Maryland Journal

TOWSON, MD.

Saturday, May 4, 1889.

COUNTY TAX LEVY FOR 1889.

36 Cents on $100 for 1889.

Nothing which has happened within the past two decades has been so agreeable to the tax-payers of Baltimore county as will be the knowledge of the fact that their tax levy for 1889 is 36 cents on the $100; and this with the 17¾ cts. State tax, makes the total 53¾ cents—25 cents less county tax than by the levy of 1888. This will be gratifying to not only every tax-payer, but to every citizen of the county who has the welfare of our grand old county at heart.

The Board of County Commissioners are to be sincerely congratulated that they were able to place the levy at a rate lower than any of our people had supposed possible. The basis of taxation is $46,571,635. In 1888 the basis was $67,605,211, a difference of $21,033,576, which latter amount has been lopped off on account of the annexation act. We suppose now that our late friends in the Belt as well as in the city, will be satisfied that $21,000,0000 was not paying three-fourths of the taxes of Baltimore county, as they had often asserted. It was supposed by many, without making a critical examination, that the "Belt" Districts paid into the county treasury more taxes than was spent in her recognized burdens. But, upon a critical examination being made it was found that the "Belt" received considerably more than it paid. Three items alone, Fire Department, Lamps and Police, aggregated over $90,862,91. To this must be added the share of the Belt Districts in the road and bridge fund to the amount of $73,800. The Belt Districts were never modest in their demands when they wanted bridges—nothing but iron or stone would suit them. They, however, were more substantial and cost but little for repair, and thus the county did not lose anything. To the above must be added other matters of expense peculiar to "the Belt" alone.

Our farmer friends and those who use the public roads with horses and wagons will be gratified to observe that the Commissioners have increased the road tax 2 cents—from 13 cents in 1888 to 15 cents for 1889. The latter is the highest point to which the Commissioners can go except through increased power granted by the Legislature. Nothing speaks higher for the intelligence of a people than good roads and good public schools. Whilst the public schools did not get all the School Commissioners asked and hoped for, yet the amount levied for is an increase over that of last year. The amount asked for for running expenses for 1889 was $84,500, and the amount levied for by the County Commissioners is $80,000. The actual amount of the public school debt, or, more properly speaking, shortage, which has been hanging over the public school system since a period prior to the first appointment of the present Board of School Commissioners proves to have been $27,000.—The amount paid by the County Commissioners for public school uses out of the city extension fund was $42,000, less $15,000, balance due the School Board on levy of 1888, (after deducting the city's one-half from "Belt" receipts,) which amount of $15,000 has been covered into the county treasury and has gone to the credit of the levy of 1889, and which will consequently not be paid to the School Board. The $42,000 having been drawn from the "Belt" fund and $15,000 having been returned to the Commissioners the actual amount paid the School Board in excess of the appropriation for 1888 (less amount paid Baltimore city) was $27,000, which amount was, therefore, the school debt, or, shortage.

We congratulate the citizens of Baltimore county upon the pleasant prospect in store for them, and the knowledge of the agreeable fact that they are the lightest taxed county in the State and are likely to remain so for many years. They will find the levy in full in another column.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

The centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States, April 30th, 1789, has past and gone, and leaves very pleasant memories. It is estimated that 500,000 strangers visited New York to witness the magnificent demonstrations which covered three days. Everything passed off in the most pleasant manner, there being no casualty to mar the pleasures cut out by the various committees of New York city and State.

The President and his Cabinet and thousands of distinguished citizens were present and took part in the interesting exercises.

In order to have a semblance of one hundred years ago, President Harrison left Washington on Sunday night 28th ult. and passed over, as nearly as practicable, the route traveled by Washington in 1789 on his way from Mt. Vernon to New York to take the oath of office. When the President's train arrived at Elizabethport he debarked, and when about to enter a barge to convey him to the U. S. Steamship Dispatch twelve little girls appeared before him and, bowing, walked before him and strewed his path with roses, daisies, pansies and lilies-of-the-valley. The President was sensibly touched at this pretty representative ceremony and had a pleasant smile and word for all the young ladies.

