BUT ONE ENEMY.

Only thyself thyself can harm Forget it not! And full of peace, As if the south wind whispered warm, Wait thou till storm and tumult cease. -Celia Thaxter

PATTY'S MUSIC BOX

Patty Hendrick was so happy that she fairly jumped up and down. It had been snowing all the morning, and as no one had been to the farm house, Patty had been having a very dull time. Right after breakfast she had helped mamma do the dishes, had made her bed (for she was an industrious little girl) and then she had dressed and undressed Arabilla until sho was tired even of her. Now, however, she was very much excited, for when Dr Gray came in front of her house on his way to see poor, sick Mrs. James, he saw Patty in the window and called to her:

"Ask your mamma if you can go down and spend the day with Amy, for she has a sore throat, and if you can, I'll stop for you when I come back," he said. Mamma was willing, and now Patty was getting

ready to go.
While Mrs. Hendrick was trying to see if Patty's face was clean, that damsel was dressing Arabella and talking as fast as her tongue would run:

"Mamma, do you suppose Mrs. Gray will let Amy have the lovely little puppy in the house? Do you believe we'll have jam tarts for supper? Have I got to come home before dark?"

Finally mamma said: "Why, Patty Hendrick, you must stop, or you will drive me crazy, and I can't get you ready

All this happened a good many years ago, and little girls nowadays would think that Patty looked funny if they had seen her when she was ready to start. She had on bright red stockings and a red and brown plaid dress. Her hair had been done up on corn cobs the night before to make it curl, and her face was almost as rosy as her stockings. Then she put on a thick brown coat, a white fur cape and hood, and red mittens, and she was all fixed when the doctor came.

On the way down to the village Patty

and the doctor met a gray haired, cross looking gentleman riding on a black horse. Patty nodded happily, and the gentleman nodded back, while Dr. Gray

"How did you happen to know Mr. Simms? I didn't suppose that he liked little girls very much.

"I don't believe he does, for he always looks so cross. One day last summer is went to the postoffice with papa, and Mr. Simms came out with a lot of papers in his hands. After he got upon his horse's back he dropped some and looked very cross about it. I went and picked them up and gave them to him, and now h

always says, 'Howd' do, Patty?' to me."

After she had finished, Patty blushed for that was a long speech for a little girl who had been taught that "children should be seen and not heard," but the doctor was so kind that no one was afraid of him.

Soon they reached the house, and Amy was in the window watching for them, and oh! how glad she was to see Patty, for a sore throat is not very good company on a stermy day.

The little girls went upstairs into Mrs.

Gray's room, and there was the puppy dozing away in front of the fire, and on irs was Amy's doll Violet Now Violet had a wax head and Arabells had a china one, but they were as good friends as their mammas for all that. First the girls had a romp with the puppy, and then they put Violet and Arabella to bed, and then Amy said:

"Why the very idea! I forgot to show you what Uncle Charlie sent me on my birthday," and off she trotted. In a minute she came back with a little round blue box with a handle on top. She turned the handle and the box played a lively tune. Patty was so astonished that she could hardly speak, for she had never seen a music box before. Amy played tune after tune and then she let Patty play. They had their supper up in Mrs. Gray's room on a doll's table and from doll's dishes, but although they had the cutest little jam tarts you ever saw, still Patty was so taken up with the music box that the tarts didn't taste as good as she had

While Sam was hitching up the horse to take Patty home she played a fast tune and such was her excitement that she almost forgot to put Arabella's cloak on. When she got home Patty told her papa and mamma all about it, and said that she did wish she could have one, and that night she dreamed that she saw little angels, all playing on music boxes instead of on harps.

Weeks went by, but Patty did not for get, and I am afraid that she teased her her mamma a great deal. Finally Mrs. Hendrick told her that for every stocking she darned nicely she should have a penny, and also a penny for every six eggs she found.

