# Ellicott City Times
## AND
## HOWARD COUNTY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

☞ Advertising rates on first page.
☞ Death and Marriage Notices inserted free of charge.
Obituaries five cents per line.
Rule and Figure Work will be charged double the regular rates.
☞ Correspondence is respectfully solicited from all parts of the County and State—but communications must, in all cases, be accompanied by some responsible name as a voucher for the writer's good faith.


### Weather Meteorological Observations,

TAKEN AT

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE, from January 24, to January 30, 1878.

| Days. | Thermometer. Max. | Min. | Mean. | R. H. S. Inches. | Wind. Force. | Direction | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | 31 0 | 11 5 | 25 35 | | 3 | S. | Clear |
| Friday, | 50 2 | 13 0 | 38 00 | R.—0 4 | 1 | S. E. | Cloudy |
| Saturday, | 51 0 | 37 7 | 42 45 | R.—0 3 | 1 | E. | Fair |
| Sunday, | 42 0 | 30 5 | 37 32 | R.—0 2 | 1 | N. | Clear |
| Monday, | 41 0 | 28 0 | 33 70 | R.—0 1 | 2 | W. | Fair |
| Tuesday, | 29 8 | 15 0 | 22 57 | | 2 | S. W. | Cloudy |
| Wednesday, | 33 0 | 14 5 | 27 12 | | 1 | E. | Fair |

*One inch of melted is considered equivalent to ten of unmelted Snow.

[EXPLANATION.—Thermometer, *Max.*, *Min.* showing the extreme heat (in the shade) and cold in the 24 hours; *Mean*, the result of observations made at 7 A. M. and 2 and 9 P. M., obtained by dividing their sum by 3; *R. S. H.* rainfall, snow, or hail (melted) during the 24 hours; *Wind*, force, graduated between 10 (the highest) and 0 (a dead calm), taken at 4 P. M., *Direction*, the prevalent direction *from* which it blows. In the *Weather* column is given the general aspect of the sky during the day.

We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dennis for a late interesting copy of the *American Register*, published in Paris.

Donn Piatt describes Dan Voorhees as "a hogshead of sound to a teacup of sense."

It is reported that the President retains one of his home customs at the White House. Every Saturday evening a few friends appear, and they all sing together divers old Methodist tunes.—[*Boston Daily Advertiser.*] They always include "When I can read my title clear," and when the Senate gets exactly even, they will add "Blest be the tie that binds."—*Evening Bulletin.*

A large and disastrous fire occurred at Towsontown on Saturday morning last, destroying the principal business portion of the town, and several private residences. The fire originated in the variety store belonging to Mrs. M. A. Shealey and was first discovered about 5 A. M. It spread rapidly and before it was checked swept away the whole block, in the centre of which Mrs. Shealey's store was situated. Among the buildings destroyed was the office of the Baltimore County *Herald*, the Odd Fellows Hall and many others, occasioning a total loss of some $45,000 which is covered by an insurance in different companies to the amount of $38,000.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday last, Senator Whyte of Maryland made an earnest, eloquent and able speech against the silver bill. Mr. Whyte's argument was one of the most forcible and logical which has yet been made against that measure, and he deserves the thanks of all of his constituents for his able effort in behalf of a sound currency. The Senator declared that the people of his State had been educated in a school of financial rectitude—that when in 1840 the State of Maryland fully ascertained the amount of her indebtedness, her people turned to its payment with indomitable courage, and by a rigid system of taxation paid it; and that although financial missionaries might go among them teaching their damnable heresies, yet the native honesty which guide their acts will only appear the more lustrous.

The Silver bill now pending before the United States Senate, and which threatens to become a law—occupies a great deal of the attention of the press in all parts of the country. Nearly all of the leading journals—irrespective of party, are very earnest and we think very right, in their opposition to it. Speaking of the views of Mr. Voorhees, whom, as it very justly says, it is fair to take as the champion of the silver movement in its real force and tendency, the New York *World* remarks:

