PLANETS IN APRIL.

The Map of the Heavens Unrolled Before the Student.

[Providence Journal.]

Jupiter is morning star until the 21st, and after that time evening star. On the 21st at 5 o'clock in the morning, our giant brother planet is in opposition with the sun, his only superior in the solar system. He is as far away from him as possible, and at his nearest point to the earth. The opposition of Jupiter is a gala day for terrestrial observers, for it is the time when he takes on his most superb aspect, the time when astronomers hope, by untiring assiduity, to wrest from his unwilling grasp some of the secrets of his physical condition. This privilege may be enjoyed on the 21st, not only at the time of opposition, but during the whole month, for Jupiter is the most brilliant star in the celestial vault, with one exception, from the commencement of April to its close. We say, with one exception, but Venus, on the twilight sky, though larger and more fascinating, is not so grand and stately as Jupiter is on the dark background of the midnight sky. There is no need of pointing out Jupiter. Any observer who watches the southeast horizon about 8 o'clock on the 1st, will behold his advent, shining like a young moon, and claiming supremacy over the surrounding stars.

Venus is evening star. She is so lovely an object in the glowing western twilight that it seems almost like an injustice to give her the second place on the April record. Jupiter, however, reaches the culmination of his course, and Venus will not reach her period of greatest brilliancy until the 15th of August. Therefore she is not on the pinnacle of her fame just now, but her charming presence will grace the western sky till summer closes. She has been lovely beyond description during March when shining near the crescent moon or when pointing out the position of her fleet-footed brother Mercury. At the beginning of the month Jupiter rises about a half hour before Venus sets. At the end of the month Jupiter is visible as soon as Venus, shortly after sunset, and the two brightest stars in the firmament are seen together for more than two hours, Jupiter rising in the east and Venus sinking in the west till she disappears below the western horizon, and leaves her rival without his peer.

Saturn is evening star. He forms the third member of the planetary trio, and, although not as brilliant as Jupiter and Venus, unites with them in adorning the starlit sky of April. On the 5th at 8 o'clock in the evening Saturn is in quadrature on the sun's eastern side. He is then on the meridian of sunset, and makes a fine appearance as soon as it is dark enough for the stars to come out, as he hangs high in the sky south of the twin stars, Caster and Pollux. It will be interesting to note the approach between Saturn and Venus, for one of these days they will meet and pass each other.

Mercury is morning star throughout the month. On the 17th this swift traveler among the stars reaches his greatest western elongation. He is visible then and for a few days before and after as morning star. Although at nearly his greatest distance, he is so far south of the sun that it will be difficult to find him, and no bright star in the neighborhood serves as a guide to point him out.

Mars is evening star until the 24th and then becomes morning star. His hitherto monotonous course is diversified with an event. On the 24th at 6 o'clock in the evening he is in conjunction with the sun. His long career as evening star is ended, and, passing to the sun's western side, he commences his course as morning star. He will be of little account during the present year, not becoming visible till October, but in 1888 his turn will come to be of consequence, for his opposition will then occur, and there will be a chance to study his canals and his moons.

Neptune is evening star. On the 15th he is in conjunction with Venus, as already referred to. At the close of the month Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn, Venus, and Neptune are evening stars; Mercury and Mars are morning stars.

The April moon fulls on the 8th at 0h. 39m. a. m. It is the most important moon of all the year, for it is the first full moon after the vernal equinox, and determines when Easter shall fall. Easter Sunday in turn is the pivot on which hang all the movable feasts and fasts of the church. Our satellite, even if she be a dead world, exercises in this way a powerful influence on human affairs.

THE OPERA BALLET.

Items From an Entertaining History of a Popular Amusement.

