

which the republic rests, the Protestant German is eligible, and we welcome him to citizenship among us.

But let us call your attention to another section beyond the sea, a country in which the author of this leaflet has always had a deep abiding interest because the bones of all his ancestors sleep in the beautiful valleys of its prosperous north. Ireland has sent to us in these 73 years, 3,644,239. The larger part of these have come from that portion of Ireland dominated by an infamous priesthood as can be found on the earth. They come from the provinces of Limerick, Munster and Connaught, where ignorance is the rule and intelligence the exception and where Protestants dare not assert themselves except as the perils of their lives or the destruction of their property. And yet these people coming from the provinces named, coming from abodes of poverty, shame, degradation, woe, misery and Romanism, find protection under the American flag and immediately begin war upon American institutions. Out of this European contingent come our police force and public officials, ramifying through every department of government, whether it be municipal, county, state or national, until we have a seething mass of Irish Romanism, rum and rottenness. Many of these too are officers by mail and there becomes more truth than poetry in the story that we have read. At a convention, Pat, arises and addresses the chair as follows: "Misther Cheernan, I nominate as alderman from the fourth ward, Dinis O'Brien." Immediately Mike gets the floor and says "Misther Cheernan, I want yez to understand there is no such man as Dinis O'Brien living in the fourth ward, but yez will see that I have a litter in me pocket writ more than two weeks ago just as Dinis was lavin Ould Ireland and in it he says "if he is nominated by the convention he'll stand for election" and be jases he'll make a good officer." Now as an Irishman, but more as an American, the author of this leaflet is opposed to this indiscriminate Irish immigration.

Now let us turn our attention to another portion of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. England has sent to us in these same 73 years 2,548,474. No one with patriotic impulses objects to the introduction of this sturdy element into our body politic. Scotland has sent to us in this same time 350,807 of her magnificent citizenship. It has been stated that these people are raised on oatmeal porridge and Solomon's proverbs. If Scotch character be the product of such diet, it would be well to introduce it among some other nations. Norway and Sweden have sent us in these same years 1,085,663 and there is no better citizenship in this country than our Scandinavian people. Travel in the great northwestern part of our country develops to us the magnificence of this element in our citizenship. From the heart of the forest they have carved magnificent farms upon which they have built beautiful dwellings and capacious barns. On every hard you see evidences among these people of the baptism of Americanism. Their loyalty goes unquestioned. Holidays come and go but the Scandinavian allows no flag to float on American soil. In his presence, save the stary banner of the American union. Blessed little Denmark has sent us 171,631, and from the mountain homes of Switzerland there have come to us 189,765.

Space and time will not permit me to call attention further to these Protestant nations who have sent to us such a magnificent element in our citizenship, but we must give our attention to these nations dominated by Romanism who have been so diligent in populating these states. Italy has sent to us 596,911, of which number 95 per cent are a positive detriment to the country. These people have but little or no conception of what is meant by "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." They take no pleasure in the dominant language of the country only so far as it may serve a mercenary purpose. Connected with Italian immigration we call attention to the report of Mr. Herman Schultheis. Mr. Schultheis was a member of the commission authorized by congress, and appointed by President Harrison and charred with the duty of proceeding to Europe for the purpose of investigating the causes of immigration. Mr. S began his part of the investigation in the city of New York, where he locates forty Italian bankers whose business it is to purchase tickets en bloc, send them to Italy, where he locates 200 agents, who have in their employ 4000 sub-agents working among 22,000,000 of people, and for every person secured to take passage for America the sub-agent gets 45 cents. What a fearful thing to contemplate! The American citizen who cannot see danger to our form of government in this ought not to go from his door yard without an attendant. And especially is this true when we remember that 93 per cent of these people can neither read nor write in their own language. From this mass of Italian ignorance come the stiletto bearers, the padrone system, organ grinders, monkey bearers, and banana vendors who under the leadership of Satollari are today advising us how to conduct our school system.

We next come to the Rome dominated countries of Bohemia and Hungary

that have sent to us of their people 623,609. The greater portion of these are from the Carpathian mountain region and represent the absolutely illiterate population of Hungary. They are the workers in mines and their average wage in their own country is but 40 cents per day. They have no capability to become American citizens. We should however place alongside of these the Poland. Poland has sent to us 525,924, 80 per cent of whom can neither read or write in the Polish language. It is these miserable contingents of Austria, in whose proud capitol women still do the service of horses and cattle, that bring to this land of liberty the deadly dynamite with which to destroy the happiness of our people at the bidding of the priesthood.

[So far as this reflects upon the Poles who have recently ceded from Rome, we shall take issue with Major Ryan. Illiterate they may be, but good citizens they are bound to become if they live up to the constitution they have adopted, and we believe they will.—EDITOR.]

