

ELLIOTT CITY TIMES,
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ELLIOTT CITY TIMES.

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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.
EDWIN LINTHICUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—Nearly opposite the Court House,
ELLIOTT CITY, Md.
Nov. 27, '69-ly.

HENRY E. WOOTTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—Nearly opposite the Court House,
ELLIOTT CITY, Md.
Nov. 27, '69-ly.

J. Harwood Watkins,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ELLIOTT CITY.
OFFICE—At the Court House,
Sept. 12, '74-ly.

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

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-ly.]

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—20 St. Paul St., near Lexington, Baltimore,
July 27 '74-ly.

I. Thomas Jones,
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-ly.

C. IRVING DITTY,
ATTORNEY AND
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 courts of Maryland.
[Jan. 29, '79-ly.]

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—(Orphan's Court days),
Mar. 10 '75-ly.

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 LEISHEAN'S STORE,
April 21, '77-ly.

DR. SAMUEL A. KEENE,
ELLIOTT 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-ly.

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-ly.

JOHN NICKLAS,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
359 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 the Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver Ware, Triple Plate Ware, Clocks, Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and the Manufacture of Hair Jewelry.
April 16, '75-ly.

A CARD
FROM
J. MONROE MERCER,
OF "FONT HILL,"
Hickester Post Office,
Howard Co., Md.
To the Farmers of Howard County:

Having long felt the need of some FOOD FOR CROPS more lasting and valuable than any of the popular fertilizers of the day, I have watched with interest and sought diligently to discover a manure which would combine in large proportions, regardless of cost, those elements which would restore permanent fertility to the soil.

Having been a farmer for many years myself, with large opportunities for observation of the effect of many different fertilizers, I have never been altogether satisfied with any until I tried

The Popplein Silicated Super-Phosphate of Lime.
On an indifferent piece of land I have raised with this manure two corn crops and an oat crop, all very large, in three successive years. The first of these crops (corn) planted June 7th of this year, being now from 10 to 14 feet high, with large stalks and ears, rapidly maturing, which will take great pleasure in showing to my neighbors.

To insure the introduction of this most valuable manure into our county, I have been made sole agent for its sale in the county, and offer it to my friends and the public at the unprecedented low price of \$38.00 per ton. Address communications and orders to J. MONROE MERCER, Hickester P. O., Howard Co., Md. Aug. 11, '74-ly.

Baltimore.
PERSONAL.
NOAH WALKER & CO.,
THE CELEBRATED
CLOTHIERS
OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering

CLOTHING & UNDERWEAR
BY LETTER,
to which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, MEN'S and a full line of samples from their immense stock.

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.

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 to a specialty.
When goods are sent per Express C. O. D. There will be no collection charge on amount of \$20 and over.

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-ly.

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

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 19, '74-ly.

Some remarkable stories are connected with the discovery of diamonds in Brazil, so much regretted by the Marquis de Pombal, who vainly endeavored to arrest the evil by forbidding search in the Province of Bahia (Brazilian diamonds were known first as "Bahians") on the plea that agriculture would suffer from the diversion of industry. The discovery of diamonds in Bahia was in this wise: "A cunning slave from Minas Geraes, keeping his master's flocks in Bahia, observed a similarity between the soil of his native place and that of Bahia. He sought, therefore in the sand, and soon found 700 carats of diamonds. Proceeding from his master he carried these with him, and offered them for sale in a distant city. Such wealth in the hands of a slave caused him to be arrested, but he would not betray himself. The master, to whom he was given up, tried to get at his secret by cunning, but without avail, until he thought of restoring him to his former occupation of tending and feeding him." A year afterwards 25,000 people were digging diamonds in the fields there (eighty miles by forty broad), and at the rate of 5160 carats a day. Dreadful misery ensued on the discovery of "The Diamond Rivers." The Government wanted to secure the monopoly of the new-found wealth to the crown, and so the dwellers in the rivers' banks were driven from their homes to distant wilds and despoiled of all they possessed. "Nature seemed to take part against them; a dreadful drought, succeeded by a violent earthquake, increased their distress. Many of them perished; but those who lived to return, on May 13, 1805, were benevolently reinstated in their rightful possessions. Strangers to say, on their return, the earth seemed strewn with diamonds. After a shower, the children used to find gold in the streets, and in the brooks which traversed them. Often the little ones would bring in three or four carats of diamonds. A negro found a diamond at the root of a vegetable in his garden, and another, in picking up their food, took up diamonds constantly."

