Ellicott City Times

AND

HOWARD COUNTY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

☞ Advertising rates on first page.
☞ Death and Marriage Notices inserted free of charge.
Obituaries are 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.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Geo. Colton, the editor of the Maryland *Republican* has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness.

News comes from Washington that Senator Conkling has again put on his war paint and feathers, and thrown a few arrows at the Administration. The moving cause of the latest "greatest effort of his life," was a communication sent to the Senate by Secretary Sherman containing some facts about the administration of the New York Custom House affairs during the reign of Arthur and Cornell. Arthur and Cornell are friends of Mr. Conkling, and that gentleman seems to remain a member of the Senate, principally that he may defend them when they are assailed. The New York Senator has the reputation of being gifted with much talent, but he is chary in using it, when he might make it useful. There have been several important measures before the body of which he is a member during the past year, but in their discussion Mr. Conkling was conspicuous chiefly by his silence. When his colleagues are speaking on questions of national interest, he spends his time correcting the proof of his legal arguments. When little trifling subjects, as the Silver Bill for example, are before the Senate, Mr. Conkling has a cold in the head and his voice cannot be heard in the land. But as soon as the appointment of a Collector or a Naval officer for the port of New York is mentioned, Mr. Conkling is all fire and ready to make a speech that will "sink the Administration into infamy." This quarrel between the New York Senator and the Administration being exclusively a Republican funeral, we have no desire to intrude on the ceremonies, but we may be allowed to say that such conduct is hardly becoming in one of Mr. Conkling's ambition. A Presidential aspirant, if he wishes to be thought worthy of that high office, should not lay himself open to the suspicion that he is more of a politician than a statesman, and only great in little things. This Mr. Conkling seems to be doing.

The Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn.

In Maryland, where this distinguished Kentucky Representative has done such good service in the Democratic campaigns of the past two or three years, and has formed so many personal acquaintances, his promotion to public life would be received with almost the same gratification as among the people of his own State. Many of our readers will, we are sure, appreciate the justice of the following tribute to Mr. Blackburn's character and qualifications, which we extract from an article in the Frankfort *Yeoman*, formally presenting him as a candidate for the Speakership of the next House:

"Void of all deceit, open in manner and plain of speech, no man ever leaves a meeting which he addresses without knowing exactly how he stands upon every question. He is equally above equivocation or reticence, never half way in his advocacy or opposition, but treating measures as men, being either friend or foe to every public proposition as to every man with which he comes in contact. In Congress, where Mr. Blackburn is best known, there is no misapprehension as to his character. His bitterest political opponents admire him for his directness, his manliness in adhering to his convictions, even against the greater odds, his courtesy and fairness in debate, his indefatigable attention to duty, and his ability in the chair, on the floor, and in committee.

"His own party have too often attested their confidence in his ability and discretion to render lengthy reference to the fact necessary. They have learned to know him, and have found that to a quickness and intrepidity of action, which marks him as a true leader, is coupled a prudent discretion, which rises in proportion to the importance of the subject matter under discussion, and makes him at once a safe, as well as a bold and successful champion in any issue.

"To these qualities are added a high sense of honor, which would stoop to no unworthy act in the distribution of the patronage of place, but which would reward merit even in his immediate opponents. When such qualification for eminent leadership are combined with the highest requisites of a presiding officer—presence, promptness, familiarity with parliamentary practice and the rules of the House—little more need be added."—*Evening Bulletin.*

—Balked in their efforts to propagate their theories by the instrumentality of club and newspapers, the German socialist have lately endeavored to convey their doctrine by means of song; but in this they have again been thwarted. The Hamburg police have just forbidden the circulation of a series of ditties, one of which begins "Eine feste Burg ist unser Bund" others being entitled "True till death," "A song of Freedom," "Forward is the thing for us," &c. Prohibitions of clubs and publications are also reported from Breslau, Posen, Weisbaden, Dusseldorf, and Zwickau. The Emperor is following the Socialist movement with great attention, and receives in audience almost every morning Herr von Madai the head of the Berlin police.

—Machinery for shoemaking produces marvellous results. One class of machines sewed last year 40,000,000 pairs of shoes, while another pegged 55,000,000 pairs in the same time. Ten men can make 600 pairs of shoes a day. In New England 400 bushels of shoe pegs are made in a day, and one cent's worth of pegs will peg four pairs of shoes. There are 576 patents on shoe pegs and peggers, and 2,000 on shoe machinery. Machinery turned out over two million shoes lasts in the United States last year.

Curiosities of Currency.