An amusing and interesting history of the opera ballet has just been published at Paris by a writer who calls himself "An Old Subscriber to the National Academy of Music." The corps de ballet was virtually founded by Louis XIV in 1713, and that monarch drew up the rules and regulations with his own august hand. There were only twelve dancseuses, their salaries amounting to $42,000. Toward the end of the last empire there were sixty danseuses, with "marcheuses" and children, the latter being designated by Nestor Roqueplan as "rats." Nowadays there are 115 female pensionnaires in the corps de ballet of the opera, of whom three are stars and ten are "premiers sujets," the stars being paid at the rate of from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum, sums smaller than those given of old to Taglioni, Fanny Elsler, Grisi, Cerito, or La Rosati, formerly the "rats" and "marcheuses" had to furnish their own dresses and shoes; but nowadays they get everything from the director excepting cold cream, pearl powder, &c., and, including the tights, which cost $5 per pair, the stars receive a new pair of slippers for each act, and the "premiers sujets" one pair every night of performance. The present "danseuses" of the opera are also well accommodated behind the scenes, where spacious dressing rooms have been arranged for them in not only comfortable but luxurious style, which is a vast improvement on that adopted with regard to their predecessors in the old house in the Rue Le Peletie.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Congressman Brown, of Henry county, has purchased H. C. Lester's farm, Edgewood, containing 478 acres, for $4,500.

Dr. Lyle Millan, a very popular physician, died at his home in Woodville, Rappahannock county, Tuesday night, aged 70 years. He had been practicing medicine there for nearly fifty years.

The Portsmouth water works were sold on Thursday to Charles D. Ward, of Jersey City, for $81,150. The works cost nearly $300,000. Mr. Ward expects his company to finish them in four months.

It is said that the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company are maturing plans for the early construction of a railroad from Ridgeway, on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, to Danville, Va., a distance of seventy miles.

In March, 1886, fourteen vessels, with cargoes valued at $511,372 cleared from Norfolk for foreign ports. During March, 1887, thirty-two vessels cleared with cargoes valued at $1,214,545. A very marked increase.

Mrs. Mary Burrows Fontaine, daughter of Rev. J. L. Burrows, of Danville, died at Independence, Tex., on Thursday last. Mrs. Fontaine was born in Richmond when her father was pastor of the First Baptist Church of that city, and spent all of her early years there.

The mother of young De Jarnett, who killed his sister in a house of ill-fame in Danville, a few years ago, is living on a farm near this place. A few days ago she came to Danville to sell her farm, stating that she was on the verge of starvation, and had no means of support.

James Evans, resident of Chinchtown, a small village in the upper part of Accomac county, was brought to Accomac court house on Tuesday by Constable G. T. Gladding and committed to jail, charged with committing a rape on his daughter, a good-looking young woman 21 years of age. He is 50 years of age, and has a wife and family.

The Best Method.

The most agreeable, as well as the most effective method of dispelling Headaches, Colds and Fevers or cleansing the system is by taking a few doses of the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. It acts gently yet effectively, strengthening the organs on which it acts, so that regular habits may be formed. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

GILDED FINGER NAILS.

A Parisian Idea That Has Taken Root in New York.

[New York Herald.]

There was a yellowish glow, like that of gold dollars, from the tips of her fingers as she drew off her gloves. She was an actress who was up to all the latest freaks.

"Pretty, are they not?" said she in answer to the reporter's curious glance. "It's the latest Paris idea—gilded finger nails."

"Do you mean seriously that you wear that stuff on your nails all the time?"

"Why, certainly. Don't I tell you it's the fashion. Pretty soon it will be the craze. Lots of ladies have been gilded already, and its only a few weeks since the fashion was introduced."

"And pray, who is responsible for this nonsense?"

"A French manicure, who came over awhile ago to introduce the art. He was a sharp fellow, and knew his business. He gilded an actress first without charge, knowing how well she would advertise him. Sure enough she did. There are hundreds of society ladies who will copy anything they see an actress do, no matter how outlandish it is. It did not take them long to find out what it was on her finger-nails now where the professor's shop was. They went there in droves. In a short time he had more customers than he could attend to and hired an assistant. He is doing a rushing trade, and turning his idea into gold for himself while he gilds the ladies. For it is not a cheap adornment, understand."

"How much does he charge?"

"A dollar a nail, $3 for one hand, and $5 for both."

"Does it last long?"

"As long as the nail does—that is, until it grows out. They should be touched up every month. He only charges $1 for that."

"And doesn't the gilt wash off?"

"No, indeed, you can't get it off—wash and scrub as much as you have a mind to. It's put on to stay."

"Does it hurt you to have it put on?"

"Only a bother; there is no pain about it. It takes lots of fussing and preparation and two or three hours of tedious sitting to have it done, but we would endure even more than that to be in the fashion, you know. I find the gilding awfully convenient in one respect."

"What's that?"

