The Ellicott City Times.

VOL. X. ELLICOTT CITY, MD., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879. NO. 37.

Medical.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

Buchu.

PHARMACEUTICAL

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & 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 Head, 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 aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

Helmbold'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,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, &c.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste 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 observation.

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

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

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

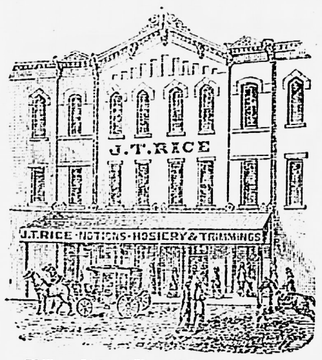
CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each Bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

May 3, '79-1y.

Baltimore.



RICE'S,

THE LEADING

NOTION HOUSE!

IN BALTIMORE.

Largest and Most Select Assortment!

Lowest Prices! Polite Attention!

I Keep A Buyer At All The Auction Sales!

AM DAILY IN RECEIPT OF

Auction and Job Lots

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

Our Marvelous 5 *Cent Counter.*

WONDERFUL! ASTONISHING! MIRACULOUS!

Containing Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery; Linen Handkerchiefs, Rubber Dressing Combs, Tuck Combs, Bandanna Handkerchiefs and thousands of other articles. Every article for 5 cents. Orders by mail enclosing stamps or P O. order promptly attended to.

JOHN T. RICE,
129 Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
Mar. 1, '79-1y.

HEINEKAMP

PIANOS,

THE BEST NOW MADE.

Every Instrument Guaranteed for Five Years.

NONE BUT THE

BEST MATERIAL & WORKMANSHIP

—ARE—

USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION

—OF—

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. Heinekamp,

373 W. BALTIMORE ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Feb. 1, '79-1y.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SHIRTS.

E. S. GOLDSMITH'S ANNOUNCEMENT!

This day I have reduced the price of my

SHIRTS

From $16 per Dozen

To Order. { To $30 per Dozen. To $39 per Dozen. } To Order.

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 highest cost.

My Superior Workmanship has always been one of my best references.

SHIRTS

ALSO MADE TO ORDER AT

$1.50, $2 and $2.25 Each.

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 fit, 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, SASH,

BLINDS, &C.,

Furnished at Manufacturers' Prices.

All orders promptly attended to, and delivered at Depot free of charge.

July 18, '71-tf.

CHARLES P. STEVENS

FURNITURE.

193 S. CALVERT ST.

BALTIMORE.

March 1, '79-1y.

Baltimore.

The Great Crop Producers.

McAFEE BROS.'

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

AND

Dissolved South Carolina Bone Phosphate.

Having these articles with our Ammoniated and Pure Fine Ground Raw Bone, manufactured especially for our trade, Farmers can rely on getting them pure and free from any adulteration and at prices that will justify them in using them.

Also Peruvian, Orchilla and Mexican Guanos and all Fertilizers supplied at reduced prices.

McAfee Bros.' Compound for Wheat. Price per ton $41 00. All Chemicals for the above put up in strong new bags. Directions for composing and using given upon application.

Exchanging for Produce a Specialty.

We will take all kinds of produce at an advance of prices over cash rates. Farmers will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing.

Our agents for Harford and Baltimore counties are as follows: D. S. PAGE, P. O., Fallston, Harford Co.; JOSHUA H. SCARFF, Taylor, Harford Co.; CHAS. E. HAND, Catonsville, Baltimore Co.

All former agents appointed by us in the above counties are withdrawn from this date.

McAFEE BROS.,
Cor. Harford Avenue and Biddle Street, and Cor. Poppleton and Ryan Sts.,
Baltimore, Md.
Aug. 2, '79-3m.

STOVES,

PLOW CASTINGS, &C.

The subscribers having purchased the FOUNDRY, PATTERNS, STOCK, &c., of the late Armstrong & Co., combining same with their well known long established business, are prepared to furnish 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 a continuance of same.

B. C. BIBB & SON,
Warehouse and Salesroom 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.

BALTIMORE.

Dec. 22, '77-1y.