"The greatest fallacy shut in the views of Mr. Voorhees is that he does not distinguish between money as a medium of exchanging labor for tea or of exchanging corn for sugar on the one hand, and money as a measure of all values on the other hand. Nobody confounds a tin pint measure with a pint of milk, but Mr. Voorhees confounds a legal-tender silver coin which is a measure of the value of 412½ standard grains of silver with the silver itself. Money as a medium of exchanging his services to the nation as a Senator for the commodities which he consumes in Washington is simply, if Mr. Voorhees would but see the truth, a counter and a token; but money to be a measure of the value of his services either as a lawyer or as a Senator must have value in itself; it must be in value as nearly permanent and invariable as possible; it cannot be a mere promise to pay; it must be the result of a quantity of labor also as nearly invariable as can be, and it must therefore be either gold or silver. All the Government has rightfully to do with that gold or that silver is honestly to verify and truly to name its weight and fineness. A spade is must call a spade, and it must not call it a spoon. If a piece of silver is only of the real value of 90 cents, the Government cannot, by telling a lie at the mint, make it really worth 100 cents. Of course Mr. Voorhees will say that he seeks to make our metallic currency include both gold and silver, while "The World" would reject silver. Not at all. We have no theoretical objections to the employment of both metals. We believe, because experience and observation convince us, that gold is the better of the two for a unit and a standard. We do not believe that it is to the advantage of any people to have two or ten differing units or standards of value. We denounce the Bland bill because and only because it is monometallism, which will tend to banish gold and and to leave us only one metal, and that the least good of the two for the uses of the country. Make, if you can and perpetually keep the two coins of silver and of gold in honest equipoise, holding the same value relatively to one another and being of the same purchasing and debt-paying bullion power, and we shall welcome and applaud them both. But under Bland's bill the two coins are to start with a difference between the two of 10 per cent., and nothing under omniscience can say when, if ever, this difference will cease and the two come together.

All this, of course, is the A B C of currency and finance. It is to be learned from every elementary treatise for boys at school. But the day and the hour unfortunately demand these elementary utterances when we find Senators of the United States, plainly implying as Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Matthews imply, not only that the elementary principles of finance are open to doubt and query, but that the nation can safely run counter to them even if they are true and sacred, treat vested rights as things fit to be at the mercy of popular needs and passions, and organize virtual repudiation under the mask of financial expediency."

The New York *Herald*, in speaking of the decline in the prices in United States bonds in London in consequence of the recent silver votes in Congress, argues that although the decline will be still greater should the Silver Bill become a law, yet the ultimate decline will not be so great as many people might imagine, and still that fact will not protect the country from heavy losses. The *Herald* starts in its reasoning with the axiom that when the bonds of a solvent government, bear a high rate of interest, their market value is enhanced by the length of time they have to run, and illustrates this by the London quotations for Monday, by which it is seen that our ten-forty five per cent. bonds were selling at a higher price than our five-twenty six per cent. bonds, and that too, notwithstanding the fact that both classes of bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the government, the five years of the five-twenty bonds and the ten years of the ten-forty bonds having alike expired. The solution of this seeming financial paradox, says the *Herald*, consists in the well founded expectation that the ten-forty bonds will not be called in until after the five-twenties, of which the amount is very large, shall have been redeemed, it being to the advantage of the government to get rid of paying six per cent. interest before it releases itself from paying five per cent. interest. If it were made certain that the five-twenty bonds would run for the full twenty years and the ten-forty bonds for the full forty years, the price of both would be immediately enhanced in the market. Now, the passage of the Silver bill will operate precisely in that direction. By putting an utter stop to the sale of the four per cent bonds it will deprive the government of the means of redeeming the sixes and fives now out, and insure to their holders these high rates of interest for a long period to come. If the sale of the four per cent bonds had not been arrested the process of refunding might have been rapid, and the creditors to whom the government is paying six per cent interest would soon have been compelled to accept a lower rate or seek new investments. But if the Silver bill becomes a law they will have a secure hold on their exorbitant interest for an indefinite period. It is, therefore, evident that the heavy loss caused by the silver swindle will fall more heavily on the government than on its present creditors.

And, concludes the *Herald*, when after the passage of the Bland bill the silver bedlamites shall say, "Behold how little the government bonds have declined in consequence of this measure," the answer will be, "You have insured the bondholders six per cent interest for half a life time when, by an honest policy the government could easily have reduced it to four per cent."

—Major J. A. Byrne, a prominent citizen of Wilmington, N. C., accidentally shot himself while gunning for ducks near that city a few days since. The entire charge from the gun entered the left side, below the ribs, and ranging upward lodged in the body, inflicting injuries which it is supposed will prove fatal. Maj. Byrne served on the staffs of the Confederate Generals Ewell and Lawton during the war, and married a daughter of Gen. R. E. Colston, now in the service of the Khedive of Egypt.

—The shipments of coal from Cumberland for the week ending January 26 amounted to 17,712 tons, of which 17,027 tons were by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and 685 tons by the Pennsylvania road. The aggregate shipments since January 1 amount to 61,873 tons.

Amusements.—Theatre goers and all such as keep late hours are very liable to contract a severe cough or cold. A safe and reliable cure is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The price is only 25 cents.

