

Business Locals, &c.

Nothing Can be Worse Than to be Coughing Night and Day.

Use the Great Remedy, DR. J. E. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALM.

A Positive Cure for Diarrhea, &c.
STONEBARKER'S INDIAN GUM SYRUP will positively cure any and every case of Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, no matter how severe the case may be. It never fails in a single instance, and as a SOUTHERN SYRUP, it acts with equal certainty, being far superior to any other in use. Mothers should bear this in mind. Sold by all merchants and druggists.

Still from every part of the country come reports of revival in business. All the cities, East, North, West and South, seem to be experiencing a fresh impetus in every branch of trade. It is evident, according to representations of merchants throughout the country, that the heavy clouds which have shadowed our industries and business marts for so long a period are lifting at last, and every day confidence is increased that the worst is passed. New York papers are particularly jubilant, and they declare that their city is once more the great, busy commercial metropolis. The *Tribune* of Wednesday thus discourses: "The streets, which looked so wide about a year ago, are to-day apparently narrower than ever, crowded as they are with the huge heavily laden drays, and the narrow streets are actually full from curbstone to curbstone with the long strings of loaded merchandise, which proceed through them from morning till night. The Southern trade is excellent. Not since the year immediately preceding the war has so much and so good a business been transacted with the Southern States. Steamers trading between this city and the ports in the South have been taking every day a large cargo of goods. Business men talk cheerfully of the present and of the future. But the full benefit of the present activity will not be felt until the winter is well advanced. Then the effect of the fifty or sixty odd million dollars, which the farmers will receive for their surplus wheat more than they obtained last year, will begin to influence the manufacturing districts. Then, too, the bills will become due, and will also be paid, as there will be plenty of money in the hands of the retail dealers. The export trade for the past week at this port gave figures almost unprecedented here. Goods valued at \$7,127,311 were shipped during the week, the largest week's business known in our history. Indeed, everywhere the signs of returned prosperity are apparent, and are of the most substantial nature."

—Thomas Connor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who attracted considerable local attention by his eccentricities, and who was familiarly known as the "twelve o'clock man," died in that city on Sunday last. For years, every day, Connor used to be in the habit of going to the Brooklyn city hall, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and taking up a position on the sidewalk on the Fulton street side of the building, he would remain leaning up against the iron railing until the large clock in the tower of the city hall struck the hour of 12 o'clock noon, and as the last stroke of the hammer ceased, without uttering a word or passing up to look behind him, the man would walk slowly away and soon disappear up Fulton avenue on his way homeward. Finally he became sick and enfeebled by constant exposure to all sorts of weather, and about a year ago he forsook his accustomed place on the sidewalk and took up his abode in the building, and on the flight of stairs, where he stood for two or three hours each day leaning up against a post which stands in the corridor just opposite the entrance to the office of the commissioners of public works. There he was always to be found during the last half of the forenoon, and from there he would never move until the stroke of the 12 o'clock bell had been sounded, when he would walk quietly and sadly down the stairs with a look of stolid disappointment on his countenance. He never spoke to any one unless he was spoken to, and then he would reply only in monosyllables, in a gruff and grumpy tone, which soon gave people to understand that he did not desire to prolong the conversation. As an explanation of this strange freak of Mr. Connor, it is said that he was once in comfortable circumstances, and that in some way lost all his money and became quite poor. Some men with whom he had business transactions became indebted to him for a large sum of money, which Mr. Connor tried for a long time to collect, but without avail. Finally, to get rid of him, the man promised Connor on a certain day, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, he would meet him at the city hall and pay him the money. Connor waited there at the appointed hour, but the other man never came, and ever day since that the poor man was always at the city hall at 12 o'clock, hoping to meet the faithless creditor there, and to receive the money which he claimed to be due him. &c.

