"THE ART PRESERVATIVE."

Some Interesting Facts Connected With the History of Printing.

It is difficult to say at what period of the world's history people did not have ideas upon this subject, which were the germs of what was to come in after AUTOR. The impression of the hand or foot, or of some other object, made in soft mud or clay and then hardened by time, or baked by the heat of the sun, must have suggested a simple and intelligent mode of conveying an idea, before the invention of any kind of writing. Accordingly these and other signs are found to compose the chief characters of the earliest writings of

We find certain evidence that more a method of multiplying impressions, or, in other words, printing existed; and of Amsterdam, produced a greatly if we come down to the time of the improved press, a kind which, with but great city of Babylon, which owed its little alteration, continued in use 150 chief greatness to Nebuchadnezzar, years. The press upon which Benjawho died five hundred and sixty-one years before Christ, we see that on the 1725, and is preserved in the patent ofbrick with which every important structure was composed the name of that wicked king is stamped; and the known by the maker's name as the stamping must have been done with a Ramage press. There were many of die or type, on which was raised char- them in use as late as 1825, and a few a acters capable of producing an im-pression. The ruins of Babylon at used in some parts of the press, and this day consist mainly of three mounds:--1. Babil, probably the temple of Belos. 2. The Kasr, or frame cast in one piece, and the power palace of Nebuchadnezzar. This is an imparted by a combination of the togirregular square, about 700 yards each way, surmounted with the remains of a square structure, the walls of which are composed of burnt brick of a pale yellow color, of excellent quality, bound together with lime cement and stamped with the name of Nebuchadnezzar. 3. A mound now called Amran, of irregular triangular shape, and supposed to be the ruins of a palace older than Nebuchadnezzar's, for bricks have been found there inscribed with the names of more ancient kings than he. That should have been thought worth while to print inscriptions upon mate-rial destined to be built into their dwellings, argues that the process was not only not an uncommon one, but also that there probably existed at the same time a more advanced and more elegant mode of imprinting in their domestic and ornamental arts. In fact, we have specimens existing of articles of different form and sizes, from a foot high to the size of a signet-to which

the practice of transferring characters from a die to any substance, or, in other words, printing was known to any, even comparatively civilized

people. There is reason to believe that printing from characters engraved upon wooden blocks was known to the Chinese in the sixth century, though we scarcely hear anything of its application for four centuries after until the advantages of the art became so manifest that we are told that in 932 Fung Taou and Le Yu, two ministers of the Latter Han, memorialized the throne to have the "Nine Classics "-which had hitherto existed only in the manu uscript, had been printed.

It is not necessary in this article to speak of the manufacture of type, of the art of stereotyping and other things of recent date of value to the printer; but a few words may properly be said about the power used in print-ing. The first and earliest impressions

were taken as by the Chinese with light pressure of the hand or brush upon the very thin paper on which their printing was done. Then impressions were made by laying the paper on the type and placing on it a plaher or smooth-faced block of hard wood used for leveling the type before printing, and striking it with the mallet, as proof slips are now often taken. Presses, however, were soon invented for the purpose. There are engravings which we have any knowledge, and which represent presses as they existed which are called symbolic. as far back as 1520. They were We find certain evidence that more small, and the force was applied than two thousand years before our era by means of a simple screw and lever. 1620, or 261 years ago, Blaeuw In min Franklin worked in London in frame cast in one piece, and the power gle-joint and lever. The Columbian press, invented by George Clymer, of Philadelphia, about 1817, was the first important American improvement, the ower being applied by a compound ever, consisting of three simple ones.

Printing presses were introduced into America as follows : In Mexico in 1536. In Lima in 1586. In Cambridge, Mass., in 1639. In New London, Conn., in 1709 In Charleston, S. C., in 1730. In Newport, R. I., in 1732. West of the Alleghanies, in Cincinnati, in 1793.

West of the Mississippi, at St. Louis, in 1808.-Washington Star.

Character of Our Population.

