THE BUTLER CITIZEN.

VOL. XXIV. BUTLER, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887 NO. 28

Administrators' Notice.

ESTATE OF R. M. HARBISON, DEC'D.

Whereas letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Butler county, Pa., to the undersigned on the estate of R. M. Harbison, late of Buffalo twp., Butler county, Pa., dec'd, all persons who know themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned.

J. H. HARBISON,
JOHN HARBISON,
FREEPORT, P. O., PA. Administrators.

ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER McMICHAEL,

LATE OF CLAY TOWNSHIP, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Christopher McMichael, dec'd, late of Clay township, Butler county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and any having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAPHIA McMICHAEL, Ex'r.
EUCLID P. O., Butler Co. Pa.

Executors' Notice.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Robert Hesselgesser, deceased, late of Winfield twp., Butler Co., Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HESSELGESSER,
DAVID HESSELGESSER, } Ex'r's.
April 18, '87. Leasureville, Butler Co., Pa.

Notice in Insolvency.

In the matter of the application of Perry Bricker for the benefit of the insolvent laws, MSD No. 1, March T. 1887, of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, Penn'a.

Whereas, Perry Bricker, residing near Sarversville, Buffalo township, said county, by occupation a farm laborer, did at the March Sessions of said court, present his petition asking for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth.

And whereas, the said court made an order fixing the first Monday of June, A. D. 1887, at the Court House in Butler as the time and place for hearing said application.

Notice is hereby given that said hearing will then and there take place pursuant to said order, when all parties interested may attend if they see proper to so do.

THOMPSON, McJUNKIN & GALBREATH,
Attorneys for Perry Bricker.

Notice in Divorce.

Mary Battenfelder by her next friend Chas A. A. Ohl vs. Conrad Battenfelder.

In Common Pleas of Butler county, A. D No. 29, Dec. Term 1886.

To Conrad Battenfelder Respondent:

The subpœna and alias subpœna in the above stated case having been regularly issued and returned *non est inventus*, you are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Butler in and for the county of Butler, state of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday of June next, to answer the petition or libel filed in said case.

PETER KRAMER,
May 3, 1887. Sheriff.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Butler county, the undersigned trustee appointed by said court, will expose to public outcry on the premises in Buffalo township, Butler Co., Pa., on

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1887,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, being purparts Nos. 2 and 3 in partition of real estate of Wm. Fleming, dec'd, to-wit:

PURPART NO. 2.

Bounded on the north by purpart No. one of said estate, on the east by lands of Chas. Elsenrath, dec'd, and Wm. B. Tucker, south by lands of Jno. Elliott and Jacob Simmers and west by lands of Geo. and Jacob Simmers and Jno. Elliott, containing 69 acres.

PURPART NO. 3.

Bounded north by lands of James Flemings heirs, east by lands of Samuel H. Fleming, south and west by purpart No. one of said estate, containing 4 acres and 120 perches.

TERMS.

One-third in hand on confirmation of sale by the court, balance in two equal annual installments with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

W. D. BRANDON,
Butler Pa., May, 3, 1887. Trustee.

Notice.

In the matter of the assignment of Thos. Maher to S. Percy McKea for the benefit of creditors.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Butler Co., Pa., M'S D. No 2, June Term, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that S. Percy McCrea, the above named assignee will make application to said court for discharge from his trust as assignee aforesaid on Monday the 6th day of June, 1887, at two o'clock P. M. at Butler, Pa.

W. D. BRANDON,
Atty for S. P. McCrea.

A RARE CHANCE!

FOR SALE.

ONE OF

Butler County's Best Farms

Containing 130 Acres.

All under a high state of cultivation; no waste land; under good fences. a large

EIGHT-ROOM FRAME HOUSE,

almost new, with cellar under the whole house, a large frame bank barn, 50x52, a three hundred dollar spring house, and all other necessary outbuildings. Excellent water.

