

THE FUNNY YOUNG MAN.

Had a Good Story for All the Girls. But It Was a Repeater. They had just been introduced, but they were getting on famously when she said:

"As you have always lived in Evanston, I suppose you know everybody there?" "Yes, I think I do." "Then you can disclose the identity of the young man that Eddie tells such a funny story about—she never would tell me his name. One of those tiresome people, you know, who have made a reputation for wit and dare not even ask for the salt without making an epigram about it."

"Kind of a fellow who always makes you feel as if the footlights are between you, eh?" "Exactly. Eddie and two or three other girls were visiting a friend in Evanston last month, and this young man proceeded to make himself agreeable to them all—not a very difficult thing to do, either, for he was sole possessor of a horse and buggy." "So he drove up the royal road to their affections, as it were." "Yes. But, you see, he couldn't afford to waste a whole afternoon's scintillations of wit on just one girl." "So he took them two at a time?" "Nothing of the kind. He just memorized a brilliant monologue; stories concerning the houses they passed, quotations referring to the season of the year, and—

"Pardon me, Miss Slasher, but don't you feel a draft from that window?" "Not at all, thank you. Then he took each of the girls driving, in turn, and said the same things to them." "Indeed. By the way, you remind me so much of a friend of mine." "Do I? You must tell me all about her some time. And each one of her girls would return from her drive saying what a lovely time she had and wasn't he a brilliant fellow? By the way, however, he took Eddie for a second drive. At first she enjoyed his conversation, but as they took the same route they had driven over before his remarks began to grow strangely familiar."

"Is it possible? Do you know anything about palmistry, Miss Slasher?" "Not a thing. Now Eddie is such a mischief—she let him go right on and made no sign; even let him tell her again the long story about the man who drove out Sheridan drive and kept wanting to know where Mr. Sheridan lived. But when she got home she told all the girls, and they compared notes and nearly died of laughing. Why, there is Eddie herself now. I'll introduce you, she is such a bright girl."

"But Eddie walked up to him with outstretched hand, saying: "Why, how do you do, Mr. Tinker. How is everybody in Evanston. And has your funny old man found out where Mr. Sheridan lives yet?" "And she wonders to this day why he met her friendly advances so frigidly." "Do Fish Sleep? I asked the above question when in conversation with a noted authority on the piscatorial science, and his reply was: "I am not exactly prepared to answer that question to the point, but am of the opinion that they, as well as all other organized beings, go through periods of coma—very brief in some cases—which is analogous to the slumber of higher animals. Fish consume but little oxygen, and their waste of tissue is very small, hence they have been known to do without either food or sleep for a surprising length of time. Some of my collaborators in this branch of science are of the opinion that their periods of coma are the same as sleep only in a generic sense—they simply relieve the functions of the body for brief intervals.—St. Louis Republic.

Unmistakable Proof. "You aver," said the black-browed bandit, "that you are the celebrated cantatrice, Mile. Squallina. Prove it and you are free. Never shall it be said that a Cuttawozzanda would offer indignity to an opera soprano. It is against all the tenets of the profession."

"How shall I prove my identity?" asked the captive. "By singing, of course." "What! Sing in this cave! No bouquets, no steam heat and not a cent in the box-office? Never!" "Gentlemen," said the bandit, "it is evident that the lady is what she claims to be. Escort her to the nearest village and set her free."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Whistle Language. A purely whistle language, used on Gomera island, in the Canary archipelago, is a sort of pendant to the drum language of Camesoon. The Gomera can carry on a conversation by means of whistling, and be understood by the person with whom he is whistling a mile off. The whistling is quite articulate and is a kind of translation of common speech into whistling, each syllable having its peculiar tone, so that even foreign words can be whistled. We are acquiring the language in this country. When a man tells a "whopper" we convey our sentiments by means of a whistle.

He Met another Wh. The late Father Healey used to complain that it was sometimes a painful duty to live up to the character of a wit. One night, when tired, he sighed and groaned, to think that his car-man expected a joke of him. But he was kind, and would not refuse the first chance of contenting the man. A donkey brayed, and Father Healey said, across the cart: "Well, do you hear your brother calling you, Thomas?" Quick came the response: "Indeed an I do, father," with tremendous emphasis on the father.—Argonaut.

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Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the east front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot eleven (11), in block nine (9) in Shinn's Addition to the City of Omaha, Douglas County, State of Nebraska. The east one-half and the west one-half of said lot will be offered separately. Said property to be sold to satisfy J. R. Dickey, plaintiff herein, against the defendants, Henry and Mary L. Dickey, for \$24,250 dollars and fifty-four and 25/100 cents (\$24,254.50) judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy Francis W. Westess, defendant herein, the sum of seventy-three and 45/100 dollars (\$73.90) judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from September 17th, 1894.

