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OFFICE.—Room No. 3, COLUMBIAN building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa
Office over 1st. National Bank.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office in Exc't's Building.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL
-- ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, —
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Third floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Mowers' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII, NO 16
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LII, NO 4

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J. J. & W. H. BROWER
Have received a large stock of
CARPETINGS
for the Spring trade, consisting in part of
Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussel and Ingrains, Smyrna and Cocoa Rugs, Cocoa Mattings, and a nice line of Canton Mattings.
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Feb. 10, 1888. 3ms.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL PROOF.

CURIOUS CASES IN THE HISTORY OF CRIME.

Perhaps the difficulties in evidence, direct and circumstantial, were never more strongly shown than in the once celebrated case of the Boorn brothers, convicted in Vermont in 1819, of the murder of their brother-in-law, in 1812. It appeared in the testimony that the latter, a half witted fellow, and a burden to the family, was last seen in a field with the two men, and they had a quarrel, in which he had been struck on the head with a stake, and somehow had finally disappeared from the locality. Seven years after, some bones supposed to belong to the missing man, one of his buttons and a knife, were found near, in an old cellar in the field, and the men were arrested.

Upon their trial they both confessed to the murder and gave the details, and then immediately appealed to the Legislature to commute their sentence to imprisonment for life. The mercy was only granted to one of them, but the interest of certain gentlemen being aroused by the case, careful search was made and the man found in New Jersey, brought back and recognized by his old companions, and the men were set free. The explanation of the singular conduct of the accused is found in the bad advice of their friends, who, knowing that public opinion ran strongly against, and thinking it would hang them, advised to make the confession in order that they might get the lighter sentence of perpetual punishment.

It is said that the French naturalist, Cuvier, from a single fossil bone, could describe the structure and habits of extinct races of animals. But bones never lie or mistake when witnesses do both, and no Court is infallible. The cases are numerous on record to show that even the senses cannot be implicitly relied on, even when the veracity of the witnesses is unquestionable. In cases of highway robbery a man's face has been repeatedly sworn to from the glimpse got from the light of a gun or pistol flash, whereas actual experiment always shows the thing to be impossible. In a case of theft a woman swore a certain gown was hers. Being asked by a juryman to try it on, it was found not to fit at all, and she confessed her mistake. The fact was that the prisoner had stolen the gown from a neighbor, though this was only found out after acquittal. Another woman, being robbed, swore a certain black pocketbook, found on a man arrested for her crime, was hers, which would have sent him to the gallows had not a countryman found another black pocket book while reaping and hastening to the trial, the same witness finding all, and her very money safe, confessed she was mistaken, and the prisoner went free. A signature to a certain deed was sworn to by respectable and honest parties as Lord Eldon's, but Lord Eldon came into Court and swore that he never attested a deed in his life. In a celebrated Scotch trial for forgery, intricate and far reaching, and which involved the title of one of the best estates in the realm, half a dozen engravers swore that certain numerous letters were written by different persons, though the prisoner afterward confessed them all. His conviction was partly insured by a sharp lawyer noticing that in all the documents, certain words were curiously mispelled and on the prisoner being required in open court to write these words, he mispelled them as they were written down in documents purporting to have been penned by many individuals living even in half a dozen different generations.

In a murder trial, a piece of rope found near the victim was sworn to as the same kind of rope as a piece found in possession of the accused, a bit of testimony which would have hung him had not a ropemaker examined and testified that one piece was twisted to the right while the other was twisted to the left.

A half dozen witnesses swore that they saw a certain person at a certain hour of the clock. Being asked to say what time it was by a clock in the Court room not one of them could tell. This was a case of downright lying to prove an alibi. An eminent English lawyer swore positively to two men who, he said, had robbed him in broad daylight. It was proven that at the time of the robbery they were so far off as to make the thing impossible. Shortly after the true robbers were taken with the stolen goods on them. The prosecutor then confessed his mistake, and is said to have given a money value to the men whom he came very near sending to the gallows. Besides, accused persons behave very strangely, even when innocent. Some run away, which, in old times, was held so sure a proof of guilty that in England, in cases of felony and treason, flight carried forfeiture of goods, whether innocent or guilty. It is now in proof that innocent persons, whether timid or ignorant, or ill-advised, when accused of crime, often run away and do a good many other foolish things. Daniel Webster, in the famous murder trial at Salem, spoke the famous epigram: "Suicide is confession," a very fine sentence, but very poor law, since even innocent persons, falsely accused, have often died by their own hands, to escape further misery.