In 1863 the child of a Dutch farmer named Jacobs, settled at a Cape, amused himself by collecting pretty pebbles on the banks of the neighboring river, and picked up a specimen which attracted his mother's attention, so that she showed it to one Schalk van Niekerk, who was curious in such matters. He was amazed at its nature, and offered to buy it, but Mrs. Jacobs laughed at his offer, and gave him the pebble, which afterwards passed carelessly through two intervening pairs of hands before it reached—in a gilded envelope and unregistered—Dr. Atherton, of Graham's Town, an excellent mineralogist. He got a gem, and having examined its physical character, and tested its degree of hardness and density, and its behavior when subjected to optical tests by means of a polarized light, pronounced it to be a diamond. This is the stone which was examined by savans of all nations during the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and purchased at the close of it by Sir Philip Wodehouse for £500. In 1870, Mr. Streeter's diamond expedition party were exploring the Transvaal far and wide, and ascertaining facts which complete our knowledge of the new wonder of the world. Amid dry geological details, charming touches of anecdote and adventure crop up, like the gems themselves, from the gray and so, however, so well explained at the church meeting last evening that Mr. Benson was unanimously requested to withdraw his resignation. This, we are sorry to learn, he steadfastly refused to do, and it is understood that he has accepted a chaplaincy at the Black Hills—(Burlington Hawk).

From present appearances it would seem that the United States can henceforth control to a large extent the grain markets of Europe. Russia and Turkey have heretofore furnished 22.6 per cent. of the supplies required by England. The gigantic war in which we are engaged, however, naturally causes an increased demand for American breadstuffs. In India famine prevails this year. Egypt, subject to the suzerainty of the Porte, will be affected by the Russo-Turkish war, and whether the war be confined to the present combatants, or whether it draws into it other European powers, it is evident that the demand for American breadstuffs will be increased in the neighborhood of twenty-five per cent. in the case of the cutting off of the Russian and Turkish supplies from market, and the war at present does not promise to be of short duration. Italy draws large supplies from Russian and Turkish grain centres on the Black sea; the future of those supplies will create an active demand for our breadstuffs in Italian, French and other Mediterranean ports.

For the last four years we have exported wheat, flour and Indian corn to the average value of more than one hundred million dollars per annum. Though our exports of raw cotton—the great American staple—exceed nearly ten millions in value, the combined exports of wheat, flour and Indian corn, the ratio of increase is enormously in favor of the latter articles. If we look at the natural percentage of increase, estimating the value of exported cereals at \$100,000,000, roughly stated, as against \$161,000,000 of cotton for the year ending Sept. 1, 1876, we find that, as compared with the previous year, the increased exports of wheat, flour and corn added last year \$18,334,448 to the wealth of the country, while the increased exports of raw cotton only realized \$2,020,037. The exports of wheat from all United States ports to all foreign countries increased from 14,597,555 bushels in 1875 to 23,697,399 bushels in 1876. The total amount of wheat exported June 30, 1876, the total grain exports having increased from 56,143,166 to 123,959,601 bushels. On an average of 44,741,371, the total corn crop of the United States in 1875 was 1,320,069,000 bushels, while, on an average of 26,381,553, the total wheat crop reached 292,136,000 bushels.

The discipline of the Brazilian diamond fields is well contrived and maintained, but it must be comical to behold the tale of "The Diamond River," where a lucky negro finds a stone of 174 carats, and is crowned with a wreath of flowers and led in procession to the manager. It is pleasant to know that the triumph has substantial elements also; that the virtuous digger receives his freedom, a new suit of clothes, and permission to work for wages.—(London Spectator).