## ITEMS OF HOWARD COUNTY HISTORY.

No. 1.

### Its Colleges, Press, Institutes, Schools and Industries.

(The items under this head were specially prepared for publication in the History of Howard County now publishing in Philadelphia in connection with the surveys recently made here, but now published for the first time).

ROCK HILL COLLEGE, BRO. BETTELIN PRESIDENT.

This institution is situated on the slope of one of the picturesque hills overlooking Ellicott City, within a few minutes walk of the city. From this site a fine view is obtained of the bold and varied scenery of the surrounding country.

The first building of Rock Hill College was erected in 1824 and was designed as a boarding school and called Rock Hill Academy and the names of some of Maryland's most distinguished citizens are among its scholars; the Academy was discontinued in 1850 and in 1857 the Christian Brothers purchased the property, extended the grounds, erected commodious buildings and established the studies on a collegiate basis. In 1865 it was incorporated and authorized to confer the degrees A. B and A. M. and other degrees now conferred by the colleges of the State and to exercise the rights and privileges of a corporate body. In 1874 the college purchased 40 acres of land, supplied with springs and built a reservoir with a capacity of 30,000 gallons which supplies the buildings and premises with water; a bathing and skating pond has also been constructed; the scholastic year begins on the first Monday in September and ends the last Thursday in June; scientific and commercial courses receive careful attention in addition to the regular classical courses; the College Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet contains about 1,000 specimens of ores, minerals and fossils collected by Brother Ogerieu, author of *Historie Naturelle de Jura*. The College Herbarium contains some 2,500 specimens of over 1,000 species of plants, mostly American, collected and arranged by Prof. W. E. A. Aiken, M.D.L.L.D., and also a complete set of *Carices*, put up by the late Henry P. Sartwell, M. D., of Penn Yan, N. Y. The library for the use of students contains about 1200 volumes of select works and periodicals by standard authors. On the 9th of August, 1875, James Stratton, of this county, a gentleman of wealth, died intestate and without legal heirs, and numerous claimants sprung up for the administratorship and possession of the property; session after session of the Orphan's Court then directed by Judges Gordon, Worthington and Bryan, was taken up in hearing and deciding the various pleas and phases presented by the novel and interesting case; not only the members of the Howard County bar but some of the leading lights of the Baltimore bar were in attendance and engaged in the case. By a decision of the Court of Appeals (June 14, 1877) the property was given to Rock Hill College and it is the intention of the college to found scholarships with the funds thus obtained.

In addition to numerous prizes of the college for proficiency, the Gold Medal in English Literature, founded by Rev. Jas. Rosevelt Bayley, Archbishop of Baltimore, the Meredith Medal for Mathematics, the Aiken Medal for Chemistry, and the Pius IX Historical Medal (presented by Rev. Wm. E. Starr, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Baltimore), are annually distributed among the students.

The Rock Hill Literary Society was organized in 1868, publishes a manuscript paper *The Collegian* and gives a literary entertainment once a month, consisting of essays, *The Collegian* and debates.

### Curiosties of Suicide.

The latest report of the Criminal Administration of France contains a very curious series of statistics relative to the suicides committed in that country in the year 1871. It appears that during that period 5,617 persons killed themselves, and that this total is greater than had ever had before been reported. Of these unfortunates 79 per cent were men and 21 per cent women. Of 105 suicides the ages could not be determined, but of the remaining 5,512, 29 were under sixteen years of age, 193 between sixteen and twenty-one, 1,477 between twenty-one and forty, 2,214 between forty and sixty, and 1,590 over the last mentioned age. Leaving out those who committed the fatal act while laboring under mental disorders, in all, 1,622, it is interesting to compare the condition of the suicides with the cause which impelled them to make away with themselves. How prolific a source of suicide unhappiness in the marriage relation is, is indicated by the fact that 48 per cent of the total were married people, and that out of 5,136 suicides, regarding which authentic particulars were obtained, 701 killed themselves because of family troubles. It will also be noted that the greater number of suicides were people past the prime of life, indicating that dissatisfaction with a wasted or unsuccessful existence determined their putting an end to it. This is further substantiated by the fact that out of the 5,136, 652 are known to have killed themselves because of reverses in fortune.

