Tell the Truth.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The advocates of protection insist upon the repeal of the whisky and tobacco taxes, not because they dislike this cheap and direct method of raising revenue which goes straight from the hand of the tax-payer to the vaults of the Treasury, but because they wish to cut dowu the surplus without disturbing the tariff.

The advocates of revenue reform insist upon the maintenance of the whisky and tobacco taxes, not because they prefer these proper objects of taxation to others from which revenue might be collected with equal economy and fairness, but because they perceive the breaking up of the established system of excise would postpone much needed changes in the duties laid upon imports.

There should be no illusions indulged in the discussion of the subject. Mr. Kelley, Mr. Randall and other protectionists wish to put off what they regard as the evil day of tariff revision. They would repeal the internal revenue taxes, and make up for the deficiency by adding to the tax on sugar and renewing the tax on tea and coffee. They have no intention of lowering protective duties on wool, coal, iron, steel, salt, ore, or anything else, so as to reach a revenue basis.

On the contrary, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Bayard, and other friends of revenue reform have no love for the whisky tax. They know perfectly well that every dollar needed by the Government can be raised by a properly revised tariff for revenue; but they wish to bring about the change from a protective to a revenue system with as little impairment in business interests as possible. They would begin by making free the raw materials of manufacture, and thus gradually strengthen the position of our manufacturing interests for the task of asserting themselves in foreign markets.

The protective policy is a policy of restriction, and the repeal of the internal revenue taxes would give it a longer lease of life.

The revenue policy is a policy of amelioration and commercial enlargement, and the repeal of the internal revenue taxes would postpone and embarrass its adoption.

There should be no disguise about the intentions of those who wish to retain the whisky and tobacco taxes. The open truth is best at all times.

A Cleveland Visitor.

A few days ago a young politician called at the residence of Mr. Cleveland. He was most cordially received—so cordial, indeed, that he trespassed upon the good graces of the host.

The young man was permitted to talk very freely. Mr. Cleveland at first was very much interested in him and gave him a great deal of attention, notwithstanding the caller was an applicant for a position. Finally he told what he wanted and insisted upon a positive and immediate answer. He got neither. Then he began to give Mr. Cleveland advice. He presumed, it proved, upon the intelligence and credulity of the newly-elected Executive, for after he had proceeded some time, and shown a good deal of impertinence, Mr Cleveland arose, and looking his friend steadily in the eye, remarked:

"Young man, you are too fresh. Good afternoon."

The young presumptuous showed a good deal of surprise. His eyes popped, but he got up and got.

It is asserted by some wicked person that it is now the custom for lovers to write peculiarly affectionate remarks on the outside of envelopes, and to cover such remarks with a postage stamp. Thus a young man may write a note which any young girl could show to her mother, while at the same time he could use the most affectionate language under cover of a stamp. All the young lady has to do is secretly to remove the stamp without destroying the writing underneath.

The bell of the public school at Monticello, N. Y., was heard ringing the other day at an unusual time, and, on investigation it was found the 'new teacher' was using the end of the bell rope to correct a refractory pupil.

'How do you pronounce s-t-i-n-g-y?' asked the teacher of the dunce of the class. The boy replied: "It depends a good deal on whether he word refers to a person or a bee.'—(Providence News.

They are going down to dinner. He: 'May I sit on your right hand?' She: 'Oh, better take a chair.' He takes one.—(Yonkers Statesman.

Some heedless fellow passed a $50 confederate note in Montreal for a nice ring.

Mysteries of the Human Eye.

[Scientific American.]

The muscle of accommodation is one which surrounds the lens of the eye.—When it is wanted to gaze at objects near at hand, this muscle relaxes and allows the lens to thicken, increasing its refractive power at the same time that the muscles on the inner or nasal side of the eye contract or direct the eyes to the point gazed at.

It is in these muscles that fatigue is felt, and one finds relief in closing the eye or in gazing at objects at a distance.

The chief source of fatigue is the lack of balance in the two sets of inner and outer muscles of accommodation.

It may be set down that there is something wrong when the eye becomes fatigued. The defective eye, as it gives out sooner, is really safer from severe strains.

