

**ELICOTT CITY TIMES,**  
**JOHN R. BROWN, Jr.,** Editor and Proprietor.  
 TERMS—\$2 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
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# ELICOTT CITY TIMES.

VOL. VIII. ELICOTT CITY, Md., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. NO. 43.

**JOB PRINTING,**  
 Handbills, Circulars, Bill-Heads, Legal Forms, Cards, Tickets, AND ALL KINDS OF Plain & Fancy Job Work Executed with Neatness and Dispatch and at the Lowest Rates.

**Professional.**

**JOHN C. ROGERS,**  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW  
 AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
 Will practice in Howard, Anne Arundel and the adjoining counties.  
 Special attention given to Collections, and Remittances made promptly.  
 Office—In the Court House, Elicott City, Md., Jan. 6, 72-13.

**Wm. A. Hammond,**  
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
 Can be found at the Court House, Elicott City, on the FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH.  
 OFFICE—29 St. Paul St., near Lexington, Baltimore.  
 July 27, 72-14.

**A. THOMAS JOHNS,**  
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
 No. 32 St. Paul St., Baltimore.  
 Practices in the Courts of Baltimore City and Howard and adjoining Counties.  
 Can be found at the Court House in Elicott City, on the FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.  
 Dec. 12, 74-14.

**IRVING DITTY,**  
 ATTORNEY AND  
 COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
 No. 31 St. Paul Street,  
 BALTIMORE.  
 Practices in all the Courts of the State; in the U. S. Courts, in Admiralty and Bankruptcy.  
 Particular attention given to collection of Mercantile Claims in the lower counties of Maryland.  
 Jan. 24, 75-15.

**ALEXANDER H. HOBBS,**  
 COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
 Attends all the Courts in Baltimore City and the Circuit Court for Howard County, and will be at the Court House in Elicott City the First and Third Tuesday of every month—(Opposite Court House).  
 Mar. 6, 75-15.

**DWIN LINTHICUM,**  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
 OFFICE—Nearby opposite the Court House.  
 ELLICOTT CITY, MD.  
 Nov. 27, 69-14.

**HENRY E. WOOTTON,**  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
 OFFICE—Nearby opposite the Court House,  
 ELLICOTT CITY, MD.  
 Nov. 27, 69-14.

**J. Harwood Watkins,**  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
 ELLICOTT CITY.  
 OFFICE—At the Court House.  
 Sept. 12, 74-14.

**J. D. McGUIRE,**  
 Attorney at Law,  
 Elicott City, Md.  
 Office Two Doors West of Lehnert's Store.  
 Oct. 7, 76-14.

**DR. JAMES E. SHREVE,**  
 DENTIST,  
 (Graduate of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery).  
 Having bought out the good will of Dr. E. Crabbe, I tender my professional services to his patrons and the public generally at the office formerly occupied by him,  
 MAIN STREET,  
 THREE DOORS BELOW LEHNERT'S STORE,  
 April 21, 77-15.

**DR. SAMUEL A. KEENE,**  
 ELLICOTT CITY, MD,  
 Having permanently located himself at Elicott City, is prepared to practice his profession in this City and County at all hours, except when professionally engaged. Night calls promptly attended to.  
 Oct. 3, 76-14.

**D. W. C. WATKINS,**  
 Near CLARKSVILLE, Howard County.  
 Respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of Howard County.  
 He will be found at his office when not professionally engaged.  
 May 1, 76-15.

**WILLIAM B. PETER,**  
 Notary Public,  
 Real Estate and Collection Agency, and  
 GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,  
 ELLICOTT CITY, Md.  
 Estates attended to; Rents and Bills Collected. Money procured on Securities. Purchases and Sales of City and Country Property effected. Property Leased. Money Invested in Ground Rents, Mortgages, Etc., Etc., Etc. Free of Charge. All kinds of Property Insured at Lowest Rates.  
 MONEY TO LOAN, at Low Rates, on first Class Securities, in Sums from \$1000 to \$10,000.  
 June 24, 71-14.