Seven hundred and ninety-eight people died to avoid physical suffering, and 589 because of various unclassified troubles. The fact that out of the 815 who were brought to self-destruction by dissipation, 572 owed their misery to drunkenness, is in itself a powerful temperance lecture. It is not easy to understand why spring and summer were the seasons in which most suicides occurred. The percentages are 23 for winter, 19 for autumn, 31 for spring, and 27 for summer. This would seem to negative the statement which has been made that most cases of self-murder occur during gloomy weather, which aids in depressing the spirits, for certainly there are more such days in winter than in summer and fall. Again, it might be supposed that the privations incident to winter would lend an especial impulse toward the crime. As to the mode of death chosen, more than seven tenths preferred either strangulation (2,472) or drowning (1,514), showing that, while the suicides were willing to throw away their lives, they probably shrank from any mode of so doing which involved mutilation of their bodies.

—The New Orleans "Democrat," in noticing the pursuit and arrest of the members of the Louisiana returning board, says Mr. James Houston, the criminal sheriff of the parish of Orleans, "acted with great coolness, judgment and nerve." Mr. Houston is a native of Maryland, having been raised in one of the Eastern Shore counties.

—Eighty more lodges of Sioux have escaped from the Red Cloud agency and moved towards the camp of Sitting Bull.

### The Horse and His Rider.

Robert Stickney, the circus-rider, has been telling the *New York Sun* something about bare-back riding. He said:—"I have been in the business ever since I can remember. Yes, even before I can remember, for when I was only a year old the great Edwin Forrest carried me on the stage when he was playing Rolla. My father, S. P. Stickney, was the first man in the world who ever set foot over four horses in the ring; so you see I came of riding stock.

"My appearance in Rolla can hardly be said to be the commencement of my career as a rider; but I date that from the time when, in my eighth year, in the old theatre at Eighth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, I made my "debut" before the public in the character of the Courier of St. Petersburg. In those days I rode with a pad—did until I was ten years old, when I began to do bareback acts, and ever since I have always discarded the pad."

"Is there much difference between pad-riding and bareback riding, that is as to its difficulty?"

"Any bareback rider can ride with the pad, but not every pad-rider can ride bareback. I began bareback riding early, but I had the advantage of my father's advice and of watching him ride. Pretty soon after I began bareback riding, and while I was yet a mere boy, I began two-horse acts, and finally was able to ride the four horses with as little effort as one. Of course I have been all through the various branches of tumbling, as part of my riding education; for if I couldn't tumble and turn somersaults well on the ground I couldn't do it on the horse. As to the ordinary jumping though the banners and all that sort of work, that's the plain sailing of the rider. Jumping through the banners while in the act of evolving or revolving a somersault doesn't add to the difficulty of the task, though people think so. One of the difficult things about it is that you must regulate the velocity of your somersault by the speed of your horse, and that is why an even steady going horse is a treasure to any rider.

"You ask me if I can take any horse and teach him his part of the ring business. Certainly, for horses are exceedingly intelligent, more so than many men as any old cavalry or artillery officer will tell you. Of course, some horses are more easily taught than others, and the purer a horse's blood is, as a general rule, the easier he is to teach. But a horse that shies is worthless to us. When we make a flip-flop we must find the horse under us, and we must know where our feet are going to be when we come down. I was seriously hurt once. Just as I was in mid air, while throwing a somersault, a cannon was fired near the building. The horse was taken by surprise, shied off involuntarily, and when I ought to have come right side up with care, there was no horse there. I fell flat on my back on the tan, and hurt myself a good deal. Yes, the horse is very intelligent, and if he can only understand what you want him to do he will generally try to do it to the best of his ability.

"About slipping? Yes one has to look out for this. You know, of course, that we resin our slippers thoroughly, but did you know that the horse's back is liberally resined, too? If that wasn't done the horse's perspiration would very soon make the bit of resin on the slippers useless; and even as it is, when the night is warm, and the horse perspires freely, digging the toes in for a grip will bunch up the hair into little balls, making the hold uneven, or the hair coming out will make the horse's back so slippery that it become very difficult to hold on. Down South the darkies think there is loadstone put on the horses's back.

"As to riding more than four horses at a time, unless one is very tall and has a pair of indiarubber legs, I think it would be impossible, as it is now for a very short-legged man to ride four. There is a limit to the compass properties of the human leg.

