

ELLICOTT CITY TIMES.

VOL. VIII.

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

NO. 6.

JOB PRINTING,
Handbills, Circulars, Bill-Boards, Legal
Forms, Cards, Tickets,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Job Work
Executed with Neatness and Dispatch and
at the Lowest Rates.

JOHN R. BROWN, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.
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sertion, \$1.50 for two insertions, and 25
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advertisements less than 6 lines charged
as squares. Advertisements payable upon
first insertion.

Professional.

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.

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 Lex-
ington, Baltimore.
July 27, '74-ff.

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

HENRY E. WOOTTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—Nearly opposite the Court House,
ELLICOTT CITY, MD.
Nov. 27, '69-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 Collec-
tions, and Remittances made promptly.
Office—In the Court House, Ellicott
City. [Jan. 6, '72-ly.]

JOHN WARFIELD. C. P. TERRETT,
WARFIELD & TERRETT,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
Special Attention given to Collection
of Claims, &c.

**PRACTICE IN THE COUNTY COURTS
AND GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO
BUSINESS.**
OFFICE—46 Lexington Street, Balti-
more.
Jan. 31, '74-ff.

J. D. McGUIRE,
Attorney at Law,
Ellicott City, Md.
Office Two Doors West of Lisle's
Store.
Oct. 7, '74-ff.

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 Claims in the lower courts of
Maryland. [Jan. 20, '74-ff.]

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—
(Ordinary Court days).
Inst. 6-75-ly.

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

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 en-
gaged. Night calls promptly attended to.
Oct. 3, '74-ff.

DR. W. O. WATKINS,
Near CLARESVILLE, Howard County,
Respectfully tenders his professional Ser-
vices to the citizens of Howard
County.
He will be found at his office
when not professionally engaged.
May 1, '69-ly.

DR. E. CRABBE,
(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Den-
tal Surgery.)
DENTIST,
ELLICOTT CITY, Md.
OFFICE—Main St., 3 Doors below J. H.
LEISHER'S STORE,
Particular attention paid to the
restoration of the Natural Teeth.
Jan. 3-74-500v.

WILLIAM B. PETER,
Notary Public,
Real Estate and Collection
Agency, and
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,
ELLICOTT CITY, Md.
Estates attended to; Rents and Bills Collected
and secured on Securities. Purchased
and sold of City and Country Property
effected. Property Leased. Money
Invested in Ground Rents,
Mortgages, Bonds, &c., &c., &c.
Free of Charge. All
Money for Property Insured at
Lowest Rates.
First Class Securities, in Sums from \$5000
to \$10,000. June 24, '71-ff.

Baltimore.

PERSONAL.
NOAH WALKER & Co.
THE
Celebrated Clothiers of Baltimore, Maryland.
Announce the introduction of a plan of
order
Clothing and Underwear by Letter,
to which they call your special attention.
They will send on application their im-
proved and accurate

RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT
and a full line of samples from their immense
stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COAT-
INGS, 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 Per-
fect Fit Attainable.**
Goods ordered will be sent by Express to any
part of the country.
As 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 to.

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 de-
mand 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 al-
ways kept up to the highest standard.

NOAH WALKER & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in Men and Boys'
Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either
ready-made or made to order.
165 and 167 Baltimore Street,
April 1, '70-ff. BALTIMORE, MD.

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..... 20 " 300
Dress Suits..... 10 " 100
Lounges..... 7 " 75
Library Tables..... 3 " 10
Patent Bookcases..... 15 " 50
Parlor Suits..... 60 " 150
Parlor Tables..... 3 " 80
Bedssteads..... 15 " 30
49 Manover St., Baltimore.
March 29, '73-ly.

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-ff.

JOHN NICKLAS,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
259 W. Baltimore 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 Re-
pairing of Watches and the Manufacture
of Hair Jewelry.
April 16, '70-ly.

