A TINY BABE.

It Figures as a Party to a Big Diamond Robbery.

"It is not often a baby is made a party to a crime," said Anthony Pecknam, of Boston. "A few years ago, however, I came across a case where a baby helped its parents escape detection for the moment by means of its opportune hunger and thirst. There had been a robbery of diamonds, and suspicion pointed to a man servant in the house, who, on being closely questioned, resigned his position as a mark of his resentment at the insult. He was carefully watched and it was soon learned that he was about to leave the city, and had given notice to vacate the flat his wife and infant child occupied. After consultation it was decided that the evidence was sufficient to justify the arrest of the man and his wife, and it was thought well to execute the warrant just as they were leaving the house, the detectives thinking they would be sure to take the diamonds with them if they had them, there having been no chance to dispose of them in the ordinary way.

"Just as they were starting out they were met at the door by two officers in plain clothes, told they were under arrest and asked to go quietly back into the house to be searched. They agreed, and were held until the female searcher arrived, when man, wife and baby were all three carefully examined. Nothing was found about the clothing or in the flat, and, acting on instructions from the chief, the detectives did not hold the prisoners. Within a week the man was captured in New York trying to dispose of the diamonds to a dealer in precious metals and stones. The explanation as to how the searching had failed to discover the gems was that they had been put in the baby's bottle, which had been receiving most praiseworthy attention at the hands of the infant at the very time the search was made."

SNAKE-KILLING RAZOR-BACKS.

The Hogs May Be Utilized to a Very Good Purpose.

"Talk about snakes," said Edward T. Atherton, of Boston, "there are more of them to the square acre in Florida than in any other part of this glorious country. But, as numerous as they are now, they are not half as abundant as they were a few years ago, before any organized effort was made to annihilate the whole serpentine breed.

"It seems that a bright idea, involving the wholesale extinction of snakes, entered the mind of one William Jones, who, up to that time, had been a poor farmer struggling to support a big family. Now he is one of the solid men of the county, and he made all his money by the successful execution of that idea. He knew that the ordinary razor-back hog of Florida was a great natural enemy of snakes, and he set to work to systematically train a whole drove of hogs to hunt down and destroy the reptiles. In a little while he had his swine as thoroughly trained in their part as setter dogs are drilled to point quail. He first cleared his own farm of a vast quantity of big ones, and then he began to hire out his hogs to his neighbors who were snake-afflicted. The fame of the razor-backs spread all over the land, and people whose places were infested with rattlesnakes and men who were clearing up new land sent for Jones' hogs.

"This is no romance, for I talked with Jones himself, and he told me all about it and exhibited his book of engagements, which also contained a record of all the snakes slain for the past twelve months. I have every reason to believe he was stating the facts, for he gave me a warm invitation to visit his place, and promises to give an exhibition that would demonstrate the skill of his snake-killers."

New-Fangled Spelling.

"There are some jay stone-cutters in Taunton," remarked a prominent Odd Fellow. "I was up there the other day to have a look at the new Odd Fellows' building. It's a 'Jeems Dandy,' but some mucker of a speller has gone to work and spoiled a big stone above the entrance. He tried to carve out the words, 'Odd Fellows' Building,' and he spelled the last word BVILDING. It's too bad; it will cost a lot of money to fix up the mistake, if they have to haul out that stone and make another just on account of the spelling. "And the prominent Odd Fellow does not know to this minute why everybody laughs in an unsympathetic way when he tells this tale of woe.

Something of a Chestnut.

The English composer, George Osborne, who died a few days ago at an advanced age, was the author of a brilliant salon piece called "La Pluie de Perles." It was at one time so popular in England that "everybody" played it. At a certain concert, when the piece was at the height of its popularity, Osborne, without having been expected, suddenly made his appearance, and was at once asked to play. He began his own piece, "La Pluie de Perles," and at once provoked roars of laughter. "What was there to laugh at?" the pianist and composer asked himself. Only this—that at that same concert "La Pluie de Perles" had already been played four times.

Under the Burnt Cork.

