Business Locals, &c.

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

Use the great Remedy, DR. I. J. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

A Positive Cure for Diarrhœa, &c.

STONEBRAKER'S INDIAN GUM SYRUP, will positively cure any and every case of Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, no matter how severe the case may be. It never fails in a single instance, and as a SOOTHING 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.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

Oct. 13, '77-1y.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

MONDAY.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have advanced the price of coal at their retail yards fifty cents, to take effect to day. This has given rise to considerable uneasiness among the individual operators, who state that that figure is not sufficient to allow the retail men to whom they sell enough margin to make a living profit.

Charles Chapman and George Williams, aged eleven and fourteen years, broke through the ice at Frankford, Philadelphia, Saturday, and were drowned. At Newport, R. I., four boys broke through the ice, and one, Willie Riggs, was drowned. At Columbusville, L. I., George Koechee and John Winter, boys, met with a similar fate.

The Ohio Senate has passed resolutions in favor of the Bland bill and the remonetization of silver, and censuring President Hayes and Secretary Sherman for their position. The democrats voted for and the republicans against the resolutions.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has ordered that hereafter on all unpaid messages the word "collect" should be charged for as a portion of the telegram. On a San Francisco dispatch this will make a difference of thirteen cents.

Hon. E. K. Wilson, Geo. W. Purnell, and Geo. W. Covington are named in connection with the vacant judgeship in the first judicial circuit of Maryland, occasioned by the recent death of Judge John R. Franklin.

Captain Thomas Crapo and his wife, who made the trip across the Atlantic from New Bedford, last summer, in the open sailboat Red, White and Blue, arrived in New York from Europe on Saturday.

John Morrissey's condition last night, says a Jacksonville, Fla., dispatch, continued favorable, and all his friends are now hopeful of his recovery.

The French deputies of the right threaten to resign if the left persist in invalidating the election of members of their party.

Col. W. D. Whipple will accompany General Sheridan on a tour of inspection in the West.

King Humbert took the oath of office in Rome on Saturday.

The Cleopatra obelisk has arrived in the Thames.

TUESDAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Beck introduced a preamble and resolution declaring it inexpedient to raise by taxation any portion of the amount asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury for the sinking fund for the next fiscal year. Mr. Cameron, of Pa., introduced a bill authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and providing that gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, shall be a full legal-tender. The consideration of Mr. Matthews's silver resolution was resumed, and a speech in its advocacy was delivered by Senator Jones, of Fla.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Southard, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the payment of customs duties in legal tender notes after Jan. 1, 1879; lost, yeas 154, nays 96, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. A bill was introduced to authorize the Secretary of War to construct a bridge across the Potomac river at the Three Sisters Islands, above Greogetown.

The fifty-nine deserting whalemen, who arrived at Boston, Saturday, say they deserted their ships on account of cruelty of the masters. They also charge that the officers of the schooner Rubina, which brought them from Madeira, told the consul at Fayal that they had supplies for fifty days, but they gave out in twenty-two, and they had to rely on passing vessels for food. The officers of the Rubina deny this, and say their passengers amused themselves throwing their food overboard.

The expenses of the Permanent Exhibition Company of Philadelphia, last year exceeded the receipts by $82,598. The liabilities of the company are $510,004; assets, consisting of main building, furniture, machinery, &c., $381,002.

A proposition in the French Chamber of Deputies to make a two-thirds majority necessary to declare an election invalid was defeated yesterday after a stormy debate.

Four convicts escaped from the Massachusetts State prison yesterday morning.

Cleopatra's needle arrived at Gravesend, England, yesterday.

WEDNESDAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, after the morning hour, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, offered a resolution extending the thanks of Congress to the Governor (and through him to the people) of Maine for the statue of Wm. King, the first Governor of Maine, whose name is so intimately connected with the history of the State, and that the statue be placed in the Hall of Statues. Messrs. Hamlin and Blaine then delivered presentation speeches—the latter, during his remarks, reflecting upon the patriotism of the people of Massachusetts during the war of 1812. This elicited speeches from the Massachusetts Senators, Messrs. Dawes and Hoar, in defense of their State, after which the resolution was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

In the Maryland Senate, yesterday, leave was given to report a bill making effectual the act authorizing the repair, extension and improvement of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, limiting the issue of bonds to $500,000; also to prevent cruelty to animals. A resolution was passed extending the term of Judge G. W. Dobbin, of Baltimore Superior Court, to the full period for which he was elected. Bills were passed: Senate bill to extend the charter of Frederickstown Savings Bank to the year 1900; House bills to sanction a bequest of David Johnson to the Second Universalist Society of Baltimore, and to repeal section 6, chapter 341, of 1872, relating to hawks and owls in Carroll county. In the House, bills were passed encouraging the killing of hawks and owls in Charles, Calvert and Somerset counties; to protect birds in Somerset county, and to create a new election district in Somerset county. In both branches the biennial report of Baltimore police commissioners was received and appropriately referred.

The Iowa Legislature yesterday elected Wm. B. Allison United States Senator from that State. In the House a resolution was adopted instructing Iowa's Congressmen to endeavor to secure the passage of a bill for the equalization of the bounties of soldiers in the late war.

The statue of Wm. King, of Maine, a contribution of that State to Statuary Hall at the capitol in Washington, was unveiled yesterday. It is of marble and of heroic size, and is very much admired. The sculptor is Franklin Simmons, an American residing in Rome.

The Baltimore colonists to Florida, who left Baltimore ten days ago, have formed a Maryland club at Jacksonville, and are negotiating for locations to settlers. Another party will leave Baltimore in a few days.

THURSDAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Blaine introduced a bill providing for the remonetization of a silver dollar, the number of grains in each dollar to be regulated by the director of the mint from time to time, in order to make it of the value of a gold dollar and to make the silver dollar a legal tender. Many petitions, mainly relating to the tariff, remonetization of silver, and against the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, were presented and referred. Mr. Cockrell resumed and concluded his speech, interrupted by adjournment on Monday, in support of the legality of Mr. Matthews's resolution for the payment of the bonds of the government in silver coin, and was followed by Mr. Randolph in opposition to it. Mr. Matthews gave notice that he would press for a vote on his resolution on Friday next. In the House, after the morning hour, the death of Senator Bogy was announced, and a number of eulogies delivered.

In the Maryland Senate yesterday leave was granted for a bill to define the duties of the comptroller as to distribution and apportionment of the free school fund, and to confirm the distributions heretofore made. A favorable report was made on the bill to incorporate the Safe Deposit Company of Baltimore. A House bill to protect fish in Black river was passed. The nomination of Hon. E. K. Wilson to be associate judge of the first judicial circuit was confirmed by unanimous vote. In the House numerous petitions for local option law were presented. Bills were passed to reimburse John P. Hargis, late sheriff of Worcester county, for the forfeiture of Robert Henry; to amend the law relating to Anne Arundel county commissioners, and to amend the code as to salary of Prince George's county commissioners' clerk.

The Louisiana returning board, which is to be tried for its wickedness, has petitioned the Superior Criminal Court at New Orleans to have its case removed to the United States Circuit Court, on the ground mainly that it will not be able to get a fair trial in the State court.

The New Jersey Senate has passed the bill making six per cent. the lawful rate of interest. In the House a resolution instructing Senators and members of the House of Representatives to vote against the Bland silver bill was passed.

FRIDAY

In the United States Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on appropriations to inquire into the affairs of and general management of the Freedmen's Bureau of the District of Columbia. Mr. Lamar spoke at length against Mr. Matthew's resolution declaring the right of the government to pay its bonds in silver, and also against the proposed plan of remonetization of silver. In the House, the consideration of the steamboat bill reported from the committee on commerce occupied the entire session, and several amendments were adopted for strengthening the liability clause relating to owners and officers of vessels.

