

Business Locals, &c.

Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer

When a discoverer of any scientific subject, asks the cooperation of the learned in science, to test the merit and truth of his discovery by severe tests and practical results, and then to endorse and recommend it, it is fair to presume it is valuable for the purpose intended. Such has been the course pursued by Messrs. Hall & Co., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer.

A Positive Cure for Diarrhea, &c.

STONEBRAKE'S INDIAN GUM SYRUP, will positively cure any and every case of Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, no matter how obstinate the case may be. It never fails in a single instance, and as a SMOOTHING SYRUP, it acts with equal certainty, being far superior to any other medicine for the cure of the same. Sold by all medicinal and druggists.

Nothing Can Be Worse Than to Be Caught by Night and Day.

Use the great Remedy, DR. J. J. MARIN'S PULMONARY BALMS.

The killing, capturing and otherwise pacifying the red men has cost the country millions of treasure and thousands of lives—and still no end to Indian wars is in sight. To meet the case effectually, when a new Indian war is turned on, the shortest plan is to treat all savages with arms in their hands as outlaws, and to set a price upon their head. Five hundred dollars per scalp, on or off the head, would do the business at an immense saving of blood and money.

The Nez Percés, who are the latest Indians to revolt, live in a comparatively inaccessible region, and while considerable numbers and influence, they have ample opportunity to commit incalculable mischief. Regular troops are not objects of great terror to them, but they have a wholesome dread of encountering the trappers and hunters of the plains and mountains of other Indian tribes.

The government, however, is in the habit, as per regular statistics, of killing Indians by red tape at a cost of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars each, and it cannot quite see its way to the employment of irregular troops. The suggestion made above meets the difficulty. It is within the undisputed province of the government to treat Indian criminals like any other sort of criminals, and to offer a reward for their apprehension. This is all that need be done.

The attention of the Secretary of the Interior will soon be directed to the management of the pension office. It is claimed that gross irregularities exist in the manner of dispensing the funds of the special service, and that the payment is made to pay constantly during the summer months for the excursions of favorite agents to the fashionable resorts, where they go ostensibly on business for the department, but really with nothing to attend to but their own pleasure.

When Commissioner Atkinson came into office he found that this fund was very generally abused, and that the pension office was being ordered that cases under the agency requiring particular attention should only be placed in the hands of the particular special force detailed for that work. For instance, the agent in Ohio and that section of country must look after all the cases there, and thus save the department the expense of sending special agents from this point to accommodate them in making trips home, either on pleasure or for voting. It had become notorious that thousands of money were squandered in these trips every year, the agents doing little or nothing while they were gone, and yet bringing in enormous bills for traveling expenses.

—Pennsylvania republicans will in their next convention follow the example of their brethren in Iowa and refuse to "point with pride" to Hayes or endorse him in any way. The county conventions thus far have been held in relation to this sentiment, and it will doubtless be stronger by August, when the state convention is held. Mr. Hayes will of course have his following in that convention—the party of loaves and fishes—and backed with the civil-service reform patronage, and this will still further shiver the already much divided Republican ranks in Pennsylvania. The majority which they gave to Mr. Hayes last fall was not heavy, and they cannot afford to waste any of their strength. Just now the chance is very decided that the democracy will carry Pennsylvania at the next election.

—A delicate complexion is best compared to a blooming rose; but when the countenance is disfigured with blotches and pimples, like the rose which is covered with mildew, it is better to be without a complexion than to have one so disfigured. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture, which quickly and effectually eradicates all the evil influences of impure blood.

A French newspaper published the following as a cure for hydrophobia:

Dr. Buisson was called in to give his assistance to a lady who was suffering from the last spasms of hydrophobia. He held her and wiped his hands with a handkerchief impregnated with the saliva of the patient. On one of his fingers he had a slight wound; he soon discovered a red hair imprudent he had seen, but confident in a method of cure he had just discovered, he simply washed his hands in water. "Thinking," says Mr. Buisson, "that the disease would only manifest itself on the fortieth day, and having many patients to see, I put off from day to day the remedy I had discovered, namely, steam-baths. On the ninth day, while in my study, I had a violent pain in my throat and in my eyes; my body seemed so light that I felt I could have jumped to a tremendous height, or that if I leaped out of the window I could have floated in the air. My hair was so sensitive that it seemed to me that I could count each individual hair without seeing it. The saliva was abundant in my mouth. The gum produced a very painful impression on me, and I avoided letting my eyes rest on brilliant objects. I had a continual longing to run about and bite, not men, but animals and all kinds of things around me. I drank with difficulty, but the sight of the water was more painful than the pain it caused in swallowing it. I think that a person suffering from hydrophobia could at any time drink if their eyes were closed. The patient declared itself only by its necessity, beginning at the wound and running up to the shoulder. Thinking that a steam bath was a preventive, not a cure, I took one—not as a cure, but to try to soothe myself. When the bath came to 52 degrees centigrade (125° Fahrenheit) all the symptoms left me as by enchantment, and since then I have never felt them. I have needed more than eighty persons killed by rapid animals; all were cured by a vapor bath."