Sir Edward Cook tells of an uncle bringing up his orphan niece, and who had her lands for fee until she came to sixteen years. When eight or nine, her uncle correcting her, she was heard to say "Oh good uncle, kill me not!" At this time the child disappeared, and could not be found. The uncle, arrested on suspicion, was bailed and told to find the child. Fearing what might happen to him, he brought another child, very like the true one, into Court. The cheat was discovered, and the man hanged. But the child had only run away into another county, and been taken in by hospitable strangers, and at sixteen years of age, came back and claimed her property.

Now, proof, as defined by the lawyers, is only a presumption of the highest order. Cunning is but a sinister or crooked wisdom, while human nature in the Court room often turns out to a singular and fallible element in the attempted equation of justice cannot be surprised, therefore, that so many innocent persons have suffered, and, upon the whole, the wonder is that so many of the guilty are punished. Yet, appearances may be strong against a man, while he is innocent. In 1827, Thomas Gill was convicted in England of stealing two oxen. He had just finished his apprenticeship to a butcher, and after paying a visit to his uncle in the country in order to save expenses, was traveling on foot back to London. About three o'clock in the morning, he met a man, riding on a pony and driving two oxen, who offered Gill five shillings to drive them to London, and agreeing to meet him on Westminister bridge. The young man, willing to earn an honest penny, agreed, and was arrested shortly after, with the cattle in his possession, by the owner in hot pursuit. Arrested, he gave a false name to conceal his situation from his friends. He was pardoned as he was being transported for life. The simple fact was, that the real thief, hotly pursued, had taken this cruel way to rid himself of the cattle and the crime.

In France, a young man was in the service of an old woman and had a key to her house. She was found murdered, with a piece of his cravat near her, and a lock of his hair clenched in her hand. He was arrested and executed. But he was innocent. An intimate friend who afterwards confessed, managed to get an impression of the key, picked up one of his old cravats about the house, and, combing the young man's queue, had scarcely abstracted enough hair to make his lock found in the dead woman's clutch. Sad as it sounds and is, the history of the law shows a list of cases where the innocent have died a shameful death through the mistake of justice. These legal disasters had for their basis not so much an unfair or heartless trial as a failure to weigh wisely the peculiar circumstantial evidence involved. But on the other hand, justice sometimes seems aided either by good luck or Divine wrath of the gods themselves, in detecting criminals. In 1830 the body of a man was discovered in England who had been murdered 32 years before. His widow identified his remains from the skull, his shoes and a carpenter's rule found with the bones. The murderer was then found and executed. In 1813 a Cornish peasant was found murdered, and his body dragged under a hedge. It was shrewdly surmised by the detectives that the murderer was a stranger in those parts, since a native would have been very likely to have concealed the body in some abandoned coal mine, many of which were in the field. From this slight clue mainly, they arrested an Irish soldier, whose regiment had lately come there and on him they found the dead man's purse. He was executed. Three ruffians murdered a poor Italian boy to sell his body, were largely convicted by their giving away some white mice which there was every reason to believe had belonged to the unfortunate child. A sailor was mainly convicted as an accomplice in a brutal murder in a London bawdy-house from the fact that the victim's hands were tied behind him with what is known as a sailor's knot. Where a man was shot by a ball, the wad on the ball was shown to be half of a certain ballad, the other part of which was found in the prisoner's pocket. Convicted. A man assailed by a robber struck him in the face with a key. A mark on the prisoner's face corresponded with the wards or divisions of the key. Convicted. In 1752, in England, a man and woman from within a certain house gave the alarm that some one had entered and murdered an inmate. The dew on the grass outside the house was found to be undisturbed. The living inmates were convicted.

