Ellicott City Times
AND
HOWARD COUNTY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 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.

Attention, Democrats and Conservatives!

The Democratic Conservative voters of Howard County are requested to assemble in primary meetings at the respective voting places in the several election districts of the county, **on Saturday, August 31, 1878,** between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M., to choose Five Delegates from each election district to meet in County Convention at Ellicott City, on Tuesday, September 3d, to elect Three Delegates to the Congressional Convention, which will assemble in Baltimore City on Wednesday, September 4th, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District.

By order,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Do not forget to register, and see also, that your friends attend to this important duty.

REGISTERS will oblige us, by sending as soon as possible, the names of those whom they have newly registered, transferred and struck from their books.

READ in our local columns an account of the Grand Champion Tournament to be held at Woodstock, on the 11th of September.

WE publish in our local columns a decision of Judge Jas. D. Watters. of the third judicial circuit of this State, in which he says that the collectors have the right to proceed to the collection of taxes, as soon as a copy of the levy list is placed in their hands, instead of waiting until after the first of January, as, has heretofore been the custom. We understand that an appeal has been taken from this decision.

THE republican party is having circulated in this county, and all over the union we suppose, a speech of Senator Windom, of Minnesota, which, in very large letters, is headed: "Startling Exposition of Democratic Extravagance, &c." All we ask is that the people read Senator Thurman's speech, in which he shows by figures taken from official sources, that our annual expenses have increased eighty-one millions, since the Republicans have been in power.

THE mornful and heart-rending scenes, in the plague-stricken regions of the South, must awaken the tenderest sympathies, and appeal to the most beneficent feelings of which the human heart is susceptible. Who can read of this horrible disease, and its widespread destruction of life, without feeling the keenest commiseration for this sorely afflicted region of our country? Its deplorable condition is exciting the aid and sympathy of the entire civilized world. A meeting was held at Liverpool several days ago, and resolutions expressing deep sympathy were passed, and liberal subscriptsons for the relief of the sufferers were made.

The mayor of this city we understand intends calling a meeting next week for the benefit of the sufferers, and we feel assured that the call will meet with a hearty response, from citizens in every section of the county.

WE have yet to meet an intelligent citizen, who does not acknowledge, that this is a time in the history of our country, when our profoundest statesmen are required in the halls of our national legislature. We have yet to meet a thoughtful democrat, who does not admit, that this is a period in the history of that party, when it should be represented by the ablest and purest men that dwell within her ranks. We have yet to see him whose judgment is unwarped by prejudice, local self-interest, or hungry sycophancy; or whose fears are not excited by that mysterious, awe-inspiring, hydra-headed monster, known in common parlance as the "ring," who belives that our present representative is the best one that the Fifth Congressional District can afford.

We feel sure that the people of Howard, at least, looking far beyond the narrow confines of county or State politics, into the broad domain of national affairs, will cast their votes for a man whose character and ability will not only reflect credit upon his constituents, but whose logical eloquence must command the respect of all parties, and whose scholarly attainments must give him rank among the greatest statesmen in the halls of Congress. Such a man we believe to be him, who is suggested by our correspondent in another column, Andrew J. Chapman, of Charles county; a gentleman whose fitness for that position was so ably advocated in these columns in 1874, by the talented pen of our lamented friend, Mr. John R. Brown, Jr. There are others named by our correspondent of whom we could speak in the same unqualified terms, of commendation, and whose nomination we could support with the same disinterested zeal that we can that of the Hon. Andrew G. Champman. What we want is our best men sent to the front, men who will preserve the glory of this good old state, in whose records we meet such great and honored names.

We think it is reasonable to conclude that if a man of mature age, in four years, developes no signs of special ability as a legislator, that he never will, no matter how long you send him, amount to much more than a cipher in Congress, howsoever *shrewd* he may be in a *quiet way* as a state politician. Congress, just now, is a very bad place to educate a man to become a statesman, and we do not believe that in this fleeting world, of ours, we should send men to Congress, the germs of whose greatness are of such a slow growth, as those of our present representative, Dr. Henkle. We had hoped that the Dr's. innate modesty would have suggested to him the propriety of withdrawing and giving his friends an opportunity to gain renow, in that exalted position, where he has failed to secure it. But no, the "jingling of the guinea, helps the hurt, that honor feels."

The queries of our correspondent who signs himself, "a man who don't want an office," can be better answered next fall. National politics and county politics, we think, should never be shuffled together.

Butler's Big Haul.

A Fortune from the Government.

