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HELMBOLD'S

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PHARMACEUTICAL

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

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OF THE

## BLADDIR & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Hand, Pale Countenance, and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the sid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the sys-

## Welmbold's Buchu

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

## HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism, Spermatorrheen, Neuralgia, Nervousness

Dyspepsin, Indigestion, Constipation Aches and Pains,

General Debility, Ridney Diseases. Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility,

Epilepsy, Head Troubles, Paralysis.

General III Health, Spinal Diseases. Seintlen,

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Nervous Complaints, Female Complaints, &c

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Tuste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

### "HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Invigorates the Stomach.

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

## PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE

Or Six Bottles for \$5.

Delivered to any address free from observa-

"Patients" may consult by letter, resolving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Druggist and Chemist,

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CAUTION! ySee that the private Proprie-

OLD EVERYWHERE.

Baltimore.

# THE LEADING

NOTION HOUSE IN BALTIMORE.

Largest and Most Select Assortment! Lowest Prices! Polite Attention! I Reep A Buyer At All The Auction Sales!

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Auction and Job Lots AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

Our Marrelous 5 Cent Countre. Wonderful! Astonishing! Miraculous! Containing Ladies', Gents' and Children's Containing Ladies', Gents' and Unidera's Hosiery; Linen Handker-hiefs, Rubber Dressing Combs, Tuck Combs, Bandanna Handker-chiefs and thousands of other articles. Every article for 5 cents. Orders by mail enclosing stamps or P. O. order promptly attended to.

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PIANOS, THE BEST NOW MADE.

Every Instrument Guaranteed for Five Years.

NONE BUT THE BEST MATERIAL & WORKMANSHIP -ARE-

USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION THESE INSTRUMENTS.

Parties contemplating the purchase of a Piano will do well to apply FOR PRICES AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WITH REFERENCES.

ORGANS AND SECOND HAND PIANOS AT ALL PRICES. Wm. Eleinekamp,

373 W. BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD. Feb. 1, '79.1y,

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SHIRTS

E.S. GOEDSMITH'S ANNOUNCEMENT! This day I have reduced the price of my

From 836 per Dozen To \$30 per Dozen.

To \$30 per Dezen. These are my best SHIRTS, and are equal to the very best made in New York or Europe. I will add still the elegant Finish and Style I have always put on my Shirts.
The material will be, as heretofore, the very

lighest cost. My Superior Workmanship has always been ne of my best references. SHIRTS

ALSO MADE TO ORDER AT 31.50, 82 and 82,25 Ezch. I reduce the prices to meet the requirements

of the times, and the reduction means to largely increase my business, and to give to gentlemen my superior SHIRT at prices that will strike them as very reasonable.

It is generally known that the Shirts I make are equal to the best in the world in point of at, style, workmanship and wear.

My Future Motto, as in the Past: Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed in every particular in all my orders for SHIRTS.

E. S. Goldsmith, Fashionable Shirt Maker & Furnisher S. E. Corner Balto. & Charles Sts

BALTIMORE, MD. Aug. 10, '78-tf. S. S. LINTHICUM,

LUMBER DEALER, GREEN ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND SARATOGA, GEORGE'S OLD STAND,

BALTIMORE, MD., KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL, Lumber, Shingles, Palings,

Laths, &c. ALSO DOOR FRAMES, SASII, BLINDS, &C., Furnished at Manufacturers' Prices.

137 All orders promptly attended to, and delivered at Depot free of charge. July 18, '74-tf.



Baltimore.

## PLOW CASTINGS, &C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Warehouse and Salseroom 39 and 41 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. Foundry-Port Deposit, Md. May 31, '79-7m.

THEODORE MOTTU. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Seasoned Lumber,

Shingles, Laths, Fencing, Palings, Shelving,

DRESSED FLOORING,

READY-MADE SASH, DOORS, &C. 126 Pennsylvania Ave.

BALTEMORE.

