A little more towards the light: Me miserum. Here's one that's white; And one that's turning; Adieu to song and "salad days;" My muse let's go at once to Bays' And order mourning.

We must reform our thymes, my dear; Renounce the gay for the severe, Be grave, not witty; We have no more the right to find That Pyrrha's bair is neatly twined, That Chloe's pretty.

Young Love's for us a farce that's played, Light canzonet and serenade No more may tempt us; Gray hairs but ill accord with dreams. From aught but sour didatic themes Our years exempt us.

"A la bonne heure!" You fancy so? You think for one white streak we grow At once satirie? A fiddlestick. Each hair's a string To which our gray beard muse shall sing

Our heart's still sound. Shall "cakes and ale" Grow rare to youth because we rail At school boy dishes? Perish the thought. "Tis ours to sing, Though neither time nor tide can bring Belief with wishes.

A HAUNTED FAMILY.

I had ridden all day through an apparently interminable pine forest of north Georgia, and as evening closed in both myself and my horse, tired and hungry, began to look out for some place at which we could obtain rest and refreshment for the night. My objective point was Calaghan's, a stage road station where I expected to meet my friend Whipple, with whom I had promised to stop for a day or two. I should have reached his place before sunset, but as twilight descended I became conscious that I must have taken a wrong branch road, and so missed my way In this dilemma I was glad to perceive at some distance before me a faint and uncertain light, toward which I urged my tired horse.

A few moments brought us to a substantial log house standing a little back from the road, in the midst of a "clear-The bars were down, in the careless fashion of this thinly settled part of the country, so, riding directly up to the home, I rapped smartly upon the door with my whip handle. It struck me as rather strange that on a warm September evening such as this both doors and windows should be closed, and, as a bright pine knot blaze was visible through the chloks, I was still more surprised at receiving no answer to my summons. Rapping again, I was conscious of a stir within; a woman's voice broke out in a half suppressed exclamation, and two children

began to cry. Surmising that these might be timid people left alone in the cabin I called out cheerily, and at the same moment n.y horse whimnied in a friendly manner. Upon this the door was partially opened by a woman whose half eager, half fright-elad face was made visible by the light of a pine torch which she held above her head. I tricily explained the situation, and the woman at once opened the door

"Come right int" shound almost eagerly. You'uns hes follered the wrong road an' lef' Calaghan's mor'n five miles back. That gin't a place roun' here whar you kin git a bed an' supper less you be kin-tent to stay here to night. Than's a nice bed in Jenny's room, seein' Jenny's away to her gran't ther's; an' for vittles we kin give you feled chicken, an' bac'n-an'-eggs, if that'll kintent you. Here, Joe, take the hoes an' see he's tended to.

Lut Jue, a boy of some 12 or 13 years, held back. He peered apprehensively out into the darkness, and at length proposed that I should accompany him to the stable, as he said, to see that the horse was properly attended to. With this request compiled, and on my return to the cabin felt considerably enlivened by the wel-come odor of boiling coffee and other viands which my hostess was preparing for my supper. I now observed that there was a man lying on a bed in a corner of the neat and comfortable room—a pale, anxious looking man, who, his wife told me, was "down with a spell o' the the shakes," meaning chills and fever, a complaint not uncommon in this part of

',It ain't took a howlt on me for a many years back," he said, raising bimself on his illow, "nor wouldn't this time of twarn't for a consider'ble shake up and duckin' I got two nights ago. Did you'ns come by the ford four mile below here? An' did yer happen to view anything anyway out o' the common "

I had come by the ford, I replied, but had seen nothing at all unusual; and then I noticed that the husband and wife looked at each other and then glanced nervously toward the curtained windows. Tell him 'bout it, Dick," the woman

said, as she turned the nicely browned chicken in the frying pan. "Mebbe he'll know more bout the nature of it than

