## KINDLING FOR FIRES.

A CHICAGO MAN USES A CELLULOID TOILET SET.

Pine Wood, Properly Prepared, Is the Best Material for Starting a Fire in the Stove-Utilizing an Old Flour Barrel-A

A west side man was called upon not long ago to make a fire. After searching about diligently for kindling and finding none, he took his wife's tollet set, and, it being of celiuloid, the flames soon glowed vigorously. It is scarcely needful to say that this was during the temporary ab-sence of his better half; but she found it out, and her lecture was not restricted to the extravagance of such a proceeding.

It is rather strange that this great city, with its manufactories of well nigh every material, has not a single kindling fac tory, or, if there be one, directory men fail to discover it. Understood, there are several places where the original article is prepared. One firm has a saw, or saws, propelled by a large engine, which turns out daily many cords of the commodity, Sutting it into short pieces and tying it into bundles of convenient size, while nigh every factory using much wood sells the odds and ends for the purpose named. But there is no factory which turns out artificial material, such as prepared cake sawdust or resin-or kerosone dipped wood. This may be due to the cause as signed by a well known wood box manufacturer of this city who sells two or three thousand wagon loads of board ends annually. He said "There can be no improvement made upon wood pine wood. I mean, that being best of all Given plenty of this and there is not the slight est difficulty in starting a fire in a mo-ment, more quickly and satisfactorily than in any other way Chicago people are shrowd and are not included to under take the impossible. Wood being the best possible material, they stop at that This, though, is provided in plenty and the only good excuse for a failure to keep n supply at home is a lack of money

The amount used is enormous. If one reflects for a moment that hundreds of thousands of fires are started daily, he will be ready to accept the statement that many thousand tons are consumed atomally in Chicago sione. At several box, such and door and furniture manufactories the reporter was told that ten or twelve years ago they found difficulty in getting rid of their kindling stuff, but that now all they have finds an immediate market. The increase in the demand is due to increase of population, of course. Of late, in particular, orders keep up with if they do not run ahead of the supply Pine is the preferred wood, but all kinds are readily sold, if well seasoned and cut short, for this latter quality is as high a virtue in kindling wood as in a political

speech or sermon. The reporter would by no means be understood as saying that wood is the only material used in starting the fire upon the domestic hearth, or in the new patent stove or range. He would be derelict in his duty if he failed to refer to that artithe very danger in the use of which appears to add to its value in her eyes. It is peedless to say that kerosene is meant. But the employment of kerosene is scarcely more hazardous than the chopping up of an old board or barrel into the requisite size for kindling. "Putting up the stove" has been the subject for a thousand newspaper jests, it being com-monly agreed that to adjust the joints of pipe demands more patience than Job excreised during all his manifold trials; yet one who has had experience will doubt 4 whether that be attended with so great danger or with such trial of patience as

the altempt to chop kindling with an old ax or hatchet with serrated edge and with tendency to fly off the handle. As to the danger, that inclines to the side of the chopper and splitter. One may once in a while fall from a chair when the pipe obstinately declines to joint or to enter the chimney hole; but one cannot well escape the perils which environ him who undertakes the task of converting a gnarled and knotted board. or a meek looking but weather beaten and shaky flour barrel into the A B C of fuel. If the ax do not come off and fall upon his head or back, some bit that seems to require the exercise of greatest force to break will yield with surprising weakness and fly full into his face. Or if he do escape these perils a long and ugly splinter is sure to pierce his hand and cause him to bless the whole business. The need for work of this kind diminists a year by year, thanks to a civilzation which counts a duty the prepara-

tion of kindling wood for the people. The beaven for the kindler of fires is in proximity to a southern swamp whose black found bears upon its surface and within its depths the famous pine knot, or light bod, as it is called by the native. Of all known woods tals burns quickest, brightest, but a start best. Pairly saturated with room, it is as quick to take fire as tinder The people there use it not only as a successful for candle or other illumination, but also invariably for the purpose of starting their fires, whether in the house of the wealthy planter or the cabin of the poor negro. The supply is apparently inexhaustible, and but for ment expense of transportation no doubt its pre-eminent excellence as kindling would have caused its introduction and general use in Chicago and through the west. In its absence, its congener, the plac of the north, less firm and less resinons, is a favorite. But shavings, old pafor and debris of all kinds come in as substitutes when negligence has led to exhaustion of the legitimate supply.

