Ellicott City Times
AND
HOWARD COUNTY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879.

☞ 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.
This Paper may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

Dr. Eli J. Henkle, will accept our thanks for copies of the *Congressional Record* which he has sent us during the regular and special sessions of Congress.

The speech of Mr. Hurd, delivered in the house of Representatives last Tuesday, on the constitutionality of the election law, which allows the use of the army at the polls, is considered by the non-partisan press to have been a concise, logical and eloquent exposition of the true meaning of the constitutional clause which gives Congress the power to regulate the time, place and manner of holding elections for its members.

The Republicans are forced to acknowledge that there is no such thing as a right of suffrage for a citizen of the United States; they have to admit that the right to vote is conferred by the constitutions of the States, still they rudely insist upon the right of the general government to interfere with the elections of a State. In the language of Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, this is "too absurd to be ridiculous."

Mrs. Oliver's suit for breach of promise against ex-Senator Simon Cameron has resulted in a verdict for the defendant. If women like Mrs. Oliver ever learn anything, they will see, no less from the general contempt which this case has excited than from the verdict itself, that a man even though his own conduct may not be above suspicion, will always have the support of the public in his determination to resist anything which savors of black-mail. But unfortunately, women like Mrs. Oliver never learn anything even from experience. Senators however are not so obtuse, and we may expect them hereafter to profit by that sage advice which the elder Mr. Weller gave to his son "Samivel," and "beware of the vidders." It is difficult to imagine what would have been the old man's advice to his hopeful offspring, had his experience embraced such an anomalous creature as a woman who from her own accounts is at the same time widow, wife and maid.

General Chalmers, a democratic member of the House of Representatives from Mississippi, was driven to the painful necessity in debating on the Army Appropriation Bill last Tuesday of annihilating Mr. Conger, a republican member from Michigan. The eloquent gentlemen from Mississippi studiously avoided any unnecessary reference to the late war, in the forcible speech made by him on this occasion. It was not unnatural, therefore, that he should reply with asperity to the contemptuous manner, and taunting interrogatory of the gentleman from Michigan who wanted to know if the revolution of 1861 had any terror for him. Mr. Chalmers, provoked to recrimination by this ill-timed question, as courteously as it was possible under the circumstances, informed the gentleman from Michigan that he was assuming the role for the Republican party that used to be taken by the King's jester with a fools' cap and jingling bells. When further provoked he traced with an artist's eye the very slight resemblance of the gentleman from Michigan to that simian-souled animal of Darwinian notoriety.

The financial exhibit of the corporation of Ellicott City, as published in our column of new advertisements, shows the city to be in debt sixty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents. When the incumbent, Mr. Z. M. Isaac, assumed the duties of the mayoralty in May, 1877, the city was in debt nearly four hundred dollars. Under his efficient and economical administration this amount has been reduced to the small sum above stated. Should he be again elected, at the expiration of his next term of office, in May, 1881, instead of the city's owing sixty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents there will be several hundred dollars in the treasury, provided, of course, the office is administered with the same judicious economy, and that, we have every reason to presume will be the case. It is conceded by every one that Mr. Isaac is eminently qualified for the position which he has so faithfully, and wisely filled for the past two years. The councilmen on Mr. Isaac's ticket are intelligent and substantial citizens who will have the best interests of the city constantly at heart. To the fitness of the gentlemen composing the opposition tickets we have no word of dissent to offer, they are no doubt, worthy to fill the positions to which they aspire, but there is one thing we do know, and that is, the administration of the present incumbent receives general approval. It is therefore, but an act of common justice and courtesy, to say nothing of policy, to again entrust those who have faithfully, honestly, and above all, gratuitously served us in the past.

The extra session of Congress, convened several weeks ago, by a proclamation issued by the President of the United States, for the purpose of passing the general appropriation bill for the National Government, has a question to settle which vitally concerns the interest of every citizen, of every party, in every State of this Union. And that question is: Shall this country be governed by the principle of freedom or the principle of military despotism? This is the plain issue now between the republican and the democratic parties. And standing securely upon the principle of liberty, and bearing aloft the constitution, you will find the one, while standing with the constitution trampled under foot and bearing aloft the glistening bayonet, you will find the other. The republicans are at last forced to meet this issue fairly, and they present a solid front in favor of the supremacy of the military over the civil authority. They have no longer the money or the power to conceal the true nature of the ground upon which they stand. The cool and audacious impudence by which they have diverted the public mind from their true designs, has at last deserted them, and in their mad desire to protect the machinery by which they have perpetuated themselves in power, they have clearly exposed every part of it to the public gaze.

