it will be. What would the Master say to St. Peter if he were to lead such a host? He would say to him, "Get thee behind me, Satan," as he said to him one day in Palestine. These are things for a wise man to weep over, and a fool to laugh at.

Good bye, dear Pecci, good bye. A bishop is flying quite high, When he says to a layman, I'm cashier, you're pray-man, And pays not for mass ere he die.

—ALEPH.

Infallibility Humbug.

It was not until 1870 that the Roman Catholic church discovered that the pope was infallible. For centuries before, this supreme assumption, as mythical as the stories of Delphic priests, had been confined to the councils of the church. But in 1870 it was discovered that the pope was as infallible as the councils, and that his judgment on matters of religion must be accepted as the very truth of God. This doctrine has been a thorn in the flesh to many Catholics, and well it may be. They have tried to limit the infallibility of the pope as much as possible by showing that his infallible decisions apply only to spiritual matters. But it is when we examine these that the fallibility of the pope is the most apparent. For instance, we may turn to the syllabus of errors issued by Pope Pius IX. December 8, 1864. In this document the pope has stigmatized as errors ideas and doctrines which have already demonstrated their own truth, and which cannot possibly be made false simply by fixing to them a papal anathema. Thus he denounces as an error the truth which was so beautifully accepted in the parliament of religions—"that man may in any religion find the way of eternal salvation, and obtain eternal salvation." He denounces as error the truth that Protestantism is a form of the true christian religion. He denounces the separation of church and state, and also the doctrine accepted in this country that "it is no longer expedient that the Catholic religion shall be held as the only religion of the state to the exclusion of all other modes of worship." He audaciously describes as error the simple historical fact that "Roman pontiffs have by their too arbitrary conduct contributed to the division of the church into eastern and western." There are many more extraordinary statements in the same document, so that it might well be labelled "The Truths and Errors of Pius IX." There is little need, there-

fore of arguing against the infallibility of the pope, since nearly every pope, either by original error or by accepting the errors of his predecessors has proven his own fallibility. This may be one reason why the Roman Catholic church waited so many centuries before declaring that the pope was infallible in spiritual matters.

THE A. P. A.

Connecticut Has 32,000 Members in the Order.

There are 32,000 members of the American Protective Association in Connecticut, and their influence will be felt in the state and town elections that are to take place within the next two months more than that of any other organization since the old "Know-nothing days." They have become a tremendous power, and the political leaders submissively bow and acknowledge it. Both the Democratic and Republican managers realize what can be accomplished by 32,000 voters, for they constitute many thousands more than enough to carry the state for either side. Cleveland's majority in the great tidal wave of 1892 was only about 6,000, and generally neither party has a majority, and the legislature elects the state officers under the constitutional provision that where there is not a majority the election must be referred to that body.

Democrats and Republicans, Prohibitionists and Populists, are members of the A. P. A., but the organization favors no political party. The sole aim is to drive Roman Catholics from office, and the bigotry and hatred which some of the members show toward those of that faith makes it unsafe for any party to nominate a candidate belonging to that church. Great care, therefore, will be used in making nominations, and the leaders have even decided that it will be unwise to place Irish-Americans on the ticket, whatever their religious faith may be.

The work of establishing lodges of the A. P. A. has been going on in secrecy for about two years, and now there is scarcely a hamlet in which a lodge of this order does not exist. But so quietly has the work been done that few persons, excepting those interested, have been aware of what was being done.—New York Sun.

A Trappist Refectory.

In the Roman Catholic church there is a religious order known as the Monks of La Trappe, or Trappists. They take the three following vows, Poverty, Chastity and Obedience.

To describe to you a Trappist refectory is very much like describing a prison cell. A great bare cold room with whitewashed walls, and long narrow tables, with benches ranged on each side, stretching from end to end. There are no table-cloths, nor even a napkin, for these things are considered luxuries, and to have them for use is a breach of the rule of Poverty. At each place is a wooden spoon and fork, a plate, a jug of water, and another jug—a smaller one, of beer—and a porringer for soup, which is the chief diet of the Trappists. The soup is very thin, the ingredients being water, chopped vegetables, bread and a little butter.

Until a few years ago no oily matter, whether vegetable or animal, was allowed in the soup, nor is it permissible, except in case of sickness, to have more than one meal a day, but the necessity for relaxing the rule a little was realized, so that now, during the six summer months of the year they have two meals a day, namely, at 11 and 6, but in winter there is only one that is called a meal, and this is taken at 4 o'clock. There is something taken to keep the stomach from collapsing at 10 in the morning. No fish, no flesh, no animal product, except cheese and butter, is eaten by Trappists, unless they feel ill, and then they get a little meat or something else to make them well.

