

shoulder, and when he tried to lift his arm a sharp pain made him drop it quickly. "Are you wounded, Greencoat?" asked a sergeant near him. "I think so," murmured Pierre. "Ah, well, there's nothing more for you to do here; go down to the chateau, where you will find ambulances and somebody to take care of you."

Pierre rose and tried to walk, but was overcome with a sudden faintness. A soldier gave him his arm and helped him to descend the wooded slope, which was already veiled in the deep shadows of the fast gathering twilight. Near the chateau they were met by some of the ambulance corps with an empty ambulance. "It is already dark," said one, "then find yourself a place, mon brave, and let us hurry, they will dress your wound at the farm house."

"Wait one moment," said Pierre, suddenly recalling the captain and thrilled with pity at the idea of his body remaining exposed in the woods all night and probably despoiled by some midnight straggler. "Twenty paces from here, there is a wounded officer, take him along too." The men consented, and having found the body by Pierre's directions they laid it in the other compartment of the ambulance, and slowly gained the plain through the increasing darkness, lighted here and there by the distant camp fires and crossed at intervals by the flaming cones of a Prussian shell. The farm of La Foulleuse was crowded with wounded men.

They were brought in every few minutes on litters. The kitchen, which served as an infirmary, was filled with soldiers extended on straw. From every corner could be heard the groans of the dying, mingled with oaths and imprecations wrung from the poor fellows by agonizing pain. Dim, flickering lights were borne hither and thither in this atmosphere heavy with odors of ether and ammonia. Surgeons and nurses moved rapidly between the rows of wounded, examining each one and applying bandages and dressings.

Pierre Macean had been laid side by side with the young captain of the mobiles. "Let us look at this shoulder," said a staff surgeon to Pierre, as he rapidly cut away the sleeve of the green overcoat, then the shirt, and laying bare the shoulder examined the wound. "This is only a flesh wound, the ball did not touch the bone. It won't amount to much," he said, giving Pierre in charge of the nurse to have his shoulder dressed. "But, ma foi, 'tis not the same case with his neighbor, here, Capont, as those rascally Germans say. Why in the devil do those fools bring dead men here? Take this poor fellow out of the porch."

"Fardon!" murmured Pierre faintly, and inventing a pious fiction. "This is a cousin of mine, and I could not bear to leave him alone there. I wish to carry his body to his family."

"Ah, well," answered the surgeon, carefully, "let him take his dead man where he likes; put them together in an ambulance. Now for the next one." Translated from the French of Andre Theuriet by V. G. Sully for The Home Journal.

Marriages Among the Hindus. These infamously marriages are the root of the social evils of the Hindu system. A child of 7 or 8 is married, taken from her parents, and brought to the house of her mother-in-law. The English stage mother-in-law is not an agreeable person, but she is antipathetically personified compared to the actual Hindu mother-in-law. In the presence of this domestic tyrant the poor little child wife is not permitted to sit down; from morning till night she is employed as a servant in household drudgery. If she complains her murmurs are met with abuse, and even blows, not a word of kindness, not a sign of love to cheer her sad life, and this at an age when impressions are easily formed, and when the character is in the course of formation.

In some cases the education of the child is continued until 10 years of age, and in a few, very few, exceptional cases longer; but even in the most exceptionally favorable cases it can be but miserably deficient for the child is a mother before she is 14, and then all mental cultivation must of necessity be discontinued, and she sinks into the domestic drudge slave in ever after to remain, her highest ambition being to get new clothes and jewels, her highest duty to satisfy the animal instincts of her husband. Love, in its highest sense, between husband and wife is unknown; sympathy for and interest in the husband's pursuits, interchange of ideas, even conversation on ordinary topics, is naturally impossible. At best the husband treats the "partner of his joys and sorrows" as a toy, to be played with in his idle moments, and to be abandoned when it has served its purpose and begins to pall. Under these circumstances it is to be wondered at that the women sink to the lowest depths of the most unwholesome intellectual scale—that their conversation is coarse, their instincts bestial and cruel, and their character utterly lacking in any of the restraints imposed by purity, honor or truthfulness.—Nineteenth Century.

Stung by a Mexican Wasp. If you have never been stung by an old-fashioned Mexican wasp it is an experience you want to avoid carefully, confining yourself with such information about the little beauty as you can gather from third parties and documents. It is, when mature and healthy, nearly two inches long, with a sting that looks like the point of a fine metallic needle. It is brownish red in color, and its disposition is always hostile. When it stings you there is for a moment or two a sensation of numbness about the part, which rapidly gives place to a pain that can only be described as agony. If you could imagine how it would feel to have a wire drawn through the most sensitive part of your body and then moved slowly to a white heat, you could perhaps form a theoretical idea of what the feeling is like. The sting is never fatal, and the pain passes away after an hour or two, but it is simply anguish while it lasts.

During the Mexican war one of the companies of Doniphan's command camped in an old building where there was a colony of these wasps. They managed to distinguish the insects in some way, and the company was completely routed and demoralized—some of the men ran miles away from the place before they were found and gathered in again. Dr. Gunning, of Beshear, Colo., has made quite a study of these articulates, which, he says, represent an unclassified member of the wasp family. There are, I believe, no living creatures outside of snakes, scorpions and centipedes which are able to inflict so much suffering on their enemies.—Chicago News.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader and illustrious 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 Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and prayer for his recovery the name of our illustrious hero, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic. The name is that of the noble soldier's favorite child, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our devotion to human liberty, and with that honest and patriotic determination and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow citizens upon their great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

UNSWERVING DEVOTION to the national constitution and to the indivisible union of states, to the autonomy and independence of the nation, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the union and, especially, to the support of the sovereign rights of every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in the polls, and to exercise the right of suffrage only once. We hold a free and honest popular ballot and just and equal representation of all citizens in the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of the ballot as the foundation of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States. We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against the destruction proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe.

