ELLICOTT CITY TIMES.
JOHN R. BROWN, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.
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ELLICOTT CITY TIMES.

VOL. VIII. ELLICOTT CITY, Md., SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877. NO. 20.

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.

Professional.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
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.

Wm. A. Hammond,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
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 '69 1y.

HENRY E. WOOTTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—Nearly opposite the Court House,
ELLICOTT CITY, MD.
Nov. 27, '69-1y.

C. IRVING DITTY,
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COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 31 St. Paul Street,
BALTIMORE,
Practices in all the Courts of the State; in the U. S. Courts in Admiralty and Bankruptcy.
☞ Particular attention given to collection of Mercantile Claims in the lower counties of Maryland. [Jan. 29, '70-1y.

ALEXANDER H. HOBBS,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
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.

JOHN G. ROGERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Will Practice in Howard, Anne Arundel and the adjoining counties.
☞ Special attention given to Collections, and Remittances made promptly.
OFFICE—In the Court House, Ellicott City. [Jan 6, 72-1y.

J. D. McGUIRE,
Attorney at Law,
Ellicott City, Md.
☞ Office Two Doors West of Leishear's Store.
Oct 7, '76-tf.

DR. JAMES E. SHREEVE,
DENTIST,
(Graduate of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery).
Having bought out the good will of Dr. E. Crabbe, I tender my professional services to his patrons and the public generally at the office formerly occupied by him,
MAIN STREET,
THREE DOORS BELOW LEISHEAR'S STORE.
April 21, '77-1y.

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.

DR. W. C. WATKINS,
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.

WILLIAM B. PETER,
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.
☞ MONEY TO LOAN, at Low Rates, on first Class Securities, in Sums from $1000 to $10,000. June 24, '71-tf.

Baltimore.

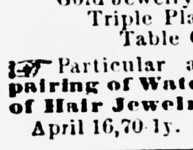
PERSONAL.
NOAH WALKER & CO.,
THE CELEBRATED
CLOTHIERS
OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering
CLOTHNG & UNDERWEAR
BY LETTER,
to which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT and a full line 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 Styles 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.
BOYS' & YOUTHS'
READY-MADE CLOTHING from three years up a specialty.
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 Mens' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either ready-made or made to order.
165 and 167 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
April 1, '70 tf.

Francis W. Plummer.
Good Wood, Smooth Work, Fine Finish!
PRICES TO SUIT ALL!
SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF
FURNITURE!
WALNUT, OAK, ASH, POPLAR!

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
Bedsteads	8 "	60

49 Hanover St., Baltimore.
March 29, '75-1y.

S. S. LINTHICUM,
LUMBER DEALER,
Cor. Pratt & Green Sts.,
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, '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.

—The disadvantages of wearing false hair were painfully illustrated at Millersville, Pa., the other day. A boat, which two young ladies and two young men were passengers, capsized suddenly, and one of the ladies sank out of sight. As she reappeared one of the men grasped her hat, which came off. The lady sank, and on second appearance fared no better, for this time the frightened youth caught her by her hair, which, being false, came off in his hands, and down she went again. At last, however, she was caught by her real hair and dragged aboard the boat, after having had what may properly be called a hairbreadth escape.

Letter from New Mexico.

SILVER CITY, May 1, 1877.

SILVER CITY.

Now that Silver City bids fair to follow the example of its predecessor, a feeble description previous to its passing into history may not prove uninteresting. During the time of the early development and discovery of silver in this section of New Mexico, a mud mushroom town sprung up about 45 miles west of Silver City. As a tadpole, it had its day, its bustle and the usual crime and excitement of mining life. A few miners returned further east and struck rich mines in the vicinity of Silver City. The report spread, they had "struck it rich" and a general rush was made to the new discovery. The consequence was that Silver City attracted much attention and speedily shaped itself into a promising air-town. Ralston found itself utterly desolate. Its adobe shanties were immediately deserted and its successor, Silver City, monopolized the flower thrift of Ralston. The town, numbering about 2,000 inhabitants, is situated in a region of utter and complete desolation and unproductiveness. A narrow valley, between two bold and bald mountain ridges, extends north and south. These have to be crossed, of course, before arriving at the town, so that the unwonted traveller is much surprised when suddenly entering the streets of a "city," after travelling many miles over a barren road. A very small creek flows through the valley and furnishes most of the water. On the level are situated the business houses. Some half dozen of these are of no mean proportions, being three good stories high and built of brick manufactured at home. There are two stories in the town larger and finer than any in Ellicott City, which is very much to say of a frontier town. Most anything in the line of merchandise can be obtained here, providing one

