ELLICOTT CITY TIMES,
JOHN R. BROWN, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—$2 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
☞ ADVERTISING RATES—One square, constituting 6 lines, $1 for one insertion, $1.50 for two insertions, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements less than 6 lines charged as squares. Advertisements payable upon first insertion.

ELLICOTT CITY TIMES.

VOL. VIII. ELLICOTT CITY, Md., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877. NO. 39.

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,
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.

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

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

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.

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-tf.

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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, '79-1y.

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.

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.

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.

A CARD
FROM
J. MONROE MERCER,
OF "FONT HILL,"
Ilchester 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 last 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 I will take great pleasure in showing to my neighbors.

To insure the introduction of this most valuable manure into our county, I have consented to be 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,
Ilchester P. O., Howard Co., Md.
Aug. 11, '77-tf.

Baltimore.

FALL
CLOTHING!

Fall Overcoats..... $8 to 30!
Black or Blue Cheviot Suits..... $13 to 17!
To Order or " " " ..... $18 to 25!

Boys' and Youths' Dress and School Suits Three Years Up!

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT COMPLETE!

NOAH WALKER & CO.,
WASHINGTON BUILDING,
165 and 167 West Baltimore Street,
(Opposite Adams' Express Co).
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 23-4ts.

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	3 " 60

49 Hanover St., Baltimore.
March 29, '73-1y.

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.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

TO THE VOTERS OF HOWARD CO.

THE Undersigned, Officers of Registration for Howard County, in compliance with the requirements of the Act of 1876, which makes it the duty of Officers of Registration to sit at some place convenient to the voters of their respective districts, for two successive days, commencing on the first Monday of October, in each year, for the purpose of correcting and revising the Books of Registration, hereby give notice that they will attend as follows:

The Officer of Registration for the First Election District will attend at

RODGERS' RESIDENCE on the Washington Road;

The Officer of Registration for the Second Election District will attend at

CASSIDY'S STORE, Ellicott City;

The Officer of Registration for the Third Election District will attend on the first day at

MACAVOY'S STORE,
AND ON THE SECOND DAY AT
MARRIOTTSVILLE;

The Officer of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend on the first day at

WARFIELDS'S STORE, Florence,
AND ON THE SECOND DAY AT
POPLAR SPRINGS;

The Officer of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend at

CLARKSVILLE;

The Officer of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend on the first day at

THE ELECTION HOUSE, Guilford,
AND ON THE SECOND DAY AT
ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION;

On MONDAY AND TUESDAY, the 1st and 2d days of October, 1877, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.,

for the purpose of discharging their duty as Officers of Registration, according to said Act of the General Assembly.

Section 10 of the Registration Act of 1876 provides, that at the time and place published by said Officers of Registration for receiving said books of registration and lists as mentioned in the preceding Section, the said officers shall proceed to strike from said books and said lists, the names of all persons known or made known to them, as required in Section four of this Act, or who may not be residents of or entitled to vote in the precinct or election district in which they are respectively registered, who have died or who do not possess the requisite qualifications, or who will not possess said qualifications before the election next ensuing, or who are disqualified under the provisions of the second or third Sections of the first article of the Constitution, and to register the name of every person who shall apply to them to be registered, who shall satisfy said Officers of Registration that they possess, or will possess, the requisite qualifications before the election next ensuing, and who are not disqualified under the second and third Sections of the first Article of the Constitution, and also the name of every person whom a Judge of a Court, to which an appeal has been taken from the decision of said Officers of Registration has decided to be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter; provided, that when any person applying as aforesaid for registration shall have been previously registered within this State, the Officer of Registration to whom such application is made, before registering such person, shall demand and receive from him the certificate of his previous legal registration and cancel the same, and they shall then finally revise and complete said lists.

Voters desiring to be transferred from one district to another, or from one county to another, or from the city of Baltimore to any district in Howard County, will take notice, that, under the concluding sentence of the above section of the act of 1876, they can only be transferred on certificate from the officer of registration where last received.

All male citizens, without distinction of color, who are entitled to registration under the preceding section, are hereby notified to appear before the undersigned, at the places named above, between the hours prescribed, on one of the two days and be registered. They may otherwise be excluded from voting at the November election, by the provision of the Act of Assembly and the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

A. C. RODGERS,
Register 1st Election Dist. of Howard Co.
JAS. L. MATHEWS,
Register 2d Election Dist. of Howard Co.
JOSEPH MACAVOY,
Register 3d Election Dist. of Howard Co.
RUFUS BURDETTE,
Register 4th Election Dist. of Howard Co.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
Register 5th Election Dist. of Howard Co.
GEO. G. LATCHFORD,
Register 6th Election Dist. of Howard Co.
Sept. 22-2ts.

