

DELUDED WOMEN.

A Physician Describes a Visit to the Convent of the Sisters of the Misericordia Sisters.

Two miles from Genoa, in the midst of the Riviera di Levante, and overlooking the renowned winter resort, Nervi, rises a lonely edifice on a mountain top, covered with citron and orange trees. It is almost concealed by the high walls surrounding it, and only a small iron door, doubly insignificant by contrast, leads into the interior.

This door has been locked against the world for decades, but some two weeks ago it was opened on two occasions in two days, a fact which spread like wild-fire among the inhabitants of the district.

"One of the Sisters of the Misericordia is on her deathbed," said the country people. "The doctor has been called in, and that is never done unless one of the inmates is stricken with fatal disease."

The abode of the Misericordia Sisters is the cloister of Quinto-al-Mare, a long building containing a large number of isolated cells, one adjoining the other and fronting a garden, which also serves as a cemetery. On the other side of the garden is a long open hall, where the sisters may promenade. The buildings connecting the cells and the hall are on one side the chapel, on the other side kitchen, stables, etc.

The sisters hold no communication whatever with the world; they spend their days and half the nights in prayer and meditation; they never leave the edifice, and no man is allowed to set foot within the building or gardens unless it be the sworn physician, called in in a case of death or life. Even priests are excluded from the cloister. The confessional chair is arranged outside the main wall in a detached building, priest and penitent communicating through grated windows. In the same manner the sisters attend church. The baker, grocer and other merchants deliver their wares at the gate, placing them on an iron bracket and ringing a bell. After awhile the bracket is moved by a spring, and turns around to the garden side. And again after awhile it resumes its old place with the money for the goods, or perhaps a written order. None of the tradespeople has ever had a look at their patrons.

The physician of the cloister is an old and trusted man, greatly honored by the church; he has been called in only twice during the last twenty years, and in both cases the patient awaiting him was beyond medical aid. The physician receives, however, a fixed sum for his services every January 1, notwithstanding the fact that the sisters seem to have little use for a physician.

After Dr. Storza had been called in at Cloister Quinto the other day, he gave a sketch and description of the strange "sick chamber" in which he found his patient to the artist Menter, in Genoa, who published it in the *Illustrazione*, of Rome.

The doctor said after ringing the bell he was kept waiting on the outside for over thirty minutes, being informed meanwhile in writing that the sisters had to prepare for his visit, the preparation consisting mainly in donning great black veils of horse hair, having little holes through which their eyes peeped. Over their heads they wore large cowls obscuring, together with the veil, every feature of the upper part of their bodies. As nobody is allowed to enter a sister's cell, neither man nor woman, the invalid had been carried to the promenading hall, open on one side, which is richly decorated with emblems of the church, pictures of saints, etc. There the sick woman was stretched on a couch. Though the physician knew the restrictions of the cloister, the abbess informed him again that he would not be allowed to see the patient's face, or even her tongue, and that he must content himself with feeling her pulse and her feet.

"Under these circumstances," said the doctor afterwards, "a cure was out of the question, especially as only the abbess was permitted to speak to me. As it happened the abbess knew nothing whatever of the sister's illness; her cell neighbors might have given me some information, but the regulations of the order forbid them addressing a man."

The physician found the feet of the nun badly swollen, and gave such instructions as he was able to do under the circumstances, but when he returned next day, following a hurry call, he found her dead. The doctor says he saw several sisters on this occasion, but only the abbess spoke a few words to him. Even the sister-janitor failed to answer his greetings and questions except by written words.

By the action of the last session of the Supreme Grand Orange Lodge of the United States, at Boston, the brethren of the Orange Order have now a mutual aid association through which they are enabled to avail themselves of a cheap and equitable insurance for the benefit of their families upon their death. This department is known as the Loyal Orange Mutual Aid Association, which has been duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota. This association was formed with the one predominant idea of strengthening the Loyal Orange Institution and its benefits can only be

enjoyed by its members who are in good standing. Good health being a requisite for membership in the Orange Order it is not necessary for members to go to the expense of a medical examination and the liabilities are so graded as to fully offset any omission this may have on the death rate of its certificate holders. The benefits under all certificates are graduated as follows:

For death during the first three months of a life certificate, \$100.00; for the second three months, \$250.00; for the next six months following, \$500.00; for the second year, \$600.00; for the third year, \$700.00; for the fourth year, \$800.00; for the fifth year, \$900.00. After the fifth year the benefit will be \$1,000, the sum stated in the face of the certificate.

The assessments are made quarterly and range from \$2.00 for persons between the ages of 21 and 27; for members aged 28 to 32 years, \$2.15; 33 to 36, \$2.25; 37 to 40, \$2.40; 41 to 44, \$2.55; 45 to 47, \$2.90; 48 to 50, \$3.20; 51 to 52, \$3.25; 53 to 54, \$3.40; 55, \$3.50 and on to 60 years at \$4.55 per quarter. These assessments include the total expense of maintaining the department, and every member is the absolute owner of his certificate and controls its disposition. All benefits received by the beneficiary under these certificates are exempt from the payment of debts of a deceased member and are paid direct to the beneficiary whose interest is protected by law.

