

CANON LAW.

1. The constitutions of bishops are not superior, but subordinate to ecclesiastical constitutions.
2. The laws of the emperor cannot diminish the ecclesiastical or canon law.
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 system of anyone can thwart the statutes of the pope.
6. Let no resistance be offered to the apostolic decrees, but let them be unanimously fulfilled.
7. The yoke imposed by the holy see is to be borne, though it appear intolerable and insupportable.
8. The Pontiff can neither be forced 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 decrees of the Roman prelates are of no force.
12. That all of the ordinances of the pope are unconditionally 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 slain 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 extermination 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 anywise 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 receive or tolerate heretics, and much more are not to permit their rites, or other exercise of their religion, or rather, their false sect, but are most solemnly bound everywhere, to repel 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—Intestableness, as well active as passive that is, they can neither make will 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 metropolitans and bishops 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-communicate, 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 deputed 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 illud.
34. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments 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.

"I, cardinal of the Holy Roman church, do promise and swear, from this time to the end of my life, I will be faithful and obedient unto St. Peter, the holy apostle 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 against the pontifical majesty and person; that I will never knowingly and advisedly, do their injury or disgrace, make public the councils entrusted to me by themselves, or by messengers or letters; also that I will give them any assistance in retaining, defending and recovering 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 read 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 bishop, our lord the pope and his blessed 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 and cause others to keep and carry out the rules of the holy father, the decrees,

ordinances, dispositions, excommunications, prohibitions, apostolic constitutions and constitutions of the Holy Father, and to his successors, as to visiting the thresholds of the apostles at certain prescribed times, according to the tenor of that which I have just read through. That I will seek out and oppose, persecute and fight most constant and perseveringly, all heretics, schismatics, and all those who oppose our lord, the pope of Rome, and his before mentioned successors, and this I will do with every possible effort.

BISHOP'S OATH.

"I, bishop of the Detroit diocese, from henceforward will be faithful and obedient to St. Peter the Apostle and to the Holy Roman church, and to his successors, canonically entering, I will neither advise, consent nor do anything that they may lose life or member, or that their persons may be seized, or hands in any wise laid upon them, or any injuries offered to them, under any pretense whatsoever. The council with which they shall intrust me by themselves, their messengers or letters, I will not knowingly reveal to any, to their prejudice. I will help them to defend and keep the Roman papacy and the regalia of St. Peter against all men. I will regard 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 attempted 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 cause to be observed by others."
"Heretics, schismatics and rebels to our said lord or his successors, I will to my utmost persecute and oppose."
"Heretics, schismatics et rebelles eidem Domino nostro vel successoribus predictis prosequar et oppugnabo."
"I will come to a council when I am called, I will visit the threshold of the apostles every three years and give an account of our lord of all my pastoral office and of the things belonging to my diocese to the discipline of my clergy and people. I will in like manner humbly receive and diligently execute the apostolic commands. If I am detained by a lawful impediment, I will perform the aforesaid by a member of my chapter or a priest of my diocese, fully instructed in all things above mentioned. The possessions belonging to my table, I will neither sell nor otherwise alienate without consulting the Roman pontiff, so help me God and these holy gospels of God."
Signature:
Sent to the Roman Manager.

PRIEST'S OATH.

"I, 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 are usurpal and heretical, opposing the sacred mother, the church of Rome.
"I do denounce and disown any allegiance as due to any Protestant king, prince or state or obedience to any of their inferior officers. I do further declare the doctrine of the church of England, of the Calvinists, Huguenots and other Protestants, to be damnable and those to be damned who will not forsake the same.
"I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of his holiness' agents in any place wherever I shall be, and to do my utmost to extirpate the Protestant doctrine and to destroy all their pretended power, regal or otherwise. I do further promise and declare that, notwithstanding I may be permitted by dispensation to assume any heretical religion (Protestant denominations) for the propagation of the mother church's interest, to keep secret and private all her agents' counsels from time to time, as they entrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing or circumstances whatsoever, but to execute all which shall be proposed, given in charge or discovered unto me by you, my most reverend lord and bishop.
"All of which I, do swear by the blessed Trinity and blessed Sacrament which I am about to receive, to perform on my part to keep inviolably, and do call on all the Heavenly and Glorious Host of Heaven to witness my real intentions to keep this my oath.
"Testimony whereof, I take this most holy and blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same further, with my consecrated hand, in the presence of my holy bishop and all the priests who assist him in my ordination to the priesthood."

EXTREME OATH OF THE JEBUITS.

