ELLICOTT CITY TIMES,

JOHN R. BROWN, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—$2 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

☞ ADVERTISING RATES—One square, constituting 6 lines, $1 for one insertion, $1.50 for two insertions, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements less than 6 lines charged as squares. Advertisements payable upon first insertion.

ELLICOTT CITY TIMES.

VOL. VIII. ELLICOTT CITY, Md., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. NO. 8.

JOB PRINTING,

Handbills, Circulars, Bill-Heads, Legal Forms, Cards, Tickets,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Plain & Fancy Job Work

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch and at the Lowest Rates.

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No. 32 St. Paul St., Baltimore,

Practices in the Courts of Baltimore City and Howard and adjoining Counties.

☞ Can be found at the Court House in Ellicott City, on the FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

Dec. 12 '74-tf.

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Can be found at the Court House, Ellicott City, on the FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH.

OFFICE—29 St. Paul St., near Lexington, Baltimore.

July 27 '72 tf.

EDWIN LINTHICUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE.—Nearly opposite the Court House,

ELLICOTT CITY, Md.

Nov. 27'69ly.

HENRY E. WOOTTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE—Nearly opposite the Court House,

ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

Nov. 27, '69-1y.

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☞ Special attention given to Collections, and Remittances made promptly.

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☞ Office Two Doors West of Leishear's Store.

Oct 7, '76-tf.

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Attends all the Courts in Baltimore City and the Circuit Court for Howard County, and will be at the Court House in Ellicott City the FIRST and THIRD TUESDAY of every month—(Orphans' Court days).

mar.6-'75.1y.

J. Harwood Watkins,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ELLICOTT CITY.

☞ **OFFICE—At the Court House.**

Sept 12, '74-tf.

DR. SAMUEL A. KEENE,

ELLICOTT CITY, MD,

Having permanently located himself at Ellicott City, is prepared to practice his Profession in this City and County.

☞ He may be found at his place of business at all hours, except when professionally engaged. Night calls promptly attended to.

Oct. 3 '69-tf.

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Near CLARKSVILLE, Howard County,

Respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of Howard County.

☞ He will be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 1, '69 1y.

DR. E. CRABBE,

(*Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.*)

DENTIST,

ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

OFFICE MAIN ST., 3 DOORS BELOW J. H. LEISHEAR'S STORE,

☞ **Particular attention paid to the preservation of the Natural Teeth.**

Jan. 3-74-3mos.

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Notary Public,

Real Estate and Collection Agency, and

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,

ELLICOTT CITY, Md.

Estates attended to; Rents and Bills Collected Money procured on Securities. Purchases and Sales of City and Country Property effected. Property Leased. Money Invested in Ground Rents, Mortgages, &c., &c., &c., Free of Charge. All kinds of Property Insured at Lowest Rates.

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THE

Celebrated Clothiers of Baltimore, Maryland,

Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering

Clothing and Underwear by Letter,

to which they call your special attention.

They will send on application their improved and accurate

RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT

and a full line of samples from their immense stock of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.*, thus enabling parties in any part of the country to order their Clothing and Shirts direct from them, with the certainty of receiving garments of

The Very Latest Style and Most Perfect Fit Attainable.

Goods ordered will be sent by Express to any part of the country.

As is well known throughout the Southern States, they have for FORTY-THREE YEARS

EXCELLED

in all departments of their business, which is a substantial guarantee as to the character of the Goods they will send out.

A large and well-assorted stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

always on hand, together with a full line of

FURNISHING GOODS,

including all the latest Novelties in demand at

POPULAR PRICES.

When Goods are sent per Express C. O. D. There will be no collection charge on amount of $20 and over.

Rules for Self-Measurement, Samples of Goods and Price List sent *free* on application.

The attention of the Trade is invited to our *WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT* which is always kept up to the highest standard.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either ready-made or made to order.

165 and 167 Baltimore Street,

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Francis W. Plummer.

Good Wood, Smooth Work, Fine Finish!

PRICES TO SUIT ALL!

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF

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Bookcases	$25 to $100
Chamber Suits	30 " 300
Desks	10 " 100
Lounges	7 " 75
Library Tables	8 " 18
Leg Rests	2 " 10
Patent Rockers	15 " 50
Parlor Suits	60 " 160
Parlor Tables	3 " 30
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49 Hanover St., Baltimore.

March 29, '73-1y.

