Miscellaneous.

☞ A New York belle who was purchasing some gloves, told the clerk she wanted them of a "subdued mouse color." The clerk said they were all out of that shade, but suggested "infuriated rat" as a substitute. He was discharged.

☞ A dairymen whose attention being called to the fact of an increase in milk the days he gave his cows salt, experimented until he decided that salt, given in small quantities every day, is the best way. Salt in the morning just before turning out, a tablespoonfull to each cow, and the flow of milk will be considerably increased.

☞ Leuwenhyek has computed that one hundred of the single threads of a full grown spider are not equal to the diameter of the hair of the human head, and consequently, if the threads and hair be both round, ten thousand such threads are not larger than such a hair. He calculates that 4,000,000 of a young spider's threads, which are much finer than those of full grown spiders, are not so large as the single human hair.

THE PROFITS OF A HUMORIST.—"Josh Billings" (Henry W. Shaw) is reported to have made more money than almost any American author by persistent working of his peculiar vein of humor. Some years he has got $4,000 from a weekly newspaper for his exclusive contributions; has made $5,000 or $6,000 by lecturing, and has had a profit from his almanac of $8,000 or $9,000 more—$18,000 to $20,000 per annum. This is five or six times as much as Emerson, Hawthorne, Lowell or Holmes has ever made.—*New York Times.*

☞ There is an automaton exhibited in London which really plays the trumpet. Wind is supplied by bellows. There is no illusion about the performance. The fingers move the valves which determine the note, hold it for a required time, move rapidly up and down when a thrill is given and stop moving when the sound stops. Three or four tunes have thus far been provided. The execution is good, but the higher notes are not very agreeable, and there is yet, evidently room for improvement. The inventer hopes to complete an entire band of automatons.

☞ A machine for cleaning ship bottoms and removing obstructions to speed has just been invented by H. & R. Arentz, London. The machine was tested on the ship "Glenrosa," when lying in the harbor, and the results have been very satisfactory. This vessel was selected as it was unusually foul, and covered with barnacles to the water line. After the experiment the vessel was removed to the patent slip of A. & J. Inglis, Pointhouse, when it was found that on several parts of the ship the track of the machine was quite apparent by the absence of barnacles.

AWFUL HOLOCAUST.

PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT FIRE AT TIENTSIN, CHINA—TERRIBLE SCENES OF AGONY AND DEATH, 1400 PEOPLE BURNED.

The particulars of the great fire at Tientsin, China, are horrible. The number of refugees who have been collecting at this point has been augmenting by daily additions until the aggregate was variously estimated at anywhere from fifty to one hundred fifty thousand. A few weeks since an additional soup dispensary was opened od a piece of vacant ground known as the Flower Garden of the Kiang family. When the relief depot was established, the whole premises were surrounded with a strong fence of reeds and millet stalks, plastered with mud. As the place was to be occupied only by women and children, the greatest care was taken that all communication between the inside and outside be prevented. The alley on the west side was fenced up at the north end, and the only gate of the soup yard was at the south end of the same alley—a gate about six feet wide. About 10 o'clock, on a bitter cold morning, an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in this relief yard, roofed with inflammable mats, and crowded with human beings. Crowds of people began to gather on all sides of the yard, and tear down the strong fence. The moment that communication was established between the inside and outside a considerable number of outsiders leaped into that part of the inclosure forming the alley, to attempt to rescue those who were still struggling to escape. The scene within was awful. The long sheds had already melted into smoke and ashes, and only the poles were still burning—not the poles alone, for beneath stretched long lines of something only indistinctly seen, and which, between the gusts of flame and smoke, could be recognized as head, arms and bodies of human beings, all huddled within the limits of their former compartments, and just as they were caught by the fiery sirocco. Not one in twenty had time to move a yard before they were met by the flames and suffocated where they chanced to be. In front of the locked gate a large number of poor wretches were caught and imprisoned by the flames. Their wadded or skin garments caught fire, and could be neither taken off nor extinguished—scores of poor women were reduced to a condition too horrible to be described—absolutely roasted on one side, and utterly helpless to escape.

