Ellicott City Times
AND
HOWARD COUNTY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 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 April 25, to May 1, 1878.

Days.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	R. H S. Inches.	Wind. Force.	Direction.	Weather.
Thursday,	68 0	57 0	60 12	R.—09	1	W.	Fair
Friday,	75 0	52 0	59 87	R.—06	2	S. E.	Fair
Saturday,	70 0	46 5	59 25	R.—06	2	E.	Cloudy
Sunday,	66 0	21 5	57 87		3	N. E.	Cloudy
Monday,	68 0	51 0	56 12	R.—09	2	E.	Cloudy
Tuesday,	63 5	40 0	53 25		1	N.	Clear
Wednesday,	79 0	45 5	61 75		1	W.	Clear

*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 furnish to our subscribers with this weeks issue of the TIMES, a supplement containing most of the laws passed at the recent session of the Legislature. In that form they can be easily preserved by our readers and may prove very convenient for future reference.

MOST of the newspapers speak kindly of the late Hon. John Morrissey. The New York *Herald* says he was a man who never forfeited his word, who never sold his vote, who never trafficked in legislation, who was unapproachable not merely by bribe, but by every kind of improper influence.

The New York *Times* says many of the most respectable and intelligent of Mr. Morrissey's fellow-citizens will rightly regard his death as a positive loss to the cause of good government in New York, and that no man ever charged him with being a venal legislator or a dishonest politician.

The *World* says there is this peculiarity in Morrissey's career—that, starting in life without an education, he attained a real influence in the community without acquiring an education; that, while openly engaged in an occupation forbidden by the law, he was chosen by law-abiding men a law-maker; that, although the favorite and champion of the poorer classes, he represented, and respectably represented, in the State Senate the wealthiest district in the city; and that, after having practiced several callings which are considered disreputable without making any effectations of reform, he has died with the esteem of many of the respectable people of the community. He had a sterling common sense, too, which made his judgment of men and affairs of great value as far as his personal observation went. Unable to rely upon books, but compelled to play the part of a leader at times, he was of necessity original, independent and self-reliant. He was withal modest, always conscious of his own defects and always willing to acknowledge them with a frankness which disarmed invective. His modesty prevented him from making false pretenses; his boldness saved him from playing the hypocrite. Friend and foe at least always knew where to find him and he never struck below the belt. He was a rough but a real specimen of natural manhood. Would that the county could say as much to-day of some better men in higher places.

The *Sun* says that while a member of Congress there was no man in the House whose record was more worthy of respect than that of John Morrissey; he was above every trick and was never engaged in any job or any scheme either against the public treasury or against the interest of good legislation. In every public office that he has filled he has been an honest and a true man. Would that there were more honest and true men in every legislative body and in every executive department of the Country.

[*Written for the Times*].

The Stone Age.

BY J. D. MCGUIRE.

