

SOME SHARP REBUKES.

Administered to Colorado Senators by Governor Waite.

BILL FOR REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

It Was Promptly Laid on the Table— Iowa Democratic Legislature Decides to Introduce a License Bill— Stephens Entitled to a Seat as Representative From Jackson County— Several Bills Introduced.

DENVER, Jan. 31.—Governor Waite has prepared his message to the senate in answer to the petition of that body for executive interference in the adjournment deadlock. The document administers some sharp rebukes for what his excellency looks upon as a course more notable for the malice than the consistency displayed.

The governor states that he does not feel justified in interfering unless requested to do so by the lower house, intimating that the latter body is the only one of the two that has shown any inclination to respect and observe the laws. In reference to the assertion that the senate cannot and will not transact any business, the governor fails attention to the eagerness with which the appointments he sent in Friday were acted upon, though, in his opinion, there is a grave doubt as to the authority of the senate to affirm or reject any appointments at a special session not called for that particular purpose. He makes a few other points of minor interest, but the fact that the senate has shown its willingness to do business under some circumstances is given as his main reason for refusing to adjourn the legislature.

**Commend the Governor's Action.**  
In the house Monday a petition from the miners' union of Cripple Creek was read commending the governor for calling an extra session of the legislature and requesting the passage of measures creating the county of Cripple Creek and making eight hours a legal day's work. The bill amending the justice court attachment laws came up for a third reading. This allows attachments to be issued only on the grounds of fraud when the defendant is a foreign corporation and for labor performed. The bill passed without a dissenting vote.

The committee on fees and salaries recommended that the bill which provides for a reduction of the salaries of legislators from \$7 per day to \$5 be laid on the table, for the reason that it did not come under the governor's call.

IOWA LEGISLATURE.

Stephens Entitled to a Seat as Representative From Jackson County.

DES MOINES, Jan. 31.—The Democratic members of the legislature in caucus decided to introduce a high license bill with local option features. Should this fail they will leave their future actions to be determined by circumstance. They hope for a division in the Republican ranks.

In the senate Gronoweg presented a petition of the grape growers of Pottawattamie county, asking that the sale of wine and similar beverages be licensed, which was read in full. Bills were introduced by Funk to erect a monument on the site of the Indian massacre at Spirit Lake; by Downey, prohibiting officials of the Soldiers' home from appropriating pensions of inmates; by Garft, to revise the road laws; by Turner, to regulate the cancellation of mortgages; by Yeomans, authorizing the issuance of bonds to fund county indebtedness.

In the house many petitions referring to the proposed modification of the prohibitory law were presented. These bills were introduced: By Blanchard, establishing a school of mines; by Britton, abolishing county poll tax; by Byers, for the creation of public warehouses and to regulate the receiving, weighing, inspection and shipping of grain; by Root, to increase the governor's salary from \$3,000 to \$5,000; by Sawyer, exempting from attachment the earnings of heads of families; by Snoko, making mileage tickets on all railroads "good until used" and transferable.

The house passed the bill exempting registered pharmacists from jury duty. The house committee in the contest case from Jackson county has completed counting the ballots and find that Stephens (Rep.) is elected by 34 votes over Richardson (Dem.), the sitting member, and no report.

Appropriation bills were introduced in the senate as follows: By Chantey asking \$98,850 for the school for feeble minded at Glenwood; by Rea, asking for \$65,400 for normal school at Cedar Falls; by Hipwell, asking \$87,000 for orphan's home at Davenport.

Dies of an Attack of Hiccoughing.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 31.—Some time ago William Milhollin was taken down with grip. Seventy hours before his death Mr. Milhollin was suddenly seized with a fit of hiccoughing, which continued so long as to excite the fears of the family. All known remedies were applied, but to no avail. The hiccoughing continued with increasing severity until death.

National Hotel Men's Association.

SALIDA, Colo., Jan. 31.—E. A. Thayer, chairman of the general committee of the National Hotel Men's association, has called a meeting of that committee in Denver Feb. 6 for the purpose of completing arrangements for entertaining the National Hotel Men's association which meets in Denver May 10.

Harrison County Libel Suit Settled.

DUNLAP, Ia., Jan. 31.—The first libel case ever tried in Harrison county was settled at Logan by the jury returning a verdict of acquittal for the defendant, J. H. Purcell of the Dunlap Reporter. The complainant was J. C. McCabe of the Logan Observer.

