

FRENCH DEPUTIES.

THEIR PALACE, CEREMONIES AND IDIOSYNCRASIES.

A History of the Chamber and the Building in Which It Meets—Seenes In and Around the Palace When the Chamber Is in Session—Van Salaters.

To Americans, who know that after the excitement of the presidential election is over there will be no change of importance for four years, those continual ministerial modifications of the French cabinet appear strange, and their effect is prejudicial to France both as regards her domestic prosperity and her international prestige.

From time to time such improvements as economy would permit were made, but it was not until 1867, under Napoleon I, that the grand staircase, surmounted by the portal facing the Place de la Concorde, familiar to all visitors to Paris, was constructed.

Under Napoleon I the building was at first called the "Palace of the Legislative Corps," and the deputies wore brilliant uniforms. This caused a writer of the time to say, "He gave the deputies a brilliant costume, embroidered with gold, and at the same time withdrew their right of free speech."

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It was in 1814 that the name was changed to that which bears today, "Palace of the Chamber of Deputies," or, as it is more generally called now, "Chamber of Deputies."

The president of the chamber lives in a mansion on the Quai d'Orsay, the grounds of which join those surrounding the chamber of deputies. Before the opening of each sitting he is escorted through the long Salle des Pas Perdus (reserved for the use of members of parliament and journalists) by a detachment of infantry in command of a captain.

Thus escorted, the president mounts his seat, high above the tribune from which the members speak, and immediately there is a noise of members scrambling to their seats, like schoolboys afraid of being marked late.

Then the scene is one which has often been described by clever writers and artists, but which must be seen to be appreciated. The ushers inside the chamber, who wear evening dress, white ties and swords, have frequently to come between excited deputies, who, but for their intervention, would often come to blows.

These ushers form in reality the most conservative part of the assembly, for they, with few exceptions, grow old in the service. They are almost as familiar with the rules of the house as the president himself, and they regard newly elected members very much as an usher in a public school regards a new boy.

The fact is, that the majority of the deputies are men who would be loath to lose their pay of 25 francs per day, and the honors attached to the post of representative of the people. That is why the fear of dissolution often induces them to give a ministry a majority rather than provoke its overthrow and the crisis consequent thereon.

Two ministerial portfolios are especially coveted—those of the interior and finance—for besides the importance of the posts there is an ancient custom in connection with them. The day after the acceptance of the portfolio one of the grave, white neckties, sword bearing ushers calls upon each minister and hands him an envelope containing 60,000 francs for frais de déplacement, or moving expenses. If he retains his portfolio but a single day, he never returns the \$12,000, nor is he expected to.—New York Sun.

ANNOUNCED THEIR POLICY.

German Conservatives Favor Agitation, Protection and Bismarckism.

Berlin, May 12.—The Conservatives published Thursday morning their election manifesto. It favors in most every line of agitation, while protection and bismarckism are avowedly a foremost party principle, which must be reckoned with by the government if it desired a firm alliance.

The anti-Semitic sentiment of the party is not especially conspicuous in the manifesto, but a speciously worded paragraph says that the "profession of Christianity must be adequately impressed upon the life of the people, and the action of the legislative bodies and the administration of justice."

Neglected Their Duties.

LINCOLN, May 12.—The morning session of the supreme court opened with the usual number of spectators in attendance, but owing to the absence of some material witnesses the asylum coal and flour deal was not taken up. Leaving this matter for the time being, the entire session was devoted to showing the negligence of the board of public lands and buildings in not looking after the construction of the cell house.

Dynamiters In Iowa.

MUSCATINE, Ia., May 12.—The residences of three prominent temperance leaders, Postmaster John Mahin, Attorney Rosenberger and E. Kissinger, a retired capitalist, who had been active in the prosecution of saloonkeepers for violations of the prohibition law, were wrecked by dynamite explosions early Thursday morning.

NEW YORK, May 12.—National delegate John J. Patton of Boston, presided at the third day's session of the annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Tammany hall Thursday. There was a large attendance.

Eat Dyalb's delicious Cream Candies, 1518 Douglas St.

CANON LAW.

1. The constitutions of princes are not superior, but subordinate to ecclesiastical constitutions.

2. The laws of the emperors cannot dissolve 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 popes.

6. Let no resistance be offered to the apostolic (canon) precepts, but let them be satisfactorily 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 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 decrees of the Roman prelates are of no force.

12. That all of the ordinances of the pope are unobscurely 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 laid 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—Intestability, 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

though can be effected, and might be effected, and in fact are based on pairs of a golden. Besides, are the imposture especially detested by the apostolic see. Every bishop in his diocese is thought to be bound to it by a natural obligation, especially born imposture, so as to have the same power with those already mentioned in a sense 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 suspends the honor of the apostolic see to be libel.