By what race of people was this continent inhabited prior to the advent of the white man, is a question that most people have asked themselves many times; they answer Indians, and probably think no more of it, until some stone relic attracts their attention, when again the unsatisfactory question and answer are repeated. Probably the question will never be satisfactorily answered, but a great deal has been done by Archæologists in recent years, to demonstrate, that there has been in times past, not only a race of people, who were far superior to the Indians of the present day in arts and manufacturers, and a more numerous population; but also that the history of these people reached back to a very remote antiquity, which should be counted, not by centuries, but thousands of years. From the character of the implements found I think it can be safely inferred that agriculture was but little attended to, because of the want of draught animals, as well as the rudeness of their tools, but that they relied wholly upon the chase for support. In winter probably they hunted, and in summer they visited the coast for shell fish, and other inhabitants of our streams and bays. From the quantity of arrow heads, whole and broken, which all people living in the country have observed scattered over the fields, we can but infer that the country was densely inhabited, for possibly a short period, or that more likely for many thousand years the country has been hunted over by roving bands of Indians. Cortez found in Mexico a population as dense, as almost any now found on this continent, with chiefs who mustered armies of tens of thousands, cities of many thousand inhabitants and a regularly organized government; the mounds of the west, as well as the numerous earthworks demonstrate beyond a doubt, that at the time they were built, the people who constructed them, were, not only very numerous, but that they had reached, may I say, a certain height of civilization. Most of the great mounds of the west have been explored by scientists, and their contents are now preserved in the various museums of the world. The Smithsonion Institution in Washington has one of the finest, if not the finest Archæological collections in the world, which is daily added to by presents from people all over the United States, and the perfection of many of their relics is truly marvelous, when we think that those who fashioned them were strangers to the use of metals. The works on Archæology speak of this or that beautiful relic from such a State, but we seldom see the name of Maryland as affording fine specimens. Do we not possess them, or do our people take less interest in such things than others do? The writer has for several years taken a lively interest in stone implements, and has made quite a large collection, mainly from Howard and Anne Arundel Counties, and I think can truthfully claim that as for perfection in shape and beauty of workmanship, Maryland can produce as fine specimens as are to be found on the continent of North America. Stone implements are divided into the rude (Paleolithic), or more perfect or (Neolithic) periods. And stone relics of both periods, as far as my experience goes, are numerous in both Howard and Anne Arundel Counties and I presume in the other counties of the State. Implements and household utensils were made by the Indians of stone, wood, bone and baked clay, (pottery). The stone age extended on this continent to the advent of the white man and among certain of the wild tribes of the west exists at the present day. Lieutenant Wheeler has in his explorations in Colorado found Indians, I have heard, who still use stone and know little, if anything of the use of metals. Relics of the stone age are more common in the comparatively new states of the west than in those of the Atlantic seabord. Did therefore the Indians make that more of a home, when the whole country was free for them to roam where they would, than they did the Atlantic States? Clearly I think not, but possibly, those same Indians, whose relics are so numerous in the virgin soil of the west, made their annual pilgrimage in summer to the seabord for fish and shell fish which abound, even now in great quantities along our shores; and if we can believe the early writers, the quantities of water game has decreased rapidly for two hundred years past. It is well known that for war, these people have been known to march a thousand or twelve hundred miles to attack an enemy and would not the temptations of high living bring them as great distances. The soil of Maryland has been worked for agricultural purposes for upwards of two hundred and fifty years, and certainly for two centuries of that time few persons, if any, cared for relics of the Indians, and even now how many farmers would stop a plow to pick up an axe or an arrow point. But of recent years much has been written of the stone age and its people; both here and in Europe, and the fine Archæological collection of the Copenhagen museum has been a delight to the lovers of antiquities. The recent discoveries of the lake inhabitants of Switzerland has done a great deal to stir up an interest in stone relics. In America we have found duplicates of almost every thing found in Europe, and many objects that that they have not. The shell heaps of the Chesapeake and its tributaries are rich depositories of relics of the stone age, and when they shall have been thoroughly examined will surely lead to important discoveries as to the manners and habits of the early races. In our fields there is hardly any place where objects are not found. Arrow heads, so called, are most numerous; but axes, hammers and drilled implements are often met with, all of them are more or less curious and should be preserved, for if not of value to their finders there are many amateur collectors who would gladly have them and hold their grantors in grateful remembrance. Arrow heads are made of all kinds of stone, commonly in this section of slate, those of quartz are sometimes more numerous in certain localities, but in my collection I have specimens, running from slate to almost pure gun flint. The ordinary notched arrow head all persons know, but there are twenty or thirty different shapes, some of the most beautiful are triangular with convex base, and the different fashions show an almost incredible amount of labor. Some are serrated on their edges showing a perfect saw edge, and these are generally the most beautiful. I have found in my collection seven that show a distinct polish. Although the larger implements are sometimes perfectly polished I have not read of polished arrow points in any work that has come under my observation, but doubtless, more thorough research will show the same in other localities. But it certainly is curious that they have not heretofore been noticed. One arrow point that I have is unique and tells a story in itself as plainly as if