

THE FRONTIER.

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W. D. MATHESW, Editor.

THE PLATFORM.

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We will not admit any increase in the duties on imports. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the republican congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between the wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of '81.

We denounce the efforts of the democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff by a free trade measure, as manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has rapidly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by congress and enforced by the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver gold or paper, shall, at all times, be equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that every dollar of coin, issued by the government, shall, be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unobstructed ballot in all public elections and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right, guaranteed by the constitution.

The free and honest election of both executive and legislative representatives of all the people as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, and the support of all republican institutions and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain southern states of the Union.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our merchant marine by home-built ships, and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers; entangling alliances with none; and the protection of the rights of our citizens in every country.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration. We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limb of employees of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed, the protector of the dignity of manhood irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is on the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and the right of religious liberty. We are opposed to any union of church and state.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the republican platform of 1860, to the maintenance of a capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among other nations.

We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defect, and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the free delivery service, now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration, contained in the republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent at the earliest possible moment, consistent with the maintenance of the postoffice department and the highest class of postal service.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service, and the wise and consistent enforcement by the republican party of the laws regulating the same.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States government.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from the bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We favor the cession, subject to the homestead laws of the arid public lands, to the states and territories in which they lie, under such congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking, and congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharge of the expenses and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality. Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison, under which the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity and the honor and dignity of the nation, at home and abroad, have been maintained, and we offer the record of the pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

The Omaha World-Herald is bitterly opposed to fusion. The O'Neill Sun favors fusion.

McKELHORN appears to be in the lead in the republican congressional contest in the Third district.

This is apparently the editors' year in politics, and the writer is much encouraged in nursing his little boom.

The democracy now has to face a party which has its blood up and has already caught its second wind.

Politics in this congressional district are decidedly quiet just now, but we presume there will be music before long.

The Independent is insulted because it has been confounded with the Tribune. In other words the son is ashamed of his father.

What right has the Independent to call the Saviour to its aid? Perhaps the trinity on that sheet imagine themselves holy enough for that.

GENERAL PAUL VANDERVEER, with a record that smells to heaven, is mentioned in connection with the independent nomination for president. What next in the way of reform?

It is amusing to hear the democrat now tell how weak is Harrison, when it was but a few days ago that he considered him the best man the republicans could nominate and the one most apt to win.

MR. FASSETT acquitted himself splendidly. The true keynote this year is not in a new issue, but in an appeal for harmony and united republican action in defense of principles that can never die.

EMMONS BLAINE, son of Sex-cretary Blaine, died in Chicago last Saturday. This is a severe blow to Mr. Blaine and family, and they have the sympathy of the entire country in the great bereavement that has overtaken them.

VAN WYCK in all probability will be the candidate of the independents for governor, and the republicans will necessarily have to be careful in selecting a candidate to beat him. The man who can surely do it is Judge Crouse.

In his speech at Mecklenburg, N. C., Dave Hill gave in his adhesion to the claim that the declaration of independence originated in that town. This makes Jefferson a plagiarist, or copyist, at least, and it disposes also of Dave Hill as a true Jeffersonian Democrat.

It is amusing to hear some of the smithy rats up in this country talk about Reid in connection with the printer's union. They are not members, have probably been black-listed for incompetency, and have no idea what the international union can or cannot do.

There is a nobler future even than bringing prosperity to a country before the republican party. And that future is to give every citizen of the United States liberty of thought and action. Wealth and prosperity are noble but human liberty is magnificent.—T. B. REED.

JOHN THURSTON was a red-hot Blaine worker at Minneapolis, but he does not suck—he is not built on the sulky pattern. He says: "I am ready now and at all times, with voice, and brain and heart, and soul, to speak and work and vote for the platform and the nominees of the republican party."

The Butte Gazette is the latest newspaper venture in the prosperous infant county of Boyd, and the initial number is a dandy all round, barring politics, which are abominably bourgeois. Tom Armstrong is the Ed. and prop., and no doubt will take care of the "long felt want" in good shape. The greatest success is our wish.