The trade in human hair continues to increase at Marseille. Six or seven years ago the annual quantity imported did not exceed fifteen tons, but during the past year ninety-two were registered as having arrived, and of that amount forty-three came from Italy, while China supplied thirty-six, Turkey five, and Japan, three tons, the remainder being made up of importations from Egypt, India, Germany, Belgium, Spain, and Algeria. The total amount of hair imported into France last year is estimated at 122 tons; value \$600,000.

Rev. Jerome H. Benson is a young man, a minister of good promise, and is greatly beloved by the members of his flock. But he is a very bashful young man and it is quite a cross for him to make pastoral calls and get acquainted with the people of the congregation. He has lived in England, and recently about eight weeks. A few days ago he fixed himself up and went to call at the residence of Mrs. Jasper L. Blasingby, on West Hill, who is very stylish, and has four lovely daughters, and young Mr. Benson was accordingly more than usually nervous and embarrassed, and when he got into the house and stood in the parlor and saw company, two young gentlemen, visiting two of the Misses Blasingby, his wits immediately went wool-gathering.

Mrs. Blasingby bowed him into the parlor, and introduced him to the young men, and waved him toward an easy-chair. As he moved toward it she made a second effort to capture his hat, and she succeeded. And then that man, thoroughly demoralized by the loss of his hat, made a wavering advance toward the easy-chair, and then, impelled by the thought that he was very selfishly taking the most comfortable chair in the room, he swerved aside and headed for an inviting-looking straight-back chair so the dwellers in the more stately home, returning from the hat-rack, in the hall, divined his intention, and bore down upon him for the purpose of getting him anchored in the easy-chair. But the young minister had the weather-gauge, and the more she bowed and flourished and said: "Oh, do take this easy-chair, Mr. Benson," the more stately he got out, and the nearer he worked to the straight-back chair. He reached it. He caught hold of the back to lift it from the wall, and the back came out in his hand like a loose tooth.

The Pasha of Bagdad is the despotic ruler of the largest and most important province in Turkey. He has the command of a large army, which is stationed at Bagdad and other towns within his pashalik, which is bounded on the east and south by the Persian frontier and on the north by the Taurus mountains. He holds this position so remote from the home government, have been suspected of designs to render themselves independent sovereigns—a design which was successfully accomplished in 1830 by Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt. At the time of my visit to Bagdad, the Governor was the present Turkish Minister of War, Mehdî Pasha, a successful general and a man of unquestioned energy and ability.

Once, while I was in Bagdad, he had an opportunity to show his power as a despotic ruler, and he acted with a nerve and energy worthy of all praise. The Tigris, which had been on the rampage for two months, at last broke through the dikes some ten miles above the city, and the torrent, sweeping down with irresistible force, did great damage to the crops, and in a single day turned the broad plain back of the city into an immense lake. The water was only kept from flowing into the city by an embankment outside the walls, which in many places was out of repair. Great fear was felt of such an inundation as occurred in 1831—the year of the plague—when seven thousand houses fell in a single day.

Here was an emergency calling for prompt action. The Pasha issued an order closing all the bazars and shops, and for four days impressed the whole male population (foreigners excepted) to work on the dikes. The Pasha was sent up the river and the balance set to work to repair the embankments around the city. I rode out in that direction one morning and witnessed a lively scene. Several thousand men were at work, and the Pasha himself was on the spot, surrounded by a brilliantly uniformed staff, and directing the operations. These energetic measures saved the city. The break in the dike up the river was stopped, and the water gradually subsided. (Scribner's Monthly).