written. It is a piece of ordinary white quartz with roughly serrated edges with a red point. The party who made the arrow, chipped the body of it, but the red in the point was but slight, so in order to preserve this blood like stain, which might have been destroyed by chipping, is carefully polished, thus preserving the stain. Many of these so-called arrow points are not arrow points at all, but knives or cutting tools, their edges will be found often, one side concave and the other convex and both carefully chipped, showing that it is intentionally to shaped, which shape would never have served for an arrow; they were evidently used as knives or cutting tools; some have dull points and are recognized by Archæologists as scrapers, used for scraping fat from skins, such implements are still used by the Esquimaux. Many of these stones are taken for broken arrow points by the casual observer, but it is remarkable how soon one gets to know and recognize the different shapes. Arrow points seldom exceed one and a half inches in length; when they are longer they pass into the spear head and lance point so-called, but I do not think that any one can tell accurately what use most of these relics have been put to; but comparison in such matters will go far to demonstrate the uses to which they have been put. These spear heads are of all the shapes I believe that arrows are found of, and I have them as long as six inches, mostly from Anne Arundel, but from chips that I have found I am sure we have them in Howard quite as large. These stone were probably used in spearing sturgeon, which formerly abounded in great numbers in our waters, which would naturally account for their preponderance in the former county. Axes are more rare, but still they are often met with, they are ground and weigh from a pound or less to as much as six pounds, indeed I believe some in the Smithsonion Institution weigh as much as sixteen pounds, but they are rare and I think six pounds a large axe; some have the groove entirely around them but in most that have come under my observation, the groove extends around three sides only and have a straight side which was probably the under side. Some are of quite a soft sandstone while others are of the harder stones. They are mostly finely polished, especially in the groove, but some are quite rough over the entire surface, one recently given me is very rough, being chipped out all over, and shows but a slight trace of polish and weighs about five pounds, and is the rudest specimen I have met with. There is another class of relics known as celts or wedges, which belong to the class known as axes, they are formed very much like common wedges, and usually they are polished over their entire surface and generally their finish is far superior to the ordinary axes, some call them skin dresses and possibly they are right in their designation, for one end fits the hand nicely in nearly all the specimens, and could have been easily used for such a purpose, I have one which is only one inch and seven eights in length from back to cutting edge and is two inches across the blade and could hardly have been used except as a weapon, while another one is eleven inches and three quarters in length and is too big for use as a dresser, but it also could have been used in a handle as a weapon, I do not think that a finer specimen has ever been seen for size, polish and symmetry. Both of the above I obtained in Anne Arundel, one through the kindness of a friend and the other by purchase. Hammer stones are quite abundant over our fields and show hard usage; they are mostly made of a flat, round or ovoid pebble with no other sign of fashioning than a slight nick in one of the surfaces, sometimes both are nicked with a place for the finger, but in others the depression is quite deep and distinct; the edges are generally battered very much. Indian pipes are, as far as my experience goes, rare; they are often made to represent birds, animals, fishes, or the head of man; many of them are beautifully fashioned and show a great degree of skill in their workmanship. Squier & Davis in searching in the western mounds, found great numbers of pipes of the above character, but unfortunately we have only casts in this country of many of them, as they are in the possession of the Blackmore museum in England. Ceremonial weapons we have fine specimens of, and they are generally beautifully fashioned and worked; they are generally double headed axes, that is they have a cutting edge on each side, and are most always drilled through. The use of these relics is not generally understood, but it is supposed that they were used by the medicine men or by persons of distinction as insignia of rank. The hole that is bored through these beautiful stones, leaves the edges so thin as to preclude the idea that they were used as weapons. It is seldom that perfect ones are found. I have eight or ten of these implements but they are all more or less broken. The fashioning of many of these stones took years to accomplish we are told, and must of necessity have been highly prized by their makers. In some recent investigations in the shell heaps of Anne Arundel county I found great quantities of bones, pieces of broken pottery, &c., but few implements, the bones were of the deer, wild turkey and duck. Those bones that contained marrow were all broken, showing that those who ate of the meat, knew that the bones contained sweets also. The pottery was mostly broken in small pieces, from an inch to an inch and a half thick. I have been able to fit in one instance as many as six of these pieces together. The vessel to which they belonged must have been capable of containing many gallons of liquid. I regret exceedingly not having been able to continue my investigations further, for I am sure that these shell heaps that cover many acres, several feet in thickness, contain rich stores of everything that was used by the people who made the heaps. The early races buried their dead generally, although cremation was sometimes practiced I believe; with their dead generally they buried weapons, pipes and food enough to last the dead until they could kill enough in the happy hunting grounds to serve them. Could we find their places of burial surely we would find many curious relics, and that such exist is hardly to be doubted by any one who is at all observant of such things. Is there no one who has found such a burial place in Howard? Implements are most numerous near good water and whereon we find a good spring we are certain to find traces of the Indians on the hills surrounding it. I hope this may help to make farmers and others more observant of such matters and that Maryland will no longer be left out whenever Archæological matters are written of and remember that though you don't care for such things that there are many who would go many miles to find what you have tossed perhaps in a fence corner.