When the President stepped upon the Dispatch there was a tremendous scream of steam whistles, and hundreds of vessels followed to the Wall-street landing at the Battery. There was then a procession two miles in length of vessels up and down the river. As the President's vessel passed the United States war ships they belched forth hundreds of guns in honor of the occasion.

On every man-of-war the yardarms were black with sailors, who stood arm-in arm, bare-headed, till the President's boat passed. The piers along both sides of the East river and the rigging of the vessels were black with human beings. There was a square mile of housetops, from Battery Place to the Brooklyn Bridge and back towards the North River to Broadway, crowded with people. Brooklyn Bridge was packed with thousands upon thousands and all the people sent up a yell of delight that made the great span of the bridge tremble.

In the evening the President and a distinguished company dined at the residence of Stuyvesant Fish.

On Tuesday morning the President and Vice-President, members of the Cabinet and as many distinguished officers of the government and others as could, repaired to old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and attended divine worship at 9.30. This was the church in which Washington worshipped one hundred years ago, preparatory to taking the oath of office. President Harrison and Vice President Morton sat in the same pew in which Washington sat, and it is in the same condition now that it was in 1789. The religious services lasted about three-quarters of an hour. Upon the close President Harrison proceeded to the sub-Treasury Building and stood upon the same spot upon which Washington stood when he took the oath in 1789. Here in the presence of an immense multitude of people an address was presented to the President, to which he responded. A poem entitled "THE VOW OF WASHINGTON," written for the occasion, by the venerable John Greenleaf Whitter, was read.

Immediately after the close of the exercises at the sub-Treasury the President repaired to the principal stand in Madison Square and reviewed 50,000 troops as they marched by him. This was the largest body of military which has assembled in this country since the disbanding of the Army of the Potomac at Washington upon the close of our civil war, when 79,000 men were reviewed and disbanded, never again to come together for armed conflict. Maryland's Fifth Regiment bore itself gallantly in the tremendous column.

On Wednesday morning the President reviewed an immense industrial parade, several miles in length, representing the complete industries of the people of New York and vicinity. It was the most gorgeous spectacle ever witnessed in the United States, or, probably in the world. Mayor Grant presented an address to the President encased in a richly chased solid silver box. As soon as the civic parade had passed the President left upon a special train for Washington where he arrived in due season.

Well may New York feel proud of her three-days Washington Centennial and the orderly two millions of people who thronged her streets.

The JOURNAL has attempted to give but a mere mention of this happy event, as its columns are unequal to the occasion. The columns of the daily press alone scarcely sufficed.

HIGH MASONIC HONOR.

Capt. Hamilton Murrell, of the steamship Missouri, which recently rescued 758 persons on board the Danmark, a Danish vessel, on its way to New York, received a royal welcome in Baltimore the past week. The Missouri is owned by Baltimore capitalists, but she sails under the English flag. The Merchants and Manufactures' Association entertained Capt. Murrell at a banquet and he received other marked attention. On Thursday evening he was accorded a handsome reception by the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Grand Master Thos. J. Shryock called the Grand Lodge in emergent session, when about 200 responded. Capt. Murrell is but an Entered Apprentice of Fidelity Lodge, Leeds, England, and, therefore, his reception by the Grand Lodge was a high honor and one never before granted by the Grand Lodge of Marylond, or, possibly, by any Grand Lodge in the United States. After the Grand Lodge closed and an Entered Apprentice Lodge opened, Capt. Murrell was introduced in an eloquent manner by Past Grand Master John M. Carter, after which he was invited to a seat on the left of the Grand Master. In response to the address of welcome as also his reception by Grand Master Shryock, Capt. Murrell, in a plain way recited the discovery of the sinking Danmark, the Missouri's towing the Danmark for a day, and the subsequent transfer of 758 persons to the deck of his vessel, which took off the glamour as depicted through the daily press. Capt Murrell was deeply affected in making his recital but the artless manner in which he did it was received with delight. He paid a high tribute to the officers of the Danmark, as well as to his own officers and crew. Grand Master Shryock, on behalf of the Grand Lodge presented Captain Murrell with a handsome and valuable solid gold medal suitably inscribed, about the size of a silver dollar, having a square and compass raised, with a diamond in the fulcrum of the compass. Pleasant addresses were made by Grand Senior Warden Wm. S. Keech and Bros. Prof. M. A. Newell, Mayor Latrobe, E. Calvin Williams and J. B. Oldershaw. The Loving Cup was passed around and all pledged the health and prosperity of Bro. Murrell. Upon the close of the Entered Apprentice Lodge, Capt. Murrell lunched with Grand Master Shryock and grand officers in the Grand Master's apartments. Capt. Murreli is a bachelor and apparently about 35 years old.