"I, 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 ghostly father, the superior general of the society of Jesus, founded by Saint Ignatius, Loyola in the pontification of Paul the Third, and continued to the present day, by the womb of the virgin, the matrix of God, and the rod of Jesus Christ, declare and swear that his holiness, the pope, is Christ's vice-gerent, and is the true and only head of the Catholic or universal church throughout the earth; and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to his holiness by his Savior, Jesus Christ, he hath power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths, and governments, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may be safely destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doctrine and his holiness' right and custom against all usurpers of the heretical or Protestant authority whatsoever, especially the Lutheran church of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and the now pretended authorities and churches of England and Scotland, and branches of the same now established in Ireland, and on the continent of America and elsewhere, and all adherents in regard that they are usurpal and heretical, opposing the sacred mother church of Rome.
I do now renounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince or state, named Protestant or Liberals or

obedience to any of their laws, indignities or officers.

I do further declare that the doctrine of the church of England and Scotland, of the Calvinists, Huguenots and others of the name of Protestant or Liberals, to be damnable, and they themselves to be damned who will not forsake the same.

I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of his holiness' agents in any place wherever I shall be, in water-land, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, Ireland, or America, or in any other kingdom or territory, I shall come to, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant or Liberal doctrines, and to destroy all their pretended power, regal or otherwise.

I do further promise and declare that, notwithstanding I am dispensed with to assume any religion heretical for the propagation of the mother church's interest, to keep secret and private all her agents' counsels from time to time, as they entrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing or circumstances whatever, but to execute all that shall be proposed, given in charge, or discovered unto me, by you my ghostly father, or any of this sacred convent.

I do further promise and declare that I will have no opinion or will of my own or any mental reservation whatsoever, even as a corpse or cadaver (peride ac cadaver), but will unhesitatingly obey each and every command that I may receive from my superiors in the militia of the pope and of Jesus Christ.

That I will go to any part of the world whithersoever I may be sent, to the frozen regions of the north, the burning sands of the desert of Africa, or the pingles of India, to the centers of civilization of Europe, or to the wild haunts of the barbarous savages of America, without murmuring or repining, and will be subservient in all things whatsoever, communicated to me.

I do furthermore promise and declare that I will, when opportunity presents, make and wage relentless war, secretly or openly, against all heretics, Protestants and Liberals as I am directed to do, to extirpate them from the face of the whole earth, and that I will spare neither age, sex or condition, and that I will hang, burn, waste, boil, flay, strangle and bury alive these infamous heretics; rip up the stomachs and wombs of their women and crush their infants' heads against the walls in order to annihilate their execrable race. That when the same cannot be done openly, I will secretly use the poisonous cup, the strangulating cord, the steel of the poniard, or the leaden bullet, regardless of the honor, rank, dignity or authority of the person or persons, whatever may be their condition in life, either public or private, as I at any time may be directed so to do by any agent of the pope or superior of the brotherhood of the holy father, of the society of Jesus.
In confirmation of which I hereby dedicate my life, my soul and all temporal powers, and with this dagger which I now receive, I will subscribe my name, written in my blood, in testimony thereof; and should I prove false or weaken in my determination, may my brethren and fellow soldiers of the militia of the pope cut off my hands and my feet, and my throat from ear to ear, my belly opened and sulphur burned therein, with all the punishment that can be inflicted upon me on earth and my soul be tortured by demons in an eternal hell forever.
All of which I, do swear by the blessed Trinity, and blessed Sacrament which I am now to receive, to perform, and on my part to keep inviolably; and do call on all the heavenly and glorious host of heaven to witness these my real intentions to keep this my oath.
In testimony whereof, 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 convent.
[He receives the wafer from the superior and writes his name with the point of his dagger, dipped in his own blood, taken from over the heart.]

BANDITS OF THE DESERT.

Some Old Time "Holdups" of the Bullion Business in Arizona.