At this the man abruptly commenced. 'Ye see I was down to Wood's mill with ole Hick'ry an' two bags o' corn to be ground an' 'twas purty late when I come to start home. Ther moon was jes' risin' outer the big pine tree atop o' Breen's hill when we crossed the ford and come nigh ter the landin'. The warter was pretty deep thar an' the bank high, and es ez we was a wadin' through I happens to look up, an' "-pausing and regarding me keenly-"you'uns won't skeercely believe it, but I see a misty shadder of a creeter—a man's shape it was—come skimmin long in an out behind the bushes 'thout techin' o' the groun', an' all of a suddent melt out o' sight, like nothin' on airth could melt but a-spock. The woman rocked herself uneasily in her chair and her husband put up his

hand and wiped his damp brow. "Look a hyar, stranger," he resumed, impressively, "narra body kin say thet Dick Carney's one to b'lieve in spooks an' sperits an' setch like, but what I seen thet night I seen, nor carn't make it otherways. I seen that critter fly like a bird in the air thout tetching anything, nor makin' one bit o' noise, but jes clawin' his way long like he was swimmin'. An' what's more, Ole Hick'ry seen it likeways, fur he gin a snort an backed inter the river, an afore I could git a grip onter the bridle over he went, an I had a swim fur dear life afore I got on t'other side. Wal, I tramped up to the ferry nighthree mile above here, drippin' wet, an' three mile back this side, an' was all shock up with the chills when I got home bout day break. Ole Hick'ry come home safe an' soun' a leetle later, but taint likely him nor me'll forgit what we seen thet night." I hardly knew what to say to this singular story. My own idea was that Mr. Carney had probably taken a drop too much at "the mill"—but not daring to hint at this I contented myself with suggesting an optical illusion, and explaining the nature of some ordinary nearly similar

cases of which I had heard. But here my hostess interrupted.

"Thet mought be, mister, of 'twan't nobody but husband an ole Hick'ry as seen this thing the very night, an e'enmo's thet very minit when they'uns seen it, you see, I was stan'in at the doo' lookin' down the road en' listenin' ef I could heer Dick a-comin', an' I noticed the moon jes risin' a-top o' the big pine on Breen's hill. Jes then—I couldn't a-ben a-standin' thar a couple o' minits skeersly-I see so'thin' like a man with a hat on come flyin' 'long the road faster'n ole Hick'ry ever cut up. When he got past the bars I hed a view o' him all over—an' sure's I'm a livin' woman thar warn't a sign o' his tetchin' the yearth, but jes walkin' an' a-clawin' along in the air, this a-ways, an' a strange sort o' light sparklin' round him. He never turned his head, but jes whipped by like a streak o' lightnin'. An' now lissen to me," holding up the cooking fork in her hand and speaking with solemn earnestness. "Thet were Tuesday —day afore yistiddy, mind. Well, las' night ez we'uns wuz all a-settin' here, an' the doo' an' winder wide open, an' a pine knot burnin' bright in the chimbly back, that same shadder of a man come skimmin' right by thet winder. We'uns all seen it, fer the pine light was a blazin on his face, an' he was a lookin' in ez he skum past. And befo' we could so much as holler out, he had shot round' the house an' past the doo' thar, which was standin' open, an' not a soun' did he make, but jes' slicked right by like a sperit. An' it's my belief," with a sort of suppressed sob in her throat, "it's my belief thet thing, whatsoever it be, hez come to warn us o' somethin' unlucky 'bout to happen." And here she cast an anxious glance at her husband, and then around on the group of white headed little ones who hovered about her.

Though more than ever puzzled by this account I did what I could to cheer up the family, who were all evidently in a state of great nervous excitement. Having partaken with a hearty appetite of my meal, I stepped outside for fresh air, and after walking slowly around the house, stepped up to the bars and stood looking down the road. The moon had risen and already shed a clear light on the white sandy track and the open space around the cabin. Nothing moved, until as I stared down the dim vista I became aware of an unnaturally tall and phantom like apparition visible in the patches of moonlight that flicked the road, now appearing, now vanishing and all the time apidly approaching to where I stood.

At the first glance of this apparition I unconsciously held my breath in a kind of expectant suspense. The next moment a gleam of recognition flashed upon me-the whole mystery of the haunting "spook" was explained-and in the excitement and amusement of the discovery I gave a hilarious shout. The figure as it neared me slackened its speed, and with an easy sweep slowly and gracefully glided to my

"Hello!" he cried cheerily, "what's up?" So soon as I could recover from an irresistible fit of laughter I explained to him the state of affairs with the family in the cabin. He expressed much concern for the mischief he bad unintentionally caused. He and a friend were making a bieyeling tour through the state, and having been for some days delayed at Calaghan's by the indisposition of his comn, he had each evening amused himself by taking a brun" in the cool of the twilight along this level pine forest road. He had not noticed the man and the horse at the ferry, and regretted that he had on the succeeding evening been tempted by the open bars and the level clearing to make a circuit around the house, deeming himself unnoticed, no one having bailed him. And he was now willing and anxious to make an explanation and apology to the disquieted family.