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LUMBER DEALER,

Cor. Pratt & Green Sts.,

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KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF

BUILDING MATERIAL,

Lumber, Shingles, Palings, Laths, &c.

ALSO

DOOR FRAMES, SASH,

BLINDS, &C.,

Furnished at Manufacturers' Prices.

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

July 18, '74-tf.

JOHN NICKLAS,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER

389 W. Balto. 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, 70-1y.

J. W. RIGGS,

GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER

(Established 1866),

Cor. Balt. and Stricker Streets,

One Square from Fred. Road.

HAS constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of Choice Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. Fine Teas and pure Spices a specialty. All goods guaranteed, and sold at the lowest market prices. Persons visiting Baltimore would do well to call before purchasing.

Country produce bought and sold.

July 27, '72-tf.

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

—About twenty years ago there lived in central Michigan a curious old Benedick named Dodsworth. At the age of fifty he married a girl of twenty, and when the burden of sixty years bore him down his wife was only half his age. Dodsworth was noted for his peculiarities, but the climax came when he found himself on his dying bed. He was worth about $30,000, and he hadn't a blood relative living, so far as he knew. He wanted to leave his property to his wife, as the pair had lived very happily, but yet he could not leave it without displaying some of his peculiarities in the provisions of the will. Some old men display a mean spirit when making their wills and draft in a provision cutting the wife off with a shilling if she marries again. This old man wasn't of that stamp. His young wife was good looking, vivacious, fond of society, and it was folly to suppose she would mourn for her "late departed" any great length of time. Therefore Mr. Dodsworth turned heel on the usual custom and said in his will:

In case my wife Celia does not take unto herself another husband within thirteen months from date of my burial all bequests otherwise made in this will are to revert to the State of Michigan, to be used for building and furnishing a home for old women.

Whether Celia was pleased or displeased at this provision deponent saith not, but the old man had not been under the sod more than six months when the widow was said to be looking out for another man. If it was singular for the dying Dodsworth to urge his wife to marry again it was still more singular that he should desire the ceremony to be performed under the following circumstances, viz:

And it is made incumbent on said Celia Dodsworth that in taking a new husband the marriage ceremony shall be performed in the big barn on my farm, on the H—— road. It shall take place at ten o'clock in the evening, on the main floor, without lights of any description, with all doors shut, and a free invitation shall be extended to all. The clergyman shall stand in the stables and the bride and groom on the main floor, and the principal parties to the ceremony shall be dressed in black throughout.

The widow announced her intention to faithfully obey in spirit and letter, the will was probated and the twelfth month had scarcely passed before she issued an invitation for the public to attend a wedding at the big barn. Just who the groom was to be no one could positively assert, as the widow had been keeping company with a widower, a bachelor and two young men, and as far as any outsider could judge she loved one as well as the other. Being good looking and talented and having a fortune behind her, it was not strange that she should have a number of suitors. She seemed to enter into the spirit of the affair with great zest, as also did the minister; and to further mystify the people in attendance the bride entered the barn alone at one door, the groom alone at another, and no one knew that the minister had arrived until his voice was heard in the etables.

There were at least 200 people present, and each one understood that even the striking of a match would break the will. Many jokes were passed and considerable confusion existed, but at length the minister announced that all was ready. The ceremony was gone through with, and at its conclusion, the affair having been a "profound success," a rush was made for the bride; she was kissed by a hundred men, and was then carried home, a distance of a mile and a half, in a big arm-charm.

Now comes the mystery. When the lady was set down at her own door the widower, the bachelor and the two young men each claimed to be her true and lawful husband. None of the crowd could say who was the lucky man, the minister was at sea and the bride herself seemed to have doubts. The widower was the man of her choice, but in the confusion he could have been hustled aside, and he did affirm that an attempt was made to choke him and get him out of the barn. The bachelor vowed that she had promised to marry him, as also did both young men, and each one was sure that he held the widow's plump hand and was legally married to her. The four men had a fight, but that didn't mend matters. The crowd ducked two of them in a creek, but that didn't decide the question.

Just how it would have terminated had not the widower been a man of nerve no one can tell, as the other three had already appealed to the law, when the widower stepped in and took his place as husband and settled with the others for $2,000 each.