"Your finger nails require less attention then. If they are dirty it does not show, and when they are long they get dirty so easily, you know."

The reporter went up to see "the professor" in his little shop in an up-town cross street. A sign over the door read "Ladies Gilded."

The professor was a dapper little man with very white hands and an easy running tongue. The establishment consisted of a small room with a lot of chairs in it, and at the further end an operating table with a number of fixtures and trappings on it in the way of brushes, knives, files, bottles, and sponges. The furniture was to a certain extent elegant, and there was an air of luxury to the place.

"I don't want to tell you the secret of my art," said the professor; "that would be very foolish of me. Suffice it to say that I first wash and scrub the nails very carefully. Then, with the means of a certain solution, I prepare them for gilding. There lies the secret. However, I do nothing that is in the least injurious to the nail, so that when they grow out again they will be in their normal condition if the party chooses."

"Where did you learn the art?"

"O, it is becoming quite common in Paris. As civilization advances so do exaggerated ideas of personal adornment. I presume blackened teeth will be fashionable next."

"Do you think the gilding business will take in this country?"

"It has already. They are a little bashful about it yet, but that's only a question of time. At present most of the ladies have only nerve enough to have the little finger nails decorated, but they will get over that soon enough. One even wanted her toe nails gilded the other day."

BURIED TWICE.

An Undertaker Who Got Double Pay for Burying the Same Man.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

"I had a funny experience years ago when I worked for Mayor-elect McCallin in this city," remarked a country undertaker.

"What was that?"

"Why, I got pay for burying a man twice. It was this way: A man had been fished up out of the river and sent to our house to bury. That night about 9 o'clock in came two women, a mother and daughter, named Smith, living on the South side. They asked to see the drowned man, and as quick as I lifted the cloth that covered his face, the old lady threw up both hands and screamed, 'That's him; that's my poor husband.' The young lady identified him, too, but didn't seem to feel very bad. The next morning the family lawyer came to me and gave orders for the burial. The old man, it seemed, had considerable money; at way rate, he worked him off real nice and respectable like, and got my pay. About a year later the same old lawyer came to me and says: 'You ought to owe me $50.'

"'Why?' says I.

"'Why, I paid you that for burying old Smith about a year ago and he wasn't dead. But he is ready to plant this time, died last night, and I came over after you.'

"Well, I went over and laid the man out. While I was at work on him, the old lady came in and said: 'Well, he's dead enough this time, poor man. The night after we'd buried him before, he came walking into the room where we was all sitting. He had taken a little too much drink and had just got over it and read about our buryin' him in the papers, an' Lor' but he was mad. I knew it was no sperrit as soon as he came in. But I guess he wont come back this time.'"

THE LANGUAGE OF NAILS.

Points of Human Nature Revealed by Tips of the Digits.

[Baltimore News.]

He who has white spots on his nails is fond of the society of ladies, but is fickle in his attachments. He who keeps them well rounded at the tips is a proud man. He whose nails are detached from the fingers at the further extremities, and when cut showing a larger proportion of the finger than usual, ought never to get married, as it would be a wonder if he were master in his own house, for short nails betoken patience, good nature, and, above all, resignation under severe trials.

Nails which remain long after being cut level with the finger end are a sign of generosity. Transparent nails with light red mark a cheerful, gentle, and amiable disposition. Lovers with transparent nails usually carry their passion to verge of madness. If you come across a man with long and pointed nails you may take it for granted that he is either a player of the guitar, a tailor, or an attorney. He who keeps his nails somewhat long, round, and tipped with black is a romantic poet.

The owner of very round and smooth nails is of peaceable and conciliatory disposition. He who has the nail of his right thumb slightly notched is a regular glutton, even nibbling at himself, as, when having nothing eatable at hand, he falls to biting his own finger-nails. And lastly, he who keeps his nails irregularly cut is hasty and determined. Men who have not patience to cut their nails properly generally come to grief; most of them commit suicide or get married.

Why His Pictures Had Gone Up.

[Omaha Herald.]

Customer—"Well, sir, I have concluded to take that picture, and have brought a check for $1,000."

Great Artist—"The picture is now worth $3,000."

"But you said $1,000 only two weeks ago."

"Yes, but I have been sick since then, and the price has gone up. If I had died it would have been worth $5,000."

Plenty of Change.