France has sent to us 388,416. Of the French people however it may be said, that they assimilate more readily than the nationalities we have just named. More especially is this the case with those who come direct from France. Since the reign of terror there has been a continuous battle in France against an ecclesiastical power that has sought to keep the people in ignorance. As they have renounced that power they have advanced in intelligence, thus demonstrating to the world that the religion of infidelity, with intelligence, is far better than the religion of Romanism, with ignorance.

It is needless however for us to continue this analysis further by calling your attention to the ignorant and bloodthirsty men and women who come to us from Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Central America, South America and the West Indies. These come to us in multiplied thousands and upon many of them no restriction whatever has been placed since Secretaries Manning, Windon, and Foster annulled certain provisions of our immigration laws. This shameless violation of law and disregard of sacred obligation has opened wide the back doors of the republic to the oncoming millions of the worst element of Europe. For what purpose are these millions flooding our shores? Let it be remembered that the author of this leaflet was brought up in that school of political economy which teaches protection to American industry and American labor. He believes in it yet. But to protect the product of American labor by a high tariff and practically refuse to protect the laborer by permitting the country to be flooded by the ignorant, vicious and pauper labor of all Europe does not amount to dignified nonsense. It is high time that the so-called champions of labor, who carry such massive Napoleonic heads, posing for presidential honors were stranded high and dry upon the beaches that skirt the river of American progress; that their schemes for making the rich richer and the poor poorer were brought to an end; that the walls which they have built around the country be torn down, if necessary, and in their stead other walls built over which no man shall come from a foreign shore, with a stick of dynamite in one hand and a stiletto in the other to destroy the peace of our homes and the happiness of our families; over which no man shall come who cannot read or write in the language of the country from which he hails.

But we pass now from this very brief analysis of the character of the vast numbers we are receiving from the slums of Europe, to discuss it in its relation to the papacy. The year 1853 marks an epoch in American history. In the city of Buffalo there is held one of the largest and most notable councils of the Roman clergy ever brought together on the American continent. They have assembled for the purpose of discussing ways and means by which to control the country in the interest of the "Mother Church." Various plans are formulated, and after three weeks of discussion the council adopts the idea of inducing immigration, settling their people in the congested centers of population, that they may compete with honest men and decent American labor, to the detriment of the latter, and increase the potential voting power of the municipality, which, under the direction of the priesthood would bring the great cities of the country under their control, and thus the state and general government. How well they have succeeded will appear in the following table showing the fluctuation of immigration by decades, from 1820 to 1890, inclusive:

Table showing immigration by decades from 1820 to 1890. Columns include year ranges and corresponding population counts.

masters, or, in other words, where they were at the time of the census taking: Roman Catholics.

In New York state 1,153,130
In N. Y. city and county 486,200
In Kings county 204,863
In Erie county 80,465
In Albany county 46,435
In Rensselaer county 39,113
In Winchester county 30,009
Total in six counties 886,965

Now let anyone take up the handbooks of the two great political parties for the past twenty years and make a study of them. Tammany is a legitimate outgrowth of this practical explication of the doctrine of Catholicism, and no more corrupt organization of men has ever existed upon the earth than it has been. The police force of New York City is a child of this organization. And all of it has been nurtured, sustained and directed by the Roman clergy. So corrupt has been this machine that up to November, 1894, no party could carry the state of New York without forming an alliance with its leaders.

In the state of Massachusetts 614,627
In Suffolk county 192,313
In Middlesex county 115,740
In Essex county 71,560
In Worcester county 65,484
In Bristol county 57,030
In Hampden county 38,240
In six counties 540,374
In the state of Minnesota 271,319
In Ramsey county 58,215
In Hennepin county 45,099
In two counties 98,314
In the state of Ohio 336,114
In Hamilton county 82,090
In Cuyahoga county 55,513
In two counties 187,603
In the state of Michigan 222,261
In Wayne county 51,747
In the state of Wisconsin 249,164
In Milwaukee county 83,452
In the state of Illinois 473,324
In Cook county 289,795

But it is not necessary for us to go farther in this matter. Suffice it to say that the census of the United States for 1890 develops 6,250,045 Roman Catholics in the country, but locates 2,362,686 of them in 36 counties. Taking your political handbooks again you will readily discover that these counties have, up to November, 1894, governed the country and shaped its policy for the past twenty years. What a spectacle! Thirty six counties in the American union, representing the ignorance, superstition and crime of Europe, shaping the policy of our great government. Surely the Buffalo plan is a success.