According to the latest census bulletin there are in the United States, or were in 1880, when the census was taken, of colored inhabitants 6,632,549. purpose the latter were probably applied, as their shape indicated they had foreign born 6,679,945. These figures do not show, however, the combeen worn as finger rings, or hung about the neck like a charm or amulet— our population. The children of colored our population. The children of colored and all stamped with some characters. parents were enumerated as colored, After this a long time elapsed before while the children of foreign born parents were taken as native white inhabitants. Based upon the census of 1870 the following estimate has been made of the national characteristics of our population:

	1880.
American white	 80,453,545
Foreign born	 6,679,945
Both parents foreign.	 5,001,139
One parent foreign	 1,388,604
Colored	 . 6,632,549

Total..... 50,155,783 By this calculation, sixty-one per cent. of the whole population is native white, thirteen per cent. is foreign born, ten per cent. represent children of both script-revised and printed, and in foreign parents, three per cent. have about twenty years copies were in cir-culation. But it was not until the close cent. is oft he colored race. Of the of the thirteenth century that most of foreign born population, 2,772,169 came the literature of former ages, which had from Great Britain and Ireland. Other also existed only as writing upon man- countries have contributed as follows: 68,399

uscript, had been printed. The original method of printing was from blocks of wood. The subject to be printed was written upon paper, which was then lnid face downward upon a smooth block of hard wood, to the surface of which the ink was trans-ferred. All of the wood, except the $\begin{array}{r}
 64,196 \\
 58,090
\end{array}$ 48,557 44,230 38,663 35,722 Greenland, Gibralter, Malta and Japan together have about 1,000 children in this country. No country on the globe has so strangely composite a

OUTWITTED.

Haw an English Telegraph Manager in Egypt Tried to Earn S-5,000 and a Title, and Haw He Was Outwitted by Ilis Ameri-can Subordiante.

The successor to the Egyptian throne always rewards the person in-forming him of the death of his predecessor by promoting him to the rank of bey, and paying him 100,000 pias-tres (\$5,000.) When Said Pasha, to whom Ismail Pasha, the late khedive, succeeded, was dangerously ill at Alexandria, Ismail Pasha himself was at Cairo. It is said to have been proved beyond a doubt that Said Pasha died of slow poison, which Ismail Pasha had personally administered, and when Ismail subsequently did the same thing successfully to many others Egyptians said that the victims had been "saided." Be this as it may, Said Pasha was seriously unwell at Alexandria, and the ambitious Ismail was anxiously awaiting at Cairo the news of his demise. At that time the Eastern Telegraph company had not yet established their lines all over Egypt, and Cairo was joined to Alexandria by a single line belonging to the Egyptian government, and which was managed by a certain Mr. Thomas, an Englishman who is still in the service of the country.

Mr. Thomas knew how anxious Ismail Pasha was to receive the news of Said Pasha's death, and he further knew that the reward to the person first informing Ismael Pasha would be the title of bey and 100,000 plastresboth of which would be very acceptable to Mr. Thomas himself, and which he resolved to get. His office was in Alexandria, but knowing that the news must come over the telegraph wire which he controlled, he told his subordinates at Alexandria that he was going on a visit of inspection to Cairo, where he might stay for some time. He asked them to be very careful during his absence, especially as to the important news concerning Said Pasha's health-about which poor Ismail Pasha was very uneasy-and, mounting his dromedary, started for Cairo. The Cairo office was then managed

by a young American from Baltimore named Tinney, to whose surprise Mr. Thomas, instead of going to the hotel as he had always done, took up his quarters at the telegraph station, where, besides staying all day, he also passed the night. He never left the office for one minute, having his meals brought to him there, and always being near the instrument to see what passed over the wire. The system by which the telegraph was worked in Egypt was by impressions of dots and lines on paper bands, and not by sound as it is in America, and Mr. Thomas kept his eye on the slip for fully ten days and nights and yet the news he was so anxiously expecting came not. Young Tinney was at a loss to understand what all this meant, and was much annoyed by the manager's proceedings, who he thought suspected him, and therefore watched him, Mr. Thomas had by this time become quite nervous, the effects of sleepless nights were plainly visible in his tace, and at about 3 o'clock one afternoon, feeling exhausted, he told Tinney that he was going to take a little rest on the floor, giving him strict orders to call him in case any telegram came about the death of Said Pasha. Tinney then, for the first time, discovered what all Mr. Thomas' anxiety was about, and as soon as the latter was fast

Thought Himself a Woman.