The fee required for membership is \$2.50, and the assessment according to age must be paid before the expiration of three months. Application must be made on blanks of the Association which may be had by applying to M. L. Zook at the office of the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY who is the State Organizer for Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming, to whom all lodges within this territory should apply for supplies. Correspondence is invited from all members of the Orange Order.

CURES DYSPEPSIA.

A New and Remarkable Preparation.—Not a Secret Patent Medicine. A new preparation for the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia has recently been placed on the market, and judging from cases in which it has been tested it is undoubtedly the safest and most effectual remedy ever devised for the cure of stomach troubles. It is not a secret patent medicine, but is compounded of vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth, put up in form of lozenges or tablets pleasant to taste, convenient to carry, and in this form the good qualities are preserved indefinitely. The remedy is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and the fact that it is not a secret patent remedy has made it very popular with physicians and also with dyspeptics everywhere who like to know what they are putting into their stomachs instead of some loudly advertised patent preparation.

Mr. James Newmester, of Eau Claire, Wis., relates his experience with this excellent remedy as follows: "I bought two packages of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets from my druggist. I bought them because they were highly recommended to me as a cure for every form of indigestion, but I had very little faith in them or in anything else, as nothing ever reached my case or helped me in all the years I have had dyspepsia. Well, I took the two packages and to say that I was pleased does not express it. They helped me from the start and although I suffered from Dyspepsia for five long years, yet those two packages have done me more good in a single day than any remedy I had tried before. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the first thing and only remedy that ever really helped me and put my stomach and digestion right."

No matter how mild or how severe the indigestion may be, these Tablets will give immediate relief and, regularly used, a radical cure. Anyone wishing to try this new treatment can procure it at any drug store at 50 cents per package. If your druggist does not have it in stock he will get it for you if you insist upon it, as all whole sale druggists keep it.

Rome, beware! The time is near when this whole world, both Protestant and Roman, will have their eyes open to your purposes, which is not religion and freedom, but power and tyranny.—Protestant Standard.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

A Case of Piles of Eighteen Years Standing Cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure. There are plenty of pile cures which give relief and sometimes cure a mild case of piles, but there is only one cure that can be depended upon with certainty to cure obstinate, long standing cases, and that is the Pyramid Pile Cure.

Endorsements and testimonials are received daily from men and women whose integrity and reliability are above question and in this connection a letter received from the Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook, of Bowne, Mich., may be of interest to pile sufferers who have sought in vain for a cure. He says: "I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and I know that it is all that is claimed for it. I have been troubled with piles more or less for about eighteen years and I had tried other remedies, but the piles grew worse until about ten months ago I used the Pyramid Pile Cure. It gave almost instant relief and I have been free from piles ever since."

REV. JAS. H. WESTBROOK. The remedy seems to act equally well in every form of piles—blind, bleeding, protruding or itching. It stops all pain almost immediately, allays irritation and removes constipation, and anyone who has suffered the annoyance and pain of a rectal trouble will appreciate the excellent results which invariably follow the first application of the Pyramid.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Albion, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere.

AN ORANGE BENEFICIARY. By the action of the last session of the Supreme Grand Orange Lodge of the United States, at Boston, the brethren of the Orange Order have now a mutual aid association through which they are enabled to avail themselves of a cheap and equitable insurance for the benefit of their families upon their death. This department is known as the Loyal Orange Mutual Aid Association, which has been duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota. This association was formed with the one predominant idea of strengthening the Loyal Orange Institution and its benefits can only be

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Its Organization and Principles—How to Become a Member.

We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is in this city a council of the Order of United American Mechanics, to which we would be happy to have you give a moment's thought, and if favorably impressed, would like your name proposed for membership.

The Order of United American Mechanics was organized in Philadelphia on the 13th day of July, 1848. Its first inception was for the protection of Mechanics and Workmen alone, and for a number of years more but operative mechanics and workmen were admitted to its membership; but the great interests of principles involved in its existence, caused a departure from that plan, and the Order has for years existed and exists today as an order of speculative mechanics, recognizing every one possessed of the birth requirements, who works for a maintenance either by hand or brain or both as eligible to membership, and numbers among its members men of every profession, and calling in life.

The objects of this order are to assist each other in obtaining employment; to encourage each other in business; to establish a sick and funeral fund; to establish a fund for the relief of widows and orphans and to aid members; and to aid members who, through Providence, may be incapacitated from following their usual vocations, in obtaining situations suitable to their afflictions. The membership of this order is composed of white male citizens born in the United States, or under the protection of its flag. This order has existed for nearly fifty years, and is at present, rapidly spreading throughout the United States. As an American born, and having the welfare of that nation at heart, as well as that of the nation at large, we would most heartily invite you to become a member of the U. A. M., as it is the only Order in existence founded especially to promote the interests, elevate the character and secure the happiness of the American mechanic and business man.