Afraid of a Howling Dog.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 31.—Jefferson Hill, a prosperous farmer near here killed himself upon hearing a dog howling in his yard.

VASTNESS OF NUMBERS.

The Immensity of a Billion Shown by Some Interesting Comparisons.

Although the words million and billion are known by every man almost every day, yet the significance of the numbers so expressed is by far not so distinct and impressed in the minds of the majority as it is in the minds of the few. For example, if the number of a street is represented by 1,000,000 units, 1,000,000,000 of such units would give a distance equal to that from Hanking to San Francisco. If this is not remembered, we are apt to get very erroneous impressions, especially of astronomical phenomena. As our earth measures in its greatest circumference only about 25,000 miles, while the planets are distant from the earth and from each other spaces varying from 25,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 miles, accordingly most of the distances which confront us on the earth are to be regarded as vanishingly small when compared with the distances which confront us in the planetary system. On the other hand, the nearest fixed stars have distances from the earth, and consequently from any point in our planetary system, as great as from 27,000,000,000 to 4,000,000,000,000 miles. For example, Sirius is 83,000,000,000 miles distant. Consequently, as in the consideration of the distances of fixed stars, we have to deal with billions, while in the case of planetary distances we only deal with millions of miles. Also, all the distances of the planets from one another must be regarded as vanishingly small when compared with the distances which confront us in the realm of the fixed stars. In other words, viewed from Sirius, not only the earth or sun, but our whole planetary system itself, would appear as an indefinitely faint point of light, exactly as Sirius appears to us as a luminous point.

The reader will readily appreciate that the number billion is generally conceived too small when we tell him that a billion seconds have not elapsed since the origin of the human species, reckoning the age of humanity at 30,000 years. It will also seem hardly credible that a billion new American 25 cent pieces, placed one on top of another, would reach an altitude of over 1,000,000 miles—that is to say, would form a cylindrical pile over four times as high as the moon is from the earth.

The fact that the results of modern exact science first required of language the formation of names for large numbers before it was to believe that the people of early time never made use of very large numerical statements. But this is not the case. More than 2,000 years ago there lived a people who, from pure motives of amusement, exercised their faculties in this domain. In India, where our present numeral system was invented, names existed, even in Buddha's time, for numbers up to 100,000,000,000, and Buddha himself, it is said, prosecuted the formation of numeral names up to the number which we now denote by 1 and 54 appended ciphers and might call nonillions. This strange passion of the Hindus found fresh material for exercise when in the fourth century of our era the principle of our present numeral system was invented by Hindu Brahmin priests and the easy methods of computation based on this system diffused over all India. It was now possible to multiply with facility numbers of 20 places with one another and to be sure of the correctness of the results. Nay, in the seventh century in India arithmetical tournaments were held at which, as now in our chess tournaments, the great masters of arithmetical computation gathered together, and he was crowned as victor who outstripped all competitors.—Open Court.

In a New Light.

The young woman was trying to persuade her father to give his consent to her accepting a very worthy young man he did not want her to marry, and he was stubborn. "But, papa," she insisted, "he is the man of my choice." "Well, he isn't the man of my choice, and you shall not marry him," he persisted. The girl grew firm at once. "Now, look here, papa," she said. "Some day my daughter will probably come to her father as I am coming to you, and she will ask him what I am asking you, and he will refuse, as you are doing. Then my daughter will say coaxingly to her father, 'But, papa, you were mamma's choice,' and then in reply to that would you like to have that man say to your granddaughter, 'No, I wasn't. I was your grandfather's choice?' Answer me that. Do you think it would be a pleasant thing for that man to blink to your granddaughter?" The father thought two or three times and rubbed his dome of thought. "Um—er—um," he hesitated. "It hadn't quite struck me that way before. I guess you can have your own way about it." And up to date nobody has heard any cause to regret the girl's successful argument.—Detroit Free Press.

Longevity on the Bench.

The supreme court furnishes some interesting instances of active longevity. Justice Blatchford was 73 years old when he died, but he was in active possession of his mental faculties up to the time of his death. Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the supreme court, remained on the bench until he was 88 years old. He was appointed chief justice at the age of 58. He began an autobiography at the age of 77, but did not finish it. Chief Justice Marshall, who served from 1800 to 1835 on the supreme bench, was 80 years old when ill health compelled him to leave Washington. He died in that year—1835. He was a delegate to the convention for revising the state constitution of Virginia when he was 74 years old, and it is said that, though he did not speak often in the convention, when he did speak he showed that his mind was clear and his reasoning as solid as in his younger days. Chief Justice Waite remained on the supreme bench to the last, though he was 72 years old when he died. Justice Strong retired from the supreme bench in 1890 at the age of 73. Noah H. Swayne, who died in 1884, retired from the supreme bench in 1881 at the age of 77.—Washington Star.