**Baltimore.**

**PERSONAL.**  
**NOAH WALKER & CO.,**  
 THE CELEBRATED  
**CLOTHIERS**  
 OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,  
 Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering by letter.

**CLOTHING & UNDERWEAR**  
 BY LETTER,  
 to which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate FITTING FORMS, EAST-EMERGENCY and a full line of samples from their immense stock of  
**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,**  
 COATINGS, SHIRTINGS, AC., AC.,  
 thus enabling parties in any part of the country to order their clothing and shirts direct from them, with the certainty of receiving garments of the very latest styles and most perfect fit.  
 Goods ordered will be sent by Express to any part of the country.  
 As is well known throughout the Southern States, they have for forty-three years established all departments of their business, which is a substantial guarantee to the character and quality of their goods. A large and well assorted stock of  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
 always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS, including all the latest Novelties in demand at POPULAR PRICES.

**BOYS' & YOUTHS'**  
 READY-MADE CLOTHING from three years up a specialty.  
 When goods are sent per Express C. O. D. There will be no collection charge on amount of \$20 and over.  
 Rules for Self-Measurement, Samples of Goods and Price List sent free on application.  
 The attention of the Trade is invited to our WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT which is always kept up to the highest standard.

**NOAH WALKER & CO.**  
 Manufacturers and Dealers in Mens' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either ready-made or made to order.  
 165 and 167 Baltimore Street,  
 BALTIMORE, MD.  
 April 1, 70-14.

**Francis W. Plummer,**  
 Good Wood, Smooth Work,  
 Fine Finish!

**PRICES TO SUIT ALL!**  
**SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF FURNITURE!**  
**WALNUT, OAK, ASH, POPLAR!**  
 Bookcases..... \$25 to \$100  
 Chamber Suits..... 30 " 300  
 Bedsteads..... 10 " 100  
 Lounges..... 7 " 75  
 Library Tables..... 8 " 18  
 Leg Rests..... 2 " 10  
 Parlor Tables..... 15 " 50  
 Parlor Suits..... 60 " 150  
 Bedsteads..... 3 " 60  
 49 Hanover St., Baltimore.  
 March 29, 73-14.

**S. S. LINTHICUM,**  
 LUMBER DEALER,  
 Cor. Pratt & Green Sts.,  
 BALTIMORE, MD.,  
 KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL, Lumber, Shingles, Palings, Laths, &c.  
 ALSO  
 DOOR FRAMES, SASH, BLINDS, &c.,  
 Furnished at Manufacturers' Prices.  
 All orders promptly attended to, and delivered at Depot free of charge.  
 July 18, 74-14.

**JOHN NICKLAS,**  
 WATCHMAKER & JEWELER  
 359 W. Balto. St., cor. 67 Paca,  
 BALTIMORE, MD.  
 PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.  
 Offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Fifty or Sixty American and Swiss Watches, a well selected Stock of the Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver Ware, Triple Plated Ware, Clocks, Table Cutlery, &c., &c.  
 Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and the Manufacture of Hair Jewelry.  
 April 10, 70-14.

**TO Judges of Election and the Voters of Howard County.**

In accordance with the requirements of the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby give notice to the Judges of Election and to the voters of Howard County, that an Election will be held on TUESDAY after the first Monday, being the  
**6th day of November, 1877.**  
 at the usual places of voting in the several Election Districts of Howard County, for the purpose of electing the following State and County Officers:

One person for  
**Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland;**  
 Two persons to represent Howard County in the  
**House of Delegates of Maryland;**  
 One person for  
**Sheriff of Howard County;**  
 Three persons for  
**County Commissioners of Howard County;**  
 One person for  
**County Surveyor of Howard County.**  
 The polls will be open at 9 o'clock in the morning, and closed at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the ballots will be publicly counted. The voters are notified that they are to make their returns on Thursday, the 8th, following the election, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court.  
 G. W. CARR,  
 Sheriff of Howard County.

**Election Notice.**

By the laggard sun I greet,  
 By the crisp leaves so fleet,  
 Hither, thither, north and south,  
 Whining, whining.

By the jay's metallic note,  
 By the spider-webs that float  
 From the tree-top to the moat,  
 Shining, shining.