HIS DEVOTION TO THE LABORING MAN, THE SOLDIER AND SAILOR NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO INTERFERE WITH HIS OWN INTERESTS—THE NEW ORLEANS PRIZE MONEY.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Certain facts have come to light within a day or two which go to show that Gen. Butler's professions of devotion to the interests of the laboring man and to the soldiers and sailors are not allowed to interfere with his own interests, but that, on the contrary, he does not scruple to make use of his relations with the classes named to increase his immense worldly gains. Five or six years ago Congress passed a law, engineered through by General Butler himself, enabling the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to take up, and adjudicate the capture of New Orleans as a prize to the navy.

The court took the required steps and made an award of about $900,000, to be distributed among the officers and sailors of Farragut's fleet. As the cotton and other articles, coming under the heading of prizes captured with the city of New Orleans, has been appropriated by the Government, there was, of course, no condemnation or sale of any prize court. The money came out of the Treasury in a lump. The court appointed as proctors, not by mere accident, it is certain, General Benjgmin F. Butler and Nathaniel Wilson. Their duties were of the most nominal character, and so easy of execution that the youngest attorney in the land could have performed them.

Indeed, General Butler himself did next to nothing. Mr. Wilson did something more, and some young attorneys were hired to take testimony, etc., and paid the smallest fees, one of them receiving only $300. Accounting officers of the Treasury, accustomed by years of experience to know the value of the services of General Butler and Mr. Wilson, say that $5,000 would be a big fee for the services they performed in connection with the Farragut prize

Yet these gentlemen obtained the monstrous allowance of $142,060 58—one hundred and forty-two thousand sixty dollars and fifty-eight cents—a sum unprecedented in history. The gentlemen concerned will no doubt claim very justly that the sum named as compensation to them was decreed by the court, but everybody knows how those things are done. The court decreed June 7, 1873, an allowance to the proctors of $65,434.16.

On July the 7, 1875, the court decreed $45,536.69 and May 1, 1873, $31,090.33. The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury adjudicates a ll matters relating to the navy, such as prize money, etc., and the First Auditor adjudicates all matters relating to the courts, but in neither of these offices are there any receipts or statements showing how the immense allowance was disposed of. There is not even a receipt of the gentleman for the money. How much of the lion's share Mr. Butler took and how little Mr. Wilson was satisfied with is yet in the dark.

There is also no means of knowing, except from the officers themselves, how much, in addition to the extraordinary fee above mentioned, the officers of Farragut's fleet paid General Butler for his services. A prominent gentleman connected with the navy said to-day that the adjudication of the affairs of Jay Cooke & Co. would now have to stand aside as an example of outrageous charges. The $142,000, it must be remembered, came out of the allowance made by Congress to the officers and seamen of Farragut's fleet, and the more General Butler received the less the saliors and their families obtained. It is not improbable many of them are now suffering for the necessaries of life, while General Butler appears before the country asking a reward for his services to the soldier and sailor.

Labor Saving Machinery.

The *Scientific American* has a well written article on the subject of labor saving machsnery. It denies that these machines are driving people out of work. Statistics show that the earnings of sewing women have greatly increased since the introduction of sewing machines, and that the number of people who make their living has increased in greater ratio than any other class of population. The numerous agricultural machines by increasing the extent of cultivated lands and the value of farms, have caused a rapid increase in the number of farm laborers. In fact, wherever labor saving machinery is introduced in any trade or pursuit, an increase in the number of employees and the value of aggregate product are bound to follow, and wages will be proportionately higher. In Ohio and the neighboring Western States where there has been a heavy rain in productive machinery, the increase in the number of workmen has been greater than in any other part of the country. The value of the manufactured product of Ohio in 1870 was $260,713,000, in '75 this value had increased to $100,000,000. The cotton gin, which was so abused by the working men when it was first invented, has been the means of giving employment to thousands of persons who would never have found work if the gin did not exist. It spread the cultivation of cotton throughout the Southern States, and created a demand for thousands upon thousands of men and women. Railroad and steamboat traffic have both had the same effect, although when they were first instituted they were much derided.

—If you select good and healthy food for your family, you should also look to the welfare of your Baby. For all troubles of early childhood nothing is better than Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

Oleomargarine.

What it is—What it is Used for—Its Effect.