Cures by Suggestion.

Years ago an American doctor named Perkins invented what subsequently came to be called the metallic cure for nervous diseases. Taking a patient with neuralgic pains in the head, for instance, he would apply various kinds of metal disks, one after the other, to the patient's forehead. After three or four trials at the most he would hit upon the "right metal for that person," and sure enough the neuralgic pains ceased as soon as the metal was applied. Neither Dr. Perkins nor anybody else undertook to explain how the cures were effected and yet no one denied that these metals exerted a potent influence upon the nervous system.

Having ascertained the particular kind of metal required by the patient, Dr. Perkins's method was to take rods composed of that metal and bind them to the parts affected, instructing the patient to wear them day and night. Later this plan was improved upon, and in place of the metallic rods, which were called the "Perkins tractors," thin metallic bands were made, intended to encircle the arms, legs, or even the head of the patient—whichever member was suffering.

The fame of these "Perkins tractors"—a name which extended to the metallic bands—went abroad, and the metallic cures created quite a furor, especially in England. At length it was discovered that an enterprising Englishman, who was making a specialty of the metallic treatment, was imitating the expensive gold, silver, copper, nickel and what-not rings with pieces of wood pointed or gilded so as to pass for the genuine metallic article. As soon as this deception was found out the metallic cure lost caste, and at the same time those who had become confused in trying to solve the mystery became worse confounded.

Respectable practioners in this country dropped the thing entirely, but in England and France the fame of the metal cure continued to spread notwithstanding the fraud that had been discovered and fastened upon the ingenious Englishman. In fact the metal cure has now become so popular abroad that it promises to recross the Atlantic.

Dr. William A. Hammond, the distinguished professor of disease of the mind, and nervous system, has been the first to prepare for its reception in its native land, and by series of very interesting experiments lately made and still making, he has come very near to explaining the secret of the metal cure. "I am now engaged in preparing a paper on the subject," said Dr. Hammond to the writer, "and it will probably be published before long. It is true that there is a good deal more about this thing than we can explain, but I have investigated it far enough to ascertain that it is not so wonderful and unique as people had supposed. I have a full set of these metallic plates or disks, with the needles, &c, all done up in a neat little case, just as they are prepared for us by the European doctors. By repeated experiments I have proved that the metallic plates of gold, silver, copper, bronze, &c, have nothing to do with the cure, for I have produced the same results with plates of hard rubber, tortoise shell, and in fact a piece of chalk or a cork will answer the purpose as well. The whole thing is nothing more than the power of one mind over another. It is what I call the principal of suggestion. That is, if one person suggests an idea to another who has complete faith in that person's power, the one acted upon will experience all the sensations the operator may suggest to him.

Will you state what have been the results of some particular experiment?

"Certainly. Why, if you have the right kind of a subject you can make him or her believe that the moon is made of green cheese. It's an old principle in a new form. I have tried the experiment on several patients, and it works like a charm. I have also experimented before the class at the University Medical College, and always with about the same results. Of course, it depends a good deal on the constitution of the patient and his susceptibility of believing whatever is told him. Some time ago a lady patient of mine from another State told me that she intended going to Europe to try the metal cure, of which she had heard wonderful reports. That was what set me to investigating the thing more carefully than I had done before. Not long after that I tried the metals on a patient who came to see me. This was a lady also. I told her I had something new that had been used very successfully in Europe, and was becoming very celebrated for curing certain diseases. I took up one of the metal disks at random and said: 'By placing this on the back of your hand it will make your hand perfectly insensible to pain.' I applied the metal, and sure enough, however severely I pricked her hand and forearm she felt no pain. 'Now,' said I, 'there is the opposite to that metal. This will make your hand very tender and sensible to pain.' I then placed another disk on the back of her hand, and after that I couldn't touch her with the needle but she would snatch her hand away and shriek with pain. I then went through the same ceremony, using disks of rubber and other non-metallic substances, and got precisely the same results. It is very curious, and yet there is nothing really new in it, save the fact that I have demonstrated that the metals themselves have nothing whatever to do with the phenomena."

Within the past week Dr Hammond has repeated the experiments several times in the presence of a large number of pectators.