[Correspondence of the MARYLAND JOURNAL.]

LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

Mr. Editor:—I cheerfully comply with your request to furnish the JOURNAL with some notes of my recent interesting visit to Florida and Havana. The Legislature of Florida, by joint resolution of both Houses, invited a number of physicians, sanitarians and journalists from the different sections of the Union to visit their State for the purpose of looking into its sanitary conditions and to report to the country at large that the citizens and authorities of Florida were thoroughly aroused to the necessity for prompt action to prevent, so far as lay in their power, another visitation of yellow fever.

Florida is made up largely of citizens from other States. Three out of every four persons I met were natives of other sections of the country. Immense interests are at stake, and the competition and jealousies excited by these several interests are active and wide-spread. Investments in land, in manufactories, in railways, in steamships, in orange groves, in tobacco-growing, in health resorts and pleasure centres have infused a spirit of rivalry amongst its people that was entirely new and surprising to me, knowing how indolent they were in the old slave days. I saw a splendid orange grove, the owners of which had refused an offer of $50,000, and this grove covered only 35 acres of ground.

I visited two sub-tropical expositions, one in Ocala and one in Jacksonville. The buildings are fine specimens of architectural taste, both large and commodious, and both crowded with native productions, showing at a glance the immense resources and inherent wealth of the State and its possibilities. Cotton, tobacco, oranges, lemons, sponges of excellent quality, coral, vegetables of every kind now being raised in large quantities for Northern markets, woods of great variety, capable of high polish and of great beauty, and other productions of land and water—all evidenced a growing prosperity. The State is dotted over with thriving orange groves, and in addition thousands of young trees are now being shipped to Southern California.

We inspected the town of Ybor, a suburb of Tampa, which contains a population of 1,500 Cubans, engaged in the making of cigars. The tobacco used is imported from Havana in the leaf, and there are four large factories which turn out 150,000,000 cigars each per annum, ranging in price from $8 to $150 per 100. The workmen are paid according to the number made per day and are allowed to smoke as many as they please. The smell of the fragrant Havana and the dust from the tobacco were very agreeable to a man as fond of smoking as I am. A number of these factories are also in active operation in Key West.

New towns spring up and grow with amazing rapidity. I was told that Tampa, seven years ago, numbered 700 inhabitants. Now its population is 7,000. These towns are regularly laid off in wide streets, well paved and drained, built up with substantial and beautiful brick buildings, commodious stores, opera houses, banks and elegant hotels. All are incorporated, many lighted with electricity, and all supplied with pure water from artesian wells, and, in addition, furnished with efficient fire engines.

I was particularly pleased with Ocala, a town of 6,000, in Central Florida. This was the first place we reached which had a decided elevation above the dead water level of Northern Florida. Dr. Gary, its Mayor, the genial gentleman and accomplished physician, and a number of prominent citizens met us with open-hearted hospitality. Mr. Duy, proprietor of the Ocala House, made us his special guests. This growing city has all the comforts and appliances we are wont to believe inherent to northern towns. As a health resort for lung troubles, rheumatism and broken constitutions, I know of no place preferable to it. The extensive forests of spruce which encircle the town and make the air fragrant with balsamic odors, the dryness of the atmosphere, the equable temperature prevailing throughout the entire year, the excellent hotels, well-kept in all of the necessaries and most of the luxuries of life, and the public and social attractions make this town especially attractive and beneficial to the invalid.

Another town Orlanda, a beautiful place further South, is much frequented as a health resort.