Dec. 22, '77-1y, THOMAS A. AGNEW & CO, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS.

TRAS, MQUORS, MOUR, BACON, FEED.

COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc. 293 W. PRAIT ST., (S. E. Corner Entaw Street,)

Baltimore, Md. A Fine Medicinal Liquors a specialty. April 26, '79-1y.

MISS NELLIE CEARM. FASHIONABLE MILLINER Fancy Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Crepe, &c.

HATS TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED. VELVETS, SILKS, FEATHERS, &C. 72 Lexington St., near Charles, BALTIMORE, MD.

MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY Feb. 15, '79-tf.

ENTRACE MORRERA, and Confectioner.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND FRESH BREAD, MARYLAND BISCUITS, PIES AND CAKES, Together with a good assortment of Confec-

tionery, Fruit, &c. Weddings and Parties furnished at Short Notice. All the famous brands of Flour from the atapseo Mills for sale at Mill Prices. Jan. 1, '78-tf.

DR. JAMES E. SHREEVE, 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 LEISHEAR'S STORE. April 21, '77-14. JAMES E. MATERINS,

AGENT FOR THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

ANNE ARUNDEL AND HOWARD COUNTIES. OFFICE-One door west of T. H. Hunt's

J. D. McGuire, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

OFFICE-AT COURT HOUSE. Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty Sec., and practice generally before the Depart ments in Washington.

JOHN WARFIELD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

32 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.

Will be at Ellicott City on Orphans' Court days, the first and third Tuesdays of every month. March '30, '78-1f. J. HARWOOD WATKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ELLICOTT CITY. OFFICE-At the office of "The Ellicott City Times," in the Town Hall.

DR. RICHARD C. HAMMOND Offers his professional services to the public. OFFICE-At Pine Orchard, Frederick Turn-pike, Howard County. March 16, '78-tf.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, LAND SURVEYOR, Office-At the Court House, Ellicott City.

CHARLES W. HEUSLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 18 LAW BUILDINGS, BALTIMORE, MD. March 9, '78-tf.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

## To the Voters of Howard County.

The Undersigned, Officers of Registration for Howard County, in compliance with the requirements of the Act of 1876, Chapter 249, which makes it the duty of Officers of Regis fration to sit at some place convenient to the voters of their respective districts, for five The subscribers having purchased the Foundary, Patterns, Stock, &c., of the late Armstrong & Co., combining same with their well known long established business, are prepared to furnish at Election District, will attend at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL for lower prices than ever, a superior stock of STOVES, FURNACES, RANGES, &C., &C. Also their popular

FIRE-PLACE HEATERS which have never as yet been equalled.

Thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit

The Officer of Registration for the Second Election District, will attend at James Cassidy's Store, Effect City,

James Cassidy's Store, Ellicott City, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of September, 1879, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of discharging his duty as Officer of Registration, according to said act of the General Assembly.

The Officer of Registration for the Third Election District, will attend at

McAvoy's Store, West Friendship, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 1st, 2d. 3d, 4th, and 5th days of September, 1879, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of discharging his duty as Officer of Registration, according to said act of the General Assembly. The Officer of Registration for the Fourth Election District, will attend at

Cooksville, on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2d days of September, 1879, and at Poplar Springs.

on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 3d, 4th and 5th, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of discharging his duty as Officer of Registration, according to said act of the General Assembly.

The Officer of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend at Election District, will attend at

on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th days of September, 1879, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of discharging his duty as Officer of Registration, according to said act of the General Assembly.

The Officer of Registration for the Sixth Election District, will attend at Clarksville,

Election District, will attend at Guilford Factory, on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2d days of September, 1879, and at James P. Hasinp's Store, on the Wash-ington Turnpike, on Wednesday, the 3d, and at

Annapolis Junction, on Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., for the pur-pose of discharging his duty as Officer of Reg-istration, according to said act of the General Assembly.