30 ACRES

OAK AND CHESTNUT TIMBER

Good orchard. Choice fruit of all kinds. Churches and schools convenient. This farm is located on the Unionville road in

Franklin Township,

one mile from Mt. Chestnut and five miles from Butler, and will be sold on easy terms. Immediate possession will be given Call on or address

T. W. YOUNG,
Mt. Chestnut, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE

In Sugarcreek township, Armstrong county, near Adams P. O., one and one-fourth mile east of the new oil development in Sugarcreek twp. Farm contains

100 ACRES,

with bank barn, 32x60 feet;

BRICK HOUSE,

18x36 feet, 2 stories, with cellar, frame kitchen, 14x16 feet; good spring of water, farm well watered, good orchard of grafted fruit. Farm in a good state of cultivation. About

75 ACRES CLEARED,

balance in good timber. Will sell extremely low for cash. For particulars inquire of

J. R. WICK,
Rimersburg,
Clarion Co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FARM of 175 acres near R. R. station. 90 acres improved land, convenient to Pittsburg; barn is 100x60 and cost $4500—is good as new—a good 6 room frame house, good orchard. Price $6000. MIGHT PAY A CASH DIFFERENCE on a trade. We have small and large farms for sale or trade. Patent and Pension cases prosecuted. Read the new pension laws and write to us

J. H. STEVENSON'S & Co's Agency,
100 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE

Farms, Mills, Coal Lands, Etc., in Western Pennsylvania, by W. J. KISKADDON, Freeport, Pa. Every Monday in Freeport and every Tuesday at Pittsburgh, 129 Fifth Ave., 2d floor. Send for printed list. may 28,84,1y.

Swithin C. Shortlidge's Academy,

For Young Men and Boys, Media, Pa.

19 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses—No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dul and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 16 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class every year in the commercial department. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to Library in 1883. Physical apparatus doubled in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa. 6-6-86-1y

A DRAMATIC SENSATION,

The Throbbing, Thrilling Drama, How to Save Money.

By D. A. HECK,

Author of the "The Bride Won; or, What a New Suit of Clothes Did," will be enacted every day and evening during the coming season at D. A. HECK'S

GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 11, North Main St., Duffy's Block,

BUTLER, - PA.

Until further notice. This powerful work is a wonderful and variegated combination of tragical comedy, and comical tragedy and never fails to bring down the house. The actors are all Stars. The costuming will be a strong feature. The following briefly outlined is the

—PROGRAMME:—

SONG—The happy man no more reflects,
Who buys his clothing at D. A. Heck's

ACT I.—SCENE 1—Time 9 a.m: Enter young man with friend. Young man explains to his friend that the direct cause of his engagement to the wealthy farmer's daughter was his purchase of an elegant suit at D. A. HECK'S Great Clothing Emporium. Friend tumbles to the idea and is made happy with a new suit. Hat, Shirts, Collars Ties, Underwear, Gloves, Hose, Trunk Valise, Umbrella, etc. Scene closes with song, joined in by the audience.

SONG—The day will be intensely cold,
When D. A. Heck is undersold, &c.

ACT II.—SCENE 2—Time 11 a.m. Enter throng of people, old men, young men, ladies, children, managing mamas with marriageable daughters, who with one accord fairly shriek with delight at the wonderful bargains shown. The beautiful young lady, Cinderella finds some jewelery, a pair of Corsets, a pair of Kid Gloves, an elegant pair of Hose that set her off so exquisitely that a dude from Unionville and a young man from Greece City both propose as the Greece City man has on one of D. A. Heck's irresistible suits. Cinderella decides to patronize home industries and accepts him. The Unionville dude talks of duels, suicides, &c., but decides not to leave this world while he can get clothing so cheap at D. A. HECK'S Great Emportum.

Song by company, joined by audience:

'Tis our experience, one and all,
And every one knows it (and all)
That D. A. HECK has got the call,
And takes the town in selling clothes.

ACT III.—SCENE 3.—Time ten years later:

HECK'S LARGEST EMPORIUM.

Ten years are supposed to have elapsed. D. A. HECK'S Store quadrupled in size. Butler a metropolis. Arrival of several excursions, electric trains and a number of balloons, with crowds of people to buy

Clothing, Underwear,
Hats, Caps, Collars,
Neck Ties, Hosiery,
Suspenders, Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas, Trunks
Valises, Satchels,
Bill and Pocketbooks,
Cloth, Hair and Tooth Brushes

and innumerable other articles which space forbids to mention. Scores of prosperous men and plump matrons gather around the proprietor, all agreeing that their rise in the world began from the moment they began to buy their goods from

D. A. HECK.

Cinderella and her husband about to depart for Mt. Chestnut (this is no chestnut) The Unionville dude, a dude no longer but a rich business man in the city of Butler. Population 10,000, noted chiefly for being the most enterprising city in the county, and for fair dealing and for the fact D. A. HECK'S Emporium, Duffy's Block, is the headquarters for good goods, fair dealing and low prices.