Little Eva in Private Life.

"Who is the old woman that looks as if she was an escaped cholera patient?" inquired Heavies as he smoked his fragrant Havana and quaffed a beaker of wine—45 a quaff. "Why, she's in the perfesh," answered Feetlight as he dallied with a handful of \$20 goldpieces. "What does she play?" "Little Eva," answered Feetlight, "and she is the youngest in the business—47 her last birthday."—Philadelphia Call.

Past Mending.

Doctor (to servant girl)—Well, now, what is your particular affection? Servant Girl (bashfully)—Please, sir, he's a clarinet player in the twenty-fourth of the line.—Journal Amusan.

YESTERDAY.

Oh, for yesterday's tea, full food And, oh, for last night's rest! And, oh, for the fact that belated seemed In the custom light of the world! Oh, for the fact that belated seemed In the custom light of the world! Oh, for the fact that belated seemed In the custom light of the world!

Hunting Wild With Tame Turkeys.

"Tame turkeys can be trained to hunt wild ones," said Major A. S. Willis. "I cannot recall Dick down in Park county, Tenn., that obtained a false reputation. I was offered \$100 for him at one time, but then I thought he was a phenomenal bird. Since his death, however, I have discovered that the talent for hunting wild turkeys is not uncommon among tame ones. The call of the wild bird is familiar from that of the domestic one, but the latter can easily learn the former's calls if the hunter is patient enough to teach him. The tame turkey can be taught so that he can be taken to the woods and will then send forth the challenge call. If a turkey cock is within hearing, an answering note of defiance is invariably made. This is replied to, and finally the wild turkey will come very cautiously until he sees the tame one, as he is a suspicious creature. But when he sees the turkey his fears are gone, and he starts at once to do battle. Then the trained turkey runs, and the hunter shoots. "The advantages of this method of hunting are very great. While a hunter can locate a turkey call very closely, there is an accompaniment made by striking the ground with the wings which cannot be reproduced, and without this the game is suspicious. The hunting turkey must be taken in hand when very young and constantly drilled, but beyond the patience required very little skill need to exist upon the part of the trainer."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Not Inquisitive.

Charles Godfrey Leland declares that he hates inquisitiveness with a hatred only equal to that which he reserves for gossip and adds that he largely owes his faculty for minding his own affairs to an incident of his youth. At that time he met a naval officer whom he greatly admired as a model of good manners and a man of the world.

One day Leland repeated to him a bit of gossip, which the other at once cut short, saying that he never listened to such talk. The remark made a profound impression, and one which time only confirmed and strengthened.

George Boker, the poet, was one who studied men as if they were books, and he one day entered Leland's room at Princeton and laid down by him on the table a paper or picture with his back upmost. Leland took notice of it, and after a time Boker asked: "Why don't you look at that picture?" "If you wanted me to see it," was the reply, "you would have turned it face up." "I put it there to see if you would look at it," said Boker. "I thought you would not."—Youth's Companion.

Dog Friendship.

A pretty story of dog friendship comes from across the water. A small terrier accompanied his master on a visit to a country house, where it soon received very rough handling from one of the house dogs, being rescued indeed just in time to escape total destruction. The next day the little dog was missed, and all search for him for two days was unavailing. At the end of that time, however, he reappeared in the stable yard in company with a big retriever which belonged to his master. The moment the retriever met the house dog that had maltreated the little terrier he flew at him savagely and severely fought him. There was no doubt that the small dog had journeyed to the home kennels and persuaded in dog language his big friend to 'ret' with him and avenge his wrongs.—New York Times.

Made It Valuable.

Auctioneer—This book, gentlemen, is especially valuable, as it contains marginal notes in the handwriting of Alexander von Humboldt. A hundred marks offered. Going—going—gone! It is yours, sir.

The autograph marginal note by the renowned scholar was as follows: "This book is not worth the paper it is printed on."—Humor-Baillens.

She Liked Bargains.