Though much has been published in the *American Agriculturist* on Oleomargarine, we give the following summary for the benefit of the large class of readers who show by their letters that they are not already familiar with the subject. *Oleomargarine* is made from the caul-fat of beef animals, by a process and machinery, which separates the fat from the tissues. So far it is clean, and, of itself, as clear suet, is unobjectionable; but some claim that dirty grease, and even refuse hog-fat are also used in the process. Manufacturers claim that it is identical with butter, because both are fat, and come from the same animal, and are similar in composition. A comparison will show the fallacy of this assertion. Oleomargarine consists exclusively of the three fatty compounds—stearin, olein, and margarine. All animal fats, of which butter and suet are chief representatives, are made up mainly of these three substances, though in varying proportions, and often with additions. Butter is composed of stearin, olein, margarine, butin, myristin, capria, caproin, caprylin, and butyrin—six extra ingredients which are not contained in oleomargarine; and these extra six constitute something like ten per cent of the butter, and the aromatic flavor and other peculiar characteristics of the butter are mainly due to their presence.

It is claimed that the absence of some of the components of butter make the oleomargarine superior in keeping quality to butter. Be this is as it may, it does not make butter of oleomargarine.

Butter is a product peculiar to the udder of the cow, and is obtained by separating from the milk, by churning, the fats which compose it. Oleomargarine is formed in other tissues of the animal, is composed of different ingredients, and is separated by heat and processes which produce a different result. Though chalk and marble have nearly the same constituents, yet chalk is not marble, nor is marble chalk; even so oleomargarine is not butter. Oleomargarine is thea essentially tallow, or other fat prepared by churning it with a little real butter to form a product which has been often sold for butter—now, fortunately, by law in some States. Oleomargarine quite closely resembles butter in appearance; but it has a peculiar, strong taste—unmistakable after it is once tried—and leaves a sticky, disagreeable sensation in the mouth, similar to that caused by greasy soup; this bad flavor can be tasted for hours after eating it. For cooking purposes it may serve as a substitute for poor butter, and may even be used upon the table by those who are not particular in such matters. It makes a pastry, which, though good enough while hot, is very tough when cold. A very large amount is sold in the markets of the country, for use in cooking and for table use in cheap restaurants, and by the poorer classes. The usual price for this "butter" is 15 cts. per pound. Much is also used in cheese factories to take the place of the cream used for butter-making. The product is sold as whole milk cheese, when not prevented by law or the honesty of dealers; and large quantities are shipped abroad as American cheese.

The effects of such a product in the market are great and manifold, as often pointed out in the *American Agriculturist:* Its low price seriously affects all the lower grades of butter and cheese; it imposes on the public a sham for a reality; it endangers our foreign markets for good dairy products; and all of these will in turn have other and deleterious effects, which any one can trace. The remedy is simple: let every State, that has not done so, by law compel its sale under its own name, and let dairymen combat it in the market, by not making either butter or cheese which can be compared to it, but produce only superior articles, and get the better price they are sure to bring.

Smoky Statesmen.

Neither M. Thiers nor M. Guizot ever smoked. In England the late Lord Clarendon was the first minister who was a great habitual smoker, but his example has not been followed by Lord Beaconsfield or Mr. Gladstone. Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, transacts most of his official business with a cigar in his mouth; and in the memoirs of Herr Maurice Busch, his late secretary, may be found a characteristic anecdote of how this Prussian statesman claimed and enforced his privilege of smoking at the sittings of the Military Commission of the Diet at Frankfort. The story is given in the Chancelor's words: "While Rochow represented Prussia at the Diet Count Rechburg, the president who represented Austria, was the only member who smoked at the board. Rochow, who was a great smoker, had often longed to light a cigar, but did not dare. When I arrived however I asked myself why Prussia should not do what Austria did? So at the first sitting I drew out a cigar and asked Rechburg for a light, which he gave me stupefied at my coolness. The other delegates were not less amazed, and wrote to their respective governments for instructions; but the subjects was a serious one, requiring reflection, so six months elapsed without their obtaining an answer. Meanwhile Bothmer, the Hanoverian, who was a great friend of Rechburg, took the liberty of lighting up, to be even with me; seeing which the Saxon, Nastitz produced a cigar to stand equal with him. There remained now only the delegate of Wurtemburg and Darmstadt; but these two were not smokers. What was to be done? Could they let their colleagues blow clouds in their faces without blowing back. The Wurtemburger was the first to decide that the honor of his country was involved, and he brought out a cigar in his turn. I think I can see it now—an undefinable cigar yellow, thin, tapering, and enormously long. He smoked it bravely, with all his might, and almost to the stump, thus giving a magnificent example of devotion to his country.