The Registration Act of 1876, provides (Sec-"At the times and places of which notice shall be so given the said respective Officers of Registration shall proceed to strike from the lists of qualified voters the names of all per-

ed from the precinct or election district in which they have been registered, or who may not be residents thereof or entitled to may which they have been registered, or who may not be residents thereof, or entitled to vote therein, or have become disqualified under the provisions of the second and third sections of he first article of the Constitution, and shall deliver to any person whose name appears on the said list of qualified voters, and who may be desirous of registering elsewhere, a certificate of registration, and shall strike from the books of registration the names of all persons so applying for certificates of registration, as also the names of all dead, removed or disqualified person or persons who may not be residents of the precinct or election district in which he is registered, or may not be entitled to vote therein, under the Constitution and Laws of this State, as the case may be; and shall also state in such books the cause for such striking off of the names respectively, and to register the name of every person who shall apply to said officers to be registered as a qualified voter, who shall satisfy them that he possesses, or before the day of election next ensuing, will possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and of the Constitution of the State of Mary land, and the qualifications of age, citizenship and residence, and is not qualified under the provisions of the second and third sections of the first article of the Constitution; and before registering any person as a qualified voter, the said Officers of Registration, shall administer to him the following oath or affirmation: -, do solemnly swear or allirm that I will true answers make to all questions necessary to ascertain my qualification or disquali-fication to be registered as a qualified voter," but nothing herein contained, shall be con-

tion not expressly enumerated in the Constitu-tion of the State of Maryland, or of the United States." All male citizens, without distinction of colol who are entitled to registration under the preceding section, are hereby notified to appear before the undersigned, at the places named above, between the hours prescribed, on one of the five days and be resisted and none of still more marvelous.

A. C. RODGERS, Register 1st Election Dist., Howard Co. JAMES L. MATHEWS, Register 2d Election Dist., Howard Co. JOSEPH MACAVOY. Register 3d Election Dist., Howard Co. R. W. BURDETTE, Register 4th Election Dist., Howard Co. ROBERT SCAGGS,

ROBERT SCAGGS,

Register 5th Election Dist., Howard Co.

GEO. G. LATCHFORD,

Register 6th Election Dist., Howard Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I beg to invite all Families desiring to pro cure strictly pure good and cheap Tea and Coffee of all grades to inspect my large and well assorted stock at my new Establishment S. W. Corner of Baltimore St., and Carrollton Avenue. I am a well known competent Tea tester and beg to assert that my stock in this article is unsurpassed by any in this city for excellence, variety and cheapness.

F Sugars sold at Cost. # Cordial attention assured to all. No. 783 S. W. Corner Baltimore Street and Carrollton Avenue.

Be sure to go to the right Corner. CHARLES GROSSMAN.

JOHN NICKLAS, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 389 West Baltimore St., Cor. of Paca, BALTIMORE, MD.

Practical Watchmaker. Offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Gold and Silver American and Swiss Watches, a well selected Stock of fine Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver Ware, Triple Plated Ware, Clocks, Table Cutlery, &c., &c.

127 Particular attention paid to the Re-pairing of Watches and the Manufacture

April 16,70-1y.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT.

Life is too short to waste In unavailing tears,
Too short to spend in bootless grief,
In coward doubts and fears.

Too short to give it up To pleasure, or to sow
One hour in guilt, to yield at last
Eternity of woe.

Time lags not on its way, But spans out days in haste; If life should last a thousand years "Twere still too short to waste. For, short-lived as we are,

Our pleasures yet we see Evanish soon; they live, indeed, E'en shorter date than we. But even with us here

Bides sorrow, pain and care; The shortest life is long enough Its lotted grief to bear. To the old the end is nigh; To the young far off, it seems; Yet neither should dare to toy with life, Or waste it in idle dreams

For by each, Time's servant waits. Though not for servant's wages; And the same worm nibbles the bud of youth That knaweth the root of age. Live therefore, as he lives Who carns his share of bliss:

Strive for the prize that virtue wins, Life's not too short for this.

