The Democratic Advocate.

WESTMINSTER, MD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus on Wednesday. Gen. Thos. Ewing was nominated for Governor, amid a general hurrah, on the first ballot. The balance of the ticket is Gen. A. V. Rice for Lieutenant-Governor, Anthony Howells for Treasurer, Charles Reemelin for Auditor, W. J. Gilmore for Judge of the Supreme Court, I. Pillars for Attorney General, Patrick O'Marah for member of Board of Public Works. This ticket is said to be the strongest ever put in the field by the Democratic party of Ohio, and the contest in October will likely be in favor of that party.

The resolutions are clear and to the point, and, except the financial plank, perhaps, will form part of the Democratic National Platform for the presidential contest of 1880. They demand free and fair elections and denounce military interference at the polls; demand a change of the federal jury laws, in order to secure fair, impartial and independent juries; condemn the Republicans in Congress for refusing to grant supplies to the army unless the army could be used to control elections; condemn Mr. Hayes for using the veto power in violation of the spirit of the constitution; and declare that not a dollar should be voted to pay soldiers, marshals, deputy marshals or supervisors of elections to interfere with or control elections, &c.

The Democrats in Congress have at length decided upon a line of action, relative to the antagonism between Mr. Hayes and themselves in the repeal of certain partisan legislation. Their conclusion, under the circumstances, is a wise one, and is, in brief, to pass the army and legislative appropriation bills with provisos that no part of the appropriations shall be used to pay soldiers and United States marshals, for interfering with elections. This will accomplish, for the time being, the purposes of the Democratic party, and meet the demand of the people for free elections. When these bills are passed, Congress should adjourn. If Mr. Hayes sees proper, or regards it his duty to his party, to veto them, and calls Congress together again, that body should repass these bills and again adjourn. No further compromise or concession should be made, and if Mr. Hayes again interposes a veto, he and his party must bear the responsibility. Congress should also, in that event, issue an address to the people, and appeal to them whether a President is supreme or the people. Mr. Hayes holds his office by fraud and was rejected by the popular vote and the votes of the electoral college. Congress represents the people, and that body has undertaken to repeal laws partisan and unconstitutional, which Mr. Hayes has thwarted by the interposition of a power unconstitutionally used. Let the issue be met.

The four Clerkships of the Courts in Baltimore city are quite a bone of contention between the Ins and the Outs. The Ins have already enjoyed the emoluments of these offices for two terms, a period of twelve years, but are anxious for a third term of six years more. The Outs are furiously arrayed against them, and the commotion in party circles, in the Monumental City, is like ocean into tempest tossed. The war of the Red and White Roses hardly exceeded in fierceness the conflict now raging between the Ins and the Outs, in our neighboring city.

The Judicial election in Illinois was held Monday, three Judges of the Supreme Court being elected, and also Circuit Judges in the different districts. The vote was very light, but the "scratching" was unusually lively. The returns indicate a Democratic majority of about 10,000 in Chicago, and it was believed the returns from the country towns, while they would lessen this majority, would not alter the result in the State.

Twenty-seven years ago, J. C. Neal, author of "Charcoal Sketches," produced the famous literary extravaganza entitled "The Widow Bedott Papers." Seventeen years later the work was dramatized by D. R. Locke, better known as Petroleum V. Nasby, and it is now, under Neil Burgess's inimitable personations, one of the most popular and successful laughter-provoking plays ever produced upon the stage.

The California Workingmen's Convention, on Wednesday, adopted a resolution condemning President Hayes for vetoing the Anti-Chinese bill. The Workingmen's Party have shown themselves possessed of considerable strength, and if they array themselves against the Administration in the next election, the result will probably be to make California a Democratic State.

Wade Hampton's speech in the Senate on Thursday was characterized by moderation. He favored voting supplies for the army and navy, but contended that Congress had the right to say how such supplies should be used. During his speech he took occasion to say it would give him pleasure to see the Northern senatorial chairs filled with Union generals.

The New York *Herald* follows the *Graphic* in nominating Rutherford B. Hayes for a second term in the Presidency. A few more vetoes may possibly commend him to the stalwarts so fully as to supplant in popular favor both Sherman and the "old man."

The President Tuesday nominated Secretary McCrary, one of his cabinent, to be Judge of the Eighth United States Judicial Circuit, in place of John F. Dillon, whose resignation will take effect on September 1st.

The great issue to be decided by the battle of 1880 will be, free elections or bayonet rule. By the side of this, all other issues appear insignificant.

Mr. Hayes has nominated Returning Board Cronover, of Florida, to be collector of internal revenue for that State.

Senator Matt Carpenter is said to be dying of tobacco poison. He consumes twenty Havana cigars per day.

