

A STORY FOR AMERICANS.

And More Than One of Our Readers Will Realize Its Truthfulness.

A patriotic paper in an eastern state has had to struggle for an existence, and one of its friends knowing all the facts embodied them in a story that we know is the truth.

"Gentlemen of the committee, I am not in favor of giving any aid whatever to this paper for the reason that the right man is not at the head of it."

"The short but vigorous speech was applauded by nearly every member of the committee, and the matter was about to be dropped when Wm. F. Thompson arose and secured the consent of the chair to ask the last speaker a few questions."

"Mr. Smith, you knew this editor before he began to publish a patriotic paper? Was he out of employment when he undertook this work?"

"Why, no. He had a good job, and he was a fool to leave it."

"No doubt, but did you ever hear that he was a dishonest man before he began the publication of the American paper?"

"No, sir, I never did. In fact, I have been greatly deceived in the man, for I always had known him as being perfectly honest in all his dealings."

"Were you not one of the men that induced him, or rather encouraged him, to begin a patriotic paper?"

"I do not remember about that. He talked to me about the matter, and I certainly thought that a man could make a good living in publishing a patriotic paper."

"Do you think that he has any money laid by today?"

"Oh, no. He was always hard up and often has to borrow money to get out his paper."

"Do you take his paper?"

"Oh, yes. I have taken the paper from the start."

"Pardon this personal question, but have you paid for it?"

"Why, really, I do not know just exactly how my subscription stands, but I am certain that I do not owe over \$2."

"That's all. Now, Mr. Chairman, I agree with my friend Smith that we should face this whole matter squarely and fearlessly. Three years ago, we, the A. P. As., induced a man who had a good paying position, and who had saved by his work several hundreds of dollars, to begin the publication of a weekly patriotic paper."

"Then local creditors began to crowd the man. He had been sued many times to my knowledge, but made every effort to keep the trouble to himself, not permitting his faithful wife know of the heartbreaking struggle that he was going through."

"This afternoon this devoted and self-sacrificing wife called at my office and said she had come without the knowledge of her husband to see if something could not be done."

boils with indignation for the cowardly manner we, the A. P. As., have treated this man. We are twenty-three in this committee tonight, and out of that number only thirteen are subscribers to this paper, and only two of that number have paid for it."

"But," spoke up Mr. Smith, "the \$2 I owe is only a small sum and will go but little way to pay a debt of \$500."

"That is true," replied Mr. Thompson, "but there are a thousand of you, and if you all paid your bills this man could tomorrow pay every penny he owes, restore his credit, regain his lost reputation, clothe his family and have over \$1,000 to spare. The amount of taxes you and I pay figure but little in the total expenses of this town and county, but it all would refuse to pay taxes where would we land? Mr. Chairman, I ask in all candor, who is the dishonest party—the man who pays out every cent he has and goes in want of the necessities of life, or the man who owes a sum that he can pay, but does not pay? The people who owe this man for the paper are the ones who are responsible for the disgrace, the shame, the mortification, the want and sorrow that he has had to suffer. Yes, sir, let us face this question fairly and like men. Now, what are we going to do about it?"

Smith jumps to his feet. His face is flushed, his hand is nervous, and plunking down a \$10 bill on the table, with an emphatic gesture, he says: "Here's what I will do about it? Here's \$10 to begin. I admit the truth of every word that Mr. Thompson has said, and we are a gang of cowards. Not only have I failed to pay for my own paper, but I have never sent him a single new subscriber, and if the members of the order will not send them who will? I frankly confess that I never before saw my duty in this case, but for one I promise to make up for lost time."

"So will I," "So will I," came from all parts of the room, and in a few minutes over \$100 had been subscribed. Many wondered what kept the executive committee so late at work that night. They were perfecting plans to make an extensive canvass for the paper, and when Americans once get down to real business some effective work is done.