One of the young men, now over forty years old, and having all the wife he wants (she weighs 230 pounds), solemnly and earnestly asserts that he was legally married to the Widow Dodsworth that night in the big barn. Another of the parties lives in Clinton county, and he has time and again asserted that he is the woman's true and lawful husband, so help his God. The bachelor is dead, but were he alive and kicking he would renew his oft repeated protestations—

"I married her, by gum! and, by gum, I ought to have her!"

—Prof. Monier Williams writes from India that the condition of the cattle forms a sad feature in the famine now existing in Bombay and Madras. Hundreds of lean, half-famished kine are endeavoring to eke out a doomed existence on what could only in mockery be called herbage. When it is remembered that the cow is a principal source of sustenance to the Hindus, and that all agricultural labor depends on the ox, some idea may be formed of terrible calamity involved in a mortality among cattle. Those that survive will be so enfeebled and emaciated that they will have little power left either to yield milk or to drag the plough.

—The fifty-eight horse butchers in Paris distributed to the population of that city 9,271 horses, asses, and mules during the past year, against 6,865 of these animals slaughtered in 1875. A society, formed for the promotion of the use of horseflesh for food, awarded a silver medal to the owner of the first establishment opened for the sale of that meat at Lyons, and a gold medal to the proprietor of nine horse meat shops in Paris. A sum of 1,100 francs was also placed at the disposal of the society by its founder, to be applied to the encouragement of any butcher who shall first introduce horse meat to the notice of the public of London.

—A telegragh operator at Evanston the other night was frightened almost out of his wits by hearing his "cut-out board" play "Ninety-and-Nine." When capable of thinking—for astonishment non-plussed him for a moment or two—he concluded that Sankey was sitting on the top of a pole somewhere along the line sending a message to the stray sheep to come into the fold. Another person, seated in his home at Highwood, heard the music at the same time, but he was not at all alarmed; gratification expresses his state of mind. This was Mr. C. H. Summers, electrician of the Western Union Company. Before him, on a table, was a small box, nearly square, with a magnet and wire attached. Seventy miles away, in Milwaukee, the Opera House was crowded with people assembled to listen to the lecture of C. H. Haskins on electricity. They also heard the hymn, and saw the box, and the magnet, and the wire, and were beside themselves with delight at this triumph of science.

The one directly responsible for the fright of the operator, the gratification of Mr. Summers, and the setting of Milwaukee by the ears, is Mr. Elisha Gray, the inventor of the telephone, and the gentleman who was manipulating the instrument was Mr. W. M. Goodrigde, who was at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city.

Mr. Gray, in connection with Mr. Goodridge, has been hard at work since 1873 developing the telephone, and he has made such progress as to insure the accomplishment of his object—the sending of eight messages over one wire at the same time. The musical feature, not as yet developed to its full extent, is simply a novelty—evidence of what can be done. What may come out of it Mr. Gray does not know, since the instrument is capable of elaboration. Already, though the telephone, as at present constructed, is not specially adapted for it, harmony can be sent as well as melody.

The invention may be said to consist of three parts; one is transmission of simple melody, which is received upon a magnet; another is the transmission of either chords or discords—composite tones—which can all be received on a single instrument; and the third is received on instruments that analyze the tones and pick out the one to which each instrument is stunned. This is the valuable feature—the ability to transmit composite tones simultaneously, each tone passing over the wire at a certain vibration, and preserving its individuality at the receiving end, and thus enabling the operator to hear the tone which his "box" is designed to receive.

The sending instrument, if the term is permissible, is virtually an electrical organ. It consists of reeds made of steel, turned in the ordinary way to the musical scale, and these reeds are kept in vibration by means of galvanic batteries. When the operator begins to play on the keys, the whole series of reeds are started and begin vibrating, and the noise made is deafening when the doors of the organ are open. A green baize covering on the inside deadens the sound when they are shut, and nothing can be heard. The keys close the main circuit through their corresponding reeds, and sound the notes, which vibrate the line. The instrument now in use has sixteen notes and any tune can be played that comes within that compass. It is unlike any musical instrument, except as to the attuning of the reeds.