The bank officer who saw a compensating advantage from the passage of the silver dollar bill because payments of silver would be so bulky as to assist in checking runs, and in cases of large amount would render a wheelbarrow necessary, probably based his remarks upon a knowledge of the experience of the Swedish merchants of the last century. During that period copper was the chief medium of exchange in Sweden, and business men who went out to collect their bills carried wheelbarrows to obtain the copper dalers. The inconvenience of such a medium kept down trade—a result which the Spartans of old sought to obtain by the introduction of iron money. Cattle were the medium of exchange in still earlier times. Homer valuing the armor of Diomedes at so many head of cattle. Indeed, it is now generally conceded that our word 'pecuniary' is derived from the Latin pecus, cattle. Sir H. S. Maine, in his interesting 'Early History of Institutions,' shows that being counted by the head, the kine were called *capitale*, whence 'capital,' 'chattle' and 'cattle.' Skins were early used as currency, and leather money is said to have been circulated in Russia as late as the reign of Peter the Great. Among the few facts that are left us about the laws of usage of Carthage is the employment of leather currency. Maize formerly circulated in Mexico; and in Norway corn is even now deposited in banks, and lent and borrowed. As our Indians use wampum, the natives of the East Indies, or portion of them, have resorted to cowry shells as small money, and a considerable export of them goes on from the Maldive and Laccadive islands. The Fijians circulate whales' teeth—red teeth expressing the higher denominations. The introduction of American gold into Europe displaces silver as the common measure of value—a position it held in Queen Elizabeth's reign. The French use the word *argent* (silver) as a comprehensive term for money, a circumstance illustrating the position the metal once held. A French savant is of the opinion that in the very earliest ages stone implements were used as the circulating medium between tribes. He bases his theory upon the circumstance that some of the implements are made of materials not to be found in the region discovered. In our own colonial period, bullets and tobacco passed as currency, and during the civil war, hotel tickets, car tickets and even shoe irons were accepted as such. Olive oil continues to be the medium in some of the Mediterranean countries, and large transactions have been based upon it. Antioch and Alexandria are said to have used a wooden talent. Lead passes current in Burmah. Tin farthings were struck by Charles II. in 1959, a stud of copper being inserted in the middle of the die to render counterfeiting more difficult, tin halfpence and farthings were used as late as 1691, but never obtained a really wide circulation. Tin coins were formerly employed in Java and in Mexico, and the metal is said to be still current by weight in the States of Malacca. The Russian government which owns the principle platinum mines began fifty years ago to coin that metal, but after seventeen years of experiment gave it up. The appearance of the metal is inferior to gold, and the fact that it is seldom or never used for purposes of ornamentation is also against its use. Nevertheless, at the monetary conference at Paris, in 1867, the Russian representive proposes that platinum should be employed for the coinage of five franc pieces. The forms of coin are represented in almost every shape, from the gold button or grain of Pondicherry to the scimetar shaped pieces once employed in Persia. Austria finds it profitable to continue the coining of the Maria Theresa silver dollar, with the original design and date (1780), because of its great popularity in Nortiher Africa and the Levant. When the British government undertook the Abyssinian expedition, the military chest contained large quantities of these dollars, which are in great demand among the native. In some portions of the Orient porcelain coins are used, and are quite in demand.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

Fultz Wheat.

Messrs. Best & Sparks, who have mills both at Litchfield and Alton, Ill., the latter an extensive concern and the former a smaller one, but making and shipping 140 barrels of flour daily. Inquiring the name of the wheat most grown and prized by millers and farmers both, in that section, the unexpected reply was the Fultz. But the Fultz has a bad reputation in some sections. Did not the Millers' Convention of Indianapolis discriminate against it? To be sure, but that section was perhaps the work of patent process men, which we do not use. We find the Fultz, under the old processes, will make a barrel of first-class, though not the highest priced flour, to every four bushels and two-thirds, or 289 pounds. The flour we sell in large, round lots, delivered on track, at $4 25 to $4.50, and it is quoted in New York and Boston at $5.75 to $6. In common with other millers, we have reduced the speed of our buhrs very much—to 150 revolutions a minute. We use one cast iron crusher to four of buhrs, and have all the modern appliances of the patent process, but we do not use them. In this section there are nine bushels of Fultz grown to one of any other kind. We have the Blue Stem, the Lime, the Goldust and others; and have never seen or grown the Clawson. We want hard red wheats, because they make not only the strongest but the whitest flour. We can tell at a glance the wheat produced on timber land and that produced on the prairie. The timber-grown wheat is plumper, harder, heavier, has thinner pelicle, and makes the better and the whiter flour.—*Country Gentleman*