An obscure communistic society, called Amara, occupies a tract of fertile land near Iowa City, and has 1,924 members. There are seven villages, and in each a boarding house sufficient to accommodate the population of the village. To these all the people go to get their meals, the hour for which is given by a bell from a central tower. There are also laundries, where all washing and ironing are done, so that no housekeeping really is done in the families, which leaves the members to other departments of labor, and every member of the society has something to do. Once in every year the executive officers make an annuity apportionment to each family or single individual, which is to be for use for that year for personal expenses. There is in every village store, in which all kinds of goods are kept, and which are delivered to members of the society without profit, a record of each person's purchases is kept, and at the end of the year the amount is deducted from the annuity, so that very little money is used. If a member withdraws from the society, what he put in is returned, without interest or increase. If a member dies, and is the head of a family, his share or interest in the society is divided among his legal heirs and placed to their credit on the books of the society. There are three physicians, whose duty it is to visit the sick. Their medicines and tonics are supplied by the society. So, also, schools are maintained.

—In the Metropolitan police of London there are (as private constables) 7,017 Englishmen, 820 Irishmen, 175 Scotchmen, 15 Welshmen and 23 foreigners. Of the latter twelve are Germans, one is an American, one a Russian, one a Swede and one a Norwegian. The force is divided into twenty divisions, and consists of superintendent inspectors, sergeants and private constables. The whole force in 1876 was 10,000 men.

—While some workmen were digging at Hazelton, Pa., they discovered the remains of what is supposed to be those of some antediluvian monster. The bones were found in "shale," and beneath the outcropping of a small coal seam which overlies the great Hazelton coal vein about ten feet below the surface. Those parts which were taken out are supposed to be a portion of the vertebra, and indicate an animal of gigantic size. At the Academy of Natural Sciences no action has been taken by the society as yet upon the subject, neither has any communication reached that body. A member said that if it was as large as reported it must be the skeleton of a mastodon, which must have been washed into one of the gulches which abound in the coal region, during one of the great convulsions of nature, and the gully gradually filled up, thus leaving it imbedded in the rocks, but it is known that the mastodon belongs to a much later geological period than was indicated from the position in which this skeleton was found. Another theory was that it might be one of those large lizards similar to those which have been found in Europe. So far, none of any size have been discovered on our continent, and those which have been exhumed in Ohio and Nova Scotia are small, and belong to that family nearest our frogs and salamanders.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The telephone has hitherto been regarded rather in the light of an ingenious plaything than as an instrument of practical utility. Some experiments, however, tried with it on Tuesday by Dr. Foster, Government Inspector of Mines, at the mine at Mine, St. Austell shows that it may become more than a mere medium for the conveyance of songs and jokes from a distance. The instrument attached to a covered copper wire was sent down the ventilating shaft, and within a quarter of an hour speaking at the bottom of the mine was distinctly heard above, the utterances being even more audible, it is stated, on the surface than below. Miners and others who had never seen a telephone before used it with great difficulty, and the simplicity with which it worked was as remarkable as its efficiency. It is impossible to over-estimate the advantage that might under certain circumstances be gained by the adoption of a system of speaking signals to the surface in mining operations. Hitherto the difficulties experienced in establishing anything of the kind in mines of great depth have proved insurmountable, and cord signals have been anything but a success.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has submitted her proposition for a compromise to the Mayor and Board of Administrators of the city of New Orleans, in the course of which she states the total amount due to her for sales of property since 1837, rents and interest, at \$2,067,595.13, to which is to be added the amount which the city will have to pay to reimburse and pay back to purchasers for buildings, improvements, &c. This will involve a further indebtedness of from \$600,000 to \$700,000. "To save the city," and to do all she can to relieve the parties against whom she has obtained judgment, Mrs. Gaines proposes that the city pay her \$3,400,000—the amount to be paid within ten years, in yearly instalments, without interest. Concluding, she says she is one of those who believe in the future greatness of New Orleans. As a large property-holder, it is her interest to do all she can to aid it. She is fully satisfied that the proposition made will meet with little or no opposition, when the results to be hereafter derived are taken into consideration.