The amendment which has been attached to the appropriation bill by the democrats is intended to repeal the offensive law which allows the use of the military at the polls, unless it is called there in strict accordance with the constitution. It is intended to repeal a law which gives the supervisors, appointed by Federal authority, the right to go to the polls of a State, and with or without process, instantly arrest a citizen, not because he is about to vote illegally, but even if the Marshal thinks he is about to vote illegally. Is not this stepping entirely beyond the constitution? Is it not the assumption of the right to judge of the qualifications of an elector? whereas, the constitution can only regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections. Is not such a law odious to the very first instincts of republican citizens? It is a law brought into being with the republican party and with that party it must die. The democrats should stand firm upon the principle of a free elective franchise, backed as they are, by the constitution and the people. And in the language of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, Gen Chalmers, "if this government is to die, and die at the hands of such a President as Hayes, the democratic party can look the expiring goddess of liberty in the face and say:

Shake not thy gory locks at me
Thou canst not say I did it."

Greens.

It is apparently an Americanism to call all green leaves cooked as food—greens, yet it is the general term in this country for all sorts of pot-herbs. A great variety of plants, wild and cultivated, are used as greens, which though among the least nutritious foods, seem to be generally craved, especially in spring, and is admitted by the authorities that, on account of their large percentage of saline matters, they are useful adjuncts to other food. Among the earliest and most common of the wild greens is the dandelion, Dock, "Cowslip," so called but properly Marsh Marigold, Lamb's-quarter, Nettles, etc. One objection to wild greens is the time taken to collect them, as of those named above only the "Cowslip" grows in masses, and is sure to found when wanted, while the others must be searched for here and there. Another objection is, that wild plants being of the slower growth are less succulent and tender than cultivated. One who has once tried the cultivated Dandelion will not care for the wild plant. As this must grow a year before it will yield abundantly, it should be sown this spring. Get seeds of the "Improved;" sow as soon as the soil is ready, in rows two feet apart, when well up, thin or transplant to a foot apart in the row. The thinnings may be used this spring, but for years thereafter the plants will yield two, if not more, cuttings early each spring of the tenderest and finest greens, without hunting all over the lots. Make provision for future years this spring. For present supplies, the earliest is Spinach sown last fall and kept in the ground one winter by covering, if need be with straw. But few grow spinach at all, and still fewer winter it over. Those who were so fortunate as to sow it, have now only to remove the covering and stir the soil between the rows. If used as soon as uncovered it will be tough, and it is better to wait until the center of the plant shows that a new growth has started. For those who have not provided spinach, and have preserved their cabbages in trenches, in a cellar or other method by which the stalk is kept sound, can set out the stumps as soon as the ground is open and soon have an abundance of excellent greens. Open a trench in a warm place and set the stumps about a foot apart and sufficiently deep to hold them firmly. Numerous shoots will soon appear upon the stumps, and these may be cut at any time before they get tough, or show flower buds. Spinach should be sown among the early crops in rich warm soil; make the rows about 15 inches apart and sow in the same manner as beets. When the leaves are an inch or two long, thin to four inches apart using the thinnings; the other plants will soon become large and may be used until the flower stalk shows. It is better to sow a row every week until the middle of May. In warm weather it soon runs up to seed and is useless. In sowing early Beets, put in an abundance of seed to allow of a supply of "Beet-greens," by many considered preferable to all others. If the rows of Beets are a foot apart they should be thinned to six inches, if 15 inches apart, thin to four inche. For use wash thoroughly, and both root and top are cooked. "Egpytian" is best.

—It is said by those who have tried it, that harrowing wheat in the Spring will increase the yield at least five bushels to the acre; that it won't hurt the timothy and that the clover seed can be sown after the harrowing is done. It is an easy matter for any farmer to prove the truth or falsity of the statement. Try it on one acre this Spring if you do not want to risk the whole field, and watch the result. It is only by experimenting that the farmer advances.

—Manure your orchards heavily and cultivate annually. Corn, potatoes, buckwheat and all root crops may occupy the well manured orchard, but on no consideration allow the growing of oats. Oats are almost a sure death to fruit trees of any kind.