If "GOVERNOR" POWERS is a fair sample of the leaders of the independent party, if his speeches are intended to make votes, it is sincerely to be hoped the leaders will be numerous and will be kept busy during the campaign. Mr. Powers personally appears to be a nice old gentleman, but his talk on the rostrum is so thin and devoid of argument or point that we do not believe he will work injury to any party but his own.

Not only do Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley give President Harrison their hearty endorsement for re-election, and urge the party to unite in his support, but the leaders of the movement in favor of both the defeated candidates are doing likewise. It is a simple matter of fact that no party was ever more closely united in favor of a national candidate so soon after a convention than are the republicans to day in favor of Benjamin Harrison.

The report having been circulated that genial Dick Thompson had climbed the golden stairs, calls forth a protest from that gentleman, who says in the St. Joseph Gazette: "My business in St. Joseph is to visit with relatives and friends. I am enjoying the very best of health and I go from here to Chicago to participate in a convention that will nominate the next president of the United States." Dick is a humorous cuss, as is evidenced from his talk about the certainty of nominating a winner at Chicago.

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Our honor is pledged to continue the contest for a free and honest ballot until this question is settled in the right. It is not the negro alone who is disfranchised, it is every American.—FASSETT.

WHITELEW REID, the nominee for vice president, has always been the staunchest upholder of Mr. Blaine. As the successor of Horace Greeley in the New York Tribune he has wielded a great influence in directing public thought. His brilliant success while minister to France in winning over that government to opening the French market to our pork products will not be forgotten by the American people. It was extremely fitting that Mr. Reid should be chosen for second place on the ticket.

The present democratic program is not to reduce duties, but to abolish them—those on wool, binding twine, cotton ties, etc. There are conditions under which a reduction of duties, by increasing imports, may increase the revenues. But the abolishing a duty cannot, conceivably, have any other effect than to reduce the revenue. And yet the democrats are groaning that the government is bankrupt, without enough revenues to pay its obligations. This is a fine example of the consistency of democratic policy.

This talk about the printer's union issuing a bull against Whitelaw Reid on account of the difficulty he has had with the union is the silliest kind of nonsense. The union cannot do any thing of the kind. It is contrary to its constitution and by-laws and the international will not consider it for a moment. When a question is adjusted satisfactorily to the printers that settles the matter and the only way that Reid can possibly be boy-cotted is for the international to order the Tribune men out, but it is safe to say that having spent long years in getting control of the office, they will do nothing of the kind.

It was anticipated that the silver question would be a point of much difficulty in the republican national convention. It was finally settled with entire harmony. The republican platform takes issue with the democratic congress on the admission of Mexican lead ores, protecting our silver mining industry from this sort of loss, and gives its support to the endeavor to find a common basis for free coinage on which all nations can unite. The silver leaders have on several occasions broken from their party, but experience has shown that the republicans are the only friends who can do them real service.

LET all the republicans remember that if the democrats win this fall they will undoubtedly get control of every department of the government and have full swing. The four years Cleveland spent in the white house, handicapped by a republican senate, will be as "innocuous desuetude" itself compared to the exploits of the democracy when in full power and free to let themselves loose. Owing to the peculiar situation, the democrats if they win this fall, will probably carry everything before them. They have not had such a chance since the war and they are getting ready for such a fight as is not often seen. If there ever will be a time for republicans to sink or lose or throw away their votes it is not this year. Personal jealousies should be shelved. Every republican should work for the ticket as though its success depended upon him alone. A fight on this line enthusiastically conducted will show grand results this fall.

