

WHALEBONE IN PILES

A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH STORED
IN ONE BUILDING.

How the Precious Stock is Guarded—Great
Care Is Necessary in the Handling of the
Product—Whalebone Is Very Valuable
Nowadays.

In a little brick and stone structure on the Pottery shore of the bay there is a million dollars' worth of whalebone stored, and it is guarded as jealously as if it were so many twenty dollar gold pieces or its weight in precious stones. It is the property of the Pacific Steam Whaling company and came off the whaling bark Beluga, Mary D. Hume, Aenor and America, in from the arctic.

The building is a perfect vault with brick and stone sides, iron roof and iron doors. All around the top runs a perforated pipe by means of which the whole interior could be flooded if a fire should by any possibility break out. Rats are thick on the water front and can do a great deal of damage to a cargo of whalebone, so small iron doors have been put in to answer as barricades when the big ones are opened to air the place. Oilskins such as the fire patrol use are spread over the cargo as the final additional precaution that human ingenuity can suggest.

The uninhabited on first stepping into the cold, cheerless place, with its damp cement floor, are apt to wonder why it has all been done. The long black stalks don't look like much piled against the walls, and to hear their immense value set forth is enough to take the breath away. But the place does not always contain a \$1,000,000 stock. The season was a most profitable one and in consequence the warehouse is nearly full.

"The lady purchasing a few sticks of whalebone on her shopping tour scarcely realizes the immense risk and the great amount of labor necessary to place it on the counter," said W. R. Wand, one of the representatives of the whaling company. "There is a big risk even here. We can take no chances. In the rough, after a simple polishing, the bone is worth five dollars a pound, and we have at least 200,000 pounds on hand now. When the vessel docks at the wharf under we pitch in and work day and night until the cargo is housed here, and then we try to get it off on the railroad as soon as possible. While it is here this little structure is guarded day and night. A million dollars is something of a responsibility, I can assure you."

"Where does most of the bone go?" was asked.

"A great deal of it goes to New York," replied Mr. Wand, "but most of the cutting is done in Paris and at Bremen. A little is done in London. We polish it off here, get the color, assort it out and put it up in bundles. Then it is forced through to its destination as rapidly as possible. You see, the bone with a light or pearl shade is worth more than the black and we have to separate it."

Several of the bundles bore the mark M. D. H. in a diamond. "That," said Mr. Wand, "is the name of the vessel from which the bone was taken, in this instance the Mary D. Hume, a vessel which brought the most valuable cargo ever received from the arctic seas. One or two of these bundles are marked 'cut,' you observe. That is to guide the buyer when the bone is offered for sale. It signifies that the bone is nicked on some portion of it. The value is greatly reduced, and we must therefore handle the cargo like eggs. If roughly handled a cargo of whalebone can be well nigh ruined. The slightest cut in a stalk brings it down in value about one-half."

"The bone you know is the teeth of the whale, and a fair-sized front molar is worth about fifty dollars. In every whale's jaw there are 473 teeth, and one good sized head is worth a good deal of money. On the last trip the men on the Jessie D. Freeman brought one big fellow alongside, the head of which produced 3,000 pounds of bone. The mouth of the whale is simply a huge suction pump. The monster travels along with his mouth wide open on the surface. The only food he will take is a little red bit of animal life that floats on the northern seas. He sucks in enough to make a good mouthful, and then ejects the water. The food is sifted down through the soft teeth, and is filtered like a lot of sand dust would be in a sieve."

"This black hair that fringes the bone has a separate value. It is cut from the teeth and is used for making fine furniture. It has become so valuable, however, that it cannot be used to any great extent."

"When do you expect to ship this cargo off?"

"As soon as ever Providence will let us. It is something extraordinary for us to have such an enormously valuable load here, and we won't hold it a day longer than necessary, I can assure you!"

"Ever troubled by thieves?"

"No," was the laughing response. "The bone is a trifle too heavy to run away with and the place is too well guarded. Fire is the greatest danger, and you can see how that has been guarded against."

Out in the bay six of the most unsightly ships that ever huddled together in port were tossing. Put up at auction the lot would scarcely bring its value in old lumber, but those hulls brought in as valuable a freight as many a treasure ship has been laden with.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Swede Violets.

"About the best thing I've heard this season," said a veteran actor on the Thespian corner of Broadway, "was in Omaha a short time ago. There are a great many Swedes out there and they were getting up a celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the Order of the Sons of Sweden. A committee of the order called upon Gus Heege, who was playing there in 'Yon Yonson' at the time, and invited him to take part. They asked him incidentally what they'd better do."

"Swede Violets," said Gus promptly.

New York Herald.