J. W. RIGGS,
GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER
(Established 1866),
Cor. Balt. and Stricker Streets,
One Square from Freil Road.
HAS constantly on hand a large and fresh
supply of Choice Groceries, Wines, Li-
quors, &c. Fine Teas and pure Spices spe-
cially. All goods guaranteed, and sold
at the lowest market prices. Persons visiting
Baltimore would do well to call before pur-
chasing.
Country produce bought and sold.
July 31, '74-ff.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY re-
paired by competent workmen at JOHN NICK-
LAS, COR. BALTIMORE & PACA STS.,
BALTIMORE, Md.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

A Brilliant Array of Story Writers
Saxe Holm, Toussaint, Boyceon,
Hayard Taylor, Holland, Mrs.
Hodgson Burnett, McKay,
AND OTHERS.

THE remarkable series of short stories an-
nounced in SCRIBNER for 1877 begins in the
February number, with a dramatic story,
"FARMER BASKETT'S MARRIAGE," by Saxe
Holm, the scene of which is laid at a Metho-
dist camp-meeting; and a strong story, by
BOYCEON, "HOW MR. STORM MET HIS DESTINY."
The next in order will be "STELLA GRAY-
LAND," by JAMES T. MCKAY, "AN IMPOSSI-
BLE STORY," by HAYARD TAYLOR, and a new
story by the author of "The Marquis's
Thanksgiving," and TOUSSAINT'S story,
"A DREAM," translated by Boyceon; and oth-
ers not yet announced, by such writers as
Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, Constance Fenimore
Woolson, Miss Hopkins, Kate Putnam Os-
good, Charles DeKay, and many others.

**Dr. Holland's New Novel, "Nicholas
Maturin,"**
which began in December SCRIBNER and will
run through the year, touches on some phases
of New-York life not familiar to readers of
fiction. The story will have to do with the
relations between the rich and the poor, and
the dangerous classes. Parts of the February
number will be found most pathetic.
Mrs. Burnett's story, "The Water-Lily,"
a work of very strong dramatic interest,
N. Y. Times) increases in power as the
story progresses.

General McClellan's Papers of Travel
are among the most interesting series of mag-
azine articles recently published. His "Win-
ter on the Nile," begun in the January SCRIBNER
and continued in February, is of special
interest in view of England's efforts to gain
control of Egypt.
The February SCRIBNER opens with the
third of the "occasional papers on out-door
sports," announced in November. The writer
Edward Seymour, and the subject,
" Trout-Fishing in the Banglee Lakes"

—There is a curious story told of the
man in which Frederick the Great
could deal, who other men had failed,
was inclined to set too little store by the
public. This great artist seemed to
catch a cold, which had the effect
of rendering her hoarse and consequently
unable to sing, whenever anybody or
thing displeased her.
One day a certain opera was to be per-
formed at Berlin before the King him-
self. At ten o'clock the manager
came forward and said: "Ladies and
gentlemen, we grieve to inform you that
our prima donna has a sore throat, and
cannot therefore take place. "The stolid
Teutonic audience seemed so whit sur-
prised, and was moving out tranquilly
when the King rose and commanded the
musicians to keep their places. The audi-
ence sat down again and waited pa-
tience until a quarter of an hour the
manager reappeared and spoke as fol-
lows: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the
most unfeigned pleasure in informing you
that our prima donna is completely cured
of her sore throat and will have the
honor to sing before you to-night."
Surely enough the famous singer soon
appeared, and never sang so better.
Her triumph was complete.
The King's prescription had been a
very simple one. The prima donna, hav-
ing dismissed the unhappy manager, was
sitting comfortably before the fire in her
own room, and rather pleased at the idea
of having spoiled the pleasure of several
hundreds of persons, when the door was
violently thrown open, and there entered
an officer followed by four dragoons.
"Mademoiselle," quoth the officer, "the
King, my master, has sent me to ask after
your health." "The King is very good;
I have a bad sore throat." "His Majesty
knows it, and has charged me to take
you at once to the military hospital,
where you will be cured in a few days."
Mademoiselle turned pale. "You are
jesting," she murmured; but Prussia's con-
science, she was informed, never rested.
The lieutenant, in the order to his
men, who seized Mademoiselle and car-
ried her out of the theatre. A coach
was in attendance; the lady was deposited
therein; the officer took his place be-
hind, after shouting his address to the
driver, "The military hospital;" and off
they went, the dragoons riding alongside.
In a few seconds, "Stay," said the lady,
"I think I feel better." "The King is
anxious to be restored, and even that you
could sing to-night." "I will try,"
murmured the prisoner. "Back to the
theatre," cried the officer to the coach-
man. Arrived there Mademoiselle began
to think she had yielded too easily. "I
will sing, since His Majesty commands
me," she said, "but God knows how."
"You will sing," replied the officer, "like
the great artist with a bad cold." "I
think not." "And why?" "Because a
couple of dragoons will be in attendance
behind the scenes, and at the least once
they have orders to arrest you and carry
you off again to the military hospital." The
hoarseness was now completely gone.