The story of Evangelina is repeated with wonderful fidelity in all its details in the experience of a young French girl, a resident of Marseilles. She was engaged to a sailor to whom she was to be married on his return from a voyage to New York. He did not return, and after a year she got a berth as stewardess's assistant on one of the Havre steamers, to come here in search of him. On the passage a rich American lady became interested in her story and resolved to help her to find out her lover. In New York she learned that he had gone to Canada. For months she travelled about the Dominion, sometimes close on his track and again losing every clue as to his whereabouts. She returned to New York, one day while waiting for a Broadway crossing, waiting her turn to get across she saw the object of her long search on the other side. She shrieked his name and ran into the middle of the street, but a policeman caught her and saved her from the wheels of the string of vehicles. "Angel of God there was none," and she never again saw the Gabriel she had so long sought, and so she nearly fainted. She learned that he had sailed for San Francisco, and so went overland to California to meet him. Arrived on the Pacific coast, she found that her lover had fallen overboard just outside the Heads and been drowned. Meanwhile the body of a young man dressed in sailor's clothes was cast ashore on the beach, and carried to the coroner's office, not being identified, was interred in the public cemetery. A water-soaked pocket-book was taken from the dead man, which contained only a few letters written in French and unaddressed. The girl hearing of this went to the coroner's office and found that the letters were hers. The waves had tardily and partially recovered her lost love, and she was able to find the grave of her lover.

The Emperor of Russia's camp life is in strict accordance with the object he has in view. He lives at Simnitsa, in the very center of the movement. Every night about to cross the river has to march past the Czar, and receive his "God bless you my children!" Every transport of wounded that is carried across the bridge is brought to his notice. A short time ago, while at dinner, he heard the tolling of the church bell, and the sound of a funeral march. It was the funeral procession of a young lieutenant of artillery, drowned when crossing the river. The Czar rose from the table and went at once to join the procession. Some 150 generals and other dignitaries followed him, and every one knelt at the grave of the departed youth.

The Czar's headquarters consist of a country house with a large garden, in which numerous tents have been put up for the members of the suit, and a larger one for a chapel. A long canopy, covering a table at which 150 people sit down twice a day, composes the dining-room. The Czar is the only person living in a house. Vavassour, his chief cook, had to build a new kitchen, to be able to cook a European kind of dinner. The Czar, who is fond of eating, has a daily conference with him, and both seem perplexed how to make a decent meal out of poor lamb, still poorer veal, and such miserable vegetables as the Danubian region provides. Hard work and life in the fresh air can, however, make every dish taste well, and the Czar has managed to live well, and he never felt in better health, and that the children (his army) never looked finer.

The Fort Worth Democrat asks: "Have you noticed that 'cute' way which a fashionable young lady has of grabbing the end of her dress and pulling it down? If you haven't already done so, just notice the *modus operandi*. It is indeed a funny and ridiculous sight to see a lovely woman stop at a street crossing, give her body a fearful twist, stoop low, and reach backward nearly to her heels, and grab from five to forty pounds of trail, full of dirt and dust, and shake it five or six times, like a huzzard fixing his wings to fly, then hobble across the street like a lame turkey to the other side, then 'let go,' and turn off like a sterner-wheel in a storm."

The autumn military manoeuvres are to be carried out on a grand scale in France, Italy, and Germany, and the sovigns of each will assist at them.

Now that the grasshoppers have disappeared from Minnesota, great efforts are making by the Minnesotans to repair the damage done to the State by the stoppage of immigration. They invite the attention of young men who have determined to "go West" to the advantages offered to settlers by the State Government of Minnesota, to the splendid agricultural capabilities of its soil and to an extraordinary activity in railroad construction, which does not look as if Minnesota has been demoralized by the "strikes." Colonel Hewitt, of St. Paul, prophesied the other day that within a year at least seventeen new railroads will be either finished or begun in the State, and the Pioneer gives the following list of roads upon which work is now going on and likely to be completed within the next twelve months:

The Brainerd branch of the St. Paul and Pacific; the Glyndon cut-off; the Minneapolis and St. Louis; the Midland, from Washburn to Fairbault; the Martin County Railroad; from Fairmount to Blue Earth City; from Caledonia to connect with the Dubuque and Minnesota road; the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern; the Knife Falls road.

Fourteen other railroads have been projected, which are either regarded as necessary to the working of other completed lines, or are extensions of roads the owners of which very reasonably expected not to let their talents go to idle. These roads, making a total of twenty-three in progress and projected, are:

The St. Vincent branch; the line from Pembina to Winnipeg; from Melrose to Glyndon; Luverne and Sioux City Falls; Northern Minnesota, or Ferguson Falls Road; St. Paul and Minneapolis air line; the owners of which have an extremely good and Winnipeg City; Hastings and Dakota; Minneapolis and Hutchinson; Northern Pacific extension; North Wisconsin; Hudson and River Falls; Chippewa Falls and Medford.

