

BRASH ! THE CLOTHIER!

Is Now Located in His New Store,
1308 FARNHAM STREET.
One Door East of the New York Dry Goods Store.
AND OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

NEW STOCK OF SPRING SUITS! LARGEST VARIETY
OF BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS EVER SEEN!
"PRICES WAY DOWN."
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

L. BRASH, - - 1308 FARNHAM ST.
tues-thurs-mat

L. B. WILLIAMS & SONS.
DRY GOODS

1422 and 1424 Dodge St.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

THE LARGEST RETAIL STOCK,
West of Chicago.

And the Motto that makes every buyer happy.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

We have opened to-day, (Wednesday, April 12th) a large invoice of

French Hosiery

Manufactured by Messrs. Coudevat & Guivet, Paris, the lot includes 100 dozen Children's Extra Heavy Ribbed Lisle Hose, Sizes 5 to 81-2.

All the New Colors.

We offer them at the extremely low price of

45c. A PAIR.

The above are very cheap, and much below value.
Also another lot equally as good, SAME SIZES, FANCY STRIPED AT

45c. A PAIR.

We assure our patrons that these are the Cheapest Goods ever put on the market.

ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

L. B. WILLIAMS & SONS,

1422 and 1424 Dodge Street.

INVITATION
TO ALL WHO HAVE
WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
TO BE REPAIRED,
ENGRAVING
TO BE DONE OR—
JEWELRY to be MANUFACTURED.

While our Work is better, our Prices are Lower than all others

AT THE LAST
STATE FAIR
I received all of the SIX FIRST PREMIUMS offered for Competition in our line
Over All Competitors
For the Best Watch Work,
For the Best Jewelry, (own make.)
For the Best Engraving,
For the Best Diamonds (own importation)

FOR THE BEST
QUALITY & GOODS
DISPLAYED, ETC.

Having lately enlarged my workshops and putting in new and improved machinery, I hope to still more improve the quality and finish of our work and fill orders with more promptness than is usual

CAUTION !

My Motto has always been and always will be: "First to gain superiorities and then advertise the fact—not before—no wild advertisements Some unprincipled dealers being in the habit of copying my announcements, I would beg you, the reader of this, to draw a line between such copied advertisements and those of Yours, very truly,

A. B. HUBERMAN

The Reliable Jeweler, Omaha, Neb.

Sign of the Striking Tower Clock

CAPT. ROBSON'S DISCOVERY.

He Finds a New Island in the Atlantic and on the Island Some Curious Remains.

New Orleans Playway.
Yesterday the British steamship Jeasmund, Capt. Robson, arrived at this port from Messina with a cargo of fruit. He says that when about two hundred miles to the westward of Madeira his attention was called to the singular appearance of the sea. The water had a dark, muddy look, and was covered with dead fish as far as the eye could reach. They were of several species, among them being noticed mullet, cod, and bass. Soon after entering this field of dead fish he observed a faint smoke on the horizon, nearly ahead, on the course of the vessel. Early next morning the captain was awakened by the second officer and informed that land had been sighted in the course of the steamer. He was greatly surprised at this information, knowing that there was no land in this part of the Atlantic. Upon going on deck, however, he found that the report was correct. The dim outlines of an island, broken by mountain peaks, were visible even without the use of glasses. Above it hung a cloud of smoke. The water was more turbid than on the previous day, and the shoal of dead fish thicker. Capt. Robson deemed it advisable to take soundings, not expecting, however, to get bottom, as the charts show a depth of from 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms in that portion of the Atlantic. For some time the sounding was without result, but suddenly the line brought bottom at fifty fathoms. When about four leagues distant from the island the Jeasmund came to anchor in seven fathoms of water. The island was located 28 degrees 40 minutes west, 25 degrees north. Capt. Robson determined to make an examination of the strange land, and the yawl was lowered and the captain and one of his officers were rowed to the island. A landing was effected on the low coast of the western border, where a convenient harbor was found for the yawl. The captain and several of the crew, with some difficulty, ascended the declivity.

The promontory seemed several miles in length, and joined an extensive tableau, which sloped greatly back to a chain of mountains at a great distance off, from which rose light columns of smoke. The surface of the ground was covered with pumice-stone and volcanic debris, and entirely destitute of vegetation. It was a desolate scene, where not a single living thing was to be perceived. The captain and his companions started on a tour inland, but soon found their progress impeded by yawning chasms. It was therefore determined to return to the beach and inspect the island from that side. While examining the base of the cliff where the rock was fractured and twisted as by some tremendous convulsion, and disclosed a bed of breccia, a surprising discovery was made by one of the sailors. On thrusting the prong of a boat-hook into the loosened mass of gravel, he dislodged a stone arrow-head. Excited by this incident the search was continued, and other articles of stone were discovered. A large excavation was made, and it was ascertained that the opening led between the crumbling remains of what must have been massive walls. A number of articles were exhumed, such as bronze swords, rings, hammers, carvings of heads and figures of birds and animals, and two vases or jars with fragments of bone, and one cranium almost entire. The most singular thing brought to view was what appeared to be a mummy, contained in a stone case. It was so incrusted with volcanic deposits as to be scarcely distinguished from the rock itself. Much difficulty was experienced in dislodging the sarcophagus, which was finally taken out whole and, with the fossils, transported to the steamer.

