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TERMS FOR DAILY. One copy one year in advance, by mail ... \$6 00 One copy per mouth, by arrier,......

THEMS FOR WEEKLY.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN M. THAYER. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, GILBERT L. LAWS. FOR TREASURER,

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, THOMAS H. BENTON. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, WILLIAM LEESE.

J. E. HILL.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

JOHN STEEN. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC IN STRUCTION,

CONCRESTIONAL TICKET

GEORGE B. LANE.

FOR CONGRESS, (First Congressional District.) W. J. CONNELL.

THE REPURLICAN TARIFF BILL

The reduction in the government's an nual income which would be caused by the Senate's tariff bill, if it should be enacted, is placed at a little over \$73, 000,000. About \$42,000,000 of this cut would be made in the customs list and \$31,000,000 in the internal taxes. On the customs schedules nearly \$28,000,000 of the reduction would come from the lowering of the duties on sugar, \$8,000, 000 from changes in other imports, and \$6,500,000 from the entire abolition of duties on certain raw materials. About \$24,500,000 of the cut in the internal taxes would come from tobacco and \$7, 000,000 frem alcohol used in the arts.

The heaviest reduction in rates which the bill provides for is in sugar. On the average, taking all the grades together, the cut on sugar is about 50 per cent. The changes in the wool duties are slight On some grades they are increased in a small degree, and on others they are lowered. The same is true of woolen manufactures. The duties on ready *made clothing, when altered at all, are in creased, while those on earthen, stone, crockery and glass ware are reduced. There are some changes in classification made in iron and steel schedules, but the modifications in rates which the measure effects is generally toward a lower range of duties. Steel rails, upon which the present impost is \$17 a ton, would come in for about \$14 a ton if this bill should become law. The duty by the Mills bill is \$11 a ton. The reduction of the in ternal tax on tobacco permits a reduction to be made in the duty on that article without injury to the domestic industry. and the duty, therefore, is lowered.

The senate bill is neither so comprehensive in scope nor so radical and sweeping in the alterations which it pro proposes, so far as regards the custome list, as the Mills bill. The duty on no important domestic product which the tariff has adequately developed or which it can develop is reduced below the pro tective point. Wool, lumber, salt and other leading articles of domestic indus try, which Mr. Mills and his friends put on the free list, are either untouched b the republican measure or touched but slightly. The article from which the senate strikes off all duties are generally those not produced in this country a all, or produced in very small quantities .The reducton in the government's revenue which the bill would bring about i about \$3,000,000 greater than that provided by the house bill. That meausure takes \$50,000,000 from the customs schedules-\$30,000,000 by lowering duties and \$20,000,000 by removing duties altogether-and \$20,000,000 from the internal tax list. No more carefully drawn or sensible revenue revision bill than that just reported in the senate stands any chance of passage in the present congress. -Globe Democrat.

THE CHINESE MESSAGE.

The most noticeable characteristic of the president's Chinese message is its length. It is safe to say that if the pres

The Plattsmouth Daily Herard. Mr. Cleveland would have found it convenient to inform the congress, with much greater brevity, that he had signed CONCERNING THE MYSTERIES OF the bill, and to suggest legislation on two points. But the voting is only five weeks off today, and this was a last chance for the delivery of a stump speech to the Pacific Slope which was not to be lost. No one can read it without being impressed with the fact that Mr. Cleyeland is imitating his prototype, Mr. Tilden, in the uncommon anxiety with which he is seeking the presidency.

> Leaving out of consideration the buncombe, the inconsistency and the disin genuousness of the president's attitude, there is no radical defect in the message. The suggestion for an appropriation for indemnity for the Rock Springs massacre is proper. It is already in the deficiency bill, and is now in conference between the two houses. The suggestion that legislation should be had permitting Chinese to land who are already on their way to this country with certificates is undoubtedly a sound one. The number thus admitted would not be great, and the United States would thus be relieved from a charge of bad faith. But if Mr. Cleveland had just been re-elected, how much less paper that message would have covered!-N. Y. Tribune.

"BOODLE McSHANE."