—By a circular dated August 18th, 1877, the Department of State has instructed the consular officers of the United States as to the importance of using their best efforts for the promotion of the interest of trade between the United States and their respective consular districts. The Consul at Havre, in response thereto, says that he fully appreciates the importance of the circular, and that he has continually endeavored to induce shipments of our products, such as hides, pork, bacon, cotton, corn, &c., into his district, and with increased results. As an example of what consular efforts can do in this regard, he states that he has induced the propriety of the street railways, truck wagons, and, through these, the farmers of his district, to feed Indian corn to their cattle instead of the small native grain heretofore used, and the result has been a large trade in that article, and a saving of one third expenses to the consumers. In 1875, for the first time, a few samples of Indian corn were imported direct from the United States into Havre: this import rose in 1870 to 46,278 bushels, and for the first seven months of the present year to 576,716 bushels. Several vessels laden with corn in fine condition arrived at Havre during the past summer from New Orleans. This is a new feature in the export trade of that city, and is considered the commencement of an era of shipments of the corn of the Mississippi Valley, the movement down the river being cheaper than by rail to the Eastern seaports. It now becomes the study of our provisional manufacturers and shippers to respond to the movement being made by the Department of State for the development of our foreign commerce by seconding the efforts of our consular officers, who, being placed like so many national agents near the important markets of the world, should best know their peculiar requirements and the best manner of supplying the same.

—John C. Graham, of Grandville, Mich., contributes the following rule for estimating shingles for roofs: Divide 3,600 by the number of inches to be laid to the weather, and multiply this quotient by the number of squares to be shingled, and the product will be the number required.

—People may talk as much as they please about the exquisite diplomatic skill of Gortchakoff or Bismarck in a long correspondence, but there has been a correspondence going on during the past week between a young lady who lives near Union Park and a clerk in a big dry goods store down town, which, for tact and fertility of resource, would extort, were it fully known, the admiration of all Europe and America. He has been paying the young lady very marked attention for the last ten months, and, as she would like to take a wedding trip to the East this summer, or else enter her suit for breach of promise before the courts take their vacation, she wants to hurry up things. Accordingly she began writing letters to him, aided by her affectionate brother, who is studying for the law; and he, being of a suspicious disposition, is giving him most guarded replies. Last Saturday week she wrote to him as follows:

SATURDAY, May 5.

DEAREST HOWARD: Mamma will not be in this evening. I shall be at home after 7½, and am afraid I shall be terribly lonesome if no one calls.

Ever yours, ADA.

When the young man got this he winked and said to himself laconically, "Not much she doesn't," and wrote back:

DEAR MISS ADA: I regret that your respected mother will be absent, as I had intended to call this evening to see if her health had improved. Your note, however, reassures me. You speak of being lonesome. Ah, I know too well the feeling; but in the company of our beloved authors, Milton, Shakespeare, Jeremy Taylor, Watts, and all those immortal friends who are never from home and never out of temper, how can we be lonesome?

When the young woman read this as far as "company of our beloved," she felt rather triumphant, but at the next word she bowed her beautiful head on her hands and burst into tears, saying, "He's just as mean as old get-out." Her brother Algernon read it reflectively, and said, "He demurs; we must join action and plead to the jurisdiction. This is a deep serpent, sis; he doesn't wear his sting upon his sleeve; but I'll fetch him." Then she dried her tears and wrote:

It was unkind of you not to come last night, but Ferdinand was here, and stayed till nearly 11. He is such a darling fellow; I just dote upon him. But don't be jealous. The Sabbath bells are ringing sweetly. Do you not love the mellow music of the bells? At night I often in my dreams seem to hear the chiming of a bell—you must know which one.

"There," said the brother, "I guess we've got him where the hair is short. If he answers that in a letter two lines long, Wirt Dexter couldn't save him from $10,000 damages." The clerk read it, sat down thoughtfully, and replied:

"Don't be jealous." Why should I? True friendship is never selfish; and under all circumstances, no matter how far apart we may be, or how different our lot in life, I shall be your friend. Ferdinand is, indeed, a noble fellow, and worthy of your love. When is it to come off?

