

FINEST FLOAT.

How a United States Navigator Earned His Reputation.

One of the most distinguished navigators in the United States navy was engaged, some years ago, as navigator on one of the old-fashioned sailing-ships of the navy, and, as it was his first billet, he was very desirous of making a good impression. For the first few days he took his reckonings with the greatest care. But when the ship had been out several days he forgot to wind the chronometers which kept Washington time, says the Argonaut. It was impossible to make any calculations on the ship's position. He did not dare to tell the commander of his mishap, and so he continued to take the altitude of the sun every day in the most serious manner and reported the ship's position. He was only able to estimate his position by dead reckoning—a very uncertain operation. Early one morning, when he thought they must be near Barbadoes, their first destination, he called a young sailor to him, and said: "My man, I want you to go to the mast-head and look out for land; and when you sight it do not call out 'Land ho!' in the usual manner, but come down quietly and tell me about it." The sailor ran up aloft, and when at about seven bells, or half-past eleven o'clock he saw a thin blue streak to the southward, he ran down from aloft and reported it to the navigator. "Go aloft and report land in the usual manner at eight bells," said the navigator. Hardly had the sailor reached his perch when the captain came on deck, and walking to the navigator, said: "About what time shall we sight Barbadoes, sir?" At precisely eight bells, sir," was the answer. "What," cried the captain, "do you pretend to be able to figure to the minute the time we will sight land? Why, I never saw a navigator who could figure within two hours, and I have seen some good ones." At that moment the bell struck eight times, and the cry of "Land ho!" rang out from the masthead. The captain took his navigator's hand and said: "You, sir, are the finest navigator afloat, and I shall report your splendid work to the department." The captain kept his word. He wrote to the navy department about the excellent work of his navigator, which was the direct cause of his promotion.

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Amusing Stories Told of His Brilliant Wit.

Of Douglas Jerrold, the late Edmund Yates graphically related that, as he was escorting the wit one night to the Bedford hotel, "up New street we met two or three drunken roisterers, one of whom, after tumbling up against me, apologized and asked the way to the 'Judge and Jury,' a popular entertainment of the day. Instantly Jerrold bent forward and addressed him: 'Straight on, young man; continue in the path you are now pursuing and you can't fail to come to them!' It was to Peter Cunningham, mentioning his fondness for calves' feet, that Jerrold said, 'Extremes meet!' To Mrs. Alfred Wigan, expressing her fear that her hair had been turned gray by the application of some strong stimulant, he said: 'I know, essence of thyme.' One evening Yates and Jerrold were at a ball, when Yates inquired: "Who is that man there, dancing with Mrs. Jerrold?" "God knows, my dear boy," Jerrold replied, looking around for an instant; "some member of the Humano society, I suppose." A week before Jerrold died, Yates met him at dinner, where also was Albert Smith, whose engagement to the lady he afterward married was then rumored. The host having asked Smith to ring the bell for dinner, Jerrold said: "Yes, Albert, why don't you ring that bell?" Of his grandfather, Edmund Byng, Yates told this anecdote: Byng once asked a guest at his own table: "How did you like that dish?" "It was very good," "Good, sir? Of course it was good! Everything is good that comes to this table. I didn't ask you if it was good; I asked you if you liked it."

To Elevate Journalism. A society called the Institute of Journalists is being organized in England for the purpose of raising the standard of admission to their profession. The plan is to have two sets of examinations, one for pupil associates or apprentices, and the other for members. For the first class the examination includes English history and literature, arithmetic and geography, composition, skill in condensing and "general knowledge." The candidate for the advanced degree is examined in these subjects and also political and general history, natural science or mathematics, political economy, the law of newspaper libel and copyright, verbatim reporting, descriptive writing and the conduct of legal and public business.

The Soldier's Bible. A fac-simile of the "Soldier's Pocket Bible," compiled by Edward Calamy in 1643 and used by Cromwell's Roundheads, of which only two copies, one in the British museum and one in the United States, are known to exist, has just been published by Elliot Stock in London. It was long supposed that the edition used by the army of the commonwealth was a very small bible printed by John Field, but as that was first issued in 1653, after the civil war was over, it cannot have been the book. The credit for the discovery belongs to Mr. George Livermore of Cambridge, Mass.—N. Y. Sun.

Wisdom. Uncle John—Did any of them robbers git a-hold of yow when you was in New York? Uncle St.—No, by gosh! Every time I see one of them pollice I dodged inter a hallway or somethin'.