In the Maryland Senate, yesterday, favorable report was made on a bill to prevent cruelty to animals. The House bill to remove limitations to the existence of St. John's cemetery was passed. In the House, an order was adopted that the committee to investigate the House of Refuge affairs shall sit with open doors. Joint resolutions extending the term of Judge Dobbin was referred to the judiciary committee. Adverse report was made on a petition to establish hay and cattle scales at Havre de Grace; also on a memorial of the National Board of Trade for the establishment of art schools. Resolutions looking to repeal of the resumption act and payment of government and private debts in gold and silver, except United States bonds of 1869, were referred to the committee on federal relations. A joint special committee on temperance was proposed to the Senate. The bill relating to coal mines in Allegany county was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

Dispatches from Constantinople state that it appears certain the Porte will accept the Russian conditions, one of which is the payment of a heavy indemnity and the occupation of Turkish territory as security for its payment.

Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Washington county, Ohio, murdered Wm. Miller, her seducer, Tuesday night, by splitting his head with an axe. He had renounced her, and notified the overseers of the poor to take her to the infirmary.

Thirteen of the eighteen banks comprising the Chicago clearing house have sighed and forwarded to the Illinois Congressmen a protest against the passage of the Bland silver bill.

Suleiman Pasha's train of two thousand wagons and ninety-seven of his guns have been captured by the Russians within the past few days.

William Harman, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, died Tuesday. He was the son of Gen. Harman, of revolution memory.

The thrasher factory of Stevens & Co. Genoa, N. Y., has been burned; loss $25,000.

The French Deputies have voted amnesty for press offenses.

Several fires in Oshkosh, Wis, Wednesday night, caused a loss of $25,000

The Story of an Invention.

It may not be generally known that an important invention in connection with the manufacture of carpets originated as follows: An operative weaver, in one of the largest establishments in this country, was engaged in weaving a carpet that in its finished stage would appear as a velvet pile. At that period this description of carpet was woven much in the manner of Brussels, the loops being afterward cut by hand—a slow and costly process. These loops are formed by the insertion of wires of the requisite thickness to form the loop; they are then withdrawn. This weaver—whether by cogitation or as the result of a bright thought—came to the conclusion that if these wires were so constructed as, on being withdrawn, to cut the loops, thus instantly completing the formation of the pile, it would be a great saving of labor and time, and a great economy. Taking one of the rods, he changed its form to the required shape, ground a knife edge upon it, took it to his looms, and inserted it into the web—all the while maintaining strict secrecy—and with some degree of excitement watched it wearing down until the moment for its withdrawal. This came, the rod was drawn out, the loops were cut, and the experiment was a perfect success, the pile being cut with great evenness.

The weaver, with a shrewdness often wanting in inventors, doubled up the rod and hid it away, wove down the line of cut loops upon the roll, then "knocked off," or stopped his loom, and proceeded to the office of the mill, where he demanded to see the principal. The clerk demurred to this, asking if he himself could not do all that was required; but no, the weaver persisted. Then the manager tried, but with the same result; only the principal would suit the weaver. The employer was informed of the operative's persistence in determining to see him; so he at once ordered him to be admitted. This was done, and the weaver stepped into the well furnished and handsomely carpeted office of the manufacturer. His employer addressed him; "Well, John" (for so we will call him), "what is it you want?" "Well, maister, I've getten summut yo mun hev," replied John. "Wodn't yo like a way ut makkin t' loom cut th' velvet piles?" continued the weaver. "Yes! that I would!" replied the employer; "and I will reward any man handsomely who brings me a plan of doing it," added he. "Awm yore mon, then," said the operative. "Wod'il yo gi' me?" he further asked. After some further conversation a bargain was struck, and a sum agreed upon, which the weaver should be entitled to claim in the event of his plan for automatically cutting the pile of the carpet being a success. Arrangements were made for its trial; the weaver made his preparations; the master, the manager, and one or two confidential employes gathered around the loom upon which the experiment had to be made, all others being sent outside the range of observation. The new form of wires were inserted, woven down, and withdrawn, leaving a well cut pile upon the face of the carpet. The weaver had won his reward, for it was honorably paid. An annuity of £100 was settled upon him, which he continued to enjoy until within a recent date, and for anything we know to the contrary may be enjoying yet. He retired from the weaving shed, determined to spend the rest of his days in ease and comfort. His employer secured by patent the benefits of his invention, it being one, among several others, which contributed to place that manufacturing establishment in the foremost rank in the trade, while its owners attained wealth and social eminence as the reward of their prudent enterprise. *Textile Manufacturer.*