For the Democratic Advocate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been informed, by good authority, that no one can put garbage in the alley. Now I should like to know what must be done in this matter. Please let me hear your opinion before I upset my bucket, or throw my weeds over my fence.

Very Respectfully, L. E. M.

As our correspondent asks our opinion, we will give it. The city authorities have been at some pains to clear out the accumulated trash in all our lanes and alleys, and it would be well for all to try and keep them clean. Burn your buckets of weeds, and don't dump them in the alley. Bury in the garden your dead cats and chickens, keep your old glass bottles and tin fruit cans, and utilize them in some way, or sell them to some dealer; burn your old boots, shoes, and gaiters, and don't pile them in unsightly heaps in the alleys. Show to every passer by that we are a civilized and not a barbarous community, and prefer neatness and cleanliness in our streets and alleys to filth and rubbish. It is much better to keep our little city clean and tidy than to keep it in a condition of filth and slovenliness.

Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, was renominated by the Democrats on Wednesday, without opposition. It would be well if equal harmony should characterize the nomination of the Clerks of the Courts, and others, to be chosen this fall. But the Mayoralty convention was only the calm which precedes the storm.

It now looks as though Senators Kellogg, of Louisiana, and Ingalls, of Kansas, would both be expelled from the Senate for bribery.

"Gen. Grant has no mortgage on the Republican nomination."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Political Affairs.

The Congressional Democratic Caucus, after much discussion on the subject, has concluded to pass the appropriation bills, more specifically defining the items in certain regards than heretofore, declare the virtue of its intentions, and permit Congress to adjourn and the members to go home. The legislation which the President declines to consent to is practically concentrated in a separate bill making appropriations for the support of the judiciary branch of the government, but abolishing the jurors' test oath and providing that no money therein appropriated shall be used for fees, salaries, compensation or expenses of any person appointed under or by virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes—the chapter, namely, which contains the Federal election laws. This bill may or may not be vetoed, but if vetoed that need not prevent Congress from going home. The extra session has brought to the front what is likely to become a very conspicuous issue in the next campaign for the presidency, the question, namely, as to whether congressional elections are to be conducted by the people of the States, with a proper, restricted and legitimate federal supervision, or whether they are to be conducted exclusively under the control of the government at Washington, aided by supervisors, deputy marshals, and the military, if their presence and use be thought necessary by the President and his advisers. The Washington *Star* of Wednesday evening on this subject says:

"This programme shows very careful consideration. It repeals no legislation on the statute books except the test-oath laws, which are practically a dead letter, and wipes out none of the "vestiges of war legislation." The use of troops at the polls to preserve the peace or for any other purpose is not prohibited; neither is the employment of deputy marshals or supervisors. There is simply no appropriation made for such use of troops nor for the employment of such officers of the law. It is very probable that by this programme the democrats will overcome their difficulty with the President. The jurors' test-oath repeal is considered proper even by the most stalwart republicans. As to the other portions of the programme, they are in appropriation bills which repeal nothing. Congress evidently can specify as minutely as may be deemed proper how the money it appropriates shall be expended, and can leave out an item in an appropriation bill which it thinks best not to insert. Such specification and such omission are not regarded as reasons why the bills in questions should be vetoed. It is, therefore, not very probable that the President will exercise his veto power if the programme is carried out in its present shape. If he thought that Congress had failed to make provision where provision should be made, he might call call it together again; but he would hardly veto the measures in which such omission occurs. The chances are, however, that there will be neither a veto nor another session, if such contingency depend alone on the present attitude of the majority.

JOE HOOKER ON HAYES.—In the Cincinnati *Inquirer's* late interview with Gen. Joe Hooker, the following passage occurs:

"I thought well of Hayes when he marched the troops away from the State Goverements in the South. It was a brave and honest act on his part, and made him the greatest among our Presidents. I now think he says that the soldiers must be stationed at the polls and the army be required to supervise the elections he has forfeited the regard I held for him. Still, I think it was his weakness that led him to this last act. He was bulldozed into it by members of his cabinet. But I had rather he had stood firm on the ground he first took."

Democratic gains are reported from the town elections in Rhode Island. Woonsocket, famous for cider and Republican majorities, has elected an entire Democratic ticket. Warwick also elects a majority of Democrats. Little Rhody stands firm in the face of the debilitating "revolution."

The New York *World* pertinently suggests that "perhaps a ballot-box transfixed by a bayonet may prove for the Democrats as good an emblem to be carried in torch-light processions this year as a log cabin with a hard-cider barrel once did for the Whigs."

Congressional Proceedings.

Both Houses adjourned on Thursday of last week until Monday.

MONDAY.—In the Senate the only business of interest transacted was the passage of House bill for the construction of works on the Great Kanawha and Kentucky rivers.

