Business Locals, &c.

Nothing Can be Worse Than to See 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.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

In this age of scepticism, facts are required to inspire confidence in the minds of the people; but, with good indorsers, they are willing to test any article claiming extraordinary merit. The proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer offer the following indorsement of the merits claimed by them for their preparation, by the Pittsburg, Pa., *Christian Advocate*; viz: "The public have so often been deceived by the use of worthless preparations for the hair, that an article of this kind, to gain their favor and secure their patronage, must possess *real merit*. We are glad to assure our readers that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is meeting with the success which its merits so justly deserve; and we have reliable evidence, that it will perform all that is claimed for it, in restoring gray hair to its natural color, and, as a permanent dressing, is unsurpassed.

--No Spanish military officer knows the island of Cuba better than the present Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army operating there, Capt.-Gen. Don Arsenio Martinez Campos. He has served on the island since he was a subaltern; he was Chief of Staff to Capt.-Gen. Valmaseda; he knows every place and almost everybody on the island. After due deliberation with the Spanish Government, and it had acceded to his every demand, both of money and men, Gen. Campos left Spain for Cuba last October with a larger army than that taken out by any of his numerous predecessors. If Spain had reason to expect that any of her military heroes could stamp out the Cuban revolution, she certainly had a right to expect success from Martinez Campos, the conqueror of the Carlists, the pet of the army, the bosom friend of the King, supplied as he was with every element calculated to insure that success.

For the past ten months the Spanish papers of Cuba have not once broken the chorus of praise of the military successes which they say have crowned Gen. Campos's arms. He has, according to them, never been defeated, never even been checked. From Havana to Cape Maisi his advance has been like a military pageant. He has pacified the Departments of Las Villas and Camaguey, and driven into the almost impenetrable mountain passes of the Eastern Department the few straggling bands of what was once the "liberating army of Cuba."

We have repeatedly warned our readers against giving too willing credit to these Spanish reports.

To-day the quondam hero himself, Gen. Martinez Campos—the man who knows Cuba and Cubans "all to pieces"—the man who in Cuba has most unexpectedly lost the laurels which he won as unexpectedly in Spain—this man comes to our rescue and more than confirms all our opinions and all our statements.

He sent to Spain in May last his chief of staff and brother in-law, Brig.-Gen. Arderius, and in to-day's *Sun* we publish a letter from Madrid which contains the pith of Gen. Campos's statement to the Madrid Cabinet on the subject of the Cuban war, its present condition and prospects. It is a confession of inability on the part of Spain, of which the Cuban patriots may well be proud. When Gen. Campos says that five hundred Spanish soldiers are required to exterminate ten Cubans, he admits in writing what all his predecessors have admitted by withdrawing from the field—the invincibility of the Cuban Revolution.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The evils so much talked of in Sicily may be summed up in the statement that law, as we understand it, is an interloper in the island. The recognized authority, which is supported by the moral sentiment of the population, and which it is disreputable as well as dangerous to defy, is private violence, or those associations which have private violence as their *ultimo ratio*.

One or two examples will make this clear. In a commune where the law was beginning to get the upper hand, the head of the police was one day surrounded in the principal street, at the hour at which it was most frequented, by a gang of ruffians, who shot him dead. Not one of the passers by saw or heard anything. Elsewhere a brigand killed a landed proprietor whom he suspected of giving information against him to the authorities. Not satisfied with this, he went to the village where the mother and sister of the murdered man lived, entered the house, shot the mother, dragged the sister down stairs into the street, and finished her with a knife. The police office was close by, and the village filled with country people returning from their work. The assassin went away unmolested.

In another place, which was occupied at the time by troops, a brigand mortally wounded a man who was universally beloved. While the bells were tolling and the priest carrying the viaticum to the dying man, while his door was thronged with a crowd of weeping friends, the murderer stood leaning with folded arms against a wall on the other side of the road, and no one ventured to approach him. The day after the police were informed that he had been in the village. These instances could be multiplied without end.