HAS MONEY ENOUGH TO BUY IT.

The remainder of the *pueblo* is constructed of New Mexico's original and favorite building material, mud. However, a building well built of *adobes*, smoothly plastered out side and given a coat of whitewash or paint looks passably decent. Eating and liquor saloons are numerous as well as the dance halls. The writer does not speak by experience, but like Wells of the Louisiana Returning Board, we know something about it, *i. e.,* these dancing halls. They are long and wide apartments, built especially for the purpose. Around the walls is a continuous line of benches. A chandelier for candles hangs from the ceiling. The floor is of rough pine boards. The walls are decorated with colored engravengs which assume to hide their vulgarity by representing scenes in nature. They are only prints in which much foliage, animals, &c., are mingled with nude figures. In one end or an adjoining room is a barroom. Without this, the whole undertaking would be a failure, for all money obtained from the dance hall passes over the bar counter in the form of "treats." They are conducted in this manner—admittance free; each dance, which lasts about twenty-five minutes, 50 cents must be given to the bar keeper answering as a treat for your fair partner and yourself. Sometimes the lady will take a drink, though a box of matches or such a trifling article answers the same purpose. Of course, the only ladies attending these halls are Mexicans. They dance with much grace. Sunday night is the favorite time for a dance, also Saturday, as the miners around then come to town and bring their money along. Peace and quiet is nearly always preserved, the days of

THE REVOLVER AND KNIFE

having passed away. It is a remarkable fact, that more law prevails here than in the northern portion of the territory. Criminals often receive their just dues. But to return to the subject. About half the inhabitants are Americans, and in their portion of the town, American customs are manifest. Occupying either hillside, the kennels of the Mexicans present anything but a natural appearance. They are built of mud, stones and stakes and constructed with a view of exercising the smallest amount of muscle. The hill being quite steep, it is an easy matter to form one side and two half sides of the residence by simply digging in. The earth obtained is then mixed to the consistency of plaster and is used to fill out the interstices of the stone, *adobes* or stakes employed in constructing the remainder of the *casa*. In this one-roomed, ten by twelve kennel, a family of from six to a dozen reside. They obtain their livelihood from sunshine, *chili*, what little work they do and the social evil. This portion of the "city" is known as "Chihuahua." There are two reducing mills in operation and one standing idle. The streets receive but little attention and because of the dry climate, are generally in good condition. Some pretense is made towards imitating a city by neatly labeling them. Following the example of about every town in the United States, it has its "Main street." A tri-weekly mail is afforded. The American residents evince much enterprise. Their latest move towards thorough civilization is the organization of a public school. Efforts toward supporting any religious body have proved very fruitless. The only church now holding services is the Catholic, to which all the Mexicans adhere, in case they attend any. At my present writing I have witnessed the funeral procession of the priest who was stationed here, Father O. Pruellan, a Frenchman. He died after a sickness of five months. His disease was scrofula. It is a serious affair to get dangerously ill in this country,

SO FAR FROM PROPER MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

The hotels afford similar accommodations to Maryland's turnpike taverns and charge the guests about "Carrollton" rates. Some strange street scenes are often seen. There is a road from Janos, Mexico, over which droves of *burros* travel, loaded with oranges and other Mexican fruits. There is an important through road from Las Cruces to Tucson. Many long bull trains pass over this road with goods for Arizona. Half a mile up the valley is the well filled grave yard. Half of its occupants have died of sudden overdoses of *plumburn*. One acquainted with the burying ground in answer to questions asked, often says, "he died with his boots on." Suffice it to say, however, that the romance and blood curdling murders of frontier life are rapidly passing away in the United States. Dime novel writers must obtain their tales from past occurrences. A weekly paper, the *Herald*, is published. The town is greatly indebted to Mr. Bennett. At great expense he has obtained an engine and put in fine running order a saw mill in the Burro Mountains. This, in connection with his planing mill, furnishes good lumber for building purposes. Lately, great excitement prevails in the newly discovered mining region in the Pinal Mountains, Arizona.

