

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

The Same Sort of Tactics as Resorted to in 1833.

They Got One Hundred Thousand—The Big Pull on Morton's Purse Said to Have Been Endorsed by Quay.

I would infer, from reports in the daily papers, that the so-called "Irish Republicans" are adapting the very tactics which they used so successfully in 1833 and 1832 to draw cash from the coffers of the Republican party managers...

Let it be said just here that I have no prejudice against the Irish as Irish. I have been a life-long Republican, and have numbered among my warmest friends Irish Roman Catholics—but they have been Democrats.

It will be remembered that in 1833 the Irish Republican leaders were divided in their allegiance among probable nominees, until it became a certainty that Harrison would be elected.

The following is a specimen of the dispatches which appeared in the daily papers during the fall of 1833—this being from the Boston Journal:

"A Saratoga special says that a party of Irishmen, who are followers of Patrick Ford, held a meeting at Congress Hall, Monday night, to discuss President Cleveland's retaliation message.

Some time after the campaign there was a lawsuit between two of these men over the ownership of an Irish paper in New York, and the fact was actually sworn to on the witness stand that \$100,000 had been paid to the Irish leaders for their influence in the Republican campaign.

The San Francisco Argonaut—one of the ablest literary journals in this country—made this editorial comment in September, 1833:

"Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Republican National Committee, of which Mr. De Young is a member, has given Patrick Ford of the Irish World, \$4,000 to aid in the election of Harrison and Morton.

"This journal is waging the war of the Irish rebellion against England upon American soil. Its editor is charged with confederating with Irish criminals; its office is charged with being the rendezvous of escaped conspirators; there, it is charged by the London Times, the murderers of Lord Cavendish and his secretary found refuge and welcome.

"It is a dishonorable and disgraceful fact that the National Republican party should aid with money for political use such a criminal as Patrick Ford,

and such a journal as the Irish World. It is not creditable to Senator Quay, nor to the national committee, nor to General Harrison, in whose interest the shameful and indecent act is performed, nor to the wealthy Mr. Morton, who presumably furnished the coin for this nasty use.

"This act demonstrates the political alliance between the Republican party and the class of Irish who work with 'the torch, the danger and dynamite' against a people from whom we sprang, and a nation with which our government is in friendly alliance.

In the present campaign, Kerwin is working for Morton; Kearns for McKinley, and the others are apparently 'lying low'—waiting for the verdict.

Political experts say that in this whole country there are less than 100,000 Irish Republican votes, and that 'the gang' cannot influence 10,000 of these. Yet they have the faculty of making the political leaders believe that they are an important factor—so much so that in 1833 all American politicians of prominence sent telegrams of congratulation to Pat Ford, thanking him for helping to elect Harrison.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 19, 1833. Patrick Ford—It is fitting that the Irish Americans should hold a jubilee over the victory won for protection to labor, for by their steadfast devotion to this great cause victory was made possible.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1833. Patrick Ford—The American people owe yourself and associates a debt of gratitude for the effective work you did in bringing so many Irish Americans to the support of the Republican policy of protection to American industries.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 18, 1833. Patrick Ford—Heartiest congratulations to the noble Irish-American Protectionists.

The above are only a few of the many telegrams sent to an Irish meeting in New York—including one from President Harrison—to the disgust of the great mass of American voters of the party.

About that time this report appeared in the Boston Herald:

"I will call your attention to one thing, however," said Captain Delaney (head of the Irish Republicans), "and that is this: That while the Irish-Americans are very generally regarded as hopelessly bound to their old Democratic taskmasters, the fact remains that, with the exception of two men—General P. A. Collins and John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston—all representative Irishmen of America who are prominent in the councils of the National League and in the Clan-na-Gael and in the Ancient Order of Hibernians, are supporters of Harrison and Morton.