—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: "The weather for the last ten days has been more favorable, even Scotland having seen some rain, and the wheat some progress with the harvest. Since then, however, rain has fallen generally, potatoes are spoken of very badly in Scotland and the North generally. The wheat trade during the week has been quiet firm. The country markets are beginning to fill, but the collection generally is small. The North market for wheat is selling as low as 40s., and even less. As the damp weather comes on the condition of English wheat will render it almost unfit for use, and a large proportion of it, unsalable, must be kept till spring. The supplies of English wheat with which we are supplied, probably by the next few months, especially as the price of barley is likely to be good, and farmers will have every inducement to thresh this rather than wheat. Good dry samples of new wheat maintain their price at 60s. per quarter."

—Last week while a number of colored persons were digging for medicinal herbs in the Bee Tree range of Craggy mountain, N. C., one of their number, Vera Lytle, was struck by a rattlesnake upon her right leg, just below the knee. With the view of keeping the poison from communicating with her body her companions tied a cord tightly around the wounded limb, just above the knee. They then started for the settlement, about three miles off, the woman walking. When about half way she became exhausted and had to be carried. When they arrived at the nearest house whiskey was procured, three pints administered, but without effect. In a short time the poison penetrated her entire system, and was a frightful object to behold; her body was swollen to twice its natural size, and her legs and arms were puffed to double their ordinary proportions. In this condition the woman survived twenty-four hours, during which time she suffered the most terrible agony.

—At the close of the present Congress in 1879 the terms of the following Senators will expire: Spencer, rep., Alabama; Dorsey, rep., Arkansas; Sargent, rep., California; Chaffee, rep., Colorado; Barlow, rep., Connecticut; Conner, rep., Florida; Gordon, dem., Georgia; Oglesby, rep., Illinois; Morton, rep., Indiana; Allison, rep., Iowa; Ingalls, rep., Kansas; McCreery, dem., Kentucky; Dennis, dem., Maryland; Boggs, dem., Missouri; Jones, rep., Nevada; Wadleigh, rep., New Hampshire; Calkins, rep., New York; Merrimon, dem., North Carolina; Matthews, rep., Ohio; Mitchell, rep., Oregon; Cameron, rep., Pennsylvania; Patterson, rep., South Carolina; Merrill, rep., Vermont; Howe, rep., Wisconsin. The Louisiana seat now in controversy was vacant in 1879. Of the outgoing Senators eighteen are republicans and six democrats.

—M. Thiers died in the little iron bed scarcely larger than a child's, which he had used for fifty years. His only child—a daughter—died many years ago, and the children of his wife's nephew, General Charlemagne, will inherit the large fortune of the statesman.

—The whole fisheries, after having been on the decline for a number of years, but more particularly since the introduction of petroleum to commerce, are now reported to be exhibiting signs of revival. Many years ago Nantucket was the leading whaling port of the country, but the business has finally deserted it, and New Bedford is now the leading and about the only port at which whaling vessels are fitted out to any considerable extent. The *Shipping List* says that recently several new whalers have been built and a number of old merchant vessels transferred to that port, which is an evidence of vitality in marked contrast with the depression of the last ten or fifteen years. The first American ships to enter the Pacific on whaling expeditions were the *Beaver*, of New Bedford, and the *Washington*, of Nantucket, in the month of January, 1792, since which time great changes have taken place in the methods of conducting the business and in the whaling grounds. As both oil and whale-bone are now commanding high prices and the cost of carrying the business has been reduced, there appears to be every prospect of continued improvement.