"GLOBE CITY"

is rapidly being peopled by persons from Silver City. Business, consequently, begins to grow dull in the latter place. Pinal is now all the rage and the knowing ones say that Silver City must follow Ralston's example. So it is with frontier towns. Its restless inhabitants are never satisfied, and the least excitement in one region causes a general and complete change of base. By erecting substantial brick buildings, Silver City has made vigorous efforts to maintain her existence. But few travellers are seen out here. If only for the curiosity of seeing the most barren region of the country, it would pay the moneyed man to make a trip through here. Transportation is by stage. A through ticket to San Francisco costs $115. To El Moro, Colorado, the nearest railroad station east, and Austin, Texas, about the same. From October until June, the roads are hard and in elegant condition.

LUTHER.

—The most familiar bird that frequents the grounds in the great Carolina wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*). This bold and voluble songster is about six inches in length, considerably larger than the house wren *Troglodytes ædon*), and very inquisitive and egotistic withal. He comes into my study while I set quietly at the table, and asserts his importance, while he looks me squarely in the eye, and then coolly proceeds to inspect the various things in the room. He peers behind the pictures on the wall and looks in every nook and corner. Evidently he is thinking of taking up permanent quarters in my room, without as much as saying. "By your leave." The mate is more timid; she simply stands in the doorway while her self-complacent lord is making his tour of observation. Yet meek and quiet as she seems, she is, in truth, the master-spirit, and has her own way at last.

Unlike the house wren, they do not use sticks in the construction of their next, but an abundance of the softest material they can get. We had brought from the woods a quantity of a beautiful fern like moss which we had stripped from decaying logs, and had placed it on the ground beneath one of the trees. This moss, so light and spongy, was just the thing for the little builders—ever so much better than the long gray *Tillandsia* which they had been using. They would alight upon it and chatter over its merits, and both seemed agreed as to its excellent qualities as a building material.

They worked harmoniously together for several days, the male stopping every now and then to express his happiness in a loud, prolonged strain of music. But the female proved very fickle-minded. All at once, without any apparent reason, she changed her mind with regard to the location of the domicile, and chose the other end of the piazza, near where we most frequently sat. Evidently the male did not like this. She had already changed the location several times, and he had quietly submitted, but now he seemed to be reasoning with her, and was determined not to yield to this new whim of hers, and she was as fully bent on having her way. He continued work where they had commenced, and she persistently went on in the other corner. Occasionally he prevailed upon her to come and inspect his work, and with heads close together they would chatter over it. Then he would drop down the railing of the piazza, and throw up his head and express his delight in rapturous song. But it was no use; he could not win her back, neither could she prevail upon him to assist her in the other corner; they would meet upon the ground, and chatter over the moss, and then fly with it to their respective corners, looking askance at one another.

The female worked very diligently for more than a week, while the male, with less to do, devoted half his time to song and vain attempt to lure her back. It was May when they finished building; and now the male, fairly beaten, yielded gracefully. He accompanied her to her cozy nest and lovingly chattered over the pearly treasure deposited there; he seemed to forgive her then and there, and no longer visited the other nest, and henceforth was a most devoted partner.