The usual indication of strain is a redness of the rim of the eyelid, betokening a congested state of the inner surface, accompanied with some pain.

When it is shown that the eye is not equal to the work required of it, the proper remedy is not rest, for that is fatal to its strength, but the use of glasses of sufficient power to render unnecessary so much effort in accommodating the eye to vision.

It is not good sense to waste time in resting the eye, and that practice does not strengthen it.

Eyes begin to age at about the tenth or twelfth year of life, when they have reached their full development.

At the age of forty-five or fifty years the lenses cease to thicken, when the pressure is removed and the presbyopiac, or old sight, begins.

When a child is compelled to use or require the use of glasses there is little reason to hope that it will outgrow the need, but the person who use these glasses as a basis, adding other glasses as he reaches the age when old sight begins, or using thicker glasses.

Dr. Seely, however, mentions one case he had observed where the child had outgrown the need of glasses, but in the meantime he had grown from a small and puny child to a large and well developed man.

Second sight, or the apparent recovery of strength of vision, which is sometimes seen in the aged, Dr. Seely explained as a change—an elongation—in the shape of the eyeball, by which the person becomes near sighted, accompanied by a change in the lens caused by the appearance of the cataract.

"The Novelist" is the characteristic title of a new paper just started in New York, by John B. Alden, the "Literary Revolutionist," The price, also, is characteristic,—only $1.00 a year. It is not intended to enter into competition with the high-priced, but low-character, story papers which darken the country like a pestilence, but will be devoted almost entirely to high-class fiction, such as finds place and welcome in the best magazines of the day and the purest homes of the land; making the paper an unrivaled (as to cost certainly) source of mental recreation for the weary, and of entertainment for all. During the year there are promised serial stories by William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, James Payn, Hugh Conway B. L. Farjeon, and others—certainly a good variety, as well as good quantity for the dollar. It is printed in large type, and is a handsome paper. For free specimen copies address the publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Coins, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by F. B. MEYER.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Garard & Flynn, in the milling business, was dissolved by mutual consent, December 1. 1884. Persons indebted to the late firm are respectfully requested to call call and make settlement.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned.

DAVID W. GARARD,
ANDERSON MILLER.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: 'I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers.' Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. B. Meyer. 32—3

The Hudson (N. Y.) Gazette will on April 7 issue a centennial number. The Gazette espoused the democratic cause when the party was founded under Thomas Jefferson, and has continued an unswerving advocate of democretic principles up to the present time.

Jimmy Brown and the Ice Cream Party.

There was pretty nearly a whole week that I kept out of trouble, but it didn't last. Boys are born to fly upward like the sparks that trouble, and yesterday I was "up to mischief again," as Sue said, though I never had the least idea of doing any mischief. How should an innocent boy, who might easily have been an orphan had things happened in that way, know all about cooking and chemistry and such, I should like to know. It was really Sue's falt. Nothing would do but she must have a party, and of course she must have ice-cream. Now the ice-cream that our cake-shop man makes isn't good enough for her, so she got father to buy an ice-cream freezer, and she said she would make the ice-cream herself. I was to help her, and she sent me to the store to order some salt. I asked her what she wanted of salt, and she said you couldn't freeze ice-cream without plenty of salt, and that it was almost as necessary as ice. I went to the store and ordered the salt, and then had a game or two of ball with the boys, and didn't get home till late in the afternoon. There was Sue freezing the ice-cream, and suffering dreadfully, so she said. She had to go and dress right away, and she told me to keep turning the ice-cream freezer until it froze, "and don't run off and leave me to do everything again, you good-for-nothing boy; I wonder how you can do it." I turned that freezer for ever so long, but nothing would freeze, so I made up my mind that it wanted more salt. I didn't want to disturb anybody, so I quietly went into the kitchen and got the salt-cellar and emptied it into the ice-cream. It began to freeze right away; but I tasted it and it was awful salt, so I got the jug of golden syrup and poured about a pint into the ice-cream, and when it was done it was a beautiful straw color. But there was an awful scene when the party tried to eat that ice-cream. Sue handed it round and said to everybody: "This is my ice-cream, and you must be sure to like it." The first one that she gave it to was Dr. Porter. He is dreadfully fond of ice-cream, and he smiled such a big smile, and said he was sure it was it delightful, and took a whole spoonful. Then he jumped up as if something had bit him, and went out of the door in two jumps, and we didn't see him again. Then three more men tasted their ice-cream, and jumped up and ran after the doctor, and two girls said, "Oh, my!" and held their handkerchiefs over their faces, and turned just as pale. And then everybody else put their ice-cream down on the table, and said thank you, they guessed they wouldn't take any. The party was regularly spoiled, and when I tasted the ice-cream I didn't wonder. It was worse than the best kind of strong medicine. Sue was in a dreadful state of mind, and when the party had gone home—all but one man, who lay under the apple tree all night and groaned like he was dying, only we thought it was the cats—she made me tell her all about the salt and the golden syrup. She wouldn' believe that I had tried to do my best and didn't mean any harm. Father took her part, and said I ought to eat some of the ice-cream since I made it; but I said I'd rather go upstairs with him. So I went.