—Every day on the Via Toledo, the finest and most frequented street in Naples, might have been seen an old woman, bent under the weight of years, clad in wretched morning. She wore a tattered bonnet on her head, a thick black veil over her features, and a pair of ragged gloves on her fingers. She never spoke, but took with a kind of growl whatever small coin the passengers might vouchsafe her. That old woman's gains were twenty francs per diem; but who was she? No one could tell, and she never answered questions. The other day a couple of municipal guards laid hands on her, and, bundling her into a cab, took her off to the Mendicant's Home. One of the female attendants stripped her, and suddenly, from the filthy, fetid envelope of rags, emerged, Cinderella-like, a lusty young woman, considerably on this side of 30 fresh-colored, fat, and prepossessing. Her make up was a marvel of effect. Her curved spine was "arranged" with a cord which passed round her neck and was fastened at the knee. Her hump was manufactured from a ball of rags. Her wrinkled and dirty white face was managed with imitation parchment. On inquiry it was found that this young woman was of good family, and that the gains she so cleverly earned were taken regularly home to her parents

A Disease that Wrecks the System. Every function is deranged, every nerve unstrung, every muscles and fiber weakened by fever and ague. It is, in fact, a disease which if unchecked, eventually wrecks the system. In all its types, in every phase, it is dangerous, destructive. Stupor, delirium, convulsions, often attend it, and cause swift dissolution. But when combatted with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters its foothold in the system is dislodged, and every vestige of it eradicated. That benign anti-febrile specific and preventive of the dreaded scourge is recognized not only within our own boundaries, but in tropic lands far beyond them, where intermittents and remittents are fearfully prevalent, to be a sure antidote to the malarial poison and a reliable means of overcoming disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, of which a vitiated torrid atmosphere and brackish miasmatainted water are extremely provocative. All emigrants and travellers should be supplied with it.—*Adv.*

Wanted an Agent with a Horse and Wagon

To sell English Condition Powders; *the only* infallible remedy to cure all blood diseases in Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

One acquainted with *the Trade* in Howard, Harford and other counties preferable.

A rare chance to an energetic Man.

1 lb. box retails at 25 cts., and 3 lb. boxes 50 cts. Address,

P. Warren,
129 N. Calvert St.,
Baltimore, Md.

By Universal Accord,—Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pill can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual, cathartic is required. For sale by all dealers.—*Adv.*

—The Emperor of Austria at Vienna is always surrounded by a number of exroyalties and serenities, for whom that charming capital seems to have a strange attraction. The scarlet livery of the English royal family was many years a familiar sight in Vienna, where the last of the old irreconcilables, the late King of Hanover, resided. Often, too, the Emperor may be met with the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, a plain-looking, middle-aged man in the undress uniform of an Austrian Major. Sometimes the Crown Prince of Hanover, now the Duke of Cumberland, who has just married the Princess Thyra, and who is a Colonel of Austrian cavalry, is his companion; or Prince Milan, the fat sovereign who sits uneasily on the throne of Servia, while half dozen rulers of petty principalities, wiped out from the map of Europe by the mailed hand of Bismarck, form around him a little court of unfortunates.

—Baron Berlepsch, in several different experiments made to find out how many eggs are daily deposited by the queen bee, discovered that she laid 1,604 eggs in twenty-four hours as the result of the first. In the second, she deposited on an average 1,918 daily for the space of twenty days. In the third one, an average of 2,400 daily was found for the same length of time. In the fourth, she deposited 3,021 in twenty-four hours. She was seen by him to deposit six in one minute.

—The top of a fruit tree, to secure the best results in color and flavor of the fruit, should be kept open to the admission of air and sunlight. If some branches grow too fast for the harmonious balance of the tree, pinch out the buds at the end and thus force the growth into the other branches that are not so thrifty. Five years of cultivation and watchful pruning and you will never have occasion to remove large branches. It is a terrible loss to a tree to allow branches to attain a large size only to be slaughtered.

—Consumption may be prevented by checking a cough or cold in time, and nothing equals Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for throat and lung affections. 25 cents.

Gov. Marks, of Tennessee, has signed the bill providing for a settlement of the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar and 4 per cent. interest

—Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

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,* 3.01 *P. M.; Mail Acc.* 4.51 *P. M.; Milk Train Acc.* 6.26 *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. Aary 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.

