

design manufacturers to markets. They indicate the overwhelming defeat of Cleveland and his free-trade conspirators.—Irish World.

1789.—THE TARIFF THE FIRST QUESTION.

The tariff question was the very first subject discussed by the first congress; and for more than one hundred years has been the one subject that has never been finally settled.

Nullification, secession, banks, slavery, and reconstruction, have had their times of fierce discussion, and have all been forever settled, but the tariff was never a more vital question than it is today.

The first act of the first congress regulated the form of the oath to be taken by officials, and was merely formal, but the first act of that congress affecting the country was the act establishing a tariff, passed and signed by George Washington, July 4th, 1789.

The discussion was long and earnest. It was participated in by such men as James Madison, R. H. Lee, Charles Carroll, Rufus King, Oliver Ellsworth, Fisher Ames, Roger Sherman, J. Trumbull, and others; and a congress composed of such men passed a tariff act in the interest of protection and not for "revenue only," for in the preamble to the act occur these words: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debt of the United States, and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on imported goods, etc.; therefore be it enacted, etc."

It is thus seen that the doctrine of protection to home manufactures,—to home products, was coeval with our national organization. It had its enemies even then; and then, as now, the most conspicuous were either Englishmen or men imbued with English ideas.—Tariff League.

**Don't** let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it and know how it is, themselves. Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

The standard remedy for liver complaint is West's Liver Pills; they never disappoint you. 30 pills 25c. At Warrick's drug store.

**\$500 Reward.**

We will pay the above reward for any case 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 vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 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.

**Punishing the Gods in China.**

A funny story illustrative of Celestial simplicity (or superstition) comes from Foochow, in China. There is a joss house, or temple, in that city to which persons of a revengeful disposition are wont to resort when desirous of obtaining satisfaction for an injury, the deities there being credited with a power to cause instant death to those against whom their aid is invoked. After the death of the late Tartar general—the cause of which appears to have been rather mysterious—the supposition that he had fallen a victim to these particular josses was started by some of the gentry, and the viceroy thereupon gave instructions for an inquiry to be held into the matter. The fatal was commissioned to see the order carried out, and he went to the temple and arrested fifteen of the josses. These idols are of wood, about five feet in height. Before being taken into the presence of the viceroy their eyes were put out in order that they might not see who was their judge, so that they might not be able to identify him in the realms above or below—wherever they go! After an investigation a report of the case was sent to the viceroy, who at once gave orders that the josses should be decapitated and then cast into a pond! Yet withal China claims to be a civilized country!—London Figaro.

**Utah's Scarcity of Water.**

It has been discovered that a large portion of Utah is underlaid with strata of water which may be reached by boring wells from 100 to 200 feet. The wells flow so liberally that one of them will water five to six acres thoroughly. The desert is literally "made to blossom as the rose."—Boston Budget.

**A Poetic Little One.**

A little one happened to see a morning glory open late in the afternoon, when all its fellows had gone to sleep. After looking at it thoughtfully for some time she said: "I think, papa, it must be dreaming."—Youth's Companion.

It is the purpose of the Free church of Scotland, before the year 1833, the fiftieth anniversary of the disruption, to pay the entire indebtedness on its churches. Four years ago the indebtedness was \$1,245,000. Of this more than \$750,000 has been paid. The means of completion of the fund are in sight.

**INDIFFERENCE AT HOME IS WRONG FOR THE CHILDREN.**

Parents' Neglect or Lack of Interest—Too Much is Expected of Teachers—Some Suggestions of Value—Parents as Visitors in the Schools.

The one thing in a teacher's life that would be amusing if it were not too often a source of despair, is the remarkable statements perpetrated by scholars. For instance, one young person talks in all seriousness of an "illustrated sore throat," and thinks an intermittent fever is "something catching." Another classifies the "larynx" among the animals of Maine, and declares the "hypothecus" to be a huge animal peculiar to Africa. Another is firm in the belief that the weather bureau is an article of furniture, and cites as an example of vegetable dysentery her countenance illumined with the inspiration that has just come to her—"Diamond Dyes." Still another jumps at the translation of the French word "corne" ("horn"), and announces in a certain festival "the corners of the cow were gilded." Fancy the astonishment of a worthy friend on learning that "the sect of Quakers was founded by Guy Fawkes." The difference between a college and a university has been illustrated as follows: "Young men go to Harvard college, and young women go to Wellesley college, but both go to Boston university."