—"I should like to see all the church property in the land taxed to the uttermost." These are strange words coming from the pastor of a wealthy up-town church. Dr. Shipman of Christ Episcopal Church was the speaker. He placed the value of church property in the United States at present at $50,000,000, and said that in 1900 if it increased as it has been doing, it would reach the enormous value of three billions of dollars, or a third more than our national debt. He pointed out the general principle, that what is protected by government should aid in maintaining government. By what right, he asked, does the church claim immunity? The effect of its exemption is simply to increase the rate of taxation on everything else. The people pay an appropriation to the churches in the shape of taxes which they would not have otherwise paid. It is interesting to thus find a fashionable clergyman taking ground that has so generally been condemned by his ecclesiastical brethren.—*N. Y. Sun*

—Be on time; for prevention is better than cure. All Coughs and Colds and such affections of the throat and lungs as lead to consumption are cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

The Tenth Federal Census.

The Census Bill introduced in the House by Representative Cox of this city, contains some interesting features. The superintendent of the Census is to be appointed by the President the clerical force by the Secretary of the Interior, and one or more Supervisors for each State and Territory, the whole number not to exceed 150, are to be nominated by the Executives of the several States. The work of taking the census is to begin on the 1st day of June, 1880, and must be concluded in a month. In New York and other cities of over ten thousand inhabitants it is to be taken within a fortnight, so as to make it as near photograph as it can be of the condition of the country. Special expert work is to be done by agents selected by the Superintendent. The Bill provides for the collection, in careful detail, of facts relative to the transactions of railroad corporations, their capital, business, length of lines, debts, the number of acres of land derived from public grant remaining unsold in short, a complete detailed statement of the affairs of each road, including its business liabilities and assets. Provision is also made for obtaining like information from express, telegraph, life insurance, and fire and marine insurance companies. Mining, manufacturing, agricultural and fishing statistics are likewise provided for. The social statistics shall contain inquiries relating to the public indebtedness of cities, counties and towns, and of the ownership of the public debt of respective amounts, and such additional inquiries respecting the same, as well as respecting public paupers and criminals, as may be deemed necessary. The cost of the census is limited to $3,000,000, as against $3,360,000 expended in 1870. The Bill proposes a subvention to any State or Territory which at the intermediate five years may take a census with similar blanks and schedules and report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Government in such case to pay half the cost, which, in view of the saving of $360,000 in the decennial census, it can well afford to do. Such a plan would have some obvious advantages. The delay in the publication of the results of the decennial censuses often render them comparatively useless as data for legislators and those interested in social science; but with a system of intercensing censuses under direction of the State, this difficulty would be largely obviated, and the statistics gathered would soon acquire an accuracy and coherency vastly increasing their value for all purposes to which they can be applied.

The Bill, as a whole, appears to be an improvement upon those of previous years, especially in its provisions that the more important statistics shall be gathered, largely, by men of experience, and that the enumerators shall be named by the local authorities in each State and Territory. This last provision will make the work as non-partisan as possible; but for that very reason it is to be feared that it will encounter the opposition of the Congressional politicians.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

—A lady of rank in Paris died three weeks ago, in the fashionable quarter of the Arc de Triomphe, of whom an interesting story is told. She was a famous card-player, and was credited with knowing every game there was to know. When travelling in a foreign land she met, one day, in a hotel, a Russian lady with that passion for gambling said to be inherent in the Russian nation. Anxious to play with the lady from Paris, she wrote requesting a few games. Her request was granted, and the ladies played all night, the Russian losing at every hand, until her opponent had won from her more money than the mines in the Ural had produced for her revenues in twenty-five years. At last the Russian lady made a despairing effort to regain her fortune, but without avail. Rising from the table, she told the French lady how she had lost more than she possessed, but that in her desire to pay a debt of honor she would instruct her steward to convey to her the title deeds of all the mines and estates she owned. At this the victorious antagonist smiled and requested that she might have her own way in the matter, since she had won. A priest and a lawyer were sent for. When they arrived, the Russian lady was asked to bind herself by a solemn oath never again to touch a card or risk money at any game of chance. She did so, and then signed an engagement to pay her antagonist the annual sum of $2,000. The vow never to play cards for money again she faithfully kept, and the $2,000 was punctually paid every year, the French lady giving it the name of the "Queen of Spades Bounty," and invariably giving it to the poor of Paris.