If a person has been bitten by a mad dog, seven vapor or Russian baths must be given, from 37 to 63 degrees centigrade (95° to 145° Fahrenheit). This is only a preventive. Once the disease has declared itself, only a bath as necessary, rapidly heated to 37 degrees centigrade (95° Fahrenheit), and then more slowly up to 63 degrees (145° Fahrenheit). The patient must then remain in his room till he feels quite well.

Cassell's Family Paper proposes an ingenious method of giving a vapor bath, which may be completed in a few minutes. Information for Russian baths in America are not so numerous as mad dogs: Take a piece of cloth half the size of the fist and rub it over a bed-sheet well damped, but not so wet that water will drip from it; wrap up this sheet in a dry one and fold it in several doubles; place two bundles prepared in this way, one on each side of the patient, in his bed, an abundant steam will come from the damp sheets and the line which will keep warm over an hour; by that time the line is reduced to a powder and can easily be removed from the sheets without injuring them. In using this method it is not necessary to give the patients warm drinks nor to overload the bed with blankets.

We learn from Mr. Courtney, deputy sheriff of De Soto parish, that on last Monday or Tuesday he arrested William Langley, a very separate character, who is wanted in Texas for some high handed outrages he has committed in that State. He murdered his last victim in Lee county, where he was well known and feared as a bad man and a remarkably good shot with either pistol or rifle. For some time he was confined in the county jail of Lee, but subsequently made his escape and fled to Louisiana, where he is now residing in the parish of De Soto, where he has been living peacefully for nearly two years under an assumed name of Jackson. The Sheriff of Lee county learning of Langley's whereabouts wrote to the Sheriff of De Soto parish, giving a full description of the man and the crime he had just committed, and cautioning him to use every precaution in his capture as he or some of the posse might possibly lose their lives. Soon everything was quietly and systematically arranged for his capture. Mr. Courtney and a small posse went into the neighborhood of where their man was living, and before he was aware of what was going on they suddenly came upon him, and he was completely surprised. Langley immediately realized what was up, and seeing that he had no possible chance of escape, gracefully surrendered, saying, "Gentlemen, I know what you want; you are after William Langley; I am the man." Mr. Courtney informed him that he had guessed correctly, and produced the warrant for his arrest. Langley, after being well secured, said he might as well make a clean breast of it, as it would be the last of him when he reached Texas, and confessed to the killing of thirty-two men, and said he came near killing a man two days before his arrest and wished he had done it, as it would have saved him from being captured.

During his residence in De Soto parish he conducted himself in a most quiet and gentlemanly manner, and none of his neighbors for a moment suspected him of being the bloodthirsty villain that he is. After Langley's delivery to the Texas Sheriff he invited Mr. Courtney and his posse to come and see him hanged. *Streetop Times.*

In view of the recent explosion of the steamer Lady of the Lake on Silver Lake, one of the inland waters of Massachusetts, the question of an extension of the operations of the steamboat laws so as to embrace such waters is under consideration. The existing provisions of law confine the authority of the United States inspectors to the highways of commerce, and as the explosion of the steamer took place on Silver Lake, not such a highway, the lake having no outlet to commerce, there is no authority to investigate. To more specifically illustrate this embarrassing limitation of the law, it may be stated that the United States inspectors have no jurisdiction on canals nor even on the Hudson river, beyond the State dam above Troy. In some of the States United States inspectors are authorized by State authority to act as inspectors of steamers on inland waters not common highways of commerce. Attempts have been made at different times by United States inspectors to exercise general authority, but they have often been resisted. There are now hundreds of steamers on inland waters not subject to United States jurisdiction, carrying thousands of passengers during the season of summer travel which are practically without that vigilant supervision essential to the safety of the lives of passengers. It is now proposed by General Dumont to recommend some system of co-operation between the State and Federal inspectors, so that inland waters and common highways of commerce may be subject to equally stringent and effective regulations.