THOMAS A. AGNEW & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, LIQUORS, FLOUR,

BACON, FEED,

COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

293 W. PRATT ST.,

(S. E. Corner Eutaw Street,)

Baltimore, Md.

Fine Medicinal Liquors a specialty.

April 26, '79 1y.

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.

Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and the Manufacture of Hair Jewelry.

April 16, 79-1y.

500 Dollars Reward.

I will pay five hundred dollars for any second-hand Sewing Machine that any person has ever bought from me for new and I have done business in Baltimore eighteen years. I sell all kinds of machines, both new and second hand, and have the most complete repairing establishment to be found anywhere. Write to me or call in person and I will make you satisfied.

J. F. McKENNEY,

136 W. Fayette Street,

Below Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

Mh 29, '79-1y.

MISS NELLIE CLARK,

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.

Baltimore.

Balto. and Ohio Railroad.

THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK.

NATIONAL ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

TO THE

NORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTH.

TO TAKE EFFECT

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1879, AT 4.20 A. M.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.

A. M.
4.20 †Washington and Way Stations.
5.15 †Washington Ex. (Va. Midland, Lynchburg, Danville, South and Southwest, Richmond, via Quantico.)
6.30 Ellicott City and Way Stations.
6.45 Washington and Way Stations.
7.10 ‡St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Washington Ex., (Annapolis and Valley Branch, except Sunday.)
8.00 †Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and Way, Via Main Stem. (On Sunday to Ellicott City only).
9.00 †Washington and Way Stations. (Annapolis on Sunday.)
10.30 Washington Express.

P. M.
12.15 Washington, Annapolis and Way Stations.
1.30 †On Sunday only for Washington and Way.
1.30 Ellicott City and Way Stations.
3.05 Washington and Way Stations.
4.00 Washington Express. Richmond via Quantico.
4.20 Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and Way.
5.00 †Washington, Annapolis and Way.
5.20 †Frederick and Way Stations.
6.15 Martinsburg and Way Stations.
6.25 †Washington and Way Stations.
7.00 †Chicago, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Washington Express. (Pittsburgh except Sunday.)
8.30 Washington Ex. (Va. Midland, Lynchburg, Danville, South and Southwest. By 7 P. M. on Sunday.)
9.00 ‡On Sunday only, for Mt. Airy and way.
9.45 ‡St. Louis, Cincinnati and Washington Express.
11.15 Mt. Airy and Way Stations.

Leave for Rockville, Gaithersburg, Germantown, Boyd's and Barnesville †7 10 A. M. and †7.00 P. M; for Metropolitan Branch ‡1.30 and 3.05 P. M.

All trains stop at Relay.

Leave Washington for Baltimore:

†5 05, 6 50, †8 05, 8.50, ‡9.00, 10.00 A. M., †2.10, 1.30, ‡1.35, 3 30, 4.30, †4.40, †5.30, †7.00, †8.10, †10.15 P. M.

†Daily. ‡Sunday only. Other trains daily, except Sunday.

W. M. CLEMENTS,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
April 1, '79-tf.

Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

ANNE ARUNDEL AND HOWARD COUNTIES.

Chartered by the Legislature in 1868

IS now organized and ready to take risks in any County of the State. Its Charter and Organization is identical with that of the Montgomery Company, which will enable it to insure at the lowest possible rates.

PRESIDENT:
WM. SNOWDEN.
TREASURER:
M. BANNON.
SECRETARY:
THOMAS MARRIOTT.

DIRECTORS:

A. P. GORMAN, Dr. W. W. WATKINS,
THOS. H. HUNT, WM. SNOWDEN,
M. BANNON, DR. J. H. SKINNER,
DR. E. J. HENKLE, THOS. PUMPHREY,
GEORGE COLTON, GRAFTON DUVALL,
DR. N. S. KNIGHTON, W. H. WARFIELD,
JAS. A. GARY.

OFFICE—32 St. Paul street, Baltimore.
Oct 1, '70-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Building Materials

IN EVERY VARIETY

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, FRAMES, MOULDINGS, HARDWARE, W. GLASS.

W. PINE & WALNUT MANTELS,

GEORGE O. STEVENS,

No. 49 Light Street,

BALTIMORE.