When the first of summer came Patty had nearly enough to buy the longed for music box. One bright, warm Sunday Patty went to Sunday school and the les son was about giving. After it was over the teacher, Miss Lucy Sessions, told the little girls how the minister had told the people in church that morning about the prairie fires out in Michigan, and how a great many people were left without home or clothes or money.
"Just think of it, children," Miss Lucy

said, "there are little boys and girls who haven't any clothes or anything to eat and no place to go, and some of them have lost their papas and mammas. Aren't you sorry for them?" The children all said they were. Then Miss Lucy said: "You still have your homes and parents and don't you think that you could give them some of the pennies that you have to buy candy with? You think of it, and if you decide that you can, bring them

All the way home Patty was very quiet, and it seemed as if there was a lump in her fhroat. She was very sorry for those children out in Michigan, and she thought it must be dreadful not to have any shoes, or supper, or anything; but the only money she had was that she had been saving for the music box, and oh! she couldn't give that up, it had taken so long to get it.

Thoughts of those poor children in Michigan tortured her all the week, and when she started for the Sunday school the next time there was something heavy in her pocket, and something heavier in her little heart.

She waited until the lesson was over, and then she put ber hand in her pocker pennies and small change. These she laid in Miss Lucy's lap. Only a little over \$3 in all. but as much to her as \$300 to some

older people. "That's for the folks in Michigan," sh said, and ran out before Miss Lucy could

Patty walked home, and part of the

way was through some woods. When she had gone about half way she sat down and cried as if her little heart would break. When she was crying the hardest she looked up and saw Mr. Simms.

"Howd do, Patty?" he said.
"Pr-et-ty w well, s-ir," she answered

between her sobs. Then he asked her what was the mat ter, and she told him all about the people in Michigan, for she thought because he didn't go to church that he didn't know about them. He looked so kind and in terested, not one bit cross, that she told

him about the \$3 and the music box. He told her to be a brave girl and not cry, and then he asked her to kiss him good-by, for he said he was going a long way off. She did and then trotted home, feeling better, because she had told some one of her trouble.

The next night after she had gone to bed Patty heard her papa say: "Well, I have found out what that Mr. Simms has been doing here. He has been writing a book, and starts for New York to-morrow on his way to Europe. What an ugly

One day later in the week the minister came to see Patty's mother. He said he had something to show her; he handed her a note and this is what she read: Mr. Cunningham-Enclosed you will

find a check for \$100, which you will please send to Michigan with the rest. I don't want to be outdone by little Patty EDWARD SIMMS. Hendrick. There is only a little more to the story. One morning, about two months after

this, the expressman stopped at the Hen-drick farm house and took out a good sized box, on which was printed in large letters: MISS PATIENCE HENDRICK.

NEW HAMPSHIRE,

When Patty's papa opened it there was -what do you suppose? A big. big. music box, made out of shining dark wood, beautifully inlaid with mother-of pearl. It was made abroad and there was a key with it, and after it was wound it would play for an hour. Mr. Simms' card was in the box, but that was the last Patty ever heard of him.-Springfield Re-

Amusements of a Conjurer. In December, 1858, Bosco, the world renowned conjurer, came also; he was a wonderfully jovial man, reveling in the practice of legerdemain, of which he was a consummate master, and not in the least reluctant to fool all he met, high and low, in public and in private. He was the last of the prestidigitators who trusted more to their marvelous manipu lation than to artificial tricks and prepared contrivances; short and very stout he would perform in a sleeveless shirt, black velvet tunic, and, flourishing his massive white arms in the air, apostro-phize the "spiriti infernali mici" before

phize the "spiriti infernali mici" before executing some perfectly incredible feat.