In the House, a bill was introduced regulating the stationing of soldiers during elections. A bill was passed providing for the appointment of a Mississippi river commission for the improvement of said river. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at private or to procure by condemnation a site on which to build a postoffice in Baltimore, and appropriating $4,000 for expenses of condemnation, if necessary, was passed by a vote of 112 to 17.

TUESDAY.—The Senate took up and passed House bill to establish certain post roads.

In the House Mr. Conger indicated the purpose of the the republicans to resist the passage of any bills this session except the appropriation bills. Mr. Cox, of New York, made a speech in favor of repealing the jurors' test-oath law.

WEDNESDAY.—In the Senate, a bill was passed conferring certain powers and duties on the commissioners of the District of Columbia; also a bill for the issue twenty-year five per cent. bonds to redeem certain funded indebtedness of the District of Columbia.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill. Hon. R. M. McLane, of Md., was appointed a visitor to West Point in place of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who could not attend.

THURSDAY.—The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Bayard, from the judiciary committee, relating to juries and to repeal sections 802, 820 and 821 Revised Statutes, and Mr. Hampton, of South Carolina, after briefly supporting the bill, proceeded to speak upon the general political issues of the session, during which he declared that in no event would he assent to disbanding the army or to impair its efficiency. A number of amendments to the bill from the republican side were offered but voted down. In the House the bill relating to the removal of causes from State to Federal courts was further debated. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported, after which the bill to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, etc., was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Hayes has transmitted to Congress the proceedings and report of the Military Board in the Fitz John Porter case for their information and action.

The trial of Miss Duer for shooting Miles Hearn, at Pocomoke City, is still in progress at Snow Hill, Md.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The Torrid Wave—Liberality of Mr. J. T. Ford—State Normal School and its Commencement—Decoration Day—Business Brightens—Excursion to Hagerstown, Etc., Etc.

Correspondence of the Democratic Advocate.

BALTIMORE, May 31st, 1879.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Only a few months since the great Polar wave was the all engrossing theme, but what a change now with the mercury at 95 above zero. Nature really changes the opinions and feelings of all of us. When we have cold weather with chilly winds and wintry blasts, our thoughts turn to the bright and beautiful summer, with its gentle zephyrs, gorgeous flowers, rippling streams, and the sweet warblings of summer birds from summer lands; but I did not mean to be poetical on this occasion. You will please excuse me for the present and give me an opportunity to pen a few lines of a more practical and substantial character.

We are truly in the midst of stirring events. The arts and sciences are moving on grandly. Even the wildest dreams of theorists are in some instances culminating in useful inventions and beautiful discoveries. A bold Russian navigator has at length solved the great problem of a passage from ocean to ocean through the north frigid zone. Memories of Franklin, Kane, and a host of other daring, but unfortunate, explorers of the icy regions are revived. Though dead to the world, they are still living in the hearts of a grateful people. The world truly moves in spite of the clinching arguments of the old gentleman who declared that such was not the fact, that it had never moved since he was born, and if it revolved on its own axis the water would all run out of his well and leave him without one of the necessary elements to cook his hash or slake his thirst, at the flowing fountain on a midsummer day.

We must soon bid an affectionate adieu to many cherished idols of the past; they were useful in their day and generation; they have served a purpose, and now the grave and the tombstone await them. New beauties are springing up around us; Drummond and Calcium lights must fade away amid the dazzling splendors solved from the hitherto unveiled mysteries of nature; the name Edison will awaken a thrill in every heart. Even the schools are in sympathy, and may the day speedily come when every human thought and aspiration will look up from nature to Nature's God, wait and adore.

"We know when moons shall wane,
When summer birds, from other lands, shall cross
the sea:
When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain,
But who can teach us when to look for Thee."

Mr. Ford, proprietor of Ford's Opera House, is giving the entire proceeds of his opera for several nights for the benefit of the poor excursion fund. This will be heartily welcomed by the poor little children and their mothers, some of whom have never tasted the sweet country air, or bathed their feet in the clear rippling streams, away from the dust of the streets and the dingy walls of filthy tenements. To such Mr. F. is making extensive arrangements to accommodate.