—The *Atlanta Constitution* publishes an interesting interview with a member of the Swiss colony which settled in the Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, in 1873. This colony, which consist of one hundred and fifteen families, making a company of about seven hundred people, purchased ten thousand acres of mountain land at one dollar per acre, and although only four years have elapsed, each head of a family has a comfortable home, surrounded by an orchard, garden, and decorated with a profusion of mountain flowers; there is a large store that is managed for the colony, members of which get goods from it at wholesale prices; the colony has its own school, church, doctors, etc., and the members their own candidates to govern the district in which they live. The colonists already have dairies and cheese factories in successful operation, and all their products find ready sale and command fancy prices. The prison is so situated as to admit their farms to be built as carefully as their houses. There is also a colony of Swiss near Greenville, South Carolina about as large as the Tennessee colony, and it is prospering finely.

—A reformatory prison for women convicts has just been completed at South Frothingham, Mass., under an act of the Legislature of that State. The site of the prison embraces about thirty acres of land, in the centre of which is an elevation upon which the building stands. The prison is so situated as to admit sunshine into every room except two, of some hours of the day. It is designed to utilize the labor of the prisoners, and to this end an extensive laundry has been fitted up, one section of which will be devoted to the requirements of the institution, while the other will be devoted to the patronage of the public. Women sent to the institution having children under eighteen months old will be allowed to retain them, and a section of the prison is set apart for their accommodation. A class of prisoners who are unfitted to associate with other prisoners will be compelled to work alone, and twenty small rooms have been provided for these convicts.

—The *Whitehall Review* describes a for midable gun called a "cannon-revolver," just adopted by the French Government. The peculiarity of this arm consists in its capability of throwing eighty shells per minute of rather more than one pound each, which break up into twenty-four fragments. The cannon-revolver can be brought into action and the range determined with great rapidity, and when the slightest can be used as a machine gun, or the slightest recoil, and traversed by pivot action. Its destructive effects can thus be brought to bear on troops either in column or deployed. It commences to be effective at the tremendous range of over 3,000 yards. The first delivery of this formidable arm to the French Government is principally for the purpose of the navy. The guns are fired from and rest on the bulwarks, and are intended for torpedo-boat searching. In this form the weight of the piece is only about 700 pounds, but as field pieces the additional gear required brings them up to about 1,600 pounds. Two men only are required to move the gun itself.

—The tide of emigration which continually sets towards Texas, embarrasses that State with criminals, as well as workmen, a discussion is going on now as to the best methods of disposing of the surplus humanity, which will not rightfully dispose of itself. The favorite method of dealing with horse-thieves, the most numerous class of criminals, is swinging them up to the black-jacks. This course has an immediate and decided effect, and where it prevails horse-stealing is not so prevalent. The San Antonio *Herald*, noting the increase of crime in that portion of the State, suggests a different punishment from the penitentiary, that is whipping for the first offence and cropping off the ears for the second. Another paper suggests that the 3,000 convicts in the penitentiary be organized into an army and sent to whip the grasshoppers, which in the present situation is not a bad idea. The laws in Texas are strictly enforced, hence they are embarrassed with criminals. It is to be hoped they will reach some satisfactory way out of the trouble.

—Mr. Fred. D. Funiak, of the engineering department of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is a brother of Ali Pasha, one of the conspicuous Turkish generals, whose real name is Alfred De Funiak. Ali Pasha was born in Bona, and is now 42 years of age. He went first to Turkey in 1854 as first lieutenant of engineers in the French army. He was engaged in the Crimean war, and has spent a great portion of his life in Asia. He made a general campaign with Osman Pasha, and gradually advanced to the rank of brigadier general. He entered the Turkish service in 1855. The Turkish service was then remodelled on a French footing, and Lieutenant De Funiak's services were called into requisition. He was wounded a short time ago in an engagement with the Russians. He has command just now of a brigade of Circassians.

—The important business which has detained Secretary Sherman in Washington while the other members of the Cabinet are gadding about the country, is now satisfactorily explained. He stayed to look after Ohio and civil service reform. The result of this self-sacrificing devotion to business is that the Ohio clerks in the Treasury Department (and a goodly lot they are) have been fixed up for going home to vote the Republican ticket next month. Score one more bullet for civil service reform.