On market days, strolling before the countrywomen and their wares, he would carefully pick up a carrot or a turnip, cut it open abstractedly, and with feigned surprise extract a piece of money, repeating the experiment several times from different baskets, till the dazzled yenders published to same venders ruthlessly performed the same operation on their whole stock in quest of the coveted silver. Bosco, laughing like a boy at I'is practical joke, generally handed his dupes the value of their damaged goods, preaching meanwhile a serious httle homily on the dangers of covetousness. During his stay in Berlin he was his family. In the course of the seance he pointed to a terrestrial globe on a stand, saying to the prince: "Highness, drop your finger on the kingdom of Prus sia, and you will see it grow under your touch." The prince complied with the request, and as he placed his hand on the specified spot the frontiers expanded on either side, to the incredulous surprise of a score of bystanders. Bosco denied that he bad the gift of prophecy .- "Court and

Method of Electric Acupuncture. The Chinese, we are told, employed acupuncture at least 4,000 years since, and the Japanese adopted it long ago. Their practitioners employed puncturing needles of gold and silver, and their manufacture was an art of great importance. They were of different shapes—some bladed like swords, and others of the ordinary needle form. At the end of the Eighteenth century acupuncture was introduced into Europe, and was developed in the present century. M. Gaiffe, a French electrician, has recently constructed a variety of needles for electric acupuncture, especially applicable to the perforation of painful tumors, so as to

avoid unnecessary pain. By the electric acupuncture the current blade is varnished, except at the point, and thus insulated, so that the current only escapes at the point. Glass or India rubber has been used to coat the needle, but insulating varnish is preferred, since it does not thicken the probe so much. The upper end of the needle is connected to one pole of the voltaic battery used, and there is a conducting plate applied to the skin and connected to the other pole. Whon, therefore, the needle is forced into the tumor the current flows from its point to the conducting plate through the flesh and decomposes any unhealthy fluids there may be in its passage. This process aids the absorption of these secretions and the destruction of the tumor.—Phil adelphia Record.

Care of a Coal Oil Lamp.

Although the daily press prints copious statements of horrors, many people con-tinue to confide in the common oil lamp with a fearless reliance nothing short of incredible, considering the well known dangers associated with its careless management. Some of the state legislatures hove enacted laws to regulate the manu-facture of kerosene oil, limiting the "flash-ing point" to not less than 100 degs. Fah-renheit. This, however, appears to be an illusory safeguard. Experiments seem to have conclusively proved that most of the lamps made will, even with the best quality of oil, generate gas in sufficient quantities to cause a violent explosion. A writer in a late number of The Scientific American compares the ordinary kerosene lamp to a miniature gas machine, making gas and depositing it in the oil tank as effectively as though it were an apparatus especially designed for that purpose.

It may be worthy of mention here that

the gas thus referred to is an element capable of exerting immense energy when ignited, but this contingency can be always provided against by using a good lamp and keeping it well supplied with oil, so as to leave little space in the tank for gus. Under these conditions a lamp that is carefully handled and never replenished while burning will rarely or never explode.—"L. M." in Boston BudTHE PEOPLE'S KITCHEN.

Food Furnished at Cost for the Working

During my recent vacation I had an opportunity of visiting one of the "Cuisines Populaires" that are coming to be a peculiar feature of some industrial centers in Switzerland. In 1877, while a socialistic congress was in session at Chaux le-Fonds, near Neuchatel, one of the speakers said: "All the arguments in the world will not have as much effect on the working man as a good plate of hot soup." These seed were sown on good ground, for a month later the first popular kitchen was opened, and similar institutions are now to be found in other parts of Switzerland. The aim of these kitchens is to supply working people with good wholesome food at cost price. They are not charitable institions in any sense of the word, nor do they depend on contributions from the rich, nor on subsidies from the state, in order to keep them going. They are joint stock concerns, but in order to interest the largest number of persons possible in their success the value of the shares is fixed at a minimum sum. The one I visited has a capital of 10,000

The one I visited has a capital of 10,000 francs, 7,000 francs of which has been paid in, and the shares are held by very nearly 7,000 persons. It owns the building it occupies, which, though by no means palatial, is amply sufficient for the purpose. On the ground floor there are two dining rooms, large enough to accommodate from 600 to 650 persons, a smaller one for women a waiting room smaller one for women, a waiting room and an office. The establishment is run on a strictly cash basis, but instead of paying with money customers settle by means of checks, which can be purchased in any quantities, and it is not unusual for workmen to purchase these checks in sufficient quantities to last them a month. The kitchens are all located in the basement, where is also the "cantine," a branch of the institution about which I shall say more presently. The bill of fare and the prices are the same in all the dining rooms. Three meals are served up in close succession, and as no one is allowed to remain at table after he has finished his repeat the institution in the last finished his repeat th