[Philadelphia Agents' Herald.]

We imagine that very few people think that a quarter of a dollar can be changed 215 different ways. The pieces used in making the changes are the 20-cent piece, 10-cent piece, 5-cent piece, 3-cent piece, 2-cent piece, and 1-cent. To be able to make all the changes would require one 20-cent piece, two 10-cent pieces, five 5-cent pieces, eight 3-cent pieces, twelve 2 cent pieces, and twenty-five 1-cent pieces, making in all fifty-three pieces of money, representing $1.55.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHAT I BELIEVE. By COUNT LEON TOLSTOI. Translated from the Russian by Constantine Popoff. New York: William S. Gottsberger, 11 Murray street. Sale, A. S. Witherbee & Co.

What he believes we prefer you to find out from perusal of this volume, simply stating that his faith is founded on the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Among his indubitable conditions necessary for happiness, is: "Labor, congenial, free labor, physical labor, which gives a man a good appetite and sound, invigorating sleep." Again: "The further advanced men are in wordly prosperity, the less accessible that happiness is for them. The greater part of them are adulterers, and voluntarily renounce all family ties. Even if they be not adulterers, they consider children as a burden rather than a joy, and try by all possible means to make their unions sterile. If they have children, they take no joy in them. They are obliged to confide them to others, for the most part to complete strangers. At first they are left to the care of foreign nurses or governesses, then sent to some government school, and the children grow up as miserable as their parents, and often have but one feeling toward their parents, viz, the wish for their death, that they may inherit their property. These men are not prisoners, but the result is more painful than that entire separation from all family ties to which a prisoner is condemned."

This book is only adapted to persons willing to think, and accustomed to thinking.

CHARLIE LUCKEN, AT SCHOOL AND COLLEGE. By the Rev. H. C. ADAMS, A. M., Author of "For James or George," &c. With eight illustrations by F. Finnemore. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Sale, A. S. Witherbee & Co. $1.50.

Though this book contains the experiences and adventures of an English youth, who finished the lessons of our world many years ago, yet they will be interesting to every school boy and collegian of America and of the present day. Sympathy with such stories is immortal. Nor is it confined to youth, but age remembers and loves to revisit those wild times, either in his own or any other personality.

So here is pleasure for all. The incidents related are extraordinary, but evidently not beyond truth.

THE CURRENT. March 26. 10 cents; $4 a year. Chicago: 123 and 125 La Salle street. Publishers.

"My Cousin Dorothy," "The Mocking Bird," and "Woman as an Author" are articles especially interesting, while the continued stories, "The Mark on the Log" and "The Cripple of Pine Bay," well reward perusal. "Thoughts" happens to be the only poem really good. "Comment" and the following papers are valuable. The main portion of this publication is highly desirable, and whoever has seen a number of it will desire continuous acquaintance with the *Current*.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. April. 50 cents; $5 a year. New York: 30 Lafayette place. Publishers.

The best portrait we have seen of Henry Ward Beecher, with calm, thoughtful, kind, and powerful expression, on which features we have looked in the life, is here, as frontispiece. Other illustrations are William Cobbett, William Coleman, Noah Webster, J. K. Paulding, Washington Irving, the Charles Flint Putnam Memorial Tablet, and two quite comical pictures—comical simply because representing the olden time—one being the waltz dance of the end of the last century, wherein the train of the lady's short-waisted, very narrow robe is gathered up and held at extremity on the gentleman's high-collared shoulder, his swallow-tails and long-stockinged legs appearing below. The attitude of the figures, both embracing at the neck, bending away at ungraceful angles in the center, and again uniting at the slippered toes, may readily produce laughter, though once the standard of elegance. How ridiculous will time make us all, dress and act and live and move as we may. Who shall dare pose as a hero? "Will Wizard" is the companion piece; again a gentlemen of the antique, full-wigged, cue-tied, caned, coated with the many-buttoned, swallow-tailed garment, frilled, vested with embroidery, watch seals pendent, small clothes, stockings, revealing much development of calf, and shoes of ample buckles. The good man stands, like a Colossus of Rhodes, comforting his his broad back before a flaming wood fire.