A LONDON correspondent of the mugging New York Times has discovered a nest chock full of little horses just hatched. He has found that Lord Salisbury has uttered his plaintive wail for protection in collusion with President Harrison and that the president will, in return, remove the duties on Sheffield cutlery, Manchester fabrics and other English goods, under the authority given him "in the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill." This benighted mugwump and many other adulated chatters are continually crying out that reciprocity is, in reality, a step towards free-trade. They are evidently ignorant of the fact that the reciprocity clause gives the president no authority to take off the tariffs on Sheffield cutlery and Manchester fabrics nor, in fact, to take off any tariffs. It gives him power to reimpose duties on a very few articles, of which congress has taken the duties, if the countries from which these articles are imported decline to take duties off American exports to those countries. This is reciprocity. It is a very simple, easily-comprehended arrangement, yet it has wrought such results as to wring this cry of distress from the prime minister of the leading commercial nation of the world.

THE New York Press epitomizes the republican platform in this wise: We believe in the American doctrine of protection. We believe that articles, except luxuries, which cannot be produced in the United States should be admitted free of duty.

We demand that on all imports competing with the products of American labor duties should be levied equal to the difference between wages at home and abroad.

We ask the people to pronounce a verdict upon the cowardly course of the democrats in attacking the tariff piecemeal.

We believe in reciprocity, which has opened new markets for the products of the workshop and the farm.

We believe in the use of both gold and silver money.

We demand that every dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be equal to every other dollar.

We believe in an international conference to secure parity of gold and silver throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, shall be permitted to cast one ballot and have it counted as he cast it.

We propose to keep on fighting till we have honest elections in every state.

We favor the revival of our foreign commerce in American ships.

We demand a navy to protect our interests and maintain the honor of our flag.

We demand that arbitrary combinations of capital to control trade conditions shall be rigidly regulated.

We believe in wise and consistent civil service reform.

We believe in admitting all territories to the Union as soon as they are qualified for entrance.

We reaffirm the Monroe doctrine.

We demand the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We demand that the employees of railroads, mines and factories shall be protected against all needless danger.

We sympathize with the oppressed in every land.

We demand freedom of speech and of the press.

We believe in popular education.

We favor the construction and control of the Nicaragua canal by Americans.

We believe in self-government for territories.

We believe that the Columbian exposition should be made a success worthy of the dignity and progress of the nation, and that the government should aid in this if necessary.

We sympathize with all legitimate efforts to promote temperance and morality.

We pledge to the loyal veterans of the war for the Union the recognition that is theirs by right.

We are proud of President Harrison's magnificent administration.

And we propose to give the country another administration just as good for the next four years.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

They Go Together.

All of the signs and conditions indicate that there will be a bountiful crop of corn and republican votes next autumn.—Stuart Ledger.

Badly Cut.

Wonder what THE FRONTIER has got against Harrison and Blaine? From the "pictures" given of these gentlemen in last week's issue of that paper, we infer there must be something wrong.—Butte Banner.

Good Medicine for a Republican.

Barrett Scott, of O'Neill, is a terror at a convention and his clarion voice could always be heard. Although an anti-Harrison man he swallowed the dose with good grace and shouted just the same.—Dixon Index.

Will He?

W. D. Mathews, editor of the O'Neill FRONTIER, will be a candidate for a seat in the senate this fall and will doubtless secure what he wants. As a result of the progress of the higher education campaign, editors are strictly in it this year.—Fremont Tribune.

He?

W. D. Mathews, of O'Neill, appears to be the favorite candidate for senator for this district, in the republican party. Well, if it has got to be a republican we know of no man whom we would rather see get the honors than "Doc." He is not only a first class newspaper man, but a gentleman, eminently qualified to reflect credit on the district.—Butte Gazette.

Home Endorsement.

We are pleased to see the name of W. D. Mathews favorably mentioned as a probable candidate for senator for the 13th district. Doc's republican principles are of the genuine stripe. He has been closely identified with Nebraska's interests and especially of Holt county and he is eminently qualified for the position. We should be glad to see him nominated and elected to the office.—Chambers Bugle.

Brave, Boss Blaine.

BOSTON, June 10, 1892.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE COUNTRY: The resolution, energy and persistence which marked the proceedings of the convention at Minneapolis, will if turned against the common foe, win the election in November.

