Ellicott City Times
AND
HOWARD COUNTY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

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[illegible] DEMOCRATS!

Some [illegible] Baltimore held another interesting little family meeting in that city on Tuesday last. The object of the meeting was stated to be to devise means to prevent fraud at Republican primary elections—an object rather hopeless of accomplishment, we fear. Since the memorable days of 1876 we may well doubt the ability of even the wisest to devise means to prevent Republican fraud at elections of any kind. This meeting of Tuesday evening had another greviance to pass resolutions about other than the practice of fraud at the primaries, and that was the violation of the Civil Service reform order by Custom House employees. The meeting formulated their troubles in a long preamble, and resolved that Secretary Sherman be requested to remove the guilty parties from office, chief among whom they say is Collector Thomas himself. The request, we fear, comes at an unfortunate time. Secretary Sherman just now is somewhere in Maine doing what he can to promote the success of his party in that at last doubtful State, and not neglecting at the same time to do what he can to promote his own Presidential aspirations. With his time thus occupied, the Secretary of the Treasury may not care to be reminded of the existence of an order which forbids government employees to take a hand in the manipulation of political matters. He may hesitate to throw a stone, lest it should hit the glass house in which he himself lives. The meeting however determined to try him and they will send him a copy of their resolutions. The second of the resolutions will do doubt cause the Secretary some amusement—if he reads it. It states that the "dismissal of these offending officers and the appointment of proper persons in their stead will secure harmony in the Republican party in this State and remove almost every cause of fraud at primaries and conventions." There is almost enough in all that to make one suspect that these virtous gentlemen who assembled at Raines Hall, care more for the offices than they do for the purification of the Civil Service.

The weather has been intensely warm in New York for a week or ten days past, and the *Times* of that city, we are sorry to see, has had an attack of mid-summer madness. With an afflicting disregard for the happiness and comfort of its readers that stalwart organ has printed a ten-column article in which it seeks to show that Mr. Tilden stuffed the ballot boxes in five States of the Union at least, and doubtless more, during the election of 1876. The enterprising arithmetician in the *Times* office,—whose brain has certainly been too much overtaxed to permit of his living through the balance of the summer—reaches this conclusion by assuming that the population of those five States in 1876 may be exactly determined on the basis of the census of 1870 by estimating the increase for six years and then alleging that the per centage of voters to population in 1876 was larger than was consistent with anything else than fraud. Of course he must also add to his other assumptions the hypothesis that every unfair vote which he thus assumes to have been cast, was cast for Mr. Tilden or he could not otherwise reach the conclusion he starts out to reach. We think we need say no more concerning this "clotted nonsense," than that it fails to inspire any faith in even the Baltimore *American*, although its disposition to believe or pretend to believe anything derogatory to the leaders of the Democratic party is too easy to require much evidence or much logic.

It seems to us that it is the part of wisdom on the part of our Republican cotemporaries to have as little as possible to say concerning the Presidential election of 1876. There are somethings which it is just as well for some people to forget as to remember and the counting in of Mr. Hayes is one of those things so far as the party of "great moral ideas" is concerned. In view of all the facts connected with the last Presidential election, the charge of fraud which some Republican Journals every now and then bring against Mr. Tilden savors a good deal of the strategy of the pick-pocket who joins in the crowd and cries "stop thief" more lustily than any of his pursuers. But if our Republican friends like it there is no reason why Mr. Tilden, or the Democracy should object to it. Every such silly charge only serves to make both him and his party so much the stronger with the intelligent and justice loving people who make up the mass of voters in this country.

On Saturday afternoon of next week the Democratic Primary Meetings in the several districts of the county will be held, and we hope they will be well attended by the voters of that party. Let there be a large turnout, and the same good feeling and fair play which usually characterize our Primaries in this county and there will be no reason for dissatisfaction. The primary meetings are the battle fields upon which the claims of rival candidates and differences of opinion concerning party measures are settled, and when they have been settled it is the duty of all who take part in them—the vanquished no less than the victors—to join hands in the fight against the common enemy. Every Democratic voter in the county has the opportunity offered him to give voice to his preference at the Primary Meetings, and he alone is to blame if he does not embrace it. Let every one go to the meetings on Saturday and send delegates to the Convention who will nominate a good ticket of the best men and our success in November is a certainty.