While the little proprietors were away, I took occasion to examine their work. I found both corners filled in with a large quantity of material, and in one side of this abundant mass was the soft symmetrical nest. The eggs were nearly or quite white. The nest that the male completed was more beautiful than the female's, and how she could have refused such cozy quarters is a mystery.—*Harper's Magazine for May.*

—George Edward Murray and Miss Henshaw, boarders in the Berkley House, Oakland, Cal., became engaged to be married. Then they quarrelled, and he released her. She accepted another lover, out of pique, and a wedding day was hastily chosen. On the appointed morning, as she was dressing for the ceremony, Murray was carried dying into the hotel, having been injured by a railroad accident. The San Francisco *Chronicle* finishes the narrative as follows: "She rushed to the bedside of the dying man, and, with eyes streaming with tears and voice tremulous with emotion, brushed aside physicians and attendants, and clasping her arms about the neck of her former sweetheart, pressed his pale lips to her own and kissed him repeatedly, all the while calling him by name in terms the most tender and pathetic. A faint smile of recognition beamed over the pale face of the wounded man, and the lovers parted forever, she to finish her dressing for the altar, and he to suffer for a few hours before passing over the river of death."

—A man who hanged himself in Nevada left a letter to a friend, in which he said: "I advise you earnestly to follow my example. You ought to know you are too mean to live. The world would be better without you, and it is your duty to die, and leave more room for better men." The friend says that he has no intention of following the advice.

—The most memorable, in some respects, of all the fourteen sieges to which Gibraltar has been subjected was the last, called the "great siege," one of the mighty struggles of history, which began in the year 1779. The famous General Elliott was commander of the fortress. Spain, in alliance with France and Morocco, endeavored to surprise Gibraltar; but a Swedish ship gave Elliott the alarm. The garrison comprised but five companies of artillery, and the whole force was less than five thousand five hundred men. The enemy's force was fourteen thousand. The siege began by the blockading of the port, and a camp was formed at San Roque with the design of starving out the garrison. When the English Governor resolved to open fire upon his besiegers, a lady in the garrison fired the first shot. Never did a siege war rage more furiously than did this for nearly three years. The garrison was often reduced to sore straits for food; "a goose was worth a guinea," and Elliott tried upon himself the experiment of living upon four ounces of rice a day for a week. Exciting stories are told of the privateers that ran in, amidst terrible dangers, with provisions, and of the storms which threw welcome wood and cork within reach of the besiged. The rock at one time would surely have been taken had it not been for Admiral Rodney, who, sailing off the strait, captured a small fleet of Spanish war ships and merchantmen, and clearing the strait of besiegers, brought his prizes into port. But all danger was not yet averted; Gibraltar was again blockaded; scurvy broke out in the garrison, and Morocco refused her harbors to English ships. The enemy crept closer and closer to the fortress, but relief coming every now and then enabled the English still to hold out. The bombardments were fearful to endure. "The city was almost destroyed; scarce a house habitable, and those left standing pierced by shot and shell." At one time the desperate garrison fell to plundering the town; Elliott shot the leaders in this outrage. The long agony, full of terrific combats and frightful privations, ended by the final abandonmeut of the siege early in 1783. If in that year the English had to make up their minds that they must let go their American colonies, they had at least the consolation that Gibraltar was still theirs.—GEO. M. TOWLE, in *Harper's Magazine for June.*

—Some years ago a gentleman called on a jeweller. He had two necklaces, one of diamonds, the other of paste, but exactly alike. The jeweller at once recognized the diamonds, for he had sold them to the grandmother of the gentleman's wife. The gentleman said: "I want you to examine carefully these two necklaces; one of them is made of diamonds, the other of paste. I wish you would make the paste look so precisely like the diamonds that nobody can tell the difference between them. You would oblige me by buying the diamonds. The paste necklace I shall put in my wife's casket, whence I have taken the diamonds." The jeweller was embarrased. He knew the gentleman to be a great gambler, and that if he refused to take part in the proposed transaction the gentleman would go elsewhere and find less scrupulous jewellers; so be asked twenty-four hours' time to compare the two necklaces. The visitor had no sooner gone than the jeweller took both necklaces to the grandmother, to whom he had sold the diamonds, and repeated to her the conversation he held with her granddaughter's husband. The grandmother replied: "Give him the $10,000 he wants, and the diamond necklace, and keep the paste necklace for me. In this way my granddaughter will not wear paste, and her husband will not be tempted to sell her diamonds again." A few months afterward the wife came, bringing the diamond necklace. She said: "I owe my mantua-maker a large sum of money. I want you to make me a paste necklace so exactly like this that nobody, especially my husband least of anybody, will detect the substitution of paste for diamonds." The jeweller replied he thought he could execute her order, but asked for twenty-four hours before returning a definite answer. He visited the grandmother, and related the foregoing dialogue. The grandmother said: "Pay her the money she requires and give her the diamond necklace; and bring me the paste. So my granddaughter will wear diamonds, and neither she nor her husband will again be tempted to sell the necklace, for they both will be certain 'tis paste."