CANON LAW.

1. The constitutions of princes are not superior, but subordinate to ecclesiastical institutions.
2. The laws of the emperors cannot displace the ecclesiastical or canon laws.
3. It is not lawful for an emperor to exact anything opposed to the apostolic rules.
4. It is not lawful for kings to usurp the things that belong to priests.
5. No custom of anyone can thwart the statutes of the papacy.

6. Let no resistance be offered to the apostolic canon precepts, but let them be sufficiently satisfied.

7. The yoke imposed by the holy see is to be borne, though it appear intolerable and insupportable.
8. The Pontiff can neither be loosed nor bound by the secular power.
9. That the Pontiff was called God by the pious Prince Constantine, and that as god he cannot be judged as man.

10. That as god he is far above the reach of all human law and judgment.

11. That all laws contrary to the canons and decretals of the Roman Prelates are of no force.

12. That all of the ordinances of the pope are undeniably to be obeyed.

13. We ought not even to speak to one whom the pope has excommunicated.

14. Priests are fathers and masters, even of princes.

15. The civil law is derived from man, but the ecclesiastical or canon law is derived directly from God, by which the pontiff can, in connection with his prelates, make constitutions for the whole Christian world, in matters spiritual, concerning the salvation of souls, and the right government of the church; and if necessary judge and dispose of all the temporal goods of all christians.

16. A heretic holding or teaching false doctrine concerning the sacraments, is excommunicated and degraded, and handed over to the secular court.

17. Secular princes unwilling to swear to defend the church against heretics are excommunicated, and they are liable under an interdict.

18. The goods of heretics are to be confiscated and applied to the church.

19. Advocates or notaries, favoring heretics, or their defenders, or pleading for them in law suits, or writing documents for them, are infamous and suspended from office.

20. The secular powers, whether permanent or temporary, are bound to swear that they will exterminate, according to their power, all heretics condemned by the church; and a temporal lord not purging his land of heretics is excommunicated.

21. Those signed with the cross for the extirpation of heretics, rejoice in the privilege granted to the crusaders for the help of the holy land.

22. They are absolved from all obligations who are in any wise bound to heretics.

23. Whoever dies in battle against the unbelieving merits the kingdom of heaven.

24. We do not esteem those homicides, to whom it may have happened in their zeal for their mother church against the excommunicated, to kill some of them.

25. That Catholic Princes are bound, both by civil and canon law, not to tolerate or tolerate heretics, and much more are not to extirpate their rites, or other exercise of their religion, or rather, their false sect, but are most solemnly bound everywhere, to repudiate and expel them.

26. The following temporal punishments are to be enforced on heretics: 1st—Infamy, and the consequent disqualifications for all civil acts. 2nd—Instability, as well active as passive (that is, they can neither make nor inherit what is left to them by others). 3rd—Loss of paternal power over children. 4th—Loss of dowry, and other privileges granted to women. 5th—Confiscation of all goods. 6th—That vassals and slaves and others are free from all, even sworn obligations due to their lord or another. 7th—Capital corporal punishment, especially death, and perpetual imprisonment.

27. The canon law forbids all toleration.

28. That metropolitan and vicars are to excommunicate him who grants liberty of conscience.

29. No oath is to be kept towards heretic princes, lords or others.

30. Heretics are to be deprived of all civil and paternal rights.

31. The Pope can absolve from all oaths.

32. Every bishop is ordinary Judge in a cause of heresy. The reason is because the bishops can ex-officio, and ought to extirpate heretics, and inflict upon them the due punishments, and to this are bound on pain of deposition. Besides, are the inquisitors especially deplored by the apostolic see.

Every bishop in his diocese is thought to be, and in reality is, a natural inquisitor, literally born inquisitor, so as to have the same power with those already mentioned in a cause of heresy.

33. In every promissory oath, although absolutely taken, there are certain conditions tacitly understood, amongst which are:

1st—if I can; 2nd—to save the right and authority of a superior; 3rd—when the oath supposes the honor of the apostolic see to be illicit.

34. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands issued in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

CARDINAL'S OATH.