SEND FOR PRICES.

Aug. 30, '79-26t.

DR. C. H. WARNER

DENTIST.

No. 62 North Green Street,

Between Lexington and Saratoga,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Gas.

BEAUTIFUL SETS OF TEETH,

Made from $ to 10 Dollars.

And all other Dentistry at similar rates to suit the times. All Dentistry guaranteed.

July 5, '79-tf.

George S. Clogg & Son,

No. 179 West Baltimore Street,

(UNDER THE CARROLLTON HOTEL)

BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES & BOYS

SHOES.

Also a large assortment of fine Shoes on hand. La Crosse and Base Ball Shoes, Gymnasium Slippers, always on hand.

All orders by mail carefully attended to.

Jan. 4, '79-1y.

PERSONS

About to purchase Batteries for Self Treatment or Home use should consult DR. MILLS at S. E. Corner Courtland and Mulberry Sts., Baltimore, Md., who has for sale a superior class of Instruments for Medical Use. His extended experience in healing Chronic Affections by electricity enables him to give instruction for application which is of the utmost value. Advice Free.

Electrical appliances of all descriptions on hand. Batteries sent by Mail.

Inquiries by Mail must contain Stamp for reply.

Aug. 16 1m.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY repaired by competent workmen at John Nicklas', COR BALTIMORE & PACA STS.

AS SLOW OUR SHIP.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

As slow our ship her foamy track
Against the wind was cleaving,
Her trembling pennant still looked back
To that dear isle 'twas leaving.
So loth we part from all we love,
From all the links that bind us;
So turn our hearts where'er we rove,
To those we've left behind us.

When, round the bowl of vanish'd years,
We talk, with joyous seeming—
With smiles, that might as well be tears;
So faint, so sad their beaming;
While memory brings us back again
Each early tie that twin'd us;
Oh! sweet the cup that circles then
To those we've left behind us.

And when our climes we meet
Some isle or vale enchanting,
Where all looks flow'ry, wild and sweet,
And naught but love is wanting:
We think how great had been our bliss,
If heaven had but assigned us,
To live and die in scenes like this,
With some we've left behind us.

As trav'llers oft look back at eve,
When eastward darkly going,
To gaze upon the light they leave
Still faint behind them glowing:—
So when the close of pleasure's day
To gloom has near consigned us,
We turn to catch one fading ray
Of joy that's left behind us.

—Pretty Jennie came to me,
Earnest, seeking information:
"Cousin, darling, will you show
What is meant by osculation?"

What could mortal man as I
Do in such a situation?
Father, mother, no one nigh,
Liberal views, a great temptation!

Jennie is my cousin, too,
So to please my young relation—
* * * *
Ah! you horr'd thing! there, now,
I referred to osculation.

Marriage Probabilities.

WHAT AN EXCHANGE THINKS ABOUT THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The Chicago *Times* has constructed a table of "marriage probabilities" for both sexes from the age of 15 to 70, based on figures taken from 8,900 marriage licenses issued by the county clerk during the twelve months ending August 2. It deduces the following facts from the table: In 1,000 cases no one was married before age of 15. The marriage of woman at that age is not unknown, but it is rare. Men do not begin to marry, as a rule, until they are 18 years old. At the age of 19, when young men are just beginning to think seriously of the subject, young women are at their most favorable time, more of them marrying at that age than any other. The years of greatest probability with a woman are from 18 to 25, culminating at 22. At 20 and 21 the chances are even, being better at 19 and 22 than either of the intervening years. At 23 begins a steady decline, but not until the age of 33 do the chances fall below one in 100; after that age they do, and in the rest of her life her chances are but 56 in a 1,000. At the age of 53 the vanishing point appears in sight, no marriages occurring at that age, and at the age of 54 and 55 and 56 occurs one marriage each, at 57 none, at 58 one, and after that a woman has literally not one chance in 1,000 of wedding. Her best years are four in number, being from 19 to 22, inclusive. With a man it is different. His best years are ten in number, from 21 to 30, inclusive. It is at the age of 21 that he evidently turns his attention wifeward, and it may be that legislators were entirely right in fixing that as the year when he shall attain his majority. In no year of his life are the chances one to ten that he will marry. His very best years are at 23 and 25, as a girls best years are at 19 and 22. From 21 there is a pretty steady increase until he is 25, and then his chances slowly decline, although they do not stop suddenly until he is 30. It is worthy of note that the sudden drop in the chances of both men and women occurs the year after they begin to become "old bachelors" or "old maids." Men do not begin to marry until about three years later than women, but they keep it up more or less steadily five years later. With men the chances do not fall below one in 100 until the age of 40 is reached. Then it is one in 50, and after that but one in 200. Marriages occur, however, every year until 56 is reached, then on alternate years to 62, and after that comes but one, which is at the age of 70.