[From the Practical Farmer.]

Depression in England.

The situation in England is attracting universal attention and exciting the gravest apprehensions. The greatest stress has been put upon the depression in agriculture, but all interests and industries are equally involved. Wages of labor have been reduced nearly one half since the depression began, and the number of unemployed laborers is increasing every day. Manufactures are closing down every week, and those that are running have largely reduced their force, and at largely reduced wages. Low prices and successive failures of crops have reduced once prosperous farmers to the scantiest subsistence, leaving them without means to pay rent and taxes, and hundreds are represented to be on the verge of bankruptcy. How this will affect all the industries of the United Kingdom may be imagined when it is understood that the enormous incomes of the landed proprietors come solely from the rents paid by farmers, none of whom own the land they till. So grave is the situation that Parliament has begun to stir itself to ascertain the cause, if possible, and to provide a remedy. On these two things, political economists of Great Britain differ, materially. Free trade, failures of crops, high rents, low prices, with a dozen other causes, each has its advocates. Lord Derby recommends emigration to America and Australia, as the means of relief to the land tenantry. There are too many farmers for the land, he thinks, and a removal of a part of them would give those that remain a living chance. He denounces protection and vigorously defends the established system of free trade. Other eminent statesmen regard free trade as the chief factor in producing the present condition of affairs, while still others denounce land monopoly and tenant farming as the prime agents of all the trouble. The farmers are demanding a protective tariff on agricultural products, particularly on meat, butter, cheese and grain, while the great mass of factory operatives demand them free.

While we, on this side of the water, sympathize with our brethren struggling under such heavy difficulties, we can not help a feeling of self-complacency over our superior natural advantages, which, under wise legislation and management of affairs as now exists throughout the British Isles, forever impossible. Mr. Bright pictured our advantages in a truthful light, in his late speech in Parliament, though the picture brought no consolation to the struggling interests of Great Britain. The West, with its vast area of cheap, productive land, he regards as the great formidable competitor of England, as it can raise bread stuffs and meat and place them on the English markets cheaper than English farmers can produce them. And this advantage would continually increase as the resources of the West were developed and brought into play. He lauded our cheap governmental system, and said that when we have reached a nation of a hundred millions, with our debts all paid, we could beat any other nation in existence, on account of it.

As farmers we are apt to complain of heavy burdens, heavy taxes, and hard times generally. But loking at our situation from an English standpoint, or indeed, from the standpoint of any other nation on the earth, we find it to be incomparably superior, in every particular. And with a knowledge of this fact we should cease our complaints, thank God for our advantages, and go to work with renewed zeal, and with a determination to profit by the superior opportunities that surround us.

Bone as a Fertilizer.—Preparation.

For about 30 years bones have been treated with acids to reduce them to a soluble condition, or to break them into a fine powder. When thus treated the residue is known as superphosphate of lime. But we now speak of them in their natural condition, and refer to preparing them for use. Every farmer in the country can save a considerable quantity of bones of home production, and by a little care and attention can collect a large quantity from the dwellers of villages in his vicinity. We once gave notice to the boys in a village of 5,000 inhabitants, that we would pay 12½ cents a bushel for all the bones brought to a certain vacant lot; as the result more than 60 bushel were found and brought in wheelbarrows and baskets. Two boys who worked together, struck a "find" in an out of the way place, and from that and other places accumulated 24 bushels, and were very rich with their $3 received for them. In this way one can often secure at least as much bone as will return to his land a large portion, if not the whole, of the annual waste of phosphates. To overcome the difficulty of making use of them in a raw and unbroken state, the bones may be burned in a slow fire, preferably in a heap of brushwood, chips, or similar refuse. By slow burning all risk of waste from over heating is avoided. When burned the bones are easily crushed to a fine powder, and then contain all the substances found in raw bones, excepting the nitrogen. This loss, however, cannot be helped, and it is better to submit to it than to neglect to use the bones.