Given the best of material, however,

there are many people who would find its use to the starting of a good fire a task of no easy accomplishment. Woman has come in for full share of ridicule here, it having been charged that she cannot start a fire any better than she can whistle or sharpen a pencil. That this is a slander upon the gentler sex is proved in the millions of cases of wives who preside over their own kitchens and the numbers of them who indulgently suffer their lary worse halves to lie abed in winter mornings until fires are built and houses are well warmed. Still, it is none the less an art that must be acquired. Success will not follow the mere throwing together of a lot of kindling and the placing upon that of a quantity of wood or coal. The bits must be placed compactly, yet not so close together as to choke the draught. It is important, too, that a little time shall be allowed for the fixing of the flams before the fuel proper is added.—Chicagg

At the Costumer's. Customer-I wish a fancy dress. I wish

if possible to appear as a bank cashier.
Costumer—I've the very thing among my ecclesiastical dresses. You must went a stole.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Startling Incident of the War. During the early part of 1863 the general's division was quietly settled in quar-ters in its camp south of Murfreesboro'. While there he related this curious inci-

"Col. Conrad, of the Fifteenth Missouri, informed me that he got through without much difficulty; in fact, that everything had gone all right and been eminently satisfactory, except that in returning he had been mortified by the conduct of the two females belonging to the detachment and division train at my headquarters. These women, he said, had given much annoyance by getting drunk, and to some extent demoralizing his men. To say that was astonished at his statement would be a mild way of putting it, and had I not known him to be a most upright man and of sound sense, I should have doubted not only his veracity but his sanity. Inquiring who they were and for further details, was informed that there certainly were in the command two females, that in some mysterious manner had attached themselves to the service as soldiers; that one, an East Tennessee woman, was a teamster in the division wagon train and the other a private soldier in a cavalry company temporarily attached to my headquarters for escort duty

While out on the foraging expedition these Amazons had secured a supply of apple juck" by some means, got very drunk, and on the return had fallen into Stone river and been nearly drowned After they had been fished from the water, in the process of resuscitation their sex was disclosed, though up to this time it appeared to be known only to each The story was straight and the circumstance clear, so, convinced of Concad's continued sanity. I directed the provost marshal to bring in arrest to my headquarters the two disturbers of Con-rad's peace of mind. After some little search the East Tennessee woman was found in camp, somewhat the worse for the experiences of the day before, but waiting her fate contentedly smoking a ob pipe. She was brought to me, and at in duress under charge of the division argeon until her companion could be secured To the dector she related that the year before she had "refugeed" from East ennessee, and on arriving in Louisville stimed man's apparel and sought and btained employment as a teamster in the uartermaster's department. Her featares were very large, and so coarse and masculine was her general appearance that she would readily have passed as a man, and in her case the deception was no doubt easily practiced.

"Next day the 'she dragoon' was caught and proved to be a rather prepossessing young woman, and shough necessarily bronzed and hardened by exposure, I doubt if, even with these marks of campaigning, she could have deceived as readily as did her companion. How the two got acquainted I never learned, and though they had joined the army independently of each other, yet an intimacy had prung up between them long before the mishaps of the foraging expedition. They both were forwarded to army headquarters, and, when provided with clothing suited to their sex, sent back to Nash ville, and thence beyond our lines to Louisville."-Gen. Sheridan's Book.

The London music hall furnishes at once music and liquor for the masses. There is always a "chairman," who an-nounces the title of each song and the name of each vocalist. The importance and impressiveness which he shows in his manner, and its apparently impressive effect upon the audience, gives the American a strange sensation. He doesn't know whether to accept the whole thing as sarious or as a farce. It is always the same old tune which has been sung to genera-tions of Londoners, with variations of word and sentiment to suit the times. The farces are long, tedious and stupidthe fun is boys' horseplay. The Bowery ten-cent temple of the drama would not | tolerate such bosh.