The Normal School, with the exception of the teachers' department, has closed for the present year. The extra session, for the benefit of the teachers only, will be continued to the 15th of June. The latter class has representatives from Carroll, Frederick, Washington, Cecil, Baltimore county and city. The exercises have been truly interesting and beneficial, and will no doubt continue to be so during the entire term. Most of us regret that the school will close so soon. We would be pleased to have the term extended to the 1st September. The people of the State of Maryland ought to be proud of the Normal School. It is destined, at no distant day, to be the prime factor in the great and commendable work of education. Its corps of professors is thorough and efficient; its discipline is mild, yet firm; its course of instruction is liberal; it is a temple of architecture and usefulness worthy the hearts and hands that have reared and sustained it, and I know, Messrs. Editors, you will endorse every sentiment of the above. I saw you in our Teachers' Convention at Westminster, I heard you give expression to your sentiments in a clear, logical manner. The memories of the past were revived, I thought of my own indulgent father who is now sleeping the sleep that knows no waking. You were giving utterance to the words of truth and soberness in advocacy of the cause of education, and the principles for which we are laboring so zealously, (may I add efficiently.) I could not be mistaken, it was self-evident to me that your heart, your sympathies and your prayers were with us and would be with us to the end. In the morning of my youthful life, when the world disturbed me, when all was bright and beautiful around me, I listened calmly to the words falling from a loved father's lips, I could read in his countenance the interest he then felt in the establishment of public schools for general education, and even then my heart had confidence and bright hopes for the future. I had the same feelings that animate the breasts of other juveniles. I really thought my father was the greatest man on all this earth, I could not banish it from me, it followed and clung to me years after I had left my native land. We have had splendid entertainments at the Normal every night, to which the teachers were welcome without money and without price. Thanks to Prof. Newell and his corps of model teachers. Mr. Newell is certainly an ornament to his profession. The right man in the right place. "None know him but to love him; none name him but to praise." Among the prominent educators at the commencement exercises of the State Normal School, I saw our county Examiner, Mr. Jos. M. Newson, of Carroll, who participated in all the exercises at the close of the school and during the examination of the graduating class. His words will be treasured, his counsels will be heeded, and his advice will be followed cheerfully. His pleasant and smiling face will be remembered and his words and his counsels will be heeded. Now I can hear Mr. H. Cramer, which greatly aided in making the evening pass pleasantly. Altogether, the entertainment was one of which the Preparatorians may well be proud, and it augurs well for the College in the future, to receive such into the Freshman Class. Much credit is due Prof. Wright, their very efficient principal and teacher. VISITOR.

For the Democratic Advocate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In looking over the *Sentinel*, of last week, our eyes fell upon "Pataspco Items," in which, among other things, the following expressions occur:—"The Band is progressing *slowly*. We frequently observe members of the Band practising upon their instruments upon the Sabbath. It would be well for us all to regard the Sabbath and remember for what purpose it has been set apart."

While we heartily endorse the latter sentiment above referred to regarding the sanctity of the Sabbath day, especially as the writer includes himself, we are inclined to believe that if he had been perfectly free from passion, prejudice and partizan feeling towards the members of the Band when he penned those remarks he would not have made them quite so general and aspersive in their spirit and character. The remarks naturally infer that we are a community of habitual Sabbath breakers and that the Band consists of members whose lack of brains makes their progress extremely slow, and that their immorality and disregard for the Lord's day is such that they so far desecrate it as to meet, take lessons, and practice upon the Sabbath among a community who sanction such proceedings. Therefore in justice to the citizens of our village and our Band we cannot let such remarks go to the public unnoticed. Our citizens generally are as quiet upon the Sabbath and respect it as much as any other community and in no country village is the day more quiet and impressive generally. The Band is composed of gentlemen of respectability and morality who meet twice during the week in the suburbs of the village and practice quietly, molesting no one. We admit, however, that we have heard, on rare occasions, one of the members, in his own house, on a Sunday evening, running up or down the scale with his instrument, or endeavoring to discourse some suitable piece in the still evening hour. We acknowledge also with the writer who subscribes himself "Onward," that we, as a community, may not *all* be as extremely puritanical in regard to the Christian formalities of the Sabbath day as we *might* be, if subjected to Pharisaical criticism. But we have yet to learn that music performed in a proper way ever desecrated the Sabbath or that we *should* under any circumstances of passion or prejudice strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. UPWARD.

Business Locals.

Get a genuine Holman Liver Pad, sure cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease, at H. L. Norris'.

Buntings, Lawns, Madras Ginghams, black and colored Cashmeres, just opened, at H. L. Norris'.

A full stock of Dry Goods, at the very lowest prices, at H. L. Norris'.

Don't fail to see the Five Cent Counter, at H. L. Norris'.

If it hadn't been for a friendly tree at the second ball Run we should now have been getting decorated with all the rest of the fellows. Safe things, trees, except during a thunder storm.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Col. John Hannah recently died at Sand Mountain, Ala., aged 136 years.

Maryland Affairs.

There were 6,000 persons at Confederate Memorial ceremonies at Frederick on Thursday.

In Talbot county the wheat has headed, with the promise of a fine yield, if no disaster occurs. The peaches are uninjured and indicate an extra full crop.

Mr. Wm. G. T. Walter during the week ending on Saturday shipped 3,670 quarts of strawberries from Princess Anne, the produce of one acre and a half. In one day 1,232 quarts were picked.

Somerset county carries off the palm for the most prolific sow. Lewis McGrath, the owner, claims that in ten months she had three litters, one of twelve and two of thirteen each, making a total of thirty-eight pigs.