It sounds very pretty and it is thor oughly democratic for the Omaha Her ald owned by John A. McShane, to talk common honesty. If McShane and his gang had their deserts they would not today be running loose and libelling men like Gov. Thayer. What is this McShane that ran for congress two years ago in this district and purchased a seat with money, openly, frozenly, with the effontery of the very devil?" We have heard the tools of this corrupt man boast of boodle they have distributed at his request and under his directions to corrupt the voters of this district. He i a man who openly purchased an election to congress; who never made a speech or put in an appearance at a meeting and who is today as complete a stranger to the people in the first district out side of Douglas county, as a South Sea Islander except they know of him as "Bordle McShane." That is the sort of a man to be running a newspaper and calling old citizens dishonest. Mr. McShane and his gang want to understand that they have to face the record he made in this again bamboozle the public by throwing mud at old civizens and honorable men and his paid hireling Calhoun of the Herald will find this out before he is done with this campaign.

GEN. THAYER has addressed an open letter and challenge to John A. McShane and his hirelings on the Omaha Heratd, and the confedrate Calhoun and the rest of the paid traducers on that McShane sheet may just as well understand first as last that the braye old governor is no more afraid of that kind of warfare now than he was in 1861. Gen. Thayer will stand by the corrupt gang of the Herald until it is snowed under in November, and that concern need not doubt it.

What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of biliousness are unappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and diarrhea or constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

Little, "But Enough,"

as Mercutia said of his wound. We refer to Dr. Pierce's little pellets, which are small, swift, and sure, in cases of sick headache, billiousness, constipation, and indigestion.

\$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any ase of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely yegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes tontaining 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John O. We & Co., 862 W. Madison St. Chicago, and Sold by W. J. Warrick.

Neaf Laundry Work.

All parties desirous of having the neatst and cheapest laundry work done, should leave it at this office Tuesday night and it can be secured again Friday evening. The Council Bluffs steam laundry, where the work is done, has put in all the latest improved machinery, and their work cannot be surpassed. The finest polish. W. A. DERRICK, Ag't.

The standard remedy for liver complaint is West's Liver Pills; they never lisappoint you. 30 pills 25c. At War-

BABYLONIAN BELIEF

THE LIFE AFTER DEATH.

Dr. Jeremias' Researches-"The Land from Which There Is No Return" Pictured as Dark and Cheerless-The Present Life.

Dr. Jeremias sets forth the conceptions which were current several thousand years ago among the inhabitants of Mesopotamia regarding the fate of the dead. He has collected with commendable diligence the important references in the Babylono-Assyrian literature bearing on this subject. Without claiming to have exhausted the topic, he has produced a work which must be regarded as thoroughly trustworthy-a merit by no means so common in the works of Assyriologists as not to call for special mention.

THE NETHER REGIONS. According to the Babylonians, there was only one path which all mankind had to tread after death. Deep in the bowels of the earth, underneath a huge mountain known as the "Mountain of the Universe," which was supposed to be situated in the distant north, lay the place where the dead were gathered. Separated from the land of the living by the "waters of death," there was no hope for those who once entered it of ever retracing their steps. It was therefore appropriately termed, among other names, "the land from which there is no return." The land was pictured as dark and cheerless; the inhabitants, far from being content with their lot, were supposed to be longing for a sight of the upper world again. There are no indications that the Babylonians looked upon death as a deliverer from evils. On the contrary, the day of death was to them a "day of sorrow," and the dead themselves

are represented as bewailing their fate. The moment that the deceased reaches the shores of the nether world his coming is announced to Nergal, the ruler of these regions. He is then conducted through seven gates, at each of which he is obliged to lay aside a portion of his clothing, until, having happily passed the seventh gate, he stands naked before the Divine Judge, Nergal, and his con-sort, Allatu. There judgment is pronounced over him. Namtar, the demon of plagues, is in readiness to remove the condemned to a place of special tortures where painful disease and privations of all kinds rob him of his rest. But even those who escape the fre of the god are not much better off. They dwell in a place of darkness, with dust as their food and with no pleasures to cheer their spirits. Only the few favorites of the gods, that is, the popular heroes, were accorded a more happy lot. They were re-moved by a special decree to an island vaguely described as lying at the "conflux of waters," where a seat is assigned to them in the assemblage of gods and they enjoy eternal