The music hall at night is the favorite lounging place of that fine animal in uniform, the British soldier of the Horse Guards, in his tightly fitting red jacket, his cap raked so far on one side of his head you wonder it does not fall off, his hair neatly brushed, his legs faultless as to cut of pantaloon, and in his hand always a little switch cane. He affords a refreshing contrast to the prevailing dim and dingy hue of London's garb. You will see there suits of black on men's forms which look as if they must momentarily fall to pieces. It won't do to call such clothes rusty, threadbare or seedy. There is a certain quality of decay visible about them never seen here. They give you the impression of having been first worn, say, sixty years ago, and then abandoned for a year or so to the moths, and then hung up four or five years in a second hand clothing store, and then purchased and worn a few years, and so on, alternating as above mentioned up to the present time. This treatment gives them a certain look of oleaginous rottenreas, rich, fruity and peculiar.-Prentice Mulford in New York Star.

Our Seventy Year Clocks,

Our brains are seventy year clocks. The Angel of Life winds them up once for all, then closes the case and gives the key into the hand of the Angel of Resurrec-

Tie tac! tie tae! go the wheels of thought. Our will cannot stop them. They cannot stop themselves. Sleep cannot still them. Madness only makes them go faster Death alone can break into the case, and, seizing the ever swinging pendulum, which we call the heart, silences at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads.

If we could only get at them as we lie on our pillows and count the dead beats of thought after thought and image after image jarring through the over tired organ! Will nobody back those wheels, uncouple the pinion, cut the string that holds those weights, blow up the infernal machine with gunpowder? What a pas sion comes over us sometimes for silence and rest! that this terrible mechanism. unwinding the endless tapestry of time, embroidered with spectral figures of life and death, could have but one brief holiday! Who can wonder that men swing themselves off from beams in hempen lessos? that they jump off from parapets into the swift and gurgling waters be neath? that they take counsel of the grim friend who has to utter but his one per-emptory monosyllable, and the restless machine is shivered as a vase that is dashed upon a marble floor? \* \* If anybody would only contrive some kind of a lever that one could thrust in among the works of this horrid automaton and check them or alter their rate of going, what would the world give for the discovery!—O. W. Holmes.

Of the fifteen students sent by the gov-epament of Siam to receive professional training in England, four are young

POLICE IN JAPAN

POLITENESS OF OFFICIALS WHEN ARRESTING AN OFFENDER.

Scene in a Japanese Police Station-Visit to the Bureau of Newspaper Censorship. Suspending an Offending Journal-Secret

A Japanese policeman was never known to smile, but when he finds it necessary to proceed to the extreme step of arresting a lawbreaker his face becomes clouded over with a pall of sorrow and solemnity that would do credit to an Irish undertaker taking the coffin measurement of an archbishop Grasping the offender firmly with one hand, with the other he extracts from an invisible pocket of great capacity a roll of strong cord Whisper-ing polite and minute directions in the ear of the victim, who obeys them with scrupulous consideration for the feelings of his captor, he winds the cord several times around his waist and then attaches his wrists in optical contact with the small of his back. Six feet of cord remain; the policeman grasps the loose end, and bowing to the prisoner with an "After you, sir," the pair march away in a touching union of sadness and security. The neighborhood is paralyzed during the performance, business is suspended and traffic is stopped

MARCHED OFF TO PRISON. The formality of an arrest, however, is the only amusing side of Japanese justice. If you follow the white clothed policeman and his prisoner you will soon reach a police station in which sit a dozen clerks and functionaries hard at work at books and accounts and reports, with nothing except their physiognomy and the little teapot and tobacco brazier beside each one to differentiate them from similar European officials. The prisoner will be taken before a superior officer, the charge against him noted down; he will be searched and then put in one of a dozen wooden cells, ten feet square perhaps, separated from the central passage by great wooden bars reaching from floor to ceiling, and making a cell curiously like an elephant house, but providing admirably for ventilation in this hot climate. At the police station he may not be kept more than twenty-four hours, and then he is removed to a central station, which is simply the first police station on a large scale, minus the functionaries and plus the necessary arrangements for the detention of prisoners for long periods. The