These mistakes were all made by high school scholars, varying in age from 14 to 17 years, and in ability from the brightest to the dullest. The stories are all very amusing, and can be matched and distanced by teachers and by parents who remember scholars brought home from school by their children.

But do the parents who laugh over their anecdotes and over "English as She Is Taught" ever think that the fault of such blunders is not due entirely to the child, nor entirely to the teacher? Do they ever think that many a dull like the above might be prevented by a little care taking at home? A lady working, faithful scholar of good ability asks "if wasn't Alfred the Great who invented the cotton gin?" She would never have asked that question if her father and mother had taken the trouble to make their general conversation in the house of some interest and instruction. Would the weather bureau ever have been mistaken for a chest of drawers if curiosity about "Old Frob" and his coworkers had been stimulated and then satisfied? The cry is an old one, lack of interest at home, but it is none the less a cry that demands attention. Too many parents select schools for their children, see that they are properly clothed to go to them, and consider their duty thereby done. The teacher must do the rest.

Now, in the first place, this is much too hard on the teacher. The time she can devote to each scholar is limited, and she is but human in capacity. Your son may be a boy of but average ability; he needs to have the preparation of his lessons superintended as well as their recitation. Or he may be clever but careless, and that fault must be attacked in every act of his life and at every hour of the day. The five hours a day in school won't cure him, and until the circus comes again he will call a lynx a larynx and a hippopotamus a hypochondria. Or, he may be quick to learn, but lazy and unwilling to set himself about his tasks. He cannot be cured of that fault by his teacher working unaided. Parents ought not to ask teachers to do what they cannot accomplish themselves, or expect the few opportunities of the school room to surpass those of the home.

Then, again, this indifference at home is wrong for the children. They do not take the same interest in the studies of the school; their powers of thought are not developed; they cannot apply themselves to their work and concentrate their attention; they are not stimulated to read out of school. Take, for instance, the habit of thinking. The teacher lays before her scholars certain facts with which they are all familiar, and which illustrate some point. She asks them to make a similar general statement drawn from their knowledge of those particular facts. You may be very sure that the answers will come chiefly, if not entirely, from those who have parents who talk to them on the questions of the day, and the great questions of all time, and who thus encourage thought in their children.

Again, take the matter of reading. A teacher may recommend a book, may give an account of its author, and by describing its connection with and interest for the work in hand, try to induce the pupil to read it. But she cannot go to the library and get the book and put it into the pupil's hands. There is where the work of the parent should supplement that of the teacher. Let him see that the book is brought into the house, and let him excite interest in the reading by having it read aloud or by reading it with his son.

Visitors are not always desirable in a school; they are sometimes a hindrance to the conducting of a recitation. But there is certainly no excuse for a parent's not visiting the school where his children are taught at least once during the year, and there is no teacher who would not be pleased should a parent be annoyed at such a manifestation of interest. A high school teacher carrying on twenty-five recitations a week states that during the last school year not a single call was made upon her room by a parent. This is not an unusual statement, and it merely illustrates the lack of interest of the average parents whose average children fill our average schools.—Mabel S. Clarke in Boston Globe.

**The Cabman in London.**

Getting away from the theatre, particularly if there are ladies in the party, is almost as bad as forcing an entrance. The stranger, who has already been impressed with the idea that London consists almost entirely of cabs, trusts implicitly in the belief that he will be able to get one as soon as the theatre is over. Not so. The cabs are kept at a distance of two blocks from the entrance of the theatre, and only private carriages and those that have been specially retained by numbered checks are allowed to come to the door. The only thing that the hapless American can do is to tramp two blocks and wait for the rain—it always rains in London—jump into a hansom, and fight his way to the door of the theatre. This, owing to the crush of vehicles and the general confusion, is tedious. The chances are about seven to three that a policeman will order a hansom away even when it has arrived. But if he does not, the American jumps out, loads the hansom with as many of his things as possible, and drives to the slush and rain to repeat the operation. The toffs have a way of their own, however. They go to the porter of a theatre, bribe him, and he gives you a number. Then he hurries down to the mud himself and gets you a hansom that will answer to the number you hold, and in that way a good deal of trouble is avoided. But it is a trick that is not generally known.—Blakely Hall's Letter.