All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket today nominated by the national republican convention.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Joe is in It.

The Chronicle is gratified to note the unanimity with which the candidacy of Joseph Bartley, of Atkinson, for the republican nomination for state treasurer is being supported by the party press of north Nebraska. If the Republicans of this part of the state will not divide their strength among a number of favorites for several places on the state ticket, they certainly will secure the recognition to which they are justly entitled by getting one of the best offices for a north Nebraska man. Mr. Bartley was a leading candidate for state treasurer four years ago, and developed strength that certainly entitles him to the solid support of the party in the north Platte country this year. He is recognized as the man for the place and his pathway thus far seems to be clear to the coveted goal.—Wisner Chronicle.

Each generation has its own problems, its own achievements, its own sorrows and joys. If it is wise it learns something from the past, but having its own life to live it is never profoundly and continuously impressed by antecedents.

It is recognized by all that the world has entered upon an epoch in which the victories of peace shall overcome those of war. The greatest statesman of the age wears as his laurel the glory of having changed his country's policy and made the work of arbitration take the place of war.

In this free country no social odium should attach to honest work of any kind, and the mistress who views her household as other than a worker for wages, whose obligations end with the rendering of so much toil for so much money, is as great a snob as the shopgirl who cuts the acquaintance of an associate for choosing the kitchen to the factory. There is a duty laid upon parents and the public schools in this regard.

"CHARITY," as Richard Whiteing aptly says, is "but an ointment for a cancer." If charity opens cheap lodgings and restaurants for working girls, these benefactions enable them to live for less, and in the end they will get just that much less for their work. The operation of the iron law of wages, pressing the toiler down to the point of bare subsistence, is not to be permanently interfered with by the emollients of the humane, however well meant.

The age is eminently a practical and gain-seeking one. Our education follows the tendency of the age. Literature no longer directs public movements but follows them, and poetry, which has no more intrinsic pecuniary value than music or beauty, suffers. A poem cannot be used as an asset or serve for profitable speculation, like a work of art—it can not even be utilized for revenue like a play or a song. And accordingly poetry is neglected.

HUMANITY is becoming too strong and sensitive, too responsive to religion and civilization to permit the old-fashioned duels between nations to settle disputes, and civilization has encouraged development of genius until it has made the weapons of war so terribly destructive that nations hesitate to feed their people to death. Civilization is doing its work; it is refining the world; humanizing it and leading it to find satisfaction that is greater than hatred, revenge and savagery can suggest.

The mission of civilization as represented in the European partition of Africa bears a curious resemblance to savagery. So far as it is made effective it drives the natives from their lands and supplants them with the white race. Where only a "protectorate" is undertaken and an attempt is made to put it into effect, it is found to consist in selling to the natives by force of arms clothes which they do not need, and rum which they ought not to have, and shooting such of the natives as object to the white man's control. In contrast with civilization the barbarism that minds its own business has some moral advantages.

The "servant girl" matter must be settled by the abolition of the word "servant." Said a Turkish statesman: "The first step towards the settlement of the Albanian question is the extermination of the Albanians," and the first step towards the settlement of the "servant" question in this country is the abolition of the words "servant," "service" and "servant girl." Try some other name if a designation is necessary. In New England, in simpler days when all the members of the family worked, the young woman who came in to work with the family was called the "help," and she fully deserved the title. "Help" might fit the present emergency, but certainly not "servant."

FOR three to six months in the year the country districts are barred from the outside world, except for foot travelers or an occasional daring horseman. During all this time the products of the farm are unmarketable, the necessaries which it requires cannot be supplied, the desolation of loneliness and stagnation settles down upon its intellectual and social life, farm animals and vehicles are useless and have to be maintained at a dead loss, and even the work of education is interrupted by the impossibility of sending children to school. This is the country road at its worst estate. But there are other months when, though it may be traveled it requires two horses to pull the load of one, consuming even then double time, and there is but a comparatively short period when the ordinary highway performs the office for which it is destined. The ensuing loss, direct and indirect, is simply incalculable.