courts are much like European courts. After visiting many court rooms we reached a room where twenty particularly intelligent looking officials sat at both sides of a long table piled up with newspapers, scissors, blue and red pencils, paste pots and all the familiar equipment of the exchange editor's sanctum. I turned to my guides for an explanation, and caught them regarding me and each other with amused smiles. Then I saw the joke. It was the Bureau of Newspaper Censorship, and these gentlemen with the spectacles and scissors and paste were examining all the newspapers of Japan for treasonable or seditions sentiments or imcriticism of ministerial and imperial affairs. I was introduced, the twenty gentlemen rose simultaneously and the laugh became general. "This," said my guide, waving his hand proudly over the piles of newspapers and the teapots of the censors, "is an institution you have not

yet reached in England." CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS. The procedure of this branch of the Japanese police is simple in the extreme. A lynx eyed censor discovers an article which seems to his conservative notions to threaten the stability of the government, to bring a minister into contempt or to foster improper agitation among the people. He extracts it and submits it to the director of the bureau, who probably takes counsel with the higher authorities. If the censor's view is confirmed the editor of the paper is peremptorily but politely summoned-everything is done politely in Japan, and I have no doubt that the school boy is politely birched and the criminal politely executed-to appear at the department of police at a certain hour on a certain day. When that sum-mons comes to join the innumerable caravan of martyrs to a sense of journalistic duty he knows that-in the expressive language of the Bowery-he is a "goner." "Sir," he is told, "your estimable journal is suspended for so many days. Good

morning " The whole system of secret police is The whole system of secret police is highly developed in Japan. There is a regular staff of detectives who disguise themselves as laborers, merchants or travelers, or even in case it is necessary to hunt down some great criminal, hire a house in the suspected neighborhood and live there. One of these men loses caste very much in his office, if he does not actually and the democratic house of representatives, or outsian pure sees to favorably continue. live there. One of these men loses caste very much in his office, if he does not actually suffer a degradation of position, by failing to return with information he is dispatched to secure. Besides these, however, there is a regular staff of private pelice correspondents in all parts of the country, and one whole bureau at the department of police is devoted to receiving, ordering, classifying these, and taking action upon them. A good deal of infor-mation must be picked up from the teahouses, each of which is a center of gossip, and in one or other of which almost every male well-to-do inhabitant of Tokio is an habitue.-Tokio Cor. New York World.

The Man Who Laughs.

There is one man whose presence in a theatre during a comedy is worth money to the management. He is the greatest laugher I ever saw. Like all good laugh-ers he is fat, and it fills a man with merry moments to be around when he is laughing. He has a hearty rolling laugh that catches an audience quickly, and soon the audience and he are engaged in a laughing match. When the laughing has been going on for four or five minutes, and everybody's sides are sore and all hands take a rest, there is a lull through the house which is immediately broken by a low passionate sob and a gently modulated "O-sh!" from the laugher who is putting the finishing touches on his cachinatory effort. Immediately the audience forget the soreness of their sides and burst into a roar. Friends of his bring the laugher to the theatre just to have fun with him. He comes with a different crowd every

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 Lincola, 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 Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also re all with our greatings and prayer for his recovery with our greetings and prayer for his recovery 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 noble solder and favorite child
of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.
In the spirit of those great leaders and of our
devotion to numan liberty, and with that hostility to ad forms of despotten and oppression
which is the fundamental idea of the republi-

can party we send trate nat congratulations o our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their reat act of emancipation which completed he abolition of slavery throuhout the two American continents. We carn stly hope we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish burth upon the penceful recovery of home