—A dispatch from Columbia, Central
America, states that Mr. Edes, United
States consul at Palmyra, in Canca, ar-
rived by the last steamer, and fully con-
firms the terrible news of the massacre of
conservatives at Cali, (the most impor-
tant town of Canca), on the 24th of De-
cember last, by a motley crowd of mil-
lennials, numbering 3,000 or 4,000, headed by
General David Peña. All the conserva-
tives they met were ruthlessly killed,
and many liberals who tried to arrest the
barbarians in their progress or to shield
friends or relatives, and persons suspect-
ed of sympathizing with the conserva-
tives or of having no decided opinion in
politics, shared the same fate. Neither
age, nor sex, nor infirmity constituted the
safeguard. Some of the conserva-
tives, thinking perhaps, too rashly and
selfishly, that the persons of men alone
were in danger, had abandoned their
homes, leaving in them only the women
of their households. Others, when the
risk grew imminent, had endeavored to
hide themselves indoors, and were
dragged out to be slain under the very
eyes of the terrified women. On the
other hand, the unfortunate conserva-
tives, who were hunted from house to house,
meeting with the most shameless outrages
at the hands of their fiendish pursuers. In
the centre alone of the town eighty-seven
houses were sacked, gutted and turned
into shambles, and the owners rendered
dependent on charity for their immediate
support. Nothing has been held sacred,
not even the churches; since they were
sacked and shot, and the ledges and
roofs were stained with blood. But all the horrors
are as nothing compared with the still
more frightful excesses perpetrated in the
suburbs and on the estates in the sur-
rounding country. Their murder, loot-
ing and incendiarism continued un-
checked for days together. All the small
shopkeepers were deprived of house and
home, all the estates ravaged, their culti-
vated lands and their crops laid waste,
down the cane fields burned, and even
the machinery destroyed so as to render
it useless to its owner. The number of
persons killed was about three hundred.

"The Microscope among the Flowers,"
by Mrs. S. B. Herrick, with drawings by the
author, who describes the life of insects
in fertilization of flowers, and tells why it
is unhealthy to keep flowers in a bedroom at
night. A sketch of "John Romo," the
celebrated pianist, by T. W. Chalmers, will recall to New
Yorkers a cultivated writer of the last decade
but one.
Other articles are: "A Morning with Sir
John Lubbock," by Kate Field; "Traditional
Music of the French Pyrenees" (with scores,
hitherto unpublished), by Nena Sturges; "Far-
gout in Mobile Bay," by Henry Jones; "How
did John Know the Bible?" by Tyron
Edwards. Poems, Editorials, Reviews,
Mr. Welford's London letter, a new feature;
Bric-a-brac, &c., &c.

**NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO SCRIBNER
FOR 1877, or purchasers of the Janu-
ary and February Numbers, will receive
PART I, OF NICHOLAS MATUREN, in
pamphlet form, FREE.**
Feb. 10-11.
743 Broadway, New York.

—This is the story as told by the Boston
Herald: Not many weeks ago a gen-
tleman engaged apartments at one of our
fashionable hotels. In appearance he
was not prepossessing; he had an unpleas-
ant manner and an ungainly figure, and
he possessed none of those qualities calcu-
lated to recommend one to the gentler sex.
After several days' sojourn he had suc-
ceeded in making himself disagreeable to
all those who came in contact with him.
On the eleventh day after his arrival, a mil-
lennial and a young lady entered the
hotel office, and registering their names
as mother and daughter, engaged an
apartment. Their appearance in the
dining-room on the morning after their
arrival caused quite a sensation among
the eligible young bachelors, the young
lady proving exceedingly attractive, and
before many days considerable rivalry
sprang up among men and marriageable
old ones, each endeavoring to ingratiate
himself in the young lady's affections.
She received their attentions with dis-
tinguished dignity and coldness which
proved very discouraging to the less de-
termined and faint-hearted males. Our
awkward friend, the first arrival, was
among the candidates for the damsel's
favor. His repeated advancements and
obtrusive remarks to her brought down
on him the justly-merited ridicule of all,
especially those interested, and more par-
ticularly of one young man, who had a
possessed a considerable wealth and a
splendid supply of brains. He declared
that the ugly fellow's attentions were in-
sulting the fair lady, while the homely
member of the race thought he was more
acceptable in the hotel, and with a taunt-
ing boast offered to bet the rich young
man \$500 that before twenty-four hours
he would be on familiar terms with the
daughter. Foolish as it may seem, the
young man took the bet, and \$1,000 were
placed in the hands of the hotel clerk.
True to his word, within the prescribed
time, the ugly man took the handsome
woman to the Globe Theater. On return-
ing to the hotel the clerk handed him
\$1,000. Going up stairs, the lady was
overheard asking, "How much was the
bet?" "One thousand dollars," he re-
plied. "Stupid little husband," she said,
"why didn't you double it?" Next
morning three persons had an early
breakfast at that hotel, then folded their
tents and stole away.

—A few days ago an exhibition was
given at the corner of Ninth and How-
ard streets of a new and very simple
method of taming vicious horses, which
is claimed to be superior to any in use.
The first trial was with a kicking or
bucking mare which, her owner says, has
allowed no rider on her back for five
years. She became tame and gentle in as
many minutes, and allowed herself to be
ridden about without a sign of her for-
mer wildness. The means by which this
result was accomplished consists in pass-
ing a piece of light rope which is passed
around the front jaw which is held
above the upper teeth, crossed in her
mouth, and then secured back of her
neck. It is claimed that no horse will
kick or jump when thus secured, and
that a bucking horse after receiving this
treatment a few times will abandon his
vicious ways forever. A very simple
method was also shown by which a kick-
ing horse can be shod. It consists in ap-
plying a piece of iron to the tail by
means of rope as held and used in the
method of taming horses, and by the use
of the bit, and drawing tightly enough
to incline the horse's head to one side. It
is claimed that it is absolutely impossi-
ble for the horse to kick on the side of the
rope. At the trial yesterday a horse
which for years had to be bound on the
ground to be shod, suffered the black-
smith to operate upon him without a
scent, the front legs being secured in the
manner described. —San Francisco Chroni-
cle.

—As a matter of interest, we print the
following table which indicates the dis-
tance traveled by a horse in plowing an
acre.