The living of each Trappist costs but 12 cents per day to the community. They starve themselves in order to make themselves or their community rich. There is one of these Trappist monasteries in Kentucky, where the ex-Trappist monk, E. M. Walsh, was confined, (or as he was known in that order, Brother Ignatius.) But the former Trappist monk is now letting his light shine before men, and is not mortifying his flesh any longer, nor lacerating his body to satisfy God for his sins, as the church of Rome says you must do to obtain heaven. He has gathered a little band around him and is preaching the word of God, and warning sleepy Protestants to beware of Rome. HARRY A. SULLIVAN, "Ex-Monk Rupert."

Gave Up in Despair.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 6.—Rev Martin J. Corbett is no longer a priest of the Lincoln diocese, and the bitter ecclesiastical struggle in Nebraska is, as far as he is concerned, at an end. Some time ago he petitioned Bishop Bonacum, through Mgr. Satolli, for his exeat and the bishop, it is learned, acceded to the request.

With his departure from the diocese this prolonged struggle in ecclesiastical circles will probably end, as he has been the recognized leader of the party opposed to Bishop Bonacum. His trouble dates back three years, when he refused to obey his ordinary and go

to another parish. The trouble was apparently adjudicated by Satolli afterwards, but came up again, and the bishop suspended Corbett in the civil court for criminal libel, but the case was dismissed after a week's fight. Then came the ex-communication of Corbett, followed by the filing of a long list of charges against the bishop. Archbishop Hennessey reported in favor of the bishop, and Corbett was ordered to a retreat in Canada by his ordinary. He declined to go, and visited the parishes of his sympathizers, where he lectured on "Why It Is So Hard to Be Good." Finally, despairing of attaining his ends he petitioned for his exeat, and after receiving it he departed for Washington.

RENOUNCING THE VEIL.

Miss Kate Drexel to Come Out of a Convent and Marry. A matter of sensational interest is the report that Miss Catherine Drexel, a daughter of the Philadelphia branch of the wealthy Drexel, is about to renounce the veil and leave the convent for the holy bonds of matrimony.

Miss Catherine Drexel's story is a very romantic one. She is the second of three daughters of the late Francis Drexel. In very early youth she placed her affections on Walter George Smith, the son of an intimate friend and near neighbor of the Drexel family, at their country home at Torresdale, near Philadelphia. Her successful rival was her oldest sister, Elizabeth, though the latter had no suspicion that she was such. When all the arrangements for the marriage of Elizabeth Drexel and Walter George Smith were completed Catherine Drexel announced her intention of retiring from the world and of devoting her great fortune to the church in missionary work among the Indians. She took her vows at a convent in Pittsburgh, and was thereafter known in religion as Sister Catherine. In a short time Sister Catherine became superior of a new convent that owed its existence to her wealth. Mr. and Mrs. Smith passed the first year of their married life in Europe. Mrs. Smith's falling health induced the pair to return to the Torresdale homestead, where she died. And it is the brother-in-law to whom Sister Catherine had so long ago given her heart, that she is to marry, according to the story as it comes from Philadelphia.

Now arises the question "Are nuns' vows irrevocable?" Under certain conditions and in some cases they undoubtedly are, but in this case money will talk. The pope has the power of fully dispensing from what are called "solemn vows." The bishops only have the right to release from "single vows," and in this case the pope will doubtless grant Miss Drexel a dispensation absolving her from her vows as a nun and thus leave her free to enter the world again and marry. Another question also arises: Will she lose her fortune? When Miss Drexel entered upon her religious life her entire fortune, which was estimated to run up into the millions, became the property of the Roman Catholic church. Vast sums have been expended under her direction for the furtherance of her mission, which was to spread the power of the Roman Catholic church, and educate the ignorant colored people of the south and the red men of the west to become useful members of society and children of the "holy mother church." And what part of her fortune remains is not known.

In the event of her leaving the order, it is asked, will the remainder of her fortune again become her property, or will it remain in the possession of the church, thus rendering it necessary for her to enter upon the world penniless? In answer to this, it is advanced that the property must continue in the possession of the church, but that her relinquishment of all claim to it would be viewed as a sufficient gift in return for the desired dispensation.

On the other hand, however, it has been stated that while the church would still retain the fortune, a further gift might be asked in consideration of the dispensation being granted. No doubt, however, exists that the lady's wishes will be complied with after the preliminaries have been arranged. Her past work has been of such great value that it would be considered unreasonable to deny her the right to leave it if she should state that she no longer desires to live in strict religious retirement.