All will now join in singing:—

How D. A. Heck is selling clothes,
Way down at bed rock—
Just watch the crowd that daily goes
To D. A. Heck's in Duffy Block.

Curtain falls to slow but sure music.

Tutt's Pills

REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Habitual Costiveness

Causes derangement of the entire system, and begets diseases that are hazardous to life. Persons of a costive habit are subject to Headache, Defective Memory, Gloomy Forebodings, Nervousness, Fevers, Drowsiness, Irritable Temper and other symptoms, which unfits the sufferer for business or agreeable associations. Regular habit of body alone can correct these evils, and nothing succeeds so well in achieving this condition as Tutt's Pills. By their use not only is the system renovated, but in consequence of the harmonious change thus created, there pervades a feeling of satisfaction; the mental faculties perform their functions with vivacity, and there is an exhilaration of mind, freedom of thought, and perfect heart's ease that bespeaks the full enjoyment of health.

SECRET OF BEAUTY

Is health. The secret of health is the power to digest a proper quantity of food. This can never be done when the liver does not act its part. It is the driving wheel in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged, and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious Colic and General Debility ensue. To restore the functions of the Liver and impart that beauty which always attends a healthy constitution, Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills are recommended. They are not a cure-all, but are designed solely for the disordered Liver and the diseases which it produces.

Tutt's Liver Pills

STIR UP THE TORPID LIVER.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c.

YOU CAN'T BEAT THE HOP PLASTER

Because possessed of fresh and active medicinal agents for the cure of pain and disease. Prepared from the complete virtues of fresh Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Gums. The greatest strengthening plaster ever invented. Apply one to Backache, Crick, Rheumatism, Kidney Pains, Stitches, Sciatica, Sore Chest, or pain in any part, local or deep-seated. Cures instantly, soothes and strengthens the tired muscles. All ready to apply. Sold by drug and country stores, 25 cents, 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price. Proprietors, HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

Strongest and Best!

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, ROSE-COLD, HAY-FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE. EASY TO USE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

A J FRANK & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
AND CHEMICALS,

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICES,

SPONGES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch. Our stock of medicines is complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

45 South Main Street,

BUTLER, - PA.

THE FARMER BOY.

O, the farmer is a jovial lad
So healthy, bright and free,
In his country home he is ever glad,
O, that is the home for me.

With a whoop and a hey to his lively team,
With the lark abroad is he,
With his bread and milk unrobbed of cream,
O, that is the home for me.

In the morning bright he drives away,
Ere the morning sun we see,
The lowing herd to the sylvan stream
And the pasture green and free.
In the summer time to the harvest field,
With a cooling drink, we see
Both the farmer boy and the farmer girl—
O, that is the home for me.

When the autumn winds are sweeping wild
He is gathering nuts, you see;
For a winter stock he will lay them by
For his sister, himself and me;
And then to the orchard he hies away
For he knows each favorite tree,
And he saves the fruit for a coming friend;
O, that is the home for me.

When the winter comes with its drifting blast
Then the farmer boy's in glee,
For he loves the snow that is falling fast
And is drifting o'er the lea;
And he says to himself, "To-morrow morn
With my sled and skates I'll be,
While the cattle are munching their hay and corn;"
O, that is the home for me.

CHORUS.

O, that is the home for me,
O, that is the home for me,
With the farmer, his wife, his boy and girl;
O, that is the home for me.

THE LANGLEY BURGLARY.

The large party assembled as usual at Langley towers to celebrate in approved fashion the approaching 1st of September were all collected one night after dinner in the drawing room, when the conversation, hitherto rather languid, chanced to turn on a burglary that had lately taken place in the neighborhood. Every one at once seized on the topic, and proceeded to relate, more or less irrelevant, but all alike gastly, stories of famous burglaries and robberies, till suddenly Miss Cecil Clifford, a cousin of Langley's a very pretty girl and an heiress to boot, who had hitherto taken no part in the talk, looked up suddenly and said:

"I do wish you would not all discuss such horrors. How do you expect us to sleep quietly in our beds if you will insist on relating such frightful stories, especially as those wretches who broke into Coleton Park are still at large? I feel as if I should find a burglar in my room to-night, so if I rouse the house with a false alarm, don't blame me!"

"I think I should die if I were to awake and see one in my room," exclaimed little lady Langley, shrugging her pretty white shoulders in not wholly affected fright.