Now the text is even more attractive than the drawings. "The Transition Period of the American Press," which, with miniature representations of pages of various ancient journals, gives a good idea of the editors and their methods as exhibited about the beginning of the present century. We are pleased to find here kind and true mention of our once friends, Gales & Seaton, of the *National Intelligencer*. "Gov. Spotswood's Horseshoe Campaign, 1716," is a well told and vigorous story. The editor, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, offers a beautiful and noble tribute to Henry Ward Beecher. A curious phase of early western life is seen in "The Heatherly War." Various other papers, alike pleasing and valuable, compose the magazine.

Whosoever would intimately know history will have the opportunity here, far more than in the ponderous tomes, which pompously display the world's grand events—merely omitting their secret springs, causes which produced the wonderful effects.

THE AMERICAN MUSICIAN. March 26. 10 cents; $3 a year. New York: 835 Broadway. Publishers.

Illustrations first: A portrait of Alexander Liberati, a cornet virtuoso, who, like Alexander the Great, has no more worlds to conquer. Then the grand face of Verdi is grandly presented. Musical articles of many kinds, from essays to news, are next following, and, comprehensively speaking, the entire periodical is rich for true lovers of sweet sounds.

COOKERY FOR INVALIDS. By THOMAS I MURRAY, author of "Fifty Soups," &c. New York: White, Stokes, & Allen. 50 cents. Sale, Edward W. Koch.

It is said that many physicians in olden time were cooks. All of them should have been then, and should be now. How else direct nurses to prepare properly food for invalids? Nothing is more important in seasons of sickness. But, the doctors failing in this invaluable knowledge, often more beneficial than their medicines, forth steps our author, whose head, probably—

Is silvered o'er with age,
And long experience makes him sage.

His directions, careful ly observed, must be of great service, for wisdom is self-evident in every one of them.

INDEX TO THE GENERAL ORDERS AMENDATORY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY REGULATIONS; together with Index to the Circulars, Rulings, and Decisions of the War Department to January 1, 1887. By WILLIAM BAIRD, first lieutenant 6th United States cavalry Washington: James J. Chapman, agent. Publisher.

A perfect *vade mecum*, giving the latest authority on points of regulations or tactics. The experience of the author has proved of great convenience and utility to himself, during two years' service as regimental adjutant, and undoubtedly so will it be found by all requiring this class of information.

THE ART JOURNAL. March. 50 cents. London: J. S. Virtue & Co., Ld. New York: International News Co. Agents.

Its illustrations are exquisite, possessing the interests of figures, landscape, architecture, and fine manufactures. Among the contents are articles relating to "Seymour Lucas, A. R. A.," "Houghton Hall and the Walpoles," and "Old London Picture Exhibitions." The eyes and the mind are continually lured and gratified from page to page.

BOSTON MONDAY LECTURES. By JOSEPH COOK. Delivered in Tremont Temple. March 14. Ten cents. Boston: Rand Avery Company. Publishers.

"Prelude," "Questions," "Lecture" are the three divisions of this discourse. The first relates to Henry Ward Beecher as preacher and reformer, objecting to his unbiblical theology, his denial of the vicariousness of the atonement, and his exceeding liberality and humanity. "Questions" treats the subject: "What is to be said of Boston Brahminism and Theosophy?" "Lecture" is devoted to "immortality."

THE BETROTHAL AT BERLIN.

Two of Queen Victoria's Grandchildren Are Affianced to Each Other.

The young couple who were officially betrothed in the presence of the old emperor on his birthday are receiving hundreds of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world. Prince Henry, the sailor son of the crown prince, is probably the most popular member of the younger generations of Prussian royalty. Fair-haired, open-faced, and with a particularly cheery manner, he much resembles his cousin George, the sailor son of the Prince of Wales. He is a great favorite at Windsor, and the present betrothal of the young couple is due to that most inveterate of old matchmakers, Queen Victoria. Prince Henry, who holds the rank of captain in the imperial Germany navy, has already circumnavigated the globe, visiting the ruins of Thebes, hunting big game in Upper India and picnicking with the Japanese mikado.

His fiancee, Princess Irene of Hesse, is considered as the prettiest and, at the same time, as the cleverest of the daughters of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. Queen Victoria, indeed, asserts that she is the very image, both morally and physically the picture of her mother, the late grand duchess, who was the favorite child of the queen. Princess Irene spent several months last year with her grandmother at Balmoral, and at the same time it was rumored that she was about to become affianced to the youngest of the Battenberg princes, who was visiting the queen and pouring into the latter's sympathetic ear the history of his brother Alexander's woes in Bulgaria.