ished his repast the institution is able to feed about 1,800 people daily. Between meal hours food can be had by any who want it, but no wine is ever served except when accompanied with food. The prices charged are as follows: Soup, one quart, 3 cents; half quart, 2 cents; meat, boiled or roast, one-fifth of a pound if the latter, a trifle more if the former, 5 cents; a ration of vegetables, 2 cents; wine, 2 cents a glass, 3 cents per half pint or 12 cents for a litre; a ration of bread, 1 cent. So you see a person can have a square meal, composed of bread, meat, vegetables and a glass of wine (and I may add that this latter article is of a good quality and sold pure), for 12 cents. The institution not only supplies its customers with meals, but also sells them cooked food to carry away with them. This branch of the bureau is conducted at the cantine, where prices for bread and meat are the same as in the dining rooms, but the portions are one-tenth larger, and two portions of vegetables are sold for 3

Cuisines populaires also furnish the public schools of the town with soup gratuitously and with bread at cost price. The managing committee are supplied with a certain number of checks that they can give away as they please, and all the food left over at the end of each day is distributed to the poor. The cuisine is managed by a board of directors who form asked to perform before the regent and three committees, charged respectively with looking after the wine, food and fur niture. The employes are few in number: a stewardess, who receives a salary of 1,300 francs a year; a female cashier and cook, each of whom is paid 65 francs a month, and some girls to wait on table, who are paid 25 francs monthly. In addi-tion to their wages all the employes are fed of course, and those who are only employed a few hours each day can gain the rest of their time in factories .- Henry Haynie in New Orleans Picayune.

Fighting Grasshoppers in Algiers.

Various devices are resorted to. Two such are most in favor, the "meinafas" and the "appareils cypriotes." The former consists of cotton or woolen cloth of a very rough surface, which is spread over the ground. The locusts are caught in the coating, are shaken together and are turned in deep ditches or stamped to death. The "appareils cypriotes" are sheets of muslin about 200 feet long and 3 feet wide, stretched over frames and placed upright along the path of the invaders. It is the habit of the locust not to turn in its progress, but to endeavor to surmount every obstacle in its way. It will try to climb the cloth, which is beaten by sticks. The insects fall to the ground, is conveyed into the tumor and applied at the point where it is most required to effect the dissolution of the morbid liquid contained in it. For this purpose the ground, and the native troops are not fur-nished with rations of meat in order to stimulate their appetite for the great national dish, stewed locusts, broiled locusts and locust raw.

The Virtues of the Muie.

The mule is very rarely sick—not near so often sick as is the horse. Its hoofs are much sounder. It is not so apt to be injured, not being so easily frightened. It will do the same amount of work on two-thirds the amount of food required by the horse. It will eat coarser food. When properly bred and handled it is full as trustworthy and industrious as the horse, and more docile than the horse. The docility and patience of the ass is proverbial. The mule endures exposure better than the horse. It will endure heat better, and I have never been able to perceive that it did not endure cold as well, though the notion that it cannot is general. But there is no good reason why it should not endure the weather of the northern states. While the mule is most used in warm climates. it is also used in regions where the temperature is full as low as in our northern states, and there lasts longer than do our horses.—Country Gentleman.

A Terrible Downfall. Mrs. Highprice-Oh, my daughter, we

Evelina Highprice (gasping for breath)

O mother, dear, tell me, tell me what
has come upon usl

Mrs. Highprice (solemnly)—Daughter,
our old coachman's beautiful lavender p-nt-l-o-ns are too large for the lovely little dove we have just engaged. — Yanket

A Special Inducement A Special Inducement.

Agent—I'd like to insure your life.
Respectable Old Party—I don't want
my life insured.

"But we offer special inducements.
Every policy is paid on death."

"Well, all the companies do that."