I went before in order to prepare the way, and with some difficulty persuaded them to have an interview with the "spook." He came gently wheeling up to the door, and I think I never saw a more relieved as well as wondering group of faces than those which looked on while the stranger explained the nature and qualities of his marvelous vehicle. Mr. Carney listened with great interest, his wife laughed hysterically and the children were as delighted as though they had been at a circus—especially when the "spook" distributed among them a handful of nickels before taking his departure.

Next morning, when called to an early breakfast, I found Mr. Carney up and looking quite unlike the man I had seen on the previous evening. His wife explained that the "shakes" seldom lasted in her family beyond three days; but I had my own impression that in this instance the attack had been owing as much to the fright as to the ducking which her husband had received.

I write this as a warning to all bicyclists who are fond of exercising in the mysterious shadows of eve before the eyes of the uninitiated in rural and out of the way districts.—S. A. Weiss in Detroit

Ladies in Italian Society.

American ladies in Italy have very great advantages. They are simpatica with the Italians. Many Italian noblemen at the court have American wives who are ladies of honor to the queen and are great favorites. There is no more delightful society than that of Rome; it always reminds Americans of Washington, the same small set of intimates, who meet everywhere, with a large entourage of diplomats, and an English colony of disinguished people.

No one ever gets very intimate, how-ever, with Italians. They are polite, warm hearted and social up to a certain point; but there it ceases. There is in lome, the more's the pity, a slow vanishing of the picturesque, but there is still one relic of the past. A Roman great lady may wear a modern gown, but she retains her splendid jewels and the pride of her thousand ancestors; she repels any intimacy beyond a certain point. They never wish to be touched, even by a familiar hand in a friendly visit. The rule to follow is, never touch the person; it is sacred. When a lady in Italian society wishes to be very polite she will shake hands once, but rarely a second time. If her American friend is in affliction, she will come and take the friend's hand and press it to her heart tenderly. She may kiss the friend on both cheeks, but there is none of that free and easy caressing, that locking of arms, that douce, gaie, amiable manner of the French, nor that almost careless school girl intimacy which prevails in America.—M. E. W.

A French astronomer, M. A. d'Assier, allows about half a million years for the nebular and stellar period of the earth's existence, and about 25,000,000—of which existence, and about 25,000,000—of which 15,000,000 have elapsed—for the period of organic beings. At the age of 20,000,000 our planet, cold and lifeless, will receive the moon, and at a later period will in turn fall to the dead sun, causing a temporary outbreak of light and heat.—Armanaw Traveler. A FEW HEALTH HINTS.

Wearing Night Clothes-Dressing the Neck. Outer Wraps-Foot Coverings.

It cannot be generally known that we practically breathe through the skin-in other words, that the skin has a function something like that of the lungs. It cannot, of course, be active unless kept clean. But in other ways than by neglect of cleanliness can its usefulness be impaired. Tight clothing cripples it and keeps the poisons which should be thrown out at the surface locked up in the system, and also shuts out pure air which should reach the skin. In purchasing underelothing, therefore, it should be so large that, even after frequent washing and shrinking, it will still be loose and permit of a volume of air between it and the body. It naturally follows that the outer garments should also be comparatively large, and at least enough so to permit every movement to be made with as much ease when they are on as when they are off. There is a habit which all, without ex-

ception, should practice, and yet it is safe to say that not one man in ten of our people do follow it. Reference is made to the removal of the undervest on retiring, and the substitution of one kept for night wear alone. The underclothing, during the day, becomes filled with emanations from the body, and must be well aired regularly every night, otherwise it be-comes to a considerable extent poisonous, and the noxious matters are again absorbed by the skin. This self poisoning is sure to go on unless the rule given is observed.

Safety from "colds" depends in no slight degree upon how the neck is dressed. Nothing should be worn about it which Interferes with its freedom of movement, nor should it be encumbered with handkerchiefs, which so many wear as much for appearance as for comfort. Let each one now choose a certain kind of collar, and wear no other style until spring comes. Even a very slight variation in this important article of dress will favor a sore throat. The habit of wearing the fashionable bandagessilk neckerchiefs-is an exceedingly bad one to get into, and, as a rule, those who have it are frequent sufferers from throat troubles. Practically the collar and necktie will be sufficient protection for the throat. When the cold is intense, turning up the coat collar will be a sufficient additional protection, unless one is riding far in a strong wind.