The August Meteors, On the 10th of August last the earth, in it s accustomed journey through space, reached the outer edge of the supposed meteoric ring which it annually passes through at this period of the year. In the vicinity of New York large numbers of meteors were seen during the night of August 10, some of them being of com-paratively large size, very bright, and Jeaving long trails. Dr. Lewis Swift, in a recent letter

to the Rochester Express, gives the following information concerning these remarkable Meteoric astronomy now takes rank as a distinctive branch of astronomical science. Not forty years have clapsed since it was ascertained that star showers are periodical. Even then, and for many years after, it was supposed there were but two, called the August and November showers. Now, not less than one hundred have been detected, and others are constantly being added to the list. The accounts of the showers that occured in ancient times came down to us clothed in such extravagant lan-guage that, until the great star shower of November 13, 1833, astronomers were loth to believe them. Now they know not only the cause, but are able to predict their recurrence with almost as much exactness as eclipses, and the popular mind observes these displays with equanimity and delight instead of fear and alarm, or think the day of judgment has come. Science has disarmed not only them, but eclipses and comets as well, of their terrors.
All know what a shooting star looks like, but no living man can tell us what it really is, for not one has ever been known to reachlithe earth. Those heavy, stony, and still more weighty metallic masses, called meteorites, meteoric stones, etc, which occasionally rall to the earth from the celestial regions, of which the one

solid condition, not much, if any, larger than peas, too small to be seen by daylight, and in the night, being in the earth's shadow, are eclipsed, and consequently invisible. Only while being burned are they visible to us, as then they shine by their own light.

Each meteoroid moves in an orbit, revolving around the sun with as much regularity as the larger planets. In fact, each is in avery survey. arger planets. In fact, each is in every sense of the work a planet, obeying strictly the laws of gravitation and planetary motion. All space is filled with them; they are as numerous as the sand. The earth and they in their journey round the sun encountereach other; the earth by its superior attraction draws them toward , but to reach it they must pass through the atmosphere, which not one is able to do. Only meteoric stones are able to reach the earth, and

they have their surfaces blackened, and converted to scoria by the terrible heat engendered by the friction with the atmosphere and by arrested motion. Shooting stars move in all directions, and at velocities probably equal to the earth's, nearly nineteen miles a second. One moving retrograde, therefore (from east to west), would plunge into the atmosphere at a relative relocity of some thirty-eight miles a second, and, if allowance be made for accelerated motion caused by the earth's attraction, probably doubled that, or seventy-five miles a second. The encounter is fearful, and but for the armosthere which acts as a cashion, the effect would

be disastrous, for not less than \$00,000,000 would rain upon the earth every day.

The source from whence these meteoroids come is comets, especially from their tails. The tail of the great comet of 1811 was 150,strued to authorize said registers to ask any questions touching any cause of disqualifica-ter. It is improbable in the highest degree ter. It is improbable in the highest degree that the comet could gather its tail to itself again. It is left behind, forming part of a ring, which in time may become continuous. Another comet comes and it does the same, and

the five days and be registered. They may otherwise be excluded from voting at the November election, by the provisions of the Act of Assembly and the Constitution of the State still more marvelous. first, depending on circumstances which need not be considered here. Whenever the earth, in its annual journey, passes through any ring made by some comet, no man knows when, we get a star shower. The four most notable ones in our times take place at the following dates, namely, on the mornings of August 11 and November 14, and the evenings of November 24 and 27. The last two are caused by the earth passing through the track of meteoroids left benind by the fragments of Bida's comet, which divided into two parts in 1816. In this way meteoric rings are formed, of which the solar system is filled, but none are visible to us, except those the earth passes through. By some such process was the August ring formed

which the earth passed diagonally through on the evening of the 10th and morning of the 11th of the present month.

