

FROM PORTLAND, ME.

Down-East Correspondent Thinks the Freemasons Are All Right.

Portland, Me., Dec. 5.—There has recently passed away in Portland an aged gentleman who was a thorough American, though I doubt if many knew it; yet I am in a position to know that last spring when petitions were being circulated here asking the senators and representatives to aid in passing the bill which Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts had introduced into the senate, restricting immigration, when presented to him for his signature he exclaimed: "With all my heart!" The gentleman was the late Hon. William W. Thomas, and I feel this incident is worth putting before the public, that a man ninety-two years old, who has seen the growth and influx of the foreign element, should be so alive to the evil of it as to exclaim, "With all my heart!" and signed his name in a good full hand. Surely there are others in our city who might well have imitated the example of such a well known fellow-citizen.

It was recently related in my hearing that in a G. A. R. post which had some half-dozen or so Irishmen for members, an A. P. A. made application for membership, whereupon he was duly blackballed by the aforesaid Irishmen, who knew he was an A. P. A. The commander of the post was also an A. P. A., and being conversant with the facts in the case, referred the matter to the department commander, who promptly threw out the blackballs and declared the person elected, and the said Irishmen were so incensed that they left the post in a body. They could not tolerate the persons who were willing to tolerate them, so got out, which was the best thing they could do. Let the good work go on.

What an idea the masses of the Roman Catholic people have of the A. P. A.'s! The wife of a friend overheard one Irishman tell his chum that "the A. P. A.'s are raising the devil wid us; they are all sworn to cut our throats, and they all carry knives. I knows them, and they knows I knows them, and no one knows them better than I knows them." If that is a fact, there is no doubt but the poor ignorant Irish would have good reason to be somewhat scared, but as it is not true, their throats are safe from being cut.

I recently saw a copy of a Masonic paper called the American Tyler, of the date of December 15, and several editorials I read seem to convince me that the editor is an American; and if he is not an A. P. A., he would make a good one, as the following clipping showing his comment on an article in the Masonic Home Journal:

"Captain H. B. Grant, of Kentucky, is not only a model grand secretary, but he is a bold soldier, an old army officer who has seen service, and the author of several systems of tactics now in general use by semi-military organizations. Profiting by past military drills for the benefit of the Masonic Home, he proposes a competitive drill for cash prizes at the celebration in June next. Commenting upon this worthy proposition the Masonic Home Journal says:

"There is no telling when our 'citizen soldiery' may be called upon in emergencies to quell our surrections, repel invasion or guard our extended borders, as our 'standing army' is but the nucleus for a fighting body. This being true, every able bodied man ought to have sufficient practical knowledge of the alphabet of war, ordinarily called 'tactics,' that he may be able to 'fall in' at a moment's notice to meet a sudden call for disciplined men, until regular organizations can be put into the field. This necessitates the training of military companies, whose best instructed men will be qualified for officers of new companies, battalions and regiments, and there will be thousands of officers needed."

"That's right, Brother Home Journal. The Tyler believes you are more of a prophet than you take credit for being; but are you not afraid of getting called down for writing war articles in a Masonic paper? Just think how close you are to Sir Knight Enoch Carson. But it is evident that you can take greater liberties than can The Tyler, because you are not an Irishman with red hair and a pug nose. If The Tyler had ever written such hot A. P. A. stuff as the above, his sanctum would have been filled with the echoes of 'separatism, bigotry, un-Masonic,' etc. But you are right; seven hundred thousand armed and drilled Roman Catholics in this country, are a menace to the future peace and prosperity of the Republic."

It would seem that at least two Masonic brothers had their eye teeth cut, and I hope they will keep piling it on till the whole Masonic fraternity will be a unit for the principles of the American Protective Association, and come out and make it known; for if there is any organization on the face of the earth whose members should be A. P. A.'s, it is those of the Free and Accepted Masons, and we will all say "so mote it be," when that takes place.—Casco, in Boston Citizen.

The Primacy of the Pope.

The Rev. Thomas Connellan recently replied in Belfast to an able Jes-

uit advocate of the papal supremacy and infallibility. "Father Connellan" is a brilliant Irishman, now in the prime of life, who from being a popular priest has become a powerful apostle of evangelized religion. He has written an extremely interesting account of his own conversion, and he has for several years been usefully engaged in preaching the Gospel in Ireland. In this discourse he shows that "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church," is not available to Roman Catholics as a proof that the church is built upon Peter. For you must interpret Scripture according to the "unanimous consent of the fathers."