"The horse has to learn his part as well as the rider, to become as much a part of the rider when he is on his back as the ancients' fabled Centaur. He must learn to keep his gait even and steady, and to obey even the pressure of the foot in certain ways. The rider mustn't put his foot down on any and every part of the animal's back or he will destroy the mutual equilibrium. If a horse feels your foot two or three inches out of the way, and in a different place from where he expects it when you light on him, it is apt to discompose him. As to what kind of treatment I give my horses, I can only say that I have a horse that knows my voice before he sees me, and whinnies with delight. I have always an apple or bit of carrot or a lump of sugar about me when I go near where he is, and we are on the best of terms. Don't I sometimes have to conquer a horse if he gets a stubborn or a sulky fit on? Certainly, and if I don't do it it will render the horse worthless. The cruelty is only apparent, however. A little temporary severity is real kindness to the horse. Some of the trick horses are very dangerous and vicious, especially the piebald ones. This mostly comes of teasing them during their training to make them bright and lively, but it is not really necessary, and some trick horses are as gentle as lambs. A horse gets to know his business and to like it the same as a rider does. An expert in his profession, be it acting, variety or circus performing, seldom quits it."

### Mr. Sothern's Lord Dundreary.

We come now to Mr. Sothern, one of the most consummate and illustrious comedians now living the world over, a manifold and versatile artist of many and widely different parts, and all supremely finished—we come to him and to his wonderful creation of Lord Dundreary. The conception and rendition of this part are alike unique, for it has annihilated all analogous characters, and every other actor who has attempted it has failed most signally. But how to describe or criticise Lord Dundreary is the question. Here is a man who tramples down every hedge of precedent and jumps every fence of criticism; who parts every link in the chain of unity, and breaks every law in the statute book of nature. Here is a Gordian knot for the critics, a problem for the psychologists and a laughing stock for the entire community. And yet he is not all a laughing stock. His premises are clear and sensible, but the conclusions logically deduced therefrom are ridiculous to the last degree; and in the second attempt the ridiculous premise argues a conclusion which is so concisely and forcibly put that it might become an axiom. One convolution of his brain begins to work, but before accomplishing half its task the convolution lying nearest by begins to act also, and poor Dundreary is gazed, while all the time he knows it all. He has a never ending softening of the brain, which is harmless, because the concomitan of death is left out. When he is most frivolous, then is he most terribly and agonizingly in earnest. He is continually enveloped in a fog, yet every storm of the haze is permeated and rendered luminous by the strongest sunlight. In a word he is a sharply defined and palpable nebulosity. Although harmless as a dove, he is wise as a serpent. He knows too much, and would be too dangerous to go with the children, and at the same time, is so ignorant and unstable, so silly and ubiquitous, that respectable adults cannot tolerate him. Yet, notwithstanding these alarming and disagreeable characteristics, he continually goes about, both unconfined and unkicked, because of a sort of respectful and moral courtesy. The critics could not catch, and hold, and analyze this perpetually dissolving man if they tried for a hundred years.

Mr. Sothern, like every other artist whose works linger in the recollection, has studied from the living model. But where did he get his suggestion and form his ideal for this singular character? And what is more marvelous still, where did he come across its living prototype? We can think of no place but one. Mr. Sothern must have traveled once across that mysterious and incomprehensible country which lies somewhere between the confines of reason and lunacy, and which is inhabited by that grinning race of debatable humans called natural-born fools.

### A Race with Death.

#### The Railroad Ride of a Husband to See His Dying Wife.

One of the most remarkable trips on record has just been made on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, from Kansas city to the Rocky Mountains. A rich gentleman named W. S. Dunn arrived in this city from the East on Thursday morning, on his way to visit his sick wife at Manitou Springs, Col. On his arrival here he received a telegram stating that his wife was at the point of death, and that she could not live many hours. The husband, who was a middle aged man, evidently a merchant, seemed to be much affected by the news, and at once made inquiries for a special train. He offered a large sum of money for a special engine to run to Pueblo ahead of the regular train, but could not obtain one here.

He took possession of the telegraph wire between here and Topeka, the headquarters of the road, and offered $350 for a special locomotive to run at special speed across the plains. His offer was accepted, and at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the devoted husband started from Topeka on his break-neck errand of love and duty. Away went the locomotive and car, with its solitary but sorrowing passenger, over the prairies of Kaw valley, down into the valley of the Neosho at Emporia, then off again over the high divide between the Neosho and the Arkansas valley, which was reached before night had closed in. Then, after taking water, the impatient husband and his tireless iron horse started up the great Arkansas valley to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

He reached Pueblo, Colorado, about 7½ o'clock on Friday morning, and then, only waiting for a locomotive on the Denver and Rio Grande (narrow gauge) railroad to be got ready, started up to Manitou, a distance of fifty miles. He reached Manitou, at the base of Pike's Peak, in time to see his dying wife, and was well satisfied with the result of his fast trip. The fastest time made on the route was fifty miles per hour, the average time about thirty five miles. It is the fastest time ever made across the plains from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains.—*Kansas City Times.*