The keeper of a boarding-house here, when Andrew Jackson was President, waited on him one day and complained that a Tennesseean, who had been appointed by him to a clerkship in one of the departments, would not pay a bond bill. "Get his note," said Old Hickory, "for the full amount, interest included, payable in sixty days, and bring it to me." "The note has no use," replied the boarding-house keeper, "for he never pays his notes." "Do as I tell you, sir," said Jackson, and turned away.

The next day the boarding-house keeper reappeared at the White House and handed the note to the President. He took it, read it, wrote "Andrew Jackson" across it, and handed it back, saying, "Take that to the Bank of the Metropolis, and tell them from me that at its maturity it will be paid by either the drawer or endorser. They will discount it for you."

A few days afterwards the man who had given the note met his creditor and said, "I have no money, but suppose you have been able to negotiate my paper?" "Yes," replied the boarding-house keeper, "I had no trouble in getting it discounted, at legal rates of interest." "Who in thunder is willing to discount my notes?" asked the Tennesseean. "The Bank of the Metropolis discounted the note," gave me, upon the assurance that if you did not pay the endorser would." "But who would endorse my note?" "General Jackson, and he sent word to the bank that if you did not pay the note he would." It is hardly necessary to add that the note was promptly paid by the maker.—(Washington Letter).

The portion of Continental Europe, now the theatre of a war which is probably destined to effect a marked and permanent change in the political divisions of that continent, has been for more than four hundred years under the dominion of the Ottoman Turks. Its extent embraces an area of seventy and eighty thousand square miles, being about equal to that of the two States of Ohio and Kentucky. It is more than three hundred miles in length from the eastern confines of Servia to the Black Sea, and about two hundred in width, north and south, between the Balkan range and the Carpathian Mountains. The province of Moldavia is a sort of a peninsula, between main basin, extending northwardly from the mouth of the Danube about three hundred miles, separated from Austria on the west by the Carpathians, and from Russia on the east of the river Pruth. The provinces of Wallachia and Bulgaria lie literally along the Danube, the former on the north, and the latter on the south of that river, which passes easterly by a tortuous course, in eight and separated channels, some six or eight hundred miles, through the centre part of this fertile region until it reaches a point within forty miles of the sea; it then suddenly turns northward, and flows about one hundred miles, to receive the waters of the Sereth, which flows from the north, and the Pruth, which flows from the east, and separates into three great branches, and delivers its mighty flood, gathered from a water-shed embracing 308,000 square miles, through three main and four lesser mouths into the Black Sea, about three hundred miles northward and distant from Constantinople.

—About 6 o'clock last evening a young woman carrying a baby about a year old, entered a car bound for West Philadelphia and dropped into a vacant seat beside a spruce-looking young man. As she was busy searching for a ticket the youngster, attracted by the glitter of the young man's watch chain, made a grab for it and fell over into his lap. The mother quickly reached for the child, and as she did so she noticed a heavy frost settle on the young man's brow, so with trembling voice she muttered an apology. Instead of receding the frown on his brow grew deeper, and rudely turning his back upon her he snatched a paper from his pocket and pretended to read. A few blocks further on, as a tall, sharp-featured woman arose and left the car, the young man heaved a sigh of relief, folded up his paper, and turning to the discomfited mother, he whispered: "Excuse me, madam, for behaving so much like an idiot, but I had to pretend to be awful cross, for that wall-eyed woman who just left the car lives next door to the young lady I call upon, and if I hadn't pretended to be very angry she would have kicked up a fuss by telling my girl that she was sure I was married, for she saw me have my wife and baby with me in the cars. It was very rude, I know, but I hope you will excuse me when I tell you that the girl's father is worth over \$10,000, and I don't want anything to cause hard feelings between us."—(Philadelphia Chronicle).