But Lunnay, a distinguished French Roman Catholic, has made an elaborate and painstaking analysis of the teaching of the fathers regarding this text, and with the following result: "seventeen fathers held that Peter was the Rock, forty-four fathers held that the Rock was Christ. Some Roman Catholics have said, 'On Lunnay was a Galilean.' No doubt, but that has nothing to do with his arguments. I might as well say that the papal chameleon was an ultramontane."

The late Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis has in like manner analyzed the views of the fathers as follows:

"Seventeen fathers declared that Peter was the rock. Forty-four held that Peter's faith was the rock."

"Eight declared that the church was built upon all the apostles."

"Sixteen held that the rock was Christ."

"A few fathers held that the rock meant all the faithful."

The Jesuit Maldonatus says:

"There are among ancient authors some who interpret 'on this rock,' that is 'on this faith,' or 'on this confession of faith, in which Thou hast called me the Son of the living God,' as Hilary and Gregory Nyssen and Chrysostom and Cyril of Alexandria. St. Augustine, going still further away from the true sense, interprets 'on this rock,' that is, 'on Myself, Christ,' because Christ was the rock. But Origen, 'on this rock,' that is to say, on all men who have the same faith."

Father Connellan shows that the Scriptures know of no such character as "Pope," or "Prince of the Apostles."

Peter fell, badly, after his alleged primacy and infallibility were conferred upon him by the Lord.

And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat; but I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fall not; and when thou art converted strengthen thy brethren.

St. Chrysostom explains this text as follows:

"He said this sharply, reproving him, and showing that his fall was more grievous than that of the others and needed greater assistance. For he had been guilty of two faults, that he contradicted our Lord when he said: 'All shall be offended; saying, though all should be offended, yet will I never be offended,' and secondly, that he set himself above the others."

The Lord's command to Peter, "Feed My lambs, Feed My sheep," is thus explained by Cyril of Alexandria:

"If anyone asks for what cause He asked Simon only, though the other disciples were present, and what He means by 'Feed My lambs,' and the like, we answer that St. Peter, with the other disciples, had been already chosen to the apostleship; but because meanwhile Peter had fallen (for under great fear he had thrice denied the Lord). He now hears him that was sick, and exacts a three-fold confession in place of his triple denial, contrasting the former with the latter, and compensating the fault with the correction."

Peter is thus assured and reinstated after his mournful fall, but not constituted "Prince, potentate, pope or vicar of Christ."

But what about Peter being in Rome and being pope? The story is that he arrived in Rome A. D. 42, and occupied the "See of Rome" twenty years. Says Father Connellan:

"I find an index at the end of the Douay Bible, and there, under the year A. D. 57, I read that Paul writes his epistle to the Romans. This was fifteen years after Peter had become Bishop of Rome, as we are assured. Yet there is no reference to Peter in the epistle. St. Paul salutes many Roman Christians by name, in the last chapter, but there is no reference to Peter. Under the year A. D. 61, I learn from the same index that St. Paul arrives in Rome, and that in the following year, A. D. 62 he writes to the Philippians and Colossians: 'The brethren who are with me salute you. All the saints salute you, especially they that are of Caesar's household,' are the concluding words of his epistle to the Philippians. In the concluding verses of his epistle to the Colossians Paul again sends the salutations of his companions, Aristarchus, Mark, Jesus, called Justus, Epaphras, and Luke, the beloved physician, but not a syllable about Peter. Nay, not a syllable about the Bishop of Rome, and yet we are told that at this time Peter had been Bishop of Rome for twenty years. I am informed by the Douay Bible that the second epistle to Timothy was written not long before St. Paul's martyrdom. In the last chapter the illustrious pris-

oner, now nearing the portals of death and glory, writes: 'Only Luke is with me. At my first answer no man stood with me, but all forsook me; may it not be laid to their charge.'