A Maryland Distiller Swindled.—Mr. Outerbridge Horsey, the distiller, of Frederick county, Maryland, has had William Sharkey, tavern keeper at No. 730 Richmond street, Philadelphia, arrested on the charge of defrauding him out of whiskey valued at $500. At a hearing before a Philadelphia magistrate, Mr. Horsey read a letter he received on November 29, 1878, headed "T. Horan, Flour and Grain Commission Merchant, 930 Richmond street" (the last three words written with ink) asking the figures for five barrels of whiskey for shipping purposes. He sent samples, and on December 5 obtained the order for the lot, to be sent to T. Horan, 730 Richmond street, with a bill and ten days' draft. The whiskey was shipped, but the draft for $447.52 came back, with notice that there was no one of that name to accept it. He found the drayman, Hughes, who had hauled the consignment to 730 Richmond street, which turned out to be a groggery kept by Sharkey. Mrs. Sharkey said that Horan had gone to the country, and then contradicted herself by declaring that he had gone to market. Nobody in the neighborhood knew Horan, and he concluded Horan was a fictitious person. Counsel for Sharkey said his client was not able to write, and consequently had not ordered the whiskey, and it would be shown in court that another person who had lived in Sharkey's house had committed the fraud. The man was bailed for a further hearing.

A Singular Practice.—Boston has an interesting family—father, mother and ten-year-old daughter—that live in a great mansion without a servant, only having a woman from time to time to do the heavy house-work. For years the inmates have lived on fruit and vegetables only. The child is kept in a glass case, her play-room, study and nursery all being at the top of the house where the walls and roof are of glass; the continual sun-bath being considered necessary to the child's physical and moral health and well being. The mother, formerly a school-teacher and a great student, is the child's teacher, and, with the exception of her daily airing in the handsome grounds of the place, the little girl never goes out and rarely does she see another child.

Salaries of Circus Men.

"How much are the salaries of the performers in the equestrian profession, Mr. Barnum?"

"Well, I pay my best rider $100 per day, sunday included; that is $700 per week. The lady equestrian gets $300—they generally receive about $150 to $200 per week from other concerns. Bareback riders get about—well, say from $100 to $125 per week."

"How are the acrobats and gymnasts and that class of performers paid?"

"From $60 to $160 per week, according to ability and the danger of their performance. There are a great many of them to be had, always plenty on the market, but I always have the best."

"Do clowns receive—?"

"Clowns always receive good salaries, and a ready first class clown is worth from $150 to $175 per week, and some, such as Ted Almonte—poor Ted!—who died recently, was earning more in the season.

On advertising he was quite sane.

"Ah!" said the great showman, with half a sigh, "advertising is a heavy drain, but if I didn't advertise I would not make anything. My pictorial printing this year has already cost me $43,000, but my newspaper bills in a year in amount to a great deal more. My expenses on my trip three years ago amounted to $650,000, and in that year, in six months, the profits were $60,000.

Mental Arithmetic.—Some years ago a German of the name of Dase exhibited his wonderful powers of calculation and memory before the Queen. I once met him at the house of a friend, but unfortunately arrived too late to witness more than a few of his feats. Sixty-four figures were chalked upon a board, at which Mr. Dase gave what I thought a cursory glance, an immediately turning his back upon them, he stated the order in which they were placed, and he repeated them backward. He was then, without altering his position, dodged by one of the company, who asked, "What is the twenty-third figure?" He answered at once and correctly. Again, a vast amount of dominoes—I wondered where they got so many—were distributed on the table among several ladies who arranged them in squares of various dimensions, while Mr. Dase stood with his back to the table. He was then requested to turn round, and in an incredibly short space of time he told us the number not of the dominoes, but of the spots. Thus far for the evidence of my eyes and ears. For the rest, I was told that he could multiply in his mind 100 figures by the like number. He is an hour about it, but the result is always correct. I was told that he can extract the square root of 100 given figures in fifty-two minutes.—*The University Magazine.*

The Harvest of 1877 and 1878.—The following table, which we copy from the *Sun* almanac for 1879, was compiled from the official returns received at the Agricultural Department at Washington:

	Acreage. 1877.	Acreage. 1878.
Wheat	36,000,000	32,000,000
Corn*	50,000,000	51,000,000
Potatoes	1,790,000	1,775,000
Barley		1,790,000
Cottonf		12,260,000
Buckwheat		657,000
Rye	1,520,000	1,621,000
Oats	12,750,000	13,170,000

	Yield. 1877.	Yield. 1878.
Wheat, bushels,	365,000,000	425,000,000
Corn*, bushels,	1,342,000,000	1,389,000,000
Potatoes, bushels,	170,000,000	121,000,000
Barley, bushels,	31,000,000	32,000,000
Cotton, bales,	4,760,000	6,299,000
Buckwheat, bushels,	10,170,000	11,950,000
Rye, bushels,	22,141,000	25,000,000
Oats, bushels,	405,000,000	411,000,000

Tobacco—25 per cent. less than 1877.
*Yield per acre 27.6 bushels for 1878.
†Estimating 450 pounds to the bale.