The noteworthy point about them is not so much the atrocity of the crime as that the whole population, even those who disapprove of it, are accessories either before or after the fact. The notion that there is a law of justice other than the will and pleasure of the strong, or any power by which that law can be enforced, seems not to have entered the Sicilian mind.—*London Spectator.*

—The Richmond (Va.) papers state that the stirring scenes in Maryland and Pennsylvania have aroused intense interest in that city, but there are no indications of any disposition among the employees of the several railroads centering there to join in the strike. Thousands of men in that city are out of employment, and many express sympathy with the cause of the same class in the North. Very few attempt to excuse lawless measures for ameliorating that condition. Julian Wright, director general of the Workingmen's Union of Virginia, who was lately president of the Richmond Typographical Union, declares he glories in the doings of the strikers and is in thorough sympathy with them. He says he is an out and out communists and believes in the equal distribution of property. In this respect he does not probably represent the workingmen of Richmond.

--One of the causes which have compelled the through railway lines between the seaboard and the Western grain and provision centres to cut down the wages of employes and reduce running expenses to the lowest possible figure is that they have been doing the through transportation at a great loss. The manager of the Grand Trunk Railway reports to the stockholders that that corporation has lost $4,750,000 in two and a quarter years of railroad competition, and it is estimated that the competing railways of the United States have lost $47,000,000 during the same period from the same policy. It has been remarked that this competition which has so materially reduced the cost of grain transportation was in the interest of the consumer. This may be partly true; but in time the loss attending such transportation will be distributed throughout the country. The stockholders will feel it first, the bondholders and the employes next, while the many industries depending upon the keeping up of the railroad lines will feel a depression resulting from the enforced neglect of companies to keep up their efficiency. We doubt if the competition has been of great advantage to anybody. The war of the railroad managers has produced an uncertainty as to rates, which has undoubtedly had an influence to disturb the business of the shipper. In fact, margins are now so narrow that any element of uncertainty seriously affects business. Consequently it would be better for all concerned that the railway companies should unite upon a tariff between the ports of shipment and the West which would afford them a moderate remuneration, and at the same time be so stable as to remove from transportation the element of uncertainty which in the past two years must have been a source of perplexity to shippers. Moreover, to a certain extent, local business on these lines doing a losing through business must be overtaxed to make up the deficiency, so that, on the whole, the loss resulting from the competition of the through lines is pretty evenly distributed among all classes and sections.—*Phila. Times.*

—The bright anticipations of prosperous times for the agriculturists of the South and West, to follow the shipment of this year's crops to market, have been clouded by the uncertainty following the attacks made on railroad property and the embargo laid on railroad traffic. The wheat and cotton prospects have hitherto been extremely favorable, and they represent the stable products of Southern and Western buyers of Eastern manufactures. The Agricultural Department reports that the wheat crop of this year will be more than three hundred and twenty-five million bushels, of which probably one hundred million bushels will be available and in demand for export. Last year the crop was only two hundred and sixty million bushels, of which sixt-one million five hundred thousand bushels were exported, large quantities being shipped from California. This year the wheat crop of California is small, and the exported wheat will have to be shipped from the States east of the Rocky Mountains and reach seaboard by rail or river. The blocking of the railroads at such a time is peculiarly unfortunate, for there can be no doubt that American wheat will be in demand in Europe, Russia failing to furnish its ordinary supply. Loss to the producers and shippers of wheat from the West entails loss upon all those who handle it in Eastern seaboard cities, and must inevitably result in loss to every industry in the country. A month ago there was a fair prospect that bountiful harvests and a good foreign market would improve business of all kinds, and help to restore prosperity to the country at large; now the "good time coming" has been set back for weeks, or perhaps months, by lawless acts, committed in the name of those who most need a return of prosperity in business.