In conclusion, permit us to ask, are we to allow politicians to continue their unholy alliances with Romanism forever, and we seal our lips, fold our arms and close our eyes, refusing to say a word of condemnation? In doing so we would be paying tribute to a rapidly increasing element in this country, whose chief business it is to teach and preach irreverence for law; we would be endorsing an indiscriminate immigration, systematized by Rome; we would be endorsing the politician who caters to Roman influence. It is our duty to give this latter class to understand that their political hearts shall cease to beat at the close of their present terms of office. Yes, it is our duty to put into the American congress, alongside the immortal Linton, of Michigan, men who will enact and enforce such laws as will prohibit the landing of these Romish, home-destroying, society-wrecking, bloodthirsty leeches from Italy, Ireland, Hungary and Poland upon our shores to supplant good American citizenship. Why is it that the honest American laborer is so restless, and realizes that he does not command the respect of former years? And yet amid the noise of brass bands and the excitement of political campaigns, how eagerly he will walk up to the platform of the political demagogue and grasp the whetted knife with which to sever the cord that binds him to a better and brighter future. Oh, ye men who labor, who earn your bread by the sweat of your brow, who know what it is to blister hand and brain in the race of human life; yes, men upon whose massive brows God Almighty has stamped in characters of light, "THESE ARE MY ONLY NOBILITY," I pray you cut the cords that bind you to political party, and place in power and position only men who live constantly in the recognition of the fact that to be an American citizen, freed from the influence of pope or priest, is to be greater than a king. This is absolutely necessary, to the end that American liberty may be preserved. Let us remember that for the fifth time the altars of this republic have ground beneath the sacrifices of human life and the holy incense that rises from the rivers of blood that gushed from the veins of our fathers touches the blue sky and rings out in thunder tones the immense price paid for the liberties we enjoy. Let the boys and girls as they gather around our American hearthstones, take from dusty shelves the history of our beloved country, and by the blood that oozes from shoeless feet as they press the frozen hills of New England, follow the army of Washington from Lexington to Yorktown. Through the smoke of battle as it rages around the battered walls of Fort McHenry, cue the stars that twinkle in the field of blue on our beautiful flag. Amid bursting shell leap with the courageous Perry from

Pond's Extract

IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD Cures Female Complaints, Neuralgia, Piles, Sores, Bruises and ALL PAIN.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

the flagship into the small boat to ride the crest of the wave on Lake Erie. From the men that yet live learn how they charged through the blaze of musketry and pushed their way up the bullet-combed steep of the mountain side determined to die amid the clamor of cannon, or plant the old flag on the summit, and then tell me, if you can, what it has cost to establish American liberty. I know we shall then have such a holy appreciation of our heritage as to arise in the majesty of our manhood and turn back the tide of immigration directed to these shores by the papacy, save these precious institutions to our children, and ere the close of this century completely dethrone Romanism among us by the enthronement of Americanism.

Authorities consulted: Reports Commissioner of Immigration. Reports Bureau of Statistics. Reports Commission of 1890. Reports Census of 1890. Reports Canadian Minister of Agriculture. Reports British Minister of Interior.

"Pride of the West," No. 13, of Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 30, 1895.—To the Editor: It will be of general interest to our order to learn that the Jr. O. U. A. M. is making a quiet but substantial growth in this state but it will be of special interest to "Pride of the West," No. 13, of Pennsylvania, to hear that it has a new name-sake in No. 13, of Nebraska.

This new council was instituted at North Platte, Lincoln county, Neb., on January 26th, 1895, by Special Organizer Joseph Powell, of Denver, Col., assisted by the state councillor of Nebraska.

Although the mercury registered 12 degrees below zero, there were twenty-two of the thirty-seven applicants present at the institution of the council.

The charter membership is composed of many of the best citizens of North Platte, and is of the right material to make a sturdy council.

The list ranges in age from 21 years to only one over 60, and shows its present membership to consist of twenty-four occupations, a unity of forces characteristic of our western civilization, and when working in harmony, constitutes that spirit of American progress which insures success.

Several of the members belong to the Nebraska National Guards, and the team work they "put up" at the first meeting I have never seen excelled in any of the older councils. They took such an active part in the initiatory exercises as to make a decided and lasting impression on the ten who decided to try the mysteries of the Junior goat.

Brothers Dentler and Dolph will cheerfully testify. The officers of "Pride of the West," No. 13, are of follows: Councillor, W. H. Johnston; P. C., A. Stewart; V. C., A. F. Hammond; Rec. S., M. V. Mitchell; A. R. S., C. E. Owens; F. J., F. J. Grau; Treas., A. L. Davis; Cond., C. E. Dolph; I. S., H. N. Dolph; O. S., U. S. Sawyer; warden.

The council has been placed in charge of Deputy Councillor Alex. Stewart, and I bespeak for it a large membership and a prosperous future. Western Nebraska is an inviting field for Americanism, and we are sure that Brother Stewart has the intelligence and shrewdness to grasp the future before him.