WE WILL SUPPORT INTERESTS OF AMERICA. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The tariff system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the insurer and sheriff. We denounce the Mills' bill as destructive to general industry and the ruinous interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican party in congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wood on the tariff and to increase the duties thereon, which should be adjusted and contained so as to furnish 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 annoyance and a burden to the people, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will not be productive of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and reduces our dependence upon foreign countries, except in articles, the like of which cannot be produced at home, there shall still remain a large revenue than is required for the wants of government of internal taxes rather than surrender any part of our protective tariff to the benefit of the interests of the agents of foreign manufacturers.

AGAINST PAUPER AND LABOR ARTISTS. We denounce the hostile legislation introduced into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor alien to our civilization 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 DENY THE RIGHT OF INTERFERENCE to the free trade of the world, and we favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than any 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 ineffectiveness and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by republican administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better market, it has neither affected nor proposed any others. The Monroe doctrine, which has been the bulwark of our independence, and the influence in Central America and the West Indies, has been abandoned. It has refused to charter a sanction or encourage any American organization for conducting the clearing and settling work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central America, America, and necessary to the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

FISHERIES QUESTION. We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of all privileges to which our fishery vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1854, the retrograde maritime legislation of 1850 and coming of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries, and especially the consoling and unpatriotic act of tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defense against foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon men alike the obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, should shield and protect him in his rights, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be a law-abiding citizen.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. The men who abandoned the republican party in 1854 and continue to adhere to the democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, but of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1854, to wit: The reform in the civil service, begun under republican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system, so as to include all offices, and the spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws and regulations should be repealed, and that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be widely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union grows more and more clear. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged as to extend such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and reduces our dependence upon foreign countries, except in articles, the like of which cannot be produced at home, there shall still remain a large revenue than is required for the wants of government of internal taxes rather than surrender any part of our protective tariff to the benefit of the interests of the agents of foreign manufacturers.

WE DENY THE RIGHT OF INTERFERENCE to the free trade of the world, and we favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

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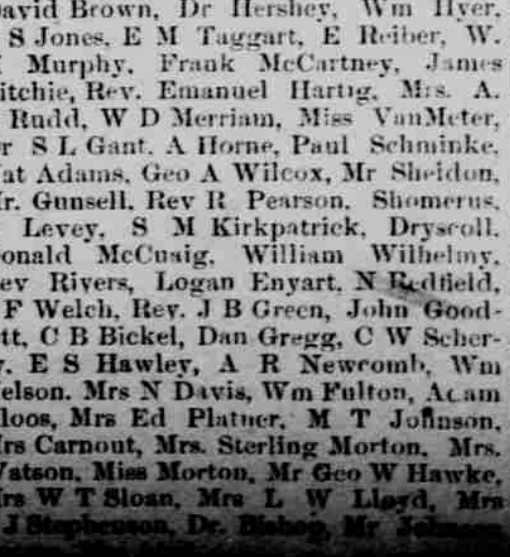
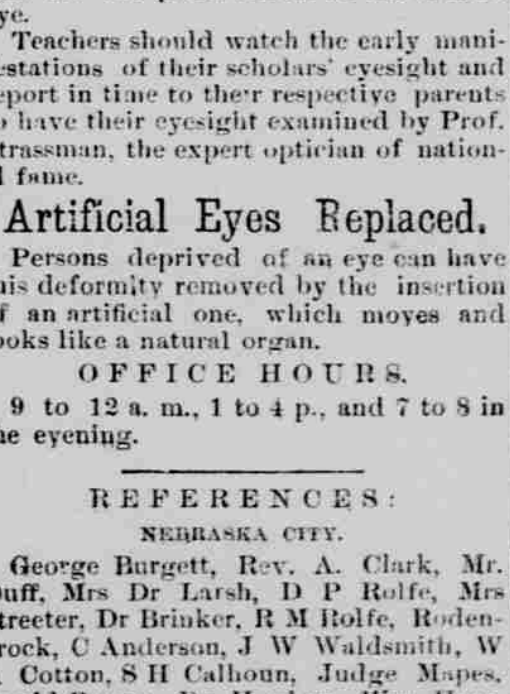
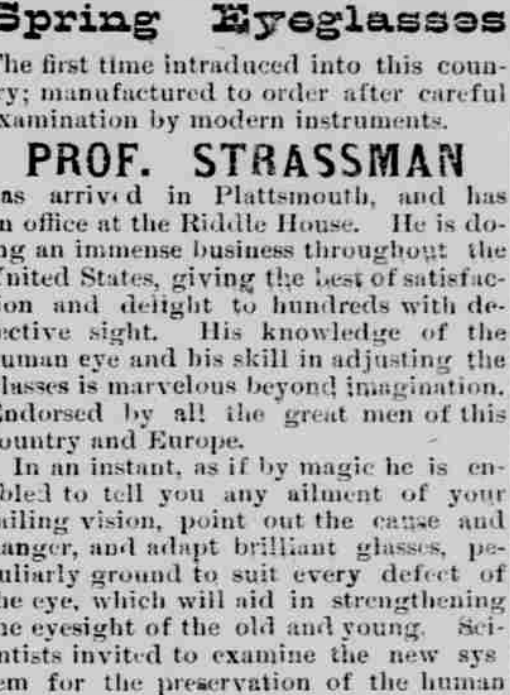
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