By the dim mysterious haze,  
 By the forest all ablaze,  
 Crimson leaves with golden rays  
 Floating.

By the sighing of the air,  
 Not of joy or mood of care,  
 Fairy laugh or spirit prayer  
 Intercourse—

All are now the waiting power  
 Of the sunny-summer hour  
 Over tree and shrub and flower  
 Perceiving.

Nature, prodigal of treasure,  
 Ours the vintage ground of pleasure  
 Pours her harvest without measure,  
 In golden light.

The fulfillment, O how grand!  
 But, as fall into the hand  
 Luscious fruit with autumn brand,  
 Burning, bright.

Memories of the days gone by  
 Will awake a bitter sigh,  
 And we turn a tearful eye  
 At that call.

In our heart's sad retrospection,  
 But its spot is not the emotion:  
 Pursuit is sweeter than possession  
 After all.

The following are how some of England's rulers died:  
 William the Conqueror died from his enormous fat, from drink, and from the violence of his passions.  
 William Rufus died the death of the poor stag that he hunted.  
 Henry the First died of gluttony.  
 Henry the Second died of a broken heart, occasioned by the bad conduct of his children.  
 Richard Coeur de Lion died like the animal from which his name was derived, by an arrow from an archer.  
 John died, nobody knows how, but it is said of chagrin, which we suppose is another term for a dose of hellbore.  
 Henry the Third is said to have died of a natural death.  
 Edward the First is likewise said to have died of a natural "sickness," which it would puzzle all of the college of physicians to denominate.  
 Edward the Second was most barbarously murdered by ruffians employed by his own mother.  
 Richard the Third died of dotage, and Richard the Second of starvation, the reverse of George the Fourth.  
 Henry the Fourth is said to have died of fits, caused by "uneasiness" and "uneasiness in palaces in those times was a very common complaint."  
 Henry the Fifth is said to have died of a painful ailment, prematurely. This is a country phrase for getting rid of a king.  
 Henry the Sixth died in prison, by means known then only to his jailer, and known only to Heaven.  
 Edward the Fifth was strangled in the tower, by his uncle, Richard the Third.  
 Richard the Third was killed in battle.  
 Henry the Seventh wasted away as a miser ought to do, and Henry the Eighth died of carbuncles, fat and fury, while Edward the Sixth died of a decline.  
 Queen Mary is said to have died of a surfeit, eating too much of black pudding.  
 Old Queen Bess is said to have died of melancholy, from having sacrificed Essex to his enemies.  
 James the First died of drinking.  
 Charles the First died on the scaffold and Charles the Second died suddenly, it is said, of apoplexy.  
 William the Fourth died from consumption of the body, and from the stumbling of his horse.  
 Queen Anne died from her attachment to "strong," or in other words from drunkenness, which the physicians politely called the dropsy.  
 George the First died of drunkenness, which the physicians as politely called an apoplexy.  
 George the Second died of rupture of the heart, which the periodicals of that day termed a visitation of God.  
 George the Third died as he lived—a madman. Throughout his life he was at least a monarch.  
 George the Fourth died of gluttony and drunkenness.  
 William the Fourth died amidst the sympathies of his subjects.

**NOTICE.**

**To Hotel Keepers and all others who Deal in Liquor.**  
 For the information of all persons concerned the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1875, is published:  
 CHAPTER 191,  
 AN ACT Prohibiting the Sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of Election.

**SECTION 1. Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,** That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, saloon, drinking establishment or other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or self, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, after intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.  
 Sec. 2. And be it Enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any circuit court of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each and every offense, and the fine shall be paid to the informer, and the other half to the county commissioners for the use of public roads.  
 G. W. CARR,  
 Sheriff of Howard County.  
 Sept. 29, 61s.