A sow belonging to Daniel Hartman, in Emmittsburg, on the 18th farrowed 22 pigs. The sow has only 12 teats, and 6 of the pigs died; but at last accounts the 16 were getting along finely.

Two mortgages, amounting to $2,000,000, have been filed for record in the Circuit Court of Prince George's county from the Southern Maryland Railroad in favor of the Guarantee Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Part of the engineering corps connected with the proposed Delaware and Maryland ship canal are now at Farmington, where it will continue the borings commenced last winter, with a view to ascertain the nature of the strata in that part of the peninsula.

On Wednesday night the stable, greenhouse and gas house, at the country residence of Augustus J. Albert, near Govanstown, Baltimore county, were burned. Loss $7000, partially insured.

A vessel load of brick sand was, last week, shipped from Havre de Grace to New York, by R. R. Vandiver, Esq.

John C. Kipp, the letter-carrier arrested in Baltimore for stealing money from letters, had a hearing before the U. S. Commissioner on Saturday, and was held in $2,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Richmond, formerly of Frederick, is about to become a resident of Baltimore city. He sold his house in Richmond, last week, for $20,000, and has resigned his position as State Senator.

The annual election for President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was held at Annapolis, on Monday, and the old officers were re-elected. A protest against the election was filed by Mr. Francis Miller, of Montgomery county.

The body of an old man, decomposed beyond identification, was found in the woods near Baltimore on Friday afternoon. An empty laudanum vial by beside the body. From articles found in the pocket the dead man was recognized as Captain W. W. Huffington, who disappeared from Baltimore on the 12th of May.

Messrs. Thos. J. & B. Palmer Keating, trustees, sold last Tuesday in Chestertown, the farm on Eastern Neck Island, near the mouth of the Chester river, belonging to C. J. B. Mitchell Esq., and containing 600 acres, to Capt. W. H. Bians of Baltimore for $15 per acre. This is considered low when the quality of the land and the delightful situation of the estate is taken into consideration.

The Druid Duck Mills, at Woodberry, Baltimore Co., suspended operations on the 29th. The reason assigned for the suspension is the rise in price of cotton and the approaching end of the cotton year. Messrs. Gambrill say that they have filled all their orders. Part of the machinery was stopped on Monday, and an inconsiderable portion was running on Wednesday. From three to four hundred hands will in consequence be thrown out of employment.

Mrs. Bridget Fleming, an old, gray-haired woman living in the house of Alexander Wright, No. 54 Monroe street, Baltimore, upset a coal oil lamp on her clothing Wednesday night, and died from the effects of fire, which consumed her flesh and burned her entrails. The exact circumstances of the case are not known, but it is though that the old woman was about to retire when the accident happened that robbed her of life.

The wheat acreage of this State last year was 491,000, and the product 6,780,000 bushels. This year from the most accurate reports obtainable, the acreage is increased 10 per cent. and will amount to 525,000 acres, which, at the same average will make the yield nearly 7,300,000 bushels. It is generally believed, however, that there will be a average increase per acre. The acreage of rye last year was 25,400, and the product 310,000. The acreage this year is no less than last and crops will probably be about the same. The oat crop, dwarfed by want of rain, is considerably below the average and is not likely to recover. The corn acreage is increased from 477,000 last year to over 500,000, and the prospects for a crop above the average are good.

The Diocese of Maryland.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, whose ninety-sixth convention assembled in Baltimore, last week, was founded in 1780 on the disorganized remains of the Church of England in the Province of Maryland. Before 1776 that church numbered in Maryland forty-four parishes, each of which was provided with its rector. The legal support of the clergy having been withdrawn on the establishment of the state government, several of these gentlemen had returned to England, and at the first annual convention that met at Chestertown, November 9, 1780, to readjust church organization to the new order of things, there were present three clergymen and twenty-four lay delegates, all from Kent county or Queen Anne's. There were then throughout the state twenty-five clergymen in charge of forty-seven parishes, seventeen of which were without rectors. Two years later the annual convention met in Baltimore and proceeded to the selection of a bishop. Dr. Allan Smith, rector of Chester parish, Kent county, was chosen, but owing to party feeling, still rancorous in England, he could not obtain episcopal ordination. This convention also established a college in connection with the Episcopal Church, intended principally for the education of young men for the ministry. Its first president was General Washington, who, in 1783, presided over a meeting of its trustees at Chestertown.

For the next 85 years the Episcopal Church in Maryland steadily, if not rapidly, increased. It was most fortunate in the general high character of its bishops and in the talent and self-devotion of its clergy. In 1868 the Diocese of Maryland was divided. The Eastern Shore becoming the Diocese of Easton, under the episcopal superintendence of Bishop Lay. The remaining half under Bishop Whittingham, soon after elected an assistant bishop, became the present Diocese of Maryland, the growth of which during the past nine years may well appear extraordinary.