To a girl about fifteen years old who had been sent to him to be treated for epileptic fits he said: "Here is a new discovery for curing such diseases as yours. Here, you see, are a number of bright metal plates—gold, silver, copper, bronze, nickel, &c. One of these plates will cure you, and I have selected the right one to do it. Now if I place the disk on the back of your hand and hold it there a certain time it will cause sense of pain to leave your hand, so that I prick it with this gold needle without its hurting you at all."

The girl, who had plump, rosy cheeks, and looked healthy and strong, held out her hand to have the disk applied.

"But you must first tell me whether you believe I can cure you. Do you?" asked the Doctor.

The patient smiled and shook her head.

"Well if you believe I can, that's enough.

Dr. Hammond then laid a tortoise shell disk on the back of the girl's hand and held it there, pressing it slightly, for about two minutes. "Now," said he. "I think that all feelings has gone out of your hand. He then pricked her hand and she said she felt nothing. On trial it was found that the anæsthesia extended as far up as her elbow at least. "Now," resumed Dr. Hammond, "to prove whether this will cure you for sure, I am going to put on another plate that will bring all the feeling back to your hand and make it very tender indeed."

Then holding on a rubber disk for about a minute, Dr. Hammond took up the needle again. Each time that he brought the point of it in contact with her skin the girl winced and drew her hand away.

"It works all right," said the doctor, suppressing a smile, "but now I want to put the plate on the back of your neck once before I go any further. Now, the effect of my putting this plate on the back of your neck will be to make the top of your head burn. Just as soon as you feel the burning sensation let me know."

When the plate of hard rubber had been held to her neck about a minute the girl said the top of her head was getting hot. The disk was held on about half a minute longer and when it was removed the girl's face was flushed and the tips of her ears were as red as burning coals.

A similar experiment was tried on a large, strong, middle-aged woman, who had come to be treated for paralysis. Holding a rubber disk to the woman's forehead, Dr. Hammond said, "I want to see whether you can be cured by the new metallic treatment. I will hold this plate to your forehead and the first sensation you feel you must tell me."

"Don't you feel any change?" asked Dr. Hammond, when he had been holding the disk on the woman's forehead about a minute.

"No, sir," was the reply.

Still another minute the disk was held in the same place without effect. "Is it possible that you don't feel any change? Don't you feel any pain?" said the doctor.

The woman shook her head.

"Don't you feel something here?" said the doctor, placing his hand on the left side of the woman's head.

"No, sir," was the reply.

Half a minute later she said, "Now I feel something."

"Well, what is it?"

"A kind of shooting pain through here," said the woman, putting her hand on her head just where Dr. Hammond had placed his, and before another minute had elapsed the pain was so great that she could not bear it.

Dr. Hammond says that in an experiment he even deprived a patient of his eyesight and restored it again in the same way, merely by suggestion. Any physician who chooses to practise the metal cure, he said, could just as well fill his case with chips, or bits of chalk or leather, as to go to the expense of filling it with the more expensive metallic disks.

"This power of the mind over matter, as it is called, is very curious," he said. "We have been in the habit of calling those who practise according to this theory quacks and humbugs. But that is not right. They do what they claim to do in the majority of cases. All that I have done is to demonstrate that potency does not exist in the operator or his metallic disks, but rather in the mind of the person operated on after receiving the suggestion from the operator.

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE No preparation has ever performed such a marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergyman recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all dealers.—*Adv.*

—Doctors are to guard human life and bring relief to the sick. So does Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, it contains nothing injurious and is always reliable. To be had at all drug stores in our city. Price 25 cents.

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* 8.28 *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 Osborne Self-Binder Reaping Machine, is now on exhibition at the warehouse of Mr. Joshua W. Dorsey, Ellicott City. Call and see this highly improved machine. All farmers should have one and save time, labor and money.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Ellicott City, Md., for the week ending May 4th, 1878.

Barnes Jas F	King Andrew J
Briscoe John A	Merrell S E Miss
Buley Isaac F	Miller Margaret Mrs
Brown Georgie Miss	Nott Wm J
Clark John C	Swales Lizzie Mrs
Duignan John Wm	Shaudan John
Dorsey Sharlatte	Smith S S
Finnigan H M	Stewart John L
Forrester Henrietta	Spencer C A
Hammond P Miss	Scott Philip
Howell Fred W	Scott Mary Miss
Hall P H Mrs	Tolby Sarah Miss
Harmond Joseph	White Samuel
Johnson Ann Mrs	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

R. N. WHARRY, P. M.

Stoppage of a Cotton Factory. The Thistle Cotton Factory, near Ilchester, Baltimore county, shut down temporarily on Tuesday, because a majority of the operatives declined to accept a ten per cent. reduction in wages. The proposition to them was that they accept the reduction or that the mill be closed for a few weeks, when the margin of profit on the goods, it is hoped, will justify resumption at the regular wages. The operatives, about one hundred in number, by a close vote decided that it would be better to have the mill closed than to accept the lower pay. The question was settled amicably between the mill authorities and the operatives, who were assured that work will be resumed as soon as the business outlook is better.