Princess Irene's eldest sister married a few years ago Prince Louis, of Battenberg, a captain in the British navy, and who is without exception the most popular and likable of the Battenberg clan. The other sister, Princess Elizabeth, married the czar's younger brother, Sergius, who has already shown signs of latent insanity. According to popular report, a separation is about to take place, the husband having been guilty of brutality and savagery, which can only be accounted for by the condition of his mind.

CONSULAR NOTES

Consul Millar, in a report entitled "Overcrowding of Leipsic Poor," writes as follows: That the prices paid for these small dwellings are disproportionately high there is no doubt, although it is difficult to fix their exact relation to the income of the poor. According to Dr. Hasse, the rent swallows up 29 per cent. of an income up to 600 marks (1 mark = $0.23.8) per yer and 21 per cent. of an income between 600 and 1,200 marks. If these amounts be taken as representing the average income of the poor, it will be seen that the proportion corresponds very nearly with the actual average rents as shown in the following table:

Average rents of small dwellings in Leipsic.

	Marks.
Without a living room	90
With one living room, but without offices	98
With one living room and offices	185
With two living rooms	303
With three living rooms	453

These results are further confirmed by statistics gathered from the overseers of the poor in the several districts. From these I select one which is a typical case, and also indicates the way in which the poor have solved the difficulty of living in too large a dwelling: "Small hand-workers, porters, &c., generally have a dwelling consisting of one room, with a cooking stove, a sleeping closet, and a kitchen, perhaps with a cellar also, for which they pay 180 to 200 marks a year. If illness or want of work comes, the closet, and very often the kitchen, too, is let off to lodgers at 1.5 or 2 marks a week."

Consul General Winchester, of Switzerland, in a dispatch to the Department of State upon the subject of forestry, says: Since the federal forest law was passed, covering the years 1878-1885, inclusive, there have been used for new planting in the federal forest district pine and non-foliage shoots, of which there are some eleven varieties, 42,197,796, or an annual average of 5,963,474, and of foliage or leaf shoots, consisting of a very great variety, 3,511,439, or annually 351,430. These new plantings included 4,668,333 shoots and 855 kilograms (a kilogram equals 2 pounds) of seeds, which were used for the foundation of 175 new forests, embracing an area of 700 hectares. The cost of these new plantings is estimated at 230,380 francs. Other improvements in the sum of 317,015 francs were made. The destruction of forests is well safeguarded by the federal law of March, 1876, and previous to its enactment most of the cantons had rigid state laws against any dangerous clearing of the forests. As a rule, any person, commune, or corporation wishing to make a clearing must obtain the consent of the forest director, or if the proposed clearing is included in whole or part within the federal forest district, the assent of the proper government officials is required. As a condition to the granting of the permission, the parties must either replant the clearing with shoots or pay a sum sufficient to have it done. There are no sand-dunes in Switzerland and the waste places are few, being either small swamps or the mountain sides. Many of the latter, under federal subsidy, by the construction of stone and other guards, are being brought into forest cultivation, mainly to form a natural and permanent shelter from avalanches and rock slides, so common and destructive in some localities.

In a report concerning oyster breeding in Germany, Consul Goodwin, of Annaberg, says: The experiments of transporting and breeding American oysters along the coast of the Baltic and North seas, which have from time to time attracted public attention, have proved quite unsuccessful in all cases and entirely so in most. In 1880, as was at that time reported by the United States commercial agent at Geestemunde, numerous beds of American oysters lying between Gravenshoved and Holkhaved were examined by Prof. Mobius, of the University of Kiel, who expressed the opinion that American oysters would never spawn in German waters. Those referred to never did spawn, and it was in due time shown to the satisfaction of everybody that the attempts made in the localities before mentioned were complete failures. Yet, without a single past success to afford encouragement, men who know the excellence and value of the American oyster continue to attempt its propagation here. Mr. Feddenser, a merchant of the city of Schleswig, who takes a great interest in the subject of oyster culture, is one of these persevering men. Having made experiments in a small way along the coast in the vicinity of Schleimunde, he became strongly of the opinion that the temperature of the water, the climatic conditions, and the nature of the sea bed in that locality were exceedingly favorable to successful breeding of American oysters. Accordingly, one day last week, Mr. Feddenser made a notable attempt. He planted 250 barrels of selected breed oysters. In addition he constructed five large reservoirs of twisted iron wire, into each of which were put five barrels of young oysters. The reservoirs were then lowered to the bottom of the sea and made fast above. It is the intention to raise these reservoirs from time to time for the purpose of observing what, if any, degree of success is likely to attend the experiment. Mr. Feddenser's attempt will be watched with great interest, and if it proves a failure it will probably be the last one made in Germany for a long time to come. The oyster is still considered a luxury in this country. A dozen raw oysters cost at a restaurant or hotel in almost any part of Germany where they are to be had at all from 2½ to 3 marks, equal to from 60 to 72 cents, and these are native Germans or Hollanders, which few people will claim are equal to our finest American oysters.