—The *Railway Age*, of Chicago, publishes a statement of the extent of railway building in the United States during the last six months, which shows that up to July 1 705¼ miles of track had been laid, as against 680 miles in the same period in 1876; 400 in 1875, and 650 in 1874. In every year noted the track laying of the first six months was from one-third to one-fifth only of that of the year. This points to a mileage of 3,000 miles or more of new track in 1877. The *Railway Age* says: "A very notable feature is the amount of narrow gauge track, all three feet except one (the Philadelphia and Atlantic City, three feet and one-half). Of the 705¼ miles built, 238, or over 40 per cent., is of this class—a pretty good evidence that the narrow gauge theory has inherent merit and is destined to form a very important portion of our railway system, in spite of the opposition of some who can see no good in any gauge but the standard. We believe in both in their appropriate spheres. The cost of railway building was never so low as now, and yet it costs a great deal of money to build railways of any kind, in any times. The economy of narrow gauge roads has generally been overrated, and the extremely low figures anticipated by some have seldom been adhered to. On the other hand, the enormous rate of from $40,000 to $100,000 per mile, at which our principal lines were formerly built, has been greatly reduced for the best roads of late years. It will, perhaps, be fair to estimate the average cost of the roads in the above list of both gauges, including equipment, at $12,000 per mile."

—Mr. Matthias Godfrey, near Whaleyville, Worcester county, came to his death suddenly on Sunday last under the following circumstances: He had been sick for some time, but was improving, and on the day mentioned he was visited by a number of neighbors, who were sitting in his room in conversation with him, when a covey of partridges alighted near the house. Mr. Godfrey remarked that he thought he would kill one of the birds, as he felt as though he could eat something of the kind. So saying he reached for his gun, which was standing near the bed. Immediately an explosion followed, and Mr. Godfrey fell back and expired in a few moments, the charge passing entirely through his head from front to back. The trigger caught in something, causing the gun to fire prematurely, with the sad result stated.

—During the month of June there were exported from the United States 2,832,116 yards of colored and 7,855,309 yards of uncolored cotton goods, which, with other cotton goods exported, are valued at $939,831. During the past fiscal year the total value of cotton goods exported was $10,180,981. During the preceding year the total amounted to $7,722,978.

—Wanted—every one to be free from Pimples, Blotches, Boils, etc., which can be done by purifying the blood with Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Used everywhere.

—This will be a month of Democratic and Republican Conventions, district, county, and State; and, of course, each will adopt a series of resolutions called a platform.

The Republicans will encounter great difficulties in trying to strike the average sentiment of their party in these platforms. In fact, it cannot be done. Their leaders differ too widely, and feel too bitterly toward each other, to tolerate any half way declarations on important questions. Total silence on mooted points, or loud protests from minorities, will mark their proceedings.

The chief grounds of controversy will be the Southern policy and the so called civil service reform of Hayes. The radical, aggressive, working elements in the party are inflexibly hostile to both these measures. Blaine, Butler, Chandler, Cameron, and all that class in the North, and Chamberlain, Packard, Spencer, Kellogg, and all their followers in the South, are burning to take the scalps of Hayes, Evarts, Schurz, Key, and all their supporters, whether northern or Southern. The leaders who have largely contributed to the success of the party in recent years, and especially at the South, feel that Hayes and his confidants have betrayed it just as certainly as John Tyler betrayed the Whig party, and very much by the same methods; and they mean to treat them just as Henry Clay and his ardent following treated John Tyler and his retainers. Desperate exertions will be made to smother expressions of this feeling at the Conventions; but it will break out in spite of such efforts, and, overtopping all this, it will make it itself felt in the autumn elections. But the Democrats should not rely for success too much upon the divisions and distractions of their opponents. They have learned by long experience that the Republicans are a very hard party to beat, and, when closely pressed, will resort to desperate expedients.

The Democratic Conventions should give clear and sound expression to their opinions on cardinal questions. They should denounce the unprecedented Fraud whereby they were cheated out of the Presidency, avoid inconsequential controversies over the Resumption act and "the dollar of the fathers," and speak in the most emphatic tones against the increase of the Federal army and contributions from the national Treasury in aid of the construction of railways.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Already the interesting question as to "Who is to pay the piper?" has been asked in a legal way. Yesterday Major A. M. Brown entered proceedings in behalf of Mr. Smith, pawnbroker, against the city for $6,000. Mr. Smith's establishment was cleaned out by the rioters on Saturday evening, and he wants to be paid for it. The law in such cases is thus explained by Major Brown: The county is liable for all damages resulting from acts of mob violence, and that for all claims for damages awarded by the courts must come out of the county treasury.