When leaving the cold air and entering warm rooms, remove the outer wraps at once. Ladies fail to observe this rule oftener than do men. When people have been long enough in warm rooms to become heated, they should not leave them and at once enter their carriage or a street

car. Under those conditions they are chilled even by a short ride. Before attempting to ride they should walk a few blocks, until the body is accustomed to the change and circulation is active. After one has been exposed to intense cold and is even slightly chilled, a cup of hot tea or coffee is advisable to "warm up." Alcohol, so often taken for the purpose, is more active, but seldom better than the simple, harmless beverages mentioned. During prolonged exposure to cold, as on a long drive, hot drinks should not be indulged in, for they render the

body yet more sensitive to cold. A word about foot coverings. Woolen stockings, of course, should be worn by all. Wear now heavy shoes and delay to put on overshoes as long as possible; when once they are on, keep them in service until next spring. Car drivers, conductors and other men out all day in the cold will be by far more comfortable if they discard leather boots and shoes and wear cloth shoes inside their overshoes. Then their feet will be better ventilated, perspire less and hence keep much warmer. Boston Herald.

Took Her at Her Word.

A queer episode in Connaught life was the case of the king at the relation of Dennis Bodkin versus Patrick French. The plaintiff and defendant were neigh-The latter was of the "ould bors. The latter was of the "ould shtock," full of airs, and possessed of an intolerable temper. He and wife had conceived a deep dislike for Mr. Bodkin, who entertained an equal aversion to the Frenches. Bodkin had happened to of fend the squire and lady. That evening they entertained a large company at din ner, when Mrs. French launched out in abuse of her enemy, concluding her wish "that somebody would cut off the fellow's ears, and that might ouiet him." The ears, and that might quiet him." The subject was changed after a while, and all went on well till supper, at which an went on well till supper, at which time, when everybody was nappy, the old butler, one Ned Regan, who, according to custom, had drunk enough, came in. Joy was in his eye, and, whispering something to his mistress which she did not comprehend, he put a large snuff box into her hand. her hand.

Fancying it was some whim of her old servant, she opened the box and shook out its contants, when lof a pair of ploody ears dropped out on the table. The horror of the company was awakened, upon which old Ned exclaimed: "Sure, my lady, you wished that Dennis Bodhin's core were out off so I teld old flag. kin's ears were cut off, so I told old Geo-ghegan, the gamekeeper, and he took a few handy boys with him, and brought back his ears, and there they are, and I hope you are pleased, my lady." The gamekeeper and the "boys" left the county. French and his wife were held in heavy bail at the Galway assizes, but the guests proved no such order was given, that it was a mistake on the part of the servant. They were acquitted. The "boys" and their leader never reappeared in the county until after the death of Bodkin, who lost his ears many years before his death .- Argonaut.

The Magnificence of Civilization. Talking about the early days in Cali-fornia, there was an old fellow down in the country who was the first senator to go to the legislature from his district. His district was a rural one, and there were no houses-only cabins there-rough wooden cabins, with nails for hat racks and a rope for a wardrobe and a gracked looking glass for a dressing table. He went to Sacramento, and when he got back the entire district came in to call upon him, and he gave them a wonderful count of the magnificence of civilization in the capital of the state.

"Yas, boys; I had a china basin an' a cake o' soap scented by gosh; smelt like the flowers, an' there wor a little place in the wall with a row of big hooks in it, an' I said to the waiter, 'What's that for: 'To hang your clothes in,' says he, an'—well, I didn't have any clothes to hang in it; but it wor splendid; but, boys, that wor nothin'. What do you think I had?' A real bureau, a real carved bureau with A real bureau, a real, carved bureau, with a looking glass bigger'n this window in it. It wor gorgeous, gorgeous."—"Under tones" in San Francisco Chronicle.