From 1860 until recently Arizona has been the favorite resort of bandits and highwaymen. Both Mexicans and Americans indulged in the practice, and it is said that many a snug fortune now belonging to respected citizens was founded in that way. But, be that as it may, many a bar of bullion started from the mines to the railroad and failed to reach its destination. Years afterward the bones of its custodian would be found bleaching in the sand, but they could tell no tales, and the robbers went unknown unless the sudden rise of some struggling citizen from poverty to affluence directed suspicion, in which case the matter was allowed to drop.
One of the latest and boldest of these robberies occurred in 1888 a little way out from Phoenix, and its result has deterred the Mexicans from any attempt at its repetition.
The Vulture mine, the property of Senator Tabor, was then worked by an English syndicate, with a man named Gribble as superintendent. In taking away the bullion an armed guard of 5 to 10 men usually accompanied it, riding far enough ahead and behind to prevent them all being killed by a single fire from ambush. One morning in August of 1888 Gribble, with one companion in a buggy, started to Phoenix with 45 pounds of gold bullion. His guard consisted of two men on horseback, who were supposed to ride one 200 yards in advance and the other 200 yards to the rear, but it afterward developed that they were riding together.
When the cavalcade reached a lonely place on the desert near Negro wells, the road made an abrupt turn to the right, and directly facing the turn, about 10 rods distant, was a clump of greasewood. From behind these bushes a deadly fire was poured in on them by three Mexicans. They had selected their targets, and Gribble and two others were killed at the first fire. The other man, who was mounted on a thoroughbred horse, attempted to make his escape, but the bullets from the winchesters overtook him, and he fell dead about 200 yards distant. One of the Mexicans took his horse, and strapping the bullion before him on the saddle the three made across the desert toward Mexico.
Late in the day the stage from Prescott came by, and the driver discovering the bodies brought the news into Phoenix. By daylight next morning a posse of white men with Indian trailers were on the ground and began the pursuit. Late in the day four of them, came upon the robbers who they were trying to cut the piece of bullion to divide it, they evidently wishing to separate. They showed fight, and the whites returned to Vulture for reinforcements, and going back as rapidly as possible found that the robbers had separated, and two of the trails were lost in the maul pass of the Eagle Tail mountains. Pressing on the trail of the other, they reached the Gila on the evening of the next day.

stere they found the fugitive's horse trotted in the quicksand, with a leg broken, his rider having taken his blankets and the bullion, which he still had in his possession, and started down the river on foot. He had ridden the horse more than 150 miles without food or water, and in trying to rush him across the river, which was swollen, the horse had become tired and in a frantic effort to free himself had broken his leg.
The pursuers shot him and followed the bank of the river to the ferry a few miles below, where Governor Powers had some Mexicans at work on a boat. Hiding up to the fence, they asked him if he had seen such a man, describing the one they wanted. Before Powers could reply the Mexican, who was sitting on the blanket in the shade of the house and within hearing of the conversation, started to run up the hill and toward the brush. The white men began shooting, and he fell dead. He had come to the house on foot a few hours before and had obtained permission to rest there until they had repaired the boat so they could put him across the river. In his roll of blankets they found the piece of bullion with Gribble's blood dried upon it. The thieves had tried to cut it in two, but had failed, and they had separated, the leader doubtless having given the other two the slip.
The dead robber was found to be Ynoente Valenciana, a trusted Mexican employed at the mine. The other two robbers were never discovered, nor were the citizens ever able to even fasten suspicion on any one.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Old Lightning.
Old Lightning belonged to an ostrich farm at San Diego and was a magnificent bird. He acquired his name from the rapidity with which he could pluck a lighted cigar or pipe from a visitor's mouth or remove his watch or chain or any ornament he could discover. The noiseless manner in which he could steal up behind one and then nip some personal property was remarkable. He was a natural born thief. Once he snatched all the flowers off a young lady's hat. At another time he attempted to swallow a diamond earring, but as it was fast in its owner's ear he could not manage it.
Old Lightning's greatest feat was swallowing a lighted meerschaum pipe which he snatched from a visitor's mouth. The keeper had seen him and caught him around the neck, and the pipe was exhumed, the tobacco still burning.—Detroit Free Press.

Leeches as Weather Prophets.
Many country people in Italy, say a traveler, foretell the weather by means of a leech in an open mouthed bottle partly filled with water. The water must be changed once a week and a spoonful of blood poured in it about as often. When the weather is good, the leech will remain coiled up at the bottom of the bottle. Whenever rain is near at hand, it will creep up to the top and stay there until the weather is settled again. If wind is imminent, it will be very restless and dart about in the water as though in pain, while before a thunderstorm it will appear to be in convulsions. It is so generally trusted that at haying time and other seasons when fine weather is important the leech is one of the most useful members of the household.

Mailing a Letter.
Did you ever see a woman post a letter? She will draw it to drop it into the box, then she draws it back and scans the direction, tries the stamp to see that it is on fast, scrutinizes the gummed side and runs her finger over it once or twice, then gives it one or two sudden jerks, which sends it rapidly into the box. She then peeps in to see if it went through.—Exchange.