The railroad company is generally supposed to be liable for the loss sustained by shippers from the fact that, being common carriers, they are insurers; but it seems that a provision exists in the law which says that "acts of God and enemies of the State make their liability as insurers void," and the shippers can come on the county for every dollars's worth of freight destroyed by the rioters. The railroad companies also can collect from the county every dollar of their loss if they are so disposed, but it remains a question as to whether they will resort to such measures, as it would in the end inevitably react against them.

These damages will be collected just as all other debts against the county. A mandamus will be issued by the court on the county treasurer, and if no funds are available from which to pay the debt, then the county commissioners will be compelled to levy a special tax, just as was done some years ago in regard to the railroad indebtedness of the county. *When the county comes to pay $10,000,000, the pecuniary value of a riot will be understood.—Pittsburg Commercial, July 24.*

—The action of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, towards the employes of that road is deserving of notice. When it was feared that they might be induced to join the ranks of the disaffected employes of other roads, he sent them a communication urging upon them the necessity of attending to their duties, and promising that any grievances they might have would receive patient and early attention. To their credit it may be said that, except where overcome by outside influence, of the Company's twelve thousand employes less than five hundred showed any disposition to embarrass it. As a recognition of their loyalty Mr. Vanderbilt has directed that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be divided ratably amongst all the employes actually engaged in operating the road, and at the same time promises that their pay will be increased the moment the business of the country will justify it. This act is a most graceful one, and must be gratifying to the men who have acted in such a loyal and faithful manner. Nor is it undeserved. The many denunciations of capital indulged in recently, and the pressure brought to bear upon workmen in all branches of trade to desert their posts and prevent any others from filling their places, had an influence hard to be resisted. It is pleasing to think that there are men who do their duty, trusting to the future to right them, and that a proverbially soulless corporation thus spontaneously recognizes their fidelity.

—Europe is now taking a surprising quantity of American fruit. The purchases have amounted, according to the New York *Tribune*, to over $2,500,000 worth since June, 1876, compared with $600,000 in the same period the year before. Dried apples figure largely in this movement. This country has exported over 12,000,000 pounds of them since last June, as compared with 222,000 pounds the previous year. This new addition to the trade of the United States is due to invention, which has occupied itself of late with improved methods for drying and preserving for transporting fruit. The greatest progress has been made in the way of dryers. Within a year some notable inventions in this line have been perfected which are a great acquisition to the resources of the country. The fruit-dryer bids hereafter to be as much of a necessity to every farming community as the cider mill and the cheese factory.

—The Secretary of the Treasury says there is no truth in the report that he will sell five million dollars of gold in August. The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been ordered to sell one million dollars on Thursday next for the purpose of redeeming United States notes on account of the reissue of national bank notes.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says that there are thousands of persons in that city who did not strike, did not propose to strick, but who were violently compelled by the strikers to leave off work; and it says that as soon as business in the establishments now closed is resumed, these persons should be furnished with employment. The statement of the men who struck was that they could not live upon the wages paid them. This was not probably true in one case in ten thousand; but suppose it were true, then they have not only withdrawn from earning any wages themselves, but they have reduced those who were willing to work to the danger of starvation, and to the real discomfort, though not under the circumstances disgrace, of being supported by charity. That is to say, complaining of the wrongs done the workingman by the capitalist, they go about to an even greater wrong to those with whom they pretend to sympathize. Here is a direct illustration of the truth that strikes are the most injurious to the poor; the indirect proofs are no less forcible, and are much more widespread. For instance, coal has been low of late; the rich man and many merely well-to-do people have put in their year's supply. In consequence of the riotous proceedings in the Pennsylvania mines, the price is quite likely to go up. It is the poor who buy from hand to mouth, will have to pay more because of the riot. "Art thou well, my brother?" says the rioter to the poor laborer, and at the same time takes the bread out of his mouth, the fire from his hearth.