Ordinations of Priests.—On Saturday, at Woodstock College, Archbishop Gibbons ordained priests as follows: Aloysius Bosche, John N. Poland, Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry M. Calmer, Joseph B. Boever, St. Louis, Mo.; Thos. A. Hughes, Liverpool, England, all members of the Province of Missouri. S. M. Brandi, Naples; Francis Tomassins, Reggio, Calabria; Riccardo Di Palma, Andria, province of Naples, Italy; David M. Plante, Montreal, Canada; New York and Canada mission. Jacobus Munch, O. S. F., Gonzenheim, Prussia; he will be known as Father James hereafter. Willigisus Irle, O. S. F., received the order of sub-deacon on Thursday. These last two are Capuchins, and have been in this country but eight months, having come here from Holland, where they sought an asylum when the edict of Bismarck drove them into exile.

Teachers' Association.—The Teachers' Association of Howard County held their regular quarterly meeting at the Court House, in this city, Friday, April 27. The meeting was called to order at 11 A. M. The President, Mr. Musser in the chair. Mr. Hill proposed that in the future the proceedings of the Association should be published in the county paper. Mr. Harman thought it was not necessary as there was a schedule by which to grade the schools and that the general improvement depended upon the regular attendance. Dr. Woodward agreed with Mr. Harman and thought as the exercises were entirely professional they would not be interesting to the public. Mr. Hill said that the teachers should let the public know what they were doing, and that their aim in meeting together was for mutual improvement and to advance the cause in which they were engaged. It was then moved, seconded and carried that the proceedings should be published. The programme was then taken up and an essay on the subject, "The Instruction of the Young," was read by Miss Hammet. Debate: "Should only patrons of a school be appointed trustees of that school?" Mr. Carroll thought it best that the trustees be selected from the patrons as they would manifest a great interest in the school. Miss Dorsey thought the most intelligent men should be selected. Messrs. Harman, Crane, Maclin and Hill were of the same opinion, that it was not necessary that they should be patrons, but persons of intelligence and interested in the cause of public education. Messrs. Warfield and Thomas begged to be excused from the part assigned them, and on motion were excused. The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Hill, and on motion was carried: Resolved, that a committee be appointed to make out the programme for the next meeting, and those who had been so excused should be placed on that programme. Essays on the question, "How may we make our Teachers' Associations more interesting and profitable?" were read by Misses Murphy and Kirby. Misses Hammet, Groves and Murphy, the executive committee, then reported the following programme for the next meeting: Essay, Mr. Thomas; Debate; Method of Teaching Geography, Miss Jennie Hobbs, Miss Katie Walker, Messrs. Baker and Thompson; Reading, Mr. John Warfield; Essay, Miss Flora Brian; Reading, Miss Beckie Talbott. No further business being offered the Association adjourned to meet July, 1878.

Base Ball.—The second of the series of match games of base ball, between the Patapsco Club and the Rock Hill College Club was played on Thursday afternoon, resulting in an easy victory for the College nine, the score standing 31 to 14 in their favor. The game proved quite an interesting one and was well played by both clubs, the victorious nine however, showed superior discipline to their opponents who need practice—Wall, of the College Club, knocked a ball into Mr. Hazlehurst's yard, bringing two players home from the bases. Kelly, Saxton, Carrico, Schmidt and Stanhope, of the same club, also did some excellent batting. In the field the college nine did some very superior playing—Kelly, the catcher, deserving particular mention. Wall pitches a rather puzzling ball, and the batter frequently finds himself striking at the air—seon to be caught out on three strikes. The Patapsco nine is composed of some very good material, but is much in need of practice. Rogers as pitcher, Johnson and Worthington the second and first basemen did some very skillful playing, and the whole nine showed that practice alone is needed to make them first rate players. The College nine present a very pleasing appearance in their neat and tasteful uniforms, they play well together, and have but to learn to keep cool to become dangerous foes for the best of amateur clubs. At the conclusion of the game, Dr. T. B. Owings, the physician to the college, complimented the victorious club by sending them a keg of lager beer, which they received with hearty cheers for the doctor.