—The annoyance occasioned by the continual crying of the Baby, at once ceases when the cause is (as it should be) promptly removed by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup 25 cents per bottle.

Coolness on the Field of Battle.

Towards the close of the fight of Inkermann Lord Raglan, returning from taking leave of General Strangways, met a sergeant carrying water for the wounded. The sergeant drew himself up to salute, when a round shot came bounding over the hill and knocked his forage cap out of his hand. The man picked it up, dusted it on his knee, placed it carefully on his head and made the salute, not a muscle of his countenance moving the while.

"A neat thing that, my man?" said Lord Raglan. "Yes, my lord," returned the sergeant, with another salute; "but a miss is as good as a mile." The commander was probably not surprised by such an exhibition of *sang froid*, being himself good that way. He was badly hurt at Waterloo; and says the Prince of Orange, who was in the hospital, "I was not conscious of the presence of Lord Fitzroy Somerset until I heard him call out in his ordinary tone, 'Hello! don't carry that arm away till I have taken off my ring.' Neither wound nor operation had extorted a groan from his lips."

When gallant Ponsonby lay grievously wounded on the field of Waterloo he forgot his own desperate plight while watching an encounter between a couple of French lancers and one of his own men, cut off from his troop. As the Frenchmen came down upon Murphy, he, using his sword as if it were a shillelagh, knocked their lances alternately aside again and again.

Then suddenly setting his spurs to his horse, he galloped off spall speed, his eager foes following in hot pursuit, but not quite neck and neck. Wheeling round at exactly the right moment, the Irishman, rushing at the foremost fellow, parried his lance and struck him down. The second, pressing on to avenge his comrade, was cut through diagonally by Murphy's sword, falling to the earth without a cry or a groan; while the victor, scarcely glancing at his hand-i-work, trotted off, whistling "The Grinder."

Ponsonby's brave cavalryman knew how to take things coolly, which, according to Colonel R. P. Anderson, is the special virtue of the British man-of-war, who, having the utmost reliance in himself and his commanders, is neither easily over-excited nor readily alarmed. In support of his assertion, the Colonel relates how two tars, strolling up from the Dil-Kusha Park, where Lord Clyde's army was stationed, towards the Residency position at Lucknow, directed their steps by the pickets of horse and foot.

Suddenly, a twenty-four pound shot struck the road just in front of them. "I'm blessed, Bill," said one of the tars, "if this here channel is properly buoyed!" and on the happy-go-lucky pair went towards the Residency, as calmly as if they had been on Portsmouth Hard. During the same siege, a very young private of the 102 was on sentry, when an eight inch shell, fired from a gun a hundred yards off, burst close to him, making a deal of noise and throwing up an immense quantity of earth. Colonel Anderson rushed to the spot. The young soldier was standing quietly at his post, close to where the shell had just exploded. Being asked what had happened, he replied unconcernedly: "I think a shell has busted, sir."

Fruit Cellars.