Court Proceedings.—Before Judges Miller, Hammond and Hayden. Joseph Hunt, Sheriff; L. J. Watkins, Clerk.

Friday, March 28th, 1879.—State vs Henry Woolford; presented for assault with intent to kill; Wm. A. Hammond for Woolford; submitted to and tried before the Court; adjudged guilty on second commitment and not guilty on the first commitment in the indictment; adjudged to be confined in the county jail for two months

Saturday.—State vs Patrick Mealy; presented for keeping disorderly house; verdict, not guilty. State vs Jno. Snell; presented for larceny; adjudged the John Snell be removed to and confined in the House of Reformation and Instruction for colored children in Prince George's county. State vs Patrick Mealy; presented for selling liquor to minors; jury sworn, Joshua W. Dorsey, foreman, not guilty. State vs Philip Jones; presented for larceny; Linthicum for traverser; submitted to and tried before the Court; adjudged guilty and sentenced to the Maryland penitentiary for three years. State vs Rodoric Clark; presented for disorderly conduct; J. D. McGuire for Clark; jury sworn, John Hardey, foreman; verdict, guilty, fine 10 cents. John C. Glenn vs Wm. George Robertson; Merrick for plaintiff, Wootton for defendant; judgment for plaintiff for $453. John C. Glenn vs Chas. J. Maddox and John H. Garret; judgment for plaintiff for $362.40 The Rumford Chemical Works vs Robt. Turner and Harry F. Turner, trading as Robt. Turner & Son; Henry Stockbridge and Wm. M. Merrick for plaintiffs, H. E. Wootton and John J. Donaldson for defendants; jury sworn, David Clark, foreman.

Monday.—Rumford Chemical Works vs Robert Turner & Son. This case resumed this morning.

Tuesday.—Rumford Chemical Works vs. Robt. Turner & Son; verdict for plaintiffs, damages assessed at $1445.73. State vs George Sprigg; presented for rape; arraigned, plea guilty. Elizabeth Engel by her next friend, John G. Engel, vs West Fayette Street Saving and Building Association No. 1, Philip Schuehler, Conrad Keidel and Daniel Mensel; judgment for plaintiff against Conrad Keidel for $853.89, and judgment extended by order of the Court against Philip Schuehler and Daniel Mensel for $883 57. Henry Otto vs Frank Pollhein; submitted to and tried before the Court. J. Kraus & Co. vs Abraham Gold; verdict for plaintiff, damages assessed at $277.41.

Wednesday.—Annie Williams vs Peter B. Pollard; action for malicious prosecution; C. Irving Ditty and Wm. A. Hammond for plaintiff, H. E. Wootton and R. S. Mathews for defendant; jury sworn, John T. Hardey, foreman; verdict for plaintiff, damages assessed at 1 cent.

Thursday.—Richard W. Templeman, Wm. H. Shipley, co-partners, trading under the firm of Templeman & Co., vs J. H. Carroll; Wm. A. Hammond for plaintiff, Thales A. Linthicum and Edwin Linthicum for defendant; jury sworn, Rezin Hopkins, foreman; verdict for defendant. State vs George Sprigg; presented for rape; sentenced to the penitentiary for the period of five years.

Fox Hunting.—The Elkridge and Annapolis Fox-Hunting Clubs met at Dawson's store, three miles beyond the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, on Saturday morning last for a hunt. The members of the clubs were in uniform, and most of them had sent their horses to the rendezvous the night before, and reached the ground by rail. Thirty-five gentlemen and ladies were on the hunt, with ninety dogs. The bagged fox, a red one, was given some considerable time before the hounds were put on the scent, and the hunt proved one of the most agreeable of the season. Reynard was caught in a marsh near Harmon's Station, about 12 o'clock, going over ground where it was difficult to follow him. The Baltimore and Potomac railroad, which is inclosed with ditches and high fences, was crossed twice in the run. In going over stiff fences Fred. Shriver and W. E. Ellicott went to grass. In crossing a marsh W. Y. Perot's horse so badly mired that he had to dismount, when he himself mired, and horse and rider were extracted with difficulty. A lady who rode a sorrel horse and displayed fine horsemanship followed the hounds to the finish.

Religious.—The following is the order of the extra Lent services in St. Peter's P. E. Church, this city:

Wednesdays—11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Litany; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Reading. Thursdays—7.30 P. M., Short Service and Sermon. Friday—11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Litany; 7.30 P. M., Evening Prayer and Lecture.