Young women gave a burnt cork performance in Hempstead, L. I., the other night, and here is a sample of minstrel wit in which the sweet creatures indulged: "I say, Miss Johnsing," giggled Tambo in a musical voice, "why do all the hens only lay eggs in de daytime." "'Cause, giggled Miss Tambo, rolling her eyes at the audience, "why, chile, 'cause" she continued giggling—"jes' 'cause day'se all roosters in de night time."

Who Should Run It?

MR. PECCI: You cannot change the things which happened centuries ago, at the same time you should be careful that you are not making yourself ridiculous by the positions you take, when the light of past history is turned upon it.

Your people have magnified the great bishopric of Rome, when it had no priority to the other four in the fourth century. This is an unpleasant fact to the advocates of infallibility. We quote the following from a reliable church history:

"There were now, therefore, (this is the beginning of the 5th century) five principal bishops over the christian world, distinguished from others by the title of *Patriarchs*; namely, that of Rome, of Antioch, of Alexandria, of Constantinople, and of Jeru-alem."

The pedestal upon which your system is built is none other than the "survival of the fittest" and that "might makes right." This is a strong statement to make but there are many facts to prove it. If there should be a primacy among the principal cities, it should have been given to Jerusalem by all means. But your false claim for St. Peter, and co-peration with the state, materialized your organization into what it is.

As I have advised you to do many times, go back and study what the church was, and what the mission of the church properly is, and then model your church accordingly. There is no organization that is more interested in the "armies" of the United States than your church. The extensive strikes, it is also interested in. To what extent and how, is a question on which many differ.

But I think as a bishop in New York City, during the late civil war, was asked to stop the riots there, which he immediately did, your Mr. Satolli could be asked to stop all these "armies" and these extensive "strikes" and they would immediately be stopped.

It is a terribly dangerous thing, Mr. Pecci, to be mixed up too much in the political affairs of the nations. You become so interested and your leaders become so interested they forget their true origin and the purpose for which they exist. Always remember your standing in the fifth century and prior to that, or your pride may precipitate your humility.

Now, do not forget it, you must instruct Satolli to call a halt on all this army business and strikes with their intimidations to those who prefer to work. I am not an advocate of the capitalist or of the laboring class especially but simply advocate commonsense in this crisis. ALEPH.

"To Oblivion With the Confessional and the Celibacy of Priests."

"Thou shalt not tempt," is an old precept. Every time the Roman Catholic church turns loose young, passionate men, fresh from the seminary, and unused to female companionship, to occupy a position where they are brought into contact with women who regard them as being gifted with supernatural powers, all heaven and hell cannot prevent them from yielding to temptation and gratifying their desires.

For this reason, we should fight the confessional and demand its abolition, and also demand that priests should be permitted to marry.

If they had wives of their own they would leave other men's wives alone, and the Roman Catholic layman would occupy his rightful position, as head of the house, and know that his children were all his own.

In Greece, today, Roman Catholic priests marry, and if it is good there, it should be good here in America.

If these few simple truths could only pierce the veil of superstition and bigotry that surround a Roman Catholic; if he would, for half an hour, lay aside blind faith and allow his reason, God's greatest gift to man, to assert itself, how much good could be accomplished.

But no! These few words, like many other better ones, will be wasted on the desert air, or conned over by those who have eyes and see, while the poor Catholic dupe goes on rejoicing in his blindness and ignorance, and perhaps thinking of the day when he will arise again and smite the heretics for the "Glory of God" and the "love of Mother Church."

Let us trust that Truth, the hope of humanity, will, ere long strike home to the hearts of our Catholic neighbors, and they will unite with us to fling off the incubus of celibacy and the confessional, and thus purify the moral atmosphere of the nation.

"FRANCISCO."

Abraham Lincoln Council No. 2 Jr. O. U. A. M. meets every Saturday night, 8 p. m. at A. O. U. W. Hall, Opera House building, El Paso, Tex. Open to all visiting members.

CANON LAW.