The Battle of New Orleans.—One of the most interesting facts connected with the battle of New Orleans is that the battle fought by the privateer General Armstrong, commanded by the late Captain Samuel C. Reid, with the forces of the British Squadron at Fayal on September 27, 1814, so crippled and delayed the expedition against New Orleans that it failed to arrive until four days after General Jackson's forces. New Orleans being utterly defenseless at the time, the terrible slaughter of the British by the crew of the Armstrong caused a delay to the English fleet of over ten days, which just barely gave General Jackson time to prepare for the defence of that city. General Jakson acknowledged this fact after the battle of the Armstrong became known to him and it is said Mr. Clay was of opinion that, had the English captured New Orleans, although the battle was fought after the treaty of Ghent, England never would have stood by the treaty.

—The large hall you enter on arriving at Sandringham, the Prince of Wale's place, is fitted up as a dining room, with a pianoforte, easy chairs, and two large writing tables, at one of which the Prince usually writes his letters on his return from shooting. Behind the Piano is a quantity of toys for the children to amuse themselves with at "the childrens hour" after ten. Here, at 5 o'clock, the table is placed in the centre of the hall, and is presided over by the Princess in the loveliest of tea gowns. It is a pretty sight to see her surrounded by her three little girls, who look like tiny fairies, and who run about to put papa's letters in the large pillar post box at one end of the hall. There are generally four or five large dogs to add to the circle. In this same hall the balls take place. The floor is excellent and the music is in the gallery upstairs.

—Two members of the Canadian Parliament, living in Manitoulin, 371 miles from Toronton, resolved to journey the first 200 miles of the distance on snow shoes. Travelling in that part of the Dominion in winter is usually done in sleighs, there being no railroads, and is exceedingly tedious. A party of seven persons, including three Indian guides, was made up for the undertaking. They wore thick clothes, and carried a small supply of provisions. They walked an average of 25 miles a day, and slept most of the nights in Indian villages, but had to camp out several times in the snow. Their most exciting adventure was in crossing a lake on the ice, which broke under them, letting them into the freezing water. One of the Indians gave out from fatigue, but the rest bore the hard work without harm, and think it did them good.

—It is said that $500,000 is spent yearly upon teaching of music in the elementary schools of England.

—Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

—The fashion in dogs in France vary and it is rather surprising to see how quickly the demand for any special breed is met by a lavish supply. A few years ago it was said that the race of pugs was dying out; but some great lady took to cultivating pugs, and all the markets swarmed with the black-nosed little fellows. Yellow, wiry English terriers are now the rage in Paris; and Italian greyhounds have become so scarce that a fancier could not furnish a well-matched pair—cream or mouse color—for less than 600 francs.

—Dr. McBride, who called himself King of Pain, died in Chicago, a few days ago of consumption. He was an educated physician, it is said, but preferred a roving life and the methods of a quack. He travelled in a gaudily painted wagon, and was known from Maine to Mexico. He was tall and thin, his hair was never cut, and a dress like that of a Western scout gave him a picturesque aspect. Thousands believed his pretensions of almost miraculous curative powers, and he did a profitable business; but he spent money freely, and died poor.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

B. & O. R. R. Local Time Table. *East.—Fred. Acc.* 7.05 *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,* 3.04 *P. M.; Mail Acc.* 4.51 *P. M.; Milk Train Acc.* 6.25 *P. M., (Daily). West.—Way Train arrives* 5.52 *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* 5.57 *P. M., (Daily); Mt. Airy Acc. arrives at* 7.02 *P. M., (Daily). Theatre train leaves Baltimore at* 11.15 *P. M., arrives at Ellicott City at* 12.00 *P. M. On Sunday night Mt. Airy Acc. train leaves Baltimore at* 9.00; *arrives here at* 9.40.

Dramatic.—The Patapsco Dramatic Association of which Mr. James L. Mathews, the Roscius of Ellicott City, is president, has recently given two entertainments, both of which were well patronized by the citizens of this city and vicinity. There were three farces each night, all of which were very humorous, and well acted.

"A Cure for the Fidgets" a farce in one act in which Mr. John M. Collier took the character of "Finniken Fuzzleton," and Miss Nettie Cassidy, the very amusing and peculiar character of "Seraphina," was remarkably well played. Mr. Collier had a good conception of his character and acted it well. In the personation of her character Miss Cassidy evinced more than ordinary amateur talent. The other characters were well taken by Miss Lizzie Ray, Mrs. Frank, J. Randolph Groves, Dall Worthington and J. L. Mathews.