Clarissa (pettishly)—Why on earth do you keep asking me to marry you? Haven't I refused you in any form? You have, but I wanted to give you another chance before offering this bargain elsewhere.

The Explanation.

A tourist while dining at a farmhouse was very much puzzled by the peculiar behavior of the dog, which kept barking and jumping round him. On asking the farmer's wife if this was its usual custom she replied, "It's a'n't right; ye've jist got the dish it eye gets its meat out of."—Dundee Journal.

A Shortcake.

It was in the South school the other day that the scholars were asked to write a sentence which should contain the p nun I, and a small colored pupil replied: "My mother made a shortcake. It was so short I didn't get any of it."—Hartford Post.

To clean Ivory wash in warm water and soap with a brush and place the article under glass in the full sunlight. Repeat the process for two or three days. Ivory may be bleached by immersing in water containing a little sulphuric acid, chloride of lime or chlorine.

So extensive are the eruptions of the volcano Cumbre, in Chili, that at times the light of the sun is obscured from the ports of Varas, Octay and Oseno, and artificial light is necessary for the ordinary outdoor occupations.

That excellent but misprized creature, the muskrat, euphemistically the "marsh rabbit," is rarely seen in New York, though the opossum is exposed for sale in regions where the colored people dwell.

The \$10,000 bequest of Miss Emma Turner to the British museum for the purpose of enabling it to conduct archaeological researches is to be utilized in exploring the site of Amathus in Cyprus.

A small bottle of ammonia is always useful for the wardrobe. Keep a small spoon with it, and when cleaning woollen dresses fold a towel and place it under the spotted or soiled portion.

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United States of America.



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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 bereaved 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 action 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 ignominious 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.

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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.

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That he shall be thrifty and successful in his business; 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.

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A. P. A.

ARE LINCOLN COUNCIL No. 16, AMERICAN Protective Association meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month in L. F. Hall, Plattsmouth, Neb. Visiting members are welcome. F. P. Brown, Sec.

Jr. Order United American Mechanics

Instituted May 17, 1853—Eligibility For Membership.

Any white male person born in the United States of North America, its territories, or under the protection of its flag, who shall have attained the age of sixteen years, who is of good moral character, a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the universe, in favor of Free Education, opposed to any union of church and state, shall be eligible to membership under the provisions of the law in the state and subordinate council to which the application is made; provided, that no person shall be received to beneficial membership who is over fifty years of age.

A person shall not be permitted to this order who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, nor shall he be under sixteen years of age.

Subjects of a sectarian or partisan character shall not be introduced into any meeting of this council, nor shall any member make use of the name of this order at a political meeting.

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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 its extinction, and to see that it uphold the reading of the Holy Bible therein.

NEBRASKA.

STATE COUNCIL OF NEBRASKA: S. C.—W. A. HOWARD, Lincoln. S. V. C.—W. M. F. KNAPP. S. S.—H. L. COPELAND. S. T.—C. H. ALLEN. Conductor—W. E. COPELAND. Guard—P. S. McALLEY.

Delegate to National Convention—W. M. F. KNAPP, H. L. DAY, W. A. MESSICK, P. S. McALLEY and C. H. REILAND.

Wardens—L. S. HAYLINS. The next regular meeting will be held on the third Tuesday in January, 1894, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1, meets every Friday evening in Goodrich Hall, 24th and Paul streets. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. C. PAGE, Sec'y.

LINCOLN COUNCIL No. 2, meets in Lincoln, Nebraska.

COLUMBIA COUNCIL No. 3, meets every Tuesday evening in Patterson block, 7th and Farnam Streets. S. T. WIGGINS, R. Sec'y, 1301 Jackson Street.

WINONA COUNCIL No. 4, meets every Saturday evening in Rod Men's Hall, Continental block, 15th and Douglas Sts. G. G. N. SHAYER, Rec. Sec'y.

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

IOWA. BLEEUE CITY COUNCIL No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening in G. A. R. Hall, Council Bluffs, Ia.

MISSOURI.

STATE COUNCIL OF MISSOURI: S. C.—R. J. ARMSTRONG, St. Louis, Mo. S. V. C.—H. M. MITCHELL, Kansas City, Mo. S. S.—C. H. STURGES, 234 Adams Street, St. Louis, Mo. Will meet at Moberly, Mo., February 13, 1894.

KANSAS CITY COUNCILS. KANSAS CITY COUNCIL No. 9—Meets every Friday night at 1