LIFE AND DEATH. The present life was accordingly considered the all-important one by the Babylonians, and their religion bears witness to this conception. The deities to whom prayers are addressed are looked upon as gods of the living and not of the dead. The petitions to the gods, such as we fird in the cuneiform literature, are concerned almost exclusively with earthly blessings. The kings ask for a long enemies, for a numerous offspring, and for an uninterrupted rule of their dynasty. With death the favor of the gods was supposed to cease and all relations between man and deity came to an end. The Babylonians re-echoed the sentiments of the Psalmist that "the dead do not praise Jah." Although the most recent excavations in the mounds of Babylon would seem to have established it beyond any reasonable doubt that the Babylonians in very early days already burned their dead, still the testimony of language points to burial in the earth as the other form of disposing of them. It is on this supposition alone that we can account for the survival in late cuneiform literature of such phrases as "May be have no burial," which continued to be about as severe a curse as could be harled against an enemy, and is in itself sufficient to show that the wel (are of the dead, little as there was in store for them, depended upon the proper observ-

ance of funeral rites. The practice of placing food and drink on the graves, which is found among so many nations of antiquity, and has survived to our own days in China, Russia and other countries, also existed among the Babylonians. It has its origin no doubt in the belief that the dead have need of these articles, but the custom continued to be observed long after this belief had died out. Even the introduction of cremation brought about no change, for with the charred remains of human bodies discovered under the mounds there have been found the still recognizable traces of food. Dr. Jeremias dismisses this portion of his subject, regarding the funeral rites of the Babylonians and Assyrians, with few remarks.-New York Times Book Review.

A Case of Dysentery. The diet should be chiefly milk and lime

water, uncooked beef juice, the whites of eggs and water, and light meat broths. I o solid food should be allowed. Drinks lukewarm are most easily borne; cold fluids generally cause abdominal pain. Stimulants should only be administered by the advice of the physician; they are rarely needed excepting in the most desperate cases. When the thirst is excessive plain soda, barley water or gum arabic water are palatable and referebing. During convergence the district freshing. During convalescence the diet is to be most carefully regulated, and when the patient begins on solid food he should indulge only in the white meat of fowls, delicate fish

and very light puddings.

The first step is to remove as early as possible all irritating matter from the bowels by a cathartic. To accomplish this there is no safer remedy than castor oil. If taken clear vomiting will very likely be induced. Therefore, it is best to have a druggist specially prepare lt. He should make into an emulsion one ounce of castor oil, and to it add twenty-five drops of laudanum; that dose is for a full grown person. In many instances if this is taken within a few hours after the attack commences, and a proper diet is reg-ularly adhered to, no other treatment will be needed. By the use of the oil the dysentery is converted into a simple diarrhoa, which soon disappears of itself.—Boston Journal of

A Diabolical Stringed Instrument. The Chinese "urh-heen" is one of the principal musical instruments of that backward nation in everything as regards music. Their instruments are the same, many of them, as those of centuries ago, and with their prejudices against revolutions in their forefathers' customs they retain some of the most diabolical stringed instruments. The "urh-heen" has four strings fastened to pegs coming from the top of a small tube, extending from one end of a long wooden box with a bridge in the center. The sounds emitted are crude and nowise pleasing, except it may be to the Chinaman's own ear. In a Chinese theatre, are every known instrument is collect made to bowl forth its dismal or acreed

FUNERAL REFORM NEEDED.

A Strong Plea Made on Sanitary Grounds An Evil.

The Church of England Burial, Funeral and Mourning Reform association and its friends believe that the time has arrived when a determined and united effort should be made on the part of ministers, physicians and surgeons, sanitarians and persons of influence generally to put a step as far as possible to the prevalent and what is practically regarded as repulsive and utterly indefensible practice of storing up in the neighborhood of great populations vast accumulations of human remains in every stage of arrested and prolonged decay, to the great detriment of the public health.

The society was organized eleven years ago in York, one of the promoters being the late Archdeacon Hey. It had to encounter deeply rooted prejudice, trade interests, ignorance and lukewarmness, but encouraging progress has been made. The work has necessarily been largely educational, the aim being to teach the rich and intelligent so that they may set examples to the middle and lower classes. In a broad sense, the object is to promote a fuller appreciation of the idea of Christian burial, to simplify and cheapen funeral and mourning ceremonial, to encourage timely burial in perishable coffins in simple earth, and to discourage