"A Regular Fix" was played amidst much applause. Mr. Thomas B. Dorsey took the character of Hugh De Brass" who gets into a regular fix, and played it very well. Mr. Mathews as "Surplus" the lawyer, assumed all the dignity of demeanor and profundity of intelligence that characterize said individual, and adapted himself to the grave and severe with almost as much facility as he did to the light and humorous character which he afterwards took. Mr. Mathews is a great favorite with his audiences and always receives the applause his good acting merits.

"Under Military Discipline," a very short farce, was played by Messrs. Scott, Groves and Worthington with excellent effect, and left the audience in a very good humor. And when this was followed up by the songs and comicalities of Messrs. Mathews and Dorsey we need scarcely say that the assemblage left very well satisfied with the amount of fun they had gotten for 25 cents.

Teachers' Association.—On Friday, the 7th of February, the Teachers' Association of Howard County will meet in the Court House, this city. The following is the programme: Reading, Mr. P. L. Harman; Essay, Dr. Woodward; Reading, Miss L. V. Hobbs; Question for Discussion—For what offences should children be punished, and what kind of punishment should be inflicted? Messrs. Hill, Jeffries, Meehan, Jones, and Misses Johnston, Kirby, Groves and Brian; Reading, Miss Jennie Hardey; Essay, Mr. T. L. Machin. Parsing and Analysis of sentences;

Man's life is like a Sparrow, mighty king!
That while at banquet with your chiefs you sit
Housed near a blazing fire—is seen to flit
Safe from the Wintry tempest.

"The atrocious crime of being a young man, I shall not attempt to palliate nor excuse." "Which, when Beelzebub perceived, than whom, Satan excepted, none higher sat."—*Milton.*

Concert and Readings.—A Grand Concert and Readings will be given by the Woodberry Musical Union at the Court House in this city, on Wednesday evening, February 5th, 1879. Those of our readers who remember the very pleasant "Old Folks" Concert given about two years ago in the Presbyterian Church will be glad to know that some of the performers at that concert are members of the Musical Union. Joe Thompson, of Baltimore, will read some selections during the evening, and we are certain that the mention of his name will insure him a large audience. We would advise our readers by all means not to miss the treat which is promised them. Tickets can be procured at the principal stores in this city. Admission 25 cents. Performance commences at 8 P. M.

School Fund.—The total amount levied for the Public School fund in 1878 was $161,425.79. The amount levied in Howard county for this purpose was $7,485.23. Amount received by Howard county for the Public Schools during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1878, was $10,204.72. Only $4,054.25 of the amount levied had been received by the Comptroller up to September 30th, 1878. The January distribution of the public school tax for this county was made last week, and Howard county's proportion amounts to $1,909.90 for the white schools, and $188.67 for the colored.

Byron Literary Club.—Prof. Harkins will lecture before this Club on Monday evening next, on "How to get ideas." It is desired that all of the members of the Club should be present to hear this lecture.

Rabbits Frozen to Death.—During the intensely cold weather, several weeks ago, Mr. Mahleton Phelps of the fifth district, found several rabbits frozen to death under a shock of fodder in his field.

Farmers' Convention.—A meeting and convention of the Farmers' Club of Montgomery County was held at Lyceum Hall, Sandy Spring, Monday, and was largely attended. Mr. H. C. Hallowell presided, with Allen C. Farquhar, secretary.

Mr. Abert introduced a resolution indorsing General Le Duc for the stand that he took in regard to the question of seed, as well as for his general efficiency. A letter was received from the Farmers' Club of Fairfax county, Va., asking that the Montgomery county farmers act with them in forming a joint stock company, or by some other manner providing a house for farmers, their horses and wagons, hay wagons, &c., in Washington, in the vicinity of the market houses. This led to a debate, in which it was stated that at present all farmers, and especially those who had hay, were at the mercy of the hay weighers. This was particularly the case in rainy and snowy weather, when they were required to sell their hay and get away, there being no place in Washington where it could be housed until better weather. The letter was referred for future consideration.

Mr. James S. Hallowell offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a public meeting of the citizens of the county should be called, to meet at Rockville at an early day, to take into consideration the whole matter of taxation.

Mr. E. J. Hall, in favoring the resolution, said it could not be denied that while farmers were getting ante war prices for their produce, their taxes were at war prices. He said it was not a political question, but a practical one, in which all farmers were very deeply interested. Mr. Halloweil said he had just seen a tax bill for a piece of property in 1872 which was $75 in amount. The same property in 1874 was taxed $82, in 1875 it had increased to $99, in 1877 it reached $101, in 1878, $110, and in 1879, $120.