Brother Joseph Powell is state councillor of Colorado and special organizer for the district of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and it is especially due to his efforts that the council has been organized, and he may be truly called the sire of this infant of the western plains. By the way, we find that Brother Powell possesses those desirable qualities of force and perseverance which insures a realization of that historical fact that "Westward the star of empire takes its way," and insures for the order a stable and irresistible growth in his district. I desire here to thank Brother Powell for his assistance to the Nebraska Juniors. Long live "Pride of the West," No. 13, of Nebraska. W. F. KNAPP, State Councillor of Nebraska.

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 30th day of March, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock p. 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:

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot fifteen (15) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot sixteen (16) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot seventeen (17) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot eighteen (18) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot nineteen (19) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot twenty (20) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot twenty-one (21) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot twenty-two (22) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot twenty-three (23) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot twenty-four (24) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot twenty-five (25) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot twenty-six (26) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot twenty-seven (27) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot twenty-eight (28) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot twenty-nine (29) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of sale of said lot thirty (30) in block seventy-six (76) of Dundee Place, above described, Lydia J. Proctor, plaintiff herein, the sum of five hundred, fifty-three and 80/100 dollars (\$553.80) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy the sum of twenty-eight and 10/100 dollars (\$28.10) costs herein, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the East front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

The south half of lot two (2) of lot thirty-six (36) in S. Rogers' (Shabana) addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy P. L. Johnson, plaintiff herein, the sum of nine hundred and 80/100 dollars (\$918.00) judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, together with the further sum of ninety-one and 18/100 dollars (\$91.18) attorney's fee herein, interest thereon at ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, and the sum of thirty and 80/100 dollars (\$30.80) costs herein, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court for said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein I, E. Harrington, was plaintiff, and T. Barker Jones, Patrick Land Co., and the Mutual Investment Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, John D. Montgomery, Dundee Brick Company, The American National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, George A. Hoagland, Paxton & Vierling Iron Works, a corporation, and Susan K. Wheat were defendants.

Said property to be sold to satisfy P. L. Johnson, plaintiff herein, the sum of nine hundred and 80/100 dollars (\$918.00) judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, together with the further sum of ninety-one and 18/100 dollars (\$91.18) attorney's fee herein, interest thereon at ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, and the sum of thirty and 80/100 dollars (\$30.80) costs herein, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court for said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein I, E. Harrington, was plaintiff, and T. Barker Jones, Patrick Land Co., and the Mutual Investment Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, John D. Montgomery, Dundee Brick Company, The American National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, George A. Hoagland, Paxton & Vierling Iron Works, a corporation, and Susan K. Wheat were defendants.

Said property to be sold to satisfy P. L. Johnson, plaintiff herein, the sum of nine hundred and 80/100 dollars (\$918.00) judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, together with the further sum of ninety-one and 18/100 dollars (\$91.18) attorney's fee herein, interest thereon at ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, and the sum of thirty and 80/100 dollars (\$30.80) costs herein, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court for said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein I, E. Harrington, was plaintiff, and T. Barker Jones, Patrick Land Co., and the Mutual Investment Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, John D. Montgomery, Dundee Brick Company, The American National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, George A. Hoagland, Paxton & Vierling Iron Works, a corporation, and Susan K. Wheat were defendants.

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Said property to be sold to satisfy P. L. Johnson, plaintiff herein, the sum of nine hundred and 80/100 dollars (\$918.00) judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, together with the further sum of ninety-one and 18/100 dollars (\$91.18) attorney's fee herein, interest thereon at ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, and the sum of thirty and 80/100 dollars (\$30.80) costs herein, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court for said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein I, E. Harrington, was plaintiff, and T. Barker Jones, Patrick Land Co., and the Mutual Investment Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, John D. Montgomery, Dundee Brick Company, The American National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, George A. Hoagland, Paxton & Vierling Iron Works, a corporation, and Susan K. Wheat were defendants.

Said property to be sold to satisfy P. L. Johnson, plaintiff herein, the sum of nine hundred and 80/100 dollars (\$918.00) judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, together with the further sum of ninety-one and 18/100 dollars (\$91.18) attorney's fee herein, interest thereon at ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 17th, 1894, and the sum of thirty and 80/100 dollars (\$30.80) costs herein, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court for said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein I, E. Harrington, was plaintiff, and T. Barker Jones, Patrick Land Co., and the Mutual Investment Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, John D. Montgomery, Dundee Brick Company, The American National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, George A. Hoagland, Paxton & Vierling Iron Works, a corporation, and Susan K. Wheat were defendants.

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