Of the 1,000 women in this list, 84 were widows, and of these 84, 14 had been divorced. Of the 14, one remarried the man from whom she had been divorced. How many of them are widowers there is no means of telling.

Of the 1,000 marriages, 187 were between parties living in the same house. Whenever a man marries under such circumstances it is natural to suppose that, when he fell in love with the girl, it was the result of pure accident. He was not probably looking over his list of lady acquaintances for a wife, and his selection was not the result of pure choice—of the opinion that she was the best of all women he knew to make a wife. The two happened to be thrown into close contact, the fire of youth was ignited and it blazed up, and they were married. This figure cannot, however, be taken as in any degree correct to show the number of chance marriages. Perhaps nine-tenths of all the marriages are chance. But the chances are very strong that these were all chance, pure chance, and nothing but chance. The census of 1870 gives the total male population of the country at 17,929,085, and the total female at 16,560,289. From these figures is deducted the fact that a woman's chances of marriage, where there no disturbing causes, are 1,029 to 1,000. The number of men being greater than the number of women, every woman ought to find a husband; but the disturbing causes which induce men to forego marriage, such as the inability, as they suppose, to support a wife, a preference to remain unmarried, and so on, throw the chances, as a matter of fact, the other way.

American Flyers.

This is a notable year in the history of the American thoroughbred horses. It has only been at long intervals that two such really noble horses as Falsetto and Spendthrift have met. In 1823 Eclipse and Henry ran their famous four mile heat race over the Union Course, Long Island, and it was not until sixteen years later that a race of equal historical interest took place. Then Wagner and Grey Eagle met at Louisville and the whole country awaited anxiously for the news. Three years later the race between Fashion and Boston was run on Long Island, and in that race Boston was ridden by a jockey who is yet on the turf and who has been riding recently at Brighton Beach. After twelve years had passed two of Boston's colts met at New Orleans and there were run the most conspicuous races in the history of the American turf—those between Lexington and Lecompte. The next racing epoch is marked by the contests between Harry Bassett and the magnificent Longfellow, while the year before last was signalized by the meeting of Ten Broeck and Parole. In addition to the appearance of Falsetto and Spendthrift, this year will be remembered by the successes of American horses in England. What Parole has done and has failed to do every one knows. Pappoose and Geraldin have also carried the Lorillard colors to the front, and on Wednesday, August 13, at Egham, Mr. Richard Ten Broeck, who twenty years ago showed the English turfmen what American horses could do, had the satisfaction of seeing his Kentucky-bred filly Saratoga come in first for the Runnymede Plate. This filly with several others was bought in Kentucky by the Duke of Hamilton last year, but he sold them this spring, and he will now perhaps regret that he did not give his American youngsters a longer trial before parting with them. It is within the probabilities of a near future that the European stables will have representatives at the annual sales of American thoroughbreds.—*N. Y. World.*

—Don't confide your secrets to a person of noble lineage, because the old adage says that "Blood will tell."

How to Preserve Cider.

A pure, sweet cider is only obtainable from clean, sound fruit, and the fruit should therefore be carefully examined and wiped before grinding.