PORTRAITS of the different governors, senators, President Cleveland and his Cabinet in the Foreign and Consular edition of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Deserving of Credit.

[New York Sun.]

Grocer—"So you haven't drunk anything for a month, Uncle Rastus?"

Uncle Rastus—"No, sah, not er drap."

Grocer—"You deserve credit, Uncle Rastus."

Uncle Rastus—"Yes, sah. Cud yo' trus' me to er ham till day arter to-morror at qua'ter pas foah?"

Grocer—"No, I never give credit."

THE Illustrated Foreign and Consular edition contains the largest number of portraits of prominent men ever published. Send in your orders.

More Facts.

STERLING, ILL., August 22, 1885.

We feel we must write something of the success of Hop Bitters. Their sale is thrible that of any other article of medicine. Hence we feel it but justice to you and your Bitters to say that it is a medicine of real merit and virtue, and doing much good and effecting great cures.

Youre, J. F. & H. B. UTLEY.

HAYESVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1884.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take $100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best of results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M. D.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 15, 1885.

We take pleasure in giving you a notice and a nice, strong one, as it (Hop Bitters) deserves it. We use it, and we know it deserves it.—*The Register.*

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1886.

HOP BITTERS CO.:

Sirs—I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. They are having a large sale here. LEROY BREWER.

GREENWICH, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1885.

Hop Bitters are the most valuable medicine I ever knew. I should not have any mother now but for them.

HENRY KNAPP.

LONE JACK, MO., Sept. 14, 1885.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver complaint and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. BARNES.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1886.

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO.:

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never done before with any patent medicine. J. J. BABCOCK.
Physician and Druggist.

KAHOKA, MO., Feb. 9, 1886.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years.

WM. T. McCLURE.

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in this country. We have large sales, and they are making remarkable cures.

W. H. BISHOP & CO.

BETWEEN SHOCKS.

A Night in an Omnibus with Music Accompaniment.

Mr. Yates, writing to the London *World* from Monte Carlo, gives this half serious half joking description of his experience during the night following the first two earthquake shocks:

Half past 9, and forth we go to our camping ground. There is our omnibus, one in a line of carriages of all kinds—landaus, basket traps covered in with impromptu caleches rigged up with umbreilas and rugs, and even a large furniture removing van. We take possession, two ladies and three of the largest and roomiest men then extant in the principality of Monaco. We chat pleasantly; there is not too much space, but it will be all right. People are moving about us; everybody is out. This will do very well. Then the gardens and roads are deserted; we cease talking; we compose ourselves as best we may. Silence, broken by the opening notes of a concert; all the gentlemen in our omnibus take part trumpet obligato, horn at intervals, bassoon unceasing! Impossible to sleep; legs cramped, backs broken; and O, that bassoon! Vivacious Frenchmen, too, come and tap at the door and shout ribald remarks; and a clattering of plates and popping of corks come from the neighboring carriage. Suddenly the deserted roads are repeopled, the hotels disgorge their guests again. The Nice observatory was right, after all; and, though we campers-out did not feel it, there was a distinct shock at 2 a. m. Not much more sleep after this; a general exodus from the carriages into the great square in front of the Casino, where the lamps are all alight, the fountains playing; the place literally thronged with promenaders and seated groups, the Cafe Americain in full swing and doing a roaring trade. A wonderful sight, suggestive of an opera scene or a botanical night fete rather than the gathering of a perturbed population suffering from past terror, expectant of more. Next morning we omnibus occupants were among a crowd of many hundreds at the station fighting freely for seats in the rapide to Paris. In such a contest weight tells, and, with the assistance of two active friends, we captured a carriage.