Is it possible that at that crisis St. Peter was in Rome? We may, at any rate, ask: Is it probable? The theory of the papacy was unknown till after the oldest of the apostles ceased to live on earth. No one mentions the pope or the see of Rome. Paul knew nothing of such a person as a Christian pope. Jude does not mention him. James knew nothing of him. Peter claims no such position for himself, or for anyone else. Peter had no authority over the other apostles. He never claimed such authority. When in the exercise of "the power of the keys," he admitted Jews and Gentiles into the Church of Christ; he did so by the Lord's authority, and explained all and defended all before his brethren. Not one word about papal authority in the whole story. The only vicar Christ left on earth is the Spirit, the one, only, infallible Guide.—Witness.

Mountebank Moody and Rome.

Evangelist Moody is conducting revival services in New York City, and big crowds are attending his meetings. In one of his talks he said: "We must take a lesson from the Catholics. Oh, I know some church people don't like to hear me speak a good word for the Catholics. Never mind. Learn where you can, I say. When we Protestants get straightened out ourselves, then it is time enough for us to straighten out the Catholics."

It strikes us very forcibly that Moody has taken many lessons from Rome. He has learned the art of begging to perfection, and his tongue has learned the Romish twirl so thoroughly that he has all manner of nice things to say about "the Mother of Harlots." Moody is everlastingly telling the people what the Bible says on everything—does he ever tell what the Bible says on Rome? If he is ignorant of what God's Word says about "Babylon the Great," he is to be pitied. If he knows and is afraid he will lose his popularity if he tells, then he is to be scorned.

Now what lessons would Moody have us learn from Rome? Some choice lessons on morality from Ligon? Some "holy" infatuations from Dens? Some rot and treason or devilish casuistry from Gury, Sabetti, Sanchez, Scavini, and others? Moody is a big brass band afflatus by an apostate Protestantism to inject at regular intervals a little false life into its dying system.

A revival that comes as a result of the promptings of the Holy Spirit is one thing, and a revival "got up" by Moody, out of which he makes a pile of money, some of which he gives to Rome's convents, is another thing entirely. It is with Moody as it is with the Chinese laundryman, "No money no get-up-pee revivee." A genuine Protestantism should withdraw its support from a man who persuades it to learn lessons from Rome. Christ should never be the pupil of Antichrist.—The Red School-House.

Pope's Attitude May Change.

Florence, Italy, Dec. 19.—Cardinal Bausa, the archbishop of Florence, had an audience of forty minutes with the king and queen of Italy at the Pitti Palace today.

Considerable importance is attached to the visit, as possibly indicating a change in the relations between the Vatican and the Italian monarchy.

The papal states were united with the kingdom of Italy in 1870, but the popes have up to this time never formally admitted this termination of their temporal sovereignty, and have never claimed the annual allowance of 3,225,000 lire (\$645,000) provided for them by the state.

It is thought in some quarters that the visit of Cardinal Bausa foreshadows a better understanding between the Quirinal and the Vatican, and that the pope will no longer maintain that he has been unjustly deprived of his temporal dominions.

Where He Stands.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 25, 1896.—EDITOR THE AMERICAN: Yes, sir, I am willing to help all I can in perpetuating the free institutions guaranteed to us by our fathers and grandfathers. My grandfather was in the revolution seven years, fighting for liberty. My father went through the war of 1812 in defense of our free institutions; that I might enjoy them, which I have done for nearly seventy-five years. You see I can't do much in the way of helping, yet I can send you my dollar and pray Our Father in Heaven to open the eyes of the American people to the dangers which surround them and cause them to rally round the flag while it is time. Let us keep open the Little Red School House and defend all our institutions, as they were given to us by our fathers. Any person who will not do so is not to be called an American. If I would defend them I would be a senator and a coward. Long may THE AMERICAN live and fearlessly plead the cause of liberty. Bidding you God-speed in the course you are taking for our liberty, I remain, Yours Most Respectfully,

C. R. WILMOTT.

A BICYCLISTS' DUEL.

Mounted on Wheels and Armed with Swords Two Frenchmen Fought.

The bicycle has already played many parts, but it has been left to certain Parisian students to use the accommodating machine as a war horse in what their ancestors called a "gentle and joyous passage of arms." The students were returning from a suburban run when a quarrel arose. Fists were proposed to settle it, but one of the party had aesthetic tastes and two old sword bayonets, and he suggested the merits of the latter so persuasively that before long the disputants found themselves facing one another at fifty paces, weapons in rest. The first assault failed entirely, but the second was less fortunate, and in the crash of the charge not only the combatants but their seconds were disbicycled. All four were more or less damaged, but worst of all one of the principals, who unintentionally played the Ancient Roman and fell on his own sword. One feels curious to know which of the four feels that honor has been satisfied.