In the press, use hair cloth or gunny in place of straw. As the cider runs from the press let it pass through a hair sieve into a large open vessel that will hold as much juice as can be expressed in one day. In one day, or sometimes less, the pomace will rise to the top, and in a short time grow very thick. When little white bubbles break through it, draw off the liquid through a very small spigot placed about three inches from the bottom, so that the lees may be left behind. The cider must be drawn off into very clean, sweet casks, preferably fresh liquor casks, and closely watched. The moment the white bubbles, before mentioned, are perceived rising at the bunghole, rack it again. It is usually necessary to repeat this three times. Then fill up the cask with cider in every respect like that originally contained in it, add a tumbler of warm sweet oil, and bung up tight. For very fine cider it is customary to add at this stage of the process about half a pound of glucose (starch sugar,) or a smaller portion of white sugar. The cask should then be allowed to remain in a cool place until the cider has acquired the desired flavor. In the meantime clean barrels for its reception should be prepared, as follows: Some clean strips of rags are dipped in melted sulphur, lighted and burned in the bunghole, and the bung laid loosely on the end of the rag so as to retain the sulphur vapor within the barrel. Then tie up half a pound of mustard seed in a coarse muslin bag, and put it in the barrel, fill the barrel with cider, add about a quarter of a pound of isinglass or fine gelatine dissolved in hot water.

This is the old fashioned way, and will keep cider in the same condition as when it went into the barrel, if kept in a cool place, for a year.

Professional cider makers are now using calcium sulphite (sulphite of lime,) instead of mustard and sulphur vapor. It is much more convenient and effectual. To use it, it is simply requisite to add one-eighth to one-quarter of an ounce of sulphite to each gallon of cider in the cask, first mixing the powder in about a quart of the cider, then pouring it back into the cask and giving the latter a thorough shaking or rolling. After standing bunged several days to allow the sulphite to exert its full action it may be bottled off.

The sulphite of lime (which should not be mistaken for the sulphate of lime) is a commercial article, costing about 40 cents a pound by the barrel. It will preserve the sweetness of the cider perfectly, but unless care is taken not to add too much of it, it will impart a slight sulphurous taste to the cider. The bottles and corks used should be perfectly clean, and the corks wired down.

A little cinnamon, wintergreen, or sassafras, etc., is often added to sweet cider in the bottle, together with a drachm or so of bicarbonate of soda at the moment of driving the stopper. This helps to neutralize free acids, and renders the liquid effervescent when unstopped: but if used in excess it may prejudicially affect the taste.

A Philosophic Fiend.

"I should like to sell you a gimlet," said a care-worn looking man, as he walked into an office the other day.

"We have no use for one," replied the cashier.

But you should always look into the misty future," went on the fiend demurely, "next winter you will want to make holes in your boot heels, so you can get your skates on."

"I use club skates—no straps required."

"You may want to screw a stepladder together some time. The old fashioned method of driving the screws in with a hammer is pernicious, as it deteriorates the tenacity of the fangs of the screw, as it were."

"Nothing to-day, sir."

"This gimlet also acts as a cork-screw."

"I don't want it."

"It also may be used as a tack hammer, a cigar holder and a tooth brush."

"I don't want it."

"It has an eraser, a pen, an inkstand, a table for computing compound interest, and a lunch box attachment."

"I can't help it; I don't want it."

"I know you don't; you are one of those mean men that won't buy a gimlet unless it has a restaurant and a trip through Europe and an Italian opera company attached. You're the kind of a man who would live near an electric light to save a gas bill."

And the peddler walked out with his mental plumage on the perpendicular.

New Method of Reading for the Blind

At a Montreal institution for teaching the blind a new system is in successful operation. It was devised by a French gentleman, himself blind, and is superseding in the larger asylums the old method of raised types, its great merit lying in its simplicity and the ease with which the characters can be combined for all educational purposes. The simple (.) forms the basis of the dot, in groups or combinations determine the characters of the alphabet, the arabic numerals, and in music, the different types which are necessary to read the ordinary musical notation.

Writing is done by an ingenious device. To a wooden frame about the size of a common school slate is adjusted a sheet of zinc with closely grooved lines, on which the paper to be written is fastened. A movable brass rule about one and a quarter inches wide, which is perforated with square holes at proper intervals, is placed over the paper, and through these perforations the pupils puncture the dots with a stylet or awl. The rule insures evenness and uniformity of line. It is said that a child of average intelligence can be taught by this method the ordinary school education in five years. In our presence children of eight and ten years read and wrote with as much rapidity and accuracy as those of the same age in our public schools.