READ AGRICULTRUE.—Young man, before beginning to read law, medicine or theology, ask yourself if it would be better to read agriculture and practice it. Are not the so called learned professions crowded to their utmost capacity? Is there not a more inviting field open before you as a learned farmer, than a learned lawyer, divine or docter? To attain distinction in any of these professions, you will, most likely, have to go through the starving process for several years, and to labor harder than any farmer labors. Think of these things. If you don't think of them now, you will think of them often before you make a living by your profession.—*American Agriculturist.*

—There is something peculiarly and sufferingly suggestive in the word Boils. Many suffer with this exhibition of impure blood which disfigures the person and annoys attendants and associates, when they could be made clean and their blood kept pure by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

The Rainbow.

The time of a day at which a rainbow appears is generally regarded by farmers, shepherds, and others accustomed to out-door work, as a weather-sign; thus, if it appear in the morning it is looked upon as a precursor of wet and stormy weather, but if it appear in the evening, then it is thought to precede dry and fine weather; hence the following doggerel.

"A rainbow in the morning
Is the shepherd's warning;
But a rainbow at night
Is the shepherd's delight."

Meteorologists tell us that there is some truth in this popular notion, and the reasons they give are these: A rainbow in the morning is seen in the west when the east is clear. It is indicative of the advance of the rain-cloud toward the observer and, moreover, from the time at which it happens—morning—it points to the increasing moisture of the atmosphere. Wet and stormy weather is the natural sequence of such a conjuncture of circumstances. On the other hand, when the rainbow is seen in the evening, we have a reversal of these circumstances, for the bow appears in the east when the west is clear; the rain-clouds are receding from the observer, and the atmosphere is becoming dryer. Fine weather necessarily follows.

—The horny-hand workman calls it "pay," the skilled mechanic "wages," the city clerk "salary," the president of a bank "income," a landowner "revenue," a lawyer "fees," a bank defaulter "stealings," a burglar "swag," but it al comes to the same at the end of the week. —*New York Commercial.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

B. & O. R. R. LOCAL TIME TABLE. *East.—Fred. Acc.* 7.09 *A. M., (Daily); E. City Acc.* 8.10 *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.* 6.26 *P. M., (Daily). West.—Way Train arrives* 6.15 *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* 7.02 *P. M., (Daily). Theatre train leaves Baltimore at* 11.00 *P. M., arrives at Ellicott City at* 11.55 *P. M.*

Grand Champion Tournament at Woodstock, Howard County, on Wednesday, September 11th, 1878. This grand Tournament will be held for a twofold object; 1st to raise funds to build a Church and school house at Woodstock; 2d to afford an opportunity to the victorious Knights of the past Tourneys to decide who shall hold the champion lance of the State. To this end the successful Knights of former Tournaments have been invited, and at least twenty will participate. The prizes are four in number; 1st. A handsome gold medal with the name of the victor engraved thereon worth $25; 2d. A handsome seal ring worth $20; 3d. A handsome double-reined bridle, worth $12; 4th. A riding whip and spurs worth $10.

The charge to the Knights will be delivered by Hon. R. T. Merrick, the congratulatory address by Hon. Chas. B. Roberts, the coronation address by the Hon. Andrew G. Champman. Riding will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Knights are required to ride in full costume.

To add brilliancy to the occasion the coronation ceremonies will be postponed until the evening when the whole field will be illuminated by a calcium light and made as bright as day. In this romantic light the Queen of Love and Beauty with her cortege of lovely Maids will be crowned.

Every facility for reaching and leaving the grounds has been provided by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Trains arrive at Woodstock from Baltimore at 7 30, 9 06 A. M., 5.20, 6 20, 7.30 P. M. They leave Woodstock for Baltimore, 8.30, 4 30, 5.55, 11 P. M. Trains arrive at Woodstock from the West at 7.30, 9.17 A. M., 2.01, 4 30, 5.55 P. M. They leave Woodstock for the West at 5 20, 6.22, 7.30, 12 P. M.

Chief Marshal, Dr. John W. Hebb, of Howard Co. Assistant Marshals, Joseph Berrett, Carroll Co., Dr. S. A. Keene, Ellicott City, Dr. Augustus Riggs, Howard Co., John Bently, Montgomery Co, Henry Ridgely, Baltimore Co.; Thomas Parlett, Baltimore City. Heralds, Benj. Stansfield, Howard Co., W. E. Owens, Howard Co., J. N. Miller, Howard Co. Judges of Riding, Hon. H. B. Holton, Baltimore Co., Gen. John W. Carroll, Baltimore Co., Major N. S. Hill, Baltimore City, Dr. W. W. Watkins, Howard Co., Dr. Francis J. Crawford, Carroll Co.