rule for Ireland.
WE SFIRM O'R UNSWERVING DEVOTION o the national constitution and to the Indi-ofable union of states to the autoomay reof able union of states to the autominy re-rived to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the union and es-secially to the supreme and soyre guiright of very citizen, tich or poor, native or foreign norm, white or black, to cast one free belief in the northe electrons and to have first builts. cert, while elections and to have that builds the public elections and to have that builds my constent. We hold a free and honest popular hallot and just and equal rence cutation fall people to be the formadation of our resident government and demand effective gistation to secure the integrity and purity f elections which are the found has of all pubof elections which are the fourt dus of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in congress over their existence to the suspression of the halfol by the criemed millions on of the constitution and has of the United Spaces. We are no compromisingly in favor of the American system of projection. We protest against the destruction proposed by the president and his jenty. They were the missist is of Europe

of Europe wr w. ll st pport interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment

has always been followed by general dis ster to all interests except those of the unsurer and sheriff. We denounce the Mills' bill as destructive to general business, labor, and the farming inter-ests of the country, and we heartly endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the reoublican representatives in congress in oppos-ing its passage. We condemn the proposition ing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list and insist that the duffer thereon sha I be adjusted and maintained so as to furrish full and adequate protection to that in

dustry.

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 tax upon spire's used in the arts and for necharical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as all trad to check imports. poses, and by such revision of the tariff liss as will tend to check imports of such artilles as a eproduced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties these articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced at home there had still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of government, of internal taxes rather than surrender any part of our protective system at the joint behast of the whisky ring and agents of foreign manufacturers.

AGAINST PAUPER AND LABOR TRUS S.

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We ceclare hostility to the ir troduction into
this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor alien to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforge-ment of existing laws against it and avor such immediate legislation as will exclude such la-bor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combina-

tions of capital organized in trusts or other-wise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens and we recommend trade among our citizens and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in thrie respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schimes to or mess he people by undue sharres on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market

We approve legislation by congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair d scrimination between states.

ination between states

we reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the Uhit-d States to be homesteads for American citizens, and settlers not public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers not aliens, which the republican party established in 1872 against the persistent opposition of the demograt's in equificase, which has brought our great western domain into magnificent developement. The restration of uncarned and grants to the public domain for the new of actual settlors, which was begun in der the administration of President arthur should be continued. We done that the demograte party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicalis and democrats about fifty million acres i uncarned lands, originally granted for the equivalent of railroads, have been restored to the public domain in passinance of conductors inserted by the ippublicar party in the original algrants. We charge to democrate administration with tailors to execute has securing to settlers take to their homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harrass innocent settlers with spic sand presecutions under the false pretense of exposing frands and vind cating the law.

Admission of Table Tolliss,

frands and vind eating the law,

ADMISSION OF TERM TORIES,

The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessify only to the end that they may become states in the union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure stable local government it there is the people of such farr-taries should be promitted, a right inharent in them, to form for the maclyes constitutions and state governments and be ad-tited into the union. Pending repairate in for statebood all officers. it sal of the democratic house of representatives, or partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills it a willtul violation of the size these bills it a willtul violation of the size these bills it a willtul violation of the size these bills in a ment, and ments the congression of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the beople of Wishington, North Dakota and Montann's territories to form constitutions and establish state governing its should be passed without ungrees any deby. The recublican many paddges lassif to the all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexics. Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states. Such of them as are now quantied as soon as possible, and others as soon as they may became so. may become so.

may become so.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The political power of the Mormon church in the ter iteries as exercised in the past is a menance to free institutions oo dangerous to be long suffered. Terefore we pedge the republican party to appropriate legislation, a-serting the sovereignty of the nation in all the territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that each to place upon the statute hook legislation at ingent on us, to dising oblitical from a clesiastical power, and thus champ out the attenuant wickedness of polygramy.

The republican phasy is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage

We demand the reduction of letter postage

We demand the reduction of letter postage to I c at per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citi, on a is the soversign and the origini the servant, where no post I is exercised except by the will of the people. It is important that the sovereign people should possess intellige ce. The free school is the premoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free pation. Therefore, the state or mathematically or both combined, should suppose free histiautions of learning summent to flord the every child growing un in the land the opportunity of a good commonschool education.

Other Marchart Marine.

school education.

Section education.