"BOOM."—An unknown exchange gives the following as the derivation of the word "boom," which has recently come into use in this country, chiefly in a political sense:

"The current word to express a peculiar and frequent phenomenon in American politics is "boom." It is derived from the western idiom describing the freshets in rivers and creeks. In those streams that are far from the stable equilibrium of tidal waters there are very great inequalities of volume. Some of them vary from six inches in a dry time to sixty feet of water during a season of rains, and all have their times when the usually thin and shallow stream comes pouring down in a yellow flood, bearing fence rails and corn stacks and other signs of the invasion of the riparian farms, and laden with the dog-gone expletives of the settlers and the vexations of the travelers delayed at the fords. The stream is powerful while it lasts, but that is only for a day or two, and while it is called a "boom." "Lost creek or the Dry Fork is a-booming," is the way in which the natives describe these passing ebullitions of nature.

THE MOST POPULAR GIRL.—The most popular girl in America to-day is Miss Anna W. Williams, a modest teacher in the House of Refuge, Philadelphia, if we may judge by the struggle people of every rank and condition in life make to secure her likeness. Men toil early and late, commit crime and do all manner of evil to secure the impress of her faultless profile even. Woman sell that, the price whereof is above rubies, that they may possess her counterfeit features, though they have never seen or known the original. Not one of the many beautiful woman whose photographs, taken in a hundred different positions, are in the stock of numberless picture stores, are nearly so much sought after as that of the modest Miss Williams. Statesmen, merchants, soldiers and laboring men make the goal of their ambition the possession of the gentle Anna's likeness, and why? Because it is her face that is stamped on the silver dollar, she having set for the artist who designed the head of the Goddess of Liberty which adorns that coin.

—The lad who drops his hat over the unwary butterfly as it rests upon the sweet clover, and then reaching his hand cautiously under the hat to grasp his victim, discovers that he has also imprisoned a bee, usually loses interest in entomology for the time being.

Bob Ingersoll's Circus.

The call for a convention of Liberals, to be held at Cincinnati on the 13th and 14th of the present month, has reached us. It is signed by a rare collection of atheists, infidels, agitators, free lovers, transcendentalists, positivists, agnostics, evolutionists, Nihilists, communists and strong-minded disturbers, of which Robert G. Ingersoll is apparently chief, as he is first on the list.

The object of the convention we learn, is to give Liberals an opportunity of consulting as to the propriety of taking political action, and we judge from the call that this action is necessary because citizens are discriminated against on account of their religious or irreligious opinions; majorities no longer respect or protect the rights of minorities; Government is inclined to support certain forms of religion by the tyrannical recognition of God on its coins, and is trampling on the rights of men by refusing to transmit bawdy literature through the mails.

The call urgently invites all who believe that virtue is not based upon ignorance; who believe that the living present is of more consequence than the dead past; who hold to an inalienable right to do as they please seven days in the week and much other sacred stuff of the same vague order, to come together and form a National Liberal do-as-you-please political party.

All this means that Bob Ingersoll, or Parker Pillsbury, or George Francis Train intends to run for the Presidency, and, if elected, get that legend off our national coin.

PRESIDENT TYLER AND THE SCHOOLBOYS.—A correspondent of the *Louisvill Courier-Journal* relates the following story: When John Tyler was President the Whig party was displeased with him, and said many grievous things to his disadvantage. The President took a trip and made a short stay in a small country village. The school teacher of the district school invited his Excellency to witness the culture which she imparted to her pupils. She drew them up in line and propounded the following questions:

"Who was the first President?"

"George Washington!" the boys sang out in chorus.

"Was he a good man?"

"He was!" the boys emphatically replied.

"Who was the second President?"

"John Adams."

"Was he a good man?"

"He was."

So she kept on through the list until she got to Tyler. Then she asked:

"Who is the present President?"

"John Tyler."

"Is he a good man?"

"We are commanded by the Scriptures not to speak evil of our rulers," rolled out the little band of embryo politicians.