That same night the tired editor and his little family were gathered in the clean but plainly furnished sitting room, and the daughter was reading from the family Bible, "Let not your hearts be troubled," etc., and at the close they sang:

Guide me, O thou great Jehovah, Pilgrim through this barren land. I am weak, but thou art mighty. Hold me with thy powerful hand.

Then all knelt while the wife and mother offered a simple but heartfelt prayer for help, for light, for courage, for faith, for the victory, for righteousness, and the protection of America. Unbidden tears brought the prayer to a sudden close, so far as words were concerned, but they all knelt there for a long time, and when they arose they were ready once more to renew the work on the morrow with full faith that all would yet be well.

Can any one tell us why so many of the subscribers of that particular paper felt it their duty to send in their subscriptions just about that time, why so many made successful efforts to get one or more new subscribers and sent in the money with "God bless you" and "Keep up the fight, etc.?"

They could have seen the tears of joy that came to the eyes of the editor and his wife and the jubilee meeting they held at home one night, they would have felt repaid a thousand times over. The man is out of debt. He and his family attend church regularly. His credit has been restored, and once again he is recognized as "an honest man." His paper has become a power for good, and it is royally supported by the American patriots.

Speaking of the papal condemnation of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Sons of Temperance the St. Louis Observer says:

The reason for condemning the societies is plain enough. The church of Rome assumes a monopoly in charities, it attempts to control the benevolence of the people in every land. It puts its hands into the public treasury, where ever possible, to aid its institutions. The wholesale condemnation of organizations that exist solely for mutual help seems little short of madness. Why the archbishops should assume a monopoly of secrecy it is hard to understand. All their conclaves, in this country and in Europe, are held behind barred and sealed doors. When a pope is elected all the doors and windows of the building in which the cardinals meet are blasted over, with little holes left, through which to carry on intrigues with politicians.

The Catholic bishop of Chicago is the plaintiff in several suits pending in the justice courts for the possession of premises subject to his control. Yesterday afternoon Justice Blume rendered a judgment in his favor against Mary Shoney, who was in arrears for her rent for the upper floor of No. 349 West Jackson street, and next Monday at 2 o'clock he will hear a case against J. Hill, wherein the bishop seeks possession of the lower floor of No. 349 West Jackson street.

It is said that a Mrs. Whitford recently presented St. Ignatius Catholic church of Baltimore with a "monstrance"—that is transparent pyx or box in which the consecrated wafer is carried in solemn procession and exposed upon the altar—which cost her thousands of dollars. And this foolish extravagance is announced in face of the fact that two-thirds of the charity subjects of the city of Baltimore are found in the Roman church.—Baptist Standard.

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Do you subscribe and pay for THE AMERICAN? Yes or no will decide how much you are interested in the advancement of Americanism.

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RAILROAD TIME CARD.
BURLINGTON ROUTE—EAST.
DEPART:
No. 2 Chicago Vestibule Flyer, daily, 4:45 pm
4 Chicago Express, daily, 11:30 pm
6 Chic. and St. L. Special, daily, 11:30 pm
12 Ph. & Pac. J. local fly. Ex. Sun, 11:35 am
12 Ph. & P. J. local fly. Ex. Sun, 6:35 pm
ARRIVE:
91 C. in. S. L. Ex. Ex. Sun, 8:00 am
3 Chicago Express, daily, 4:15 pm
3 Chicago Express, daily, 9:00 am
11 Local, daily, 6:00 pm
7 Fast Mail, daily, 2:40 pm