Near Ocala is the celebrated Silver Springs and the famous Ocklawaha River. These springs, or a vast succession of them, extending for nine miles, form a river some forty yards wide and from eight to forty feet deep. The water is so perfectly transparent that the smallest object is plainly seen at a great depth and distance. Another peculiarity is the wonderful array of brilliant colors that the water and the objects therein assume. These colors are constantly changing—at one time orange, now the most delicate green, then silver, and again a pure azure or sparkling chrome. The largest fish, terrapin, and other denizens of the deep, stones, sand, mosses and aquatic plants take on ever-changing prismatic colors according to position. I noticed in 40 feet of water what seemed to me to be a huge and long piece of silver, which changed to green, then to yellow, and again to a blue. It proved to be a large tree lying at the river's bottom. The probable explanation of these kaleidoscopic colors is in the principle of the prism and the refrangibility of light. The crystal purity of the water and its depth form, as it were, an immense prism which refract the sun's rays and return them to the eye in colors varying according to the angle of deviation.

As soon as the little steamboat entered the Ocklawaha River the water became a dark-brown, almost black. The name itself in Indian language means "dark waters." This river is very narrow and deep, and the trees and moss and luxuriant vegetation meet almost overhead and form a scene unique for its sub-tropical character. Mosses grow in its waters, sword grass shoot out in long spikes, water-lilies line its banks, the date palm and wild orange, the magnolia and palmetto overhang its sides, and deep forests of cypress and other trees, all covered with long festoons of the sombre and melancholy Southern moss, shut out the nether world. Occasionally a blue heron, or white crane, or water turkey fly overhead, or our interested vision is excited by an alligator dropping its lazy length from off some sun-favored log into the murky depths below, or a moccasin-snake sped its frightened way across the river.

After steaming some distance we landed at an orange grove and I had the gratification of plucking and eating the golden fruit directly from its parent tree. The orange trees blossom from the last of February to the middle of April. The fruit ripens from November 15th to December 1st, and will hang on the trees until the middle of the following May. So I saw at the same time, amid the glossy green of the foliage, the white blossoms and the ripe, golden fruit.

I will reserve for another letter other points of interest, notably a bird's-eye view of Havana, and close this lengthy epistle with a brief reference to our sanitary work and the present outlook for Florida as regards yellow fever.

The great problem in Florida is drainage. It can only become the sanitarium of the nation and the rest of the world besides by placing it in perfect sanitary condition. Immense tracts of land are little better than swamps and impenetrable morasses. The people will have to do what has been successfully accomplished in Holland—build dikes and embankments to and along the water courses, pump the water out by steam, uproot the miasmatic vegetation, and, wherever possible, fill in with dirt. This will prove to be a herculean task, and will require untold sums of money.

This is for the low places in the State; but there are habitable localities which require this treatment on a smaller scale, and at once. The city of Jacksonville is one of these places. It is the key of the State—the great distributing centre by land, as Key West and Tampa are by water. Much of the land upon which it is located is quite marshy. There are no cellars that I saw in Jacksonville, the houses being built on piles—a good thing in itself, as we in Maryland know,—cellars being our store houses for rats and other vermin. It is built on a curve in the St. John's River, and the water about its wharves is almost stagnant, not being subjected to the current. A sluggish stream almost encircles the city, and acres of submerged land, covered with rank vegetation, line its banks.

A partial system of terra cotta pipes carry off the sewage, but, unfortunately for science and sanitation, empty it into the docks at the termination of the streets. The wharves and shore being unprovided with bulkheads, the ebb and flow of the tide throw a portion back, and the remainder, under the hot suns of summer, undergoes decomposition and are gently wafted back to be inhaled by the citizens at every breath. It is a well-known fact in sanitary science that water will not, by dilution, destroy the germs of animal or vegetable decomposition. Refuse matter drove away the residents of the beautiful villas lining the shores of the Mediterranean which had been therein dumped; and the same thing happened to the citizens of London from the river Thames. The same will happen to the residents of Baltimore if Mayor Latrobe allows the Chesapeake to be used for his dumping *ground*.

The new State Board of Health of Florida is, happily invested with absolute powers, and the citizens of Jacksonville are fully alive to the danger which threatens them and are about to bond the city for $750,000, to be used, I understand, for sanitation. In one of my letters home I made a rough estimate that it would take $1,000,000 to do the work properly, and this before I knew of the anticipated bonded debt. The drain pipes should be of iron; should have their exit far below the city and not into the river at all, and should embrace the whole habitable part of the city and allow of extension. These pipes should be constantly flushed with water from an artesian well, built solely for this purpose. The authorities have erected an excellent crematory for the burning of refuse matter, and it is now in successful operation.