In 1816, in England, a man was tried for the murder of another. Where the struggle had been severe, impressions were found in the clay, of a man who had worn breeches of striped corduroy, patched with the same material; but the patches were not set on straight the ribs of the patch meeting the hollows of the original corduroy. The accused was shown to have his breeches patched thus, and this greatly aided his conviction. Dew and snow have often helped to track the murderer, and many a man has perished on the gallows the peculiarities of whose shoes, or the curious way in which nails are set in them, aided conviction. A man arrested in his bed, who claimed to have been there all night, was found with wet, muddy stockings on. The night was wet and the ground outside soft. Convicted and executed. One of Kaulbach's illustrations of Gœthe's Reineke Fuchs shows us the fox murdering the hare. It is a solitary place, a field and alose by a shrine with its cross. But curiously enough, the artist has put eyes into every head of the full wheat, which bends in the breeze, and every flower at hand is made in likeness of the dim, human face, which beholds the deed with horror. The fact thus symbolized is that nature, in all its attributes of weight, size, color and condition is, after all, the head detective of crime, and every secret murder leaves its mark behind it, which rightly interpreted of men, metes out detection and punishment to the criminal. "Murder will out," because in most subtle ways, the circumstance of murder being accurate, when wisely interpeted, confess and denote with unerring finger, and "dead men tell no tales," with a hundred tongues. That the guilty sometimes evade detection does not prove the contrary.

Perhaps the old story of the murderer, Eugene Aram, whose horrors passed into English literature, assisted by the genius of Hood's shadowy poem of that name best literatures what has been said of the curiosities of circumstantial evidence in criminal causes. Aram was born at Ramsgill, Yorkshire 1704, and though the son of a gardener, was of ancient British family and brilliant genius.—With scant education in youth, and serving for a time as book-keeper in London, yet he managed to make such progress in learning, especially in mathematics, that he was invited back as schoolmaster to his native village, and there married. His wife seems to have been a woman of easy virtue, and to have made his home unhappy. Bht he devoted himself to the study of the classics—Hebrew, Chaldee and Arabic—and became so much of a philologist as to bestow much labor in comparing these languages with the ancient Celtic. While engaged apparently in such honorable undertakings, he found time, Feb. 8, 1774, with the help of a confederate, Richard Houseman, to murder one Daniel Clark, a shoemaker, and conceal his body. His motive, as Aram alleged after his trial, was revenge on his wife's paramour, but it was in evidence that he got from his crime the whole of Clark's wife's dowry, to the amount of £160. In fact, Aram looks, when viewed in the most candid light, to have been one of those hypocritical and cold blooded villians of ability who sometimes appear to disgrace humanity. Fourteen years after the murder, a peasant, digging stones for a lime kiln in the neighborhood, found a human skeleton two feet below ground, with the frame so well kept together as to enable it to be seen that the body had been bent and buried double. As Clark had never been seen alive since 1744, and as Aram's wife had formerly thrown out dark hints that he had been murdered, public suspicion was aroused, and an inquest was held upon the bones. At this inquest she was summoned, and testified that she thought Clark was murdered by Aram and Houseman.

When taken before the Coroner, Housman was in great confusion, trembled, changed color, and faltered in speech, under examination. The Coroner desired him to take up one of the bones before him to take up one of the bones before him, thinking to see what further results would follow. Taking up one of the bones, he said: "This is no more Dan Clark's bone than it is mine." These words were so pronounced as to convince those present, not that Houseman believed Clarke was alive, but that he knew very well where his bones lay. (If the reader will read Houseman's words aloud, with a strong emphasis on the word this, he will see a little what they might be made to mean.) After some evasions, he finally broke down and confessed that Aram and he had murdered Clarke, and though these were not his bones, they might be found where they were buried, at dead of night, in St. Robert's cave, near where the bones were found, adding that Clarke's head lay to the right in the turn at the entrance of the cave. Upon search, a skeleton was found exactly as described. Aram himself was arrested while acting as usher of a school at Lynn in Norfolk. Upon trial Houseman was used as King's witness—Aram defended himself in a written speech full of fact and antiquarian lore, in which, with a skill beyond most lawyers, he probed into the weak points of the circumstantial evidence against him, urging the great uncertainty of its being Clarke's body, since St. Robert's cave had been a place of hermits, who very likely, according to their custom, had buried there. He was convicted and afterwards confessed his crime. Failing in an attempt at suicide with a razor, he was nursed back to life sufficiently to be hanged and his body sent to rot in chains at Knaresborough, near the scene of his crime. So perished one of the most learned criminals of the world. Crime comes and sometimes may strike very close to any one of us. It is, above all, necessary that punishment also should be made swift and sure. This result is reached by the careful and scientific study of evidence, especially on its circumstantial side. Upon a wide view of the history of crime in this world, it may be safely said that punishment, though slow is sure, and of justice, what the old Greeks said of God, that he comes with leaden feet, but strikes with an iron hand.