Breadth of furrow slice.	Space traveled in plowing an acre.
7 inches.	152 "
8 "	125 "
9 "	100 "
10 "	80 "
11 "	65 "
12 "	54 "
13 "	45 "
14 "	38 "
15 "	32 "

From this table can be seen the gain in
the labor account with a crop which
comes from the use of a broad furrow
in plowing. If we call 16 miles a day
the work for the horses, we plow but
14 acres in one day, by making a 9
inch furrow; nearly 2 acres, by making a 13
inch furrow; and when a gang plow is
used, which plows a 24 inch furrow, the
acreage is increased to nearly 4.

The use of an improved plow which
turns a broad furrow and pulverizes, is
therefore an economy on land suited
to its use, and there is great gain from
the use of a gang plow under circumstances
where it is applicable. —Scientific Farmer.

—It has often been remarked of Wash-
ington, that no one was ever in his
power without being strongly impressed
by reverence for his dignity. But it seems
by the following anecdote, that at least
there was one exception:
"When the President was procuring
the ground for the city which was to be
the seat of government, he had but little
difficulty in obtaining the necessary
leases, except in one instance. Mr. James
Byrnes, who was the owner of a lot or tract,
which it was advisable should be inclu-
ded in the plan. The General had various
conferences with Mr. B., who was very
obstinate, and resisted all the reasoning
and persuasions of the great man. In-
dignant at being thus opposed, Wash-
ington turned upon him with indignation,
and said with great severity, 'Mr. James
Byrnes, what would you wish this city to
be worth if I had not purchased the lot
of you?' Byrnes was undismayed, and
firmly turned to him and said, 'George
Washington, what would you have been
worth if you had not married the Widow
Custis!'"

—M. de Lesseps is about revisiting
Egypt, and the hopes of the Suez Canal
shareholders are reviving. At a recent
meeting the company agreed to expend
\$200,000 a year for the next thirty years
in improving the canal. Meanwhile the
expenses are diminishing, and a small
dividend has been declared in last year's
business.

—The old fort in Marblehead, Mass.,
built during the war of the Revolution
for the protection of Salem harbor, is now
garrisoned by a large bull terrier. He
never stays beyond the line of earthworks,
and is so fierce that all who approach the
fort are compelled to leave hastily retreat-
ing.

—The California mind has invented
the idea of the longest-lived man in the
world, to run from San Francisco nearly
to the eastern coast of civilization on the
Continental. It is an "splendid scheme, but
it would be as useful to the country as a
smoke-pipe to a stage coach. The
world would be nothing for it to do.

OLD SAYINGS IN RHYME.

As poor as a church-mouse,
As thin as a rail;
As fat as a porpoise,
As rough as a gate;
As brave as a lion,
As sure as a cat;
As bright as a sixpence,
As weak as a rat.
As proud as a peacock,
As shy as a fox;
As mad as a March hare,
As strong as an ox;
As full as a mill,
As empty as an air;
As rich as a Croesus,
As cross as a bear.
As pure as an angel,
As neat as a pin;
As sure as a bell,
As ugly as a sin;
As dead as a door nail,
As white as a sheet;
As fit as a fiddle,
As fat as a beet.
As round as an apple,
As straight as a bat;
As brown as a berry,
As blind as a bat;
As mean as a miser,
As full as a mill;
As plump as a partridge,
As sharp as a stick.
As clean as a penny,
As dark as a pie;
As hard as a millstone,
As bitter as a gall;
As clear as a bell,
As dry as a herring,
As deep as a well.
As light as a feather,
As hard as a rock;
As stiff as a poker,
As calm as a clock;
As green as a goosling,
As brisk as a bee;
As slow as a snail,
As last you weary of me.

—There is a very solemn clergyman
in Hartford, Connecticut, that gentleman
abruptly denounced the signor for per-
formances which were "dangerous to the
welfare of mankind," and much more of
the same sort. Interrupting him, the sig-
nor plucked a pack of playing-cards from
the pocket of his ministerial coat and
withdrew a dice-box and dice from his
clerical hat. Signor Blitz was troubled
with no more orthodox objections from
that gentleman.