Rev. A. G. Gill, who has lately been appointed pastor of the Emory M. E. Church, of this city, delivered his initiatory sermon on Sunday last at 11 o'clock. Mr. Gill visited the Sunday School in the afternoon and made a few introductory remarks, which was enjoyed by the children, after the dismissal of the school, the scholars came forward and shook hands with their new pastor. He also preached for the first time at the Union at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Sacrament of the Lords Supper will be administered by the above clergyman on Sunday next at 11 o'clock service, to all who desire to partake of it.

Rev. S. F. Farring, who has been assigned pastor of the M. P. Church, at the Union, preached his first sermon of the conference year in that Church on Sunday last at 3 30 o'clock, to a crowded house.

The many friends of the Rev. Douglas F. Forrest, formerly pastor of St John's P. E. Church, near this city, will be pleased to know that the faculty of William and Mary College, Virginia, have conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Father Augustus Stuhl, vice president of the Redemptorist college, at Ilchester Howard county, left that institution on Sunday to make a visit to Rome. He will be gone several months.

Bouncing the Bosses.—*Peremptory Dismissals at Thistle Factory.*—Considerable surprise and some indignation has been expressed to-day among the people of the factories near this city, as well as our own citizens, by the peremptory discharge, last night, of six bosses engaged in the Thistle cotton factory, two miles east of this city, without prior notice or intimation, and the substitution of other men, brought to the works under cover of night, to fill their positions. When asked for an explanation of the act the representative of the company at the works, Mr. Andrew Kerr, in substance told them that it was in retaliation for their obstinancy last May in refusing to go to work at reduced wages, when four-fifths of the operatives had accepted the reduction. It will be remembered, about the last of April, 1878, the factory shut down because of a reduction of 10 per cent. which they declined to accept. The proposition made to them at that time was that they accept the reduction of 10 per cent. or that the mill be closed for an indefinite period, when the margin of profit on the goods, it was hoped, would 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 on this basis was amicably settled between employers and employed with the assurance that work would be resumed as soon as the business outlook was better. It was the third reduction within a comparatively short period. Many of the operatives, however, who lived from hand to mouth were refused further credit in the store until work resumed. The bosses signified their willingness to work provided the reduction was made 5 instead of 10 per cent., but the authorities stood against it and work was resumed at the reduction. One of the bosses, however, declined being a party to the submission and lost his place. He asked that his own salary be reduced but that his hands' should remain the same.

Things went on amicably till the death of Mr. John Thompson, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Kerr as manager. He is also agent for the company in Baltimore. At the close of the work last night the six men were summoned into his presence and informed that their services were no longer needed. One of the men has been employed by the company for 80 years, another over 20. All but one are men of families. Mr. Kerr disavows having anything to do with this wholesale decapitation, but they claim that it is the personal expression of his dislike for them used with the company against them.—*Cor. Balto. Gazette, April* 1.

Jottings.—At the meeting of the Maryland Dairymens' Association, held at Miller's Hotel, in Baltimore city, on Saturday last, this county was represented by Richard Hutchins, John H. Herbert and N. R. Henderson.

One day this week Mrs. William Lilly, an old lady, living in the vicinity of the Union, while in the act of descending a flight of stairs, slipped and fell to the bottom, breaking one of her legs, and otherwise injuring herself, surgical aid was immediately procured and Mrs. Lilly is now slowly recovering.

An election for Mayor and City Council will take place on Tuesday next. We understand that there are three candidates in the field, the present incumbent, Mr. Z. M. Isaac, democrat, Mr. E. A. Talbott, Jr., democrat, and Mr. Hamilton Oldfield, republican.

The fire on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between this city and Elysville, on Tuesday evening last, burnt over a large area of ground, distroying underbrush, &c., but no considerable damage was done.

The Patapsco Dramatic Association will give an entertainment Easter Monday night, at which two excellent plays will be performed, entitled, "A Breach of Promise" and "Doing for the Best."

The members of the Byron Literary Society will celebrate their second anniversary about the 30th of April.

Mr. Henry Worthington, of this city, has been drawn as a petit Juror in the U. S. District Court, Baltimore.

Admiral Wyman reached his home, near this city, on Monday last, after a short cruise to the West Indies.