PLOUGHING BY ELECTRICITY.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Tresca gave an account of some experiments in ploughing by electricity which he witnessed at Sermaise, in the Marne. A Gramme machine, making 1,200 revolutions per minute, and driven by a steam-engine, was connected to a second Gramme at a distance of 440 yards, and caused the latter to revolve at the rate of 1,140 revolutions to the minute, the electricity produced by the first machine being thus converted into work. The second machine was connected to a third at a distance of 219 yards, and these two worked cables attached to a double Brabant plough. According to M. Tresca, the experiment was very successful, the work accomplished representing the equivalent of three horse-power, while one-half of the motive power obtained from the steam-engine was really transferred to a distance of more than 1,000 yards from the furnace.

WEALTH OF PRESIDENTS.—Washington left an estate worth $800,000. John Adams died moderately well off. Jefferson died so poor that if Congress had not given $20,000 for his library he would have been bankrupt. Madison was economical and died rich. Monroe died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives in New York. John Quincy Adams left about $50,000, the result of prudence. His son, Charles Francis Adams, gained a large fortune by marriage. Jackson died tolerably well off. Van Buren died worth some $300,000. It is said that during his entire administration he never drew any portion of his salary, but on leaving took the whole $100,000 in a lump. Polk left about $169,000. Tyler married a lady of wealth and accomplishments and died rich. Taylor left about $150,000. Fillmore was always an economical man, and added to his wealth by his last marriage. Pierce saved about $50,000. Buchanan left about $220,000; Lincoln, about $75,000; Johnson, about $50,000.

—M. Behn, a Frenchman, has invented a night lamp which answers the purpose of a clock. The hour is indicated by the extent of combustion of the oil. From the oil reservoir rise two vertical glass tubes; one contains oil and is graduated for the hours, the other contains the wick saturated with oil and giving the light. The construction is such that one hour is required to consume the quantity of oil between two graduations of the first-mentioned tube. A reflector placed under the flame at the side throws a luminous beam across the graduated tube. The chief use of the lamp will be to enable early risers, night workers and others to turn over without rising and read what time it is. Nevertheless, any economical old gentleman can set one of the lamps in the parlor just before going to bed, and by it young Romeo will be constantly reminded that it's time to quit burning the old man's gas for that night.

—There is a certain class of people in the world who have a peculiar faculty of saying and doing the wrong thing without really meaning it. Sometimes they call themselves "candid, you know," and under the head of candor they indulge in impertinences which no one else would dare to utter. They boast that they are "perfectly natural," and then do such things that you feel like adding the word 'fool' to the word 'natural.' They tell you of your faults, for your good, of course, but still with a relish which makes you sure that they are glad to have discovered your weakness, and still more glad to have an opportunity to talk about it. We must admit that amid the general hard grind of living, and while we wish to give its meed of praise to every virtue, we very greatly prefer that worldly politeness which says nothing about our faults to that candor which regards it as a duty to talk about them until we are sorry that we were ever born.

—I think 'twas in September, if I rightly now remember, that I heard a knocking knocking at my door; yes, I know 'twas in September, for quite well I now remember, he had been there knocking at my door. But I opened not, nor wondered as upon the door he thundered, for he yelled, "say now will you settle that 'ere bill I bring you," as he battered on the door, and I answered, calmly answered, "Nevermore."

—Now comes Johnny in from school, with "I've got to have a new slate and a pencil, and a sponge and a second reader, and teacher wants me to study geography, and I'll have to have an atlas, and the new boy got a licking, and say, ma, wont you ask pa to buy the books this noon, because I'm in a hurry, and all the rest of the boys have got their'n."

—"I say, Josh, I war gwine down de street de oddder day, an' I seed a tree *brake*."

Why, dat am nothing, Sam, I seed one *holler* once.

"Wal, I seed de same tree *leave*."

"Ya! ya! ya! Did he take his *trunk* wid him?"

—There are two little girls of the same name in New London, Conn. The other night one of them said her prayers, and for fear they might be credited to the other child, she added, after the "Amen," "No. 10 Orange street."

—"Nothing is made in vain!" exclaim the divine; but the next moment, as an aggregation of silk, lace and feathers sweeps up the aisle, he realizes that something is maiden vain.

—When a spinster remarked that old bachelors should be fined, one of that ilk replied, "Yes, luxuries should be taxed."