—There is said to be but one purely American mercantile firm in Valparaiso, the head of the former merchants being English, French and German. France sends down boats and shoes, hats, furniture, ready-made clothing, jewelry and fancy articles. England sends machinery, agricultural implements, provisions, clothing, and dry goods. Cargoes of beef and pork, which have been sent from the United States and England, have often been reshipped to Valparaiso. A few domestic goods from Lowell have been lately introduced and well received. With the exception of railroad rolling stock, American machinery is comparatively unknown. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has sent a few cargoes of anthracite coal at a satisfactory profit. It found much more desirable both for cooking and heating than the inferior bituminous coal mined in Chili. It is urged that the United States should have a reciprocal treaty with Chili similar to those with Canada and the San-Luis Islands, and that whalch-whole are now commanding high prices and the cost of carrying the business has been reduced, there appears to be every prospect of continued improvement.

—The New York *World* says: Inquiry at the offices of the great trunk lines in that city as to the amount of business done during the present season, compared with the corresponding shipments of previous years, shows a general increase on all the lines, and the managers are all confident that the revival of trade will be permanent. M. A. C. Rose, the general agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in New York, said: "I should think that the business of the road has increased fully ten per cent, though the canals are carrying a large amount of freight at present. I am not able to give a more exact statement of the increase in freight transported. Our line, which is the trunk line, is doing a profitable business, with the prospect that it will continue large during the fall and winter."

—Russian monitors stationed at Odessa received orders to go after the Turkish monitors, and endeavor to draw them into a fight. The commanders of the vessels declared the orders impossible of fulfillment, and an investigation being made, it was ascertained that, owing to their peculiar construction, the heat in the engine rooms of the Russian boats became so great when under way that the crew was utterly overpowered. In case of inclement weather certain air holes had to be closed to keep out the water, and then the heat became suffocating. The decks are so hot in warm weather that they cannot be walked on without double-soled shoes, and the concussion from the enormous guns is so terrible that almost the whole crew have trouble with their hearing and some have, at intervals, lost it entirely.

—At the recent Caxton exhibition in England a type-setting machine was exhibited at work. Before the plate with its electric alphabet surfaces set a boy got the type and set it in the machine, of which a type was set in the form behind him. The boy was doing it for about ninepence per page what by the ordinary method would cost probably two shillings a page. A newspaper proprietor stated that by the use of these machines he could reduce his weekly composition bill from £150 to £60 a week, but that such was the hostility against them that he could not get any man to work with them.

—No dividend has been paid for two years by the Hudson's Bay Company in consequence of depression in the market for furs and seal skins. This great commercial concern, the largest in the world, and its numerous salaried servants rendered almost useless by the commercial stagnation of the world. Furs are articles of luxury, and as such they are largely dispensed with in these hard times. The shareholders get nothing on their capital, and as regular servants employed in overseeing the company's territory receive a share of the profits as part of their payment, they are being severely cramped by the absence of all dividends.

—The people of Great Britain evidently have a growing confidence in the post-office savings bank system. The report of the Postmaster-General, just made public, shows that the number of accounts opened at the end of 1876 was 1,702,374, as against 1,777,103 at the close of 1875, but the decrease is more than explained by the special treatment of many small accounts. The total amount of the balances at the credit of depositors, together with interest accrued at the close of 1876, was £36,090,550, being an increase of £1,809,205 on the total of the previous year. In our money the total amount of deposits was about \$135,000,000.

—The shipments of coal from Cumberland for the week ended Sept. 23 amounted to 50,020 tons, of which 27,419 tons were by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, 17,200 tons by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and 5,405 tons by the Pennsylvania road. Total shipments for the year, 1,062,463 tons, being a decrease of 133,774 tons as compared with the corresponding period of 1876, of which period 76,349 tons were by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 78,087 tons by the canal, and there was an increase of 22,611 tons by the Pennsylvania road.