Mr. John J. Herbert living near this city, had a set of carriage harness stolen from his stable one day last week.

Mr. Henry Winter has entered six of his best racers for the Spring races at Pimlico

Doughoregan Items.—The Mill here, under the efficient management of Mr. Sam'l. Isaac is making excellent flour. It has been improved by a new turbine wheel.

The Store and Postoffice here are conducted by Mr. J. O'Donnell, who keeps as fine an assortment of groceries and dry-goods on hand, as is generally found in a country store.

Doughoregan has again assumed the appearance of a busy little village.

One day last week, a Frederick county farmer moved upon the place of Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell at Mike's Quarters near this place.

The blacksmith shop is run by Mr. J. McGee, who is doing a flourishing business in this branch of industry.

Mr. R. L. Geaslin, a young man from this neighborhood, has taken Horace Greely's advice and gone west.

The farmers around here are making preparations for corn planting.

Mr. Harper Carroll will sell his personal property on Wednesday next.

The mail here is increasing considerably.

Election of Officers.—On Thursday night of last week the following officers were selected to conduct the Bayley Beneficial and Aid Society of St. Paul's Catholic Church, for the ensuing three months:

President, E. P. Duffy; Vice-President, Anthony McLaughlin; Sec., D. O'Donnavin; Treasurer, Rev. John Daugherty; Bookkeeper, Edward Russell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. John Holtman.

On the same night the Patapsco Dramatic Association held its quarterly election of officers, as follows:

President, Thomas Caddick; Secretary, Henry Wotthington; Ticket Agent, Dall Worthington; Stage Manager, N. H. Reynold; Property Man, J. R. Groves; Doorkeeper, George T. Cavey.

On Monday the following were elected officers of the Byron Literary Club to serve the ensuing three months:

President, J. Thomas Clark; Vice President, George M. Thomas; Secretary, Wm. G. Sykes; Librarian, C. M. Cartwright.

Fourth Anniversary.—Patapsco Lodge No. 144, I. O. G. T., of this city, decided on Tuesday night last to commemorate their fourth anniversary by holding a public entertainment on the 6th of May. A committee has been appointed to make final arrangements for the entertainment. Speakers from a distance will be procured to take part in the exercises.

(Communicated.)

Messrs. Editors: As a rule I deprecate the discussion of any question or views in a strictly personal manner. Where the subject does not afford enough in itself as material for discussion, it is perhaps best to let it alone. But, where a discussion of that character is forced upon me, it would be a tacit confession of my inability to face the assailant did I not stoop to lift the gage. This confession I am not yet prepared to make, and so I shall endeavor to meet Mr. Neely with his own weapons, and if my want of skill in handling them leads me to trespass on too much of your valuable space I hope you will forgive me.

As to the main gist of my former letter, Mr. Neely's answer is amply satisfactory to me, and to all of us, for he acquiesces in the good of technical education, which was all I endeavored to show. The rest of his article is purely personal, and with all due deference to his age and learning, on both of which he lays great stress, I would suggest that it is always dangerous in writing for the public, to be "impiger, iracundus" (young men can quote Latin as well as old ones, *Messire Maitre d'Ecole.*) This part I shall answer separately. First, he denies saying that "technical education was injurious." In answer I will submit his own letter, copied verbatim from your columns, and ask if it was not natural that I or any one else should have so understood him.—"Feeling a great interest in modern education and aware of the dangers which threaten its wellfare, I will briefly state my idea of technical education, which I consider the chief one, to which it is exposed." In the face of so broad a statement, was I not even putting it mildly to say he considered it injurious? That my definition of "technical" was *novel* to him proves very conclusively that it was needful, and he might have avoided the defacing of the sacred back of Webster's Unabridged by studying the inside more attentively, as he would have found my definition repeated there in far more expressive phraseology. I am not aware that I expressed a desire or a wish to see technical education, pure and simple, supersede general education, and assure the gentleman I had no intention to advance any such Polyphemic theory. I only claimed for it a fair share of the time and study of the multitudes who stand daily on the shores of too great a multiplicity of branches. Now when the gentleman talks of "the struggle for bread" developing a man's faculties better than technical education, he talks the veriest balderdash that lips can utter. Poverty is no brain sharpener. For one man that has overcome its grinding, crushing clutch, thousands have died whose names might have been enrolled with the brightest. Let the garret of the marvellous boy-poet, Chatterton, answer such emptiness as that. I am not enough of a politician to know how to divide all my ideas, except on purely political questions, into Democratic and the opposite, and so shall not pause to inquire why the idea of "foreign workmen coming among us" should not be a Democratic idea. That the productions of our country are driving those of foreign nations from the market is one of the few correct assertions of the gentleman, but the conclusion he draws therefrom is utterly erroneous. With us, material is abundant, labor is encouraged by the want of limit to its possibilities, and inventions prospor. But did the gentleman pause to inquire who directs the fabrications of these inventions? If he had he would have found foreigners everywhere as foremen and managers. How many foreigners are there not in Knabe's piano factory? At the Waltham watch manufactory, the heads of departments are chiefly French and Swiss. In Clark's thread factory, all the foremen are Englishmen. And these are not assertions only but proven facts. And to say in the face of these facts that "our artisans do not need technical education; but a familiarity with the laws of Nature," is as childish as the ideas the gentleman draws from a walk through the Patent Office, ideas which a broad, general education should certainly have strangled in their inception. While I am not altogether prepared to admit today the "*supreme* political and commercial importance of Great Britian," it is a fact that in former years her greatest statesmen were not drawn from Oxford or Cambridge, and to day both Universities have added technical training in every varied form to their curriculum of study.