P. S.—I cannot say I do like the bells, for I like to sleep late on Sunday mornings. The bell you say you hear at nights must be the alarm bell on the West Lake street engine house. As you say, I know it, for I often used to hear it when I boarded over on Warren avenue.

The young man did not conclude this letter without some misgivings, "because," said he to himself, as he read the rough draft, "it looks a little bit forced—too plain to be artistic. It might be construed that I was trying to beg off. Then, too, I don't quite like the beginning. 'Why should I?' seems as if I was so confident of her love that I couldn't be jealous. Well, I'll chance it." So he sent the letter, and when she received it the girl had a fit of dry hysterics, and said, "Algernon, you must redress your sister's wrongs. You must imbrue your hands—." Then she wept again. "I don't know," said her brother, doubtfully; "he's bigger'n I am, and tossing about pieces of calico and boxes of thread and playing the counter with a set of parallel bars is powerful in developing the muscle. He's a brazen, fiery serpent, and I always said he was, but if you will go on nursing brazen serpents in your bosom you must expect them to turn again and rend you. He must have a counsel learned in the law to advise him; besides, he has taken an impression of his letter in a copying press. He is a three-ply traitor. Perhaps, though, we can scoop him yet," and so they tried, and, after a session of three hours, produced the following ultimatum:

How funny your last letter was! Congratulating *me* on my engagement to Ferdinand! The idea! Who better than yourself knows where my affections are unalterably placed? Won't you come up to-night? Pa and ma will be at home, and *they* will be glad to see you.

"That's pretty good, I guess," she said, "and italicizing that 'they' will make the jury think that all our allusions to the old people were put in to be interpreted the other way. I guess, young man, that'll make you sick." It did, too, for a while, for when the young man got the letter he read it over backward and forward, and whistled soft, copious selections from thirty-five standard operas before he saw his way clear to an answer. "Yes," he said bitterly, "her pa and ma will be at home, but the old man'll go up stairs to bed at a quarter to 8, and the old woman'll go out and tell the servant about putting the dry codfish to soak, and forget to come back—oh, I know the old frauds like a book. Bully, I'll take a witness with me! That's it!" So he sat down and wrote:

Thank your parents for promising to be at home, and tell your respected mother that I shall expect her to teach me whist. And so Ferdinand isn't the happy man; who is? I was just beginning to think that we might, when we know each other better, come to be a hopeless adorer of yours, but it seems I am to have no chance. You can't have told me who the groom expectant is to be, or I should surely have remembered.

The poor girl did not find much consolation in this, but as she had her parents well drilled in their parts, she looked forward hopefully to the night, being pretty sure that she could keep him there pretty late, make the weakness of her eyes an excuse for turning down the gas, "then," said she, "my word'll be as good as his before a jury with marriageable daughters." When the bell rang at 7.35 she started up with a beating heart; and when he entered with a companion and said, "I have made bold to bring my friend, Mr. St. ——," she screamed wildly, "Lost! lost!" and fell fainting to the floor. That is how the matter stands at present. The young man thinks that he turned her position very neatly in his last letter, and placed it on record that up to that time he hadn't been paying any attentions to her. As for the future, that must look out for itself.

—The dull monotony of court proceedings in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, was enlivened one day last week in the case of the Commonwealth against Dobson, in which the defendant was accused of assault upon a young lady named Hetler, by kissing her against her will. The plaintiff complained that Dobson, "by force of arms, malice aforethought, and instigated by the devil, did then and there violently assault waylay," &c. She told her story in a plain, straightforward kind of way, to the effect that she was enjoying the evening breezes while leaning over her father's fence, and that William Dobson came along, seized her by the hands, and forcibly pulling her over the palisade, committed the assault for which she claimed redress at the hands of the law. A sister of the complainant testified that she did not see the alleged impropriety, because of the darkness, and she being in another part of the yard, but she heard a kiss, or something that sounded like a kiss, and knew that something was going on.

Dobson claimed the privilege of being his own witness, and he told the part of the story omitted by Miss Hetler and her sister. He is a jolly specimen of an Englishman. His narrative of the occurrence in which he had become involved runs as follows:

Dobson—Yer see, 'yer 'onors, I was walking along, singing "What will the 'arvest be?"—

Gen. McCartney (counsel for plaintiff, disposed to have some fun while confusing the witness)—You were singing "What will the 'arvest be?" (closely imitating the intonation of the witness).