CHINESE FOOT BINDING.

The Ordinary Method of Ensmalling the Feet of Female Celestials.

According to Dr. Haslop, China Medical Missionary Journal, the ordinary method of binding the feet is as follows: "While the great toe is left straight the other toes are folded on the plantar surface of the foot; often until the tips of the toes are on a line with the edge of the inner side of the foot, and then the foot is bound 'snugly.' Gradually the bandage is made tighter and tighter. When the metatarsal bones begin to curve, making the characteristic lump on the dorsum of the foot, the bandages are tightened more rapidly than before. If swelling takes place above the ankle the foot is bandaged more tightly. If ulceration occurs the foot is bandaged still more tightly. Swelling is not a desirable complication. Ulceration is greeted with joy, for it is usually a sign that the foot is yielding gracefully to the inevitable. 'Lan siou kiah' (ulcer, small foot) is a common saying. To make the smallest foot with the minimum of suffering and produce no untoward results is the desideratum; this process should take about ten years. Patience will then show her perfect work; that which foreigners call a deformity and restricted locomotion are necessary sequelae, not untoward results. They begin to bandage the feet of a child when she is between 3 and 4 years of age. Generally the services of a professional bandager are obtained. This woman carries with her a stock of small wooden shoes of various sizes. These are the patterns. Her patrons choose the size desired. A contract is then made to have the foot of this size in a certain length of time—three years or less, as the case may be. The professional bandagers, for the most part, fulfill their contracts with superb indifference to the children's sufferings, and sometimes with such results of the death of the child, gangrene as the feet, necrosis of bones, etc.

FOR A RATE.

He Was a Heavy Scotchman and Wanted to Save His "Sitter."

A gentleman connected with the Perth and Inverness railway states that when that line was first opened some of the natives, wholly unaccustomed to fixed prices, endeavored to deal with the ticket clerk as they would with a shopkeeper.

Countryman—What is the price to Kinross? Ticket Clerk—Two and eightpence. "Two-and-eightpence? Hech! Never! I'll give you two shillings." "There is no reduction. The fare is two-and-eightpence." "Make it two-and-twopence and its a bargain."

"I tell you the fare is two-and-eightpence." "It's only a matter of thirty mile." "It doesn't matter what it is. That is the fare."

"I'll give you two-and-threepence." "It won't do." "Two-and-fourpence, then." "No; nor two-and-floypence." At two-and-sixpence he made a dead stand, says Pearson's Weekly, and finding the clerk inexorable, he went away and waited till the next train, when he came back with his offer of the two-and-sixpence, in hopes of finding the clerk more accommodating.

Relic of a Southern Boom.

One of the relics of the late Southern boom can be found in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. It is a ten-acre cornfield, in the midst of which is a large brick block and several electric light poles. It was formerly a 300-acre farm, and the entire tract was purchased by speculators for the purpose of building a town there. At the sale the farmer who sold the land in the first place became so excited that he bought in lots for the entire amount of his purchase money. Then he built the block and became a merchant, using all of his available funds. The town was a failure, the property sold for debts, and instead of a 300-acre farm, with money in bank, the old man has a ten-acre tract incumbered by a useless building and electric poles that are in the way of his plow.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reindeer in Alaska.

According to a report brought back from Alaska by the Behring sea fleet the reindeer brought to that territory by government officials are increasing so rapidly that in a few years they will be numerous enough to relieve the government from the necessity of supplying the natives with food. The beginning of the work consisted in the bringing of sixteen of the animals from Siberia by the general agent of education for the territory. His efforts attracted the attention of congress and an appropriation was made by means of which he was enabled to get 180 more reindeer and to obtain two Siberian herders to look after them.

Crocodile Birds.

Two or three species of birds are known to accompany the crocodile whenever he appears above water. Many a hunter has had his prospects for a shot spoiled by the alarm given to the reptile by his watchful attendants. When they see any one approaching they will fly at the crocodile's nose, giving loud cries, and the beast never waits to investigate, but instantly shuffles into the water at his best speed.

In the Right Direction.

A new departure in public night schools has been made in Philadelphia by devoting one of the schools to a course of lectures on the history and working of our political system. National, state and municipal government will be taken up in turn. Three lectures a week will be given, intended more particularly for young men, but free to all who choose to attend.

To California in a Tourist Sleeper.

The Burlington Route's Personally Conducted Excursions to the Pacific Coast are just the thing for people of moderate means.