The greater part of those who were burned must have perished instantly. Within five minutes of the time the fire broke out it is probable that those who failed to escape were suffocated in the flames. Long after every scrap of mat and wood had been consumed the bodies of the victims continued to burn and smoulder. The corpses were most of them reduced literally to ashes, utterly beyond recognition. Many of the survivors on the day of the fire, and the three following days, while the bodies were being taken out, wandered about uttering the most piteous lamentations, striving to discover their children; husbands came to institute a hopeless search for their wives. Nothing was left upon the ground but hundreds of horribly mutilated corpses, fragments of half-burned clothes and broken pottery. It is definitely ascertained that the number who perished is somewhat more than 1400.

☞ The simple heart that freely asks, in love, obtains.

☞ A man-of war, sunk over a century ago in Arnold's Bay, on Lake Champlain, Vermont, about seven miles from Vergennes, is still visited by relic-hunters, who extract cannon and musket balls from the timbers, and carry off pieces of the hull for canes and ornaments, while a heavy cannon is said to be in sight at low water.

☞ All meat-producing animals should be killed when they are in the coolest state, or when respiration is the least active. Their flesh will then keep much longer fresh, and be more beatiful, sweet and healthful. When killed in a heatful condition, or immediately after a hard drive, the flesh will take longer to cool through, spoil sooner, while the flesh and fat will have a dark, feverish look, caused by being full of blood, and hence will not be so inviting in appearance or so healthy as food.

LEAD-POISONING IN A NEW FORM.

According to *The Journal of Materia Medica*, there is a serious danger lurking in the covering employed for children's carriages or wagons. Thus, in Germany, where this enamelled or leather cloth is largely used, such danger has been confirmed by the occurrence of numerous cases of child sickness among those who have been carried about in the little vehicles that are covered with this cloth, the symptons being invariably those of lead-poisoning. An investigation was recently undertaken at the instance of the Imperial Health Office, and, in the different specimens of such cloth, both of German and foreign make, the enormous quantity of 45.7 per cent of metallic lead was found; from a piece of cloth weighing ten grams, a mass of lead weighing 4.26 grams could be obtained. The fabric burned readily, and drops of lead reduced to the metallic form could be seen running off, even when only a small piece of it was ignited.

A STRANGE CRIME BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Charles F. King's trial in St. Louis, resulting in his conviction of murder, brought out the particulars of a strange crime. He was wildly in love with the wife of Jacob Broemser, his partner in a drug store. Mrs. Broemser was young, coquettish, and not inclined to repulse him at first; but her behavior was confined to moonlight walks and the exchange of foolish letters, while he was desirous of an elopement. He urged her persistently to abandon her family and go to California with him; but she refused, and broke off their intimacy by declining to see him. One day he went to her house and asked to see her. She would not go down stairs except in the company of her sister. King asked her again to elope with him. She said, "I am afraid of you, for I believe if I said no you would kill me." He said that he would not hurt her, and threw open his coat, adding, "See, I have no weapon. Don't be afraid. Give me your answer." Thereupon she told him that, once for all, he must understand that she would never leave her husband. He instantly shot her, and she died on the spot.

WHAT THE THUMB DOES.

Have you noticed that when you want to take hold of anything, a bit of bread, we will say, that it is always the thumb who puts himself forward, and that he is always on one side by himself, while the rest of the fingers are on the other?

If the thumb is not helping, nothing stops in your hand, and you don't know what to do with it. Try, by the way of experiment, to carry your spoon to your mouth without putting your thumb to it, and you will see what a long time it will take you to get through a poor little plateful of broth.

The thumb is placed in such a manner on your hand that it can face each of the other fingers, one after another, or all together as you please; and by this we are enabled to grasp, as if with a pair of pinchers, all objects, whether large or small.