Dubson (very composedly)—Yes, sir, "What will the 'arvest be?"

Gen. McCartney—"What will the 'arvest be?"

Dobson (unruffled)—"What will the 'arvest be?"

Gen. McCartney—Well, go on, sir.

Dobson—Yer see, yer 'onors, I was going along, singing, "What will the 'arvest be?" when I heard Mary singing "What will the 'arvest be?"

Gen. McCartney—She was singing "What will the 'arvest be?"

By this time there were decided evidences of merriment all over the court room; but Dobson remained as imperturbable as though officiating at a funeral.

Dobson—Yes, sir. She were singing, "What will the 'arvest be," but not so loud as I was, and I called out, "Hallo, Mary, are that you?" and she said it be. I went up to the fence, and she said she were hall halone, has her father 'ad gone to "class."

Gen. McCartney—Gone to class! What did she mean by that.

Dobson—Why, any fool knows what "class" means. Her father had gone to class meeting, and left 'er hall halone. We chatted a little, and then——

Gen. McCartney—Well, you have heard her testimony. You seized her, pulled her over the fence and kissed her?

Dobson—No. That testimony is false. We talked awhile, and she sort of leaned hover the fence—like as if she wanted me to—and just then Satan got the best of me, and I kissed 'er right hon the mouth. I found out "What will the 'arvest be," and I think she was a heasy prey.

Here the gravity of the court, counsellors and spectators gave way, and seldom in a court of justice has there been such a scene of uncontrollable hilariousness. Judge Harding fairly roared himself hoarse with laughter, and all business was suspended for several minutes to allow those in the court-room to recover their equanimity. Dobson was acquitted of the charge of assault, but must pay half the costs of the suit as his share of the "'arvest."

—The London *Standard* says: Forty-four destitute persons were declared, in the verdicts of coroners' juries, to have died of starvation in the metropolitan district in the year 1876. This is the startling summary of an official return issued a few days ago of the number of all deaths in the metropolitan district in the year 1876 upon which a coroner's jury had entered a verdict of death by starvation, or of death accelerated by privation. Presenting itself as it does, at the height of the London season, and when the metropolis is the scene of pleasure, opulence, and expenditure never before witnessed in the history of mankind, the document comes upon us, we must confess, with all the shock of the proverbial skeleton at the banquet.

The *Daily News* affirms: That human beings should die of hunger in the streets of the richest city in the world, and amid all the pomp of a system of charity so elaborate that it has become proverbial, is one of those cruel paradoxes which may well stagger philanthropists. When we consider the horrors of such a death—the fact that the victim must have traversed the successive stages of its ghastly termination in the presence of some at least of his fellow-creatures, and that the symptoms of this terrible complaint must have been unmistakable when the remedy was still possible—one feels inclined impatiently to indorse Swift's view of human nature, and to shrink horrow-struck from the picture of such brutal insensibility. Year after year rolls by, loud with the cant about social progress, and year after year are these tragedies, the foulest blots on our boasted civilization and a shame to our common nature, allowed to repeat themselves.

—In a speech, Sir Wilfrid Lawson said that in the House of Commons each party had a whip who called his hounds together when he wanted them. A circular was sent in the morning for the political hounds to assemble, saying, "You are earnestly requested to attend in the House of Commons this evening, when business of such and such a nature comes on." If the circular came without a stroke under the word "earnestly," it meant that there was some business that might come on; if there was one stroke under "earnestly," it meant that the member ought to come; if two, that he should come; if three, that he must come; if four, "stay away at your peril."