Wonders at home by familiarity cease to excite astonishment, but hence it happens that many know but little about the "bones we live in"—the human body. We look upon a horse from the outside, just as the whole or unit, never thinking of the many rooms; the curious passages, and the ingenious internal arrangements of the wonderful structure of the man, the harmony and adaptation of all his parts. In the human skeleton about the time of maturity, are 165 bones. The muscles are about 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about 32 feet. The amount of blood in an adult averages 30 pounds, or full one-fifth of the entire weight.  
 The heart is six inches in length and 4 inches in diameter, and beats 70 times per minute; 4,200 times per hour; 100,800 per day; 29,720 per year. It weighs 10 in three score and ten; and each beat, two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it; 175 ounces per minute; 656 pounds per hour; seven hundred and three-fourths tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.  
 The lungs will contain about one gallon of air, at their usual degree of inflation. We breathe, on an average, 1,200 times per hour; inhale 600 gallons of air, or 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of the lungs exceeds 20,000 square inches, an area very nearly equal to the floor of a room twelve feet square.  
 The average weight of the brain of an adult male is three pounds and four ounces. The nerves are counted with it, directly or by the spinal marrow. There nerves, together with their branches and minute ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "body-guard" outnumbering by far the greatest army ever marshaled!  
 The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Its average area in an adult is estimated to be 2,000 square inches. The atmospheric pressure being about fourteen pounds to the square inch, a person of medium size is subjected to a pressure of 40,000 pounds.  
 Each square inch of skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or perspiration pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain-tube one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of the body of 301,116 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long.  
 Men are made marvelously. Who is eager to investigate the curious, to witness the wonderful works of Omnipotent Wisdom, let him not wonder the wide world round to seek them, but examine himself. "The proper study of mankind is man."  
 —The hardy Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, is hunting chamois upon the Alps, where he leads a trapper's life. He rises early, and the fragility of his table is a wonder to all. There is rarely anything seen on the royal table except roast meats, a homely haricot of mutton, Bordeaux and Macon wine. The King seems to know that his life depends upon the taking of exercise, and much of it. He is now very stout, and increasing in bulk. His neck is unusually thick, and his physicians advise hunting as the exercise best adapted to avert apoplexy from him. He outwalks the fastest and best of walkers, and never complains of fatigue.

**AUTUMN.**

The life of Henry Meiggs, who died at Lima, Peru, on the 20th ultimo, was thoroughly remarkable. Born in Green Cove, New York, in 1811, he was a rich man before he was twenty-five years old. In 1849 he went to California with a ship load of lumber and sold it at twenty times its cost, making a clear profit of \$50,000. He continued in the business, and up to the time of his ruin had made a fortune of \$500,000. He went under in the great financial panic that shook California in 1854, and left San Francisco secretly, having committed forgeries and other crimes of great magnitude. He was next heard of as superintendent of bridges on the Valparaiso and Santiago railroad in Chili. He built the Santiago end of the road for 12,000,000, and cleared \$1,200,000 on the contract. From Chili he went to Peru and undertook the construction of a railroad system in that country, and first built the road from Mollendo to Arequipa. The feat that he gave when it was completed is estimated to have cost him some \$200,000; but he could afford it, for his profit was within a trifle of \$4,000,000. To commemorate the event he had \$250,000 worth of gold medals and \$350,000 worth of silver medals struck off for distribution throughout the country.  
 Meiggs' last speculations around Lima were of vast extent, but the most of the railways that he built in Peru were failures in a monetary sense. They were built at enormous cost. They penetrated mountains and desolated regions, and the bonds and Government endorsements declined to a value of only thirty-five cents on the dollar. The English capitalists who had furnished money which was used in these enterprises drew out, and Meiggs became terribly involved. The breaking down of his scheme and credit destroyed his health, and he was some months ago stricken with paralysis.  
 The deceased was a man of wonderful energy, but he seemed to want a balance wheel on the moral side of his nature. He was utterly unscrupulous as to the ways in which he carried out his projects; entirely reckless as to the use of money, and magnificently generous. It is to his honor that he paid off many of the obligations that he left behind him in California, but he never would return there, although the Legislature especially passed an act to shield him from criminal prosecution. His Peruvian railway undertaking involved an expenditure of \$1,000,000, and had done great harm to the country. It is highly probable that his imperial style of living and lavishness with money have dissipated the greatest part of the immense fortune which he had accumulated, and his heirs may save little from the wreck. The history of Henry Meiggs is as romance as absorbing and marvellous as any fiction.