—During the month of January there have been reported 129 failures in New York, with liabilities of $7,083,039, and assets of $1,433,839. This is the largest in both number and amounts since the panic of 1873.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

B. & O. R. R. Local Time Table. *East.—Fred. Acc.* 7.14 *A. M.*, (*Daily*).; *E. City Acc.* 8.05 *A. M.*, *on Sunday at* 9.00 *A. M.*; *Winchester Acc.* 10.12 *A. M.*; *E. City Acc.* 2.30 *P. M.*; *Way Train*, 3.15 *P. M.*; *Mail Acc.* 4 54 *P. M.*; *Milk Train Acc.* 6 28 *P. M.*, (*Daily*). *West.—Way Train arrives* 6.13 *A. M.*, *leaves at* 6.28 *A. M.*; *E. City Acc. arrives at* 7.05 *A. M.*; *on Sunday arrives at* 8 38 *A. M.*; *Mail Acc. arrives at* 8.38 *A. M.*; *E. City Acc. arrives at* 2.10 *P. M.*; *Winchester Acc. arrives at* 4.57 *P. M.*; *Fred. Acc. arrives at* 5.58 *P. M.*, (*Daily*); *Sykesville Acc. arrives at* 7.04 *P. M.*, (*Daily*). *Theatre train leaves Baltimore at* 11.00 *P. M.*, *arrives at Ellicott City at* 11.55 *P. M.*

**The Temperance Cause.**—The Emory M. E. Church, was again crowded on Sunday night last, by a large and attentive audience interested in the temperance cause. The people of this city and neighboring towns are certainly alive on the temperance question and the work of redemption is progressing rapidly and to the entire satisfaction of its advocates. After a brief address by Rev. T. A. Morgan, he introduced Mr. Mosher, of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, who rendered several recitations, and otherwise interested the audience. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Silverwood, of Baltimore, formerly a member of the Maryland Legislature, who made a powerful and impressive speech interspersing it with some laughable incidents connected with his term in that honorable body; after which a number of persons attached their signatures to the pledge.

Another meeting was to be held on Thursday night last, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, it was postponed until to-morrow night (Sunday) at seven o'clock, when a gentlemen by the name of Steele and others will address the meeting.

On Thursday night next Mr. Silverwood, will deliver a lecture on his travels in California and the many horrible events resulting from the evil of intemperance, which came under his observation in that State. His lecture will doubtless be an interesting one and the public are invited to attend.

A number of our citizens met on Wednesday night last and organized a new temperance order, called the Boughton Christian Temperance Union, and elected the following officers: President, I. Wolfersberger; V. P., Thos. Snyder; R. S., Edward Timmus; F. S., James Norris; Treas., Jesse McKinzie; Sergeant at Arms, Geo. W. Cooper. There is no secrecy connected with the association and it is a public affair and all who desire to become members can do so by attending the meeting on next Friday night, to be held at the residence of Mr. James Norris. Contributions of books or papers of any kind will be thankfully received, as the members of the association intend starting a reading room or lyceum in connection with it.

**Improvements.**—The Clarksville Turnpike Company have a number of hands employed in building a new stone wall on the Columbia road adjoining Collier's Mill race in this city. This is something that has been needed for a long time, and it might be as well if the company would erect a fence on the wall so as to save pedestrians and teams from the danger of going over.

Mr. George Burgess is engaged in making some necessary and valuable improvements on his livery stable in the west end of this city. Most of the citizens in that section are developing a spirit of enterprise in the way of improvements, which many of their neighbors in other parts of our little town would do well to imitate.

**Accident.**—On Wednesday morning, as a five horse team belonging to Mr. George W. Linthicum, of this county, and driven by Mr. John Iglehart, was proceeding up the pike and nearing the bridge which crosses the small stream just at the railroad depot here, the leading horse became frightened at a passing load of hay, and turned so suddenly and violently into the bridge, that the saddle horse was forced over into the stream, carrying his rider with him. Notwithstanding that the fall was quite a high one, fortunately neither Mr. Iglehart nor the horse sustained any very serious injury.

**Election of Officers.**—On Tuesday night last, Patapsco Lodge, No. 141 I. O. G. T., of this city, elected the following officers to serve the ensuing quarter: W. C. T., Geo. W. Mercer, Sr.; W. V. T., Miss Susie Isaac; W. R. S., Miss Mamie Norris; W. F. S., Thos. Brooks; W. T., James Norris; W. C, R. Abbey Martin; W. M., Owen H. Mercer; I. G., Miss Lula Tabler; O. G., David Norris. On Tuesday night next the above officers will be installed in their respective offices. Since the Murphy Movement was started in this city, this lodge has been increasing in number and bids fair to become a very large order.