It therefore appeals to the head and heart of him who wields the pen as well as to him who swings the sledge or wields the sledgehammer of the mechanic. In its councils, a free discussion of principles relating to the fostering and care of the interests of individual members is permitted; but nothing of a political or sectarian character is ever allowed to be discussed. It has no affiliation with such institutions as Trades Unions, Knights or Labor, Sovereigns of Industry, or the like, and desires not to control either capital or labor, as it would be doing a gross injustice to many of its members, who are taken from both classes. The membership of the Order is scattered from Maine to California, and from all points comes the glorious news that the Order is gaining great strength in all jurisdictions.

An endowment branch is also connected with the Order, both national and state, which insures those who seek its benefits, enabling them to leave a sum, which is in all cases substantially and promptly paid, to the dear ones, when death marks its members for its own.

It seems very strange indeed that the American does not feel inclined to become so peculiarly national in his ideas and associations as do the English, French, German, Irish, and other nationalities. Each and all of the foregoing have their peculiar national organizations, and take pride in same. But the American joins order after order, composed of a mixture of nationalities, and lets his own countrymen severely alone in the matter of secret and fraternal societies.

We would not belittle any of the existing secret beneficial associations. Far from it. They are a power for good in the community. But we do ask him who is to the manor born, to turn his thoughts to home and native land, so that he can join in the glad refrain: "Thou art my native land; I bought thy fostering hand; Though far from thee I roam, Still thou art my home."

Americans, we of this Brotherhood appeal to you to aid us in this work we are now carrying on. You must either be for us or against us. Choose quickly and let us show to the country that we firmly believe in American principles, American industry, American protection and American government. Strikes, riots and boycotting are terms too harsh to be applied to American Mechanics. Bonded together by promptings of patriotic affection, may this Order grow and progress, until every man who calls himself American can stand up and say in all sincerity, I own no man as master of my actions.

ROME'S SENTIMENTS. Protestantism has not, and never can have any rights where Catholicity is triumphant.—Catholic Review.

"The state has no right to educate; and when the state undertakes the work of educating, it is usurping the power of the church."—Bishop—McQuaid

"We are purely and simply Catholics, and profess an unreserved allegiance to the church, which takes precedence of, and gives rule to, our allegiance to the state."—Catholic World.

Rev. J. Hogan, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "That the sacraments are to be refused to Catholics unworthy of the name, who in the education of their children patronize the public schools."—Judges of Faith, page 103.

"It will be a glorious day for the Catholics of this country when under the blows of justice and morality our school system will be shattered to pieces. Until then modern paganism will triumph."—Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

"5:45 p. m. at Omaha 8:45 a. m. at Chicago." The new vestibule train running on the "Northwestern" east daily.

"Foxe's Book of Martyrs" should be in everybody's library. You can get a cloth-bound volume of nearly 1,100 quarto pages for \$2.50. It is worth double this price to any student of history. Send your orders to American Publishing Company.

We are Catholics first and citizens next.—Bishop Gilmore.

Education must be controlled by Catholic authorities, even to war and bloodshed.—Catholic World.

The surest way to keep church and state separate is never to cast your vote for a Roman Catholic for any office.



LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION

United States of America. FRANCIS C. CAMPBELL, M. W. G. M., Minneapolis, Minn. ROBT. W. JOHNS, N. S. Supreme Secretary, Troy, New York. M. L. ZOOK, 115 1/2 Howard Street, Omaha, Neb., Organizer for department of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.

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 a 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 intolical influences, as well as against armed assailants, to the end that our glorious freedom be protected and transmitted unimpaired to posterity. It encourages habits of frugality and industry among 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 country with respect 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 dealing 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. 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.

J. O. U. A. M. A Loyal, Patriotic Organization, Fraternal and Beneficial, Strictly Non-Partisan and Non-Sectarian.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. The National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics in annual session assembled at the city of Omaha, Neb., on the 10th day of January, 1890, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1889, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1888, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1887, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1886, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1885, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1884, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1883, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1882, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1881, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1880, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1879, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1878, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1877, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1876, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1875, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1874, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1873, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1872, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1871, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1870, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1869, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1868, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1867, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1866, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1865, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1864, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1863, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1862, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1861, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1860, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1859, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1858, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1857, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1856, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1855, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1854, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1853, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1852, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1851, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1850, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1849, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1848, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1847, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1846, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1845, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1844, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1843, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1842, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1841, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1840, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1839, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1838, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1837, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1836, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1835, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1834, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1833, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1832, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1831, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1830, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1829, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1828, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1827, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1826, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1825, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1824, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1823, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1822, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1821, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1820, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1819, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1818, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1817, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1816, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1815, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1814, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1813, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1812, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1811, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1810, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1809, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1808, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1807, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1806, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1805, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1804, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1803, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1802, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1801, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1800, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1799, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1798, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1797, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1796, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1795, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1794, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1793, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1792, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1791, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1790, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1789, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1788, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1787, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1786, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1785, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1784, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1783, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1782, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1781, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1780, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1779, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1778, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1777, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1776, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1775, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1774, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1773, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1772, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1771, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1770, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1769, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1768, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1767, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1766, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1765, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1764, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1763, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1762, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1761, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1760, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1759, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1758, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1757, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1756, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1755, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1754, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1753, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1752, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1751, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1750, and after reading the report of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of January, 1749, and after reading the report of the National