By grinding raw bones in powerful mills they may be reduced to a fine powder, and in this condition are known as ground bone, bone dust, bone meal, and bone flour, according to the coarseness or fineness to which they are reduced. Thus prepared they are articles of general merchandise, and are kept for sale wherever bones are to be procured, or the prepared bone is in demand. The raw, unbroken bone is worth in the market about 1 cent a pound, when ground it is sold at prices varying from 1½ to 2 cents a pound by the ton. When the bone is "raw," that is, in its natural and fresh condition, it contains all its nitrogen; but when steamed to extract glue, the nitrogen in great part is removed, and the bone is less valuable. On account of the difficulty of preparing bone without the requisite machinery, and the cheapness of the prepared article in the market, it is always preferable to procure the ground bone made by reliable manufacturers; otherwise the bones can be collected and prepared by burning, as above mentioned. Bones are valuable to put into the soil under grape-vines and fruit trees. Clusters of roots will grow around and feed upon them for many years, or until they are entirely used up. They can be broken with heavy hammers, or even be put in whole—a peck to a half bushel scattered about in the soil where they will be reached by the roots.—*American Agriculturist.*

Tombs on Great Men of the Past.

"Who was the greatest man with whom you were thrown in public life?"

"All in all, Mr. Webster was the greatest man I ever knew. Not the most eloquent, but the greatest. As a regulator of men Clay was his superior, and on occasions Clay was as eloquent as men could well be. Calhoun was the greatest logician I ever knew. It may seem strange, but the two most eloquent men I ever heard were Yankees—Choate and Prentiss. They were incomparable. Prentiss was the most eloquent, probably, but Choate was the best debater. I saw Choate and Webster pitted once, and to Webster's discomfiture.

"In those days our statesmen were much better scholars than they are now. There was less general education, but higher special education. The greatest Southerner I ever knew, and probably the greatest man ever produced by the South, was McDuffie, and the most eloquent Southerner, W. C. Preston, McDuffie was a Georgian and Preston a Virginian. Randolph was a remarkable man, but depended more upon his eccentric, unique manner than upon his real greatness. Vazewell was one of the most finished orators I ever heard, and W. L. Yancey was emphatically a first-class talker."

"What is your opinion of the Presidents with whom you were thrown?"

"I knew every President personally, except Washington, Jefferson and the elder Adams. I saw Jackson inaugurated, and sat by Quincy Adams when he died. I was not intimate, perhaps, with Pierce, the best gentleman of them all; he did not have any special force, but was clever and correct. Mr. Fillmore was a fine scholar and an honest man. He asked me to join his Cabinet, and offered me the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

"I declined to accept it, and suggested Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, as a proper man. He then offered Jenkins the navy, which was declined. Mr. Taylor had already offered me the Secretaryship of War, which I declined; suggesting Geo. W. Crawford, who was appointed. Taylor was the most ignorant President of them all. It was amazing how little he knew. He was a soldier and nothing else. Van Buren was the most accomplished statesman, but he was not a broad man. He was shrewd rather than sagacious or wise.

"Tyler was great at a female seminary commencement or a cattle show. He was a pretty speaker, you know. When he was elected to go and deliver the address of welcome to Lafayette, Webster said to me that he never knew a man who could make a pretty speech that was fit for much else, and this truth I think goes without exception. Tyler was very eloquent and finished, however. 'Old Buck' was a good President, a fine statesman in a small way, and an unequaled leader of small bodies of men."—*Phila. Times.*

To Whom it May Concern.

The following from a Howard County gentleman speaks of the *merits* of the English Condition Powders:

Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1879.

Mr. P. Warren—Sir: We have been handling your English Condition Powders for some time past, and find that *their merits* as compared with similar compounds *meet a want seldom, "if at all,"* found in goods of a similar class.

With Patrons of Husbandry they are growing in favor rapidly.

(Signed) H. O. Devries,
Agent Maryland State Grange.

Sold Everywhere. 1 lb. box 25 cents; 3 lb. box 50 cents. For sale by A. J. P. Tabler, Ellicott City; Gray Manf'g Co., Ellicott City.

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,* 3.05 *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. Airy Acc. arrives at* 6.52 *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.

The Taxpayers Convention.