"At all events, the man would not trouble you long with his company if that tin case of yours, with your Diamonds in it, were lying or your dressing table. as usual," returned her cousin. "I know you'll be murdered through those diamonds, one day!"

"Do you really mean that Lady Langley keeps her jewelry on her dressing-table?" asked Captain Le-Marchant, an impecunous young man, who was suspected, on very good grounds, of being *au mieux* with the pretty heiress, and who was, in consequence, rather out of favor with her guardians.

"To be sure she does," laughed his host; "and, as Cecil says, I know we shall wake up some fine morning to find ourselves corpses because of that whim of hers."

"What is the use of having jewelry if it is always to be at the bankers?" retorted Lady Langley.

"I wish to goodness you'd be sensible, Flo,'" remonstrated her cousin, "and have it kept in the plate room, at all events. I know that I shall do nothing but dream of your diamonds!"

Lady Langley laughed gayly, and seemed to take a malicious pleasure in keeping the conversation on the same subject, despite her cousin's very evident dislike of it, in which she was assisted by Captain Le Marchant, who chaffed Miss Clifford a great deal about her nerves, until the party separated for the night.

Next morning the house was in confusion, for the diamonds were gone!

Lady Langley missed them the moment she arose, for, her maid being far from well at the time, she had bidden the girl not to sit up for her, leaving her diamonds, which she had been wearing, loose on her dressing table where Cecil Clifford found them when she came to her cousin's room to bid her good-night as usual, and she put them in their case. Of course every hole and corner was searched but in vain. The police came, but were equally unsuccessful. Not a trace of either the thieves or the jewelry were to be found. The police, including the detective hastily summoned from London, were positive that the robbery had been committed by some one in the house—conviction that did not add to the comfort of the inmates of Langley Towers. Suspicion ran riot; the household servants, one and all, belonged to well-known and respectable families in the neighborhood, and had mostly been for considerable periods in the Langleys' service; while the visitors' servants, it happened, seemed equally above suspicion. The only person who ventured to differ from the officials was Captain Le Marchant, who openly pooh-poohed the whole thing as simply invented by the police to screen their own incompetence.

Whether from conviction or opposition, Miss Clifford embraced the police theory, and before long her suspicion fell on the maid of one of the visitors, whom she felt convinced was at last an accomplice. Unfortunately for this poor girl, Cecil Clifford confided her doubts to her cousin, who in her turn unconsciously betrayed them to the detective, so the unlucky maid was immediately placed under a surveillance that rendered her life a burden to her, and ultimately cost her her situation.

Captain Le Marchant remonstrated several times on the subject with his *fiance*—for such she really was, though the engagement was not officially acknowledged—but without affect. She somehow seemed to distrust him, as of late, for some cause or other, his usually sunny temper had quite deserted him; his tongue had acquired a bitterness new to his friends; while his handsome, merry face had grown to look worn and haggard.

Miss Clifford, though still persisting in her opinion, bore his strictures with gentle patience, laying the very evident temper he showed to the account of some money troubles that she well knew were worrying him; but at last he went too far, and ere their interview on this occasion terminated the engagement between them was summarily broken off by the lady.

Captain Le Marchant never took any steps to bring about a reconciliation, which, on her side, Cecil Clifford was far too proud to dream of, though what the estrangement cost her she could only have told. All she knew about him was that he had exchanged into a regiment stationed in India, and beyond one other fact she heard no more of him till three or four years later the newspapers told her that he had joined the army in Egypt, and formed one of the band sent to the relief of Gordon and Khartoum. Strangely enough, the one fact that she did hear privately—namely, his having before leaving England provided for the future of the poor girl who had suffered so severely from the suspicions cast upon her about the lost diamonds—only seemed to render her more incensed against her erstwhile betrothed.

Six or seven years had passed since the burglary of Langley, when one night toward the end of the season, Miss Clifford—Miss Clifford still, in spite of her wealth and beauty—at a dinner found herself being introduced to "Colonel Le Marchant" by her host, who, ignorant of their previous acquaintance, had been actuated by a benevolent desire "to do dear old Denis a good turn" by making him acquainted with the heiress.

The old lovers stood for a moment face to face, scrutinizing one another, the lady secretly, though not a trace of the hard work he had undergone escaped her; the gentleman openly. He was the first to speak.

"It is long since we met, Miss Clifford."

"Not long since we were together at Langley," she replied softly.