Phosphates in Food.

Nature's laws of supply and demand require the constant presence of the phosphates in the human system. As they are consumed with every effort, so are they an absolute necessity to the health and well-being of the human organization. They are contained in every fibre, tissue, nerve and muscle of the body. Physiologists teach us that with an abundant supply in the system, good health is the rule, and that without that supply disease is inevitable. The thoughtful reader will at once see how important it is to exercise forethought and care as to the proper selection of food, in order to secure for the system the necessary phosphates which it daily requires. It has been determined by scientific experiment that life cannot be sustained without an ample and constant supply of this vital substance. In the process of bolting fine white flour, nearly all of the phosphates of the wheat grain are separated with the bran, and animals upon this fine flour, alone, lost their strength, and finally died. The flour does not contain the phosphates in sufficient quantity to sustain life.

Some years ago Prof. Horsford invented a process whereby these phosphates were restored to the flour, in the form of a baking powder; and it is a curious fact that there is no other process to-day that adds anything of a nutritious value to a baking powder. Cream of tartar and alum are largely used in baking powders, but they have no value except as merely "raising" agents, and many physicians consider them as decidedly injurious.

Prof. Horsfords' process attracted the attention of the scientific world, and received universal commendation. Indeed, the noted Liebig of Germany, who displayed much interest in the study of the invention, wrote enthusiastically of its great value. He said: "I have through a great series of experiments satisfied myself of the purity and excellence of your preparation. The bread has no acid, is easily digested, and of the best taste. Aside from the conveniences this invaluable idea of yours has provided, I consider this invention as one of the most useful gifts which science has made to mankind. It is certain that the nutritive value of the flour will be increased ten per cent. by your phosphatic preparation, and the result is precisely the same as if the fertility of our wheat fields had been increased by that amount. What a wonderful result is this!"

Rumford Yeast Powder, which is so universally sold in this section, is a product of Prof. Horsford's process.

Only One Third Granted.

The judges in the license court rendered their decisions Friday evening on the applications to sell liquor in Pittsburg. Of 750 applications 248 were granted and about 100 held over for future consideration. Before the Brooks license bill went into effect there were over 1,000 saloons in the city.

The Mysterious Motor to be Inspected Within Thirty Days.

The order for the inspection of the Keely motor, in accordance with the decision of the Court made recently in Bennett C. Wilson's suit against John W. Keely, was handed down by Judge Finletter. By its terms Keely's secret must come out. Lawyer William C. Strawbridge, Wilson's counsel, says it is a complete victory for his client, and J. Joseph Murphy, attorney for Keely and the motor people, claims that the principal contention made by him has been accorded by the Court, and that is that Wilson be compelled to give to the experts a description of the machine which he claims to own under Keely's assignment. The order reads as follows:

"In accordance with the opinion heretofore filed in this case, it is hereby ordered by the Court that the defendant, John W. Keely, shall, within thirty days, exhibit to the plaintiff, Bennett C. Wilson, his attorney, and to Dr. Charles M. Cresson, Thomas Shaw, Professor William D. Marks and Jacob Naylor, who are hereby appointed by the Court as experts, the inventions, machines or devices referred to in the plaintiff's bill and now known as 'the Keely motor,' and shall then and there, in their presence, operate the same or cause them to be operated, explain the mode of construction and operating them.

"The experts are hereby authorized and directed to make such an examination of the machine as will enable them to inform the Court as to their identity in construction, principle or operation with the invention described in the complainant's bill as having been assigned him in the year 1869 by the respondent, the complainant giving the experts such a particular description of the invention as may be necessary to enable the comparison to be made and the experts shall further make such drawing of the machines known as 'the Keely motor' as they may consider necessary for the information of the Court and report jointly or severally; and it is further ordered that the information obtained by this inspection by the complainant and his counselor and by the experts shall not be used for any other purpose than for the proper hearing and adjudication of the present proceedings."