—On her last outward voyage to Melbourne a collision occurred between the British clipper ship Grandee and an iceberg. About half past 12 one dark night the vessel, without the slightest warning, came into violent contact with an immense iceberg, which had not been seen by the lookout forward till the crash came. The iceberg in height reached above the topsail yards, but its length could not be very well determined, in consequence of ice, sea, and sky being of one color. The blow shook the vessel from stem to stern, sending her backward some distance. The jibboom, cutwater, false stem, and the figurehead were carried away, and the spars and rigging and bulwarks very much damaged. An immense quantity of ice fell on board the ship, breaking skylights, deck house, &c., in fact, the decks were nearly covered; about five or six tons had to be cleared off the top gallant forecastle. The ship was greatly strained by the force of the collision, and the decks and cabin leaked more or less after the accident. Had the wind been strong at the time, and the Grandee sailing fast, she would have gone down almost immediately after she struck the ice. The vessel had on board about 300 emigrants.

—A New York letter says the humanitarian sentiment there is about to assert itself in a petition or memorial to the President asking him, in the interests of peace, to tender his services as mediator between Russia and Turkey. It will be supported by the names of hundreds of clergymen of all denominations, and also those of persons of high standing in social, political and business life. The argument in favor of the step is that, as this government has been free from the diplomatic entanglements that preceded the war, and cannot be supposed, from its position, to have any selfish motive in the premises, the offer to act as mediator would come with a a force which neither power could resist, without forfeiting the sympathies of the whole civilized world. The objection that such a proceeding would be contrary to the non-intervention policy of the United States is met with the reminder that the proceedings would be exclusively in the interests of humanity, and therefore in no wise identifying us with political or diplomatic controversies. There is reason to believe that Secretary Evarts has been sounded in advance on the subject, and with such results as to give encouragement to the memoralists.

—The wages that the railroad employees have refused to accept are high compared with the average compensation of the skilled mill workers of New England. In Rhode Island, where the compensation is lowest and the hours longest, the men and women, boys and girls, who work in the mills do not average over $5 a week. Yet many of them toil for fourteen hours a day, six days in the week, and even longer hours have been known. There is, however, but little danger of an outbreak among them. They live, as a rule, in tenements owned by the company employing them; and when they strike they are at once turned out into the street. Then they are clubbed by policemen, arrested as vagrants, and sent to the county jail, to be released to take their choice of going to work again at the old wages or starving. Several experiences of this kind have made order in Rhode Island such as that which once existed in Warsaw.

—Mr. R. M. Bishop, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, was born in Flemingsburg, Ky., began his very successful business career as clerk in a dry-goods store of that village and was made a partner before attaining his majority. From 1838 to 1841 he was engaged largely with his brother in the pork business, but, meeting with reverses, they were compelled to suspend. Mr. Bishop soon resumed business in the same place, however, where he continued to operate until 1847, when he removed to Mount Sterling. There he established a branch house, his brother remaining at the old stand. Business not being brisk enough for him in Mount Sterling, he changed his base of operations to Cincinnati in March, 1848, where he soon built up the largest establishment of its kind in the West.

—The Macomb (Ill.) *Eagle* says: One hundred and eighty tramps—three carloads—passed through Macomb on the Eastern bound train last Wednesday evening. These tramps were switched off on the Rockford road at Bushnell, and taken to Davenport, Iowa, where they are under contract to go into the harvest fields, and will work their way through Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, the harvest season in these States lasting about three months. This gang of men came up the river by boat to Quincy, have their officers, and are under almost as rigid discipline as a battalion of soldiers. About one-third of the number are negroes.

—Pittsburg has been sued by certain persons whose property was destroyed by the rioters. This is perhaps preliminary to a suit by the Pennsylvania railroad for ten millions of dollars' property destroyed. It will be seen that it may be cheaper to have force on hand to quell a mob than to pay for all damage it does.

—St. Louis is endeavoring to establish a direct trade with South America. An agent for twenty-five of the leading manufacturing and commercial houses of that city recently started for Venezuela. He took with him samples of flour, furniture, trunks, tin and metal ware, carriage furnishings, beer and ale, soaps and candles, agricultural implements, perfumery, fancy articles, books and stationery, Catholic Church service articles, matches, wire fence, gas machines, provisions, iron goods, crackers, and bags and bagging.