**The Court of Appeals** has in a recent decision, affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court for Howard County in the case of William McBee against the proprietors of the Baltimore *American*. The suit was one for libel instituted in Baltimore City, by William McBee, formerly a resident of this city, against the proprietors of the *American*. It was removed from Baltimore city to this county, and tried here last spring, resulting in a verdict and judgment for the defendants. Mr. McBee appealed from the judgment, and as stated above the appellate Court affirmed the decision of the Court below.

**Painful Accident.**—On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Thomas Kirby, a young man living in this city, and engaged in learning the trade of a stone mason with Mr. C. F. Rappanier, had one of his feet severely mashed by a heavy stone rolling against it, while he was at work. It was at first feared that the foot was so seriously injured that amputation would be necessary; but through the careful attention of his attending physician, Dr. T. B. Owings, Mr. Kirby was spared that misfortune. We are glad to learn that he is now rapidly improving.

**Religious.**—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated in the M. E. Church, on (to-morrow) Sunday, at 11 o'clock, Rev. T. A. Morgan officiating. The public are invited to attend.

The revival services which have commenced in the M. P. Church in this city, are meeting with quite an encouraging success. Several have professed conversion. The Rev. Mr. Floyd, formerly pastor of the church, preached two or three times during the past week and his sermons were the means of drawing large congregations.

**Presentation.**—On Friday last the pupils of Public School, No. 9, first district of Baltimore county, presented their teacher, Mrs. R. V. Johnston, with a beautiful set of finely cut glassware as a token, of love and respect for her unremitting faithfulness and earnest interest in their behalf. Her resignation is deeply regretted by all.

**A Reduction.**—On Wednesday last the Patapsco Flour Mill Company, made a reduction of ten per cent. on the dollar, on the wages of those in their employ; the order to take effect on the first day of March, unless a revival of business occurs before that time.

**Sale of Real Estate.**—George W. O'Donnell, Esq., has sold the farm Glenmary, upon which he resides, situated near Clarksville, containing 210 acres, to James L. Gaslin, for $3500.

(COMMUNICATED).

January 29, 1878.

Messrs Editors: Mr. T. B. Dorsey solicits an expression of opinion in relation to his proposed Dog Law.

Various opinions upon the dog question have been recently promulgated, and I think there has not been one more pertinent, than that offered by a delegate, in the Tramp-nuisance Convention, which convened in Baltimore a short time since.

As a remedy for the greatest nuisance of the day, the gentleman, above referred to, advocates an importation of bull dogs.

Now, it would seem, in the opinion of that delegate, at least, that the presence of dogs is an important factor, in the solution of the tramp question. We all know that there is an antagonism between the tramp and the faithful dog; and, at the present juncture, it is universally and devoutly hoped that the dog may win; in which event much precious time and any amount of brain work will be saved by the Legislature, and further expenditures for houses of correction, to say nothing of the loss of property, caused by tramps in the rural districts, will be saved by the people. The dog question has already been deliberated upon by our law makers, and, if I mistake not, there is a statute in existence (inoperative, however), known as the Dog Tag Act. If this law is not enforced, because of its unpopularity, (as I have been informed) how will the sovereign people relish a law enforcing a tax upon dogs, two dollars *per capita?*

The dog has always been recognized as "the friend of man,"—by the free sons of the forest, as well as by General Grant. In countries where sheep raising is successfully prosecuted, the dog is indispensable.

The Shepherd's dog of the Alps, of Scotland and of Texas, is known to be the sheep's especial guardian. In Texas the dog is reared with the sheep, from earliest puppyhood, until it accompanies the flock in all its wanderings,—a terror to all intruders, be they wolves or tramps.

In fact, the sheep can be made the *canis nutrix*, in which case, the flock is secure, as the dog is then, by the strongest ties, their inseparable friend. If sheep raisers in Maryland would adopt this safeguard, their flocks would be comparatively secure.

In many rural districts, in fact upon almost every farm the dog is as requisite as the trusty shot-gun, and both are dangerous when *misused*. It is the starved dog, for the most part, that makes incursions into the neighboring sheepfold.

In Virginia, the receipt for the payment of personal capitation tax is a prerequisite to the right of suffrage. No receipt, no vote. If this could be adopted in Maryland, with the addendum,—no receipt no vote, and *no dog*, many worthless curs, *made* so by worthless fellow-citizens, would be disposed of.