John Talboy Binns, one of the most noted characters that ever entered the Philadelphia almshouse, died in that institution recently, aged sixty-nine years. Belleving himself to be a woman and affecting woman's ways, he was dubbed in the institution with the title of "Sallie" Binns. He was admitted February 16, 1853, and was at that time forty-one years of age. When a young man he joined an amateur theatrical club, and the height of his ambition was to play female characters. He became quite a monomaniac on this subject, and his infatuation at last took upon itself a mild form of insanity, and for the greater part of his life he was thus afflicted. At all times and upon all occasions he believed himself to be a dashing beauty, at whose feet scores of ardent suitors knelt, and upon whom society smiled with favor. Clad in feminine attire whenever a ball or concert was given for the patients, he was the center of attraction. At all times he affected an effeminate voice in conversation, and acted in every respect like one of the female sex. The air of a woman never deserted him, and everybody who visited the house called on "Sallie" and purchased specimens of his handiwork

"Oh, Mr. Smith," exclaimed Gertie, "may I go with you and see your nice little puppies?" "What do you mean, Gertie?" exclaimed her father, in astonishment. "Why, papa," said Gertie, "didn't you say Mr. Smith was going to the dogs ?"

May the good work begun by St. Jacobs Oil continue until rheumatism and neuralgia have been banished from the earth.-Albany (N. Y.) Press and Knickerbocker.

A man in Kentucky killed a cow, re cently, in whose stomach was found a large brass ring, a hairpin, a breastpin and a quantity of hooks and eyes. Un-doubtedly "Brindle must have swalowed the milkmaid."

Gone ! Inflammatory rheumatism, cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Ira Brown-Chicago Tribune.

An old Indian graveyard has been uncarthed near Athens, Ga., and many curious relics have been found.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleas int Pargative Pollats." They operate with-aut disturbance to the constitution, dies ar occupation. For sick headache, constipa-tion, impure blood, dizzinoss, seur eructa-tors from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, the structure of the stomach, bad taste in mouth. alicas attacks, pain in region of kidney, in srual fever, bloated feeling aboat stomach ash of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce' 'pellem." By druggists.

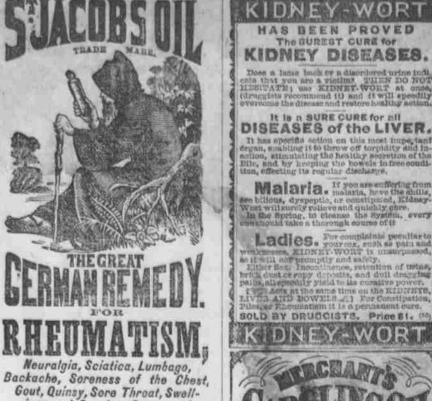
HERMAR MARKS, of Harrisburg, was a passenger on the Mosel when she ran aground near Liverpool. He has returned home with hair perfectly white, a result of the nervous fright caused by the accident.

is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain cure for those painful maladies and weaknesses which embitter the lives of so unaw women. Of demonstrate many women. Of druggists.

STATIONS on some of the Marquesan Islands will be the only practical ones for observing the eclipse of the sun on May 6, 1882 1883.

If bilious, or suffering from impurity of blood, or weak lungs and fear consumption (scrofelous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and it will cure you. By druggists.

The longest span of telegraph wire in the



ings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frostod Feet and Ears, and all other

Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth squals Sr. Jacons Gri. as a satif, surre, simple and cheep External Remedy A trial entails but the comparativaly itiling outlay of 50 Cents, and stray one sufforting with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

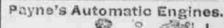
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ORGANS AT CONTAINS HERE AVERAGE AND A CONFERENCE AND A CO other American Organs having been found eq Also CHEAPEST. Style 102 35 outares soupass and power, with best quality, f. S22. ONE HUNDRUD OTTHER STYLES at \$30, \$57, \$60, \$72, \$78, \$93, \$108, \$144, \$500 and upwerd. The target relies are ubwilly up training on any other Greans. Also for save hypometric training on any other Greans. Also for save hypometric straining of the Greans. NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. PIANOS This Company have commenced the multiplicity of UPRIGHT

and durability. Will not require function on the CIR-CTLARS, with full particulary, PIRE, THE MASON & HAMLAN GRGAN AND PANO CO., 154 Premout St., Bostout 16 F. 14th St., N. Yorki 119 Webush Ave., Chicago