The receiver is a wooden box, a large one for a low note and a small one for a high note, varying in size from eight inches long by four wide to two feet by one and a quarter. On the top, fastened securely, is a magnet, to which are attached the "in and out" wires. The armature mounted on the magnet is fixed rigidly at one end, and is made to vibrate in front of the other pole. The magnet will give off any tone, and the box which is attuned to the particular sender will take up the note and resound it. The principle, in Mr. Gray's words, is this:

If I send a sound along a line which vibrates 128 times a second, and at the other end put a box which is adjusted to that rate, so that if excited mechanically it will produce that note, it will pick up the note as it comes over the wire and respond to it, and to no other rate of vibration. If two messages are to be sent another transmitter can be put in, tuned to the rate of 200 vibrations, and at the other end a receiver corresponding to it. Thus you can multiply transmitters and receivers almost indefinitely. A tone will always go to A box, and B tone to B box, &c. Theoretically, we are limited only by the number of distinct notes that can be received. Practically, we do not know what the limit will be. Sixteen tones have been sent—more than will probably ever be necessary on any one line. The fine adjustment of the instrument required will be apt to limit the number. Eight messages for a long time will perhaps be the maximum sent and received at one time. We are now experimenting with a view of equipping a line between here and Buffalo.

Any electrical magnet will receive a tone. In the box receivers the loudness of the tones depends upon the strength of the battery used, and the method of mounting, so as to get the best accoustic effects. Thursday afternoon an experiment was made with the largest box yet constructed, and "How can I leave you?" and other melodies sounded as if played on a violoncello. The notes were not characterized by the delicacy and sweetness peculiar to that instrument, being coarse and harsh, yet the tunes were readily recognized.

Mr. Gray is now at work on an instrument designed to make every tone print a letter. If "A" is sent, "A" will be printed at the receiving end. Analysis of sound to the governing principle. When completed, these printers will supersede the commercial instruments now in use, since they will be much more rapid available for long lines.—*Chicago Tribune, Feb. 11.*

—The Brotherhood of Engineers was formed thirteen years ago. It now embraces 189 sub-divisions and 12,000 regular members in all parts of the United States and Canada. It provides for the widows and children of dead brethren, and since its organization has expended more than $1,000,000 in this work, besides donating $50,000 to aid needy members. Only locomotive engineers are eligible for membership, and at a death the family receives $3,000 cash.

—The large consumption of spirits in Sweden is proved by the fact that, with a population of only about 4,000,000, the revenue derives nearly 14,000,000 crowns from the tax on home-made spirits. Denmark, with a population of about 2,000,000, only derives about 4,000,000.

—A correspondent of the New York *World* says: At a recent call upon Gen. Pleasonton I found him a very corpulent and affable old gentleman, with snow-white hair and beard. He expressed himself happy to give me all the information in his power about the virtues of blue light. I asked if he had known of its influence upon animal and vegetable life for any time.

"Yes," he replied, "I've had blue panes in my grapery for more than ten years, and the action of the light upon the plants was really wonderful. Those vines or parts of vines exposed to the blue rays attained a development wonderfully greater than those influenced solely by the ordinary lights, and Mr. Buist, a distinguished florist, has been very successful in restoring to healthful vigor numerous plants, apparently dying, by the same plan."

"What is the principle, General?"

"Why, the electro-magnetism developed by the passage of the sun's rays through plain, transparent glass associated with blue glass possesses wonderful curative powers."

"What kind of glass do you use?"

"A French glass of dark Mazarine blue. It is covered with cobalt, the ingredients of the glass and the metal being fused together."

"What is the method of appliance—say to a little girl with curvature of the spine? I know one so afflicted."

"Well, if you want an exceedingly strong light, have a whole sash filled with blue panes and place it immediately in front of your ordinary sash. Then bare the little girl's back down to her hip, so as to have the spine exposed to the influence of the blue light. Then, when the sun is shining, seat her on a chair a little way from the window, so as not to be exposed to the draught coming in through the crevices of the window, and let her take a sun bath of about half an hour or so. Do that for several days, and if the child desires, give her another bath in the afternoon. Give her no medicine, allow her to eat what agrees with her, and I am confident that the child will be greatly relieved—I hope entirely cured."

"Is it necessary to have an entire sash of blue panes?"

"Oh, no. Generally half a dozen panes are sufficient. But the patient must move as the sun moves."

"Its effect upon your injured back was astonishing?"

"Very true. But it has effected much more astonishing cures. Only this morning I received a letter from Cairo, Illinois, from a lady who had been afflicted with a dreadful case of spinal meningitis. She had been suffering for four years, and was cured by the blue light process."

"Is it, then, invariably successful?"

"So far, I am happy to say, it is."

"Are you going to take any steps to secure a pecuniary profit from your discovery?"