The importance to every fruit cultivator of a suitable place in which to store the products of his orchards late in the autumn and during the winter is strangely overlooked. No farmer's establishment can be satisfactory without a fruit cellar, and this is specially the case if large quantities of apples, pears, or grapes are among the products of the farm. The ordinary cellars under dwellings do not meet the want, as they are usually not adapted to preserve fruit, except for a month or two after harvest. They often do not protect from frost, or they are damp and without means of ventilation, and fruit soon decays. To keep fruit several conditions are important. First, the atmosphere of a fruit room should be dry; there should be no more dampness than ordinarily exists in the cold outside air. The room should be susceptible of ventilation in proper weather, not by direct currents of air, but by air modified before it reaches the fruit. A fruit room must be frost-proof; it must be cleanly and accessible. As regards location, it may be placed on a side hill, the excavation opening to the south; or it may be placed under a barn or stable, or other convenient out-building. It is not well to store large quantities of fruit in rooms under dwellings, even if they are adapted to the keeping of the fruit. The hygiene of families must not be jeopardized by the possibility of evil results arising from the decay or fermentation of vegetables in rooms under family apartments.

Ten years ago we constructed a fruit cellar under our stable, and it has proved so satisfactory that we venture to give a brief description of it. The division walls are constructed of brick, and the apartments are two in number, an outer and an inner room. The outer room is but partly underground, and is ten by twelve feet in area and eight feet high. The inner room is wholly underground, and frost-proof; it has four brick walls and a cemented floor. In this room the fruit is stored early in December, when the weather becomes cold. The outer room holds the fruit during the autumn months after it is gathered, and it is cool, well lighted, and dry. The windows are left open and a free circulation of air allowed so long as no danger from frost exists. When the fruit is taken to the inner room, the door is closed and no light admitted. Ventilation is secured in moderate weather by opening the inner door and throwing down a window in the outer room. In this cellar we kept apples of last season's growth until the present winter in perfect condition. Some of these apples, exhibited at the autumn agricultural fairs, were pronounced as fresh as those of the past season's growth.

Apples stored in this cellar which would bring only one dollar a barrel at the time of gathering we sold last spring and summer at three dollars, without picking over. The profits of a good fruit cellar are greater than anything connected with farm arrangements.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Gov. M'Clellan on Finance.

New Jersey's Newly-Elected Chief Magistrate Expresses His Views.

The following is an extract from Governor McClellan's inaugural address. It clearly defines his position upon the silver and resumption question. After referring to the necessity that we should trade with foreign nations, he said:

We must accept the situation which God has provided for us, and, willingly or reluctantly, acknowledge the fact we cannot avoid commercial intercourse with other nations, and therefore we must conform to those principles of honesty in the fulfillment of obligations, to those standards of financial values and to those commercial usages which prevail throughout the civilized world as the results of the experience of many centuries. A nation or an individual who borrows money may, if strong enough to resist coercion, or wily enough to elude pursuit, avoid payment, but certainly the defaulter can never again obtain money from or have any dealings with those cognizant of the original transaction, save on terms so stringent as to preclude the possibility of a repetition of the knavery and to secure reimbursement for the losses of the past.

The reason why the legal-tender notes depreciated so much at one time was that there was then little confidence in the ability of the government to redeem them. As that confidence increased and approached certainty, so the difference between legal-tenders and gold diminished, and whenever the feeling is universal that the government can, and speedily will, redeem them in full in gold, then they will be at par. The legal-tender paper money never had any instrinsic value in itself any more than the cowry shell; its only value was in the greater or less confidence that it would finally be redeemed in gold.

The case may be briefly stated thus: It is our interest to fund the debt at the lowest possible rate of interest in order to diminish the burden of taxation; it is our interest that a large proportion of our bonds should be held abroad, in order that the money paid for them may remain in this country, and increase the amount of gold available for domestic uses: it is our interest to develop to the greatest practicable extent our commercial relations with all parts of the world, in order to dispose of our surplus products, obtain what we need of those of other countries, and secure for ourselves the profits resulting from the transaction; it is our interest to place our currency, or circulating medium, on a sound basis, which will prevent unnecessary, frequent, and always injurious fluctuations of values, and to adopt the same standard with the rest of the world, in order to facilitate commercial transactions; finally, as the great object of all, it is our interest to hasten the return of confidence, security, industry, economy and prosperity to our suffering people.