Next he asserts that I brought in the *moral* question and its attendant absurdities, and that they did not emanate from him. Does the gentleman forget? Let me once more place his own eloquent utterances before his eyes.—"In conclusion, permit me to say that Universities and Colleges may crown every hilltop, the old and the new world may be ransacked to procure the most eminent scientists to fill their chairs; Doctors of Divinity, Law and Medicine may be manufactured by the score, but unless the moral improvement of a people keeps pace, and more than pace, with its intellectual cultivation, vice and corruption will only be the more disseminated by the spread of knowledge." In the words of Fluellen: "Eat this leek, I prithee. *Eat! eat!*" He asks then "if I would consider a mechanic and physician expert and skillful in their calling if they understood nothing but the technicalities of their professions. To which I reply by pointing to the inside or even the *back* of his Webster, and drawing his attention to the true meaning of the word, technical. And then I say emphatically "yes!" The gentleman's explanation of what I meant by *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, is very complete, and will serve to show clearly to every one what I meant by the use of the phrase, which I now repeat with a more thorough sense of its applicability to himself. The quotation which the gentleman refers me to, and which he has "all his life kept in view" is certainly a good one, and I only regret for his venerable sake that he should have lost sight of it so completely when he rushed into print.

Very truly yours,
T. B. Dorsey.

Baltimore, April 2nd, 1879.

Admiral Sir John Porter K. C. B. still continues his nightly receptions at Ford's backed by the encouraging presence of his "sisters and his cousins and his aunts" and while receiving congratulations that while

He might have a Proosian,
Or a French or Turk or Roosian
In spite of all temptations,
To belong to other nations
He remains an Englishman.

He nevertheless fails not to glance at the crowds that flock in with the sinews of war wherewith to pay off his right good crew.

"Pinafore" is enjoying a remarkably good run, and draws as few operettas have ever done here, for though capable of appreciating good music, Baltimoreans as a class are not the dyed-in-the-wool theatre goers that compose the population of other cities of its size.

The attraction Thursday night will be the great wrestling match at the Academy of Music, between Professor William Miller, of Baltimore, and McMahon, of Vermont. Miller's record in this State is too well-known to be repeated here, while McMahon's record of over fifty matches proves him a man of sinew capable of a successful encounter even with the deep-chested Englishman. I saw Miller at the Wallis Club Gymnasium Rooms last night and questioned him about his record. He has been universally successful in every department of athletic sports to which he has directed his attention, and is celebrated not only for his remarkable strength but for his wondrous powers of endurance and his indomitable will.

Society here, in the restricted sense of that word, is very dull this winter. There are comparatively few private entertainments of any kind and the quiet of the purlieus of Mount Vernon Place and Charles Street Avenue is broken by no "loud revelry of masquers gay," nor charmed by the strains of the "hired brass band." The solitary beau in utter despair of anything in the shape of champagne and salad limits his nightly peregrinations to a half hour visit to a lady friend who holds solemn state at home and the conversation rapidly fades into a discussion on Moody's last lecture or a fervent series of wishes "that this stupid Lent was over."