vaults and sarcophagi. Some of the specific reforms urged are these: The use of plain hearses or wheeled biers, the avoiding of excessive floral decorations, the disuse of crape, scarfs, feathers, velvet trappings and the like; the meeting in the churchyard or cemetery instead of at the house of mourning; the early interment of the body in soil sufficient and suitable for its resolution to its ultimate elements; the use of such materials for the coffin as will rapidly decay after nature; the encouragement, on sanitary grounds, of the removal in crowded districts of the body to a mortuary instead of retaining it in the rooms occupied by the living; the substitution of burial plots surrounded by coping for family vaults, and the impressing upon officials the claims of the poorest to proper and

reverent burial. One of the points made must come home to many residents of this city. It is the evils of expensive funerals. It is a matter of everyday experience that when the head of a family dies the widow and children are found soon after in a state of destitution, though a large sum has been received by benevolence, most of which was spent on an ostentatious funeral and mourning. Many workingmen burden themselves with debt to honor their dead, but while the society does not desire to discourage giving honor to the dead, it thinks that the dead can be better honored by the survivors aiming at higher and nobler lives .- New York Times.

A. Bronson Alcott's Vegetarianism.

Mr. Kennedy's recent Concord ancedotes have brought to The Listener's hopper the following story about A. Bronson Alcott: Mr. Alcott was known to be utterly opposed to the eating of meat-a strict vegetarian. Nothing would arouse his indignation quicker than to bring forward the idea that it was the design of Providence for man to subsist on animal food. He even refused to taste of an egg. Some tweive or fifteen years ago he was a welcome visitor in many of the cities of the west. His coming was hailed with delight. Dinners were given, and club extended their invitations. He was ready to talk, and others were glad to listen.

During one of these visits he was unusually pale and weary. His hostess rallied him upon his favorite theory of vegetable diet. "Mr. Alcott, if you would only live as we do you would soon be strong and robust," she said. And the old gentleman, with a placid smile, made his usual reply:

"And be in danger of becoming a brute?" He was a connoisseur in the cooking of oatmeal, of which he always partook in the morning. At this time the lady, feeling sure that his health was seriously impaired, resolved to take charge herself of his breakfast. She sent for a pound of beef, had it slightly cooked, the juice extracted and well stirred into a dish of ontmeal. Mr. Alcott ate with unusual relish, and discoursed elo quently upon the virtue of grain that waved in the sun and air. The next morning the try; manufactured to order after careful same dish was repeated, and throughout his stay he partook of the pudding and beef

It was noticeable that he gained rapidly in health and flesh, and became thoroughly sat- an office at the Riddle House. He is doisfied with the western climate. Before he left be remarked:

"Your oatmeal has been very strengthezing. You must tell me just how it is made, and I must take away a package of the meal." "Mr. Alcott," was the reply, "there is genius in good cooking, and it is hard to impart it. Only come again, and you shall find the dish equally palatable."

Some days after he had returned home,

rested and refreshed, Mrs. R. related the story in great glee to her own club.-Boston

Russia's Peasants' Land Banks, A report just published from the British consul general at Warsaw contains the translation of a new law extending, with certain alterations, the scheme of peasants' land banks, established in Russia since 1882, to the kingdom of Poland. Under it peasants of Russian, Polish or Lithuanian extraction may, with the approval of the local commissioner for peasants' affairs, obtain loans for the purchase of lands which do not belong to peasants, and which are not burdened with onerous servitudes, such losns not to exceed 90 per cent. of the valuation made by the officers of the bank. In Russia proper the maximum is 75 per cent., and in the case of Poland the additional 15 per cent. is to come from a special fund instituted for that country in 1860 to free peasants from dependence on the landlords. The balance of that fund, which amounts now to 2,000,000 roubles, is to be handed over to the land bank. The land purchased in this way cannot be sold until the debt to the bank is cleared off, nor can persons who are not peasants under the definition of the law become purchasers or ownars by inheritance or gift. In either of the latter cases the disqualified person into whose possession the land may come is bound to sell within a year. The limit of allotments is eight and one-fifth acres.—London Times.

The Boston young woman has eyes of bright comprehension, a skin made clear by exercise, good teeth and height of body without scrawniness. Nearly all the guests are of the clear British races. Plentifulness of human society, without baste; privacy and multitude; a breeding above the consciousness of it; no vulgar estentation at all, of which New York has too much, mark this place. The ladies walk and wander over the rocks, and do not seem on the lookout for personality or scandal .- "Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

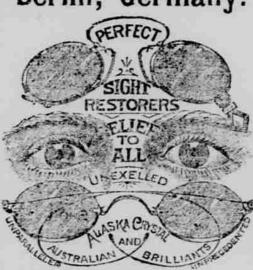
Making Bogus Ancient Relics.