Our hands owe their perfection of usefulness to this happy arrangement, which has been bestowed on no other animal except the monkey, our nearest neighbor.

AN AIR-SHIP.

SUCCESSFUL ASCENSION AT HARTFORD—DARIUS GREEN'S FLYING MACHINE OUTDONE.

Hartford Courant.]

At last Professor Richtell's air-ship has just made an ascension, and a most successful one, yesterday afternoon. The operator was a young man weighing 96 pounds, a slender built fellow, whose nerve was, however, fully equal to his muscle; for he went up from the enclosure of the ball grounds to a height at least twice that of the summit of the spire of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and then struck off in an easterly direction toward the river, intending, as he afterwards said, to cross the Connecticut. But it being apparent to the Professor that a storm was coming up, he signalled him to return. The operator turned the car around in mid-air and returned, descending at the Professor's feet. Previous to this flight the operator ascended, turned the car about and descended several times to show his control of the machine. The exhibition was witnessed by quite a large company, among whom were Mr. Lord, superintendent at Colt's, and Mr. Richards, the engineer, who expressed themselves astonished at the complete success of the experiment; for such it must be considered, as this car was built and intended only for indoor exhibitions, and yesterday it had to contend with a considerable wind, and during its flight was exposed to the rain, which added from twenty to thirty pounds to the weight of the machine. Prof. Richtel contemplates the future of his invention to be rendering the navigation of the air for long distances possible, without any of the devices necessary to the ordinary baloon, such as putting out ballast to rise and letting out gas to descend. The ascent and descent of the machine is controlled entirely by the fan, or propeller, that is attached to the vertical shaft under the seat of the operator; by revolving it in one direction the machine is raised, and by turning it in the reverse direction it is lowered, precisely as a ship is sent forward and backed by her screw. It is his plan to make long trips possible by employing this power of governing the machine in favorable air currents. He does not propose to propel it against a strong wind, but to take advantage of currents, which are either favorable to the direction desired to be travelled or which are not directly opposed to it. If his invention should come into general use a system of signal stations over a route of travel, to give the force and direction of the wind by signal to the aeronaut would be convenient if not absolutely necessary.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, &c.,

For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out.

And in all Colors.

Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, having no chemical action on Iron and other Metals; will stand any degree of heat without blistering—1 cwt. being nearly equal in bulk, and doing the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints.

Artificial Stone Paint, { For preserving Wood, Zinc, and other Buildings, giving them the appearance of White or Bath Stone, &c.

DAMP WALLS, DAMP CHURCHES, &c.
Cured by the PETRIFYING LIQUID, at a cost of about 2d. per square yard.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT,
In Wooden Ships, Railway Sleepers, Beams and House Timbers, For Shingle Roofs, Ships' Bottoms, Damp or Wet Walls, and General Iron and Wood Work.

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Every article for the Trade at lowest prices.

Porous Tile Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., made thoroughly WATERPROOF, and IRONWORK preserved from Oxidation, by GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINT. Manufactured by THE SILCIATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, G. B.

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Refined Scotch and Sweedish IRON.

BLISTER, CAULKING, TYRE, CAST DRILL STEEL

ALSO:—Canada Horse Shoe Nails.
Boiled and Raw Paint Oil, Best Quality.

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A Quantity of the Silicate Paints,

(Different Colors) prepared for all kinds of House and Ship Painting, also for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. The **Anti-Fouling Paint, for Ships' Bottoms,** is an article highly recommended as a complete protection against Worms, &c., and will not foul. It leaves a Hard, Smooth Surface like Glass. All orders promptly attended to, and every information given on application to the agent.

HUGH FRASER.