Fishing on the Western Coast.
"Fish catching and shipping is becoming a great business on the coast," said United States Fish Commissioner Wilcox in San Francisco recently, "but it is really just beginning. On the Atlantic coast it was the fisheries which first made men rich. Here it is the last thing for men to turn their attention to."

GRAND LODGE
LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION
OF THE
United States of America.

AMERICAN LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 231, meets every Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock. M. L. ZOOK, Secy.
Jr. Order United American Mechanics.
Instituted May 17, 1853—Eligibility For Membership.
Any white male person born in the United States of North America, its territories, or under the protection of its flag, who shall have attained the age of sixteen years, who is of good moral character, a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the universe, in favor of free education, opposed to any union of church and state, shall be eligible to membership under the provisions of the law in the state and subordinate council to which the application is made, provided, that no person shall be received to beneficial membership who is over fifty years of age.
A person shall not be permitted to this order who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, nor shall he be under sixteen years of age.
Subjects of a sectarian or partisan character shall not be introduced into any meeting of this council, nor shall any member make use of the name of this order at a political meeting.
THE OBJECTS ARE:
First—To maintain and promote the interests of Americans and shield them from the depressing effects of foreign competition.
Second—To assist Americans in obtaining employment.
Third—To encourage Americans in business.
Fourth—To establish a sick and funeral fund.
Fifth—To maintain the public school system of the United States of America, and to prevent sectarian interference therewith, and uphold the reading of the Holy Bible therein.

STATE COUNCIL OF NEBRASKA:
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The next regular meeting will be held on the third Tuesday in July at South Omaha, Nebraska.
WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1, meets every Friday evening in Goodrich hall, 314 and 316 West streets. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. C. PAGE, Secy.
LINCOLN COUNCIL No. 2, meets in Lincoln, Nebraska.
COLUMBIA COUNCIL No. 3, meets every Tuesday evening in Patterson block, 17th and Farnam streets. A. H. FLIST, R. Secy.
WINONA COUNCIL No. 4, meets every Monday evening in K. P. Hall, Paxton block. W. M. PARKER, Secy.
GARFIELD COUNCIL No. 5, meets every Tuesday night in South Omaha. WILLIAM FARR, Secy.
BLUFF CITY COUNCIL No. 7—meets every Wednesday evening in G. A. R. Hall, Council Bluffs, Ia.

ORANGE PRINCIPLES.
On behalf of the Loyal Orange Lodge of the United States of America, and with a view of correcting the false impression that enemies are endeavoring to convey to the minds of men who are unacquainted with Orange principles, are these few statements made:
The Loyal Orange Institution is a brotherhood and sisterhood, bound by three ties—Justice, Truth and Righteousness.
It has no hidden aims.
It is Fraternal and Benevolent—assisting and protecting members while living and their widows and orphans when they are removed by death.
It upholds the right of private judgment—the untrammelled freedom of opinion; believes the public schools are an essential safeguard of the state, and should be kept free from ecclesiastical or sectarian control and that persons disloyal to the government—who hold a mental allegiance to the pope of Rome—should be rigorously excluded from teaching therein.
It believes primary allegiance is due to the government which protects the lives, liberties and properties of its citizens, and that ecclesiastical authority should not under any circumstances, be permitted to meddle in the affairs of state, and that coercion of citizen in the exercise of his or her right of franchise, under the guise of religious or spiritual authority should be punished as a crime against the state.
That it is the duty of every citizen to defend the lawfully constituted authority and institutions of our country against corrupt and inimical influences, as well as against armed assaults, to the end that our glorious freedom be protected and transmitted unimpaired to posterity.
It encourages habits of frugality and in-

dustry amongst its members, and is proud to boast that Orangemen seldom become a public charge or accept pauper bread.
It believes in the restriction of immigration and the extension of time for the naturalization of citizens, and that the public lands shall be held for actual American citizens who become settlers.
The Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America has certain requirements for membership:
That a man shall be an actual American citizen, having complied with the laws of the United States with regard to naturalization, and without a mental reservation.
That the applicant shall be a Protestant, and also that his parents and wife shall be Protestants.
That he shall be thrifty and successful in his business; honorable and truthful in his dealings with his fellowman, and shall be known as a law-abiding citizen.
That he will endeavor to give his children or any children under his charge at least a good common school education, being careful to avoid all popish doctrines, and
That he shall be in sound health at the time of making application.
It makes no difference where a man was born, so long as he meets the foregoing requirements.
These are the qualifications required of every applicant to the order, and we do not think that any patriotic American order can offer a better array of principles and teachings.

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