If this view be correct, there can be no doubt that the good people of the State of New Jersey will agree with me in the conviction that it is a duty to express, in the clearest and most decided terms, reprobation of all attempts to violate the sacredness of obligations, to avoid the payment of any portion of our just debts, to impair the national honor and credit, or to declare by law that a part of a dollar shall be a whole dollar.

There is probably no grave objection to the remonetization of silver within proper limits; that is to say, to making it a legal tender for small amounts, so as to secure its use in small transactions and for convenience in making change. But in this event the silver dollars should certainly be made equal, in present value at least, to the gold dollar, and in that case it is not probable that the inevitable fluctuations would produce any very serious inconvenience. If nothing is done to impair confidence in the national credit, we are on the road to prosperity, and the legal tender paper money will soon be so nearly at par that specie payments will be practically resumed.

The London Dust-Man.

There he goes! A dusky gloom hangs over the roofs of great London City; a similar gloom fills my room and seems to have touched all the furniture with smoky age, and as I look down from the window into the gloomy street, I see him coming along slowly, and crying in a voice like a plea for help in affliction: "Dust—oh!—dust—oh!—dust—oh!"

When the London fog is gray we cannot see him very far off, for he, too, is gray from head to foot with ash-dust, and as he approaches us he comes out of the mist like a phantom, though in reality he is a substantial, square-built, deep chested fellow, shod with enormous Blucher shoes (the soles of which are bright with nails), and clad in a loose blouse, and trousers that are tied up about the knees. The blouse is open at the chest, and is lifted to the waist by his big, brown hands, which are tucked in his trouser pockets, and his head is covered by the kind of hat that sailors call a sou'-wester. His only ornament is a pair of ear-rings; and with his head thrown back he saunters along the street by the side of his cart, repeating in measured tones his cry, "Dust oh-oh! dust-oh!"

Now and then he stops at a house, and his mate—he has a mate who is as much like him as pea is like pea—descends into the cellar, bringing forth the ashes and refuse that have accumulated in twenty-four hours, and when the cart, which is square, box-like affair, is filled he starts for home with his load.

What a queer home it is! It is on the outskirts of the city, far away from the finer streets and buildings. A large space of ground is as gray and dusty as an African or Western desert, and is broken by mounds of ashes, some of which are only a foot high, while others are almost as high as houses,—quite as high, in fact, as the dismal little shanties on the edge of the reservation in which the dust-man and his fellows live. Other carts and dust-men are constantly coming and going, dumping one load and then returning to the city for another, and as soon as a load is dumped it is attacked by a crowd of men, women and children, who with shovels, rakes and hooks, turn it over and over, and raise stifling clouds of dust.

The reader may think that the collections made by the dust-man are valueless, but such is not the case.

There are more than 300,000 inhabited houses in London, consuming more than 3,500,000 tons of coal a year, and besides the ashes from this great quantity of fuel, the dust-man gathers the other refuse of the houses. He is employed by a contractor, who agrees with the corporation to remove the ashes, etc., out of the city, and the contractor divides every load into six parts, as follows: Soil, or fine dust, which is sold to brick-makers for making bricks and to farmers for manure; brieze, or cinders, sold to brick-makers for burning brick; rags, bones and old metals, sold to marine-store dealers; old tin and iron vessels, sold to trunk-makers for clamps; bricks, oyster and other shells, sold for foundations and road-building; and old boots and shoes, sold to the manufacturers of Prussian blue.

Sometimes much more valuable things than these are found, and the reader may remember the romance that Charles Dickens made out of a London dust-man—"Our Mutual Friend."

It is in sifting the different parts of a load that the men, women and children are employed; they are as busy as ants; mere babies and wrinkled old dames take a part in the labor, and all of them are so covered with dust and ashes that they are anything but pleasant to contemplate, though, as a rule, they are useful, honest, and industrious members of society.