The first August shower mentioned in history occurred on July 25th, A. D. 511, and has appeared with unfailing regularity down to our own time, except a break of eighty-three years between \$41 and 924, and another and much longer one of three hundred and ten years, be-tween 933 and 1243, owing, probably, to breaks in the ring, or, which is more likely, to a failure to record them. The period of the above comet is about one hundred and twenty-three years, and it will therefore make its next appearance

about the year 1985. The eccentricity of the August ring is very great, its perihelion distance being equal to that of the earth, and its aphelion distance far beyond the orbit of Neptune, making the circumference of the ring more than 11,000,000,-600 miles, and as the earth is ten days passing through it, its thickness must be at least 16,-

-Nature does not execute "snap" judg-ments, but always warns the offender against her laws by the infliction of pain. Give attention to her warnings, and take Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills in a good time to prevent the encroachment of disease. Price 25 cents. -A lady said she had just received a letter but no remittance. Agentleman said to her:
"It should cousole you, madam, to see your husband's love so unremitting."

-"Julius, why didn't you oblong your stay at the springs?" "Kase, Mr. Snow, dey charge too much." "How so, Julius?" "Why, de landlord charged dis colored indi-

vidual wid stealing de spoons." -A sociable man is described when he has ten minutes bothers somebody who ha

Some Things Southern.

The attempt to outline the peculiarities of Southern life, as contrasted with the manners and customs of the people of our section, would require the compass of a volume; but a glance at some salient points, which arrest the attention of even a superficial observer and enthusiasm to go again. When the from England, may be of interest. The South, boy's dad has made up his mind to the superficial observer. which still remains an agricultural section, has few considerable cities. It has no great centres of social life, like Boston and Philadelphia, whose suburbs form a link between the won't wear white pants, or bound to go barefooted, or that the still remains and the remains a section. the cities and the remoter country. Southern cities are semi rural. A Bostonian would have to go to Brooklyn or Cambridge to find a garden city such as exists within the very arrangments regarding home the good boy

a garden city such as exists within the very heart of New Orleans.

The vast tracks of land embraced in the plantations of the South necessitate for master and overseers the use of saddle horses to an extent unknown in our country of small farms. In the South, as beyond the Mississippi, good horsemanship is universal. The sons of the planters are almost invariably superior riders, and their good taste is shown by their fine "mounts." The southern cavalry of the civil war owed its excellence to the familiarity of the men with horsemanship. The gift of riding gracefully seems the birthright of every southern boy. Even Sambo, ever the unconscious, living parody of the white man, has his mule. Whot Bucephalus was to Alexnoone are mounts. has his mule. Whot Bucephalus was to Alexander, what Rosinate was to Don Quixote, is the mule to his dusky master. On Sundays,

the mule, freed from plough or wagon, conveys the colored brother on his round of visits. The athletic, out-door life of southern youth (happily New England boys are no longer to (happily New England boys are no longer to be reproached with a distaste for manly sports) and their freedom in childhood from overmuch study, are shown by their erect carriage and exemption from those optical disabilities which place the eye glass astride the nose of so many young New Englanders. The southerner, though no book worm, has a taste for reading. You will find in most plantation houses ample selections from the long list of English classics. Despite a weakness for the florin pedantic novels of the anness for the florin pedantic novels of the auness for the florin pedantic novels of the author of St. Elmo, the Southern planter has a healthy taste for the wholesome and picturesque works of Walter Scott. The southern mind, eminently conservative, does not take to those delineations of morbid mental phenomena, or those to other successful at to those defineations of motion mental pnen-omena, or those too often successful at-tempts at naturalistic mastiness, which crowd the booksellers' counters and feed the insat-lable patrons of our circulating libraries. A feat of Southern character is the rever-