Sales.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

DESIRABLE PROPERTY,

SITUATED IN HOWARD COUNTY, NEAR ELLICOTT CITY

THE Undersigned, Trustee named in a deed of trust from Upton Dorsey and wife and others, dated March 17th, 1877, and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber L. J. W., No. 37, fol. 657, &c., will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Wednesday, August 22, 1877,

at 11 o'clock A. M., the lot designated upon the plat of the real estate conveyed by said deed of trust as Lot No. 4.

This lot is situated on the old Frederick road and also bounds on the new public road running from the old Frederick road through the real estate conveyed by said deed to intersect the Frederick Turnpike at or near Gerwig's Store. This lot is about 4 miles from Ellicott City, and adjoins the lands of Gov. Ligon, Joseph Hunt, Martin Herrmann, Esqs. and others, and contains

144 *ACRES, 2 ROODS AND 16 PERCHES OF LAND, More or Less.*

The property is well located, of easy cultivation, has a sufficiency of water and about twenty Acres of Woodland.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in CASH upon day of sale and the balance in one year; the credit payments to bear interest and to be satisfactorily secured; or the whole can be paid in CASH upon final ratification of the sale by the Court at the option of the purchaser.

HENRY E. WOOTTON, Trustee,
Ellicott City, Md.

WALTER DORSEY, Auctioneer.

July 28-4ts.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOTEL known as "THE PATAPSCO," situated near the Railroad Depot, in Ellicott City, with grounds attached. It is suitable for the accommodation of a large number of guests and is in a good state of repair. To an enterprising man the above is an opportunity seldom offered. For further particulars apply to W. B. PETER, Real Estate Agent, Ellicott City, or THOS. WILSON, No. 6 South Street, Baltimore.

July 14-4ts.

SAW MILL FOR RENT!

For particulars apply to

HARPER CARROLL,

July 21-tf. Doughoregan Mill P. O.

Legal Notices.

ORDER NISI.

The Washington Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore vs John H. Henry and Sarah R. Henry, his wife.

In the Circuit Court for Howard County, In Equity.

ORDERED, this 27th day of July A. D., 1877, that the sale made and reported by John T. Morris, Attorney of the property in these proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof, be shown on or before the **27th day of September next**; *Provided*, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Howard County, once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $3000.00.

L. J. WATKINS, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
L. J. WATKINS, Clerk.

July 28 3t.

Executor'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

JOHN DEVINE,

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 or before the **26th day of January 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 17th day of July, 1877.

JOHN DOUGHERTY,
July 21-6ts. Executor.

Administrator'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 Administration on the personal estate of

EPHRIAM F. ANDERSON,

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 or before the **20th day of January 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 9th day of July, 1877.

WM. M. MARINE,
July 14-6ts. Administrator.

Administrator'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 Administration on the personal estate of

SEGIS SMITH,

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 or before the **9th day of January 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 3d day of July, 1877.

THOS. M. DOBBIN,
July 7-6ts. Administrator.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF WILLS,
ELLICOTT CITY, July 18, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FREE SCHOLARSHIP for Howard County in the Baltimore Female College is vacant. Applications for the same must be filed in the Orphans' Court of Howard County on or before **Tuesday, the 14th day of August next.**

By order of Court,
EDWIN WARFIELD,
Register of Wills for Howard County.

July 21-3ts.

Ellicott City.

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 freer 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.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

SEWING MACHINES.

The NEW FAMILY SINGER SEWING MACHINE will hereafter be sold at

THIRTY DOLLARS,

and all other styles of Genuine Singer Machines at equally reduced prices. Though these Machines have been reduced one-half in price the

QUALITY WILL BE MAINTAINED

at its highest standard.

The public is cautioned against buying imitation Machines, which are always made in a very inferior manner, and sold by irresponsible parties, whose guarantees are worthless. All Genuine Singer Machines are sold through authorized Agents, at a less price than any other good Machines can be sold for, and always bear the patented Trade Mark and the name of the Singer Company distinctly printed on the arm of the Machine.

MR. WILLIAM N. BUZBY,
65 MAIN ST., ELLICOTT CITY,

is the only authorized agent for The Singer Machine for Howard County and vicinity.

Sept. 2, '72-tf.

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 still 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, '72-tf.

COAL.

Lyken's Valley, White Ash, Family Cumberland, Blacksmith Coal.