In 1869, according to the published report of the eighty-sixth annual convention, there were 2,655 communicants. In nine years they have increased nearly nine-fold, to 18,200. The communion alms of 1869 were $1,440; those of 1878 were $22,000. The contributions for all other church purposes (exclusive of clergymen's salaries) were in 1869 $12,856; in 1878 $239,976, nearly 20 times as great. Of baptisms reported in the year 1869 there were 628; in 1879 their number was 2,516. Two hundred and ninety-nine persons were confirmed in 1869; in 1878 the bishops report having confirmed 1,637. Sunday school scholars are ten times as numerous as they were nine years ago, the number of them reported having been 1,393; the report of last year makes them 13,720. Their teachers have not multiplied quite so rapidly, being only eight to one, viz:—1,603 now, to 202 nine years ago. There were last year laboring in the diocese 154 clergymen, and 184 churches, chapels or places of mission worship were provided for Episcopal congregations. In 1868 the number of clergymen cut off from the Diocese of Maryland by the establishment of the Diocese of Easton was 26, leaving 135, against the 154 of 1878. The extraordinary increase and prosperity of the diocese must, therefore, be due (under the divine blessing) to the increased efficiency and self-devotion of the clergy and the greater efficiency in the church organization in the diocese, occasioned by the diminution of its ecclesiastical boundaries. At present each parish can be yearly and effectually visited by Bishop Whittingham or Bishop Pinkney. The diocese seems throbbing with new life. Bishop Whittingham in his address to his clergy in 1869 spoke of "the present as filled with glad comfort and the future as full fraught with the brightest promise." But how largely that promise would be realized in the next ten years even the Bishop could hardly have deemed probable.—*Baltimore American.*

A dispatch from Rome, June 3, says.—Mt. Etna is ejecting enormous volumes of ashes. The destruction of property is immense. The commune of Majo has been obliterated and Cassolio is threated. Many large and valuable estates have been destroyed. The four main craters continue to pour forth streams of lava, while many of the smaller ones have become inactive. The stream of lava which has interrupted the road at Pescaro is half a mile wide and a hundred feet deep.

A dispatch from Berne, June 2, says:—An avalanche has fallen on the village of Fontana, in the canton of Tessin, and destroyed a church and several houses. Six of the inhabitants were killed.

A dispatch from Rome, June 2, says.—Almost all parts of the city of Mantua are flooded, and the embankment of the river Minio is in danger. The town of Rovigo is seriously threatened. Two thousand workmen are employed in strengthening the dykes there. The river Adige has also risen.

News of the Week.

Thirty cases of small-pox are reported in the lower portion of Ottawa, Canada.

The public debt statement issued Monday shows an increase of $62,250 during May.

The total coinage of the U. S. mints during May was $5,213,258, of which $2,878,550 was gold.

The earnings of Sing Sing Penitentiary during May show a profit of $3181 over expenditures.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, of London, chief partner in the banking firm of Rothschild & Co., is dead.

Mrs. Edward McCann dropped dead from heart disease while entering a church in Worcester, Mass., Sunday evening.

During May 5419 cattle, 1105 sheep and 246 pigs were passed by the quarantine inspector, at Montreal, for shipment to England.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at St. George's, Bermuda, and also at St. Croix, St. John, Porto Rico and Tortola, on the 25th of May.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has written a book on Florida, which is in the nature of an earnest special plea and argument in favor of emigration to Florida.

The next engagement on the English turf of the gallant little Parole is at Ascot, where on Tuesday next he will run in the Ascot stakes handicap, about two miles.

Peter Powell shot and fatally wounded his brother, Melchor, in Scranton, Pa., on Sunday night, and is now in jail. They had long been quarrelling about their father's property.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dorsett, of Middletown, N. J., died on Sunday night at the age of 102. She was born in 1777, and distinctly remembered the closing years of the Revolutionary war.

Ex-Governor Tilden has declined the invitation to deliver the address at the coming commencement at Trinity College, North Carolina, saying it is impossible for him to go South at this time.

Robert Bonner on Saturday drove his famous gelding Edwin Forrest a mile to a wagon in the extraordinary time of 2:17¼. The horse was handicapped with his owner, too, who weighs 182.

The people of the United States are taxed $750,000 a year for the sole benefit of two quitclaim corporations, and Ohio Canal was held at Annapolis, on Monday, and the old officers were re-elected. A protest against the election was filed by Mr. Francis Miller, of Montgomery county.

The body of an old man, decomposed beyond identification, was found in the woods near Baltimore on Friday afternoon. An empty laudanum vial by beside the body. From articles found in the pocket the dead man was recognized as Captain W. W. Huffington, who disappeared from Baltimore on the 12th of May.