Students in Rebellion.

TORONTO, Ont, April 1.—A fine rumpus has been created in Victoria Methodist college, at Coburg, by an action on the part of the faculty which is generally condemned as arbitary—*Acta Victoriana* is a monthly journal published by the literary and theological societies in the interests of the students and alumni of the univesity. Its contents are contributed by a staff of editors appointed by and responsible to these societies. An article appeared in the March number discussing the curiculum of the university, suggesting certain changes therein and recommending that the subject of mineralogy, embracing crystallography and blowpipe analysis, should be relegated to a hotter clime. When the article appeared the college faculty immediately took cognizance of it, and summoning J. F. McLaughlin, editor in chief, and Henry Langford, local editor, demanded that the two editors should make an humble and unconditional apology, under pain of suspension. On a positive refusal to apologize the faculty decided to suspend the offending journalists for one year, and the chancellor of the university pronounced the decree of excommunication at a great meeting of students Friday evening. As soon as he had finished reading, McLaughlin and Langford arose and gave notice of their intention to appeal to the board of regents, the court of last resort against "an unjust and tyrannical sentence." They were greeted with tremendous cheers, the demonstration lasting several minutes. After the retirement of the faculty, the students organized as a mass meeting, and a resolution was passed declaring that if their classmates were not reinstated they would apply for certificates of standing and leave the university.

The largest pension ever allowed by the United States government was a few days ago granted by the board of appeals to Cyphert P. Gillette, of What Cheer, Keokuk county, Iowa, for total blindness. The claim has been pending since 1873, and has been repeatedly rejected by different pension commissioners. The amount which Mr. Gillette will receive is about $16,000 in arrears, as well as a monthly allowance of $72. The next largest pension ever granted was to a well known character in Elmira, N. Y, known as "Blind Patterson," who received $13,322 arrears and $72 a month. Patterson was afterwards charged with fraud and the money withheld from him to await the decision of the court. For many years he has been led around the streets of Elmira by a shepherd dog, begging money for his support. It is claimed, however, that he deserted from the army in 1864, and up to the time of his desertion had no disease of the eyes. Jacob Dingman, of Iowa, received a pension of $12,491 for total blindness, and W. S. Stevens, of Ohio, got $12,346 for a similar reason. Frederick Goslin, of St. Jonsbury, Vermont, received $72 a month and $11,212 back pay for chronic inflammatory rheumatism, which caused him to be confined to his bed with great suffering for the last 24 years. These are the largest pensions ever granted.

Costly Entertainment by a Millionaire.

One of the most unique of the many private dinners given this season at Delmonico's took place last week. On the plate of each guest and attached to the menu was a beautiful ring with an emerald stone, set in diamonds. The rings cost $1,000, and as there were eight guests, the menus, with their novel attachments, must have cost over $8,000. The host was George Law, a street railway magnate and several times a millionaire. The guests at this dinner were not so greatly surprised, for Mr. Law is known to spend considerably over $100,000 a year in jewelery. Very nearly all of this he distributes around among his acquaintances.—*Albany Express.*

A live oak tree in Mississippi five and one-half feet in diameter breast high from the ground, and spreads its branches eighty-two feet.

Meeting of County Superintendents.

The session of County Superintendent at Harrisburg last week, closed its labors on Thursday, an address was delivered by Professor Batties, president of the institute for the blind in Philadelphia. R. M. McNeal, superintendent of Dauphin county then read a paprr on "Examination and Qualification of Teachers." He advocated the raising of the standard of examination for teachers. He said the greatest difficulty in the way of retaining good teachers was the very low salaries which are paid. He also thought superintendents should educate the public sentiment to appreciate the services of good teachers so that school boards would feel justified in paying the salaries necessary to retain them. Quite a number of gentlemen made remarks upon the subject of this paper.

W. H. Shelley, superintendent of York county, read a paper on "Selection and Transfer of Teachers." Discussion was opened by Superintendent Luckey, of Pittsburg and C. A. Babcock, of Oil City. Others who took part were Messrs. Fowler, Buerhle and Desh.