Bridgetown, July 19th, 1876. 6m n15

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CAPT WM. GESNER, Master, will commence running on or about the 15th, on the above route. We are now ready to receive applications for freight or any business in the above line. Freight received at any time free of storage on board. Freight carried at the lowest possible rate, and satisfaction guaranteed. For further particulars apply to Captain on board, or to

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THE Subscribers have lately received per "Atwood":—
100 bbls. Choice Flour.
100 do. K. D. Corn Meal, "Gold Drop,"
100 Bags Fresh Graham Meal,
50 " Cracked Corn.
Arrived to-day per "T. B. Harris," direct from Mills:—200 bbls Flour, "Mistletoe," "White Eagle," and "Avalanche." Also in stock—50 Boxes Layer Raisins, do. ½ boxes. "Porto Rico" Sugars, Teas, Biscuits, Spices, &c. Salt, coarse and fine, Pickled, Dry and Smoked fish. A few casks of Kerosene, by cask 25 cents. Agent for Higgins, Crow & Co's. Confectionery.

RANDALL, HIGGINS & CO.,
Opposite Railway Station.
Annapolis, Jan. 16th, 1877.

New Stock!

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockeryware,

AT LOW PRICES, to suit the times.

FRED. LEAVITT.
Lawrencetown, Nov. 7th, '77 y

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

A gentleman, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self cure. He will be happy to forward the particulars to any sufferer on receipt of a stamp and directed envelope. Address J. T. SEWELL, Esq., Lisburn House, Fulman, London, England.

1878. } STOCK for { 1878.

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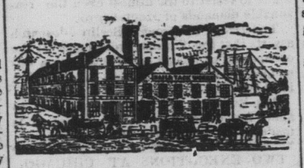

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JUST RECEIVED.

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WILL RESUME BUSINESS IN A FEW DAYS, AT

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GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

June 22nd, '77 n11tf

BILL-HEADS, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS, &c., &c., neatly and promptly printed at this office. Call and inspect samples of work.

☞ It was Henry VIII. who first placed a harp on Irish coins.

☞ In Prussia it is said the potato is cultivated with peculiar success. As the stock grows, the earth is heaped up, leaving only three leaves at the top; roots are thus greatly increased, while the produce is said to be astonishing.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

There seems to be a very great chance that it will prove as difficult a thing to complete the St. Gothard Tunnel as it was in Massachusetts to finish the Hoosac Tunnel. Begun in 1872 for the purpose of making the route to Italy by the St. Gothard pass as attractive as it formerly was, by reason of the famous diligence road, which was built in 1830 at a cost of $375,000, and which had made this the favorite road until the Mt. Cenis Tunnel diverted both travel and traffic from this part of Switzerland, its estimated cost was $37,400,000 and the time for its building was limited to ten years. To build this tunnel, which would be nine and a quarter miles long, together with the railway, Germany and Italy agreed to subscribe $17,000,000, while the balance was to be raised by the forest cantons and the federal council. As the work has gone on it has been found that the estimated cost would be probably about half as much as the real cost, and as Switzerland has suffered as much from hard times as other countries, it is found that the work must be abandoned for a time at least. Not long ago an endeavor was made to obtain a supplementary grant from the canton of Zurick in aid of the enterprise, but when it was submitted to the popular vote its defeat was so decisive that the present prosecution of the work seems impossible; for the canton Zurick is at once the richest canton and the one which would most benefit by the new route.—*American Architect.*

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

A WIFE BEHEADS HER HUSBAND WITH AN AXE.