Messrs. Thos. J. & B. Palmer Keating, trustees, sold last Tuesday in Chestertown, the farm on Eastern Neck Island, near the mouth of the Chester river, belonging to C. J. B. Mitchell Esq., and containing 600 acres, to Capt. W. H. Bians of Baltimore for $15 per acre. This is considered low when the quality of the land and the delightful situation of the estate is taken into consideration.

The Druid Duck Mills, at Woodberry, Baltimore Co., suspended operations on the 29th. The reason assigned for the suspension is the rise in price of cotton and the approaching end of the cotton year. Messrs. Gambrill say that they have filled all their orders. Part of the machinery was stopped on Monday, and an inconsiderable portion was running on Wednesday. From three to four hundred hands will in consequence be thrown out of employment.

Mrs. Bridget Fleming, an old, gray-haired woman living in the house of Alexander Wright, No. 54 Monroe street, Baltimore, upset a coal oil lamp on her clothing Wednesday night, and died from the effects of fire, which consumed her flesh and burned her entrails. The exact circumstances of the case are not known, but it is though that the old woman was about to retire when the accident happened that robbed her of life.

The wheat acreage of this State last year was 491,000, and the product 6,780,000 bushels. This year from the most accurate reports obtainable, the acreage is increased 10 per cent. and will amount to 525,000 acres, which, at the same average will make the yield nearly 7,300,000 bushels. It is generally believed, however, that there will be a average increase per acre. The acreage of rye last year was 25,400, and the product 310,000. The acreage this year is no less than last and crops will probably be about the same. The oat crop, dwarfed by want of rain, is considerably below the average and is not likely to recover. The corn acreage is increased from 477,000 last year to over 500,000, and the prospects for a crop above the average are good.

MARRIED.

May 13th, 1879, at St. Thomas' Chapel, New Windsor, by Rev. John T. Delaney, Daniel Vaughn, of Frederick county, and Mrs. Margaret Powers, of New Windsor.

On May 29th, 1879, at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Frederick, by the Rev. Dr. Diehl, Thomas M. Waltz, of New Market, Frederick county, and Miss Julia L. Norris, of Uniontown, this county.

On June 5th, 1879, by Rev. M. W. Kuhns, Mr. Dixie Isherwood, of Montgomery county, and Miss Emma E. Brockett, of Westminster.

On June 5, 1879, at St. John's Church, this city, by Rev. Father Gloyd, John J. Berney and Mary Wealton, both of this city.

At the Mentour House, this city, May 25, 1879, by Rev. J. G. Noss, Mr. James W. Zile, of this county, and Miss Ida V. Miller, of Frederick county.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 1st, 1879, by Rev. William Repp, Mr. Henry E. Streavig and Miss Annie M. Kesler, both of this county.

DIED.

Deaths Free—Tributes, Poetry, &c., Five Cents per line.

May 30th, 1879, at Taneytown, Miss Elizabeth Donnelly, in the 75th year of her age R. I. P.

Near Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., on May 31, 1879, John C. Cookson, formerly of Uniontown district, this county, aged 54 years and 5 months. The remains were interred in Frederick on Monday last.

TERRIBLE STORMS IN THE WEST.

Several Towns Laid Waste and About Fifty People Killed.

A despatch from Atchison, Kansas, May 31, says:—A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska last evening. It extended through nearly the whole northern tier of the counties in this State, but was most violent between the Blue Rapids and Centennial stations on the Central Branch Railroad, and about 30 miles apart. The storm passed into Nebraska through Richardson county. The town of Irving, 90 miles west of this place, was nearly destroyed. At that point the storm took the character of a cyclone and levelled everything in its path. About 40 buildings were destroyed and 15 persons were killed, while from thirty to forty were wounded. Among the buildings blown down are churches, one a fine stone building, the public school, the grain elevator, railroad depot, Wetmore Institute and the residences of John A. Warden, Charles Preston, W. H. Sabrings, M. L. Leddy and Messrs. Armstrong, Thompson, Seldon, Bates, Williams and others.

In the neighborhood of Frankfort four or five farm houses were blown over, and in the town several houses were destroyed. There were no casualties at this place, but several persons are reported severely injured in the country.

At Centralia several houses were unroofed and one house and a barn blown down. Trees were uprooted, fences laid flat, and great damage was done to the crops.

At Beatty, on the St. Joseph and Denver Railway, numerous houses were blown down.

At Denison Mills, Neb., on the Atchison and Nebraska Road, the Catholic church was totally demolished, as was also the store of Meade, Reilly & Co. One woman was severely injured, and several residences were more on less damaged.