☞ **2240 lbs. to the TON.**

ALSO SEASONED OAK WOOD.

☞ Always on hand and for sale at PATAPSCO STORE COAL YARD by the

GRAY MANF'G CO.

P. S.—Hay, Straw, Corn, Cattle, &c., weighed at very low rates.

June 24, '77-1y

NOTICE.

LITTLE TOM is paying the highest cash prices for Rags, Iron, Paper, Rope Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, &c.

The wagon will be sent to any part of the city or county.

40 Howard Street.

Jun e22'72-tf.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR COUGH!

A few doses of Dr. Isaac J. Martin's

PULMONARY BALSAM

will relieve you and effect a Cure.

NOTICE.

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

By order,
GEORGE R. SHANE, Clerk.

Dec. 18, '69-1y.

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 '70-1y.

—The commission of experts lately appointed by Secretary Sherman to examine the operations of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving recommends that the entire business of printing the public securities, &c., be relegated to private enterprise, and that the functions of the bureau be confined in future to sealing the issues and authenticating their genuineness. A thorough and exhaustive investigation of the history and workings of the bureau preceeded the report, from which it appeared that the printing and engraving done by private companies was invariably cheaper, better and attended with greater safeguards than that done by the Government. In some classes of work the bureau prices were fifty per cent. greater than those charged by private companies. The commission does not recommend the discontinuance of the bureau, which they think may be maintained for the counting of Governmental issues when once brought down to an economical basis.

—In addition to steamer "Star No. 3," burned by masked men on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, near dam No. 6, on Sunday, there were two other canal steamers in danger of the same fate. It is understood that one of these has returned to Cumberland, and that the sheriff of Washington county is protecting the other one with a posse.

Ellicott City.

REYNOLDS & KIRKWOOD,

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

BUILDERS OF STATIONARY AND PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES.

All kinds of Light Machinery built to order.

Boilers, Steam and Hand Pumps, Hydraulic Rams and Piping furnished, including Terra-Cotta.

PIPE FITTING FOR STEAM OR WATER

DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Steam and Water Heating Apparatus and Novelty Gas Machines furnished for Public and Private Buildings.

Also the Celebrated Empire or Hagerstown and Geiser

THRESHING MACHINES

kept on hand, which we sell at manufacturer's prices.

N. B.—All kinds of Machine Repairing done and Machine Castings made to order. Plows and Plow Castings always on hand.

April 25, '74-tf.

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned has opened a New Store, between the Patapsco and Railroad Bridges, Ellicott City, where he will keep on hand

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL KINDS,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, Notions, &c.,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

☞ Public patronage respectfully solicited.

WM. W. RADCLIFFE.

May 3, '73-1y.

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-tf.

JAMES GAW,

DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

of all kinds, embracing

Bureaus, Sofas, Wardrobes, Bedsteads,

Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, &c.

Opposite Howard House,

ELLICOTT CITY.

☞ Repairing Neatly Done. Mh 17 '69-6m.

EDWARD NORRIS,

Baker and Confectioner,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

FRESH BREAD, MARYLAND BISCUIT, 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.

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 of Factories promptly executed.

Nov. 27, '69-1y.

STEPHEN HILLSINGER,

UNDERTAKER,

ELLICOTT 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 accomodating terms.

March 15'73-tf.

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-tf.

CHARLES SCHROD,

Bell Hanger,

GUN AND LOCKSMITH,

One door east of Tabler's Store.

☞ Umbrellas repaired neatly and cheaply

june 19 '75-1y.

Seed Buckwheat

FOR SALE BY

E. A. TALBOTT.

July 10 '75-tf.

Job Printing of every kind done neatly, cheaply and after the latest styles at the TIMES Office.

FARMERS! The best Masticator which both cuts and tears the fodder and makes it fit to be eaten by stock is Wagoner's Lion Masticator. D. Sprecher, Agent.

Also Wagoner's Horse Power for sale by same.

MISS IDA EASTERDAY, Fashionable Dress-Maker at Mr. Edward Norris's, is prepared to make Dresses in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Ladies, give her a call.

March 3, '77-tf.

CURRY COMBS, CARDS and Brushes at W. F. Mayfield's.