—In one State of New Grenada the
right of asking is promiscuously exer-
cised by both sexes, who, when they feel
the passion of love, declare it without the
least embarrassment; and among the
Corsicans the same thing is said to be
generally done, and the women more
generally court than the men. When a
young woman falls in love with a man,
he is not in the least ashamed to go to
his father's house and reveal her passion
in the most pathetic manner, and to
promise submission and obedience if he
will accept of her for a wife. Should
the insensible man pretend any excuse,
she tells him she is resolved never to go
out of the house till he gives his consent
remains there. If he still obstinately
refuses her, his case becomes exceedingly
dreadful; the church is commonly on
her side, and to turn her out would pro-
voke all her kindred to revenge her
honor; so that he has no method left but
to betake himself to flight till she is
otherwise disposed of.

—As the two sexes in Greece had but
little intercourse with each other, and a
generally disapproved of, the women
of this island favored with an oppor-
tunity of telling his passion to his mis-
tress, he used to discover it by inscrib-
ing her name on the walls of his house,
on the bark of the trees of a public walk,
or the leaves of his book; it was customary
for him also to deck the door of the
house where his fair one lived with flow-
ers and garlands; to make his lions of
wine before him in the manner that was
practiced at the temple of Cupid. When
a Greek he did not endeavor to be-
come more engaging in his manner or
person; he did not lavish his fortune in
presents, or become more obliging or
assiduous in his addresses, but imme-
diately had recourse to incantations and
philtres, in composing and dispensing of
which the women of the island were
reckoned the most famous, and drove a
living in them of no inconsiderable ad-
vantage. These potions were given by
the women to the men, as well as by the
men to the women, and were generally
so violent in their operation as for some
time to deprive the person who took
them of sense, and not uncommonly of
life.

—There seems at last a reasonable prob-
ability that Cleopatra's Needle, which
was given by Mehmet Ali to the British
Government, and which he retained so
long on the shore at Alexandria, will,
before many months are over, be set up
in London. An engineer, who has de-
voted much attention to the subject,
says that by carefully swathing the mon-
ument with wood in a rounded shape, it
could be rolled into a barge and then towed to
the Thames. Once there, however, the
erection of it has to be encountered. The
erection of the obelisk in the Place de la
Concorde, at Paris, cost \$80,000; and it
is the enormous expense involved in
dealing with this still larger and more
interesting monolith which has hitherto
deterred the British Government from at-
tempting the enterprise. The engineer,
whose plan is now to be tried, maintains,
however, that the work can be done, and
the obelisk put up safely in the place to
be provided for it at the end of Northum-
berland avenue, at a cost of about £7,000.

—There are in Connecticut 256 ponds,
each having five acres or more of surface.
Efforts are made to introduce valuable
fish into them, apparently without suc-
cess. In thirteen ponds 130,000 young
land-locked salmon were put last year,
but none of them are now to be found.
There are trout in fifty-seven ponds,
and bass in fifty-seven, picked in 186. It is
believed that the number of salmon vis-
iting the rivers of Connecticut is now on
the increase.

—Women have often successfully hid
valuables in their hair, and a young
French lady lately found a thousand
franc note in her deceased mother's chignon.