Knights intending to participate are requested to send their names as soon as possible to the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements. Knights from a distance can obtain suitable accommodations for horse and self the day before Tournament.

Every effort has been made to provide for the enjoyment of spectators; a full band has been engaged; a large police force will preserve perfect order. The sale of intoxicating liquors will be positively prohibited both on the field, and in the neighborhood. Special accommodations will be made for ladies. Air-Guns, Croquet and other amusements will be provided.

This is a grand opportunity for Baltimoreans to spend a pleasant day in the country. Trains which leave Camden Station at 4 20, 5.20, 6 30 P. M. arrive at the grounds in time for the coronation ceremonies. The return train leaves Woodstock at 11 P. M. (If it rains it will take place on the next fair day).

Committee of Arrangements, John R. Brown, Howard Co., Nimrod Gosnell, Baltimore Co, A. A. Fahey, Howard Co.

ALEX. A. FAHEY, Secretary,
Woodstock, Howard County, Md.

Reunion of Ex-Confederates. The tenth annual reunion of company "A," First Maryland Cavalry, Confederate States Army, was held on Saturday last, in the grove at Poplar Springs, this county. Among those present were Fielder C. Slingluff, John M. Heigh, Hammond Dorsey, Trusten Polk, Joseph Dunlap, Lloyd Dorsey, John R. Kenly, George W. Leishear, John Ridgely, Henry Forsyth, Louis J. Watkins, Ignatious Dorsey and Sprigg Cockny. A sumptuous banquet, prepared by the celebrated caterer, Jakes, of Baltimore, was disposed of, after which interesting speeches were made by Louis J. Watkins, of this city, and Fielder C. Slingluff, of Baltimore. Hammond Dorsey was elected president, and Louis J. Watkins secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year. The next annual reunion will be held in this city on the last Thursday in August, 1879.

Jottings.—Mr. Edward Talbott, one of our enterprising citizen, is having a ware house 23x75 feet built across the Tiber, between Messrs. Forts and Colliers, and just in front of the livery stable and coal-yard of Mr. Joshua W. Dorsey.

Centre Lodge No. 40 of this city, participated in the dedicatory services of the new Odd-Fellow's Hall at Towsontown on Thursday last.

The coronation address at the Freedom tournament was delivered by Mr. Edwin Warfield of this city.

Mr. Wm. B. Peter and his fair bride, moved into their handsome cottage near this city, on Wednesday last.

Messrs. Wilson and Rowles are progressing with the new jail.

Court begins on Monday next. There are 125 foreign cases on the docket.

Mr. Julius Wosch has just received a fresh supply of Bergner & Engel's Philadelphia beer.

Mrs. Donovan is erecting a dwelling house adjoining her property.

Mr. Jno. Holtman has repainted his store on Howard street.

Long Corner Items.—Since the close of camp meetings at Mt. Airy and Ijamsville, matters have relapsed into *statu quo*, and the farmers are busy housing their tobacco crops, which have greatly improved since the rains began.

Chas. T. Mullinix, Esq, lost a valuable horse last week, its death is supposed to have been caused by internal injury while playing.

The road contractors have been at work, and consequently locomotion has been greatly facilitated.

The usual appropriation for keeping in repair the road, from the Patuxent to "Penn's Shop," has been reduced from $50 to $30. This is, at least, unfortunate, as the road is one leading through a hilly country, and requires constant watching and repairing.

The school house at Long Corner has been thoroughly renovated, and white washed inside and out, preparatory to the reopening of school on Monday next. The juveniles are eager to resume "the delightful task."

The reunion of officers and men of the Ex-Confederate army, at Poplar Springs, on Saturday last, is said to have been an enjoyable occasion.

Repairs Needed.—The bridge across the Patapsco at Woodstock, is sadly in need of the attention of the road supervisor for Howard county. We have been informed of several instances where horses have broken through, and were with difficulty extricated. With commendable foresight the supervisor of roads in the neighboring section of Baltimore county, made repairs to it as soon as heavy hauling began, which has been increased by the recent large shipment of paving blocks to Baltimore. Our correspondent from that place adverted to the matter in a recent issue, and a continuance of the danger shows neglect on the part of those whose duty it is to avoid it.

Sykesville Items.—The new M. E. Church is now under roof, and it is expected to hold the dedicatory services at an early day.