1. Cardinal of the Holy Roman church, do promise and swear that, from this time to the end of my life, I will be faithful and obedient unto St. Peter, the holy apostolic Roman church, and our most holy lord, the pope of Rome, and his successors, canonically and lawfully elected; that I will give no advice, consent or assistance to any against the pontifical majesty and person; that I will never knowingly and advisedly, to their injury or disgrace, make public the councils intrusted to me by themselves, or by messengers or letters; also that I will give them any assistance in retaining, defending and protecting the Roman papacy and the regalia of Peter, with all my might and endeavor, so far as the rights and privileges of my order will allow it, and will defend them against all their honor and state, and I will direct and defend, with due form and honor, the legates and nuncios of the apostolic see, in the territories, churches, monasteries and other benefices committed to my keeping; and I will cordially co-operate with them and treat them with honor in their coming, abiding and returning, and that I will resist unto blood all persons whatsoever who shall attempt anything against them. That I will, by every way and by every means strive to preserve, augment and advance the rights, honors, privileges, the authority of the Holy Roman church, our lord the pope and his before mentioned successors; and that, at whatever time anything shall be decided to their prejudice, which is out of my power to hinder, as soon as I shall know that any steps or measures have been taken in the matter, I will make it known to the same, our lord or his successors, or some other person by whose means it may be brought to their knowledge. That I will keep and carry out the rules of the holy father, prince or

BISHOP'S OATH.

1. _____ elect of the Detroit diocese, from henceforward will be faithful and obedient to St. Peter the Apostle and to the Holy Roman church, and to our lord, the holy pope of Rome, and to his successors canonically entering. I will neither advise, consent nor do anything that they may lawfully or otherwise, or that their persons may be seized or laid upon them, or any injury offered to them, under any pretense whatsoever. The counsel with which they shall instruct me by themselves, their messengers or letters, I will not knowingly reveal to any, in their prejudices. I will help them to defend and keep the human papacy and the royalties of St. Peter against all men. The legate of the apostolic see, going and coming, I will honorably treat and help in his necessities. The rights, honors, privileges and authority of the Holy Roman church of our lord, the pope, and his aforementioned successors, I will endeavor to preserve, defend, increase and advance. I will not be in any counsel, action or treaty, in which shall be plotted against our said lord and Roman church, anything to the hurt or prejudice of their persons, rights, honor, state or power, and, if I shall know any such thing to be treated or agitated by any whatsoever, I will hinder it to my utmost, and as soon as I can, I will signify it to our said lord. The ordinance and mandates of the pope, I will observe with all my might and power, even to the execution of the same.

2. _____ (Signature)

Sent to the Romish Manager.

3. _____

PRIEST'S OATH.

1. _____, now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael the Archangel, the blessed St. John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul and the Saints and the Sacred Host of Heaven, and to you, my lord, I do declare from my heart, without mental reservation that the pope is Christ's vicar-general and is the true and only head of the universal church throughout the earth, and that, by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to his holiness by Jesus Christ he has power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths and governments, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doctrine and his holiness' rights and customs against all usurpers of the Protestant authority whatsoever, especially against the now pretended authority and church in England and all adherents, in regard that they be usurped and heretical, opposing the sacred mother, the church of Rome.

2. All of which I, _____, do swear by the blessed Trinity, and blessed sacrament which I am now to receive, to perform, and do call all the heavenly and glorious host of heaven to witness these my real intentions to keep this my oath.

3. In testimony hereof, I take this most holy and blessed sacrament of the eucharist, and witness the same further with my name written with the point of this dagger, dipped in my own blood, and seal in the face of this holy covent.

4. All of which I, _____, do swear by the blessed Trinity, and blessed sacrament which I am now to receive, to perform, and do call all the heavenly and glorious host of heaven to witness these my real intentions to keep this my oath.

5. _____

CARDINAL'S OATH.

1. _____, cardinal of the Holy Roman church, do promise and swear that, from this time to the end of my life, I will be faithful and obedient unto St. Peter, the holy apostolic Roman church, and our most holy lord, the pope of Rome, and his successors, canonically and lawfully elected; that I will give no advice, consent or assistance to any against the pontifical majesty and person; that I will never knowingly and advisedly, to their injury or disgrace, make public the councils intrusted to me by themselves, or by messengers or letters; also that I will give them any assistance in retaining, defending and protecting the Roman papacy and the regalia of Peter, with all my might and endeavor, so far as the rights and privileges of my order will allow it, and will defend them against all their honor and state, and I will direct and defend, with due form and honor, the legates and nuncios of the apostolic see, in the territories, churches, monasteries and other benefices committed to my keeping; and I will cordially co-operate with them and treat them with honor in their coming, abiding and returning, and that I will resist unto blood all persons whatsoever who shall attempt anything against them. That I will, by every way and by every means strive to preserve, augment and advance the rights, honors, privileges, the authority of the Holy Roman church, our lord the pope and his before mentioned successors; and that, at whatever time anything shall be decided to their prejudice, which is out of my power to hinder, as soon as I shall know that any steps or measures have been taken in the matter, I will make it known to the same, our lord or his successors, or some other person by whose means it may be brought to their knowledge. That I will keep and carry out the rules of the holy father, prince or

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