ence in which the clergy are held. The respect shown to ministers of every denomination reminds one of the traditions of early, ecclesiastical New England, when the minister was far more of a power in the community than he is to-day. The proportion of young men in the Southern churches is greater than is the case in the North. To have the reputation of an infidel or an atheist in the South carries with it the penalty of social isolation. New England liberalism is looked upon with suspleion, and the Concord "school of philoso-phy" would command no attendance in any Southern State. The free lovers, who hold their debates and lectures so publicly in New England, would find their necks in immediate danger in any town from Virginia to Texas. The Southern mind is easily exasperated by the manifestation of such forms of "liberal opinion. In every Southern community fe-male honor is guarded by a public sentiment, as inexorable to offenders as the laws of Draco. All through the South, ladies ride over the loneliest roads without fear of insult. The "tramp," that hideous production of our civilization, is almost unknown in the South. In Southern cities ladies can walk the streets ungoing the process of combustion, which lasts white man in the community considers himself the protector of every lady. The tone of public sentiment in this regard is so healthy, that women in the South has a freedom recalling the chivalrie days of old. A certain sort of men who haunt the streets of Northern cities would have short shrift in Savanuah, Vicksburg or New Orleans.

The southern man or woman, not being given over to newspapers, magazines and books, has retained what is, in many of our communities, a lost art,—that of conversation.
One of the marks of good breeding in the South is the ability to converse well. Conversation is cultivated as a fine art. Almost everybody talks, and talks we'll. The converextional vocabulary of southerners is well stored with good English words. There is a certain old-fashioned way of pronouncing many words due to the fact that conversation, and not books, gives the law to pronuncia-tion. Here at the North we have been imposed upon by a succession of dictionary makers, whose theories have been accepted as binding laws. In our school the children study the forepages of the dictionaries, wherein, by means of dots, dashes and other devices of typography, the various sounds, (with many hypercritical and intractable distinctions), upposed to make up English speech, are pre sented to the bewildered mind. In the South many pronunciations seem laughably old-fashioned and quaint to a northerner. "Jeems" for James, "clark" for clerk, "gyurl" for girl, "rigiment" for regiment, etc., will do for samples. Sometimes words are oddly accented; for example, "Fanatie" with the stress laid on the first syllable; "temperament" with the accent on the second, etc. A southern young man does not get to be 'twenty-one," but "one and twenty." "I reckon" stands for the New England "

At the Southern bar and in the legislative hall a good deal of attention is paid to oratory. Rhetoric is studied. The Southern orator is apt to soar into the realms of highfa-lutin. In Kentucky every other man is able to talk one to death. At the Baltimore bar mere oratory is getting out of date, although "Eastern Shore" lawyers often give the city lawyers a treat in the way of bombastic Eng-

Contrary to Northern opinion, the South is not given over to whisky. There is less drinking in many Southern cities in proportion to the population than in Boston. The wearers of the blue ribbon are many.

Among the negroes there is a noticeable absence of that jolity and gaiety attributed to them by the novels and tales of ante-belium days. Sambo has "hung up the fiddle and defended to the same and the s days. Sambo has "hung up the fiddle an' de bow" and "jined de church." The pions negroes are as firmly opposed to worldly amusements, such as dancing and fiddling, as ever were the l'uritans. The war, say observing Southerners, took the fun out of the colored people.

people.

The South, though not elysium, nor even a faint reproduction of paradise, has many points of social excellence. The sense of "honah," although often overstrained, has made intercourse between man and man in the South something delightful. There is a mutual deference, a quiet courtesy of manner, and an absence of brusqueness, even in business form-alities, which impresses the observer from the North. Life South has more outward finish and more inward repose than with us .- Bos-

"BrLow Par."—"That reminds me of a lit-tle ancedote," is what every bright man has heard over and over again, as his memory has been jogged by some one's telling a good story. When good stories and ready repartees are going on, one witty little thing is sure to suggest another. Thus we thought, a day or two since, when reading in an evening paper, that Charles Sunner was no musician, and that a lady friend once told him that if he was to buy a music-box set to "Old Hundred," she did not believe that he could make it play "more than sevente-five." It was doubtless something in the same vein that prompted old Mis. Rothschild, when ninety-seven, to say to her physician, "Doctor, you must keep me up for three years more at least; it would be discreditable for a Potherbit! A would be discreditable for a Potherbit! creditable for a Rothschild to go off under

-"We are two to two," said the card players at one table. "And we are two to two too" responded a player at an adjoining table. No wonder a German, present, likened our language to a French horn.