—It is surprising how few people there are who can throw with any accuracy at a mark, even at close range, and it is more surprising how few people there are who know this fact. The average man or boy will laugh at you if you tell him he cannot stand thirty feet off and hit an object presenting a surface of a foot square, and will be willing to bet his boots that he can do it nearly every time; but he would lose the boots. In recognition of this prevalent over-confidence, some enterprising sharp has set up a catch-penny affair on the street which is yielding him a most handsome profit. A board screen has a place about a foot square cut in its centre, which is illuminated as a target, and the conceited public is permitted to stand about thirty feet off and whack away at the centre piece with a base ball at the rate of ten cents for three throws. To hit the centre piece once in three times is to win a cigar. To hit it twice in three times is to win a cigar and a chromo of the gaudiest pattern. To hit it three times in succession is to win a cigar, a chromo and fifty cents. It was as good as a play yesterday to watch the passers-by taking in their ten-cent surprises.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Some curious specimens of artificial pearls, the joint work of the Chinaman and the oyster, have just arrived at Paris. These pearls are well-known at Ning-po, but their entirely artificial character has only recently been discovered. The mode of manufacture does credit to the intelligence and ingenuity of the "heathen Chinee." He introduces into the shell of the oyster little pieces of wood or earth which keep the unhappy mollusc in a constant state of irritation, and cause a pearly secretion, which ultimately covers the fragments. Often a piece of metal shaped to resemble the figure of Buddha is introduced into the shell, and this, by a similar process, is converted into a pearl possessing all the conditions of a presentable relic that finds a ready sale, and for which there is, it seems, a large and growing demand.

—There is a great complaint in several districts of France of the ravages of wild boars and wolves, which have greatly multiplied of late years. The French Agricultual Society is considering proposals for exterminating them. The number of wolves which destroy domestic animals during a year is reckoned at 2,000, each of whom kills 1,000 francs' worth in that time. This involves a yearly loss of two million francs, and as sheep are their chief victims, a great expense is necessitated for enclosures. Pigs, cattle, horses, dogs, and fowls are also devoured in a minor degree. Similar complaints are made in Russia, notwithstanding a price is paid per head for all wolves killed. Wolves have sometimes been domesticated, but are apt to show treachery. Cuvier relates an instance of one which had been reared from an early age by a gentleman who, being compelled to leave France, left the animal with a menagerie. The wolf was at first much depressed, and lost his appetite; but in time he regained his spirits, became attached to his keepers, and appeared to have forgotten his former affection. After an absence of eighteen months, his master returned. Without being able to see him, the wolf heard his voice, and yelped and gambolled with joy. On being liberated from his cage, he jumped upon his master in an ecstasy of delight. On the renewed absence of his master, he again relapsed into sadness, but again recovered. The next visit of the gentleman was deferred for three years, but he was still unforgotten, and the same manifestations were repeated.

—It is an old superstition that the retina of the human eye, after death, bears a picture of what it last looked on. Prof. Kuhne has reported to the Berlin Academy the result of experiments showing, as he believes, that the superstition has a slight basis of fact. He demonstrates that the external layer of the retina is in all animals purple. This color is, during life, being constantly destroyed by light that enters the eye, and as often restored by darkness; but at death it vanishes permanently. Prof. Kuhne made in this connection an experiment that is thus described: "He fixed the head of a living rabbit so that one of the eyeballs would be in front of an open square in a window shutter. The head was covered for five minutes by a black cloth, and then exposed for three minutes. Instant decapitation was then effected, and the eyeballs were rapidly extirpated under yellow light, and plunged in a five per cent. solution of alum. On the following morning the milk white and now toughened retinæ were carefully isolated, separated from the optic nerve, and turned. They then exhibited, on a beautiful rose-red ground, a nearly square image. In brief, the hole in the window shutter was photographed on the rabbit's eyes."