Business is a little livelier—the incoming of the spring trade—but the old chronic complaint of hard times is as prevalent as ever, and leaving out bar-keepers and undertakers whose business is always flourishing, the complaint has more truth than romance in it.

Some interest is awakening in the near advent of the spring season at Pimlico and as the Rancocas stakes have just closed with numerous and brilliant nominations a good meeting may be expected. The great match between Peter and Spendthrift for $10,000 a side has created a great deal of enthusiasm over both animals and if either of them runs at the spring meeting a regular Ten Broeck-Parole crowd will be in attendance.

Politics share the usual dullness of the times and the ward-bummer in hopeless frenzy is driven to that horrible degration in a free-born American Repeater—compulsory hard and honest work for his daily whiskey, or must accept that frightful alternative, go without it.

The Bar here is much interested over the question, who will succeed Judge Giles? There are numbers of candidates here among whom are Stockbridge, Harris, Maund and Stockett Mathews. Let us hope that Matthews will never wear the ermine for which his previous life, his political warping and his accredited unscrupulousness totally unfit him. By the time I write again I will in all probability be able to name the next District Judge of the United States for the District of Maryland. J.

Married.

On January 22, 1879, by Rev. John M. Holmes, JOHN BATHGATE to Mrs. ELLA RHOADES, both of this county.

Died.

On March 24, at Elysville, in this county, JOSHUA OREM, in the 72d year of his age.

ELLICOTT CITY RETAIL MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
J. J. LAMKIN & CO.

Ellicott City, Friday, April 4, 1879.

FLOUR.	
Patapsco Family	$7.25
" " Extra	7.00
Chesapeake "	6.75
Orange Grove Extra	6.50
Severn Mills "	5.25
Camden Super	3.75
FEED.	
Middlings No. 1	35
" " 2	25
Brown Stuff	17
Screenings	90 @ 90
GRAIN.	
Wheat	108 @ 112
Corn Yellow	60 @ 65
" White	65 @ 65
" Crushed	65
Oats	35 @ 40
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Corn Meal ₱ 100	$1.25
Oat " " "	5.00
Rye " " "	3 00
" Chop " "	1.00
Corn " " "	1.00
Bacon Sides ₱ lb	8
" Shoulders, S. C. ₱ lb	7
" " Western ₱ lb	6
" Hams, S. C. ₱ lb	12
Lard " "	10
Butter " "	25
Eggs per dozen	15
Cheese ₱ lb	13
Syrup Golden per gallon	50
" Merchants "	60
" Camden "	25
Vinegar Pure Apple per gallon	35
Coal Oil 110° test	16

New Advertisements.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF THE CORPORATION OF ELLICOTT CITY, TO MAY 1, 1879.

Amount due Corporation May 1, 1879.

To amount of Taxes for 1877-'78 less 10 per cent. for collection	$340.84
For sweeping Chimneys	16.50
Total	$357.34

Amount due by Corporation May 1, 1879.

To John Lilly, balance on account	$1.52
" R. Norris	9.30
" D. J. McCauley & Co	5.89
" J. C. Fisher	8.03
" Baltimore Gasoline Co	21.54
" A. J. P. Tabler	38.29
" Reynolds & Kirkwood	2.00
" S Hillsinger	2.50
" Robert Wilson & Son	80.71
" Z. M. Isaac	3.00
" J. R. Brown, Jr	5 00
" C. T. Mackison	5.00
" Register and Policeman	243 21
Total	$425.98

Amount due by corporation to May 1st, 1879, $68 64. Above report adopted by Council March 27, 1879.

Z. M. ISAAC, Mayor.
CHAS. O. ISAAC, Register.
April 5-2ts.

MASONIC.

Regular communication of Patmos Lodge, No. 70, A. F. & A. M. **Tuesday, April 15th, at 7.30 P. M.** every member is earnestly requested to attend for the purpose of devising plans for collecting and contributing articles of value to the Grand Masonic Fair to be held in Baltimore for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the debt of the Temple.

By order of the W. M.
CALVIN B. GREEN, Secretary.
April 5-2ts.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Itching, or Ulcerated **PILES that Dr. Bing's Pile Remedy** fails to cure. Gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. Miller, M. D., 116 Spruce St., Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. Advice free in all diseases. Call or write.
CAUTION—*Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., 1879, on it. No other genuine.*
April 5, '79-1y.