—This is the story as told by the Boston
Herald: Not many weeks ago a gen-
tleman engaged apartments at one of our
fashionable hotels. In appearance he
was not prepossessing; he had an unpleas-
ant manner and an ungainly figure, and
he possessed none of those qualities calcu-
lated to recommend one to the gentler sex.
After several days' sojourn he had suc-
ceeded in making himself disagreeable to
all those who came in contact with him.
On the eleventh day after his arrival, a mil-
lennial and a young lady entered the
hotel office, and registering their names
as mother and daughter, engaged an
apartment. Their appearance in the
dining-room on the morning after their
arrival caused quite a sensation among
the eligible young bachelors, the young
lady proving exceedingly attractive, and
before many days considerable rivalry
sprang up among men and marriageable
old ones, each endeavoring to ingratiate
himself in the young lady's affections.
She received their attentions with dis-
tinguished dignity and coldness which
proved very discouraging to the less de-
termined and faint-hearted males. Our
awkward friend, the first arrival, was
among the candidates for the damsel's
favor. His repeated advancements and
obtrusive remarks to her brought down
on him the justly-merited ridicule of all,
especially those interested, and more par-
ticularly of one young man, who had a
possessed a considerable wealth and a
splendid supply of brains. He declared
that the ugly fellow's attentions were in-
sulting the fair lady, while the homely
member of the race thought he was more
acceptable in the hotel, and with a taunt-
ing boast offered to bet the rich young
man \$500 that before twenty-four hours
he would be on familiar terms with the
daughter. Foolish as it may seem, the
young man took the bet, and \$1,000 were
placed in the hands of the hotel clerk.
True to his word, within the prescribed
time, the ugly man took the handsome
woman to the Globe Theater. On return-
ing to the hotel the clerk handed him
\$1,000. Going up stairs, the lady was
overheard asking, "How much was the
bet?" "One thousand dollars," he re-
plied. "Stupid little husband," she said,
"why didn't you double it?" Next
morning three persons had an early
breakfast at that hotel, then folded their
tents and stole away.

—A few days ago an exhibition was
given at the corner of Ninth and How-
ard streets of a new and very simple
method of taming vicious horses, which
is claimed to be superior to any in use.
The first trial was with a kicking or
bucking mare which, her owner says, has
allowed no rider on her back for five
years. She became tame and gentle in as
many minutes, and allowed herself to be
ridden about without a sign of her for-
mer wildness. The means by which this
result was accomplished consists in pass-
ing a piece of light rope which is passed
around the front jaw which is held
above the upper teeth, crossed in her
mouth, and then secured back of her
neck. It is claimed that no horse will
kick or jump when thus secured, and
that a bucking horse after receiving this
treatment a few times will abandon his
vicious ways forever. A very simple
method was also shown by which a kick-
ing horse can be shod. It consists in ap-
plying a piece of iron to the tail by
means of rope as held and used in the
method of taming horses, and by the use
of the bit, and drawing tightly enough
to incline the horse's head to one side. It
is claimed that it is absolutely impossi-
ble for the horse to kick on the side of the
rope. At the trial yesterday a horse
which for years had to be bound on the
ground to be shod, suffered the black-
smith to operate upon him without a
scent, the front legs being secured in the
manner described. —San Francisco Chroni-
cle.

—As a matter of interest, we print the
following table which indicates the dis-
tance traveled by a horse in plowing an
acre.

Breadth of furrow slice.	Space traveled in plowing an acre.
7 inches.	152 "
8 "	125 "
9 "	100 "
10 "	80 "
11 "	65 "
12 "	54 "
13 "	45 "
14 "	38 "
15 "	32 "

From this table can be seen the gain in
the labor account with a crop which
comes from the use of a broad furrow
in plowing. If we call 16 miles a day
the work for the horses, we plow but
14 acres in one day, by making a 9
inch furrow; nearly 2 acres, by making a 13
inch furrow; and when a gang plow is
used, which plows a 24 inch furrow, the
acreage is increased to nearly 4.

The use of an improved plow which
turns a broad furrow and pulverizes, is
therefore an economy on land suited
to its use, and there is great gain from
the use of a gang plow under circumstances
where it is applicable. —Scientific Farmer.

—It has often been remarked of Wash-
ington, that no one was ever in his
power without being strongly impressed
by reverence for his dignity. But it seems
by the following anecdote, that at least
there was one exception:
"When the President was procuring
the ground for the city which was to be
the seat of government, he had but little
difficulty in obtaining the necessary
leases, except in one instance. Mr. James
Byrnes, who