BURKSVILLE, Va., June 9.—This town was thrown into horrible excitement to-day over a domestic tragedy of almost unparalleled atrocity, in which Jennie Miller beheaded her husband, Anderson Miller, while they were at breakfast. It seems that he was of a cool, quiet temper, but she, his better half, was notorious hereabouts as a tartar. The two had been seated at the table but a few minutes when Mr. Miller ventured to remark:—"Wife, here's a fly in the gravy.' At this Mrs. Miller fired up, and screamed out, "That's the way with you, you are all the time finding fault." The husband said, "Oh, no; I just happened to see the fly and thought I would tell you." The spunky woman replied, "You are a liar, flies never get in my gravy." Words multiplied, and in a little while Mrs. Miller was waltzing around the room smashing up the furniture. Finally, when the husband, who had by this time got his dander up, ordered the wife to leave the house, she ran out and seized an axe which was in the porch, and, rushing back to her husband, dealt him a heavy blow on the back of the head while he still sat at the table. He tried to get up, but she repeated the blow, which felled him to the floor. Then in her brutal rage she severed the head from the body. A guest of Mr. Miller's was upstairs while the bloody work was going on, and he got into the dining-room just in time to see the end of it. As he entered, the guilty woman held the head of her husband up, and, with a hellish exclamation, dropped it to the floor and fell in a swoon. The news of the murder spread rapidly, and Mrs. Miller was promptly arrested and lodged in jail. The Millers had been married two years. Her parents and friends advised him against the match on account of her high temper, but little was it dreamed that the result of the marriage would be so horrible.

THE EARTH'S YIELD OF PRECIOUS METALS.

Apropos of this golden epoch and age of silver bonanzas, we learn from the most reliable sources of information that from the earliest times to the commencement of the Christian era the amount of the precious metals obtained from the surface and the mines of the earth is estimated to be four thousand millions of dollars; from the latter epoch to the discovery of America, another sum of four thousand millions was obtained; from the date of the latter event to the close of 1842, an addition of nine thousand millions was made; the extensive working of Russian gold mines added to the close of 1842 one thousand millions more; the double discovery of the California gold mines in 1848, and those of Australia in 1851, added to the close of last year five thousand millions, making a grand total at the present time of twenty-three thousand millions of dollars. The average loss by abrasion of coins is estimated to be a tenth of one per cent. per annum; and the average loss of consumption in the art, and destruction by fire and shipwreck at from two to eight millions per annum. The amount of precious metals now in existence is estimated to be thirteen thousand millions of dollars, of which gold furnishes seven thousand millions, and silver the remainder. Of the amount now in existence, eight thousand millions are estimated to be in coin and bullion, three thousand millions in watches, and the remainder in plate, jewelry and ornaments. Of the amount now in existence seven thousand millions are estimated to have come from America, three thousand millions from Asia (including Australia and New Zealand), two thousand millions from Europe, and the remainder from Africa. Prior to the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America it was three millions; three hundred and fifty years it attained to twenty-five millions; during the decade immediately succeeding, 1842 to 1852, it was one hundred millions, and since the double discovery of the California and Australia mines, 1853 to 1872, it has averaged two hundred and fifty six millions of dollars. The annual product of the precious metals attained its acme in 1852, when it was two hundred and eighty-five millions of dollars. The increase in the amount of the precious metals in existence has been greater during the last twenty-five years than during the previous one hundred and forty.

Joker's Corner.

TOO SORROWFUL FOR BUSINESS.

From the Memphis Avalanche.]

The customer was a stranger, and as he sat down on a coffin-box, he dropped his arms on his knees, put his fingers together, and his head forward in a bargaining way that forearmed the transfer agent for the coming struggle.

'I'm poor, very poor'—the first line of skirmishers in the attack; 'I've scarcely enough to carry the poor boy home that his mother may take one last look at her idol's face,' sniffles making the first column of the advance corps. 'I ask you, sir, to pity my condition, and do the best you can for me.'

The grave-faced undertaker shook the stranger's hand, and in frenzied and professional sympathy and in husky tones, said, as he thumped a pine coffin to show its soundness: 'Here's a pretty one, strong wood, elegant polish, soft lining, and I'll put it, sir, to you below cost—$18.

'Can't pay it sir; can't pay it'—disappearance of agitation. 'There's a knot there, and you see the pillow is soiled. It's too dear entirely.'

They fought sharply and fiercely, and the undertaker fell back to $15, swearing it was giving the case away.