"This may seem a very broad statement, but I need only remind you that among the active workers for the Republican ticket are Alexander Sullivan of Chicago, ex-president of the National League of America; Patrick Egan of Lincoln, Neb.; John Fitzgerald of Lincoln, Neb.; A. R. Morrison of Chicago, one of the recognized leaders of the Irish movement in America; General Michael A. Kerwin of New York, the famous Irish hero of Bull Run, and the editor of that standard Irish weekly newspaper, which has a general circulation throughout the United States, known as the New York Tablet; John Gallagher, for many years state delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Pennsylvania, and at the head of the Clan-na-Gael in Pittsburgh; John Finerty of Chicago, editor of the Citizen, the recognized Irish newspaper of that locality, and elected by Irishmen as an independent member of congress from the Third district of Illinois; and a number of other Irish gentlemen of the same standard."

An interesting story appeared in the New York Herald July 22, in reference to the "pull" of the Irish Republican movement. From this story we make the following extract:

"The executive is now evenly divided on the question of the charges against the old 'Triangle,' Minister Patrick Egan having resigned and his place on the executive not having been filled yet. Among those present were Captain Edward O'Meara Condon, who had been sentenced to death for his share in the Manchester rescue of 1867. A rumor had been going around that Condon had been dismissed from Pat Ford's paper because he had gone to Chicago to help Dillon to run down

the murderers of Dr. Cronin. Mr. Condon would not talk about this yesterday, but one of his Chicago friends, whom I saw after the meeting, told me a startling story which brings the administration of President Harrison into close connection with that notorious 'Triangle.'

"Captain Condon," said my informant, "was slated for the consul-generalship to Rome, but he did not get it. Had he obeyed Patrick Ford instead of the dictates of his own conscience, he would have received the appointment."

"You may well ask what Ford has to do with federal patronage, but every Irish Republican in America knows. Here are the plain facts: After a long and bitter wrangle between the Irish Republican factions, the Harrison administration decided that all Irish appointments should be made through Patrick Ford. This was done through the influence of Mr. Blaine, who in this instance was strongly backed by Senator Quay with all the authority of the chairman of the Republican national committee. The meaning of this, and Mr. Blaine probably knows it well enough, that the 'Triangle' were recognized as the leaders of the Irish Republicans."

"How can that be?" I asked. "It looks absurd."

"How can it be!" echoed the Chicago man. "Don't you know that Patrick Ford, although not a member of the Clan-na-Gael, is the public spokesman and apologist for the Sullivan-Egan faction? All Irishmen seeking office from President Harrison must have the endorsement of Ford, otherwise they simply waste their time. As an instance, Patrick Egan could not have been appointed minister to Chili without the endorsement of Ford and that of their mutual friend, Alexander Sullivan, of New York city."

"Do you want more examples? Well, ex-Congressman John F. Finerty, who sought the collectorship of internal revenue in Chicago, had to come to New York to get Mr. Ford's support, and went to Washington after securing it in company with Patrick Egan. That is the reason Finerty's paper made very light of the murder of Dr. Cronin. Do you remember the recent lively newspaper tilt between 'Tom' Desmond, ex-sheriff of San Francisco, and John Devoy? Among other things Devoy asked him to explain what he was doing in New York in April under an assumed name. Well, Desmond wanted to be United States marshal of northern California, and had to come all the way to New York to see the dispenser of federal patronage to Irishmen."

"Now, Condon had been booked for the consul-generalship to Rome, and all the Irish Republicans also understood that there was another candidate among them. Patrick Ford supported him for personal reasons. Captain Condon was employed on his paper. Ford runs a Catholic paper as well as an Irish one, and so it would be an excellent thing for him if he got one of his staff such an important position in Rome."

This is only a brief story of the origin of the Irish Republican movement. As I have said, the leaders are not the better class of Irishmen; and for that reason—their record being known—their connection with the Republican party will be scrutinized with suspicion. Especially will that be true this year, when two or three million members of the patriotic orders will scrutinize every act of the leaders. They remember that in 1894 R. C. Kerens who is now working in the interest of McKinley, offered the following resolution in the Missouri Republican convention, aimed at the A. P. A.

The same paper told this story of the "conversion" of Alexander Sullivan to the Republican party. Sullivan was a Democrat, and wanted a cabinet position to pay for his "pull."