In these days of disastrous decline in railroad securities of all kinds, it is perhaps comforting to reflect that the railroads have had in former years their seasons of equal or greater depression. Great lines of railroad have immense vitality and recuperative power. They exist by the necessities of modern life; they build up and develop the regions through which they pass, and thus in some degree create the needs which they supply. Dullness and stagnation of business throughout the country produce a corresponding dullness with them; but they revive swiftly under a general prosperity. Hardly any railroad in the country has escaped the downward tendency in property of all kinds. The greatest of the highways east and west, the very arteries of trade and travel, have suffered. It is not because they have been mismanaged or plundered—as was the case with Erie—but because the system of extensive ramifications and facilities for shipment and transshipment adapted to the enormous business of two years ago could not at once be contracted to the reduced scale of the business of the past few years. The outlays have been very heavy and the incomes have decreased. This was made worse by the ruinous competition and railroad wars between the great lines, which is striving each to get the lion's share of such freight as there was, and put down the rates lower than prudence justified. It is true that there exists in addition to the general stagnation, a panic concerning railway securities, due to moral causes. Several prosperous lines suddenly collapsed, and it was found that their credit had been kept up by wholesale fraud, misstatements of two years ago, and a suspicion upon all the other roads, and added panic to the natural and inevitable decline. But there is reason to believe that this panic has carried the prices too low, and that the rebound when it comes will be more vigorous on that account.

Hayes is crazy to shake hands with everybody, while George Francis Train will not shake hands with anybody. During his recent visit to New England, Hayes took hardly a moment's rest from his favorite business of shaking hands. Whenever he could get within reach of a hand he shook it, whether it belonged to man, woman, or child. The more hands he could shake, the happier he was. He often used both hands in shaking hands. Sometimes he would grasp a man's hand with both of his hands. Sometimes he would take two men's hands, one of the hands of each man with each of his own hands. Sometimes he would try to shake three or four people's extended hands at once. At Newport, Rhode Island, he told a crowd of people who were staring at him: "I will say to you, as I said to a large number of people in Providence last night, that it would give me great pleasure to shake hands with each one of you, but that is entirely out of the question. I must ask you to consider that in saying what I do I am greeting each one of you with an old-fashioned Buckeye shake hand."

Now, it things go on in this way, and if Hayes continues his travels around from State to State, it will be hard for any man or woman in the country to escape the ordeal of having his or her hands shaken by Hayes. Perhaps in course of time, some man, woman, or child will protest against Hayes, shaking his or her hands without asking, in a proper way, for the sweet boon of a shake.

An exceedingly interesting correspondence on the subject of homoeopathy is published in the *Lancet*. It shows a very different aspect of the matter in England from anything here. Dr. Geo. Wyld is the Vice President of the British Homoeopathic Society. On the part of himself and associates he makes overtures asking whether there is no ground for reconciliation between the older school of medicine and his own. He says that British homoeopaths have discarded their dogmas and infatigable and given doses of tangible strength, sufficiently large to effect the object. They admit that Hahnemann's views were often extravagant and incorrect; they will accept the dictum of Hippocrates that some diseases are to be cured by similars, and some by contraries, and "therefore," adds the doctor, "it is unwise and incorrect to assume the title of homoeopathist." The *Lancet* does not receive the overture in a liberal spirit, but assumes an air of arrogance, and lays down the rule that British physicians can only receive homoeopaths into the fold upon a full renunciation of their errors, and a complete acceptance of the ancient doctrine. This is a contemptuous and insulting condition of the Chamber of Deputies, to the harsh measures enforced against the press and public assemblies, to the peremptory removal of the functionaries on political grounds, or to any of the other acts of President MacMahon. The Government is resorting to every available means of controlling the press, and the press is held; but yet the adversaries of the party in power propose only peaceable ways of showing their strength. It is bad policy, under the circumstances, for MacMahon and his Ministers and his organs to boast so much about the power of their bayonets.