BURLINGTON ROUTE—WEST.
DEPART:
No. 5 Exp., Den. and P. in Neb., fly 10:15 am
5 Ex. S. V. G. L. R. fly Ex. Sun 10:15 am
7 Fast Mail to Lincoln, daily, 2:45 pm
12 Local Express, daily Ex. Sun, 4:45 pm
13 The Burlington Fly. for Den., fly, 4:35 pm
21 Lincoln Local, daily Ex. Sun, 8:15 am
11 Lincoln Local, daily Ex. Sun, 6:45 pm
ARRIVE:
2 Denver Vestibule Flyer, daily, 4:10 pm
4 Denver Local Express, fly, 11:45 am
11 Local Express, daily, 4:45 pm
12 Local Express, daily, 11:25 am
BURLINGTON ROUTE—SOUTH.
DEPART:
No. 2 Kansas City Day Exp., daily, 9:30 am
4 K. C. Night Ex. via Co. R. fly, 11:35 pm
14 K. C. sleeping cars for St. Joe and Kansas City will be open for passengers at 9:00 a. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.
DEPART:
No. 8 Day Exp. via U. P. Tr., fly, 11:05 am
6 Chicago Ex. via U. P. Tr., fly, 4:09 pm
2 Limited, via U. P. Tr., daily, 5:45 pm
10 Mo. Valley Local, 6:35 am
ARRIVE:
5 Local Exp. via U. P. Tr., fly, 9:40 am
1 Limited, 1:45 pm
7 Omaha Mail, 3:30 pm
11 Mo. Valley Local, 10:35 pm
FREMONT, ELKHORN & MISSOURI VALLEY.
DEPART:
No. 13 Deadwood Express, daily, 9:20 pm
15 Wyo. Ex. Ex. Sat. fly for points west of Cheyenne, 2:30 pm
15 Hastings & L. Ex. Ex. Sun, 7:20 pm
5 Fremont, N. A. V. Ex. Ex. Sun, 9:05 am
11 St. Paul Express, daily, 6:30 pm
ARRIVE:
No. 4 A. Ex. via U. P. Tr., fly Ex. Sun, 11:00 am
6 Vestibule Lim., 4:30 pm
3 Night Express, 10:35 pm
8 Oklahoma & Texas Ex. Ex. Sun, 11:35 pm

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GRAND LODGE LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FRANCIS C. CAMPBELL, M. W. G. M., Minneapolis, Minn. Minnesota Secretary. TROY, NEW YORK. ROBERT W. JOHNSON, S. R. Supreme Secretary. M. L. ZOOK, Howard Street, Omaha, Neb. Organizer for department of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.

ORANGE PRINCIPLES.

On behalf of the Grand 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 meddle in the affairs of state, and that every 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 unchristian influences, as well as against armed assault, 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 aid.

It believes in the restriction of immigration to the extent of time for the naturalization of citizens, and that the public lands shall be held for actual American citizens who become settlers.

The Grand Institution of the United States of America has certain requirements for membership: That a man shall be an actual American citizen, having complied with the laws of the United States with regard to naturalization, and without a mental reservation.

That an applicant shall be a Protestant, and also that his parents and wife shall be Protestants.

That he shall be thrifty and successful in his trade, honorable and truthful in his dealings with his fellowman, and shall be known as a law-abiding citizen.

That he will endeavor to give his children or any children under his charge at least a good common school education, being careful to avoid all popish doctrines, and that he shall be in sound health at the time of making application.

It makes no difference where a man was born so long as he meets the foregoing requirements.

These are the qualifications required of every applicant to the order, and we do not think that any patriotic American citizen can afford 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 and declared that the United States of America is a republic, and that the constant landing upon the shores of the hordes of ignorant, vicious and lawless criminals of the Old World should be viewed as a menace to the loyal and patriotic citizens of this country.

We affirm a warm and hearty welcome to all immigrants who desire to be part of our nationality, but we have not one square inch of room for the anarchist, the socialist or for anyone who is not willing to show allegiance to that flag which is the symbol of our country.

We affirm our devotion to the public school system of this country. We believe in compulsory education and that all teaching in schools should be in the English language, to the end that future generations may be able to take their place in the ranks of the country's workers, educated in the history, the customs and manners of Americans.

We guarantee to every man the liberty of worshiping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and would give every assistance to protect all in the exercise of his liberty, but we object to any restrictions on the interference of any church, no matter under what name it may exist, in the temporal affairs of this country.