A large crowd boarded the cars for Ijamsville camp meeting at this station on Sunday last.

The new road in Howard county, from here to Marriottsville is rapidly being pushed to completion. The contractor Mr. Chas. Seamen began at Gorsuch's Switch, working in both directions at the same time.

A mission under the auspices of the Fathers from Woodstock College, will begin in St. Joseph's Catholic church on Sunday next, and conclude on the Thursday following, when the Devotion of Forty Hours will conclude the exercises. The hours of service will be at 10 A. M., 3, and 7.30 P. M. Instructions and sermons will be given by the fathers in attendance. The public are invited.

Farmers' Pic-Nics.—Baltimore county Grange, No. 13, will hold a Grange Meeting and Farmers' Pic-Nic in Ridgley's Woods near Lutherville, on Thursday, Sept. 5th, 1878. Mr. H. O. Devries of this county is announced as one of the speakers.

On the same day there will be a grand Farmers' Pic-Nic at Harper's Ferry, given by the agricultural societies of Frederick, Montgomery, and Washington counties, and several of the counties of Virginia. An excursion train will leave Baltimore at 7.30; this station at 8.05, A. M. Round trip ticket from here $1.50.

Elysville Items.—A delegation of the Independent order of Rechabites, District Tent, of Washington, D. C., will visit this place on Wednesday, Semtember 4th, and be the guests of Standfast Tent, No. 19, of the same order.

Messrs. J. W. Streaker and John T. Day, enterprising farmers of this neighborhood, will "go for" the next crop of wheat with an artificial dressing, manufactured on the farm, according to the formula for "house fertilizers. We hope to present a favorable report of its action.

The majority of visitors to camp meeting last Sunday from here went to Summerfield. Some few attended Ijamsville.

The "health officers" of the village have mowed down the rank weeds, and sprinkled lime and carbonate of lime in places requiring it.

The camp of railroad bridge carpenters, working upon the bridges here, having completed their labors left on Saturday for Cherry Run.

School No. 9, at Union Works, first district of Baltimore county, will open on Monday, September 2nd, with a change in the corps of teachers. Miss Sallie O. Phillips has been promoted to principalship, with Miss Mary K. Holden, a graduate of high honor from State Normal School, assistant. Miss Holden possesses high educational and musical powers. Every parent is urged to enter their children the first day of the term, and require punctual attendance during the entire scholastic year. Pupils who enter school late in the term, and who frequently absent themselves, will not progress in their studies.

Ordered to Sea.—Surgeon, S. Dandridge Kennedy, U. S. N., of this city, has been detached from the naval hospital, Annapolis, and ordered to the U. S. Str. *Lackawanna*, at the Mare Island (Cal.) navy yard. Dr. Kennedy made a lengthy cruise in this same vessel some years ago, and upon his return treated our citizens to a lecture entitled "Mauno Loa, and the Sandwich Islands," which was a description of the famed volcano situated upon one of those islands in the Pacific.

Important Decision.—For some time past the opinion prevailed that the taxes levied by the County Commissioners were not due and could not be collected by process of law until thirty days after the first of January succeeding the levy. It was also believed by many that collectors were not obliged to pay interest on the county's indebtedness until the same period, that is, the first of January following. There were others, however, who took the contrary view. Out of this difference of opinion arose the case of the School Commissioners vs. Johns. in which both questions in dispute are decided.

If this decision is not appealed from and overruled, the several collectors will have the right to proceed to the collection of taxes as soon as a copy of the levy list is placed in their hands instead of waiting until after the first of January, as heretofore. They will be obliged in some cases to do so, in order to meet the quarterly instalment due the School Commissioners in October, unless the taxes are voluntarily paid before that time. As this opinion of the court, filed on Saturday last, is of public interest, we give it *in extenso:*

This case having been submitted upon an agreed statement of facts by the counsel of both parties and the arguments having been heard and considered;

It was evidently the purpose of the Legislature to provide the School Commissioners of the several counties a fund upon which they could rely upon regular stated intervals for the support of the schools of the State, vide Laws of Maryland 1874, chapter 483, section 42; also 1872, chapter 377, sub chapter 19, section 6.

There is no claim that the defendant has complied or attempted to comply with section 42, chapter 483 of the Acts of Assembly 1874, which requires him to "make return of all said tax collected upon the days required by law for the return of the State school taxes;" and, however it might have been, had such return been made, in default of it we cannot do otherwise than assume that upon each of the dates mentioned in Acts of Assembly 1872, chapter 377, sub-chapter 19, section 6, the defendant had collected and there was due to the plaintiff one-fourth of the amount placed in the defendant's hands for collection for school purposes.