Some of these days people will begin to understand that they are just waisting and throwing away a boy who always tries to do his best, and perhaps they'll be sorry when it is too late.—*Harper's Young People.*

Valuable Hints.

When ice is required at night for a sick person, break it into small pieces, and if it be scarce and care must be taken to prevent its melting, put into a soup plate, cover with another plate, and put between two feather pillows.

Never wear a good woolen dress into the kitchen without the protection of a large apron.

No flannel that has not been carefully washed, and is not perfectly soft and free, should ever touch the skin of an infant.

We never had any patience with a mother or nurse who would stick pins carelessly into her dress, collar, or ribbon, thereby inflicting painful wounds upon her innocent victim. Not a pin, excepting a safety pin, should be used about a child, and when buttons will perform the office of pins they should be made to do so.

To mothers, aunties, or sisters who do up the school luncheon for the youngsters: pray make it as attractive in appearance as possible. There is truly nothing very attractive about a thick piece of dry bread and butter and a cookie, all rolled in a piece of coarse brown paper, washed down by a drink from the cup that "goes the rounds." Such a luncheon will often impair the appetite of a fastidious or delicate child, and he will go without rather than eat it. A little care in the cutting of the bread; the doing up of the cookies or crullers in tissue or white paper; the sauce or custard put into a pretty cup, and all wrapped in a clean white napkin within a bright tin pail, or, better still, a pretty lunch basket, will, by the pleasure it gives the child, well repay the extra care and thought.—*Rural New Yorker.*

SO FAR from being injured by severe labor, carried on under normal conditions, the brain is improved by it. Metal activity, like muscular exercise, keeps the brain in a healthy state. When, therefore, a man says he is suffering from the effects of mental overwork, I want to know what his views are. Worry may be one of these; worry is exhausting. The worries of life do infinitely more harm than the work of life, how onerous soever it may be. —*Dr. B. Bontelou, before Philadelphia Medical Society.*

Public Politeness.

I was coming up town, and entered the stage in which five elegantly-dressed and fine-looking women were sitting on each side of it. They might be the lady patronesses of some society. There was room for another person on each side, but not one of those women moved to make room for me, and I rode a mile or more, while these ten women—I do not say ladies—declined to give me a seat, as they could have done any moment without rising or crowding. The most of them were probably mothers. But as the instinct of good manners—that is, of politeness, which is simply the law of kindness—was not in the breast of one of the ten, what is to be expected of their children? They cannot teach what they do not know, and, as they know nothing of politeness, their children will be boors.

Going to the omnibus again for a sample of manners, I opened the door to step in, the other day, when a boy took advantage of my holding it open, jumped in and took the only vacant seat, tickled that he got the start of me and got the seat. This was young America all over. The great Athenian philosopher said that democracy has the foundation in the principle that one man is as good as another, if not a little better. And many wise men have insisted that popular goverment tends to destroy reverence for superiors and deference to others, which are essential elements of refined manners. "In honor preferring one another," is the inspired religion of politeness.

It is not one of the highest virtues. It may be where there is no virtue. And I do not say the politest nations are the strongest, nor that it is impossible to get money, and power, and all that, with the manners of a pig. The very trait of character which the "gintleman who pays the rint" exhibits when he puts his foot into the trough to keep others away while he eats, is the trait of many who succeed in getting much money. But there is a better way. And it is the way that has few walking in it, in this day of ours.