It is a recognized principle that "a horseman grows from his seat." By seat is meant the manner in which the weight of his person comes upon the seat of the horse's movement. At every step the impulse comes, and at every change, unless the seat is a good one, the weight is jostled and the smooth action of the horse is disturbed. If it is good, it is so adjusted as to receive the changing action with a yielding resistance, to the shock, and give no undue check to the movement. While there must be a certain ease of displacement there must also be an ability to hold firm to the saddle, and, after leaving it, to return smoothly to it. The real points of attachment should be only from the knee upward,—by the inner flat of the thigh. Ease of motion depends upon the freedom of the loins. From the knee to the hip we need firmness and solidity; from the knee downward and from the hip upward, the horse should be so sudden, and no lift in leaping should be so great, that the thighs may not securely retain their position, and the body and calves their flexibility. Rigidity of the body implies the transmission of force to the long end of the lever, which is the father of the fall, while rigidity of the lower legs carries an uncontrolled impulse to the other end of the lever and disturbs the horse. The absolute point of contact—the point which never yields its grip—is at the knees only. In the leap, and to a less degree in the gallop, these are the constant points of communication, and however much the seat may be raised in a strong leap these regulate its safe and correct return.  
 Plenity of the hips and freedom of the calves are the first objects to be sought, and it is these which it is the most difficult for the mature beginner to acquire. Much help may be gained from a sort of calisthenic exercise of the body, swaying from front to rear and from side to side, and moving the arms in all directions, retaining meanwhile the firm seat without any aid from the calves or the heels. There should be cultivated to the ability to reach the toe far forward on the horse's shoulder, and to raise the heel high against his side without materially changing the position of the knee. In short, the man should learn the new art of moving his shoulders, body and legs, from the lowest point of attachment at the thighs and seat, with the same instinctive ease and certainty with which he has learned to move his whole person when resting on his feet. In proportion as this suppleness has become complete and instinctive, in that proportion does the man rove himself from the condition of a sack of clothes stuffed with sand, which would topple over with the least movement of the horse—Col. Waring, in *Scientific Horse*.

In India, lepers are occasionally alive. When a leper is past all hope of living more than a few days or weeks his nearest relations arrange, with his approval, for his immediate internment. Self-destruction by burial is called *Samadhi*, and is regarded as so highly meritorious that the disease is sure to die out in the family of the victim. So, lately as 1875, a leper named Oomah, living and lingering at Sorohi, entreated his wife to put an end to his misery. A Bunnia, or tradesman, was accordingly engaged to make the necessary arrangements, which simply consisted in hiring a couple of laborers to dig a hole into which they thrust Oomah, consenting to his own death. The durbar, coerced by the British Government at length took cognizance of this incident, and fined the widow one hundred rupees. The Bunnia was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and the grave-diggers each to two years; but it is very unlikely that they will undergo half that punishment.

—About three months ago a man named J. C. Hallum, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., left St. Louis and went to Prairie City, Mo., and from there proceeded on horseback to Western Texas. Since his departure from St. Louis nothing has been heard from him by his friends, but advices just received from Texas state that few a days ago, near the town of New Elm, in Austin county, a splendid bay steed was discovered by a party of men along the road, fully equipped with saddle and bridle, but riderless. After much difficulty the animal was caught by citizens and the discovery made that tied to the saddle was a fine rifle and coat. After catching the horse the parties waited for some time for the rider to come up, but not coming, search was made in the neighborhood without discovering a claimant for the horse. The equipments were then examined, and in the pocket was a memorandum book, which showed that the property belonged to a man named J. C. Hallum. In the book was a 30-day note for \$95, dated at San Antonio, July 14, and drawn by R. M. Clark, in favor of J. C. Hallum. An entry in the memorandum book stated that J. C. Hallum, of Prairie City, Mo., left Yorktown, Texas, July 26. Another read, "left Prairie City, Mo., with the beautiful golden bay steed, K. Y. Bell." The entire country in that region has been searched by organized parties of citizens without discovering the missing man, and it is believed he was murdered and his body thrown in the Brazos river.