The African Mud Fish.

Among the most ancient of animals still inhabiting our planet is the so-called mud-fish (protopterus) of Africa—a creature worthy of our respect, if only in consideration of its vast antiquity, which dates far back in the early ages of the world. Of popular interest, the most striking feature of the mud-fish is the possession of lungs as well as gill. On the approach of the dry season, in its natural haunts in Central Africa, the mud-fish hollows out a chamber in mud, and enters upon a period of rest extending over many months, during which time it is without access to water, and breathes air only. While in the mud these fishes may be dug up, and survive even after a journey across the world in the dry state. Professor Denny, of Firth college, Sheffield, England, received a short time ago one of these mud blocks. In the presence of the students the hard block was placed in warm water, and after being thus exposed for nearly two hours the fish, which went to sleep in tropical Africa many months ago, awoke and came forth from its temporary sepulchre to find itself in a bath of tap water in the biological laboratory of Firth college, where it is now alive, and doubtless happy.

Convict Labor in the United States.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright has issued a statistical report on convict labor in the United States. The total number of convicts in the various penal institutions of the country has risen from 41,887 in 1885 to 54,244 in 1895, and the number engaged in productive labor has increased during the same period from 39,853 to 38,415. The total value of goods produced or worked on in the United States in all the state prisons and penitentiaries was \$19,042,472 in 1895—a decrease. In 1885 the total value of the product of convict labor was \$28,753,900, and the wages paid for convict labor in that year aggregated \$3,512,970. At the present time the total value of convict labor does not exceed \$2,599,000. The decline is made clearer by an enumeration of the states in whose penal institutions it has taken place. These are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and West Virginia. In the remaining states there was an increase.

Interested at Last.

From the Washington Star: "Yes, sir," exclaimed the man who is subject to long-range enthusiasm, "I'd do it every time. I'd stick to principles, and let party go to smash if the occasion came up."

"Would you?" said his wife, in a quizzical way.

"That's what I would. Am I a free-born American citizen, to give my unquestioning allegiance to a mere name—a word—an intangible collection of vowels and consonants? Better bow down to some dynasty than follow a hollow mockery."

"I suppose it is better," she assented, dubiously.

"Rather than do it, I'd bolt!"

Her face brightened, and he remarked:

"Humph! I'm glad to see you interested at last."

"Yes, John, dear, that reminded me of something."

"What is it?"

"Did you bolt the basement door when it came into the house, as I told you to?"

The World's Locomotives.

One hundred and nine thousand locomotives are now running in various countries. Europe has 65,000, America 40,000, Asia 3,000, Australia 2,000 and Africa 700. In Europe, Great Britain and Ireland hold the premier position with 17,000 engines, Germany has 45,000, France 11,000, Austria-Hungary, the second largest continental country, has 5,000.

Friendly Consolation.

"What's the matter, Colerstone? You look blue."

"Things have gone wrong. I seem to be losing my individuality."

"Cheer up, old boy—best thing that could happen to you."—Chicago Record.

Has Stopped Smoking Cigarettes.

Charlie Parsons, aged 19, for more than a year smoked three packages of cigarettes a day. He died a short time since at his home in Kokomo, Ind., after being in convulsions for four days.

HE WAS A SMART BOY.

And Managed to Recover a Quarter From a Difficult Spot.

From the Mail and Express.—He had deposited his ticket in the box of the down-town station of the Sixth avenue "L" road at Fifth street early this morning, and was counting his change in a search for plugged dimes and nickels. A quarter fell from his hands and rolled under the raised steps which form the edge of the platform. There it lay in plain view, but as unobtainable as the golden apples of Hesperides. The loser was the picture of rage.

"I don't care about the blamed coin," he wailed, "I've got 'em to burn, but it just makes me mad to see that quarter there, and I can't get it."

"Gimme me a dime, mister," said a messenger boy, "and five cents for expenses, and I'll get your mite."

The man regarded the boy for a moment and said, "Go ahead."