This much would seem to decide the present case, but apart from the peculiar facts of this particular case there seems to be no doubt but that in virtue of chapter 483, Acts of 1874, the whole amount of taxes placed in the hands of each collector for collection, is due and collectable by him from the time of his "receiving a copy of such assessment or rate," and that he is bound under his bond to collect at least so much of it as to enable him to comply with all the requirements of the law and especially to pay to the School Commissioners "upon the day required by law, &c," the proportional amount due of the whole sum placed in his hands for collection for school purposes.

With this view of the law I shall order the entering of judgment in the present case for the principal sum admitted to be due and for interest upon the one fourth part thereof from the tenth day of October, 1876; upon one-fourth from the tenth day of January, 1877; upon one-fourth from the twenty-fifth day of March, 1877, and upon one-fourth from the twenty-fifth day of June, 1877.

JAS. D. WATTERS.

—*Harford Democrat.*

Woodstock Items.—No yellow fever in Woodstock.

The Howard county side of the Patapsco bridge is in a decline.

The only topic now spoken of is the grand tournament on the eleventh of next month.

The arrival at Woodstock of two fascinating blondes from Baltimore, has caused your correspondent to neglect his duty somewhat, this week, his time being principally engaged teaching these fair ones to manage a boat on the Patapsco.

The many friends of Rev. John J. Murphy, S. J. a graduate of, and afterwards a professer in Woodstock College, will receive with sad regret, that he is lying dangerously ill at the pastoral residence of Trinity Church, Georgetown. At one time his life was despaired of, and at present writing (Wednesday night), he is not out of danger.

An Assault.—Joshua Fuller, a colored man, residing near Pine Orchard in this county, says, that whilst on his way from Brighton camp meeting he was attacked by a crowd of roughs whom without provocation beat him very severely, breaking several bones about the body, and otherwise injuring him. Dr. Richard Hammond rendered medical assistance.

The Tournament held on the farm of Mr. Harrison Dorsey last week, was a very successful affair. The charge to the Knights and coronation addresses were delivered by Mr. Edwin Linthicum, of this city. Mr. A. Moore of the fifth district, was chief marshall. Mr. Thomas Quill crowned Miss Mary O'Neal queen of love and beauty.

Real Estate Sale.—Glenmary farm containing 210 acres, the residence of John O'Donnell, late of Howard county, deceased, has been sold to Mr. Andrew Adams of New York for $1,000.

Wheat.—You may at most any time during the day count twenty or thirty wagons at the Patapsco Mill, waiting to be unloaded. Wheat is bringing from 90@$1.01 per bushel.

Large Yield of Wheat.—Mr. Anthony M. Johnson, on 55 acres, raised 2225 bushels of wheat or 40½ bushels to the acre.

HOWARD CO., August 29th, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have read with much pleasure your leaders in the last two issues of the TIMES, on the approaching Congressional primaries for nominating our candidate for Congress in the Fifth district. You certainly have struck a popular cord in the great body of the people at large, who are not politicians, and who don't run with the "machine."

As you well insinuate, why should Dr. H. be nominated for a "third term?" Is it on account of his commanding talent! or immaculate reputation, that we should sanction a dangerous precedent, which even the Radicals would not do for their "modern Saviour" President Grant?

Are all the great men in the eight counties of our district to have hope deferred, which, you know, maketh the heart sick, until they are as old as Methusala before their political Millenaium comes?

And Messrs, Editors I have heard earnest men ask if your views would not apply to county politics as well next fall when we are to have such a big new deal and shuffle. Do you think that there should be no rotation in Howard? Do you think that a few professional politicians, who have no other employment or profession should "run" little Howard entirely, and for ever? The people will back you up Messrs. Editors, if you do not believe these unwholesome things. What is true and applicable to national affairs is certainly apropos to local. If none of our distinguished county men Mackubin, Dr. Watkins, Wootton, Gorman or the Merrick brothers, will accept the honor, how would the Hon. Andrew J. Chapman of Charles county do to succeed Dr. Henkle? Don't you remember in 1874 how our delegates voted solid for him 19 times under positive instructions from the county convention?

Let us hear from you again. If Howard goes for Chapman he will carry the day?

"A MAN WHO DON'T WANT AN OFFICE."

ELLICOTT CITY RETAIL MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
J. J. LAMKIN & CO.

ELLICOTT CITY, Friday August 30, 1878.