The third and concluding game will soon be played, and as each club has now gained one, it will doubtless be the most exciting of the series. Below we append the score of Thursday's game:

ROCK HILL NINE:	O.	R.	PATAPSCO NINE:	O.	R.
Wall	0	5	Thomas	2	2
Joe Foy	4	2	DeWitt	3	3
Kelly	3	5	Johnson	2	2
C. Sims	4	4	Dorsey	2	3
Saxton	2	5	Pendleton	4	0
Schmidt	3	4	Dalcour	4	1
Carrico	4	2	Rogers	3	1
Stanhope	3	3	Steele	4	1
John Foy	3	1	Worthington	3	1

The Byron Literary Club of this city, gave their first anniversary entertainment in the Town Hall on Monday night last. The programme which we print below was rendered by the members in a pleasing and excellent manner, who did credit to themselves and their association and won much well deserved applause from the audience. The affair was a great success in every way and was much enjoyed by all who had the good fortune to be present. The order of exercises was as follows: Singing Opening Ode; reading the minutes of last meeting; address by the President, Dr. James E. Shreeve; a reading by D. W. Rappanier; "Lord Byron," an essay by I. J. Martin, Jr.; "Spiritualism," a reading by J. Walter Hodges; "Base Ball," a reading by C. M. Cartwright; speech by S. J. Collier; "The Kiss in School," reading by Dr. James E. Shreeve; "Something about Language," essay by Daniel B. Sprecher; "Importance of Education," speech by J. J. Lamkin; "Peter Sorghum in Love," reading by I. J. Martin, Jr; "The puzzled Dutchman," recitation, J. Walter Hodges; "Cataline's Defiance," recitation, S. J. Collier; closing address by Dr. F. Garretson. Dr. Hazeltine presided at the organ.

Severe Hail Storm.—On Sunday afternoon last a portion of our county was visited by a most violent and severe hail storm, which was very destructive in its results. The neighborhood of Clarksville suffered most, several farmers having their wheat crops almost entirely destroyed. The hail stones, which were about the size of an ordinary cherry, fell with such force and rapidity, that at several places chickens were killed, peach and apple trees were stripped of their foliage, and the roads were strewn with leaves and broken boughs. The ground for a while looked as though it was covered with snow, and several places where the hail had drifted it was at least three feet deep. The course of the storm was somewhat peculiar, confining itself as it fortunately did to a narrow strip of country, and not being very general in its disastrous results. The wheat fields on some farms were ruined while those on adjoining farms escaped with little or no injury, and in some instances one field was destroyed while another on the same farm was scarcely hurt. We learn that the storm was also very severe and destructive in the neighborhood of Sandy Spring in Montgomery county.

Fancy Dress Party by the Little Folks.—On Wednesday afternoon last a most interesting and novel entertainment was given by the Misses Isabel and Jennie Boarman, daughters of Mr. Robert R. Boarman, of this town, to their young friends, in the shape of a fancy dress party. Some forty little ones were present, and the whole affair was exceedingly bright and joyous. The characters were well chosen in adaptation of person to suitableness of dress, and the effect of bright and varied colors was exceedingly pleasing and brilliant. Dancing and games were indulged in with all the freedom and exuberancy of happy childhood, and the contrasts of characters and costumes were often amusing and striking. The rollicking four year old soldier danced a jolly reel with the demure and pretty Quakeress of scarcely nine happy summers; and the lithe and graceful Folly, making music with her siren bells, hobnobbed familiarly with stately Lady Washington in powdered hair and graceful train; the regal Marquise of the time of Louis XIV found sweet companionship with an humble Fisher-woman; the King of Hearts played hide and seek with a pigmy Fortune Teller, and mischievous Bo-Peep carried on an infantile flirtation with a reckless Sailor Boy; Golden Hair made a lovely tableau with a fairy Maud Muller, sweetly oblivious of the coming Judge, and a Watteau Shepherdess grouped effectively with happy, bright-eyed Peasants and rosy-cheeked Flower Girls; the Queen of Hearts was ruthlessly carried away by an Italian Brigand to attack a pyramid of ice cream, and a dilapidated Organ Grinder held familiar converse with a Lady of Fashion right before her mother's eyes,—and lived and were happy.