"Yes, when the diamonds were stolen. I wonder if that business will be ever cleared up?"

Just then dinner was announced, and the guests filed down in solemn procession. Although Colonel Le Marchant escorted Miss Clifford, her attention was at first claimed by her other neighbors. But when the conversation had become sufficiently animated to allow of private conversation, Colonel Le Marchant turned toward her and their eyes met.

"What a wretched time that was," he said softly.

"At Langley, do you mean? Yes, indeed, it was. But was it not curious how they found these diamonds!"

"Found them! you don't say so!" he exclaimed eagerly. "When? Do tell me, please, Miss Clifford. You see, I only came home a few days ago, and have heard nothing."

"Oh! it is nearly a year since. Sir James was out fishing with one of the boys, when his line got entangled in the branches of an old tree which had fallen into the river at some time. In disentangling it they saw something wedged in against the trunk of the tree, which after a little trouble, they fished out. It proved to be the identical case in which Lady Langley kept her diamonds, and when forced open there they were safe enough, and reports which appeared later declared that the box must have lain there ever since the night of the robbery. The theory is that whoever stole it must have hidden it in the river bank, meaning to fetch it when the fuss had blown over, but the current swept it away till the tree stopped it."

"Curious!" said Colonel Le Marchant, slowly.

"Yes, is it not?" she forced herself to answer quietly, for the strange expression on her companion's face troubled her, she scarcely knew why. "I suppose there can be no doubt that it was some of the servants, though, after such a lapse of time it would be hopeless to try and bring it home to anyone."

Le Marchant looked at her sharply, and was just going to speak, when their host interrupted him with some questions about the Soudan, and the conversation became general till the ladies retired.

Miss Clifford had sheltered herself in the drawing-room behind a large portfolio of rare prints to think undisturbed over her unexpected meeting with her old lover, when the subject of her thoughts quietly came up and took a seat beside her.

"I cannot tell you how glad I am that those diamonds have been recovered," he said.

"So am I," she answered. "Do you know, I feel as if I were a clairvoyante or something of the sort, for ever since the robbery whenever I have been unwell, my nightmare has been about those diamonds and the river. I hear the rushing of the water quite plainly," she went on dreamily, unconsciously dropping into the old tone her companion remembered so well. "I wonder why it is."

"I suppose it is because you really hid the diamonds under the banks of Langley water," was the startling answer.

"I hid the diamonds! What on earth do you mean? You must be mad, Colonel Le Marchant!"

"No, I am not. I saw you do it," he replied quietly.

"You saw me do it! Then why to goodness did you not say so at the time?"

"Because I *was* mad then, Cecil, and made a horrible mistake.

"You thought I stole the diamonds?"

He was silent.

"Then that was why you were so keen about that poor little lady's maid?"

He nodded.

"You believed—oh!—and were trying to screen me all the time!"

"Forgive me, Cecil."

"But do you mean that you actually saw me take the diamonds?" she asked in wonder. "Please tell me!"

Colonel Le Marchant stooped over over the books of prints Miss Clifford was ostensibly examining and answered, in a low voice: "I had sat up late in the smoking room, worrying over some money trouble, when, startled to find how late it was, I was retreating silently as I could to my quarters. As I was passing along the bed room passage I suddenly saw you in your dressing gown come out of Lady Langley's room carrying a tin box. Instinctively I drew behind the curtain of the stair-case window, and you walked by without noticing me. I followed you softly. You went to that little side door in the garden by the drawing-room, about which young Lovat had chaffed Langley so much, unfastened it, and went out, right across the lawn towards the river. Then to my horror you bent over the bank till I felt certain you would slip in, and I was just rushing up to catch you when you scrambled back—without the box! You returned as you came by the little door through which I followed you, and regained your room. I was too utterly taken aback to speak to you, for the idea that you were a sleep-walker never struck me until just now. Next morning, when the robbery was discovered, I remembered the box you had carried; and then the recollection of that tin case you and Lady Langley had spoken of on the previous night flashed across my mind."

"But did you never go to look at that place?"

"Yes, that very day; but though I felt certain that I was on the exact spot, I could find nothing. This confirmed my suspicions that you had an accomplice, for I watched you closely enough to know that you had not again visited the river. So you can imagine my feelings when I found you trying, as I thought, to fix the crime on Mrs Compton's maid."