"The proposition was to this effect: That if the Democratic convention would nominate Alexander Sullivan as candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States, the Irish would forego their opposition to Cleveland, and this would be a guarantee that the Cleveland administration would not be pro-English or anti-Irish. Judge Prendergast now says that he made that proposition at the direct request of Alexander Sullivan, and that it emanated from Sullivan, and not from John Kelly."

Sullivan was snubbed, and the next day the Herald said: "Without informing members of the Irish committee, Sullivan and General Kerwin, editor of the Tablet, quietly slipped off to Deer Park and had a conference with J. G. Blaine, Stephen Elkins and other Republican leaders. Here, it is freely asserted by Sullivan's opponents, the strength and membership of the Clan-na-Gael were reported to the Republican leaders, although more than half of the members were strong Democrats, and a demand was made that Sullivan should be given a cabinet position and a large share of federal patronage."

"The place promised him was secretary of the interior, and it was Mr. Elkins who made the promise. 'The New York anti-Cleveland Irishmen were carrying on their work all the time irrespective of Sullivan, but he kept writing to the leaders, begging

them not to declare themselves until an agreement with the Republican candidates could be arrived at. "By securing the delay, Sullivan obtained from Stephen Elkins \$3,000 to hold a public meeting in the Academy of Music, and he placed that sum in the hands of his friend, Kerwin. He then met the committee of the New York Blaine organization and informed them that the Academy had been hired, and that the money to pay the expenses (not mentioning the amount) had been subscribed by half a dozen Irish citizens having no connection with politics, and that they gave it on the express condition that no one should speak at that meeting but Alexander Sullivan. This raised a storm which was well-nigh wrecking the anti-Cleveland movement, and nothing but the fanaticism of their hatred to Cleveland prevented them from breaking up the meeting."

"Resolved, That the Republican party of Missouri, speaking for its time-honored principles, its individuality, its tolerance, its genius, and the institution of the American people, as laid down by the framers of the constitution, declare: That we deplore and condemn any secret organization that has for its purpose the inauguration of religious bitterness in the political affairs of our country."

"Resolved, That the Republican party emphatically protests against the importation of such foreign doctrines in our midst, and against any such oath-bound organization, under whatever name, whose secret professions are hostile to the religious beliefs of any religion, and we declare that no such secret organization shall have the countenance of the Republican party. Be it further

"Resolved, That the Republican party of Missouri repudiates the participation or affiliation of religion with the politics of this country. The constitution of the United States, the supreme law of our country, under which we have become the greatest nation in the world, forbids the interference with any man in his worship of Almighty God according to the dictates of his conscience."

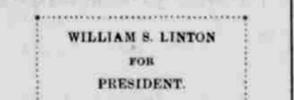
The resolutions were defeated, but the patriotic orders remember them.—Boston Daily Standard.

WANT LINTON FOR PRESIDENT.

Members of the A. P. A. Start a Boom for the Michigan Man.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—The American Protective Association has sprung a decided surprise in political circles by taking up William S. Linton of Michigan as its choice for president, and arranging for a vigorous campaign. This is all the more surprising because it was understood that the order would have no particular choice for president and that its votes would be divided as between McKinley, Reed, Allison, Morton and Harrison. The launching of Linton's boom was determined upon at a recent meeting of the national advisory board of the American Protective Association. The association has established headquarters in St. Louis at 613 Pine street, from whence Linton literature will be sent broadcast throughout the country.

Judge J. H. D. Stevens, chairman of the national advisory board, has personal charge of the headquarters. Mr. Linton is expected here soon, when his boom will be formally launched at a demonstration to be held at the Exposition building. Linton buttons have sprung up in all parts of the city. The button contains a photograph of the Michigan congressman, with this inscription:



THE A. P. A.

Supreme President A. P. A. Traynor, has just issued an excellent address.

The State Council A. P. A., of Indiana, meets in Muncie this week. The session promises to be interesting and instructive.

The annual convention of the State Council A. P. A. of Maine was held in Portland, April 1st. There was a large number of delegates present from various parts of the state. The election of new state officers was among the business transacted.

The supreme advisory board of the A. P. A., met in New York, April 1st, and received the reports of the investigating committee which has been examining the record and character of the various candidates for the presidential honors. This report will now be submitted to the several state advisory boards, and await their recommendation before further action will be taken.