Not Appreciated.

One night a policeman who was patrolling Grand River avenue and trying the doors of business houses came to a grocery and found the door unlocked and the key in the lock. He sprung the bolt, put the key in his pocket and sauntered on, and in the course of an hour he found opportunity to send word and the key to the proprietor. He didn't expect any particular praise for his action, but he was hardly prepared for the storm which soon swooped upon him. The grocer himself, with battered hat, torn coat and two fingers bleeding, suddenly appeared before him and said:

"If I've any influence in this town I'll have you off the force inside of two days!"

"Why, what's the matter!"

"Matter? Ask me what's the matter? Oh! I'll fix you!"

"For what? For finding your store unlocked and sending the key to your house?"

"Yes, sir! I was down there hunting up mustard for a sick child at home, and what do you do but lock me in and promenade off?"

"Is it possible?"

"And there I've been for an hour or more, and would be yet if I hadn't crawled through a cellar window! Oh! I'll lay for you, old guardian of the peace!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Near-Sightedness.

Education may create discomforts as well as secure great advantages. The German nation is threatened with a peculiar trouble of the eyes, as a penalty for reading badly printed books and for unwise methods of study. A careful investigation of the schools by competent physicians has revealed the unpleasant fact that near-sightedness is growing common, and may become universal.

In children of five years and under, it was rarely found; the vision was quite perfect. In the lower schools, from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the scholars were effected; in the higher schools, from forty to fifty per cent. In the theological department of the University, seventy per cent. of the students were troubled; and in the medical department the misfortune was almost universal, only five per cent. not being thus afflicted.

The physicians ascribe the difficulty to the practice of holding the books too near the eyes, and the practice is due in a large measure to the poor print of cheap books.

The trouble is increasing in our own country, and it might be wise to have a similar examination of our own schools by skillful physicians, in order to call public attention to the evil.—*Morgantown Press.*

Heating Steam.

"No, Joseph, the Steam Heating Company was not formed for the purpose of heating steam. S[illegible] heated before it is made—that [illegible] hen you heat the steam—no, [illegible] ake the steam—no—well, [illegible] ou, don't you know steam [illegible] ay, and doesn't have to b[illegible] by a company?"—*Scientific American.*

THE negro debating club at Sulphur Springs, Texas, discussed the question: "When a watermelon vine runs onto another man's land, who is the owner of the watermelon?"

[illegible] Tanner, to the Robison Machine [illegible] will not be paid.

JOHN F. [illegible]
JAMES N. [illegible]

Pleasant Ridge, Nov. 23, 1884.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. William Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: 'My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years.' Trial Bottles Free at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store. Large size $1.00. 35-6

AN appetizing dish appeared on our table the other day called on the menu "smothered heart with lemon sauce." It was made of slices of beef heart cooked in a very little water until tender, then dipped in flour and nicely browned in butter. The sauce was of flour, butter and hot water, and was flavored with lemon. This is to be served as an entree only, and not to take place of the roast, which forms the piece de resistance at the ordinary dinner.

CABBAGE pickled thus will help save the cucumber pickles: Select a nice, firm head, and remove the outside leaves, cut it into two parts and shave it very fine, place it in a jar, sprinkle pepper and salt over, then chop two red peppers and two heads of celery very fine and put in, then about two tablespoonfuls of white mustard seed. Pour cold vinegar over it, cover with a plate and put a weight on it to keep the cabbage under the vinegar. This will be good to eat in about a week.

FISH BALLS.—One pint pared potatoes, chopped small, one-half pint raw salt fish, torn into small pieces and put in cold water, Put the potatoes in a kettle, and the fish on top, covered with boiling water; cook until the potatoes are soft. Drain off the water, mash the fish and potatoes together in the kettle. Add pepper, salt if needed, also one egg well beaten; one teaspoonful butter. Drop tablespoonful into frying basket and plunge into hot fat. Don't turn them.