—Prescott, the capital city of Arizona, our latest El Dorado, is situated in a small valley or basin, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and has a picturesque location. As the first glance it strikes the tourist is being an extremely home-like place, recalling many of the features of a New England or Western New York village. The population is now about 4,000 and is increasing with wonderful rapidity, as the fertile valleys adjacent and the rich mining districts round about are filling up. Most of the houses are of brick and wood, two or three stories in height, solidly constructed, and exhibiting good architectural taste. There are few Mexicans and Indians, and in consequence adobe structures are a novelty. The city is 155 miles east of the Colorado river, 250 miles northeast of Yuma, and about the same distance northwest of Tucson. The second city in the Territory, the centre of the city is a large plaza, now square, which is to be occupied by substantial public buildings. All the churches in Arizona are in Prescott, and besides the Catholics, there are three Protestant ministers there. The largest of the seventeen public school houses in the Territory, a two-story brick building costing \$20,000, is in Prescott. It is in Graham county, of which Prescott is the county seat, is not only the largest in area but the best populated of the five into which Arizona is divided. Within its borders are some of the finest settlements as well as the most notable evidences of prehistoric life.

—Captain James B. Eads, engineer of the iron bridge at St. Louis, and who has so successfully planned and constructed the jetties at the delta of the Mississippi river, has also made elaborate plans for a grand iron bridge over the Ohio river, connecting Paris—European Constantinople—with the Asiatic shore. The bridge will be about 6,000 feet long—over a mile—will have 15 spans; will be 100 feet wide, and save the masonry and flooring, will be built of iron. The height of the roadway above the surface of the water will be 120 feet, thus forming ample passage-ways beneath the arches for ingoing and outgoing ships.

It will be observed that this elevation of the bridge above the Bosphorus is some 60 feet less than that of the Brooklyn Bridge above the East river, with the difference that the former is a suspension bridge, while the latter will be a trestle bridge, and the latter will be over the most attractive water-scapes of the world. The greatest feat of engineering will be the bold central arch, 750 feet span—over an eighth of a mile. It is estimated that the cost of construction will not exceed \$25,000,000, and the time to complete it six years. It is about eight years ago that the St. Louis bridge was built, and the case of the projected one over the Bosphorus the conditions are very different.

—Konigsbushen—literally, King's court—on the river Tauber, is the duelling ground of the south German students. It lies on the line of railway between Heidelberg and Wurzburg, and is the common resort for the fierce young Philistines whose honor can only be appeased with blood. The London Echo says that one day some three weeks ago a special carriage load of nearly one hundred Bursars from the universities of Erlangen, Wurzburg, Tubingen, Heidelberg, Basle and Strasbourg, was expected at Konigsbushen Station, with a couple of sergeants, and with all the customary paraphernalia of offence and defence needed for a proper German Paukerer, even including a stock of bandages and some pounds of ice. They hired the great Saal of one of the hotels for their learned consultations and their drinking. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors; but the suspicions of the hotel keeper were at last aroused by the continued demand for fresh water, and by the fact that the water vessels came back stained with blood. He sent for the local police, and no fewer than twenty-five of the learned youths were discovered to be scratched, cut, and with wounds which were happily only akin-deep.

No nation can beat the Germans in the number of their anniversary and memorial celebrations. They now propose to have a grand fête in the city on the 24 January, 1878, the 20th anniversary of the first representation of an original German opera. A feature of the celebration is to be the performance of this same first German opera, which bears the title of "Man, Created, Fallen, and Again Raised Up."

—A railroad ballasted with silver! That is partly true of one in Nevada, over which ore trains run. Silver dust has been sprinkled along the road bed until the earth assays at \$50 a ton. The gathering of this metal would cost more than it would to dig it out, but in time the accumulation will repay the trouble.

—Perhaps the most remarkable suicide on record has been committed in Sweden. A Government official in the district of Upsala, wearied by pecuniary difficulties, took a row with his wife and two children upon a neighboring lake, ostensibly to pass a few hours in fishing, but after getting to a distance at which he could do no harm to others, he applied a match to a quantity of explosive material, supposed to be some form of dynamite, that he had, unobserved, taken with him, and blew the boat and its occupants literary into fragments.