—A strong solution of hyposulphite of soda is said to be excellent for cleaning silver.  
 A teaspoonful of powdered borax dissolved in a quart of tepid water is good for cleaning old black dresses of silk, cashmere or alpaca.  
 Butter will remove fat spots. Soap and water will afterwards take out the grease stain.  
 Black shoes may be bronzed by a strong solution of anilin red in alcohol.  
 Four parts borax and three parts Epsom salt, mixed with three or four parts warm water to one part of the combined substances, is said to form an excellent fire-proof wash for clothes. It should be used immediately after preparation.  
 Flax-seed and tallow are used in Germany as a stuffing for cushions. One part of tallow to ten parts of flax seed, well played, the mobility of the grass seed rendering the cushion very soft and pliable.  
 Gold bronze for furniture is a mixture of copal varnish mixed with gold colored bronze powder. The last is bisulphate of tin.  
 To prevent moths in carpets, wash the floor before laying them with spirits of turpentine or benzine.  
 Straw matting should be washed with a cloth dampened in salt water. Indian meal sprinkled over it and thoroughly swept out will also cleanse it finely.  
 Cement for Petroleum Lamps—Boil three parts resin with one part caustic soda and five of water, then mix with half its weight of plaster of Paris. It sets firmly in three-fourths of an hour. Zinc white, white lead or precipitated chalk may be used instead of plaster of Paris, but it hardens more slowly.

—A very pathetic description of the perils of life in the Black Hills is given in the following extract from the letter of a miner there to his brother living in Nevada: "I've been spending the last week trying to think of some plan which will enable me to get home. If I only had \$500 I could get to Cheyenne, and then it would be easy sailing into civilization. If you send the money by express, the Indians are sure to get it, as they split open a pack every few days. If you send it by mail, I wouldn't get it for months, as the postmaster is off on a big drunk most of the time, and can't read anyhow. Don't send a draft on the bank, as it liable to bust. If you know some friend coming to the Hills, don't trust him with it, as he's sure to gamble it all off at Cheyenne, or get robbed at Custer. If you can think of some way of sending the money that it will be sure to get here, send it right away; but unless you are sure don't risk it. Perhaps you had better come yourself and bring it." The brother wrote in reply: "Just borrowed \$12 to settle a board bill."  
 —A Northamptonshire election in England in the last century cost more than \$500,000 a side. The poll was kept open for weeks, and when the electors had drunk up all the port and sherry at Lord Northampton's they went to Lord Halifax's, who gave them port, and when that was all gone, splendid celer. But the latter they mistook for sour port, and swore that they would never vote for a fellow who gave them such stuff, and, to a man, went over to the other side. This election sent Lord Northampton abroad for the rest of his days and compelled Lord Halifax to close his country house. This election has been supposed to be the most costly on record, the greatest publication house in the world, and a fellow who read the Bible as closely as the heroine of this incident seems to have done, are pretty sure to make good sweethearts and better wives.

—During the excavation of a canal in Berlin the workmen struck upon twelve perfectly preserved coffins, which lay, apparently, in four graves, each containing three superimposed coffins. The site of the discovery corresponds with the cemetery that existed even as late as 1620 in connection with the poorhouse and pesthouse hospital. The coffins must, in consequence, have been in the earth for at least 260 years. Notwithstanding this long period, the coffins, as well as their contained bones, were in a perfect state of preservation; articles of clothing were even found still clinging to some of the bones. Prof. Virchow found, upon investigation, that the coffins were seated on both sides with a thick layer of fat, the wood itself appearing to be young oak. A silicious crust was likewise found on the inner side of the coffins. The wood was so hard that axes and saws were broken in the attempt to cut it. The nails were very much rusted, but still sound in their interior.  
 —An ingenious use of carrier pigeons is on record. They were employed in Belgium to smuggle tobacco into France. Each bird carried from ten to fifteen grammes of the weed, and two dozen pigeons per day were regularly despatched. How long the new industry had been established is not stated; but one day it came to grief. A bird was seen heavily loaded, and he dropped with his burden exhausted, into the Seine. A police inspector resulted, and the whole business was exposed.