THE MARQUIS AND THE COOK.

A French Nobleman Convicted of Swindling the "Belles of the Kitchen."

One of the social sensations in Paris during the last week has been the conviction of an authentic marquis for swindling. He has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The convict is the Marquis Jean August Meynier de la Salle. This distinguished representative of the French nobility is a handsome presentable man in the neighborhood of 40 years of age. He was a great favorite with ladies, but he devoted himself in particular to charming the impressionable hearts of cooks, those of the fair sex blen-entendu, and thus managed to feed on the very fat of the land. A short time ago he won the confidence of a retired cook who had scraped together a tidy little fortune as the manager of a good restaurant. He made madame cook a Marchioness, and lived with her for four years, during which time he literally devoured her property in gay and fast living, presenting her in return with three children. He then proceeded to dispose of a fortune of $100,000 accumulated by his wife's mother. After reducing these two retired cooks to abject poverty the noble marquis was arrested just as he was beginning to devote his attentions to another prosperous cook in another quarter of Paris. Here he dropped his title and appeared under an alias. He had borrowed 2,800 francs of his new friend before he was discovered and arrested. He made no defense, and submitted to his sentence with indifference.

WHY THE BRAKEMAN SWORE.

Forgot to Call a Station and Laid Himself Open to a Fine of $2.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

"What station was that?" asked two men together, jumping up excitedly as one of the suburban trains pulled out of Mill vale last night.

"Millvale," said the short brakeman.

"—— —— ——??? *** !!! s-s-top the train—wanted to get off there," they both yelled at once. "You'll have to go to Shadyside now, and we'll send you back in the next train," said the brakeman, and the pair sat down and swore softly till the train stopped at Shadyside.

"Darn it! I'spose there's $2 more gone," growled the brakeman, as he announced "Roupanexstashun," and leaned against the water cooler. "Fourteen old wimmen stopped me an' asked if the train was on time, an' what time we'd get to Wilkinsburg, an' one of 'em wanted to know if I thought it 'ud rain to-morrow, an' I forgot to call the station. I s'pose them ducks'll report me an' I'll get fined $2. Never missed callin' a station yet but I didn't get it in the neck. E-silberty sanexstashun!"

NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c.

The last literary sensation is Edgar Fawcett's great novel, DOUGLAS DUANE.

In the same weird and mystic vein which has been so successful in "Dr. Jekyl," "She," "Jess," &c., it takes equal rank with these masterpieces. Contained complete in Lippincott's Magazine for April. Price, 25 cents. mh29-tf

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N. B.—French, German and Spanish spoken.

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1st, IT IS THE ONLY CORSET EVER MADE that will *reduce the size* and increase the length of the waist of Fleshy Ladies without injurious tight lacing.

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3rd, IT IS PROOF AGAINST PERSPIRATION and moisture. Will *neither corrode nor soil the underwear*, stretch or break at the waist. The bones never move or come out in wear.

4th, IT NEVER CHANGES ITS FORM, always retaining its original shape; it is invaluable to young ladies, because it removes and prevents stooping and round shoulders.

5th, A lady writes: "Though costing more than many others, they are the most economical, last double time, the steels never breaking."

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LANSBURGH & BRO. WASHINGTON, D. C. mh17-w-13t

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The 19th day of February A. D. 1887. Emily V. Kauffman vs. George R. Kauffman. No. 10,171. Equity Doc. 26.

On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. Birney, her solicitor, it is directed that the defendant, George R. Kauffman, cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

Provided that a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the Washington Law Reporter and in the National Republican newspaper before said day.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony upon the ground of desertion.

By the Court.
WM. M. MERRICK, Justice, &c.
A true copy. Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
By M. A. CLANCY, Ass't Clerk.
mh19-83t

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PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE A. C. S., WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., March 15, 1887.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at this post, for issues to troops thereat during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1887. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to the undersigned. The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Blank proposals giving information as to conditions, quality of beef, payment, amount of bond, &c., must be obtained by application to this office. C. B. SATTERLEE,
First Lieutenant R. Q. M., 3d Art., A. C. S.
mar21,22-ap6,7,18,19

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