In response to the call of Hon. Wm. M. Merrick, President, the Taxpayers Convention re-assembled at the Court House in this city, on Thursday morning last, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention to be held in Baltimore city on August 12th. The Convention was called to order by the President at 11.30 A. M., who stated the purpose of the meeting and said that several counties had responded to the invitation extended by the Convention of this county to meet them in a State Convention and had appointed delegates for that purpose. We have been paying, he said, so much attention to national affairs that we are apt to neglect our local matters, which are after all more to our interest. The State Convention would have many important and interesting measures tending to the reduction of taxation before it for consideration, and the object of this meeting was to select proper and intelligent gentlemen to represent Howard County.

Mr. Dawson Lawrence then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegation to represent Howard County in the State Taxpayers Convention consist of three delegates from each election district in the county, and one delegate at large, viz: the chairman of this Convention.

Mr. Wm. B. Peter thought the number of delegates provided for by Mr. Lawrence's resolution was too large, and that they should be more in proportion to the number who represent this county in conventions generally. He therefore moved to amend the resolution so as to provide for one delegate from each district instead of three.

Mr. Lawrence declined to accept the amendment and in support of his resolution said: We have one great object in view, viz: the representation of every phase of the question of taxation; it cannot be expected that any one or two gentlemen, however great his or their experience, would be familiar with all the details of this great question and that every special feature may be represented, it is necessary to enlarge the representation to its most practicable limit; to make it a *representative* body we must open wide the doors for admission of all; if it were to be a *legislative* body, then proportionate representation only would be admissable; as it is only advisory, and with exceedingly limited powers, and as some of the counties will not be represented at all, I deem it proper to make it as democratic as possible by the largest possible proportion of representation.

Mr. Wm. A. Hammond thought a mean between the extremes suggested by the two preceding speakers would be the best idea. The State Convention, he said, was in no way political, would have no candidates to nominate and no laws to pass and we need not be guided as to the number of delegates to send by the number usually sent to conventions of a political character. It would be entirely a deliberative body to devise wise means for a judicious reduction of taxes, and such a body needed a representation large enough to give expression to every variety of opinion and not so large as to be unwieldy. He offered the following resolution as a substitute for Mr. Peter's amendment and the original resolution, viz:

Resolved, That Howard County be represented in the State Convention by one delegate at large who shall be the chairman of this Convention, and two delegates from each election district to be chosen by the Convention upon the recommendation of the members present from each district and if any district be unrepresented then such delegates as provided shall be selected by the Convention.

Mr. Hammond's resolution was adopted by the Convention and in pursuance thereof the following gentlemen were recommended by the representatives from the several districts as delegates to the State Convention, and unanimously chosen, viz:

Delegate at Large—Hon. William M. Merrick.

First District—Rezin Hopkins, Robert A. Dobbin.

Second District—Thomas H. Gaither, Wm. A. Hammond.

Third District—George W. Leishear, John R. Brown.

Fourth District—David Clark, Walter Dorsey.

Fifth District—Ferdinand C. Pue, D. Lawrence.

Sixth District—John H. Owings, Reuben J. Dorsey.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence it was then resolved that two gentlemen from each district, to be selected by the delegates to the State Convention, be chosen as alternates, when the following were selected and approved by the Convention, viz:

First District—Marshall McCauley, Daniel Laffey.

Second District—T. Watkins Ligon, A. M. Johnson.

Third District—Henry O. Devries, Jno. J. Vernay.

Fourth District—Henry Forsyth, Dennis P. Gaither.

Fifth District—Samuel Gaither, Pulaski Dorsey.

Sixth District—S. K. George, Hammond Dorsey.

There was no representative from the first district at the meeting and both the delegates and alternates from that district to the State Convention were chosen by the County Convention as a whole.

After the delegates and alternates had been selected Mr. Lawrence offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing a fair representation and expression of every phase of the question of taxation, the taxpayers of this county are hereby urged by this Convention to be present at the State Convention, and assist by their counsel the delegates selected to represent them in that Convention.

Mr. Lawrence then presented the following resolution which he said had been handed to him by another member of the Convention on whose behalf he offered it;

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention be instructed to inquire into the expediency of advocating a poll tax before that body as a means of reducing the present onerous burdens of taxation.

Judge Merrick opposed the adoption of the resolution, and called attention to the provisions of the Bill of Rights on the subject. The resolution was however adopted almost unanimously.