All accounts go to show that the Turkish soldier has not degenerated from his ancestors, who were the terror of Europe in the fifteenth century. For dash in a charge, and for obstinate resistance behind entrenched positions, the Turks of to-day are probably not surpassed. But, like all Oriental warriors, which he is repulsed or confused by the loss of a commander, they soon become panic-stricken. Nor has the Turk lost any of his ferocity. At Damascus recently a Turkish soldier went into the bazaar to buy a sword. To try the temper of one he looked around for some object. Just at that moment a Jew happened to pass. In the twinkling of an eye, with a sweeping blow, the soldier cut off the Jew's head, as clean as though done by the axe of the executioner. Then he coolly pronounced the weapon a good steel, paid the price, and went his way. Such soldiers are apt to be as terrible to the people whom they defend as to the enemy.

Oway Thumber, aged 13, son of School Superintendent Thumber, of Dover, was sucked under a canal boat a few evenings since while bathing. A companion, Johnny Smith, aged only 11, went to his relief, went under the boat and came up with him, at the same time shouting to the other boys to throw him a raft, which he remembered he had placed along the bank some time before. But the other boys were so frightened that they ran away, leaving him in the water with young Thumber, who had caught him tightly about the neck. After going up and down several times Johnny forced himself loose from the drowning boy, swam to the bank, got the raft, and he plunged in, and water by another struggle. His head by this time was about exhausted, but the little boy succeeded in getting his arms over the rail and towed him to the bank, on which he landed him in an unconscious and nearly lifeless condition, and he was subsequently restored. The father has presented Smith with a handsome watch and chain as an evidence of his gratitude.

Though the reports of the growing wheat crop in Great Britain are generally favorable, an early harvest does not appear to be expected, the grain having headed out some ten days later than the average. The ill-effects of the severe spring weather are now plainly seen in the thinness and spiky character of the plant. On the whole, the conclusion is reached that it is probable that the harvest of this year will not prove to be so disappointing as that of 1876 as far as yield is concerned, but it is very doubtful whether it will be equally as satisfactory in point of quality. A better feeling as regards prices has prevailed throughout the week, and the light offerings by farmers have strengthened the views of holders. Arrivals from Northern Russia have been heavy, and have met a fairly brisk demand. The *Mark Lane Express* is disposed to think that the turning point has been reached, and that prices may be expected to improve. For the moment, it adds, "the weather remains the most important factor." The improvement during the week was one shilling per quarter.

General Sherman is credited with a political deliverance and prediction. He is reported to have said that it was necessary after the rebellion that the greatest soldier of the war (Note—This probably refers to Grant), should become President, that a person chiefly known as a civilian, who, however, had an honorable position in the union army, should be the next President, and the President who takes his seat in 1881 will be a man upon the confederate side who was young enough to see that he was an error and has acknowledged it. Whether Sherman is a trustworthy seer time alone can tell, but the fact that he thinks the inauguration of a fraud and the successor of Grant was a necessity, will not increase the public confidence either in the wisdom of his judgment or the acuteness of his moral perception.

An Italian carpenter, Giovanni Battista da Potenza, who returned to his native Rome from this country, became very ill soon after arriving there, and died in a few days. He was known to have had about \$10,000 in gold. The police made a search for the money, but found only thirteen francs in his valise. A more diligent search resulted in the discovery that the sum had been stolen by and divided among four waiters in the hotel.

Two convicts in the prison at San Quentin, Cal., rebelled against a part of the establishment to fight with knives. They bore an aggregate of seventeen cuts when their duel was stopped by officers. One had more than an even share of the wounds, and was nearly dead. The other was given twenty-five lashes on the bare back, by way of balancing the account.

Public Sale Shipley's Grist and Saw Mill

"Hayfield" Farm.

103 ACRES.

Notice of Public Sale.

Notice of Public Sale.

Notice of Public Sale.

Notice of Public Sale.

Sales. MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF 62 Acres of Land With Dwelling and Outbuildings.

Monday, July 23, 1877.

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Ellicott City. THOMAS H. HUNT, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.

BIERLY BROS., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

TAKE NOTICE. GENTS' BOOTS Five Dollars to Six Dollars.

Merchant Tailoring! HENRY HETEFISCH.

Merchant Tailoring Business.

Ready-Made Clothing for Men & Boys.

Baker and Confectioner.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice.

Notice.

Notice.

Notice.

Notice.

Ellicott City. GREAT REDUCTION IN SEWING MACHINES.

THE WEEED FAMILY FAVORITE Sewing Machine.

NEW STORE.

Special Notice.

Merchant Tailoring!

Merchant Tailoring Business.

Ready-Made Clothing for Men & Boys.

Baker and Confectioner.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice.

Notice.

Notice.

Notice.