Capt. Robson would have continued this investigation, but as the aspect of the weather became less favorable, and he could not afford to spend more time at this island, he sailed for this port. He considers that the new island was raised from the sea by volcanic action, and that the fish were killed by the poisonous gases from the volcano. The captain thinks that the new land is a section of the immense ridge known to exist in the Atlantic, and of which the Azores and Canaries are a part. He took pleasure in exhibiting the fossils and curious articles of which he was the fortunate discoverer. The carved heads are in the Egyptian style of sculpturing, being distinguished by the veil or hood which characterizes Egyptian figures. The urns and vases are spherical with large mouths, and upon them may be discerned inscriptions in hieroglyphics. The edges of the axe and arrow or spear-heads are blunted and jagged. The sword is a straight weapon of bronze, with a cross-hilt.

"That is the mummy," remarked the captain, pointing to what the reporter had taken to be a long block of stone. Scrutinizing closely the lidless case, the outlines of a human figure could be traced through the coating of soot and pinacite. It will require careful handling to remove the coating. Capt. Robson proposes to present the relics to the British museum at London upon his return to Liverpool.

The Acme of Cheek.

Speaking of the young man who wants his father to furnish him with a well stocked ranch and then kindly allows the old man to milk the cows and bring in the coal after dark, Mr. Vischer, the Hello's, says that if he should ever happen to be afflicted with such a son, he wouldn't fly into a passion and bring on an attack of perspiration or consumption, and say harsh things to hurt the boy's feelings but with his system thoroughly impregnated with parental love, he would tenderly take that boy by the hand and lead him around back of some sequestered woodshed and lame the aristocratic liver out of him with a clubboard.

The Dangers of Careless Surgery.

It is related that one distinguished surgeon lately left a sponge, and another a pair of forceps, in the cavity after an abdominal operation. Yet another would have left a large seal ring in the same place but for a gun ring in the same place but for a gun

the remainder from a fellow practitioner. It seems hard that surgeons should run the awful risk of losing jewelry and instruments by sewing them up in the vitals of their patients. It is due to them to say, however, that the rule is to carefully count the sponges and instruments during the progress of such operations. This is well. It would be a dreadful matter, for instance, if a man should have a couple of chairs or a house and lot treated into him while he was being treated for a gunshot wound.

A Dog Steals a Negro Baby.

Selma (Ala.) Times, March 13.

Yesterday morning a negro woman in East Selma laid a very young child on a small pallet placed in the sun, where the wind would not strike it, and went to another part of the yard to commence her week's washing. Returning in a short while great was her distress and agony to find the child gone. A diligent search, as she thought, about the premises resulted vainly, and the mother was on the point of distraction when a faint cry was heard from the large dog-house that stood by a peep hole which disclosed the baby stricken on the dog's bed all right with the exception of a few scratches caused by being dragged over the ground, while the mischievous author of the excitement, an over-grown bull pup, looked calmly on wagging his tail in an unconcerned way.

Something Lacking.

Wall Street News.

A well-known Illinois farmer was in Chicago on business the other day, when an acquaintance took occasion to ask:

"Well, Farmer Jones, is the wheat all right this spring?"

"Y-e-s, purty fair," was the grudging reply.

"Good show for fruit?"

"Wall, I guess so."

"Sell all your potatoes at a big price!"

"Perty big, but I didn't have many."

"Had any too much rain in your section?"

"Guess not."

"Well, then, I don't see as you have anything to complain of. I think you ought to feel like a young colt."

"Wall, I suppose things do look a little bright—but just a little—but I don't see any reason for shouting. Fact is, twenty-one of my ewes had single lambs when they might as well have had twins, and I don't look for much of a price on wool this summer."

Osage Orange Hedge.

Hedges are the best protection against depredations of cattle and plowmen, but it often tries the patience of the farmer before he can get a hedge in good condition. The strongest prejudice against the osage orange is on account of the difficulty of causing the seeds to grow, and many failures and discouragements arise from this source. The cost of buying plants for a large hedge amounts to quite a sum. To cause them to sprout put the seeds in a large tub and pour warm water over them, and cover the tub with a blanket or two in order to retain the heat as long as possible. The water should be about as warm as the hand can bear. Put the seed to soak in the evening and let it remain in the water until the next morning, when the treatment should be repeated. The water should be changed morning and evening until the hull of the seed is well softened (about four or five days), when the water should be drained off and the seed kept covered until signs of sprouting appear. As soon as the seed sprouts sprinkle thoroughly with gypsum (plaster), and sow in drills two inches deep. When of sufficient height set the plants out about six inches apart, if a very close hedge is wanted, but a foot apart is better. Bend the growing branches and weave and interlace them, commencing close to the ground. Keep the hedge cut back for two or three seasons in order to thicken it, and trim well every year. The roots are great spreaders, often running out and sending shoots in places where they are not desired. This can be prevented by ploughing deeply on both sides of the hedge, in the fall and spring, and hoeing out the shoots when they appear out of place.

The Future of Interest.

President Jacob L. Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company, a large company with \$50,000,000 of assets, has persuaded his trustees to base their future contracts upon the assumption that money will earn 3 per cent instead of 4 per cent, which has been 4 per cent of late.

President Greene's plan is to increase the interest rate by 1 per cent.

Mr. J. C. Mason, Gen. M. & Co.,

Gen. Secy. & Gen. Agent, Chicago.

1880. SHORT LINE. 1880.

IA MAN

WHICH IS CONNECTED WITH THE GROWING STATE OF IOWA.

CHICAGO ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

IS THE LINE FROM CHICAGO TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 14, 1880.

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