"Not at all, sir. If people were going to make money out of it, I'd charge them for a license. But its power must not be hampered. It is so essentially a cure by God's unlimited elements that I wish all mankind to participate in the benefit of it. All I ask is that anyone trying the process shall send me an account of its operation and the result. Whether good or evil, I desire to know the result in all cases."

"Well, then, as I understand it, anyone suffering from a local disease is simply to obtain window-panes of dark Mazarine blue, French the best; place it in front of the ordinary plain window glass, so that the light will pass through the blue immediately upon coming from the ordinary glass, the diseased part to be directly exposed to the blue rays. This treatment is particularly efficacious in all diseases of the spine. Anyone trying it is not at all indebted to you in a pecuniary sense, but is asked only to send you a minute description of the effect produced upon their systems?"

"That's it, sir, concise enough to telegraph."

"Thank you, sir."

—Texas Jack has returned from a hunt in the Sweetwater country with a party of Englishmen, and has had a talk about it with a writer for the *Spirit of the Times*. There were seven men in the company. The game consisted chiefly of elk, black-tailed deer, antelope, and mountain sheep. No hostile Indians were encountered. The only dangerous brute in the West to hunt, Jack says, is the bear. He is cunning, swift, and always ready for a fight. He thinks that the best place to hunt bears is where there are not any to be found, and of the grizzly he says: "He will stand in the middle of the road, growling and getting his mad up, when there isn't a live creature within forty miles of him. If you meet one and turn out for him he will probably leave you alone, but if you say a word look out for him. Many a time I have made some such remark to a bear as "Where are you going, Tommy?" when in an instant his arms would be up, and be ready to tear me to pieces. No, sir, we don't go bear hunting very much. You see they can run as fast as a horse, and you have to put a bullet into just such a place to kill them, and until they are dead they are dangerous." Jack, in conclusion, tells this story: "I was once out with a party in Texas, and we came across a big cinnamon bear. A fellow proposed to capture him with his lasso. He made a good throw, and got the loop around the bear's neck. When old Cinnamon felt it get tight, what do you think he did? He just sat up on his haunches, felt of the rope with one paw, and then began pulling it in hand over hand. There was a horse and a man fast to the other end of the rope, but they had to come, both of them. As for the hunter, he jumped off and got away, but the bear drew the pony right up to him, and kill him."

—The use of chloroform in dentistry is said by the *Medical Record* to be always dangerous. "No surgeon," says the writer, "cares to assume the responsibility of giving chloroform unless he knows that the stomach of the patient is empty, that the circulatory apparatus is in good condition, and the lungs free from disease. A previous inquiry into these conditions is as much a part of the administration of any anæsthetic as is the placing of the napkin to the nose."

—An election is announced to be held in the Ninth Congressional district of Georgia on March 13th prox. to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Hill's elevation to the Senate.

—The wild turkey may be considered as both migratory and gregarious; migrations arising mainly from scarcity of food or of greater abundance elsewhere, to which they are gradually led by finding the supply increase as they advance, rather than from any particular instinct of their own. In the fall they direct their course to the rich bottom lands of the Ohio and Mississippi. Their food consists of grains, grasses, acorns, berries, fruits and insects; neither are tadpoles, young frogs and lizards despised. When there is an abundant crop of acorns flocks of turkeys may be expected. It often occurs that rivers are to be crossed during these migrations. When arrived at the banks, they assemble on the highest eminences and there remain for hours, and even days, as if in consultation, or, perhaps, to recruit their strength for the undertaking.

While thus waiting, the males employ their time in gobbling and strutting about with extended tails and lowered wings, making, with the latter, a drumming or booming sound. Even the females often imitate these movements. At last, mounting the tree and highest eminences, at a given signal from the chosen leader, they wing their way to the opposite shore. The old birds easily cross, but should the stream be wide, the young and feeble frequently miss the goal desired and fall into the stream, when they swim ashore. They swim with no little dexterity, by closing their wings and expanding their tails for support, striking out rapidly with their long and powerful legs. When the banks are steep, as is frequently the case, many are unable to ascend, and falling back from their repeated and unsuccessful attempts, are overpowered by fatigue, and perish in the water.