Cheap—respectable—comfortable—expeditious. From Omaha every Wednesday morning Through to San Francisco and Los Angeles without change of cars. Experienced Excursion Managers and uniformed Pullman porters in charge. Second class tickets accepted. Cars are carpeted and upholstered and have spring seats and backs, mattresses, blankets, curtains, pillows, towels, etc., only \$5.00 for a double berth, wide enough and big enough for two.

The route is over the "Scenic Line of the World," through Denver, Salt Lake City and Sacramento. All the wonderful canons and peaks of the Rocky Mountains are passed during the day. Write for information.

J. FRANCIS, Gen'l. Pass'r. Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

Pamphlet.

Extracts from United States Congressional Record, containing address of Hon. W. S. Linton and discussion in congress upon sectarian appropriations of national money to Indian education, and the vote thereon; also remarks made respecting a requirement to teach the English language in New Mexico after admission to statehood, and two separate votes rejecting such a requirement.

Address, Gen. Green Clay Smith, P. O. Box 333, Washington, D. C. Price, postage paid, \$2.50 per thousand, or 5 copies 10 cents.

Samples of the American Citizen Library may be seen at this office. The price is \$2.00 a year, for 12 numbers—12 books in all.

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, 1843. Its first inception was for the protection of Mechanics and Workmen 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 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 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 scythe 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 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.

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 severally 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 own thy fostering hand." "Thou art 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.



GRAND LODGE LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION

OF THE 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, 1615 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 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 inimical influences, as well as against armed assaultants, 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 thereon.

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 United States with regard to naturalization, and without a mental reservation, and 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 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, or how long he has resided in our country, if he meets the foregoing requirements.

These are the qualifications required of every applicant to the order, and we do not accept of any patriotic American order, or 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 convention assembled declares:

That the constant landing upon the shores of the horde of ignorant, vicious and lawless criminals of the Old World should be viewed with alarm by the loyal and patriotic citizens of this country.

We affirm a warm and hearty welcome to all immigrants who desire to better their condition and become a part and parcel of our nationality, but we have not one square inch of soil for the anarchist, the socialist, or nihilist, or for any one who is not willing to bow allegiance to that flag which is powerful enough to shield and protect them, and well as the exercise of all civil and religious liberty.

We affirm our devotion to the public school system of this country. We believe in compulsory education, and that all teaching in our schools should be in the English language, to the end that future generations may be able to take their place in the ranks of our 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 most strenuously to 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 law; we therefore believe, that our children should be educated in its teachings, but that no dogma or creed should be taught at the same time.

We believe that patriotism and love of country should be instilled into the hearts of children, and that with the words of "Mother," "Home" and "Heaven," 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 engulf 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 unaimed the slightest taint of partisanship. Our country is our motto, and we keep this motto steadily before us. We are cognizant that there are great and powerful forces at work in our midst, requiring the strictest surveillance of all who are at heart, word and deed Americans. We, as members of this Order, affirm our allegiance to the United States of America, and we urge upon our members, and urge upon the membership harmonious, united and intelligent action in carrying out the principles.

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 therein, and uphold the reading of the Holy Bible therein.

States of North America, or under the protection of its flag.

Of good moral character. A believer in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the Universe.

Opposed to any union of church and state. Favorable to free education and the American Public School system. Between 18 and 50 years of age for beneficial membership; over 50 years honorary membership.

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

For 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 Jr. 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 Council, New Brunswick, N. J.

DIRECTORY.

NATIONAL COUNCIL. N. C.—J. G. A. Richter, Box 387, Canton, O. N. T. C.—W. Tyler, Richmond, Va. Jr. P. N. C.—H. A. Kirby, New Brunswick, N. J. N. Sec'y—Edward S. Deemer, P. O. Box 756, Philadelphia; office rooms Nos 16 and 17, 631 Chestnut street.

National Organizer—Stephen Collins, Box 706, Pittsburgh, Pa. Chicago in Omaha, Neb., the third Tuesday in June.

STATE COUNCIL OF ILLINOIS. Incorporated February 24, 1862. C. C.—T. B. Bryson, 655 Westworth avenue, Chicago. S. V. C.—Thos. Rowan, 709 Union st., Alton. Jr. P. N. C.—Thos. J. Coen, 497 Sheffield ave., Chicago. S. C. Sec'y—Joseph S. Reynolds, P. O. Box 111, Chicago.