34. That the council of Trent, the last and great authority of Rome, decreed and commanded 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 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, against the pontifical majesty and person; that I will never knowingly and advisedly, to 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 it, etc., 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 legitimate successors; and that, whatever time anything shall be decided to their prejudice, which is out of my power to undo, 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, or to his successors, or some other person by whose means it may be brought to their knowledge. That I will keep and carry out all the rules of the holy father, the decrees, ordinances, dispensations, reservations, provisions, apostolic mandates and constitutions of the Holy Father Sixtus, of happy memory, 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 (omni animi persecutorum et impugnatorum) against heretics schismatics who oppose our lord, the pope of Rome, and his before mentioned successors, and this I will do with every possible effort.

Signature then sent to the pope.

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 our lord, the holy pope of Rome, 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 will, which they shall intrust me by themselves, 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 royalties of St. Peter against all men. I, 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 afore said successors, I will endeavor to preserve, defend, increase and advance. I will not be in any council, 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 cause to be observed by others.

BISHOP'S OATH.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, 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 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 will, which they shall intrust me by themselves, 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 royalties of St. Peter against all men. I, 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 afore said successors, I will endeavor to preserve, defend, increase and advance. I will not be in any council, 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 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 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 pro posse persequar 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 be usurped 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, in Switzerland, Denmark, 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 doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended powers, 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' councils 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 ad 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 submissive in all things whatsoever, communicated to me."

"I do further 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 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, 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 corporal 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, 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 all the heavenly and glorious host of heaven to witness these my real intentions to keep this my oath."

"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 convent."

"[He receives the water from the superior and writes his name with the point of his dagger, dipped in his own blood, taken from over the heart.]"

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in THE AMERICAN are sure to bring a profitable return to the advertiser. Americans, watch the columns of this paper!

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LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, OF THE United States of America. All Inquiries regarding the organization of new Lodges in the state of Nebraska, should be addressed to M. L. ZOOK, State Organizer for Nebraska, 414 Sheely Block, OMAHA.

Patriotic Order Sons of America. WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1, P. O. S. of A., meets each Monday evening at Gate City Hall, Thirteenth and Douglas Sts. WASHINGTON CAMP No. 12, P. O. S. of A., Council Office—Meeting in their hall over 419 Broadway, every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. J. B. VAN PATTAN, Secretary.

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.

Bank Vault Work. 1116 Farnam St., Omaha. D. I. M. E. SAVINGS BANK OF OMAHA. PER CENT PAID ON 1504 FARNUM ST. 4 DEPOSITS.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska, and so directed, I will, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court House, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

STATE COUNCIL OF NEBRASKA: S. C. — W. A. HOWARD, Lincoln. S. C. — R. P. HOLMAN, Omaha. S. C. — H. L. DAY, Omaha. S. C. — C. H. ALLEN, Omaha. S. C. — W. E. COPELAND, Omaha. S. C. — P. S. MCALLEY, Omaha. S. C. — W. M. TURNER, Omaha. Delegate to National Convention—FRANK KNAPP, Omaha. S. C. — R. A. BAYLES, Omaha. The next regular meeting will be held on the third Tuesday in July at South Omaha, Nebraska.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1, meets every Thursday evening in the hall at 24th and Franklin. H. G. COLEMAN, Sec'y. LINCOLN COUNCIL No. 2, meets in Lincoln, Nebraska. COLUMBIA COUNCIL No. 3, meets every Tuesday evening in Red Men's Hall, Continental block. A. H. FLINT, Sec'y. WINONA COUNCIL No. 4, meets every Monday evening in K. P. Hall, Paxton block. W. M. PARDEE, Sec'y. GARFIELD COUNCIL No. 5, meets every Tuesday night in South Omaha. WILLIAM FARR, Sec'y. BLUE CITY COUNCIL No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening in G. A. R. Hall, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Notice to Creditors. STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss. Douglas County, ss. In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, April 29th A. D. 1893. In the matter of the estate of Andrew Johnson: The creditors of said estate and all other persons interested, and matter will take notice that the creditors of said estate will appear before this court on the 30th day of June, 1893, on the 30th day of August, 1893, and on the 30th day of October, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. 81c months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims and eight months for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 30th day of April, 1893; this notice will be published in THE AMERICAN for four weeks successively, prior to the 30th day of June, 1893. All claims not filed on or before the 30th day of October, 1893, will be forever barred from consideration in the final settlement of said estate. Witness my hand and official seal this 29th day of April, 1893. J. W. ELLER, County Judge.

Omaha Express and Delivery Co. TELEPHONE 154. Moving and Light Express Work. Trunk and Parcel Delivery. Household Goods Packed, Stored and shipped. Office, 428 North 16th St., at Walker's Shoe Branch Office, N. E. Cor. 25th and Lake Streets. Telephone 1575. PRICES REASONABLE. J. L. TURNEY, Manager.

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