The nest is a very rude structure, being a straight hollow scraped in the ground in some dry and sheltered place, and filled with withered leaves or dry grass. These are usually found on rising ground at the edge of marshes, slashes, or thickets, evidently for the security the latter give the young. In one case, I know of a wild turkey building her nest in the top of a stub some eight feet from the ground, the stub being protected by a thick top of a fallen tree. The nest contained only six eggs. These were carefully removed and placed under a sitting hen, which hatched them all seven days later. As the nest of a wild turkey usually contains from ten to eighteen eggs, I am led to believe that this unusual selection of a site for a nest was due to the former ones having been destroyed. The females alone incubate, carefully concealing the nest, approaching it always with great caution and from a different point, and covering the eggs with dry leaves when leaving in search of food, and bravely defending them against depredators.

It is said that three or four females will lay in one nest, one always remaining as a guard while the others seek food. This I am inclined to doubt; and unless the turkey is far more astute than supposed, there would be some difficulty in dividing the progeny, particularly if one or two eggs failed to hatch, and would cause no small amount of turkey talk, to be settled by some grave old gobbler capable of acting the Solomon. Possibly they may pool progeny as well as eggs. The eggs are of dull cream color, splotched with red. The young run as soon as hatched, and are covered with a delicate hairy down. They are very tender and easily killed by cold or wet. To guard against the latter catastrophe, the first night of the brood is usually passed in the nest, after which the hen leads them to dry, elevated places, carefully shielding them at night beneath her outspread wings until they are two weeks old, when they roost upon the broad branches of trees, still protected by the wing of the parent. The female calls her young by the well-known cluck. They run very fast, and when pursued trust more to their legs than their wings for escape.—*Rod and Gun.*

—The National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, composed of well-known gentlemen from various parts of the country, propose to hold one general fall meeting in September in each year at such place as shall be determined by the Executive Committee. Entries are to be confined to colts of five years old, owned or bred by members or got by stallions belonging to members. At this meeting the pool box and all forms of gambling are to be prohibited, the entry money, which is to be paid in before the meeting, is to be distributed in sweepstakes, two-thirds going to the winner, two-thirds of the remainder to the second horse, and the residue to the third horse.

It is also the duty of the Executive Committee to encourage the holding of trotting meeting for colts and fillies of five years old and under by organizations throughout the country under the auspices of this association. The Executive Committee are likewise required to appoint annually five trusty and skilful men to serve as a Board of Censors, having charge of all qustions relating to the pedigrees of horses. For the present year this board is composed of Messrs. Guy Miller, Chester, N. Y.; F. D. Norris, Brooklyn; David Bonner, New York; R. S. Veech, Louisville, and Gen. W. S. Tilton, Togus, Me.

—A Hartford paper tells how a lady of that city "plays it" on tramps through the agency of the bogus money known as "advertising greenbacks" and which to the casual observer appear genuine. The lady with studied carelessness puts a bill of this kind under the mat at the back door and waits the approach of the innocents. Up to the door comes trampy, his greedy eyes at once alight on the money. In a flash it is transferred to his pocket, and, without stopping to knock and beg, as he intended to do, he hurries out of sight radiant with the joy of one who unexpectedly strikes good luck. When at a safe distance he looks at the bill, and as the extent of the terrible deception dawns upon him he clutches his hair, and with a wild, despairing cry of "Sold, by Jerusalem!" crawls into a convenient rat-hole and dies.

—The agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1876, just published, show a cultivated area of 47,393,000 acres, exclusive of heath and mountain pasture land, and of woods and plantations. The acreage under wheat last year was 11 per cent. less than in 1875 and 22 per cent. less than in 1869; that under oats showed an increase, while the potato crop has much decreased from fear of disease. The acreage under artificial grasses is the largest yet recorded—4,540,000 acres.

—The Coldstream Guards were raised in the year 1650; but it was in 1660 that it marched from the little Town of Coldstream, (from whence it derives its name), near Berwick-on-Tweed, to London, under the command of it's first Colonel, George Monk (afterwards Duke of Albemarle), for the express purpose of restoring the monarchy by placing Charles II. on the throne. Monk was a General in the Parliamentary forces, and an Admiral of the fleet, and owing to this latter fact the regiment is permitted to bear upon its Queen's color a small Union-jack, in honor of its first Colonel's naval rank; a proud privilege, not appertaining to any other regiment in the service.