The convention then discussed farm fences, calf raising, fertilizers, etc.—*Balto. Sun.*

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—The February number, and second of the new volume, comes to us even more richly freighted than usual; it abounds with choice and very delightful literature, and the illustrations are admirable. The opening article, entitled "How Carnival is Kept," is exceedingly interesting, being a description of the scenes of fun and frolic during the Carnival in different portions of Europe and the United States. "Santo Domingo, and the True Story of Samana Bay," by Mrs. William Leslie Cazneau, will not fail to attract especial attention, as will also Jennie Haskell's article on "Rice—in the Fields and Mills of South Carolina." Alfred H. Guernsey gives some interesting particulars of "Some Modern Regicides." "The Northern Lights" are a subject of a delightful treatise by G. W. Von Tunzelmann. These articles are profusely illustrated. The department of fiction in this number is exceedingly attractive; besides the admirable serial of Mr. Benedict, "Norman Desborough's Son," there are several admirable short stories, prominent among them, "A Tale of the Carnival," "Queenie's Kiss," "Mizpah," "Loaning a Lover," "About a Silver Bell," "Doomed," by Etta W. Pierce, etc., etc. There are poems by W. Brough, Matthison, and other popular writers, and a miscellany replete with amusement and instruction. Those who intend to subscribe to the present volume of this excellent periodical should not delay; they will have far more than the worth of their money. The number contains 128 pages, quarto, and about 160 illustrations, and a handsome chromo frontispiece, "The Oriental Dream of Paradise." The subscription price is only $4 a year; 25 cents a single number. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

Elysville Items.—All of last Friday and Saturday was occupied in repairing the break in the mill race occasioned by the partial thaw. During this time only the picking-house and card-room stopped, the balance of the machinery being driven by the engine.

The recent ten per cent. reduction of wages at the factory is generally acquiesced in by the operatives.

The attractiveness of our pleasant little Rechabite Hall has been greatly increased by the introduction of a fine toned Estey Organ, the catalogue price of which is two hundred and ten dollars, purchased by the members of Standfast Tent, I. O. R.

Moses Rogers, employed as miller at Wrights Mill for upwards of a half century, died on Wednesday of last week. His funeral took place the Sunday following at Union Chapel, Liberty road, Baltimore county.

The Baltimore *Sun* still continues the favorite paper here, upwards of thirty copies of the Weekly being distributed every Saturday.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The February number of this popular Magazine has been received at our office and the contents are as varied and as good as could be wished. Besides the usual elegantly colored fashion plate and numerous figures, there is a continuation of the pleasant serial "A gentle Belle" written expressly for the "Lady's Book" by Christian Reid, and any number of short stories by some of the best known authors. Although the subscription price has been reduced to $2 the Magazine maintains its well earned reputation of being perhaps the best Fashion Periodical in the country. A large diagram pattern is contained in every number in 1879.

Coasting.—On Thursday morning last, it was not only the wicked, but all who went out doors, there stood on "slippery places." Coasting, which is a sport so much indulged in, and enjoyed by boys, was never better than on this morning. It was, therefore, a very unpleasant duty for our worthy mayor, who always likes to see the boys enjoy themselves, to stop their coasting on Main street; but the number engaged in it, as well as the reckless character of some of the participants, made it necessary that the mayor should interpose with his authority and cut short this exhilarating sport.

Property Sales.—Mrs. Benj. H. Dorsey, of this city, has sold her farm near Guilford, in the Sixth district, containing 130 acres, improved with a good dwelling house, to Elias Travers for $2,600 cash.

On Saturday, Rezin Hopkins, late collector of taxes of First district, sold a lot in this city, adjoining the property of Keen & Hagerty and E. A. Talbott, twenty-three by seventy-eight feet, to the latter gentleman for $305.

"Rome's Recruits" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered at St. Joseph's Church, Sykesville, on Wednesday evening next. The price of admission is 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents. Doors will open at 6.45 P. M.

Accidents.—Mrs. Grafton D. Dorsey, residing on Lawyers' Hill, near Relay House in this county, while returning from church on Sunday morning last, slipped and fell on the ice, breaking both bones of the right leg, between the knee and ankle.

Mr. Chas. Bathgate, of the first district, slipped on the ice on Sunday last and sustained a painful, though not a serious injury. We trust he will soon recover.