—In the way of leg exercise an Italian named Bertaccini, now giving exhibitions in various European cities, quite gets away with our champion pedestrian O'Leary. Bertaccini claims to have run from Valencia to Lyons and back, about 125 miles, in eleven hours; and at Paris, December 28, 1876, at the skating palace, to have made sixteen miles in an hour and twenty-five minutes. At Marseilles he beat a horse in a race forty times the circuit of the hippodrome, and at Rome was successful in a similar match, the course being sixty times around the place of Siena.

—A cloud of traffic exists on the East Indian railway, that has assumed the most formidable proportions. At the many stations between Calcutta and Delhi a distance of about thousand miles, thousands upon thousands of tons of wheat, rice and other country produce are piled up awaiting transportation, and traders are suffering great loss and inconvenience from the detention of freight. This blockade has existed since December last, and there is little prospect of any relief till the end of the year.

—Like beautiful jewels in bronzes settings are handsome features upon a face marked by signs of blood poisoning. The great purifier of the blood is Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

—It has long been known that the black sands at the bottom of the sea along much of the northern coast of California are rich in gold dust, washed down by the rivers. Enormous estimates have been made of the total; but mining has been prevented for the same reasons which save Philadelphia clay from being robbed of its gold—the cost. A machine recently devised has paid \$12,000 at a working cost of only \$1,300 and averaged \$610 per ton of sand. New machines are being constructed, and if the same rate of profit is continued the increased gold production will be important.

—The Louisiana sugar crop of this year is, from accurate returns, estimated at 200,000 hogheads, which is a large increase on a number of the preceding years. Yet the country may realize the loss entailed on that State by the political events of the last sixteen years when considering that the crop of 1859-60 amounted to 455,000 hogheads—more than double the present boasted one.

Sales.
TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
IN HOWARD COUNTY, NEAR LAUREL STATION ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court for Howard County, in equity, the Undersigned as Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, on the premises,
Saturday, October 13, 1877,
at 12 o'clock M., all that real estate of which Alfred H. Curtis, died seized and possessed, the same being a farm of about
130 ACRES
(part of the estate of the late Jonathan Marriott), situated in the Sixth Election District of Howard County, immediately at the intersection of a road leading from Laurel with the road leading from the Columbia Turnpike to Savage Factory, it is within 20 minutes ride of Laurel Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over a good road, and is admirably located for a country seat. The land is in good state of cultivation and generally in good farming condition. The improvements consist of a new first-class country DWELLING, a fine new Barn and the usual outbuildings. The dwelling is handsomely located, the site being in a grove upon an elevated position gradually to the road.
TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree: one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in two equal instalments payable in one and two years from day of sale; credit payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

1. THOMAS JONES, Trustee,
32 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
The Undersigned as Attorney for the owner, will at the same time offer for sale a lot of land, consisting of about 29 ACRES, more or less, lying immediately adjoining the above, and being also a part of the estate of the late Jonathan Marriott, and generally in good farming condition. The improvements consist of a new first-class country DWELLING, a fine new Barn and the usual outbuildings. The dwelling is handsomely located, the site being in a grove upon an elevated position gradually to the road.
TERMS OF SALE—Same as above.
1. THOMAS JONES,
Attorney at Law,
32 St. Paul St., Baltimore City, Md.
Sept. 22-4ts.

Legal Notices.
Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber of Baltimore City, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard County, in Maryland, letters of Administration, C. T. A., on the personal estate of
1. PLUMMER JAMES,
late of Howard County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 3d day of September, 1877.
J. T. JAMES,
Administrator C. T. A.
Sept. 5-6ts.

Executrix's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber of Howard County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard County, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of
ABRAM BUCHWALTER,
late of Howard County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 31st day of September, 1877.
MARGARET J. BUCHWALTER,
Executrix.
Sept. 8-6ts.