**Medical Student (to tramp)—**What happened to you? You seem to be suffering from shock.

**Tramp—**Yes; I fell against a wire fence that wasn't insulated.—Judge.

**Is Excitement Necessarily Injurious to Health?—Curious Evidence.**

Whoever may have studied man's earthy tenor and the causes which tend to lengthen or curtail it, will have scarcely failed to notice how contradictory is the evidence of those who naturally look to explain them, and that their evidence, even when they agree, does not always accord with what would seem to be the facts as they appear around us. One authority says general physical development is necessary to prolong life, while another insists this is not required if the day's employment does not call for physical exertion.

Dr. Richardson, an eminent English authority, whose remarks before the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain on the storage of life have been largely quoted, declares, among many obvious though scarcely novel propositions, that everything that quickens the action of the heart, any kind of excitement, taxes and reduces the storage of life. If this were said of those naturally feeble, or inheriting disease, or even of those leading sedentary lives, and living from day to day without the invigorating benefits of fresh air and exercise, it would seem reasonable, for one does not have to be a skillful physiologist to know that excitement affects the nerves as well as the heart. But is the statement strictly true when referring, as here, to the entire human family? Surely soldiers engaged in actual warfare and sailors in peace as well as war live among excitements, besides being notoriously addicted to indulgences as to drinking and smoking, yet are they long lived. Statistics show, and observation corroborates them. The pension list of the British army, giving the ages of the beneficiaries, men who have served in all climates for from twenty to forty years, and excluding those pensioned sooner because of "wounds received while in the performance of duty," shows that soldiers do not die as other men do; so it is with the naval pensioners of the Greenwich hospital, now scattered over Great Britain, because of its abolishment.

In the merchant service today it is no uncommon thing to find a man 70 years old in charge of a vessel—a post requiring activity of body as well as of mind. Here in New York we have the proof near us, for at Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, are 800 aged but for the most part hearty sailors. Most of these are between 70 and 80; active old fellows they are, with clear minds and good appetites. They will tell you they are not by any means the sole survivors of our one time merchant fleet; that many, if not most, of their mates are yet living but distributed over the country living with their grandchildren, perhaps wherrying for a living or engaged in other employments along a water front. From this it would appear that a sound human body can withstand hunger and exposure, and even frequent excitement, if only there is plenty of fresh air and exercise of a vigorous kind thrown in.—Scientific American.

**The Tipping Evil in Paris.**

Tipping in Paris is occasionally carried to such lengths that even the natives object, and when a Frenchman objects to anything he is as persistent, if not as noisy, as an Englishman. I think tipping reached its highest point at the production of "La Fille de Mme. Angot" at the Eden theatre. It was a great performance, and the crush to get in was proportionately strong. Judie and Granier, the rival queens of opera bouffe, had at least been brought together in one cast, and the production included mounted horses on the stage and five or six hundred supernumeraries. Enormous sums were paid in salaries, and very considerable prices were charged for the seats. It was on this account, perhaps, that the ushers and serving women thought they were justified in raising their own banners. At all events, they made an onslaught upon the people which raised the ire of the most polished Frenchmen in the house.

My own experience is a fair example. I arrived late, paid the cabman, and tipped the porter, so as to get by him into the theatre. I do not believe that I could have entered the house otherwise. Then I bought my ticket, and was taken in the hand by a woman who begged me to go to the coat room, gave me a check, and then sent me into the auditorium, after collecting a few sous for her own pocket. Another woman came forward, placed me in my seat, and held out her hand. Then a programme man sold me a highly colored satin card, which I discovered later on was minus the cast. Hence I had to go and change my programme from him. Another woman who said she was a doctor woman came along and crowded past twelve or fifteen Frenchmen and said she wished to collect a few sous for some mysterious purpose or other. I have not yet found out what it was. I paid, and so did the others—more or less grumblingly when we were all disturbed by the appearance of still another old woman with a similar plea. This was too much, and there was a general and shrill chorus of protestations. Still the woman held her ground with the most impudent and brazen manner, until the Frenchmen actually caught hold of her and hustled her out of the place.