Toming (eagerly)—"Say, gram'ma, what time did you make?" stest tendering of the proverb is,

blinds.

-Grandma-"Yes, children, when I was young as you are, I used to walk in my sleep."

The Good Boy at the Picnic. The good boy comes home from the picnic clean, discouraged and badly smashed. Indeed he is oftener brought home dead. The bad let has a whooping old time from the very out-dead. bound to go barefooted, or that half a dollar cash and a rey



take a scat in a graveyard and try to be happy with a broken penny whistle. Up to the time of taking the cars for home he may have behaved himself in such a manner as to win a word or two of praise from his mother, but he is sure to jam his hat, break a suspender, lose his handkerchief, or do something on the way home to induce the old lady to remark as she reaches home and removes her bonnet : "Now, young man, you step out here.

Things have come to a pretty pass if we can't take you anywhere with us without your cutting up so as to disgrace us forever! Stop that blubbering, sir, and let me say that the louder you holler the harder I shall lick."

How Russian Farmers Live. The Russians have one custom which is comson in the farming districts of Europe generally. Instead of having each house near the center of the farm and the houses a long distance apart, as with us, the farmer does not generally live upon his farm. The houses are built in a village, with the barns and granuries mear the house, or on the home lot, but the land that is cultivated may be two or three miles away. The people have to travel far and spend much time in going to and com-ing from work, but it makes farm life more sociable, as the people can see one another and enjoy many things that are not possible where all are scattered far and wide. It might be well if we adopted something of this plan in this country; both methods have their advantages, and people are slow to give up their old ways. One writer says, that he traveled in Russia for miles and miles, and saw nothing but wheat field after wheat field, varied with wide tracts where horses and cattle pastured, but no fences anywhere. At last he saw some curious green cojects in the distance shaped like enormous pears; at length he made out that these were cupolas of the church, and before he was aware of it, he was upon the village, with no other warning than the barking of dogs. Russian farmers, like poor people everywhere, keep an abundance of worthless curs. The small log houses are all alike, and arranged in several rows, with wide streets between them half a mile or more long. At one end of the village is the charch, with its odd cupolas, at the other the larger house of the land owner who rents the farms to the tenants. Small granaries-square huts without windowsstand in the middle of the street, long rows of tall poles show the water is raised here by the old-fashioned well sweep. In some places, where logs can only be laid by hauling for great distances, the villages are of mud houses, built of bricks merely dried in the sun. The best of these houses are not as good as American cow stables. Pigs, pountry and curs, run at large in the streets, and when a stranger

enters there make a great fuss. Not a very attractive picture of farm-life you will think, yet many thousands of people live in just this way, and it is well to know it. WONDERS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.— The greatest cataract in the world is the falls upper lakes forms a river three-fourths of a mile in width, and then being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two vol-umes to the depth of 175 feet.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mam-

moth Cave of Kentucky, where any one can take a voyage on a subterranean river and eatch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, 4,000 miles long.

The largest valley of the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains 5,000,600 square miles, and is one of the most fertile regions of The greatest city park in the world is in Philadelphia. It contains 2,700 acres 2

The greatest grain port in the world is Chi-The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly and inland son, being 430 miles long and 1,000 feet deep. The longest railroad at present in the world is the Pacific Railroad, over 3,000 miles in

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the Pilot Knob of Missouri. It is 250 feet high and two miles in circuit. The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton aqueduct of New York. Its length is forty and a half miles, and its cost was \$12,-The largest deposits of anthracite coal in

the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually, and appear to be inexhaustible. live in glass houses, and who heir arms around the girl, at those who haven't as much as you, not at

those who have more.