Malaria If you are suffering from re billous, dyrappilo, or constrinuisd, fifdingy Nost will suvely relieve and quickly girs. In the forfing, to cleanse the System, every setunous take a therough course of it Ladies. For complaining peraliar to Ladies. For complaining peraliar to worknesses, EIDNET-WORT is unancrassed, as it will not promptly and safety. Liker Ser, Incontinence, retention of using bring alregionally gived to its consister power. It have not no same time on the EID/WETE, LIV TA AUST IN the same time on the EID/WETE, Public, or Elements in it is a permanent our.

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MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL is the idest and the standard linitoent of the inited States. Large size, \$1.00; medium & ents: small, 25 conts; small size for family set. So cents; Morehant's Worm Tablets, 2 ents. For sale by every druggist and dealer a general merchandise.

For Family Use.

The Gargling Oil Liniment with white whatPrin, prepared for huban fieh, is put up in small bottles endy, and does not slaim the skin. Price 25 cmms.

The Gargling Oil Almanae for 1883 Is now in the hands of our printer, and will be ready for distribution during the months of November and December, 1883. The Al-manae for the coming year will be more use-ful acd instructive than ever, and will be sent free to any address. Write for one.

Ask the Nearest Druggist.

If the dealers in your place do not keep Merchant's Garging Oi) for sale, insist upon their sending to us, or where they get their medicines, and get it. Keep the bottle well corked, and shake it before using. Yellow wrapper for animal and white for human fless.

Special Notice.

The Merchant's Gargling Oil has been in use as a liniment for half a century. All we ask is a fair trial, but be sure and follow di-

rections. The Garging Oil and Merchant's Worm Tablets are for alle by all druggists and deal-ers in general merchandise throughout the world. Munifactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Mer-chant's Garging Oil Company.



ferred. All of the wood, except the inked lines, was then rapidly cut away with a sharp instrument, leaving the letters or characters in relief. Each plate thus made formed a page, and the globe has so strangely composite population as this.—Albany Argus. the characters and then pressing a sheet of paper upon them, either with the hand or a soft brush, thus giving the "Bill Nye" Accepts a Postmastership. impression. Block printing, after the

The next obvious advance was the engraving of pictures upon wooden blocks, and it is generally agreed that the art was invented toward the

Movable type, such as are now used and practically the art of printing waited for the development of the here, for they were the first to form from vegetable fiber the web which constitutes modern paper. They used the bark of several trees, especially the mulberry, the bamboo, reduced to pulp by beating, the straw of rice and other grain, silk, cotton and rags of different kinds.

It is still a question undecided as to the person who invented, the place and the time of the invention of movable types, and the bringing of them into practical use. The honor rests between the Dutch, who claim the honor for Laurence Coster, of Haarlem, who died in 1440, and the Germans, who claim it for Johann Gutenberg, of Mentz, who died in 1468; Johann Faust, or Fust, of Mentz, who died in 1466; and his son-in-law, Peter Schoffer, who died in 1502. The Dutch place the date of invention in 1423, and generally hold that Coster was the real inventor, and that Gutenberg, one of his workmen, stole the invention and claimed it as his own.

from the skins of calves, kids or lambs several years.

The art of printing was first practiced in Italy in 1435; in France, in 1469; in England, in 1474; in Spain, in 1475. In 1500 there were only about two hundred printing offices in all Europeone of our larger cities.