Executrix's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber of Howard County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard County, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of
GEORGE FISLAGE,
late of Howard County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 21st day of August, 1877.
MARY E. FISLAGE,
Executrix.
Aug. 25-6ts.

NOTICE.
THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet the FIRST and THIRD TUESDAY of EVERY MONTH for the transaction of business.
By order,
GEORGE R. SHANE, Clerk.
Dec. 15, '76-1y.

NOTICE.
THE ORPHANS' COURT will meet on the FIRST and THIRD TUESDAY of EVERY MONTH for the transaction of business.
By order,
EDWIN WARFIELD, Register.
June 4 '76-1y.

Job Printing of every kind done neatly, cheaply and after the latest styles at the TIMES Office.
CURRY COMBS, CARDS and Brushes at W. F. Mayfield's.
A FINE LOT of Saddles for sale at W. F. Mayfield's.

Ellicott City.
REMOVED! REMOVED! REMOVED!
MRS. S. FRANK.
Informs her patrons and the public in general that she has removed to
CASSIDY'S OLD STAND,
two doors above Dr. Martin's drug store, in which she has opened a large and varied stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Ladies' Hats, AND A FULL STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS.
DRESS MAKING will receive my prompt attention. I hope my old patrons, as well as the public at large, will give me their share of trade, as my inducements will be greater than ever, and stock such to suit the most fastidious.
COME ONE AND ALL, BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.
Oct. 12, '77-1y

TAKE NOTICE.
GENTS' BOOTS Five Dollars to Six Dollars. Boys' Boots and Shoes.
One Dollar to Two Dollars.
LADIES' GAITERS \$1 To \$2.50.
MOROCCO BOOTS \$1.50 to \$2.50.
Children's Boots 50 Cents to One Dollar and a Half.
SLIPPERS AT ALL PRICES AT
BEAL HELM'S SHOE STORE,
Main St., near the Howard House.
July 5 '73-1y.

JAMES GAW,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
of all kinds, embracing
Bureaus, Sofas, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, &c.
Opposite Howard House,
ELICOTT CITY.
Repairing Neatly Done. Mh 17 '69-6m.

Merchant Tailoring!
HENRY RUETEFSCH
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Ellicott City and vicinity, that he has commenced the
Merchant Tailoring Business
at No. 61 Howard St., Ellicott City, and will keep on hand
Ready-Made Clothing for Men & Boys.
Also Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., which will be made to order in the latest style. Being an experienced practical tailor, he feels justified in guaranteeing satisfaction to all who may be pleased to patronize him.
Feb 19 '75-1y.

W. B. COLLIER,
DEALER IN
STOVES, RANGES, &c.,
of all kinds,
Agricultural Boilers,
Refrigerators, Water Coolers,
Tins, and every description of
Tin Ware.
Tin Roofing and Spouting and Tinwork for Factories promptly executed.
Nov. 27, '69-1y.

CUCUMBER PUMPS!
THE undersigned has on hand a large supply of
CUCUMBER PUMPS
of all makes, including Wilson's celebrated Pump, which he offers for sale at Baltimore prices.
E. A. TALBOTT.
Jan 4 '73-1y.

Seed Buckwheat
FOR SALE BY
E. A. TALBOTT.
July 10 '75-1y.

Schools.
BURNET HALL.
SELECT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
OPENED SEPTEMBER 17TH.

Day Scholars, \$30 to \$50 Per Year. Boarding Pupils, \$250.
ADDRESS
DR. F. GARRETTSON,
ELICOTT CITY, MD.
Sept. 15-1st.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.,
JAMES M. GARNETT, LL. D., President.
Opening of Session and Examination of Candidates for admission, Monday and Tuesday, September 17th and 18th. A number of free scholarships for Tuition vacant. For Catalogues, containing full particulars, address
PROF. W. H. HOPKINS,
Annapolis, Md.
Aug. 15-6ts.