If we *must* have a Dog Law, and if our law making power *must* be again harassed by this perplexing dog question, I would respectfully submit the following for their consideration:

1. Let every *bona fide* housekeeper have one dog, so long as his personal capitation tax is paid, when due; and let him forfeit his vote and his dog, when he fails so to do,—the collector to be empowered to kill all dogs of delinquents, *ci et armis*, and to suffer none such (under a fine to be paid by said collector) to escape.

2. Let all the dogs estray be considered, in the eye of the law as *ferae errantes*, and let them be shot at sight with powder and lead, by every good citizen obedient to the law.

3. Let the dogs (actually in charge of sheep), which shall be designated as Shepherd Dogs, be provided with collars, of some conspicuous color, to distinguish them from common dogs not so employed.

4. Let a Board of Dog Selectors be created by legislative enactment, whose duty it shall be to visit the various Dog Exhibitions, as they occur in the various cities of the Union, and therefrom to select the best species of dog, which in their opinion, shall best subserve the interests of the good people of Maryland, in securing sheep from hurtful invasion, and in suppressing the tramp nuisance. Said species of dog to be introduced into the State of Maryland, to the exclusion of all other dogs, before the year 18——.

## MARRIED.

On Wednesday last in this city, by Dr. I. J. Martin, GRAFTON RAY, to Miss JOSEPHINE DAVIS, both of Hilton, Howard County.

## DIED.

At Union, Baltimore county, Jan. 25th, 1878, GEO. F. HEDRICK, in the 61st year of his age.

On Sunday, January 27, 1878, at the residence of his grandfather, Hon. Edward Hammond, ALLEN KIRK HAMMOND, aged 5 years 2 months and 2 days, the eldest son of William A. and Alice Hammond.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

## *New Advertisements.*


## Order of Publication.

Eleanor Torrance
*vs*
John W. Childs, John Gaynor and Ellen Gaynor, his wife.

*In the Circuit Court for Howard County, Sitting as a Court of Equity.*

THE object of this suit is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate located in Howard County, Maryland, upon failure of redemption by certain defendants therein named.

The bill in substance states that one John Gaynor being seized of certain real estate in Howard County, containing about 170 acres, being parts of tracts of land called Venison Park and Warfield's Range, and described in said bill on the 21st of January, 1861, with Ellen, his wife, mortgaged the same to John W. Childs, one of the defendants; that upon default said property was sold under said mortgage and said Childs became purchaser; that afterwards on November 5, 1867, said Childs reconveyed said property to said Gaynor and on the same day took a mortgage from Gaynor and wife for balance of purchase money; that Gaynor having again made default the property was again sold under the last mentioned mortgage and that all the interest of said Gaynor thereby vested in said Childs; that said Childs being so seized in fee mortgaged said land to Salome W. Johns on December 7th, 1871, and by several assignments, all of which, as well as said mortgage, have been duly recorded among the Land Records of Howard County, said mortgage has vested in the complainant Eleanor Torrance; that payments by the said Childs have reduced the indebtedness on the said mortgage owned by said Torrance to about the sum of $1890 and interest and that the equity of redemption thereof is in said Childs; that the complainant was about to sell said land with said Childs consent, when it was supposed to be discovered that some of the proceedings in the aforesaid mortgage sales were defective and that by possibility an equity of redemption yet existed in said Gaynor and wife. The complainant, whilst not conceding the existence of any defects, offers upon payment to her of the sum due to release said land and states that said Childs is willing if said Gaynor and wife shall pay the same and also the residue due to said Childs to convey the said land back to said Gaynor, and in the event of the failure of such redemption the bill prays for a decree for sale and that the proceeds may be applied under the direction of this Court, and for such other relief as the nature of her cause may require. The bill states that John Gaynor and Ellen Gaynor, his wife, are non-residents and asks for a subpoena against John W. Childs, and an order of publication against said Gaynor and wife, who are non-residents, stating the object and substance of this bill, and warning them to be and appear in this Court on some certain day to answer the premises and abide by and fulfill such decree as may be passed therein.

It is thereupon this 31st day of January, 1878, adjudged and ordered that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Howard County, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 27th day of February next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill and warn them to be and appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before **the 27th day of May, 1878**, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

L. J. WATKINS, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
L. J. Watkins, Clerk.

Feb. 2-4ts.

## ROCK HILL COLLEGE,
### MARYLAND.

THE Students may pursue either of three courses, viz.: the Engineering, the Classical, or the Commercial Course.

The Second Session begins on the first of February.

Board and Tuition.....$130.00
Day Students..... 40.00

BRO. BETTELIN, President.

Feb. 2, '78-3m.

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