W. J. H. Traynor, supreme president of the American Protective Association, has issued a circular to the order at large upon the political situation. President Traynor declares that the A. P. A. has a cinch upon the presidential situation, and presents an exhaustive plan for the complete political organization of the order, from the primaries up. He urges the various state councils to send their representatives to the supreme council, which meets next month at Washington, pledged to such reforms as the subordinate members of the order most desire, thus avoiding the danger of strong partisans using the order for

their own ends. He makes a strong protest against the Marquette statute, and especially warns the order to oppose the resolution of Congressman Morse, of Massachusetts, "acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power and authority in civil government, our Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler of nations and his revealed will as the supreme authority in civil affairs" as a remarkable and dangerous proposal to place the affairs of state in the hands of the church. The writer concludes with the declaration that the Venezuelan war scare was a misleading campaign dodge, and that the Cuban and Armenian agitations, while advocated by those who are sincere, are mere subterfuges to kill time until after the presidential election and distract the attention of the people from proposed and much-needed national measures of reform.

THE POLITICAL LANCE.

Why did the school board displace an A. P. A. against whom no charges of incompetency existed—but on the other hand, whose work was perfectly satisfactory—to make room for one who was not?

Men who are members of the A. P. A. for purely political prestige, in order to obtain positions themselves, are not fit to be called Americans.

The disgraceful actions on the part of Mayor Johnston of South Omaha on election day just after the polls closed cannot fail to be condemned by all decent citizens.

Paul McAuley was defeated for police judge of South Omaha by dishonorable means, and he ought to fight his contest to the bitter end. Is there not a law prohibiting electioneering in the polling booths at any election in the state of Nebraska? We believe the penalty is a term in the penitentiary.

What right has the mayor or any other official to enter a polling booth and attempt to dictate for whom citizens should vote? It is alleged that this was done in the Fourth ward of South Omaha last Tuesday by Mayor Johnston, and this will be set forth as grounds for a contest of the election in that ward.

The part that Secretary Gillan is alleged to have taken since his election as delegate to the state convention in the interest of Matt Daugherty ought not to increase his chances for re-election.

A man who, when elected to public office, forgets the men who assisted him and centers his whole effort in placating those opposed to him, will find that his former friends will not forget him in the future. Even his "new-made friends" will become distrustful. It takes a more level-headed man than Omaha or Douglas county now possesses to carry water on both shoulders without slopping.

The members of the school board should be consistent in making their appointments. If they would discuss matters in a more quiet and dispassionate way there would be less cause for "jangle."

Would it not be well for the people to have a chance to say who shall be secretary of the board of education?

The state Republican convention meets in Omaha next Tuesday to select four delegates-at-large to the national convention at St. Louis.

ITALIANS DETERMINED TO LAND.

Men Held for Deportation Create Two Riots on Ellis Island.

NEW YORK, March 31.—It was one continuous round of excitement on Ellis Island to-day. Twice a large body of Italians, held for deportation, made desperate attempts to escape from their place of imprisonment, and, but for the courage and alertness of the few keepers and inspectors who had them in charge, riot and bloodshed might have resulted. It was shortly after 10 o'clock when the first outbreak occurred. There were 250 savage-looking customers, mostly Italians, shut inside the "to-be-deported" pen on the second floor of the main building. Suddenly there was a murmur among them. It increased to a growl and to a howl of defiance and rage. Hundreds of sunburnt, dirty hands tried to tear open the wire-work of the pen. It began to bend and, in a moment more, would have given way, had not the keepers rushed up and down outside, pounding the protruding fingers.

Dr. Senger early in the day realized the gravity of the situation. He telegraphed to Washington that he must have more help. The reply was favorable, and twenty more men will be at work to-morrow. It is also said on good authority that the commissioner requested General Miles to hold a small detachment of troops in readiness.

Just when all seemed peace, the Arizona, the steamer which takes the immigrants from Ellis Island to the Battery, steamed in. As the released immigrants ran to board her, some of them shouted to the throng of "detained." In a moment all was excitement again. A fierce rush was made. Savage blows were struck at the officials, and more than one knife was drawn in the crowd. The officials went at the undisciplined mob fiercely, and, after a few minutes' fighting, the little knot of breathless officers had the crowd subdued.