Mr. Lawrence then offered the following other resolution, based upon the views expressed by Judge Merrick at the first meeting held in May last, advocating a minority representation in local affairs:

Resolved, That this Convention endorses the views of the President of the Convention in regard to a partial representation of the minority taxpayers in the boards which distribute the public funds and that our delegates to the State Convention be instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing some feature of that character as a measure for investigation at the State Convention, and the resolution was adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Lawrence then offered the following further resolution which was rejected by a close vote:

Whereas, The question of Local Option is occupying a large share of the public mind especially in its bearing upon the question upon which this body is deliberating.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention be requested to inquire into the expediency of bringing this subject before the State Convention as an item in the matter of the reduction of taxation.

The Convention was not so largely attended as was the meeting held in May last, but there was a very fair number of gentlemen present, and the meeting was very harmonious.

The farmers who were in town attending the Convention from the different sections of the county were all complaining of the drought and dry weather, which they said was ruining their gardens and retarding the corn crop.

Mission at the Manor.

—On tomorrow (Sunday) a mission will be opened in St. Mary's Chapel, Doughoregan Manor. Fr. Schwartz, C. SS. R, of Ilchester College will conduct the exercises. The public are cordially invited.

—Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Jottings.

—Owing to the protracted drought and consequent low water in the Patapsco Gray's Cotton Factory near this city, is only running on half time. The Union, which stopped some time ago for repairs, it is thought, will resume full operations about the first of August.

On Sunday night Phillip Cameron, an old resident of Elkridge Landing, owning large willow gardens, died of consumption. He was well known in the business as a man of excellent qualities.

Work has been resumed in Dushane's paper mill at Morgan's Switch. The capacity of the mill will shortly be increased by the addition of large steam and grinding engines.

Our pleasure loving readers should not forget the grand tournament to be held on Wednesday, August 6th, in the grove on the farm of Harry Dorsey, Esq. A most pleasant time is anticipated.

The Court House was enlivened on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week by the presence of the public school teachers undergoing their examination.

There are eighty-five Christian Brothers from different sections of the country making their annual retreat at Rock Hill College in this city.

On Tuesday seventeen novices of the Jesuit Order, from the novitiate at Frederick, returned to that city after a month of recreation at Woodstock College.

Rev. P. Toner has been appointed to the vice presidency of Woodstock College, in place of Rev. Thomas McDonough, deceased.

Items of interest are scare and the sore strait in which the newspapers find themselves is evidenced by the multitude of summer resort notes they all contain.

Joseph Generous, colored, of this city, was sentenced to the House of Correction for 90 days, by Justice Cook, on Thursday last.

We call attention to the advertisement of Rappanier & Cassidy. They are clever young men and deserve a liberal share of patronage.

Brother Azarias, professor of English literature and philosophy in Rock Hill College, left on Monday for Ste Leon, a celebrated watering place in Canada.

Judge Hammond advertises his farm containing 430 acres for rent. It will be rented as a whole or in two separate parts.

Bishop T. U. Dudly, of Ky., preached in Trinity P. E. Church, near Jessup's Cut on last Sabbath.

Rev. Brother Bettelin, president of Rock Hill College, is sojourning at Jordon Springs. W. Va.

Woodstock Items.

—Among the various improvements made at Woodstock during the past few months one deserves special notice. It is the new store and Postoffice which is a model one when regarding in the light of convenience and general appointments. It is situated about fifty yards northwest of the old building, covering a portion of that unsightly hole at the station. The foundation including the basement, is over thirty feet deep on the east side of the building. It is a frame structure, in size 50x28 with a height of nearly thirty feet to the roof inside. The mason work was done by Mr. Otto Berner assisted by Mr. Umbach and two respectable tramps. Mr. Hipsley and sons did the carpenter work and Mr. C. Fisher, of Ellicott City, tined the roof.

The interior of the main building is 35x28. On entering we find the Post and Ticket office to our left, adjoining we find a very beautiful show-case filled with exquisite articles to suit both the taste of young ladies as well as young men. The left side of the store has been entirely devoted to dry goods; the other side to groceries and the like. The remaining part of the building has been divided into two departments, one to serve as a bar room and the other as a ware room on the side of which is the hallway leading to the hall above. The whole is an object of admiration in the eyes of all who behold it. Many thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Fahey who have seen the great necessity of erecting a new store and Postoffice.