In the afternoon the committee on institutes made their report. One of the recommendations of this report was that no institutes be held during holiday week.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Bumbaugh, Luckey, Brecht, Wolf and Keck, made the following report:

Resolved. That this convention is recognized to be a valuable feature of the education work of the state, and there should be annual sessions there of at the call of the state superintendent, that recent legislation relative to minimum school term, state appropriation, physiology and hygiene, the school mouth, industrial education and county and city institutes is heartily endorsed; that it is the sense of the convention that the legislature should enact necessary laws to secure closer supervision of our public schools by making provision for district superintendents; that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report at the next annual session on the subject of "Examining and Licensing Teachers;" that we heartily commend the earnest and progressive educational spirit of our governor; that we recognize in the head of our state educational department an able, efficient and scholarly leader, whose work, in connection with his excellent deputies, is most worthy of endorsement and commendation.

Remarks were made by Dr. J. P. Wickersham and Dr. Higbee, after which the convention adjourned *sine die.*

A Curious Use for Cyclopedias.

It is generally admitted that a good Cyclopedia is a desirable possession for every home. As to which Cyclopedia is the best for popular use, the "Doctors disagree." Evidently the matter of choice should depend somewhat upon the use for which it is intended. A customer of Alden's *Manifold Cyclopedia* writes to the publisher as follows:

"I have been exhibiting the Manifold among my friends and acquaintances, and expatiating on its excellence and wonderful cheapness. There is no reason why every young man in the land who has occasion to refer to a cyclopedia should not possess it. The laying by of but five pennies a day for six months will put him in possession of a work that will be of lasting benefit. Among those to whom I have shown the volumes I found but one young man who did not need the Manifold. He has a cyclopedia; a number of large volumes; he did not know how many, nor did he know the name of the editor or publisher; but they are very large, heavy volumes. Believing he did not frequently consult them, I asked if he ever used them.

"Certainly," said he, "I use them every day."

"What can you possibly do with them."

"Why I press my trousers with them."

"My dear sir," said I "you do not need the Manifold. Mr. Alden publishes books for the purpose of developing and improving the intellect, and not to give shape to the legs. Do you stick to your ponderous, unwieldy volumes; they are well adapted to the purpose for which you use a cyclopedia; but the dainty volumes of the Manifold—how delightful to handle, and how beautiful to behold—are made with a view to ease of reference and convenience of consultation, and cannot be successfully converted into a substitute for trousers' stretchers."—EDWARD EBERBACH, Washington, D. C.

The fifth volume of the *Manifold Cyclopedia*, which has just been published, more than sustains the good reputation of the previous issues, being, especially, more full in its vocabularly, and the entire workmanship, both literary and mechanical, apparently being of a higher grade. It is certainly not only a wonderfully cheap, but a thoroughly excellent Cyclopedia for almost any conceivable use except that of a "trousers' press." The publisher will send specimen pages free to any applicant, or specimen volumes may be ordered and returned if not wanted. Reduced rates are offered to early purchasers. John B. Alden, publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York; 218 Clark St. Chicago.

The supreme court of the United States rendered an opinion in case No. 914—William L. Powell, plaintiff in error, versus The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, commonly known as "the oleomargarine case," in error to the supreme court of Pennsylvania. This case brings up for review a judgment of the supreme court of Pennsylvania sustaining the validity of a statute of the commonwealth making it unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell or offer for sale any butter or cheese, or article designed to take the place of these articles, produced from any compound other than unadulterated milk or cream. The plaintiff was convicted of violation of this statute and took an appeal, basing it on the ground that the statute was in violation of the fourteenth amendment to constitution, and that the article sold was a new invention not deleterious to the public health. The court holds that it is entirely within the police powers of the state to protect the public health, and that the questions whether the manufacture of oleomargarine is or may be conducted in such a way as to involve such danger to the public health as to require the suppression of the business rather than its regulation, are questions of fact and of public policy which belong to the legislative department to determine.

Many distinguished people make an exception of Pond's Extract, on account of its standard, unfailing, never-disputed excellence of half a century's standing, to warmly recommend it for Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Frost Bites, Piles, Hemorrhages, &c. *Avoid imitations.*