"Dustie" is what the Londoners familiarly call the dust-man, and only a few know in what ignorance and poverty he lives. One would think that he would work himself into a better occupation, but his family have been dust-men for generations, and the generations after him are not likely to change.—*St. Nicholas.*

Sales.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE,

NEAR ELKRIDGE LANDING, IN HOWARD COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a Mortgage from John C. Hagaman to Kate G. Lester, bearing date the 31 day of January, 1876, and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber I. J. W., No. 36, folio 39, &c., the Undersigned, Attorney named in said Mortgage, will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, February 2, 1878,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

on the premises, all that lot of ground, consisting of about

ONE ACRE OF LAND,

lying on the Washington Turnpike about one mile or less from Elkridge Landing in Howard County, the same being now or very recently occupied by the aforesaid John C. Hagaman and formerly owned and occupied by the late Margaret Hagaman, and situated nearly opposite the property of J. Howard Talbott on the aforesaid pike.

The improvements consist of a small DWELLING, formerly used in part as a Store, and Corn House and other Outbuildings in good order.



TERMS OF SALE—CASH—$100 will be required of purchaser as soon as property is knocked off.

I. THOMAS JONES,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Jan. 12 4ts. 32 St. Paul St., Balto.

PUBLIC SALE OF TINWARE.

The undersigned about to discontinue the Tinning business, will sell at Public sale on **Saturday Night, January the 26th**, at 7 o'clock, his entire stock of Tinware of every description, Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c. Also a complete set of TINNERS TOOLS, in excellent order.

Terms of Sale—All sums of and over $10 a credit of 30 days will be given purchaser giving note with approved security; all sums under $10, CASH. No goods to be removed until terms are complied with.

WM. B. COLLIER,
Ellicott City, Jan. 18th, 1878.

P. S.—Until the 26th I will sell at private sale to Country Merchants or House keepers, at greatly reduced prices.

Jan. 19-1t. W. B. C.

Legal Notices.

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 of Testamentary on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. PETER,

late of Howard County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on before the **21st day of July next**; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1878.

JANE BOYCE PETER,
Jan. 19-6ts. Executrix.

ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Undersigned intend to petition the County Commissioners of Howard County, for a PUBLIC ROAD, in the Third District of said county, commencing at a point on the St. James' road, near the Sykesville bridges, and running thence through the lands of J. M. Ziamerman, C. Brooks and J. D. Warfield, to the Gorsuch Switch road, near J. D. Warfield's barn, thence on the bed of said Gorsuch switch road to the western branch of the Patapsco, thence with or near said stream, through the lands of C. Brooks, J. D. Warfield, C. Schmann, William O'Neal, Perrin Naddy, Harman Schmann, Edward Woods, and Henry Devries to the Tunnel road, and thence across said road, through the lands of Henry Devries, H. Unbach and Wm. Davis, on the most practicable road to Marriottsville.

CHARLES SEHMANN,
WILLIAM PRESTON.
Jan. 19-4ts.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Patapsco Female Institute, for the election of Five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House in Ellicott City, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4th 1878, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order,
JAMES MACKUBIN,
Secty. B of T. of P. F. Inst.
Jan. 19-3ts.

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 '70-1y.

NOTICE.

THE **COUNTY COMMISSIONERS** will meet on the FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH for the transaction of business.

By order,
DYE W. WORTHINGTON, Clerk.
Dec. 18, '69-1y.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber on Doughoregan Manor December 16th, 1877, A YELLOW AND WHITE SPOTTED CALF, about eight months old.

Jan. 5-1f. HARPER CARROLL.

PAINTS AND OILS.

Having made all necessary arrangements with the principal Factories it enables me to furnish to the public every and all kinds of Paints, either mixed or otherwise at Baltimore 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.