FLOUR.	
Patapsco Family	$7.00
" Extra	6.75
Chesapeake "	6.50
Orange Grove Extra	6.25
Severn Mills "	5.50
Camden Super	5.75
FEED.	
Middlings No. 1	31
" " 2	30
Brown Stuff	12
Screenings	30 @ 40
GRAIN.	
Corn Yellow	60 @ 68
" White	65 @ 72
" Crushed	70
Oats	38 @ 42½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Corn Meal ₱ 100	$1.50
Oat " " "	5.00
Rye " " "	3.00
" Chop " "	1.50
Corn " " "	1.25
Bacon Sides ₱ lb	10
" Shoulders, S C. ₱ lb	9
" " Western ₱ lb	8
" Hams, S. C. ₱ lb	14
Lard " "	12
Butter " "	25
Eggs per dozen	18
Cheese ₱ lb	12
Syrup Golden per gallon	75
" Merchants "	60
" Camden "	35
Vinegar Pure Apple per gallon	40
Coal Oil 110o test	20
" " 150o "	30
Prunes New ₱ lb	12
Raisins " "	12
Currants " "	10

Married.

At Ijamsville Camp Meeting, on Sunday, August 25th, 1878, by Rev. Wilford Downs, WM. G. W. MEADS, of this city, to Miss M. ELLA BOWMAN, of Baltimore County.

New Advertisements.

RALLY! DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS!
RALLY AROUND THE STANDARD!

ECLIPSE! ECLIPSE!!

The best article for the least money ever offered to the people of Howard County.

SEE ANALYSIS! SEE ANALYSIS!!

Eclipse Ammoniated Super-Phosphate the best Fertilizer ever offered in this market.

LOW PRICES! LOW PRICES!!

When we take into consideration the low prices which the farmer gets for his produce, we must necessarily conclude that the decline in Fertilizers must be in proportion.

Therefore we sell Eclipse at $35.00 Per Ton.

All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Terms Cash.
Call and see Analysis, samples, &c, and leave your orders at

J. J. LAMKIN'S & CO.,
Main St., Ellicott City, Md.
Aug. 31, '78-tf.

THE CHAMPION

Grain Drill

WITH FERTILIZER AND GRASS SEED ATTACHMENTS!

THE BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD.

Its points of superiority: It is the lightest draught Drill in the market.

It has the best Grain Distributor ever invented.

It has the only Fertilizer attachment that always gives satisfaction, and that will sow sticky Phosphates.

It has less cog wheels and machinery and is simpler than any other Drill.

It gives lers trouble to the operator than any other Drill.

It pleases the purchaser better than any other Drill.

Don't fail to see it before purchasing any other. For sale by

E. A. TALBOTT, Ellicott City.
Aug. 31' 78-tf.

ORDER NISI.

John G. Rogers, Assignee
vs
J. Howard Talbott.

In the Circuit Court for Howard County, In Equity, June Term, 1878.

ORDERED, this 28th day of August, 1878, that the sale made and reported by John G. Rogers, Assignee of a Mortgage from J. Howard Talbott to Thomas F. Petit, of the premises thereby mortgaged, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the **28th day of October, 1878;** *Provided,* a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Ellicott City, in Howrd County, once in each of three successive weeks before the 28th day of September next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $575.

L. J. WATKINS, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
L. J. WATKINS, Clerk.
Aug. 31-3ts.

SALE OF HOWARD COUNTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF HOWARD COUNTY.

THE County Commissioners of Howard County, hereby give notice that they will offer at Public Auction at the Court House Door, in Ellicott City, on **Tuesday, September 3, 1878,** at 3 o'clock P. M., the County Bonds issued under the act of 1878, chapter 456, "for the purpose of building a new jail."

These Bonds are issued in sums of $500 each, are exempt from taxation of every kind, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent., payable annually on the first day of September, and are redeemable at the rate of $1000 a year, until the whole amount ($8000) authorized by said act is cancelled.

By order of the Commissioners,
DYE W. WORTHINGTON, Clerk.
Aug. 31-4t.

A CALL will convince you that we do not throw our money away advertising humbugs, neither do we sell at cost, but we are satisfied with a moderate profit. Gents' full size Bordered Handkerchiefs only 3 cts., Gents' Half Hose 5 cts., Gents' Fine Linen Collars 12½ cts., Gents' Under-Shirts 20 cts., Gents' Linen Finish Paper Collars, 10 in a Box for 10 cts. A call is solicited.

Aug. 30, '78-tf. J. J. LAMKIN & CO.