—Glade Springs, in this county, was on Monday thronged by Virginia farmers from all parts of the surrounding country, to witness the balloon ascension. According to announcement the traveling show of Prof. H. Hoffman made its appearance and prepared for exhibition. Their large iron furnace was put to work, and the balloon hoisted over it by means of two poles on either side forty feet high. The balloon was inflated by means of wood and kerosene oil, with a small quantity of gasoline added. Mr. Hainur, the aeronaut, said, "I want more gas this time." Two pints more of oil were put in, and when exhausted, the damper to the furnace was shut down; then he jumped into his position, and like an arrow the great airship shot upward, carrying its human freight dangling at its end. It had ascended some 300 feet, and while the actor was performing on a horizontal bar, hanging by his feet with his head down, waving a handkerchief to the nervous audience below, the patched and dilapidated canvas spilt from bottom to top, with a report that was heard miles away. No sooner had the gas escaped than the balloon collapsed and came shooting down as swiftly as it had darted up. The aeronaut saw his situation, and quick as lightning regained his handhold, and began a manœuvre to dodge a telegraph wire and post toward which he was falling. This he succeeded in doing, striking the ground with terrible force, which bounced him up to be caught and pressed down by the balloon. All this was the work of a moment. The crowd was litterally paralyzed, women sickening and fainting, and men unable, in their horror, to move. The companions of the unfortunate man stood riveted to the ground, and not until some citizens undertook to move the canvas did they stir. The man was found to be alive and conscious, but dreadfully bruised and mangled. He was calm and cool, and described his feelings as descending; he saw and felt death staring him in the face. He was taken to the hotel, where both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson did all in their power to relieve his sufferings. At 12.30 o'clock P. M. he paid the penalty of death for his recklessness. His name is Frank Hainur, from Warren, Ohio. *Abingdon (Va.) Standard.*

—Particulars of the famine in India recently received in London, disclose a harrowing state of things existing throughout a vast section of that country. At a public meeting held in Madras on the 8th of August, it was stated that at that moment an area including 18,000,000 of people depended for their food supply on the activity of trade and commerce and the exertions of those who were engaged in the transport of grain. Through the ceded districts, Salem, North Alcot, Coimbatore and Nilgri, the demand of half of ten millions of people was being daily met by the railway, and if the demand every month was compared it would be seen that the necessity for supplies was steadily on the increase. In the State of Mysore the same dire distress existed, and there was also the same mortality as to future crops. Amongst the agricultural classes there was a feeling of general despair, caused by the depression arising out of the existing state of things.

The Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, stated in an address which he made to the meeting, that there was not enough grain being received in Madras to meet the demand, and he desired not to lose the opportunity of urging on those engaged in trade and commerce to use their efforts to be equal to the demand. It was not food alone that was needed. He had noticed the want of covering for the body, the roofless houses, and the destitute condition of the poor, who were compelled to seek relief in the camps, to which a very large number of the people had been reduced. Consequently too many when they returned to their homes from the relief camps or public works would have to go to a roofless house, with not a single culinary vessel remaining in it.

Over $370,000 have been subscribed in England for the relief of the famine-stricken people of the district, and measures are being taken throughout Great Britain for the increase of the fund, which, even with the assistance of the Government, will be inadequate for the relief of even a tithe of the suffering which must ensue.

—At Cox & Brown's mill, some three miles from Belton, says a South Carolina exchange, a small snake belonging to the tribe known to a great many as the "king snake," has taken up his abode regularly, and among the rats and mice he is a "fell destroyer." He has become quite tame and gentle, and often, when the keeper of the mill takes a noonday nap, his snakeship will crawl around and over him, and frequently lie quietly upon his bosom. We have frequently heard, rather traditionally, that this species of serpent was harmless toward man, but was a relentless enemy to all kinds of serpents, and, as substantiating this idea, we will relate a further incident concerning the snake under discussion, which comes to us through an authentic source. One day recently a medium-sized water moccasin was seen lying on the sand below the mill, and ere long the king snake was seen approaching him cautiously.

He crossed the small stream which runs from the race below the wheel and very slowly neared the moccasin, all the while swaying his head from the right to the left. This motion was more and more contracted the nearer he approached, until when within a few inches of his victim, he lay for some moments perfectly motionless. Then suddenly he darted upon the moccasin, caught him by the back of the neck, and proceeded to coil himself around him.

When he had made several coils he freed his mouth-hold upon the moccasin's neck, and by making loops of his body and inserting his head through them, he tied himself in two or three knots around his victim's body, which must have been very tight indeed, for when he had remained there some ten minutes he loosed himself and crawled triumphantly back to the mill, leaving the dead body of the moccasin upon the sand.

—An attempt is being made to introduce American oysters into the English market, an experimental consignment having arrived at Liverpool the other day on the White Star steamer Adriatic in excellent condition. The oysters, raised at Norfolk, Virginia, are opened and placed in a novel kind of refrigerated tub in which they are transported.

—A Bath (Maine) letter says: The city of Bath is noted for building the largest number of Wooden ships of any place in the world. Its natural advantages for this great industry seem to me to be confined to the noble river upon which it is thirty feet deep at low tide up to the wharf. Of course ship-building is the principal business. When you come here you must expect to talk and think mainly upon this subject. I felt interested, and made some investigation into the manner in which a ship is built.