1. The constitutions of princes are not operative, but subordinate to ecclesiastical constitutions.
2. The laws of the emperors cannot derive 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 canons of the popes.
6. Let no resistance be offered to the pontific (canon) precepts, but let them be unintermeddlingly fulfilled.
7. The yoke imposed by the holy see is so heavy, 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 Roman Prince Constantine, and that as god he cannot be judged by 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 popes are unhesitatingly to be obeyed.
13. We ought not even to speak to one whom the pope has ex-communicated.
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 lain 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 ex-communicated.
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 ex-communicated, to kill some of them.
25. That Catholic Princes are bound, both by civil and common 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 nor will 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 ex-communicate him who grants liberty of conscience.
29. No oath is to be kept toward 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 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 illicit.
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 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 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 bishop, 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 keep and carry "at and cause others to keep and carry out the rules of the holy fathers, the decrees, ordinances, dispositions, reservations, provisions, apostolic mandates and constitutions of the Holy Roman church, of happy memory, so to outstrip 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 round remain persecutrous et impugnatrous 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) this sent to the pope.

BISHOP'S OATH.

"I, ————, elect of the Petrine 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 counsel will 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 royalties of St. Peter against all men. The legate of the apostolic seat 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 aforesaid 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 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."

"Heretico, schismaticos et rebellos 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 other wise alienate without consulting the Roman pontiff. So help me God and these holy gospels of God."

‡ (Signature).
Sent to the Romish Manager

The Fenian's Oath.

"I swear by almighty God, by all in heaven and earth, by the holy prayer-book of my holy church, by the blessed Virgin Mary mother of God, by her sorrow and grief at the cross, by her tears and wailings, by the holy apostles St. Peter and Paul, by the glorious apostle of Ireland—St. Patrick—by the blessed and holy church of all ages, by the holy national martyrs, to fight upon the Irish soil, to fight for the independence of Ireland—to fight until I die, wading in the red gore of the Sassenach (Protestant) for the glorious cause of nationality; to fight until not a single vestige, track or footstep, is left to tell that the holy soil of Ireland was ever trodden by the Sassenach tyrants and murderers; and, morover, when the Protestant robbers and orutes in Ireland shall be murdered and driven into the sea like the swine our Lord Jesus Christ caused to be drowned, then we shall embark for, and take England, and root out every vestige of the accursed blood of the heretic adulterer, Henry VIII., and possess ourselves of the beasts who have so long kept our island of saints—Old Ireland—in the chains of bondage, driven us from her shores, exiles into foreign lands. I will wade in the blood of Orangemen and heretics (Protestant) who do not join us and become ourselves.

☞ Scotland too, having given aid and succor to the beast, we shall live in her gore. We shall not give up until we have restored our holy faith all over the British Isles.

To all of this I sincerely and conscientiously swear with my eyes blinded, not knowing who to me administers this oath

Oath of the Clan-na-Gael.

The following is the oath taken by the members of that famous Romish Catholic society:

"I (name in full) do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will labor while life is left in me to establish and defend a republican form of government in Ireland; that I will keep secret the names and everything connected with the Irish brotherhood from all not entitled to know such secrets; that I will obey and comply with the constitution and laws of the same, whatever they may be; that I will preserve the funds of this order for the cause of Irish revolution alone as specified in the constitution; that I will deem it my special duty and mission to promote and foster sentiments of union, brotherly love, nationality, among all Irish Catholics; that I will not permit the nomination in any political caucus or convention of a person not pledged to the principles of this society; I will always give a member of this brotherhood preference in all matters of business, and will vote and work only for Irishmen for political office. I take this obligation without any mental reservation, holding the same forever binding upon me, and that any violation thereof or desertation of my duty to the brotherhood is infamous, and merits the severest punishment, so help me God."

This oath the candidate is abjured to keep at the hazard of his life. It was printed in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* and was sworn to be correct at the Cronin trial. It was reported by said paper December 16, 1893. Priests and bishops, act as chaplains for this holy (?) order.

NEWSDEALERS can obtain THE AMERICAN from any wholesale newsdealer. Your customers will want it. Put it on your counter.

Notice of Amended Articles of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that at the special meeting of THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, a corporation duly authorized under the laws of the State of Nebraska and doing business at Omaha in Douglas county in said State, Article IV of Articles of Incorporation of said Company was amended to read as follows to-wit:

"Article IV. The capital stock of this corporation shall be fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars divided into one hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be fully paid when same is issued.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, April 26th, 1894.

Directors. JOHN C. THOMPSON, President.
W. C. KELLEY, Secretary.
EMMA V. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
M. L. Zook.

4-27-4t