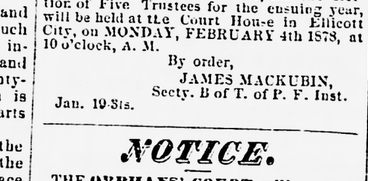
COLORS IN OIL: English Coach and Drop Black, Lamp Black, Black Paint, Prussian Blue, Ultramarine Blue, Turkey Umber, Italian Sienna, Vandyke Brown, Sylvan Green, Chrome Green, Verdigris, Patent Dryer, Indian Red, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow, French Ochre; Linseed Oils Boiled and Raw, Varnishes, Putty and a complete line of Dry Colors,

FOR SALE BY

WM. W. RADCLIFFE.

ELLICOTT CITY.

April 14, '77-6m.



Jan. 19, '78-1f.

Hagerstown or Keller Drills with Hull's Improved Fertilizer feed. Also the Buckeye Drill for sale by

D. SPRECHER.

Ellicott City.

D. SPRECHER.

Farmers can find a good Market for what they have to sell or wish to buy at D. Sprecher's,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats & Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

GROCERIES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, &c., and also Green Groceries and Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, &c. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Heavy Goods delivered.

Also Agent for Howard County for Horner's celebrated Fertilizers, viz: Horner's Maryland Superphosphate; Horner's Pure Dissolved Bone; Horner's Pure Bone Meal; Horner's Pure Bone Dust.

Farmers! Remember you run no risk in loading at D. Sprecher's as his Fertilizers are kept at a distance from the cars.

Furnished at the lowest possible rates. Store in former Union Hotel and Warehouse in yard of same.

Also Plaster and always keep on hand the best quality of *Lump White Wash Lime. Garden and Field Seeds* always on hand in season. Also Agent for the *Sweepstakes Thrasher, Eclipse Engine*, Horse Powers, the *Hagerstown Wheat Guano and Seed Drill, Horse Rakes, Plows, Mastickators* and *Straw and Fodder Cutters, &c.*

March 14, '74-1f.

SEWING MACHINE SALES

FOR 1876.

Singer Manf'g Co.	sold	262,316	Machines.
Howe	"	100,294	"
Wheeler & Wilson	"	109,997	"
Domestic Manf'g Co. sold		23,957	"
American	"	17,937	"
Weed	"	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 248,891 more than the *lowest on the above list.*

SINGER NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE reduced to $50.00, former price $60.00. *Tucker* 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 *first class* machine, and always bear 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.

N. B.—Singer Needles (warranted genuine) 25 cts. per dozen. Weed 50 cts. per dozen, and Needles for all other Machines at LOW PRICES.

Oil—the best in use, (warrranted not to gum), and Machine findings in *general, at Low Prices.*

Machines for Rent. Also Repairing promptly attended to.

Sept. 2, '72-tf. WM. N. BUZBY.

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.

Its ever ready adaptability to all classes of light and heavy work makes it absolutely

THE BEST.

☞ Mr. W. H. IJAMS, Ellicott City, is the only Agent for the Weed in Howard County.

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
53 North Charles St.,
Baltimore.
H. S. DAWLEY, Manager.
Jan. 27, '77-3m.

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

BEALHELM'S SHOE STORE,

Main St., near the Howard House.

July 5 '73-tf.

UNDERTAKING.

A Large Supply of

MAHOGANY & WALNUT COFFINS,

Made of the Best Material and Trimmed in the Richest Style, always ready at

FORT'S OLD STAND,

Directly opposite the TIMES OFFICE.

Hearses, Hack and Carriages,

Furnished at the shortest notice.

Charges greatly reduced.

N. B.—Furniture made to order. Repairing neatly and cheaply done. [Nov. 27, '69-tf.

EDWARD NORRIS,

Baker and Confectioner,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

FRESH BREAD, MARYLAND BISCUITS' PIES AND CAKES,

Together with a good assortment of Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

Weddings and Parties furnished at Short Notice.

All the famous brands of Flour from the Patapsco Mills for sale at Mill Prices.

June 31, '71-tf.

CHARLES SCHROD,

Bell Hanger,

GUN AND LOCKSMITH,

One door east of Tabler's Store.

☞ Umbrellas repaired neatly and cheaply

Jan 19 '75-1y.