Death forescen never came.-Rallai

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 champlon of liberty and the rights of the people. Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic mames of our later leaders who have been in we recently called away from our councils, Grant, Garfield.

our later leaders who have been more recently called away from our councels, 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 one of our living hero's whose moment will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic. The name is that of the noble 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 despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send trate had 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 American continents. We earnestly hope we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home

WE AFFIRM OUR UNSWERVING DEVOTION to the national constitution and to the indis-soluble union of states to the autocamy re-served to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories to the union and es-pecially to the supreme and sovere garight of pecially to the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to east one free 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 fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic and rity in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal multificat on of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of projection, we protest

American system of projection, we protest against the destruction proposed by the presi dent and his party. They serve the interests of Europe

WR WILL SUPPORT IN ERRESTS 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 sier
to all interests except those of the unsurer
and shorts.

and sheriff,
We descance the Mills' bill as destructive to general business, labor, and the farming inter-ests of the country, and we heartly endorse the consistent an aptitionic action of the republican representatives in congress in oppos-ing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list and lasts: that the duties thereon sharl be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that inoustry.

The republican party would effect all needed

The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the attonal revenue by repealing the tax is on topacco, which are an arrogance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for weehar ical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff I was as will tend to check imports of such artiles as a e-produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties these articles of forcign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced at home, there ball still remain a larger revenue than is requisite. still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of government, of integral taxes rather than surrender any part of our crotective system at the joint belt st of the whiskyring and agents of foreign manufacturers.

AGAINST PAUPER AND L.S BOR TRUS S.

We exclare hostility to the it troduction into this country of foreign centract labor and of Chinese 1-bor allen to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforce-

constitution, and we demand the rigil enforce-ment of existing laws against it and favor gigh immediate legislation as well exclude such la-bor from our though.

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 to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such backlast are

tions of capital organized that the conditions of wise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among a precipitions and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their properties of the state of the

as soon as possible and others as soon as they may become so.

The morney question.

The political power of the Morney church in the teriflories as exercised in the post is a menage to free assitutions of dangerous to be lang suffered. Therefore we needed the respublican party to appropriate insistation, asserting the severeignty of the nation in all the territories whose the same is questioned, and in furtherappe of that end to place upon the statute book legislation stringent on using the divorce collicat from a clesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygany.

The republican party 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 to 1 cent per cance.

We demand the reduction of letter fostage
to 1 c at per cance.
La regulated like ours, where the citizens is
the sovereign and the official the arreant,
where no power is exercised except by the will
of the people, it is important that he soveralgn I cople should however in that intelligence.
Which is to preserve us a free nation. Therefore, the state or nation, or both combined,
should support free institutions of learning
sufficient to afford to every child growing up
in the land the opportunity of a good commonschool education.
We carnestly recommend that prompt setion

we carnestly recommend that prompt action be taken in c ngress in the eractment of such legistation as will best seeme the rebabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by congress of a frae ship till as calculated to work injustice to taken by leasening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shippards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy, for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordinance and other approved modern means of defense for the praisonion of our defenseless harbors and cities, for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers, for necessary which of national importance in the improvement of the harbors and channels of tuternal, coastwiser and fore yn cumanerce, for the encouragement of the astophing interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will the content of the maturing public debt. This policy will the content of the maturing public debt. This policy will the content of the maturing public debt. This policy will the content of the maturing public debt. This policy will the content of the maturing public debt.

country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheap n 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 scuate all pending trea les effected by republican administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better market it has neither affected nor proposed aby others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrice, 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 organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of stal importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrice and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the further coasts of the

America, and with the further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

FISHERIES QUESTION.

We arraign the present democratic administration for lis 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 Isla the treatgraphs. the treaty of 1818, the rec procate marin-tine legislation of 1830 and comity of nations and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We concient the velicy of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspiciously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensible resource of defense against f reign enemy The name of American applies alike to all

cilizens of the republi, and imposes upon men alike the same o'ligatio; of obedience to the aws. It he same time cilizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, should shield and protect him whether high if, 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.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The mean who abraidened the republicant of the monocratic party have described not only the cause of honest government but of sound figures of

of honest government, but of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but espec-ially 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 because their candidate has broken Lis. We therefore repea our declaration of issa, towit : The reform of civil service auspiciously began under republican 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 applied. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at varience with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, and that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and ef-

er of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be assured except by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal p ople, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorally were the federal uniform shall hepomony in mate of an almshouse or dependent on rejeate charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public seandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his memorous vetoes of mensures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the paintipus berewith enunciated, and analysis of pensions of patriorimen of all parties, especially of all workingmen of all parties, especially of all workingmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

The first co cern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The requirementary cordinly sympathics with all wise and well directed opening for the promotion of temper-

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