"Good heavens!" Then that was what you meant that last day when you made me so angry! Well, confusion for confusion, Colonel Le Marchant. You saw me, as you thought, steal the diamonds. For my part, judging from your agitation at the time, and your energy in defending that poor girl, I grew convinced that you knew more of the robbery than you should have done, and actually believed that your subsequent kindness to her was simply remorse for having let her be suspected of what you had only too good reason to know her innocent of."

"What a chapter of accidents!" said Colonel Le Marchant, slowly. "If only we had spoken out at the time! I can hardly complain of your doubt; but yet I think you should have known me better."

"You doubted me, Denis!"

"But I saw you!"

Miss Clifford smiled.

Still sheltered by the portfolio which they were both apparently so interest in, Colonel Le Marchant caught his companion's hand, and whispered:

"Let by-gones be by-gones, Cecil, and set one mistake against the other. They have lost us years of happiness already!"

Though their tete-a-tete was interrupted by their hostess, Miss Clifford must have found means of answering this appeal, for before the week was out all the world and his wife were discussing the impending marriage of Colonel L Marchant and the hitherto unapproachable heiress.

The Editor and His Son.

I have an acquaintance who assists in editing a morning paper, but he does not believe in allowing his children to utterly forget him. He does not want his boys to think they are orphans just because he is not alway at home. He is a man of very strong will and a strict disciplinarian. So he gets a holiday every two weeks in order to go home and do up his punishing.

One time he found that his eldest or oldest son—I do not know which, because I am away from home without my library—had violated the rules of the house in a sad manner.

As near as I am able to come at the facts, the boy had taken a quart of corn and sewed a long thread through each kernel, showing great patience and perseverance in so doing. He had then tied the ends of the threads all together in one knot and scattered the corn where a large flock of geese had been in the habit of associating and pooling for mutual profit improvement.

A man who came along that way about dusk said he saw about thirty geese standing around in a circle looking reproachfully at each other and trying to agree on some method by which they could all go home together without turning a part of their crowd wrong side out, while behind a high board fence there was a boy who seemed to be enjoying himself in a small way.

The incident was reported to the boy's father, who came home and placed his son under a large dry goods box in the cellar, after which he piled three or four hundred pounds of coal on top of the inverted box. He then made a few remarks for the boy's good, which were followed by the smothered remarks: "Rats!" from the inside of the box. After ordering that the box should not be disturbed until his return, my friend put on his coat and went back to his work.

This was just as the returns began to return in the autumn of '84. My friend did not go home for two weeks and forgot all about the boy until he came to do up his punishment for the fortnight.

When the truth flashed over him he was filled with the keenest remorse, and went home as soon as he had sent in the last proof, but when he went down to the cellar he found the box empty and the following note written on it with a pencil:

"Deer Paw do not weap for me i have went away from my hapy home whare i was onct so gay an free do Not assassinate maw becus she Pride up the box with a stick Of cord wood yisterday and fed Me she left the box So i could bust 4th i am gone Far Far Away do not weap for me it is better for me and you to be Apart. ennyhow it is better for Me to be apart i like being Apart a Good deal better i think i will take a ham and gar of Preserves of which i am pashionately fond but i will Renumerate you some Day as heaven is my jug so No moar at Present from your proddigle Son Henry,"—*Bill Nye.*

Dutch Etiquette.

From the Chicago Times.

In Holland an unmarried lady always takes the right arm of her escort, while the married one selects the left side of her husband. So deeply has the custom entered into the life of the Hollanders that at a church wedding the bride enters the edifice on the right side of the groom and the wife returning on the left side of her husband after the ceremony has been performed. No unmarried lady in that country can dream of going to church, concert or any other place of public assemblage without the escort of her parents or male members of the family. She cannot take a walk, pay a visit or go shopping unaccompanied by her mother or some married lady friend.

THE HIGH LICENSE LAW.

Full Text of the Restrictive Measure that Became a Law on May 13th.

An act to restrain and regulate the sale of vinous and spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room, or place, hotel, inn, or tavern where any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, are sold by retail, except a license therefor shall shall have been previously obtained, as is hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Licenses for the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors at retail, in quantities not exceeding one quart, shall only be granted to citizens of the United States of temperate habits and good moral character.

Section 3. Such licenses may be granted only by the Court of Quarter sessions of the proper County, and shall be for one from a date fixed by by rule or standing order of said Court. The said Court shall fix by rule or standing order at a time at which application for said license shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications for license may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance, or counsel: provided that licenses under previous laws shall not be granted later than June 30th of this year.