We believe that the Bible should be read in our public schools; not to teach sectarianism, but to inculcate its teachings. It is the recognized standard of all moral and civil laws; we therefore believe that our children should be educated in its teachings, but that no dogma or creed should be taught at the school.

We believe that patriotism and love of country should be instilled into the hearts of children, and that, with the words of our school, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," our children should be taught that our flag is the symbol of all that makes a "home" for us.

We would place a flag upon every public school in our land, and a Bible within and the object lesson therein set forth should be a beacon light in every storm which threatens to deluge us.

In this noble and patriotic work we ask the cordial and hearty co-operation of all good citizens. In this grand work we need the helping hand of all organizations holding the same views and principles. We have no time for jealousies and bickerings, but with a united front we should march forward, shoulder to shoulder, remembering that "United we stand, divided we fall."

In the strictest sense we are a national political organization, but we oppose with manly the slightest taint of partisanship. "Our country" is our motto, and we keep this motto steadily before us. We are content that there are great and powerful enemies within our midst, requiring the steeliest surveillance of all who are at heart, we and in deed Americans. We, as members of this Order, affirm our allegiance to the objects of the Order, as paramount to any partisan affiliation, and urge upon the membership that there are great and powerful enemies within our midst, requiring the steeliest surveillance of all who are at heart, we and in deed Americans.

OBJECTS OF THE ORDER. First—To maintain and promote the interests of Americans, and shield them from the depressing effects of foreign competition. Second—To assist Americans in obtaining employment. Third—To encourage Americans in business. Fourth—To establish a sick and funeral fund. Fifth—To maintain the public school system of the United States of America, and to prevent sectarian interference therewith, and uphold the teaching of the Holy Bible therein.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP. Require that an applicant shall be: A white male person born in the United States of North America, or under the protection of its flag.

States of North America, or under the protection of its flag. A believer in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the Universe.

Favorable to any union of church and state. Favorable to free education and the American Public School system.

Between 18 and 30 years of age for benevolent membership; over 30 for honorary membership.

The word "Junior" in the title has no relation to age of members. It was adopted to distinguish the Order from the U. O. A. M., and has no other significance.

Not in the word "Mechanic" to be construed literally. It refers in no manner to artisans, but embraces every pursuit.

ORGANIZERS WANTED. We want a Council of the J. O. U. A. M. in every city, town and village in the United States.

It is the leading American patriotic and beneficial organization, and the strongest and one of the oldest, confined to native-born.

It is only necessary to make its objects, principles and workings known to easily secure enough charter members to start a Council. A liberal premium will be paid to any one organizing a Council. For full particulars address: H. A. KIRBY, National Counciler New Brunswick, N. J.

DIRECTORY.

NATIONAL COUNCIL. N. C.—J. A. Richter, Box 267, Canton, O. N. Y. C.—W. T. Fehr, Richmond, Va. J. P. N. G.—H. A. Kirby, New Brunswick, N. J. N. S. Sec'y.—Edward S. Denner, P. O. Box, 796, Philadelphia; office rooms Nos 16 and 17, 631 Chestnut street.

National Organizer—Stephen Collins, Box 366, Pittsburgh, Pa. Meets in Omaha, Neb., the third Tuesday in June.

STATE COUNCIL OF ILLINOIS. Incorporated February 24, 1893. C. C. T. Bryson, 545 Wentworth avenue, Chicago. S. V. C.—Thos Rowan, 709 Union st, Alton. J. P. C.—Thos J. Coen, 497 Sheffield ave, Chicago. S. Sec'y—Joseph S Reynolds, P. O. Box 114, Chicago.

MEETS AT ALTON, fourth Monday in August, 1894. SUBORDINATE. George Washington Council, No. 3, meets first and third Friday evenings of each month at Aldine hall, 75 E Randolph; also at Joseph S Reynolds, R. S. 155, 7th and 18th streets, always welcome. Kilworth Council, No. 16, meets 2 days at 615 Westworth ave., E. L. Ca. 90, R. S. 615, 4th and 18th streets, always welcome. Colfax Council, No. 24, meets Saturday evenings at I. O. O. F. hall, South Chicago ave. John W. Roger, R. S. Box 48.