That model brick dwelling house, of which mention has been made in one of our former numbers, is nearly under roof. The brick work was completed during the latter part of last week. It will be a perfect "Eden" when completed.

On Thursday last, while Chas. Cavey, son of Mr. James Cavey, was engaged in cutting off limbs with a hatchet from a tree which had been blown down by a storm on the same day near the house, his brother Jimmy a boy of about eight years went to him and demanded the hatchet. Charles told him to leave or he might cut him. Jimmy, regardless of what his brother was saying, placed his hand on the trunk of the tree near where his brother was sitting. Charles lifting up the hatchet and coming down with force accidently cut off the little finger of his brother's right hand. Medical assistance was immediately rendered by Bro. Johnnie of the College. The finger remains yet to be found. The boy is now in charge of Dr. Williams.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

—The August number is even more than usually interesting; it is filled with highly entertaining and instructive matter, and many of the articles are replete with valuable information—as, for instance: Sights in Southern China, by T. W. Knox; The Lakes of Italy, by Lady Blanche Murphy; The Arms of the Medici, by F. H. Norton; and the Metamorphoses of the Sphinx which are admirably and profusely illustrated. The Summer amusements of the American People, The race for the Blue Ribbon of the Derby, and Etna and the Eruptions, will well pay the reader. The department of fictions is peculiarly rich this month. A new serial by the author of Dora Thorne, entitled A Golden Dawn, promises to be a story of deep and stirring interest. There are several short stories by M. T. Caldor, Annie Thomas, Eleanor Kirk, and other popular writers; poems of genuine merit, sketches, etc., etc., and a carefully selected miscellany, including History, Science, Travels, Whitticisms, etc., etc., occupying, together with handsome embellishments, 128 quarto pages. If you desire to enjoy delightful Summer reading don't fail to obtain this number of the *Popular Monthly*. The illustrations number quite one hundred, and there is a very beautiful chromo frontispiece On the Pier at Trouville. Single copies only 25 cents, and the annual subscription, $3, postpaid. Address, Frank Leslies Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

Reunion.

—The eleventh annual reunion of the surviving members of Co. A. 1st Md., Cavalry C. S. A. will be held at Poplar Springs in this county on Thursday the 28th of August.

—The rising generation ought to be protected against the stupefying influence of Opium preparations. We call the attention of all mothers to the fact that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is absolutely free from Laudadum or other Opiates.

Valuable Discovery.

—We learn that Mr. James Bujac, residing at Richland, Baltimore county, has recently discovered a valuable process for reducing ores of all grades, the apparatus for the application of which is simple and inexpensive. Ore reduced by his process requires no pulverizing; thus stamping mills and other heavy machinesy are dispensed with. The ore being placed in a reducer is freed from all useless elements, is disintegrated and the oxydes and sulphurets reduced to a metallic state. The metals separated from the exterraneous matter pass into the amalgamator by an ingenious device and are thoroughly mixed with the mercury. By this process, which is continuous, there is no loss of time or metal from vaporization or oxydization. The saving in the cost of reduction and the prevention of loss in refractory ores by this process has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine.

Death of Mariano Gatto.

—Dr. Mariano Gatto, aged 73 years, one of the oldest Italian residents of Baltimore, for some years past a resident of this city, died at the residence of his son Domino Gatto, No. 36 East Fayette street, Baltimore, Monday morning last, of cancer of the stomach, after a lingering illness of nearly three months. Dr. Gatto was born in Palermo, Sicily, in 1806, and came to this coutry twenty-six years ago, his profession in his land of nativity being that of a physician. He leaves a wife, four children, one one of whom, Dominco, is a well known barber of Baltimore, and eighteen grandchildren. The funeral took place at the son's residence on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, Rev. J. L. Andreis, of St. Vincent Church, officiating. The funeral cortege repaired to the Cathedral burying ground, where the interment was made.

Driving Accident.