—The Cincinnati papers are giving accounts of the opening of the new Southern Railroad from that city to the Kentucky river, where there is said to be the highest railroad bridge yet built. It is 275 feet high, having three spans, the middle one 375 feet long, and the others 300 each, the total length being 1,125 feet. There is a bridge in Switzerland which is 254 feet high, but with span only 111 feet long, and one at Varrugas, in the Andes, 252 feet high, with spans 125 feet long. The piers of this Kentucky bridge, except those at Brooklyn, are the largest in the country, the stone work being 130 by 47 feet, and the base of the iron work 117 by 28. The frame is all wrought iron and was built out from the abutments toward the centre of each span. The fastening of the junction points was accomplished in a novel way. One sunshiny day having expanded the frame work the connecting bolts were fastened, and so much secured; then a second day of sunshine having given all the expansion the bridge was capable of, the bolts were made fast permanently. At the opening the other day the bridge was subjected to seven severe tests and stood them all admirably.

—A few months ago a Russian peasant and his wife and four children, while travelling in a sleigh along the banks of the Pruth, were pursued by a pack of wolves. The peasant urged on the horses, but soon saw that the wolves were fast gaining upon him. At the moment when the sleigh was surrounded by the ravening beasts, the man seized one of the children, threw it in the midst of them, and while the wolves were struggling over their prey, he hastened on his horses and gained ground. Four times the wolves came up with the fugitives, and four times the horrible sacrifice was completed. At last the peasant and his wife arrived at the nearest village, leaving behind them the bones of their four children. In the bitterness of her despair the mother informed against her husband, but the Judges, considering that if the peasant had not resigned himself to the horrible sacrifice he would not only have lost his children, but also his wife, acquitted the prisoner.

—As a rule a sneeze is the warning nature gives that some part of the body is exposed to a cooler temperature than the other parts, and that the sneezer is "catching cold." Next to the warning, what is the use of the sneeze? It throws open the pores of the whole body and induces a gentle perspiration; in a word, it throws off the cold. A child rarely sneeze more than twice—perspiration is readily induced in youth; an old man on the contrary, sneeze half a dozen to a dozen times, with a loudly explosive "catchogue." It is harder to set him perspiring. When one is sitting by an open window and finds himself sneezing, nature tells him he is taking cold. He should get up instantly, walk about, and take a full tumbler of cold water to keep up the gentle perspiration that the sneeze set in motion. If he does this, he will not be telling an hour after that he has a "cold in the his head" or chest, or lungs.

—It was computed in July, 1733, that within the past twelve months Great Britain had exported 800,000 quarters of wheat valued at £1,000,000 sterling. Times have changed.

—Emperor William of Germany has eighty-eight decorations. He wears the insignia of very near all the orders of Europe.

Considering the fact that England is at peace with all the world and scarcely ever has to fire a hostile shot from any one of her numerous war vessels, the persistency with which she continues to expend large sums upon the building of new ships—chiefly iron clads—is very remarkable. The greater part of a sum, estimated at $105,080,560, has been expended in less than three years in ships built or building, and the remainder of that sum will required to complete them. There are now over fifty war ships, from gun boats to iron armed vessels, being built either at the Royal dock yards at Portsmouth, Chatham, Davenport, Pembroke, Sheerness, or by private firms at Glasgow, Birkenhead and Jarrow-on-Tyne. The statement has lately been made that the German Government has purchased a site on the Clyde, close to Glasgow, on which it proposes to construct a ship building yard of its own at considerable cost.