The manufacture of counterfeit implements of the stone age seems to be becoming quite an industry. A recent deception detected at the Smithsonian institution, consisted in chip-

RIDDLE



Berlin, Germany.



You can consult him about Your Eyes,

and how to take care of them. More light for the unfortunate spectacle wearers, and the doom of blindness prevented by the use of his Alaska Brilliants and Australian Crystals. A new chemical Mr. Holschuch, combination of

SPECTACLES

And patent self-adjusting Spring Eyeglasses

The first time intraduced into this coun-

examination by modern instruments. PROF. STRASSMAN

has arrived in Plattsmouth, and has ing an immense business throughout the United States, giving the best of satisfaction and delight to hundreds with defective sight. His knowledge of the human eye and his skill in adjusting the glasses is marvelous beyond imagination. Endorsed by all the great men of this

country and Europe. In an instant, as if by magic he is en abled to tell you any ailment of your failing vision, point out the cause and danger, and adapt brilliant glasses, pe culiarly ground to suit every defect of the eye, which will aid in strengthening the eyesight of the old and young. Scientists invited to examine the new sys tem for the preservation of the human

Teachers should watch the early manifestations of their scholars' evesight and eport in time to their respective parents

Artificial Eyes Replaced.

Persons deprived of an eve can have his deformity removed by the insertion of an artificial one, which moves and looks like a natural organ. OFFICE HOURS.

9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p., and 7 to 8 in he evening.

REFERENCES: NEBRASKA CITY.

George Burgett, Rev. A. Clark, Mr. Duff, Mrs Dr Larsh, D P Rolfe, Mrs Streeter, Dr Brinker, R M Rolfe, Rodenbrock, C Anderson, J W Waldsmith, W A Cotton, S H Calhoun, Judge Mapes, David Brown, Dr Hershey, Wm Hyer, T S Jones, E M Taggart, E Reiber, W. H Murphy, Frank McCartney, James Fitchic, Rev. Emanuel Hartig, Mrs. A. E Rudd, W D Merriam, Miss VanMeter, Dr S L Gant, A Horne, Paul Schminke, Nat Adams, Geo A Wilcox, Mr Sheldon, Mr. Gunsell, Rev R Pearson, Shomerus, L Levey, S M Kirkpatrick, Dryscoll, Donald McCuaig, William Wilhelmy, Rev Rivers, Logan Envart, N Redfield, J F Welch, Rev. J B Green, John Goodlett, C B Bickel, Dan Gregg, C W Scherfy, E S Hawley, A R Newcomb, Wm Nelson, Mrs N Davis, Wm Fulton, Acam Kloos, Mrs Ed Platner. M T Johnson, Mrs Carnout, Mrs. Sterling Morton, Mrs. Watson, Miss Morton, Mr Geo W Hawke, Mrs W T Sloan, Mrs L W Lloyd, Mrs. nson. Dr. Bishop, Mr Johnson

Never before has an Optician received such testimonials from

the people.

Office of Iowa Soldier's Home. Marshalltown, In., Feb. 17, '88. PROF. STRASSMAN, -Dear Sir:-The glasses you furnished myself and wife when in Clinton, have proven in every way satisfactory, and we take pleasure in recommending your work and gasses to all who may be in need of safety and and comfort for your eyesight.

Very Respectively, Col. MILO SMITH, Commandant,

Mayor's Office, Marshallten,

November 3rd, 1887. Prof. Strassman has been in our city some six weeks or more, and as an optician has given the best of satisfaction both as to prices and quality of work, having treated some of the most difficult cases of the eyes with success and am satisfied you will find him a skillful optician and a gentleman.

Very Respectfully, NELSON AMES, Mayor,

Prof. Strassman, a distinguished optician, now stopping in our city, comes before us with the highest testimonials of skill and experience in his art, and I take pleasure in recommending him to my friends and the public who may be in need of his services, as one entitled to his confidence. J. WILLIAMSON, M. D. Ottumwa, Iowa.

New Eyes

The long felt want in this community for sight-restoring glasses is now supplied by the successful optician, Prof. A. Strssman, from Berlin, Germany, for

a short time longer at the Riddle house, The waste of valuable eyesight can be prevented, if not too late, by his correct. mode of equalizing all mequalities of the injured eyes In his specialty, it is conceded that he is the head of the profession, and many of our best citizens, and physicians have been successful in obtaining relief by the use of his glasses: Dr. Schildknecht.