Lost a Horse.—Mr. Absalom Foreman, living about two miles from Westminster, Md., visited that city on Friday night last and hitched his horse in front of an inn. On coming out the horse was gone, and Mr. Foreman came to Baltimore city and gave the case to Messrs. Smith, West & Lyon, independent detectives. They discovered that a horse answering the description of the stolen animal was in possession of a gentleman at Sykesville.

Mr. John C. Durborow. General Agent for the "Superior" Grain Drill and dealer in Agricultural Implements at 35 Light Street, Baltimore, has associated with him in business Mr. Frank A. Kissell, of Springfield, Ohio, who contributes additional energy and experience to Mr. Durborow's business acquaintance and trade. The name and style of the new firm will be J. C. Durborow & Co.

Dam Damaged.—On Thursday of last week the mill dam of the Union Factory, two miles above this city, on the B. & O. R. R. was broken through by the ice in three places. The mill had to suspend operations for a day and a half in order that it might be repaired. Several dams along the Patapsco were bursted loose by the breaking up of the ice blockade.

Concert.—This evening there will be a vocal and instrumental concert given by the Wethersville Band in Town Hall, for the benefit of the M. P. Church at Union Works. The doors open at 7 P. M., the concert commences at 7½. Admission twenty-five cents. The church for which this entertainment is held is a new one, and it is hoped that all will contribute liberally for its benefit.

The Cloud House.—Ladies' and gentlemen's dining saloon, 415 West Baltimore Street, near Green St. The greatest oyster house in the city—7 fried oysters for 25 cts, 5 fried, bread and butter, 15 cts, and everything the market affords proportionately cheap. Give us a trial.

J. P. Wilson, Proprietor.

Postal Ruling.—It has been recently ruled by the Post Office Department that a letter dropped into a postoffice box cannot be recovered, as formerly, by signing a receipt for it to the Postmaster. Persons should be very careful now about getting into such a box.

A CARD.

Having consented to act as a Justice of the Peace, and being duly commissioned as such, it may be proper to make known to the people of the county, that it will be my constant endeavor to administer justice in accordance with the laws of the land, with impartiality, fidelity and promptness, and thus to carry out the instructions of the commission. Instruments of writing, such as deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, &c., prepared with great care, so as to prevent, as far as possible, all future disputes.

WM. T. CRAPSTER.

Lisbon, Jan. 4, 1879.

ELLICOTT CITY RETAIL MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

J. J. LAMKIN & CO.

Ellicott City, Friday Jan. 17, 1879.

FLOUR.	
Patapsco Family	$5.75
" Extra	6.50
Chesapeake "	6 25
Orange Grove Extra	6 00
Severn Mills "	4.85
Camden Super	2.40
FEED.	
Middlings No. 1	33
" " 2	27
Brown Stuff	14
Screenings	25 @ 99
GRAIN.	
Corn Yellow	65 @ 65
" White	65 @ 65
" Crushed	70
Oats	38
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Corn Meal ₱ 100	$1.50
Oat " " "	5.00
Rye " " "	3 00
" Chop " " "	1.40
Corn " " "	1.25
Bacon Sides ₱ lb	9
" Shoulders, S. C. ₱ lb	8
" " Western ₱ lb	7
" Hams, S. C. ₱ lb	11
Lard " "	10
Butter " "	35
Eggs per dozen	30
Cheese ₱ lb	18
Syrup Golden per gallon	60
" Merchants "	60
" Camden "	55
Vinegar Pure Apple per gallon	35
Coal Oil 110° test	16
" " 150° "	25
Prunes New ₱ lb	12
Raisins " "	10
Currants " "	10
Citron " "	30

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction on the premises, one mile from Oak and Mills, on

Thursday, January 23, 1879,

at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Personal Property:

1 Claget Stallion, Prince Mosco, 7 years old, 1 Gray Colt, four years old, works well in any harness, 1 Bay Mare, 5 years old, for saddle or harness, 4 young Mules, work in single or double harness, 3 Brood Mares, some of them in foal, 5 Milch Cows, part Alderney, soon will be fresh, 3 Heifers, part Alderney, 1 Bull 2½ years old, 1 Champion Reaper and Mower combined, as good as new, only has been in use one season, 1 Bickford & Hoffman Drill, almost new, 1 Spring Wagon, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums under $10 Cash; all that amount a credit of six months will be given, secured by note with good endorser and bearing interest from day of sale.

EDWARD FINNERTY.

E. A. TALBOTT, Auctioneer.

Jan 18 1t.

MAGISTRATE'S AND CONSTABLE'S BLANKS of all kinds for sale at the TIMES OFFICE.

HORNER'S FERTILIZERS for sale by D. SPRECHER.