'Well you will pack it in ice for that, I suppose?' said the generous grief-stricken parent.

'Great grave clothes, no! It will cost $3 to pack it in ice at the lowest figure.'

Hostilities were resumed and the fight waxed hot, but the threat of seeking another coffin-dealer forced the undertaker back to $15 for coffin and the packing.

'Well,' said the poor sufferer, 'I'm too poor to luxuriate in ice, so we won't pack him. That puts the coffin at $12.'

'No, siree; it don't.'

'But you said the packing cost $3, and taking that from $15 leaves $12.'

'But—'

'You wouldn't swindle a poor anguish-smitten father?'—he capped the interrogative with tears, and the undertaker despairingly gave in.

'The coffin has no handles,' said the parent, blowing his nose.

'Of course not.'

'Well, I can't take it, then.'

'Why, man' said the exasperated dealer, the handles are worth $1.50.'

'You must throw them in, or I'll throw up the trade.'

'But I've already lost $3 by this bargain.'

'Can't help it. Will you not pity my poverty?'

The handles were thrown in at $12 for the rig.

The purchaser paused and meditated, and the salesman's face wore a puzzled 'what next' look.

'I'm too proud, too extravagant,' mused the parent. 'What matter pomp and show over the dead? Away with vanity! I won't take the handles.' To the undertaker:—'Take off $1.50. I won't take the handles.'

'What,' screamed the coffin-man.

Mildly and logically the parent put it:—'You gave me the coffin and the handles for $12. You said, moreover, that the handles were worth $1.50. I don't want the handles, and that makes the coffin $10.50. If you say, now, $10 for the coffin, I'll take it.'

'No!'

'Then, adieu, sir, adieu. I will go where a poor, smitten father, too deep in sorrow for business, can find one who will not take advantage of the situation. Adieu, sir.'

'Stop! stop! take it,' called the coffin-man. 'It's ruinous, but you can have it.'

Then the parent pulled out his wallet most plethoric, smiled sadly, and paid over his bill to the conquered tradesman.

A PARALLEL CASE.

A ragged shivering, middle aged man called at a house and asked for food, but the lady of the house called out:—

'Why don't you work for food?'

'I would if I knew where I could find work,' he promptly answered.

'There's a place down town where you can saw wood and earn your dinner,' she continued.

That seemed to stick him for half a minute, but he finally said, with great solemnity:—

'Madam let me state a parallel case. There is a place in Heaven for you, but you don't want to die until you are driven to it.'

She pondered over his philosopy for a few seconds, and then called to the cook to pass out half a loaf bread and some meat.

The sword may be less mighty than the pen; but how about the scissors?—*Puck.*

A bad marriage is like an electric machine—it makes you dance, but you can't let go.

A coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls, said:—

'In the time of Moses, I have no doubt I was the golden calf.'

'Very likely,' replied a lady,' and time has robbed you of nothing but the gilding.

'Is a person that hooks things a thief?' asked a little girl, four years of age, of her father.

'Yes,' my pet,' was his reply.

'Well, then,' said Pet, 'Aunt Susy is a thief, for she hooked my dress this morning.'

'My dear,' said Mrs. Spillkins to her husband, as they were whirling along in a railroad car, 'won't you let me have the newspaper a little while?'

'Yes, love,' answered the affectionate husband, 'as soon as we get to the tunnel.'

'Do you really think, William,' said Mr. Brown to her husband, 'that the telephone will ever be as generally used as the telegraph?'

'Why, yes,' replied Brown, 'the time is coming when it will be as common to telephone as it seems to be now to tell—a fib!'

Mr. Beecher said to the Williams College boys last week, 'If a man cannot say his prayers and get his full amount of sleep, let him leave his prayers unsaid.' The *Hawkeye* adds:—

'That's it. We have been wondering what it was that was shortening our hours of repose. We shall reform.'