"Yes, but we pay up even if you are hanged. How's that for a special inducement?—Texas Siftings.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their deligates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader and immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been more recently called away from our councils, Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conking. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living hero s whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic. The name is that of the nable soldier and favorite child of victory. Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to ad forms of despotiem at depression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party we send frate had congratulations.

can party we send frate nat congratulation to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their

can party we send frate nal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of slavery throuhout the two American continents. We carnestly hope we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

WE AFFIRM OOR UNSWERVING DEVOTION to the national constitution and to the indissolable union of states to the automany reserved to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories is the union and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, lich or poor, native or forcign born, white or black, to cast one frac ballot in the public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold a free and honest popular ballot and just and equal repre entation of all people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the foundation of our republicanthority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic maj rity in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal notlinear end of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncrompromisingly in favor of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncrompromisingly in favor of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncrompromisingly in favor of the constitution and his party. The process is interested of Europe.

of Europe
we will support interests of America.
We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to
the people for their judgment. The protective
system must be maintained. He abandooment
has always been followed by reveral dis ster
to all interests except these of the unsurer

we denounce the Milis' bill as dastructive to general business, inbor, and the farming interests of the country, and we heartly endorse the consistent an i patriotic action of the republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list and insis: that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

nish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The republican party would effect all needed
reduction of the national revenue by repealing
the taxes on tobacco, which are an arrogance
and burden to agriculture, and the jax upon
spiri's used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff lows as
will tend to check imports o such arti les as
a e produced by our people, the projection of
which gives employment to our later, and release from import duties these articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of
which cannot be produced at home, there hall
still remain a larger revenue than is requisite
for the wants of government, of internal taxes

which cannot be produced at home, there hall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of government, of internal taxes rather than surrender any part of our crotective system at the joint behist of the whisky ring and agents of foreign manufacturers.

AGAINST PAUPER AND LARGE TRUE & We declare hostility to the in production and our constitution, and we demand the right enforcement of existing laws against it and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens and we recommand to congress and the state legislation is will prevent the executionly of all schemes to oppose he become to execute of the transportation of their products to market.

We approve legislation and unfair d scrimination between states.

P. BLIC LAND LEGISLATION.

We realize the public of all states to be home.

Ination between states.

P. BLIC LAND LEGISLATION.

We reafirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be house, steads for American citizens and services not aliens, which the respublican party established in 1863 against the pereistent apposition of the democra's in congress, which has brought our great western domain into magnificent developement. The restoration of appearant land grants to the public dam in for the democra's which was kegun under the administration of Tree dam Arthur should be continued. We deny that the democrat's party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicans and democrats about fifty million acres of the extruction of railroads, have been restored to the public domain in pursuance of conditions inserted by the regulation party in the original grants. We charge to democratic administration with tailors to execute that any paper that the original propriations inserted by the regulation party in the original grants. We charge to democratic administration with tailors to execute that purpose to harrass innocent saillers with spice and prosecutions under the fairs per tense of exposing trains and vinareasting the law.

Admission of the refresh the law.

Admission of the refresh the union that they may become states in the union therefore, whenever the conditions of pagnitation.

The government by congress of the ferritories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become states in the union therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, or this intelligence and morality are such as to insure stable local government thiggely the agoile of such territories should be permitted a right universit in them, to form for themselves panelitutions and state government and oe ad itted into the union. Pending preparati n for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from bona fide residents and efficiency of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution frames and adopted by her people and we heartly endorse the action of tag republican senate in twice passing official house of representatives, or parties purposes, to favorably consider those bills is a willful violation of the savered American principle of local self-government, and merits the condennation of all mainen. The pending bills in the senation. North Dakota and Montagna retritories to form constitution, and "stabilish state government as the condennation of all mainen. The pending bills in the senation. North Dakota and Montagna retritories to form constitution, and "stabilish state government as states. Such or them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and others as soon as they may become so.

The Monmon QUESTION.

The political power of the Monmon church in the territories as excressed in the past is a menange to free institutions to dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore we predge the republican party to appropriate legislation, asserting the sovererignity of the nation in all the territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute book legislation stringent en ugh to divorce political from ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

upon the statute book legislation stringent en uch to divorce political from ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as maney, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its entor's fordenhonetize silver.