The financial question is one of superficial interest, as the gentleman whom it is reported the lady desires to marry is wealthy. All the parties concerned are strict communicants in the Roman Catholic church, and under all circumstances will be guided by the disposition made of it by the high authorities of the church, who are now believed to have the matter under consideration. The affair is a strangely romantic one, and is replete with dramatic interest. Miss Drexel is now quietly resting at her retreat while the society is anxiously awaiting further developments.

Ingersoll on the A. P. A.

Bob Ingersoll when interviewed as to his opinion of the A. P. A. replied as follows:

"In this country I see no need of secret political societies. I think it better to fight in the open field. I am a believer in religious liberty, in allow-

ing all sects to preach their doctrines and to make as many converts as they can. As long as we have free speech and a free press I think there is no danger of the country being ruled by any church. The Catholics are much better than their creed, and the same can be said of nearly all members of orthodox churches. A majority of American Catholics think a great deal more of this country than they do of their church. When they are in health they are on our side. It is only when they are very sick that they turn their eyes to Rome. Were they in the majority of course they would destroy all other churches and imprison, torture and kill all infidels. But they will never be in the majority. They increase now only because Catholics come from other countries. In a few years that supply will cease, and then the Catholic church will grow weaker every day. The free secular school is the enemy of priestcraft and superstition. I want no man persecuted on account of his religion. I give to every other human being every right that I claim for myself."

D. B. Hill and the A. P. A.

David B. Hill in his speech before the New York Democratic state convention, denounced the A. P. A. as follows:

"The Democratic party in this state stands as it ever stood, for the religious liberty which is guaranteed to all by our constitution, and I arraign the Republican party for its covert sympathy with and encouragement of that proscriptionist spirit which attempts to set up a religious test as a qualification for official preferment in this land of freedom, and which is propagated by a certain secret political organization which deserves execration at the hands of every fair-minded man, but which the Republican state convention last week distinctly refused, though earnestly urged to condemn. Our duty is plain, and I believe we shall perform it; and if perchance adherence to the right brings disaster, we shall bravely accept our fate and take our place in private station by the side of our proscribed fellow citizens until reason, justice, and true religious freedom shall again resume their sway, as they surely will."

Slightly Incongruous.

Politics is productive of some funny things. Here, for instance is an organization adopting resolutions denouncing the A. P. A. and almost in the same breath adopting a platform formed by a convention controlled by the A. P. A. To say the least it seems slightly incongruous.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 4.—The State Federation of Labor adopted resolutions severely condemning the A. P. A. and calling on all true union men to "wage war upon religious intolerance from whatever source it may spring." There was a spirited discussion over the adoption of the Chicago Federation of Labor platform which Delegate Duffy said was equivalent to adopting the Jackson county populist platform, which he objected to on the ground that the A. P. A. controlled the convention that formed it. The platform was adopted, however.

Pecci's Nephews.

Count Ludovico Pecci, nephew of the pope, who lives in the Pecci palace at Carpinetto and who has the American Duke Loubat as godfather to his son, must not be confounded with that other nephew of the pontiff, Count Camillo Pecci, who is a very different sort of individual and is a source of no end of trouble to his venerable uncle. Count Camillo is at the present time in Cuba, along with his lovely Havenese wife. He has lost large sums of money both at the card table and in speculation, and was likewise a constant associate of Mgr. Falchi, the dishonest treasurer of the Peter Pence fund. Recently he attempted to invoke the clemency of his uncle, the pope, in the hope of being accorded by his holiness means to return to Europe. But Leo XIII. left all his telegrams and letters unanswered, and declined to relent. Consequently Count Camillo remains at Havana.

Hon. J. A. Piper.

Joel A. Piper, Republican nominee for secretary of state, was a subject of Queen Victoria at birth, having first seen the light in the province of Ontario in 1851. When 17 years of age he came to Nebraska with his father, who settled in Nemaha county. As soon as he attained his majority, Mr. Piper removed to Harlan county, where he engaged in stock raising in the Republican valley. He was elected sheriff of that county in 1875, filling the office two terms, when he was elected superintendent of schools. He held that office one term of two years, when he was elected county clerk, in which capacity he served the people, being re-elected with practically no opposition. He has always been a Republican and has a wide acquaintance extending all over the state.

Thank You!

This office has been receiving for several weeks a paper published at Omaha called THE AMERICAN, and it seems to be the official organ of the A. P. A. It wades into the Catholics like a nigger into a ripe watermelon; and it occasionally hits the populists a swipe, while it is a particular friend of T. J. Majors and the entire Republican

ticket. We rather like its spicy, clear-cut American ideas, but it seems to be rather dictatorial and inclined to be sensational. However, we shall continue to read it with a view to gaining "full information."—Western (Neb.) Waver.