Daniel Webster Council, No. 8, J. O. U. A. M., meets first and third Saturday evenings of each month in Modern Woodman hall, Murray, Neb. Visiting brothers always welcome. James Longbridge, recording secretary.

NEBRASKA.

STATE COUNCIL OF NEBRASKA: S. C.—WM. F. KNAPP, Omaha. S. V. C.—LEVI P. SHERM, Omaha. S. C. Sec'y.—GEO. C. FENTON, P. O. box 725, Omaha.

Treas.—C. H. ALLEN, South Omaha. Conductor—H. S. HARTHOLD, Plattsmouth. Warden—P. S. McCADLEY, So. Omaha; R. J. BELMAN, Omaha. Representatives to Nat. Council—WM. F. KNAPP, H. L. DAY, W. A. MESSICK, P. S. McCADLEY and J. W. HOUDELL.

The next regular meeting will be held on the third Tuesday in Jan., 1895, at Omaha. FRANCIS S. KEY COUNCIL No. 6 meets every Friday evening at G. A. R. Hall, Plattsmouth, Neb. Visiting brothers cordially invited. O. K. JOHNSON, Rec. Sec.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1, meets every Tuesday eve in Lincoln hall, 24th and Gray streets. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. H. HARVEY, Sec'y.

LINCOLN COUNCIL No. 2, meets in Lincoln, Nebraska. COLUMBIA COUNCIL No. 3, meets every Tuesday evening in Patterson block, 17th and Farnam streets. A. L. LIGHTFOOT, Councilor. A. H. FLINT, R. Sec'y, address care Country Clerk.

GARFIELD COUNCIL No. 5, meets every Tuesday night in South Omaha. WILLIAM FABR, Sec'y.

LIBERTY COUNCIL No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening I. O. O. F. Hall, Louisville, Neb. T. H. Lucas, Rec. Sec'y.

COUNCIL No. 20, A. P. A., Cameron, Mo., meets every second and fourth Monday evening at Fraternity Temple. Visitors welcome.

BLUE FIELD COUNCIL No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening in G. A. R. Hall, Council Bluffs, Ia.

LINCOLN Commandery No. 1, U. O. A. M., meets every Thursday evening in P. O. S. Hall, Council Bluffs, Ia. A. St. Burnham, Recorder.

AMERICAN LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 221, meets the first and third Tuesday evening of each month, at 8:00 o'clock. M. L. ZOOK, Sec'y.

MISSOURI.

STATE COUNCIL OF MISSOURI. S. C.—E. C. Borden, Holden, Mo. S. V. C.—ROY. H. A. Slaughter, Warrensburg, Missouri. S. C. Sec'y—Rolla G. Carroll, Warrensburg, Missouri. Will meet at Hannibal, Mo., February, 1895.

KANSAS CITY COUNCILS. KANSAS CITY COUNCIL No. 3—Meets every Friday night at 193 Walnut street. Jas. McNamara, Sec'y 1809 East 10th St.

COLUMBIA COUNCIL No. 15—Meets every Saturday night at the corner of Twelfth and Cherry streets, W. Y. Shearer, Recording Secretary, 1465 Madison street.

PATRIOT COUNCIL No. 13—Meets every Wednesday night at A. O. U. W. Hall 1212 P. South street, J. E. Fisher, Rec. Secretary, 3421 Flora avenue.

WESTPORT COUNCIL No. 47—Meets every Friday night at Westport, W. R. Shink, Rec. Secretary, 425 E. Eighth street.

GATE CITY COUNCIL No. 44—Meets every Monday night, corner 16th and Penn Sts., over drug store.

SPRINGFIELD COUNCIL No. 40—Meets every Thursday night, between 3rd and 4th on Holmes.

SHEFFIELD COUNCIL No. 35—Meets at Sheffield every Thursday night. Thomas Smith, Rec. Sec'y, Sheffield, Mo.