We demailed the reduction of letter postage to the order bunce.

demns the policy of the democratic administration in the slover stretchined to 18 in per himse.

We demain the reduction of letter postage to 18 in per himse.

In a republic like ours, where the cuttzens is the sovereign and the official the servant, where in 18 important that the sovereign reopie should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation. Therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of Jacania sufficient to flord to every Calag growing up in the land the construction of the state of successful.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken in c. 25 cess in the excitation for our America, merchant markine, and we protest against the passage by constress of a tree ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of the same directly employed in agree ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of the same of the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities for the payment of just pe sions to our soldiers, for necessary werks of national importance in the improvement of the gardons and channels of internal, casawabar and various labors, and the protection of our defenseless harbors and control of the gardons and channels of internal, casawabar and various the carry from the protection of our defenseless harbors and critics for the payment of the faithful control of the gardons and channels of internal, casawabar and various labors, which is a control of the gardons and channels of the maturing public debt. This policy will not be actively provided to the control of the gardons and channels of the g

country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheap in the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending trea les effected by republican administratiors for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commetce and for its extension into a better market it has neither affected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter sanction or encourage any American organizytion for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vtal importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and negessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

PISHERIES QUESTION.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriatic Igeatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillantmons surrender of all privileges to which our fishery vessels are entilled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocate marintine levislation of 1820 and comity of natrons and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We don't much the domogratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspiciously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national ladustry and an indispensible resource of defense against freign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all chizens of the republic, and imposes upon men alike the same obligation of obedience to tha aws. Af the same timecal izenship

and follow and protect him abruad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandonced the republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the democratic party have described not only the cause of honest government, but of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the hallot, but especially have described the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or the mass their candidate has broken his, we therefore repear our declaration of 1884, towit: The reform of civil service auspiciously begun under republican administration should be completed by a further extension of the polories system already established by law to all grades system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applied. The spiril and purpose of rerorm should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at varience with the object of existing reform I g islation should be repealed, and that the dan-gers to free institutions which has in the pow-er of off cial patronage in y be wisely and ef-

gers to free institutions which lack in the power of official patronage in y be wisely and effectively avoided.

The grafitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be assured except by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal pople, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent on trivate charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved has government. We denounce the hostite spirit shown by President Clevaland in his animerous vetoes of incavings for pension relief, and the action of the dediceratic house of representative, in addising even consideration of general pansion legislation.

In support of the principles berewith enunciated we lavite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, especially of all workingmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

The first co-cept of all good government is

istration.

The first co ceru of all good government is the virtue and zobrety of the recopie and the purity of their homes. The republican party couldaily sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperature.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ATTORNEY.

8. C. THOMAS.

Attorney-at-Law and Natary Public. Office Fitzgera'd Block. Plattsmouth, Neb.

ATTORNEY. A. N. SULLIVAN, Attorney-at-Law. Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to him. Office in Union Blook, East side, Plattsmouth, Neb.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Agricultural Implements, Courtiand Buggies and Ruthford Waggas, "Good Timber and Bone Dry," gold and Warranted. Main street, between Sixth and Seventh.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

of Plattsmouth. Capital \$50.000; surplus \$11,-350. John Fitzgerald. President; S. Waugh. Cashier; F. S. White, Vice-President. Board of Dijeptors; J. In Fitzgerald. F. E. White, Juo. R. Clark, D. Hawksworth, S. Waugh,

BANK.

THE CITIZENS BANK,

of Plattsmouth. Capit I stock paid in, \$50,000.

Frank Carruth, President; W. H. Cushing,
Cashier; J. A. Counor, Vice-President. A
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Blacksmith and Wagon oaker, Dealer in Win-mills, Pumps and Fittings.

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Boots and Shoes, Repairing promptly attende
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A complete assortment of every kind of Footwear and cheaper than the cheapest west of the Missouri River. Also manufacturing and

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