Section 4. Every person intending to apply for license as aforesaid in any city or County of this Commonwealth, from and after the passage of this act, shall file with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper County his, her or their petition at least three weeks before the first day of the sessions of the Court at which the same is to be heard, and shall, at the same time, pay said clerk $5 for expenses connected therewith, and said clerk shall cause to be published three times in two newspapers designated by the said Court a list containing the names of all such applicants, their respective residences and the place for which application is made. The first publication shall not be less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five days before the time fixed by the Court, provided that no license shall be granted under the provisions of this act to any person to sell in any room where groceries are sold at wholesale or retail. Provided also that in cities of the first class, in the month of January, in each and every year, it shall be the duty of the Mercantile Appraisers to return under oath, together with the list of mercantile taxes, all licensed and unlicensed hotels, taverns, inns, restaurants or saloons engaged in selling intoxicating liquors, and they shall also return a duplicate list of said licensed and unlicensed hotels, taverns, inns, restaurants or saloons to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the said list of licensed and unlicensed hotels, taverns, inns, restaurants, or saloons, shall be published in the manner now prescribed for the publication of Mercantile Appraisers' list, and said list to contain the name and amount paid by each licensee, and unlicensed hotel, tavern, inn, restaurant or saloon, and it shall be their further duty to return to the District Attorney in said cities of the first class the name and residence of every proprietor or keeper of any unlicensed hotel, tavern, inn, restaurant or saloon, together with the location thereof. And it shall be the duty of the duty of the District Attorney to forthwith proceed to prosecute each and every offender according to law. And for each and every license granted by the Court for any hotel, tavern, inn, restaurant or saloon the Mercantile Appraisers shall receive the sum of $2.50, the said sum to be paid by the applicant or applicants for said license.

Section 5. Said petition shall contain

First. The name and present residence of applicant and how long he has there resided.

Second. The particular place for which a license is desired.

Third. The place of birth of said applicant and, if a naturalized citizen, where and when naturalized.

Fourth. The name of owner of premises.

Fifth. That the place to be licensed is necessary for the accommodation of the public.

Sixth. That none of the applicants are in any manner pecuniarily interested in the profits of the business conducted at any other place in said County where any of said liquors are sold or kept for sale.

Seventh. That the applicant is the only person in any manner pecuniarily interested in the business so asked to be licensed, and that no other person shall be in any manner pecuniarily interested therein during the continuance of the license.

Eighth. Whether applicant or any of them has had a license for the sale of liquors in this Commonwealth during any portion of the year preceding this application revoked.

Ninth. The names of no less than two reputable freeholders of the ward or township where the liquor is to be sold who will be his, her or their sureties on the bond which is required, and a statement that each of said sureties is a bonafide owner of real estate in the said County worth over and above all incumbrances the sum of $2,000 and that it would sell for that much at public sale, and that he is not engaged in the manufacture of spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors.

Tenth. This petition must be verified by affidavit of applicant, made before the Clerk of the Court, a Magistrate, Notary Public, or Justice of the Peace, and if any false statement is made in any part of said petition, the applicant or applicants shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury and upon indictment and conviction shall be subject to its penalties.

Section 6. There shall be annexed to such petition a certificate, signed by at least twelve qualified electors of the ward, borough or township in which such liquors are to be sold, setting forth that they have been acquainted with the applicant or applicants, that they have good reason to believe that each and all the statements contained in the petition are true, and they therefore pray that the prayer of the petitioner be granted and that the license prayed for issue.

Section 7. The said Court of Quarter sessions shall hear the petitions from residents of the ward, borough or township, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of and remonstrance against the application for such license, and in all cases shall refuse the same whenever, in the opinion of the said Court, having due regard for the number and character of the petitioners for and against such application, such license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers or travellers, or that the applicant or applicants is or are not fit persons to whom such license should be granted; and upon sufficient cause being shown, or proof being made, to the said Court that the party holding a license has violated any law of this Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors, the Court of Quarter Sessions shall, upon notice being given to the person so licensed, revoke the said license, Provided that all the additional petitions and remonstrances allowed by this section shall be based on the necessity of the license to sell liquors, or the fitness of the applicant, or the necessity of the hotel, inn or tavern, house, or place wherein vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof are sold, in the locality where the applicant proposes to sell the liquors.