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Handbills, Circulars, Bill-Heads, Legal Forms, Cards, Tickets, AND ALL KINDS OF Plain & Fancy Job Work Executed with Neatness and Dispatch and at the Lowest Rates.

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—A very pathetic description of the perils of life in the Black Hills is given in the following extract from the letter of a miner there to his brother living in Nevada: "I've been spending the last week trying to think of some plan which will enable me to get home. If I only had \$500 I could get to Cheyenne, and then it would be easy sailing into civilization. If you send the money by express, the Indians are sure to get it, as they split open a pack every few days. If you send it by mail, I wouldn't get it for months, as the postmaster is off on a big drunk most of the time, and can't read anyhow. Don't send a draft on the bank, as it liable to bust. If you know some friend coming to the Hills, don't trust him with it, as he's sure to gamble it all off at Cheyenne, or get robbed at Custer. If you can think of some way of sending the money that it will be sure to get here, send it right away; but unless you are sure don't risk it. Perhaps you had better come yourself and bring it." The brother wrote in reply: "Just borrowed \$12 to settle a board bill."  
 —A Northamptonshire election in England in the last century cost more than \$500,000 a side. The poll was kept open for weeks, and when the electors had drunk up all the port and sherry at Lord Northampton's they went to Lord Halifax's, who gave them port, and when that was all gone, splendid celer. But the latter they mistook for sour port, and swore that they would never vote for a fellow who gave them such stuff, and, to a man, went over to the other side. This election sent Lord Northampton abroad for the rest of his days and compelled Lord Halifax to close his country house. This election has been supposed to be the most costly on record, the greatest publication house in the world, and a fellow who read the Bible as closely as the heroine of this incident seems to have done, are pretty sure to make good sweethearts and better wives.

—During the excavation of a canal in Berlin the workmen struck upon twelve perfectly preserved coffins, which lay, apparently, in four graves, each containing three superimposed coffins. The site of the discovery corresponds with the cemetery that existed even as late as 1620 in connection with the poorhouse and pesthouse hospital. The coffins must, in consequence, have been in the earth for at least 260 years. Notwithstanding this long period, the coffins, as well as their contained bones, were in a perfect state of preservation; articles of clothing were even found still clinging to some of the bones. Prof. Virchow found, upon investigation, that the coffins were seated on both sides with a thick layer of fat, the wood itself appearing to be young oak. A silicious crust was likewise found on the inner side of the coffins. The wood was so hard that axes and saws were broken in the attempt to cut it. The nails were very much rusted, but still sound in their interior.  
 —An ingenious use of carrier pigeons is on record. They were employed in Belgium to smuggle tobacco into France. Each bird carried from ten to fifteen grammes of the weed, and two dozen pigeons per day were regularly despatched. How long the new industry had been established is not stated; but one day it came to grief. A bird was seen heavily loaded, and he dropped with his burden exhausted, into the Seine. A police inspector resulted, and the whole business was exposed.

—A strong solution of hyposulphite of soda is said to be excellent for cleaning silver.  
 A teaspoonful of powdered borax dissolved in a quart of tepid water is good for cleaning old black dresses of silk, cashmere or alpaca.  
 Butter will remove fat spots. Soap and water will afterwards take out the grease stain.  
 Black shoes may be bronzed by a strong solution of anilin red in alcohol.  
 Four parts borax and three parts Epsom salt, mixed with three or four parts warm water to one part of the combined substances, is said to form an excellent fire-proof wash for clothes. It should be used immediately after preparation.  
 Flax-seed and tallow are used in Germany as a stuffing for cushions. One part of tallow to ten parts of flax seed, well played, the mobility of the grass seed rendering the cushion very soft and pliable.  
 Gold bronze for furniture is a mixture of copal varnish mixed with gold colored bronze powder. The last is bisulphate of tin.  
 To prevent moths in carpets, wash the floor before laying them with spirits of turpentine or benzine.  
 Straw matting should be washed with a cloth dampened in salt water. Indian meal sprinkled over it and thoroughly swept out will also cleanse it finely.  
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