—At 6.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon of last week, Mrs. James Ijams and her sister-in-law, Miss Ijams, met with an accident while driving on the rolling road leading from Gray's mill to Ilchester. At a point where the road is very narrow, a steep hill being on one side and the Patapsco on the other, the horse became frightened at a passing locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and immediately began to back, whereupon the ladies jumped from the cariage just in time to save themselves from being plunged into the river, which is very deep there. The horse backed himself and vehicle into the water, where he remained until nearly drowned and was then rescued by Mr. Alfred Thomas, who rendered all possible assistance to the ladies, who were badly frightened but slightly injured.

Nervous Debility.—*Vital weakness or depression;* a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of *mental over-work, Indescresions or excesses,* or some drain upon the system, is always cured by Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy, stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powders Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Company, 109 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Nov. 9, '78-1y.

Death of a Telegraph Operator.

—About midnight last Sunday, John A. Turner, an employee of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph company at Camden Station, died at his home at Thistle of softening of the brain, after an illness of eleven days, during which time he was a great sufferer. Mr. Turner was a young man of more than average intelligence, and had many traits which obtained for him the regard of many with whom he associated. The interment was made in the graveyard of Thistle, and the funeral services were conducted by a Father of the Redemptorist Order, in which institution the deceased once entered with the intention of studying for the ministry, but failing health prevented him carrying out his desire.—*Progress.*

Sale of Real Estate.

—On Wednesday last the 23 inst., H. E. Wootton as attorney in fact for the heirs at law of the late Upton Dorsey, sold at public sale at Clarksville, in this county, three several lots of land belonging to the estate of the said Upton Dorsey, and situated in the fifth election district: Lot No. 1, containing 140¼ acres of land was sold to Dorsey & Clarke, for $11.75 per acre. Lot No. 2, consisting of 9 acres and 133 perches of woodland, was sold to Messrs. Cashell & Howard Dorsey, for $21.20 per acre. Lot No. 3, consisting of 12 acres and 22 perches of woodland, to George Botterell, for $18.75 per acre.

Improvement at Elkridge Landing.

—Mr. P. O. Mealey, one of the old patrons of the Times, has recently added a brick addition 20x35 feet to his well known business house, corner of Washington pike and Relay Avenue in Elkridge Landing. The improvement has added to the appearance of the village, and is a gratifying evidence of the energy and enterprise of Mr. Mealey. The new storeroom has been filled with an entire new stock of dry goods, groceries, liquors, etc., which commend themselves to the attention of the citizens of that section.

List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office, Ellicott City, Md., for the week ending Saturday July 26th, 1879, which if not called for within thirty days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Boyd Hezekia	King Martha E.
Brook Jas. H.	Leek Thomas
Coland Alex C.	Pirce Sarah A.
Gathen Lydia	Shepherd J. A.
Givens Charles	Shields Timothy

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

Jas. G. Kirkwood, P. M.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Howard County, July 23, 1879.

Editors Times: According to "Verum" whose letter appeared in your last issue, the solution of the present vexed political problem is safe and easy. He proposes that the people turn out, and send down to the County Convention delegates to represent them who, we suppose, being unpledged, can look over the field, examine the claims of the various candidates and be governed by the highest regard for the best interest of the people in making their selections. If I remember correctly, you, Messrs. Editors, gave similar advice some time ago in regard to our political differences. I presume the gallant old fifth will try the plan and marshall its forces to put it through; let the whole county help her out; let every democratic voter in the county come up to the primaries *unpledged*, and send down to Ellicott's a stalwart delegation of good, true and unpurchasable men and then press on with a united front to victory.

Yours truly, Justice.

(COMMUNICATED.)

A Pure Ballot—The Law in the Case.

Clarksville, July 21, 1879.

Messrs. Editors: As we vote only once in a year and as the public press is the proper medium for the fair and open discussion of questions having a political bearing, I again enjoy the citizens privilege and submit to your readers a few lines of political literature.

Section 41 of the Constitution of 1864, and Sec. 42 of the Constitution of 1867, make it the duty of the General Assembly "to pass laws necessary for the preservation of the purity of elections."

The Constitution of 51 (Art. 1) required an oath from all officers that they had not been guilty in any way of bribery at elections; this was an alteration of the old constitution and the feature was retained in Art. 1, Sec. 7, of the Constitution of 1864. The present Constitution states—Art. 1, Sec. 3—"if any person shall give or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any bribe, present or reward, or any promise or any security for the payment or the delivery of money, or any other thing to induce any voter to refrain from casting his vote or to prevent him in any way from voting or to procure a vote for any candidate *or person proposed* or voted for, * * * * he shall in addition to the penalties imposed by law be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust or to vote at any election thereafter."