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Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonial free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Mrs. Mary Svabek, 1235 South Fourteenth st., Omaha, Neb., writes: "I have been sick three years with headache, pain in stomach, dizziness and no appetite. I tried three doctors and all kinds of medicines, all of which failed. I have since used two 25 cent boxes of Dr. Kay's Renovator and I have no more headache, good appetite and stomach in good order as well as my whole system." Sold by all druggists at 25 cts. and \$1. See advt.

When down town drop in at John Rudd's and leave your watch, if it is out of repair, to be fixed, 317 No. 16 St.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

In the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, C. A. Kent, plaintiff, vs. Mary J. Wallwork, et al., defendants.

To Mary J. Wallwork and John H. Wallwork, non-resident defendants: You are hereby notified that on the 7th of April, 1896, C. A. Kent, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the above entitled cause, in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against you and each of you, together with other defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose the sum of five hundred dollars executed on the first day of October, 1891, by Mary J. Wallwork and John H. Wallwork, upon the property described as follows, situated in the city of Douglas and state of Nebraska, to-wit:

The north half (N. 1/2) of lot two (2) in block one (1), first addition to South Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded to secure the payment of two coupon bonds, one dated September 23, 1891, for the sum of four hundred fifty dollars (\$450.00), and the other dated September 23, 1891, for the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), said bonds being due and payable, in case of default in the payment of the interest accruing thereon, or otherwise, on the first day of October, 1896, and that default has been made in the payment of interest accruing in the coupon bond of four hundred fifty dollars (\$450.00) on the first day of October, 1895; that there is now due and payable on said coupon bonds the sum of four hundred fifty dollars (\$450.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1895, to the first day of October, 1896, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1896, to the first day of October, 1897, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1897, to the first day of October, 1898, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1898, to the first day of October, 1899, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1899, to the first day of October, 1900, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1900, to the first day of October, 1901, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1901, to the first day of October, 1902, and 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the first day of October, 1923, to the first day of October, 1924, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1924, to the first day of October, 1925, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1925, to the first day of October, 1926, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1926, to the first day of October, 1927, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1927, to the first day of October, 1928, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1928, to the first day of October, 1929, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1929, to the first day of October, 1930, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1930, to the first day of October, 1931, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1931, to the first day of October, 1932, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1932, to the first day of October, 1933, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1933, to the first day of October, 1934, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1934, to the first day of October, 1935, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1935, to the first day of October, 1936, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1936, to the first day of October, 1937, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1937, to the first day of October, 1938, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1938, to the first day of October, 1939, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1939, to the first day of October, 1940, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1940, to the first day of October, 1941, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1941, to the first day of October, 1942, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1942, to the first day of October, 1943, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1943, to the first day of October, 1944, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1944, to the first day of October, 1945, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1945, to the first day of October, 1946, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1946, to the first day of October, 1947, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1947, to the first day of October, 1948, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1948, to the first day of October, 1949, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1949, to the first day of October, 1950, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1950, to the first day of October, 1951, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1951, to the first day of October, 1952, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1952, to the first day of October, 1953, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1953, to the first day of October, 1954, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1954, to the first day of October, 1955, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1955, to the first day of October, 1956, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1956, to the first day of October, 1957, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1957, to the first day of October, 1958, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1958, to the first day of October, 1959, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1959, to the first day of October, 1960, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1960, to the first day of October, 1961, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1961, to the first day of October, 1962, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1962, to the first day of October, 1963, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1963, to the first day of October, 1964, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1964, to the first day of October, 1965, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1965, to the first day of October, 1966, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1966, to the first day of October, 1967, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1967, to the first day of October, 1968, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1968, to the first day of October, 1969, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1969, to the first day of October, 1970, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1970, to the first day of October, 1971, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1971, to the first day of October, 1972, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1972, to the first day of October, 1973, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1973, to the first day of October, 1974, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1974, to the first day of October, 1975, and the further sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1975, to