—At the end of this century there will probably not be half a dozen buildings left in Paris which are associated with the history of France before the revolution of 1789. The work of improving them off the face of the earth shows no abatement, whether under the rule of Louis Napoleon or of President MacMahon. Dozens of interesting edifices have fallen during the past year, and it is now more than twenty years since Victor Hugo burst into an eloquent lamentation over the disappearance of the Paris of his *Quartier Latin* days. One of the most extraordinary circumstances about Paris is that, large though it be, it does now grow larger. It is to France infinitely more than London is to England, and, besides, is the home of thousands of foreigners from all parts of the world, and yet it never gets near the great city on the Thames in point of population, or even in the extent of its first-class residentiary streets.

—According to the *Almanach de Gotha*, the number of towns in the world which contain 100,000 inhabitants or more amounts to 196. Of these, 48 are in the British empire, 15 in Germany, 9 in France, 7 in Russia, and 15 in the United States. The cities containing a million inhabitants or more are reckoned at nine in number, London, of course, leading the way, Paris coming second, and New York *plus* Brooklyn third. Berlin is fourth and Vienna fifth on the list, each of those capitals having rather more than a million of inhabitants. Four Chinese cities—Canton, Siangtan (Hounan), Siangfou (Chensi), and Tchautcheoufou (Foukian)—complete the list of the millionare cities, if the expression may be permitted. Pekin, by the way, which our fathers credited with a population of 4,000,000, is now understood to have about 500,000 inhabitants.

—The mooted question as to whether toads eat bees has been settled by M. Brunet, a writer in *La Nature*, who asserts that, going into his garden one day just before a storm, he observed the bees crowding into their hives. Near one of the hives was a toad, which every now and then rose on its fore legs and made a dart, with surprising quickness, toward blades of grass. He was found to be devouring bees, which were resting on the grass blades awaiting their chance to enter the hive. M. Brunet waited until twelve victims had been devoured, expecting to see the toad's voracity punished with a sting, but no such result occurred. The toad was twice removed to quite a distance from the hives, but both times he returned to the spot in a few hours.

—The English war correspondents are a very gullible folk or most robust liars, for the way in which the London papers are publishing, doubting, contradicting, retracting and reiterating foundationless reports from Bulgaria and Armenia would, during the American war, have made the *Saturday Review* drop notes of exclamation as fast as the Arabian trees their medicinal gums. The Reliable Bashi-Bazouk is almost as accomplished and untrammelled an inventer as the Intelligent Contraband, and in view of the cautionary "notes" already attached to all telegrams of any interest it may not be long ere we see the despatches labelled like medicine-bottles—

"When received
To be disbelieved."

—John C. Bowner of Nevada, an experienced miner, writes to the Reno *Gazette* from the Black Hills: "I have visited nearly all the mines within ten miles of this place, and, taken altogether, do not think very favorably of the country. The gulch mines will not prove very rich or extensive; but few of them will pay to work. Some quartz mines show free gold, and some of the ore looks rich, but there are no defined ledges. I think this country is the poorest mining camp that I ever knew.

—Garrick, going to Holborn, when a great mob was gathered together to see a criminal pass to Tyburn, asked Mr. Lockyer Davis, who was standing at his shop door, what was the name of the person going to his fatal end, and what was his crime? Mr. Davis told him his name was Vowel, and his crime forgery. "Ah," said Garrick, "do you know which of the Vowels it is, for there are several of that name? However," continued he, "it is certain, and I am very glad of it, that is neither you (U) nor (I)."

—Horne Tooke having challenged Wilkes, who was then Sheriff of London and Middlesex, received the following laconic reply: "Sir, I do not think it my business to cut the throat of every desperado that may be tired of his life; but as I am at present High Sheriff of London, it may happen that I shall shortly have to attend you in my official capacity, in which case I will answer for it that you shall have no ground to complain of my endeavors to serve you."

—The cost of the production of cotton in the South is greatest in Mississippi and Louisiana, while it is least in Texas, South Carolina, and Georgia.

—Petrified clams 1,000 feet above sea level have been found on N. C. Irvin's ranch in the Rocky Mountains.