The shape of each piece of timber in the frame is cut out of thin boards and these shapes sent to the timber cutters, who hew out each piece in the woods. The timber used is either hackmetack, which grows in Maine, or white oak, from Maryland and Virginia. Both the inner and outer timber is good old Georgia pine, the best timber, in the opinion of shipbuilders, in the world.

Here, then we find Virginia furnishing the ribs and Georgia the flesh, while Maine gets credit for the ship. I inquired of a prominent ship-builder why Bath could afford to bring all the timber from so great a distance and still stand ahead of the world, and he informed me that the reason was because they had a large body of skilled workmen, who have followed the business of their fathers for generations.

In these days experience and skill enter so largely into all kinds of manufacturing that transportation of material becomes a small matter. Here are vessels being built with at least three-fourth of all the timber used brought from Georgia at a heavy expense. Why not carry the men down where timber grows and so save this item? But Maine must live as well as Georgia, and perhaps it is better thus to employ the men and material of both sections of the nation in the same business.

—Utica, N. Y. has been smart. From a city pestered with tramps which drew heavily upon her taxpayers she has become a corporation which speculates handsomely in tramp labor. The following from the Utica *Herald* explains how, and gives a hint to other corporations:

Superintendent Best, of the government building, has purchased 2,520 cubic yards of broken stone from the board of town auditors of this city for $2.25 per yard delivered. The stone is to be used in the foundation of the government building. The excellent bargain is the result of the system adopted in this city one year ago last fall of compelling all tramps who sought board and lodging to pay for the same by breaking a given quantity of stone before they got their breakfast, and another "stint" in return for that and other meals. The system has worked admirably in two ways—first in decreasing the number of tramps, the majority of that class having heard of Utica's plan soon after it was adopted, in supplying the city with material which has now paid for the expense of caring for strangers and giving work to willing unemployed citizens for pay, who would not accept aid from the Board of Charity without doing something in return.

There is around Utica vast quantities of stone which can be brought to the city in winter for a comparatively small outlay. If the tramps, who should be made to work however unwilling, and the occupants of the jail who now rust in idleness and learn new tricks for want of something to do, were kept busy breaking this stone, Utica could keep up a supply for macadamizing our streets at a small expense. Cobble pavements are relics of barbarism, and if properly laid, macadamized roads would soon do away with this style.

—The democracy of New Jersey have made an excellent choice in nominating General Geo. B. McClellan for governor. There was a time when he was the most popular in the United States; and there are still many who believe that his lack of success as a commander-in-chief was due to jealousies and machinations at Washingtons, rather than lack of capacity on his part in the field. There is a spell, too, about the name of a man who has ever been loved with enthusiasm by a large army. It lasts through good report and evil report, and is even handed down from father to son, and the name of "Little Mac" will be a tower of strength to the New Jersey democracy. Ever since the war General McClellan has been a stanch democrat. He has spoken out for its principles in times and at places when it required manliness to do so. His voice has counseled justice, moderation and peace at the time when the camp-followers were fastening the chains of carpet-bagism upon the southern states. He has borne himself as modestly in peace as bravely in war, and occupies to-day a warm place in the affections of the people North and South. It was not surprising, therefore, that the introduction of his name at the convention called forth such enthusiasm. The first ballot gave him the nomination almost with unanimity. He will doubtless not only poll the full democratic vote of the state, but will win many votes from the ranks of his opponents.

—There is a new anæsthetic. Prof. McKendrick and Dr. Ramsay have been experimenting in England with substitution products obtained with pyridine and chinoline. The latter of these bases is extracted from quinine by means of caustic potash, but may also be procured by some of the coal-tar series of substitutions. Three grains of the chloride of chinoline, introduced into the circulation of a rabbit, rendered the animal unconscious in eight minutes, but the pulsation of the heart continued and the breathing was vigorous. The rabbit recovered after two or three house, and the experiment is deemed highly successful. Some of the other derivatives from these bases proved to be very powerful poisons, having specific action upon the vital centres, and likely to be of use in the materia medica.

—The enormous forest fires in Algiers caused a loss of many millions to the French Government. In fleeing from the flames, beasts of prey and beasts on which they habitually preyed, ran side by side, the former without thought of molestation, and the latter without fear. An Arab said that he saw from an eminence a lion in an open space surrounded by flames. He roared, lashed his sides with his tail, and in vain sought an escape. Finally, he ran into the flames.