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall, Plattsmouth, Neb. Visiting members are welcome. J. H. Smith, Sec'y.

ATOKA COUNCIL No. 2, W. A. P. A.—Meets every Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the A. P. A. Hall, 45; Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan.

PROSPECT COUNCIL No. 41, A. P. A.—Meets every Monday evening at the corner of Twenty-third and Prospect avenues, Kansas City, Mo. Persons desiring to join may enclose their name, street and number, ward, age and occupation, and direct to box 521 Kansas City, Mo.

EUREKA COUNCIL No. 1, W. A. P. A.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the A. P. A. Hall, Southeast corner Packard and Osage avenues, Armorelside. Visitors are cordially invited to attend.

WIDE AWAKE COUNCIL No. 46, A. P. A.—Meets every Friday night at 10th and L Road, Geary's hall, Kansas City, Kan.

EXCELSIOR COUNCIL No. 4, W. A. P. A.—Meets every Monday afternoon at 2:30 at Roll's hall, southwest Boulevard, near state line, Rosedale, Kansas. Friends of other councils are cordially invited to attend. Every true American lady is invited to come and join us, and assist in the good work. Initiation fee \$1.00.

GATE CITY COUNCIL No. 8, A. P. A.—Meets every Saturday evening at 8:15, Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kas. Visitors cordially invited.

COUNCIL No. 7, A. P. A.—Meets every Monday evening at Chamber of Commerce Hall, Riverview. Visitors cordially invited.

COUNCIL No. H. A. P. A.—Meets at Woodward's Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. sharp, Third street and Lafayette avenue. A cordial invitation is extended to visiting friends.

ARGENTINE COUNCIL No. 12, A. P. A.—Meets every Monday night in Nokes Hall, Argentine, Kan. All visitors welcomed.

TOPEKA COUNCIL No. H. A. P. A.—Meets every Monday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall 414 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas. All visitors will be cordially welcomed.

Osatdy Council, No. 1, W. A. P. A. of Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1009 Penn St. Address, Post-office box 521, Kansas City, Mo.

Sunflower Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 294, meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m. in Glad's hall, corner of 13th street and Osage avenue, Kansas City, Kan. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. John Davidson, W. M.; Wm. McNaughton, Sec'y., 715 Reynolds St.

Liberty Council, No. 15, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Wednesday night, corner Packard and Osage streets, Armorelside, Kansas. Thos. Holt, secretary.

KANSAS PURPLE STAR, I. O. O. F., No. 26—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. in A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Fourth street and Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan. Samuel Harrison, W. M.; Wm. Badgett, secretary, 557 Northrup avenue. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

ROSEDALE COUNCIL No. 12, A. P. A., meets every Wednesday night at McGeorge's hall, Rosedale, Kas. All friends cordially invited.

Patriotic Order: Sons of America.

WASHINGTON CAMP No. 1, P. O. S. of A., meets each Thursday evening at Red Men's Hall, Fifteenth and Douglas Sts.

WASHINGTON CAMP No. 12, P. O. S. of A., Council Bluffs—Meeting in their hall over 101 Main street, every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. E. McMAHON, Secretary.

SUPREME CABINET

American Orange Knights.

OBJECTS.

This order is formed of persons whose objects is to maintain the supremacy of law, order and constitutional freedom; to preserve inviolate the citizen's franchise; to perpetuate and defend the precepts and free institutions of civil and religious liberty guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and established by our forefathers. PHOENIX ST. ROOMS.

For information relative to the formation of new Commanderies, or supplies, write to the supreme secretary, M. L. ZOOK, Sec'y, J. M. HASKIN, C. C., 1615 Howard St., Saginaw, Mich. Omaha, Neb.

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 15th day of July, 1865. Its first inception was for the protection of Mechanics and Working-men alone, and for a number of years none 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 as being 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, is 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 yourself and family 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 sledge-hammer 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 an affiliation with such institutions as Trades Unions, Knights of 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