ROCK HILL COLLEGE,
MARYLAND.
The Student may pursue either of three courses, viz: the English, the Classical or the Commercial course. Studies resumed on the First Monday in September.
Board and Tuition..... \$200
Day Students..... \$80
BROTHER BETTELIN, President.
Aug. 15-2m.

PRIME SEED OATS for sale by E. A. Talbott.
The best of TIMOTHY SEED always on hand at
D. SPRECHER'S.
Just received a CHOICE lot of TIMOTHY SEED by
E. A. TALBOTT.

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THE WEED FAMILY FAVORITE Sewing Machine
Stands in the front rank of first-class Machines as possessing in a preeminent degree
MORE REAL ADVANTAGES
and being free from petty and annoying perplexities.
Its wonderful simplicity, faultless mechanism, durability, ease of operation and cleanliness, have assisted in building up its immense
POPULARITY AND SUCCESS.
It ever ready adaptability to all classes of light and heavy work makes it absolutely
THE BEST.
327 Mr. W. H. JAMES, Ellicott City, is the only Agent for the Weed in Howard County.
WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
53 North Charles St., Baltimore.
H. B. DAWLEY, Manager.
Jan. 27, '77-2m.

SEWING MACHINE SALES FOR 1876.
Singer Sewing Machine sold 992,319 Machines. Howe " 329,291 " Wheeler & Wilson " 108,997 " Domestic Sewing Machine Co. sold 23,587 " American " 17,337 " " 14,425 " The above report of the six leading Machines show that the Singer Company sold 153,022 more machines than the highest of its competitors, and \$48,591 more than the lowest on the above list.
SINGER NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE reduced to \$20.00, former price \$40.00. Tuckers and all attachments with each Machine. Free delivery and instructions at your homes.
Beware of imitation Singer Machines. The GENUINE SINGER is sold only through authorized Agents, and at a less price than any good machine, and always bears the patented Trade Mark and the name of the Singer Company distinctly printed on the arm of the Machine.
WM. N. BUZBY, 65 Main St., Ellicott City, is the only authorized Agent for the Singer Machine for Howard County and vicinity.

BIERLY BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.
BOOTEES, LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c., &c.
A large assortment kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Light and Heavy Work, executed according to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine at our Store on MAIN STREET, nearly opposite the Howard House.
Dec. 23, '71-1y.

PAINTS AND OILS.
Having made all necessary arrangements with the principal factories it enables me to furnish to the public every kind and all kinds of Paints and Oils at the lowest prices. I keep a full assortment of French and American Window Glass.
LEADS: Lewis, White, Oak, Fairmount, Durable, French Zinc, G. S. French Zinc, R. S. Snow White, R. S.
COLORS IN OIL: English Coach and Drop Leaf, Lamp Black, Black Paint, French Blue, Ultramarine Blue, Turkey Umber, Italian Sienna, Van Dyke Brown, Sylvan Green, Chrome Green, Verdigris, Patent Dray, Julian Red, Venetian Red, Chinese Yellow, French Ochre, Linseed Oil Boiled and Raw, Varnishes, Putty and a complete line of Dry Colors.
FOR SALE BY
WM. W. RADCLIFFE,
ELICOTT CITY.
April 14, '77-6m.

LIVERY STABLE!
Coal Yard!
FERTILIZER AGENCY!
JOSHUA W. DORSEY,
OPPOSITE PATAPSCO HOTEL.
Sept. 5 '74-1y.

STEPHEN HILLSINGER, UNDERTAKER,
ELICOTT CITY, Md.
Burial Cases, Metallic and Wooden Coffins,
of all sizes and styles, on hand or furnished to order.
Funerals attended at short notice, and on the most accommodating terms.
March 15 '73-1y.

MAGISTRATES AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THE TIMES OFFICE.
Hagerstown or Keller Drills with Hull's Improved Fertilizer feed. Also the Buckeye Drill for sale by
D. SPRECHER.