Section 8. That all persons licensed to sell at retail any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof in any house, room or place shall be classified and required to pay annually for such privileges as follows: Persons licensed to sell by retail residents in cities of the fist, second and third class shall pay the sum of $500; those residents in all other cities shall pay $300, and those residents in boroughs shall pay the sum of 150; those residents in townships shall pay the sum of $75, which sum shall be divided in portions as follows: In cities of the first class four-fifths shall be paid for the use of the city and county, and one-fifth for the use of the Commonwealth; in cities of the second and third class two-fifths shall be paid for the use of the city, two-fifths for the use of the proper county and one-fifth for the use of the Commonwealth; in townships one-half shall be paid for the use of the township, one-fourth for the use of the proper county and one-fourth for the use of the Commonwealth. The sum so paid for the use of the townships to be applied to keeping the roads of such township in good repair. Provided that counties, cities, boroughs and townships receiving part of said licenses shall bear their proportionate share of the expenses attending the collection of the same; and provided further, that the treasurers of the several counties shall appropriate for their own use the same commission on the amounts retained for the use of their respective counties as they are now authorized to retain by law out of the moneys they returned to the State.

Section 9. If any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to pay to the City or County Treasury the sum of money directed in Section 8, within fifteen days after his, her or their application for license has been granted by said Court, then and in that case the said grant shall be deemed and held revoked and no license issued It shall be the duty of the person or persons whose application has been granted by the said Court to pay the said sum of money to the said Treasurer within the said fifteen days, and forthwith produce to and file with the Clerk of Court the receipt of the said Treasurer therefor, and upon any default the said Clerk shall forthwith mark said application and grant "revoked."

Section 10. That the license shall not be issued to any person or persons until he, she or they shall have executed a bond to the Commonwealth and a warrant of attorney to confess judgement in the penal sum of $2,000, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Court granting such license, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the selling or furnishing vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, and to pay all damages which may be recovered in any action which may be instituted against him, her or them under the provisions of any act of the Assembly, and all costs, fines and penalties which may be imposed upon him, her or them under indictment for violating this act or any other act of Assembly relating to selling or furnishing liquors as aforesaid, and the said bond shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, for the use and benefit of all persons interested therein.

Section 11. The Constable of the respective wards, boroughs or townships in each county shall, in the first week in each term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, make returns, under oath, of all places in his bailiwick where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, are kept for sale or sold, except stores kept by druggists and apothecaries, stating which of said places are licensed under this act and which are unlicensed; and it shall be the especial duty of the Judge of said Court to see that this return is faithfully made; and on failure of any Constable to comply with this provision, or, if it be found upon examination or inquiry by said Court that any Constable has either wilfully or negligently omitted to return all such houses and the names of the proprietors thereof, in his bailiwick, he shall be guilty of wilfully or negligently making false returns, and the Court shall suspend him from office and direct the District Attorney to indict and try said officer, and, if found guilty, he shall be fined in the sum not exceeding $500 and undergo an imprisonment, either simple or solitary, not exceeding two years, both or either, in the discretion of the Court.

Section 12. It shall be the duty of every Constable in the county to visit at least once in each month all places within their respective jurisdictions where any of said liquors are sold or kept, to ascertain if any of the provisions of this or any act of Assembly relating to the sale or furnishing of such liquors have been or are being violated; and whenever any of the officers above mentioned shall learn of any such violation it shall be his duty to forthwith make written returns of the same to the Court of Quarter Sessions with the names of the witnesses, and do whatever shall be in his power to to bring the offender to justice; and upon any neglect or refusal of any of said officers to perform the aforeseid duty the Court shall impose the same penalties provided in Section 11 of this act.

Section 13. Every person receiving such license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, shall frame his license under a glass and place the same so that it shall at all times be conspicuous and easily read in his chief place of making sale, and no such license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement.

Section 14. No licensee who shall sell liquors by less measure than one quart shall trust or give credit therefor under penalty of losing and forfeiting such debt, and no action shall be maintained or recovery had in any case for the value of liquors sold in violation of the provisions of this section, and defense may be taken in said cases against such reovery without special plea or notice.

Section 15. Any person who shall hereafter be convicted of selling or offering for sale any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, without a license shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 and undergo imprisonment in the county jail of not less than three months nor more than twelve months Any person having license who shall hereafter be convicted of violating any of the provisions of the License laws shall be suijected to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, and for any second offense whereof he shall be convicted not less than $300 nor more than $1,000, and for any third offense whereof he shall be convicted a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 and undergo imprisonment in the county j