Allen Beeson, Byron Drew, J. Vallery, jr., H. Boeck. Mrs. F. Johnson, Mrs. N. E. Sage, Mr. C. Nichols. Mr. Hodgett, Mrs. Levings, Mr. Haves, Mrs. Nieman.

Gee, Buckle,

Mr. Leonard.

John Robbins.

S. P. Vanatta. W. H. Newell. Mrs. P. Kessler, Mrs. P. Kennedy, C. W. Sherman, Eli Sampson. Mrs. Rankin. Miss Young. W. Manker. Prof. J.B. Wittemb Judge A N. Sullivan Judge Chapman, Mrs. Benfer.

G. W. Covell.

REFERENCES.

Dr E B Yonng, C F Clark, G K Powers, D B Miller, J B Reeves, Mrs J Seank, Mrs T H Dearborn, G W Holt, A C Blose, W A Close, Mrs. Appleber, Mr Stockslager, I S Wroth, Rev McClure, Mrs Hesfler, Mrs. Farrier, Manker, Rev McCullery, Mrs. Stanley, R Wadsworth, Mr Marenholtz, Mr Jeffries, Rev Jagg, W Stafford, C W Schneider, Harvey Spry, C E Richards, David Harris, Mr. Isold, C H Lane, C M Mills, T H Lee, Wm Kochler, C J Lillijeberk, T M Lee, Geo L Platt, Mrs L Holyser, Wm Dubley, O Runnels, Mrs B S Porter, I H Hazarenus, Mr Broadby, F A Carter, Mrs Fisher, Mr Stoddard, E O Shepherd, A McConnell, E A Brown, Mr Gibson, Mr Fikes, Rev J W Hamtlton, S P Miller, Mrs F C Clark, B E A Simons, J W Sauthin, Mr Van Alstine, L F Ross, Mrs Deemer, Mrs. Junkin, Thos Griffith, I Sanborn, Geo Binus, Mr. Meyers, P. P. Johnson, and many others from the surrounding country.

CLARINDA.

Col W P Hepburn, ex-congressmen; Hon T E Clark, senator; Rev Snook, Dr. Cokenower, Dr Lewellen, F W Harish, have their eyesight examined by Prof. J S McIntyr. A S Baily, J D Jones, B W Strassman, the expert optician of nation- Foster, H C Beckwith, John Glaseby, O A Kimball, Mrs. Morsman, V Graff, Rev. Seay, Dr Van Sant, J D Hawley, T M Monzingo, Dr Millen, H Bedwell, Capt Stone, J H Stet, Hon Wm Butler, O N Hurdle, A T Clement, J M Crabill. Mr Newton, Mrs Shaul, Hon T E Clark, Mrs Loranz, Dr. Power, Rev Eddy, Raymond Barrett, Mrs Ells.

President of First National Bank and President of Creston National Bank: J H Patt, Mr Donlin, Mrs Teed, Ed Derr, Rev Van Wagner, Geo Webster, Miss C Webster, Mrs Mary Eckert, Thos. McGrath, Ed Lewis, Dr N Turrey, Prof. Larrabee, Col Swall, Mrs W D Moore, W V McQuaid, J H Lichty, Mr Spurr, Dr Groves, Mr H Newman, Dr Dunlap, W F Patt, Rev F W Eason, Mrs M Sullivan, Mrs Laramore, Mr. Zallars, Mrs K Duane, Miss C Eoyer, R E Ewing, W M Lpsrr, Dr. Reynolds, Mrs H P Sawyer, Miss Mattie Muntz. C Hurley, D G Miller, N H Blanchard, Dr Schifferle, Mr B Hurley, Mr Hamman, Mrs A M Gow, Prof Meyer, Dr Reynolds.

IOWA CITY.

Senator Bloom, Dr I F Hansit, Dr. Copperthwaite, Mrs Dr Lee, Mesers, Parvin, Kost, Mosier, F H Bradley, H H Jones, D Shireliff, p m Purdy, Gen Ross, Warner, Mrs F J Cox, Hon P A Dey, Rev Porter, Prof Parker, Prof McClaire, Prof McBride, Prof N R Leenard, Prof. A O Hunt, Prof I H Williams, Hon Esm Fair-