The Code, Art. 30, "Crimes and Punishments" sub-title "Bribery," says: "If any candidate * * or any other person whatever shall at any time before or on the day of any election give or bestow *directly or indirectly* promise any gift or reward to secure any persons vote or ballot at such election or shall keep or suffer to be kept any house or other accommodation in any part of any district at any time during the day of holding such election and before the close thereof, at his expense, where any victuals or intoxicating liquors shall be gratuitously given or dealt out to voters, every such person or candidate so offending shall on conviction be fined a sum not exceeding $500, and suffer such imprisonment as the Court shall adjudge, not exceeding six months and such other penalties as are prescribed by the Constitution, one-half the fine to go to the informer."

Besides direct attempts to influence elections by bribery, the law denounces the indirect attempt to control them by betting and the distribution of intoxicating drinks. Art. 35, "Elections," Sec. 46, Public General Laws, Act 1865, ch. 191 prohibits the sale, gift or dispensation of any spirituous, fermented liquors, ale, beer or intoxicating drinks of any kind on the day of election under a penalty of $50 to $100 for each offence, one half to the informer—and this clause has been declared by the Court of Appeals to forbid the sale, gift or dispensation of *all* intoxicating drinks in private as well as public houses—Cearposs' Appeal 42, Md. 408.

Hinkley says, in his comments on the Constitution of 51: "The whole foundation of a republican government is the will of the people fairly expressed and all attempts to influence that will *by any other means than rational argument*, tend to the destruction of that form of government and hence of liberty."

Judge Bowie says: "The invasion of the right of suffrage by force or fraud is a high crime and misdemeanor; it corrupts the fountain of authority, saps the foundation of popular government and brings its most vital principle into odium and contempt; it is a crime against the majesty of the people."

Sir Wm. Blackstone, referring to elections in England, over a hundred years ago, said: "It is essential to the very being of Parliament that elections should be absolutely free, therefore all undue influences upon the elections are illegal and prohibited."

Locke declares it a "breach of trust if force or the treasures and offices of society are employed to corrupt the representatives or *openly pre engage the electors and prescribe what persons shall be chosen.*"

I need not quote from Mr. Thurman in the Senate and Mr. McLane in the House—(in his speech against the collection of the political contribution fund), to the same effect, but draw the inference and submit it to your readers that whether interference comes from the Executive, backed by armies and navies, from the exercise of official patronage, from the self-constituted combinations of partisans, or from any other source or agency whatever, operating by bayonets or inspectors at the polls, or any other improper agency at any stage of a political canvas, if the free will of the voter is subdued, it follows that his individual independence is destroyed and his freedom of choice violated. Having endeavored to submit to the candid minds of your readers a fair statement of the case on the part of the people, I leave the matter with the able leaders of popular opinion throughout the county, trusting that their influence will be on the side of law and the peace and welfare of the community, but should there be infringements of these wise provisions, the people must in self-defence, appeal to the law to punish all violations of their legal rights and priveleges. Respectfully yours.

Verum.

Died.

DORSEY.—At her late residence near Clarksville, on the 24th inst., Mrs. LOUISA SOPHIA, relict of the late Upton Dorsey, in the 65 year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DONELSON.—In this county, on July 22, 1879, after a brief stay of one year, LAWRENCE ROTHWELL, only son of Emory V. and Annie L. Donelson.

New Advertisements.

RAPPANIER & CASSIDY,
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Flour, Feed, Grain, &c.

HOWARD STREET,
ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

We call attention to our line of

Feed, Screenings, Oats, Corn, etc.

July 26, '79-tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of HENRY LOVE, that he has applied to the Circuit Court for Howard County for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the **first Monday in December, 1879**, is fixed for his final hearing.

L. J. WATKINS,
Clerk Circuit Court for Howard Co.

July 26-13t.

FOR RENT.

My farm of about 130 ACRES, altogether or in two parts. Possession in September.

July 26-3ts. E. HAMMOND.