The "gallant Coldstreamers," as they were called, materially assisted in the happy restoration of the English monarchy; and while marching to London they met with an enthusiastic reception in the towns and villages through which they passed. In the meantime Col. Russell, an old loyalist officer, had raised a corps which he called the "King's Regiment of Guards," and on the arrival of Charles it was united with the "Royal Regiment of Guards" which came with him. After the Restoration, the three regiments which now formed the brigade of Guards were assembled on Tower Hill to take the oath of allegiance to the King; and as a sign that they repudiated the Commonwealth, they were ordered to lay down their arms. Having obeyed this order with the utmost alacrity, they were commanded to take them up again in the King's service as the First, Second and Third Regiments of Foot Guards. The First and Regiments did so with cheers; but the Coldstreamers, to the astonishment of the King, who was present, stood firm.

"Why does your regiment hesitate?" inquired Charles of Gen. Monk.

"May it please your Majesty," said the stern old soldier, lowering the point of his sword, "the Coldstreamers are your Majesty's devoted servants; but after the service they have had the honor of rendering to your Highness, they cannot consent to be second to any corps in your Majesty's service."

"And they are right," said the king; "they shall be second to none. Let them take up their arms as my Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards."

Monk rode back to the line and communicated the King's decision to the regiment. It had a magical effect. The arms were instantly raised amid frantic cries of "Long live the King!" Since this event the motto of the Coldstream Guards has been "*Nulli Secundus*"—Second to None.

The regiment has had a part in every important campaign which has taken place during the two hundred and twenty-six years of its existence, and has on many occasions greatly distinguished itself. Its colors bear the words Lincelles, Egypt (with the Sphinx), Talavera, Barrosa, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman and Sevastopool. And the badge of the regiment is the star of Brunswick with the garter and motto, "*Honi soit qui maly pense.*"

At the battle of Fontenoy occurred that ever-memorable scene, when for the first time the English and French Guards found themselves face to face, and both corps hesitated, from a noble sense of chivalry, to commence the attack. At length, Lord Charles Hay, a captain of the English Guards, called out: "Gentlemen of the French Guards, fire!" But with characteristic courtesy and *sang froid* the French commander replied: "Gentlemen, we never fire first; fire you first!"

—A correspondent of the New Haven (Conn.) *Register* tells how they fish for sponges in the Bahamas. He says:

When a vessel arrives at the fishing ground it is anchored, and the men in small boats proceed to look for sponges in the waters below. The water is a beautiful light blue in color, and so clear that a sixpence can easily be seen on the white sand bottom in thirty-five and forty feet of water. Of course, when there is no wind, the surface of the water still, the sponges are easily seen, but when a gentle breeze is blowing a "sea-glass" is used. A sea glass consists of a square pine box about twenty inches in length, with a pane of glass about ten by twelve inches placed in one water-tight. To use it the glass end is thrust into the water, and the face of the operator is placed close to the other. By this means the wave motions of the water are overcome, and the bottom readily seen. Sponges, when seen on the bottom attached to the coral rocks, look like a big black bunch. They are pulled off their natural beds by forked hooks which are run down under the sponge, which is formed like the roots pulled from the rocks.

When brought to the surface it is a mass of soft, glutinous stuff, which to the touch feels like soft soap or thick jelly. When a small boat load is obtained they are taken upon the shore, where a crawl is built in which they are placed to die, so that the jelly substance will readily separate from the firm fibre of the sponge. These crawls are built by sticking pieces of brush into the sand out of the water, large enough to contain the catch. It takes from five to six days for the insect to die, when the sponges are beaten with small sticks, and the black, glutinous substance falls off, leaving the sponge, after a thorough washing, ready for market. To the fisherman generally the business is not a lucrative one. I am told that the wages will hardly average three dollars per week, besides board. There is but little diving for sponges, except for a particularly fine bunch, which cannot easily be got with the hook. The sponge is formed by small insects and is the hive in which they live. Different qualities are found growing side by side, although in certain regions the finer and more valuable sponges are found.

—The Royal State coach in which Queen Victoria went to the Houses of Parliament the other day has just had a complete overhauling and been regilt. It was constructed in 1761. The builder was Sir Thomas Chambers, and the paintings were executed by Cipriani. It is richly ornamented with laurel and carved work, the whole being elaborately gilt. The length of the body is 24 feet, it is 8 feet 3 inches wide, and 12 feet high.

—The United States Committee on the Statue of Liberty presented by France for erection in New York harbor, has appointed a sub-committee of five to perfect arrangements for performing the work.