He returned in a few minutes with his hand held a piece of scuffling. The crowd watched him curiously. From his mouth the boy took a well-masticated wad of chewing gum. He stuck this on the end of the scuffling and thrusting the stick through the narrow space, pressed the soft and sticky gum firmly on the lost coin. Then he deftly drew it out and presented the coin to his owner.

"Keep the whole outfit," said the man. "Boy, you're a peach. We live and learn." And he bestowed a train, his face wreathed in smiles. The face of the boy was similarly decorated.

A BURGLAR'S UMBRELLA.

This Ingenious Concoction Was Used to Conceal a Long Stick.

Among a collection of articles recently used by burglars when engaged in their "work" is one particular contrivance that aroused general interest. In appearance it resembles a large umbrella that has seen hard service. It was formerly the property of a burglar, and it was by its means that he was able to enter the second story of a building. Removing the cover, a stick, wound with rope, is revealed. The stick opens like a telescope or a jointed fishing rod. Wound around it is a rope ladder, made of strong material, and about thirteen feet in length. The ladder is only wide enough for one foot to be placed on the rungs. The extending stick was used to raise one end of the ladder to the window through which the operator wished to enter, and on the upper end of the ladder are two hooks to be fastened to the sill. This imitation umbrella is regarded as one of the most ingenious affairs ever made use of by a thief.

A Quarter Acre Lot in Chicago.

The history of a quarter acre lot in Chicago reads like a romance. In 1830, when the population of the city numbered fifty souls, this quarter acre of raw prairie was worth \$20. At \$1.25 per day a man could have earned in 331-2 days enough to buy it outright. To-day it is worth \$1,250,000. As the report of the Illinois Bureau of Statistics puts it: Six hundred average Illinois farms would not now exchange for that quarter acre of raw prairie land, and early 3000 years of the labor of one man would be required to buy it. If 500 years hence the Christian era some man had obtained employment at the equivalent of one dollar and fifty cents a day, had like some wandering Jew been preserved through all the vicissitudes of the centuries, had been miraculously sustained without expense for any of the necessities or luxuries of life, had done his work regularly from that day to this 330 days in the year without losing a day, and had hoarded all his wages, his savings would not yet be enough to buy this quarter acre of prairie land at the mouth of the Chicago River.

Unprejudiced Proverbs.

From the Boston Home Journal.—People quote most from the authors they read least.

"A broken heart you may heal, but a crushed object is never of any further use."

"Few men seem to realize that a well-dressed woman is an advertisement of her husband's goodness."

"A beautiful soul might rest in any sort of a body, but it doesn't."

"Nowadays three objects are necessary to a marriage: a million dollars, another million dollars and a politician."

"When a man shows enough interest in a woman's actions to hold her for those that do not please him, he may safely be set down as in love with her."

From Father's Standpoint.

An Irishman whose chief occupation in life has been rock blasting obtained a position on a farm, and was one day seated outside vigorously churning butter with an old-fashioned churn. Two former companions passing by caught sight of him, and, after stopping to contemplate the situation a moment, one of them stylishly exclaimed: "You me conclude, Terrence, but there's no McManus, and he's gone, er, sure enough! He's sitting there wid a wooden drill, prepared to put a Mash face!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Cygnets and Carrier Pigeons.

Experiments with cygnets and carrier pigeons for transmitting messages are being made by the Gymnas in Salsgita of Rome, in the interest of the Italian army. The rider carries a small cage attached to his machine, in which are several well-trained pigeons. When important observations have been taken and jotted down they are placed in envelopes and affixed to the birds, which are liberated.

Human Heart Case.

A man named Ferris, who lives at Mianus, Conn., has a tobacco pouch which was made from the skin of the heart of the pirate Gibbs, who was hanged on Bedloe's island in 1861.

Nerves

Are the Messengers of Sense.—The Telegraph System of the Human Body. Nerves extend from the brain to every part of the body and reach every organ. Nerves are like fire—good servants but bad masters. Nerves are fed by the blood and are therefore like it in character. Nerves will be weak and exhausted if the blood is thin, pale and impure. Nerves will surely be strong and steady if the blood is rich, red and vigorous. Nerves find a true friend in Hood's Sarsaparilla because it makes rich, red blood. Nerves do their work naturally and well—the brain is unclouded, there are no neuralgic pains, appetite and digestion are good, when you take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$3 Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The best family cathartic and liver stimulant.