No inconsiderable part of satisfactory discussion of dinner is prompt and unobtrusive service. This can be purchased of course. The waiter generally knows his customer and governs his movements by what he considers a just expectation of reward, but the customer of a restaurant is fairly entitled to prompt service equally with clean napery and wholesome food.

BLESSED the boy who has a father or mother who insists on his mastering a rich, varied or vital command of language, who sends his letters back to him corrected, and with sarcastic queries whether the term "bully" or "tiptop" covers the whole realm of charm in such varied characters and incidents as a pretty little girl playmate, an ascent of Pike's Peak or a sail on Lake Champlain.

"The civilization of Africa" is a mission that Europe has taken vigorously in hand in the last few years. The first step has been worthy of the kind of civilization that is represented in the 3,000,000 men who are kept under arms to maintain the peace of Europe. The Christian nations have calmly proceeded to divide up the territory of the heathen and the savage among themselves without even the highwayman's formality of suggesting to the victim to throw up his hands.

No sort of factory or other absolutely indoor labor compares in ease, healthfulness or pay with household labor. The great prizes go to the cooks. The great cooks of the world receive salaries equal to the greatest artists. They are the Patis of the kitchen. The head cooks of the leading hotels and restaurants receive salaries equal by no other employees. A good cook in a well-living family can command pay absolutely princely compared with that earned by women in most of the occupations they enter upon. This is going on the reasonable supposition that a woman can make as good a cook as a man.

THE trouble with our present immigration laws is that they place too much stress on the external circumstances of the immigrant and too little on the real quality. The defect could be remedied by the undoubtedly timely suggestion, that an educational restriction be placed on immigration. Education need not be the sole criterion of an immigrant's fitness. Respectable and law-abiding character should accompany it. If these qualities were insisted upon in the case of every immigrant, there is no doubt there would be a vast improvement in the quality of our accessions to population, at the same time that there was a decrease in the quantity.

NINE-TENTHS of the dullness and monotony of human intercourse grows out of lack of training of eye, ear and speech to the appreciation of fine distinctions. All the vast world of difference between a violin and a hurdygurdy lies in the infinite variety of shades of expression the violin is capable of. Just so with the difference between the attractiveness of one man or woman and another! No matter, then, how much it costs in the way of persistent effort, all hope must be forfeited of ever becoming agreeable in talk, attractive in manner, a discriminating judge of human character, of literature or art, except on the condition of growing ever more and more sensitive to minute distinctions.

"ONE funeral makes many," has been a proverb especially in the regions where inclement weather is frequent. The death of a prominent man in midwinter is sometimes followed by the death of several of his friends, especially if well along in life. While the coffin is being carried from the home or the lodgeroom to the hearse, and while the ceremonies at the grave are in progress the mourners are expected to stand with uncovered heads whether the day is raw or damp, or a fierce sun is beating down. From a quarter to half an hour is often consumed. In winter the mourners are chilled and cold, grip and pneumonia bring other deaths in the train of the first.

THE question of infection is one which must continue to be seriously thought of by scientists until some relief from the scourge of such disease is found. The strides of science have not yet carried us out of the reach of sudden and apparently unaccountable visitations, which we were content once to attribute to Providence, but which to-day we resent with propriety. It has been clearly proved that the air we breathe and the water we drink, pure though they seem, are in truth but ambushes of death. In the meantime one known defense we have, and that is the maintaining of a healthful condition of the body. In good digestion and sound sleep are the strongholds which are certainly potent against the germ.

CLEVELAND THE MAN.

The Stuffed Prophet was chosen this morning by the votes of 606 delegates to lead the forlorn hope in this campaign. There were some 800 votes cast, of which Cleveland received 606, Hill 112, the balance scattering.

Up to the time of going to press, 1 P. M., no word has been received concerning the vice-president but lightning will probably strike Gray.

Old soldiers will no doubt receive the man of destiny with open arms.

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