To Romanize England.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Rome says that the pope will shortly address a special appeal to the clergy of the Anglo-Catholic church on the subject of church reunion.

LOST FAITH.

Victims of Piles Often Lose Confidence in the Merit of Medicine and Become Hopelessly Incurable.

Why is it? Simply because they have repeatedly hit upon the wrong remedy.

After trying about half a dozen worthless lotions and salves they lose heart, give up and often refuse to try anything else. This is poor policy where future happiness and welfare are at stake. Disease is persistent and he who battles with it must also possess a good stock of pluck. Piles can be cured, and without the surgeon's knife. The disease will not succumb to the thousand and one so-called remedies which every druggist recommends. Most all such remedies are merely the experiments or inexperienced drug clerks or unscrupulous doctors who have utterly failed in the practice of medicine and turn to such humbuggery as a last resort. The Pyramid Pile Cure is a scientific remedy for all forms of piles. It cures to a certainty because it was formulated by skilled scientists who are daily curing those aggravated cases of piles and kindred disorders which defy even the highest surgical skill. It is manufactured by the Pyramid Drug Co., at Albion, Mich., and may be found in any first class drug store where honest remedies are kept and recommended. No one need fear to use this remedy. It is sound, safe and sure. If your druggist shouldn't have it write to the manufacturers or ask him to write them. The remedy recommends itself when once introduced.

RICH PEOPLE

Who Die of Starvation.

Deaths by starvation are probably more common among the rich than among the poor. The amaciation that comes from chronic indigestion simply proclaims an ill-nourished body, a starving without from hunger. Every physician in New York, from whatever social circle his patients are drawn, treats many such cases of starvation, usually, however, a cure is very rarely obtained, as dyspepsia is an obstinate disease when established. Very recently however a Brooklyn physician has been making remarkable cures by the use of a combination of pure vegetable pepsin, with nitrate of bismuth and several other harmless stomach remedies. The preparation is prepared in the form of lozenges or tablets, pleasant to take, and when used after meals seem to digest the food perfectly, giving the stomach time to rest and recover its natural strength. These tablets are sold by druggists, generally under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and while the remedy is very cheap, costing only 50 cents per package, yet no remedy so far tried has made so many cures of dyspepsia. One thing is certain, it is absolutely safe and cannot harm the most delicate stomach. A Buffalo physician recently stated that in all cases of indigestion, sour stomach, gas and distress after eating, he invariably recommends Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and always with the best results. From all accounts it would appear that the remedy is an excellent one and worthy of its good name. It can be found at any drug store.

Money for Every one.

I can't understand why people complain of hard times, when any woman or man can make from \$1 to \$10 a day easily. All have heard of the wonderful success of the Climax Dish Washer; yet we are apt to think we can't make money selling it, but anyone can make money, because every family wants one. I made \$75.00 in the last three months, after paying all expenses and attended to my regular business besides. You don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a Dish Washer. Address the Climax Dish Washer Co., Columbus, Ohio, for particulars. Go to work at once, and you will very soon have a full pocket book and a light heart. I think it a duty to inform each other of such profitable opportunities. I also think it a duty to improve them while we may. Try it at once, and publish your experience so others may be benefited.

How's This!

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALKER, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the mucous and membrane surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the north 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 one (1) and two (2), block one (1), Moe's sub-division, an addition to the city of Omaha, in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said lot one (1) in block one (1) Moe's sub-division, above described, to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of eight hundred dollars (\$800.00), to satisfy The Mutual Investment Company, plaintiff herein, the sum of sixty dollars (\$60.00) judgment with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from May 7th, A. D. 1894.

Said lot two (2), in block one (1) Moe's sub-division, above described, to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of six hundred dollars (\$600.00), to satisfy The Mutual Investment Company, plaintiff herein, the sum of fifty-four dollars (\$54.00) judgment with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from May 7th, A. D. 1894.

To satisfy from the proceeds of sale of all property as herein directed, the sum of twenty-six (26) dollars (\$26.00) costs herein with interest thereon from the 7th day of May, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein The Mutual Investment Company was plaintiff, and Frank E. McDonald, defendant.

Omaha, Nebraska, September 17, 1894. CHARLES V. MILES, Special Master Commissioner. Tiffany & Vinton, Attorneys. Mutual Investment Co. vs. McDonald. Doc. 43. No. 243. 9-21-5