Che Marchart Marine,

We cannot be taken in congression as will best secure the rebabilitation of our American merchant marine, and the friends get their enjoyment out of him and not out of the performance. He's the jolliest laugher I ever heard.—"G. M." in Globe-Democrat.

Rutting It Very Politely.

A while ago a student preached in a New England city "with a view." After his Sunday pyening sermon one of the "pillars" said to him: "We have been much pleased with your sermons and I am yery sorry we are never going to see Followship to the candidate that he was not likely to be elected to the vacant pulpit.

This surge is remark constitution in the improvement of the harbors and channels of the maturing subject will as himing interests of the payment of the harbors and channels of the maturing subject will as liming interests of the payment of the harbors and channels of them. This solider will have an adventure pulpit.

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."

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.

E. G. DOVEY & SON,
Carry a large stock of Fine Groceries, Dry Goods, Carpels, Queensware, Notions, and Fancy Goods, to be found in the county. Upper Main street, between 5th and 6th.

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 s-mate all pending trea ics effected by republican administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better market 't has neither affected nor proposed at yothers in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with erice to the Monrae doctrire, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign in-fluence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. If has re-fused to charter sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Ntearagua canal, a work of vial importance to the n-aintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary to the development

If allow for its weak and unpairiatic treatment of the fisheries question, and its posillarianous surrender of all privileges to which our fishery vessels are entitled in Canadian posts under the treaty of Isls, the recurrecale north-time levislation of Isla and elemity of nations and which Canadian flabing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. The contemp the colley of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspiciously unpatriotic and a tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensible resource. national industry and an indispensible resource of defense against f. reign enemy

The name of American applies alike to all calizens of the republic, and imposes upon men alike the same of ligation of obedience to the aws. At the same time of izenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, should shie'd and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor. In all his civil rights—It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The mea who are independent the republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the demogratic party have deserted not only the cause GROCERIES.

cratic party have deserted not only the cause of nonest government, but of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the Crockery, Flour and Feed. tally have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore rapea our declaration of last, towit: The reform of civil service auspiciously begun under tepublican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is apolled. The spir-it and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws a varience with the object of existing reform 1 g islation should be repealed, and that the dan-gers to free institutions which lurk in the pow-er of official patronage may be wisely and ef-

er of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratified 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 popple, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably were the federal uniform shall become an inique 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 the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his namerous veloes of measures for pension relief, and the vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representa-

tives in refusing even consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles berein the nunciated, we make the co-operation of patriotic men or all parties, especially of all workingmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present admin-

istration.

The first co eem of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the recopie and the purity of their homes. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance.

ATTORNEY. Attorney-at-Lay and Notary Public. Office in Fuzgeraid Block, Plattsmouth, Neb.

A FIGUREY.

A. N. SULLIVAN,

Attorney-at-Law. Will give prompt attention
to all business intrusted to him. Office in
Union Block, East side, Plattsmouth, Neb.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
HALL & CRAIG,
Agricultural Implements, Couplined Buggles and Ruthford Wagons, "Good Timber and Bone Bry, "sold and Warranted, Main street, between Sixth and Seventh. FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

of Platismouth, Capital \$50.000; surplus \$1), 000. John Fitzgerald, President; S. Waugh, Cashier; F. Z. White, Vice-President, Board of Directors: J bn Fitzgerald, F. E. White, Juo, K. Clark, D. Hawksworth, S. Waugh.

THE CITIZENS BANK of Plattement. Capit I scook paid in, \$50.006, Frank Carroth, President, W. H. Cushing, Cashier, J. A. Conner, Vice-President, A renoral hanking bushess transacted. Collections receive prompt and careful attention.

BLACK-MITEL ROBERT DONNELLY.
Blacksmith and Wagon - aker, Dealer in Wind-nulls, Fumps and Fittings. BOOTS AND SHOPS.

Boots and Shops, penanting promptly attended to Santa side Main street.

BOOTS AND SHOES. PETER MERGES. A complete assortment of every kind of Foot-wear and cheaper than the observest west of the Missouri River. Also manufacturing and Re airing

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