To satisfy the proceeds of sale of the interest of Nicholas H. Heine in the above described property and after the satisfaction of the amounts due J. R. Dickey and Francis W. Westess, Henry L. Dickey, defendant herein, the sum of five hundred and forty-one and 10/100 dollars judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from February 13th, 1892, and to satisfy the sum of \$4,000 dollars, together with costs, according to a judgment rendered by the District Court of said Douglas County, at its September term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein J. R. Dickey was plaintiff and Nicholas H. Heine, Margaret J. Heine and others were defendants.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of the sale of the north thirty-seven and 7/100 feet of said lot sixteen (16), Thomas Whitaker, defendant herein, the sum of one thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars (\$1,489.00) judgment, with interest on \$2,000 thereof at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum, and on \$489.00 thereof at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, all from February 5th, 1894.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of the sale of the north nineteen (19) feet of said lot sixteen (16) and north eighteen (18) feet of said lot fifteen (15), David Marvin, defendant herein, the sum of two thousand, four hundred and six and 8/100 dollars (\$2,406.80) judgment, with interest on \$2,000 thereof at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum, and on \$406.80 thereof at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, all from February 5th, 1894.

To satisfy Charles E. Bates, plaintiff herein, the sum of four hundred and seventy-nine and 49/100 dollars (\$479.49) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from February 5th, together with costs, and accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its February term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Charles E. Bates was plaintiff, Orville E. Combs, et al., were defendants.

To satisfy first out of the proceeds of the sale of the south nineteen (19) feet of said lot sixteen (16) and north eighteen (18) feet of said lot fifteen (15), David Marvin, defendant herein, the sum of two thousand, four hundred and six and 8/100 dollars (\$2,406.80) judgment, with interest on \$2,000 thereof at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum, and on \$406.80 thereof at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, all from February 5th, 1894.

To satisfy Charles E. Bates, plaintiff herein, the sum of four hundred and seventy-nine and 49/100 dollars (\$479.49) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from February 5th, together with costs, and accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its February term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Charles E. Bates was plaintiff, Orville E. Combs, et al., were defendants.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant. To George D. Weintz, Mrs. Weintz his wife's first name unknown, non-resident defendants: You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1894, Eliza M. Flinders, plaintiff, filed her petition in the district court within and for Douglas county, State of Nebraska, against William Emerson, Emma F. Emerson, the Ballou State Banking Company, of Buena Vista county, Iowa, George D. Weintz and Mrs. Weintz, his wife, first name unknown, defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose an order of sale on mortgage for \$1,400 upon lots 19 and 20, in block 14, Omaha Heights, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the District Court of said Douglas county at its September term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein J. R. Dickey was plaintiff, and Josephine M. Getty and others were defendants.

Logo for Grand Lodge Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America. Includes names of officers like Francis C. Campbell, M. W. G. M., and Robert W. Johns, N. S. Supreme Secretary.

ORANGE PRINCIPLES. On behalf of the Loyal Orange Lodges 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 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 inimical 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 amongst 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, by legal means, to the maintenance of the standard of living of our citizens, and that the public schools should be held for actual American citizens who become settlers.

That a man shall be an actual American citizen, by first taking the laws of the United States with regard 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 true to his dealings with his fellowman, and shall be known as a law-abiding citizen. That he will endeavor to give his children an education, and to secure for every child a good common school education, being careful to avoid all popish doctrines, and that he shall be in sound health at the time of his application.

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Between 18 and 30 years of age for beneficial membership; over 30 for 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 signification.

It is the leading American patriotic and benevolent 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 apply to the National Council, New Brunswick, N. J.

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COUNCIL No. 8, A. P. A.—Meets every Saturday evening at southeast corner Park and Osage avenues, Armaoundale. Visitors cordially invited.

COUNCIL No. 11, A. P. A.—Meets at Wood ward Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 1/2 o'clock. 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. 14, A. P. A.—Meets every Monday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, 415 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. All visitors will be cordially welcomed.

OSWEGO COUNCIL No. 1, W. A. P. A. of Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 169 Penn St., Address, Post office box 321, Kansas City, Mo.

Sandover Lodge, L. O. L., No. 394, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m., at Collins' hall, corner of 11th street and Osage avenue, Kansas City, Kan. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. John Davidson, W. M., Wm. McNaughton, Sec'y., 715 Reynolds Ave.

Liberty Council No. 13, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Wednesday night, corner Park and Osage streets, Armaoundale, Kansas. This Hall, secretary.

KANSAS PURPLE STAR, I. O. L., No. 265. 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, Mo. Annual Meeting, W. M. McNaughton, Secretary, 32, Northrup Avenue. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

ROSEDALE COUNCIL No. 18, A. P. A., meets every Wednesday night at McGeorge's hall, Rosedale, 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 precepts 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 Councils, or for supplies, write to the supreme secretary, M. G. R. B., J. M. HANKER, 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, 1845. 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 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 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 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 endorsement branch is also connected with the Order, both national and state, which insures that those who seek its benefits, enabling them to leave a sum, which is in all cases substantially and promptly paid, to their 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 believe 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 in the manner 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; 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 protection and American industry. Strikers riots and boycotting are cases which should 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 sincerity, I own no man as master of my actions.

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