Among recent commissions issued Chinese method, was practiced in Italy, Spain and Sidly for designs on fabrics of silk and cotton, which were printed in ink, as early as the last years of the

of the family of Cuniclords of Imola in master at Laranne, and what the very of the family of Cuniclords of Imola in dered an entirely new set of boxes and dered an entirely new set of boxes and postoffice outfit, including new corru-gated cuspidores for use of clerks. I in printing, were a European invention; Jook upon the appointment myself as a triumph of eternal truth over error and wrong. It is one of the epochs, as manufacture of paper, which was not a staple of commerce before the close of the fourteenth century. And again fection. I don't know when I have noticed any stride in the affairs of state which so thoroughly impressed me with its wisdom. Now that we are coworkers in the same department, I trust that you will not feel shy or backward in consulting me at any time relative to matters concerning postoffice department affairs. Be perfectly frank with me, and feel perfectly free just to bring anything of that kind right to me. Do not feel reluctant because I may appear at times cold and reserved. Perhaps you think I do not know the difference between a general delivery window and a three-em quad, but that is a mistake. My general in-formation is far beyond those of my years. With profoundest regards, I remain sincerely yours, BILL NYE, P. M.

Origin of a Present to a Church.

The old story is revived concerning the baptismal silver bowl of the Center church, New Haven, Conn. This In 1456 Johann Gutenberg completed the printing of the Bible in Latin, a folio volume of 637 leaves, printed on velume a fine kind of parphiment material and his name is engraved folio volume of 637 leaves, printed on Atwater, and his name is engraved vellum-a fine kind of parchmentmade thereon. The story is that Mr. Atwater bought a keg of nails in Boston. -and the work must have occupied When the keg was opened it was found that after taking off a layer of nails the keg was full of silver dollars, and it was out of these dollars the bowl was made. The late Leonard Bacon discredited the story, and perscarcely more than are now found in haps the truth will never get into print,

asleep he called in the Arab bookkeeper, from whom he learned in a casual way, as if in no way interested,

that the bearer of the news of Said Pasha's death to his successor, Ismail Pasha, would receive the rank of bey and 100,000 piastres.

Hour after hour passed; many business and other telegrams came, but not the one expected. At the commencement Mr. Thomas awoke every time the instrument ticked and asked what it was, but at last he slept so heavily no ordinary noise would wake him.

About two hours after midnight "tick, tick, tick" went the instrument. Young Tinney became all ears and eyes, and he knew in a few seconds that Said Pasha had just then expired at Alexandria. He immediately tore away the slip, unscrewed the instrument, took away part of it with him, and pulling off his boots, left the room, making as little noise as possible. For further security he went up to the store above and disconnected the wire. He then ran as fast as he could in the direction of the Ezbekich road, where he knew Ismail Pasha lived. Arriving at the little kiosque the latter then occupied, he was stopped by the guard, but upon telling him that he had ran all the way from the telegraph station to give the pasha news of a revolution that had broken out in Alexandria during the night, he was kept in the basement until word was brought from upstairs that Ismail Pasha would receive him. The moment he saw the telegraph operator enter he knew what had happened, as nobody had been more anxiously expecting the news than himself, not even Mr. Thomas,

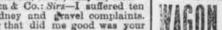
Tinney told him in English, which language Ismail Pasha understands, that Said Pasha was dead, and then gave him the slip off the instrument. Ismail asked him his name, and upon his saying George Tinney, the pasha, who was now viceroy of Egypt, wrote something on a piece of paper, and handing it to hlm, said; "Tinney Bey, I thank you very much; here is an order on the treasury for 100,000 plastres, and the irade naming you bey will be the first I shall sign."

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India over the river Kistnah. It measures more than 6,000 feet and is stretched between two hills, each of which is 1,200 feet high.

A cardinal's income in Rome is estimated at \$6,000 a year.

world 18 HD one on each side of the river Kisnah, in India.





† Or the 600,000 tons of fertilizers sold an-nually in the United States, Baltimore fur-nishes one-third, or 200,000 tons.

Ladies, send 25c. to Strawbridge & Clothier. Sthand Market sta., Philadelphia, and receive their Fashion Quarterly for six months. New music and 1,000 engravings in each number.

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MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire au-tritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining proper-ties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, ner-vous prostration, and all forms of general de-bility also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion percent binty also, in all enteenter conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if re-salting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., prop'rs., N.Y. Sold by draggists

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DR. DEWITT C. KELLINGER'S LINIMENT IS AD infalible curve for Rhoumstiam, Syraius, Lameness and Diseases of the Scalp, and for promoting the growth of the Hatr.

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