Articles of Incorporation

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, J. N. Thompson, J. C. Thompson, E. S. Plagg, M. L. Zook, and P. F. White, and if at any time we have associated ourselves together and by these presents do associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming and becoming a corporation in the State of Nebraska, and do hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation:

Article 1. The name of this corporation shall be the American Gold Mining and Milling Company of Omaha, Nebraska.

Article 2. The principal place for the transaction of business of the corporation shall be in the city of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.

Article 3. The general nature of the business to be transacted by this corporation shall be the acquiring by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise, of lands and mining claims, and by contract, to rent, lease and otherwise, to acquire, accept and hold title thereto and to make sale, lease or exchange of said lands and mining claims and to contract with other persons and all necessary conveniences thereof or mortgage thereon, or other instruments of writing in relation thereto, to erect buildings thereon, to improve, enlarge, repair and furnish the same, to loan and borrow money, and give and take all necessary securities by mortgage or otherwise, and to do any and all things necessary, desirable, convenient or advantageous, incident to a general mining and milling business.

Conveyances of any and all real estate shall be executed and signed by the president or vice president, attested by the secretary with the seal of the corporation.

Article 4. The authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000), in shares of One Dollar (\$1.00) each.

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of said capital stock shall be issued at the commencement of the corporation by this corporation, which shall be paid up capital stock, and shall be paid for by the conveying to said corporation real estate in the counties of El Paso and Fremont, in the State of Colorado, consisting of four mining claims more particularly described by reference to the deeds thereon, and the balance of said authorized capital stock shall be treasury stock, and shall be paid for at the time the same may be sold, as may be required by the board of directors.

Article 5. No dividends whatever shall be paid upon any stock of the profits of the corporation until after all taxes on every kind of property, including real estate and all other expenses of managing, taking care of, repairing and maintaining the property, and all thereof are fully paid together with the interest on any and all interest due upon the mortgages that may now be, or that may hereafter be put upon or against any of said lands, claims or property.

Article 6. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation can incur at any time subject itself, shall not be more than two-thirds of its paid-up capital stock of this corporation.

Article 7. The affairs and business of this corporation shall be managed and conducted by a board of directors, to be five directors, all of whom shall be stockholders. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock owned by him. The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held in the city of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, at or about the first Tuesday of May of each year, and the following incorporators, to-wit: J. N. Thompson, J. C. Thompson, E. S. Plagg, M. L. Zook and P. F. White, shall be the first directors of this corporation, until the first annual meeting to-wit, third Tuesday of May, 1897, and shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

Article 8. The officers of said corporation shall be elected from the board of directors, and shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager. The Board of Directors shall be chosen by the stockholders in the first meeting of the corporation, and shall continue in office until the next meeting of the stockholders, and shall have the right to elect and re-elect their successors from time to time, and shall have the right to fill any vacancies in the board of directors, and shall have the right to call special meetings of the board of directors, and shall have the right to adjourn the same from time to time, and shall have the right to do all things necessary and proper to carry out the business of the corporation.

Article 9. The stock of this corporation shall be divided into shares of One Dollar (\$1.00) each, and shall be transferable in whole or in part, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations that govern the stock of corporations in the State of Nebraska.

Article 10. The principal property of all the members of stockholders of this corporation shall be exempt from the payment of any and all taxes on said corporation, and the stockholders, directors, officers and members of said corporation shall be exempt from the payment of any and all taxes on the business of the corporation, except on the individual property, which shall be assessed by the laws which shall be enacted by the legislature on the incorporation of this corporation.

Article 11. This private property of all the members of stockholders of this corporation shall be exempt from the payment of any and all taxes on said corporation, and the stockholders, directors, officers and members of said corporation shall be exempt from the payment of any and all taxes on the business of the corporation, except on the individual property, which shall be assessed by the laws which shall be enacted by the legislature on the incorporation of this corporation.

Article 12. These articles of incorporation may be amended at any regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation, by a vote of the majority of said stockholders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this 15th day of May, A. D. 1896.

J. N. THOMPSON,
J. C. THOMPSON,
E. S. FLAGG,
M. L. ZOOK,
P. F. WHITE.