It was the most insolent and impudent strike that I have ever seen. It is common enough over there, but the evil is so deep rooted in general that there is no chance of eradicating it. People grumble nevertheless.—Blakely Hall's Letter.

**The Storage of Life.**

When the hereditary faculty for the storage of life is implanted in an individual body for a few generations, it becomes, so to speak, an established principle, and the representatives of it, having once arrived past the period of life in which accidental deaths of various kinds are causes of mortality continue to live, often in opposition to the most adverse influences to the continuance of life, beyond the average term of life. The person gifted with this faculty of storage may be of fragile and delicate build of body, may even be deformed of body, may be of dull or of bright intellect, may be of cleanly or uncleanly habit, may be placed in what would seem the most unfavorable position in life, or may be literally in want, and will yet continue to live on so as to see the whole of his or her more fortunate neighbors fall; may, may even be so tired of the continuance of the monotony of the everlastingly recurring phenomena of life, as to be envious of the fate of the dead who have found their rest. The storage of life in those who possess it in the most marked degree is, and belongs to, continuance of the process of life, not to the power of resisting interruptions to it and during periods of strength and youthfulness.—Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson.

**The English Method.**

English Reporter (to Lord Salisbury's private secretary)—Would you kindly intimate to his lordship that it has come to the knowledge of the management of The Telegraph that he desires to express an opinion publicly on the probable outcome of the Farnell suits, and that I await his pleasure in that regard?

Private Secretary—I will tell his lordship. (Returns in half an hour with a roll of paper neatly tied with red tape.)—Pittsburg Chronicle.

**ANN AT PLATTSMOUTH RIDDLE HOUSE**

OFFICE AT



Never before has an Optician received such testimonials from the people.

Office of Iowa Soldier's Home, Marshalltown, Ia., 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 glasses to all who may be in need of safety and comfort for your eyesight.

Very Respectfully,  
Col. MILO SMITH, Commandant.

Mayor's Office, Marshalltown, 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.

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THE WORLD FAMOUS

**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 combination.

**SPECTACLES** And patent self-adjusting **Spring Eyeglasses** The first time introduced into this country; manufactured to order after careful examination by modern instruments.

**PROF. STRASSMAN** has an office at the Riddle House, and is doing 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 enabled to tell you any ailment of your failing vision, point out the cause and danger, and adapt brilliant glasses, peculiarly 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 system for the preservation of the human eye.

Teachers should watch the early manifestations of their scholars' eyesight and report in time to their respective parents to have their eyesight examined by Prof. Strassman, the expert optician of national fame.

**Artificial Eyes Replaced.** Persons deprived of an eye can have this 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 the evening.

**REFERENCES:** NEBRASKA CITY. George Burgett, Rev. A. Clark, Mr. Duff, Mrs. Dr. Lush, D. P. Rolfe, Mrs. Streeter, Dr. Brinker, R. M. Rolfe, Rodenbrock, C. Anderson, J. W. Waldsmith, W. A. Cotton, S. H. Callhoun, Judge Hayes, David Brown, Dr. Hershey, Wm. Hyer, W. S. Jones, E. M. Taggart, E. Reiber, W. H. Murphy, Frank McCartney, James Fitchie, Rev. Emanuel Harig, Mrs. A. E. Rudd, W. D. Merriam, Miss Van Meter, Dr. S. L. Gant, A. Horne, Paul Schminke, Nat Adams, Geo. A. Wilcox, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Gussell, Rev. R. Pearson, Shomer, L. Lovey, S. M. Kirkpatrick, Drysdale, Donald McCuaig, William Wilhelmy, Rev. Rivers, Logan Eysart, N. Edfield, J. P. Welch, Rev. J. B. Green, John Goodlett, C. B. Bickel, Dan Gregg, C. W. Scherff, E. S. Hawley, A. R. Newcomb, Wm. Nelson, Mrs. N. Davis, Wm. Fulton, A. C. Kloss, 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. S. J. Stephenson, Dr. Bishop, Mr. Johnson Brown, Mrs. Aird.

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