S. C. Treas.—E. H. Sample, 634 Armour ave. 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, Chicago. Joseph S. Reynolds, Sec'y, 1515 1/2 Ash ave. Visitors always welcome.

Elworth Council, No. 16, meets 7 days at 615 Westworth ave., E. L. Ca. Du. R. 3, 612 Howe st., Englewood. Colfax Council, No. 23, meets Saturday evenings at 100 F. hall, South Chicago ave. John W. Cooper, Sec'y, Box 68.

Daniel Webster Council, No. 8, Jr. 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.—W. F. KNAPP, Omaha. S. V. C.—LEVI P. SHERMAN, Omaha. S. C. Sec'y.—GEO. S. FENTON, P. O. box 720, Omaha.

S. C. Treas.—C. H. ALLEN, South Omaha. Conductor—H. S. BARTHOLOMEW, Plattsmouth. Warden—P. S. McAULEY, So. Omaha. Sentinel—G. B. SHERWOOD, So. Omaha; R. P. DOLMAN, Omaha. Representatives to Nat. Council—WM. F. KNAPP, L. DAY, W. A. MESSICK, P. S. McAULEY and J. W. HOULEK.

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. Hall, Plattsmouth, Neb. Visiting brothers cordially invited. O. K. JOHNSON, Rec. Sec.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL, No. 1, meets every Tuesday eve. in Idlewild hall, 34th and Grant 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, 11th and Farnam streets. A. L. LIGHTFOOT, Councilor. A. H. FLINT, R. Sec'y, address care County Clerk.

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

LIBERTY COUNCIL, No. 7, meets every Tuesday evening, 100 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.

BLUFF CITY COUNCIL, No. 7—meets every Wednesday evening in G. A. Hall, Council Bluffs, Ia.

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

AMERICAN LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 221, meets the first and third Tuesday evening of each month, at 8:30 o'clock. M. L. ZOOK, Sec'y.

MISSOURI.

STATE COUNCIL OF MISSOURI. S. C.—F. C. Rorden, Holden, Mo. S. V. C.—Rev. B. 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. 9—Meets every Friday night at 1011 Walnut street, Jas. McNamara, Sec'y 1800 East 10th St.

COLUMBIA COUNCIL, No. 15—Meets every Saturday night at the corner of Twelfth and Cherry streets, W. Y. Sheever, Recording Secretary, 1407 Madison street.

PATRIOT COUNCIL, No. 31—Meets every Wednesday night at A. O. U. W. Hall, 1421 E. Eighteenth street, J. E. Fisher, Rec. Secretary, 3411 Flora avenue.

WEST POINT COUNCIL, No. 37—Meets every Friday night at Westport, W. B. Shifk, Rec. Secretary, 1235 E. Eighth street.

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

SPRINGFIELD COUNCIL, No. 46—Meets every Thursday night, between 41st and 52nd on Holmes.

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

COUNCIL No. 6, A. P. A.—Meets every Saturday evening at southeast corner Packard and Osage streets, Armourdale. Visitors cordially invited.

COUNCIL No. 11, 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 brothers.

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

TOPEKA COUNCIL No. 14, A. P. A.—Meets every Monday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, 418 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas. All visitors will be cordially welcomed.

Geostdyk Council, No. 1, W. A. P. A. of Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1899 Penn St. Address, Post-office box 321, Kansas City, Mo.

Sunflower Lodge, L. O. L., No. 264, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m., at Gladin's hall, corner of Mill street and Osage avenue, Kansas City, Kan. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. John Davidson, W. M., Wm. M. Naughton, Sec'y, 718 Reynolds Ave.

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

KANSAS PURPLE STAR, L. O. L., No. 205—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m., in A. O. W. Hall, corner Fourth street and Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan. Samuel Harrison, W. M., Wm. Blalock, secretary, 337 Northrup avenue; Visiting brethren cordially invited.

ROSELAND COUNCIL, No. E. A. P. A., meets every Wednesday night at McGeorge's hall, Roseland, Kas. All friends cordially invited.

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 proceeds and free institutions of civil and religious liberty guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and established by our forefathers.

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

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 419 Broadway, every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. J. B. VAN PATTAN, Secretary.

Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley RAILROAD.

NORTH WESTERN SOUTH

FREMONT, HASTINGS, WAHOO, LINCOLN, SEWARD, SUPERIOR, DAVID CITY, YORK, ALBION, NORFOLK.

Northern Nebraska, Black Hills AND CENTRAL WYOMING

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