Want of space precludes a full description of the costumes, so we must content ourselves with the names and characters of these happy little revellers: Miss Isabel Boarman, Lady Washington; Miss Jennie Boarman, Bo-Peep; Miss Jennie McIntosh, Folly; Miss Maggie McIntosh, French Peasant; Miss Sylvene Slingluff, Quakeress; Miss Ella Slingluff, Fortune Teller; Master John de Bullet, Marquise; Master Julian de Bullet, Little Boy Blue; Miss Gillie de Bullet, Golden Hair; Miss Anna Gittings, Shepherdess; Miss Sophia Milligan, "Merry Mary, quite contrary;" Miss Mattie Warden, Wattau Shepherdess; Master Willie Warden, Sailor Boy; Master Willie Keech, King of Hearts; Miss Rose Keech, Peasant from Isle of Corfu; Miss Lillie Keech, Flower Girl; Master James Piper, English Soldier; Miss Addie Piper, Maud Muller; Miss Ida Dorsey, Queen of Hearts; Miss Florence Jenifer, Flower Girl; Master Johnny Jenifer, Brigand; Miss Amanda Scott, Flower Girl; Miss Helen Lee Scott, Fisher Girl, (both of Harford county; Master Arthur Bosley, Page.

The supper table was elegantly furnished, and all the delicacies fitted for the youthful tastes were there in profusion. Some few sent regrets, and was greatly missed. The little ones have much to thank their kind and generous host and hostess for, and "long may they wave in this land of the free and home of the brave" for their kindly efforts in making glad the young heart.—*Towsontown Journal, April 27.*

Election of Officers.—On Tuesday last the following officers were elected by the Patapsco Lodge, No. 144, I. O. G. T., to serve the ensuing term: W. C. T., Daniel Rappanier; W. V. T., Miss Mary Chandler, R. S., Miss Susie Isaac; F. S., James Gaither; T., Frank Isaac; W. C., John Host; W. M., Howard Crawford; I. G., Miss Annie Fettinger; O. G., Theopolis Dorsey; P. W. C. T., George W. Mercer, Sr. The above officers will be installed in their respective offices on Tuesday night next.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, April 16th, at the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. GUSTAVUS WARFIELD, of Howard County, to Miss ELLA HOFFMAN, of Baltimore.

On April 25, 1878, by the Rev. W. A. Hooper, assisted by the Rev. John Fox, Mr. JAMES L. BONE, of Woodberry, to Miss MARY E. SPURRIER, of Ellicott City.

Also, on the same day, by the Rev. W. A. Hooper, in the Presbyterian Church, Mr. GEORGE JOHNSON, of Baltimore, to Miss ANNIE M. RADCLIFFE, of Ellicott City.

On Thursday, April 25, at Grace Church, by Rev. George Leeds, D. D., R. DORSEY ROGERS, of this county, and MARY OSBORN, daughter of the late Charles V. Martin, of Baltimore city.

On Thursday, April 25th, by Rev. D. F. Forrest, WILLIAM D. HOLLIFIELD, to Miss MARY E. DORSEY, both of Howard County.

On Tuesday, April 30, 1878, at the parsonage of the Emory M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. H. M. Lemon, EVEN T. DAY to Miss BELLE POOLE, both of this county.

DIED.

In Baltimore City, on the morning of April 26, ELMORE W. FORREST, in the 16th year of his age, formerly of this city.

On the morning of April 30, CHAS. R. PUE, Sr., in the 73d year of his age.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate,

NEAR MARRIOTTSVILLE, HOWARD CO.

THE Undersigned being about to retire from business owing to his advanced age will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., the farm on which he now resides, containing 105 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, situated in Howard County, one mile from Marriottsville a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This property is in a thrifty neighborhood, the land is in good condition, well fenced and well supplied with timber. The improvements consist of a good DWELLING HOUSE, all necessary Outbuildings, and a substantial GRIST AND SAW MILL in complete running order and a dwelling for the Miller.

☞ The terms of sale will be one-half CASH and for the balance a credit for a reasonable time will be given.

JOHN OREM.

JOSEPH BARRETT, Auctioneer.

May 4-8ts.

GREEN HOUSE,

188 and 190 West Pratt St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

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May 4, '78-1y.