A despatch from Manhattan, Kansas, says: "A cyclone crossed the Big Blue river at the mouth of Mill creek, last night, uprooting trees and destroying grain cribs, fences and crops. A two-story storehouse, belonging to M. Coudray, was unroofed and crushed. There were fifteen persons in it at the time. Mr. Coudray was somewhat injured, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Tattlock, and her child were killed. On Fancy creek, twelve miles north of Coudray's, a Methodist church was demolished, buildings were torn down, cattle and horses killed, and other property was destroyed. No human lives were lost."

A despatch from Independence, Mo., says:—"A cyclone struck the earth four miles from Lee's Summit last evening and tore a furrow through the country about 100 yards wide and 10 miles long, levelling everything in its track, and killing and wounding several people. Three miles east of Lee's Summit the house of Mr. Warren was destroyed. Two members of his family were killed and others severely wounded. Further on the house of Alexander Scruggs was unroofed, and his wife's skull was fractured. The houses of Dr. Dunnington and Mr. Underwood were destroyed, but their families escaped unharmed. The residence of Mr. Hutchins was torn to pieces and the family badly hurt. The house of Mr. Harris, near Blue Springs, was demolished, and Mr. Harris, his wife, and little girl were killed, and three other children were mortally wounded. Mr. Harris was lifted high into the air, carried about 200 feet, and dashed to the earth, while his wife and child were carried about the same distance in an opposite direction. At this point the storm cloud burst, but came together again almost instantly with a terrific crash, bounded from the earth, and came down again near the dwelling of Mr. Gore, which it passed through leaving the side walls only standing. The funnel-shaped cloud then rose high in the air and disappeared in the northwest. The heaviest rain ever known in this region accompanied the tornado. It actually deluged the country it passed over.

A despatch from Concordia, states that the storm was exceedingly violent in the vicinity of Delphos, Ottawa county, and 15 dead bodies have been brought in from two square miles of territory. One man from Beloit was taken up in his wagon and thrown to the ground again and instantly killed. A woman and child were thrown against an iron fence and killed. Five persons were killed in one house near Delphos. The crops have been severely injured all along the line of the storm. Reports from Scandia, Republic county, state that the storm was very severe in that region, but no casualties are yet reported. The citizens of Atchison raised, this afternoon, $1,200 for the relief of the sufferers, and a special train will leave here at midnight with supplies of medicine, blankets and clothing.

A despatch from the Associated Press reporter at Kansas City, Mo., says:—"Mr. Harris, his wife and children were carried up into the air and dropped at different places and in different directions from the site of the house they occupied, the distances varying from one hundred to two hundred yards. Mrs. Harris and one child were killed outright. Mr. Harris died several hours afterwards. One of the other children was found in a pool of water fifty yards from the house, with straw and grass wrapped so tightly around his head and shoulders that it could only be removed with great difficulty. The child was only slightly injured, his escape being attributed to the mysterious bandage around him. When last heard of the storm was travelling north-eastwardly, and had entered Lafayette county.

Later advices from Irving, Kansas, report 30 deaths certain and 55 persons badly wounded by the recent cyclone. From 50 to 60 families at Frankfort, Kansas, are homeless. At Sabetha, Kansas, 75 to 100 persons are destitute. There is much destruction at various points. Fifteen persons are reported killed and many wounded about Delphos. It is believed that not less than forty were killed and eighty wounded in the path of the cyclone. Hundreds of houses were destroyed and crops ruined. The track of the cyclone was three-quarters of a mile to one mile wide. It occasionally left the ground for a short distance and then descended, sweeping everything away, including the water from a river bed, and even scooping a well out dry.

THE MARKETS.

WESTMINSTER MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices by Grimes & Weaver.

FRIDAY, June 6, 1879.

Flour—Extra	$4.00@0.00
" Super	4.00@0.00
" Family	4.50@5.00
" Rye	3.00@3.25
Wheat—Red	1.06@0.00
" White	1.06@0.00
Oats	25@ 00
Corn	35@ 40
Corn in the ear per barrel	2.00@2.00
Rye	00@ 45
Corn Meal	1.00@0.00
Buckwheat Meal	1.50@1.50
Clover Seed	2.50@3.25
Timothy Seed	1.25@1.35
Flax Seed	1.25@1.25
Lard	5@ 0
Sides	5@ 0
Shoulders	5@ 6
Ham	8@ 9
Pork	3.50@3.50
Potatoes	75@ 00
Hungarian Seed	40@ 45
Eggs	10@ 00

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Flour, Super	$3.25@3.75
Common to fair Extra	4.25@5.00
Family	5.25@5.75
Patapsco Family	6.75@0.00
" Extra	6.50@0.00
Corn Meal	2.55@0.00
Wheat—White	1.13@1.17
" Red	1.08@1.09
Corn—White	50@ 00
" Yellow	45@ 45
Oats	34@ 40
Rye	60@ 61
Beef Cattle