LEMON PIE.—Boil together for five minutes three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one saltspoonful of salt, one and a half cups of sugar, and one pint of boiling water. Add the juice and grated rind of two lemons. Set aside to cool; when cool add the beaten yolks of four eggs, then stir in the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff. Bake with only an undercrust. The pie will have all the lightness and delicacy of an omelet, with the most exquisite flavor. It should be served the same day it is baked.

Call and examine the stock of prints at Fendig's.

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LIVER Complaint, Biliousness, Malaria, Chills and Fever, causing soreness in back and side, also bottom of ribs; weariness, irritability, tongue coated, skin yellow, hot and cold sensations, eyes dull, dry cough, stifled and obstructed feeling, irregular pulse, bad colored stools
APOPLEXY, Epilepsy, Paralysis, dim sight, sound in ears, giddiness, confusion in head, nervousness, flashes of light before eyes, loss of memory. Diseases of Bladder and
KIDNEYS, urine dark or light, red deposit; burning, stinging, bearing down sensations, frequent desire to urinate, weakness, inflamed eyes, dark circles, thirst. Diseases of
HEART, severe pains, fluttering or weight near heart, more so on moving quickly and when lying on left side; out of breath on exertion.
HEADACHE, dull or sharp pains in temples, eyes or head; faintness, nausea.
Dropsy is caused by watery fluid. Rheumatism, &c., by uric acid in blood. Fever Sores by corrupt matter. Worms by the pests within. Colds by choking of the secretions. SWAYNE'S PILLS, by gentle action, remove the cause, making a permanent cure. Sent by mail for 25 cents box of 30 Pills: 5 boxes, $1.00. (In postage stamps.) Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

Teacher's State Certificate.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Education authority was given to the County Superintendents of the State to hold examinations for TEACHERS' STATE CERTIFICATES. The examination will be divided into three parts, and the questions prepared by the State Board will be presented to applicants on the last Saturdays of February, March and April.

Applicants will be examined as follows:

On the last Saturday of Feb.—In Arithmetic, Grammar, Physiology, Geography, Physics and U. S. History.

On the last Saturday in March.—In Algebra, Reading Science of Teaching, Physical Geography, Zoology, U S Constitution and Moral Science.

On the last Saturday in April.—In Geometry, Literature, Orthography, Rhetoric, Botany, General History and Penmanship.

Applicants for State Certificates must have taught school not less than forty-eight months, of which not less than sixteen shall have been in Indiana.—They shall present to the County Superintendent, before entering upon the examination satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and professional ability, and pay the sum of five dollars, each the sum prescribed by law, which in no case can be refunded.

The manuscripts, fees and testimonials will be sent immediately to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and there be examined and graded by the State Board of Education. Certificates will be granted to applicants who make a general average of seventy-five per cent and do not fall below sixty per cent. in any subject.

To the teachers of our county who desire to obtain State Certificates, I will say, that these examinations will be held in connection with the Regular Monthly Examinations, at the regular stated.

D. M. NELSON, Co. Supt

"Stories for Home Folks, Young and Old," is the attractive title of a pretty volume by this famous author, just published. It starts with "A True Story of President Lincoln," which with other war reminiscences that follow will waken a patriotic glow in the hearts of readers both old and young; there are stories of travel in this and other lands, stories of famous people, of "My First Love-Letter," "Almost a Ghost Story"—in all twenty-nine stories, which being written by GRACE GREENWOOD, who is so well known as one of the most graceful and captivating writers, will find joyful listners everywhere. The volume is equivalent in size and appearance to the author's other works heretofore sold at $1.25 but being published by the "Literar Revolution" John B. Alden, 393 Pearl Street New York, it is sold for 50 cents. Mr. Alden sends a 100 page catalogue descriptive of his immense list of standard and popular works, free to any applicant

We call attention of our readers to an advertisement of the Chicago Cottage Organ Company in another column, and we take pleasure in recommending to the general public a company whose organs have attained a popular reputation for their superior musical qualities, artistic beauty and general excellence. This Company ranks among the largest and best in the United States, having a capacity for manufacturing 800 organs per month, and its organs are shipped into nearly every inhabitable portion of the globe. The members composing the firm of the Chicago Organ Company are men of experience, integrity, skilled in their line, conduct their business on an equitable basis, and we predict for the "Chicago Cottage Organ" a brilliant future.

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