The swamps must be drained and filled in, or pernicious fevers must continue, to say nothing of the dreaded "Yellow Jack." Offensive quarantines and disastrous panics, alike destructive to life and property and totally inefficient as preventives, should be done away with and the people taught to recognize the liberal and enlightened policy of *cleanliness*, as evidenced in a marked degree in renovated and rejuvenated Memphis.

It is possible that the yellow fever germ, owing to the late mild winter, has become hybernated in the towns where the fever prevailed last summer. I do not believe in the harmlessness of sporadic cases of yellow fever occurring in countries where it is not endemic. The case in Sandford, therefore, should put the Floridians on their guard. The State Board of Health, in this case, has wisely given it prompt publicity. There is a great amount of stupidity and criminality in concealment. Communities assume a mock confidence, measures of isolation and suppression are neglected for the sake of secrecy, the golden moment of interference passes and widespread destruction follows.

Fortunately the sanitation of the new towns in Florida is excellent, and this is to be particularly seen in St. Augustine, Ocala, Orlando and Tampa. If the same intelligent care prevailed in all of the cities and towns as in the Plant line of steamships plying between Tampa, Key West and Havana there would be no danger from importation.

We enjoyed peculiar advantages for inspecting the Mascotte and Olivette, two beautiful specimens of marine architecture, and of looking into the quarantine system of Havana, Key West and Port Tampa. Skilful physicians (Drs. Wall of Tampa, Burgess of Havana, Sweeting of Key West,) have instituted rigid laws for inspection, disinfection and quarantine that almost renders nil the introduction of yellow fever through the ships of the Plant line. If it comes this summer by importation it will come, as it did last year, through smugglers from Havana, in fruits and vegetables and tobacco.

JACKSON PIPER, M. D.

[Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.]

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

Centennial Celebrations—Our Sort of Greatness—Supposing a Case—A Possible Dilemma—Surprising Gen. Washington—A Terrible Temptation—Revelations to Father George—President Harrison's Speech—Clerical Questions—Our Political Pyramids—Merited Honors.

BALTIMORE, May 3d, 1889.

Of course, the great event of the past week has been the celebration of the Centennial of General Washington's Inauguration as the first President of the United States. With our great and growing tendency to celebrate every event that can possibly be celebrated; to get up an excitement that will mass vast crowds of people at some given point, and bring about great displays and parades, and subject people to all sorts of inconveniences and discomforts, if not to still more evil consequences, so suitable an occasion for festifying, junketing, and racketing, was certainly, by no means, to be neglected. So everybody considered it his sacred political and religious duty to assist in the due commemoration of this very important historical event.

And it is very fitting that this series of revolutionary centennials, which we have been celebrating through the last fourteen years, beginning with that of the breaking out of the war in 1775, should end with the best tribute we know how to pay to the memory of the man whose wise and unselfish patriotism laid the foundation upon which it was possible to build our country's present greatness. For in all the elements of material greatness we are a great nation, truly. Great in territory, and in the advantages of our physical geography; great in the multitude of our land's inhabitants; great in our mechanical devices, and in all the productions of our industries; great in our vast wealth; in the millions stored up in the strong vaults at Washington, in the great possessions of our people, and in the means and appliances of luxury which are so widely scattered over our broad land.

So that if it had been in any way possible for us to secure the attendance of the great General himself at the festivities held in New York, in his honor, we might have very much amazed the grand old gentleman with the glorious extent of our progress; provided, of course, that he had been sleeping away all the years that have elapsed since his demise, and so had remained in blessed ignorance of our marvelous performances. We could have shown him our crowds of people, and our modern fashions in dress, manners, and diet. And we could have displayed to him our surprising abilities in parading, and in delivering orations, and in dancing germans, and letting off fireworks. And, doubtless he would have been duly astonished at the most part of it.

But after all the pageantry was over, after the crowds had dispersed, and the banquet halls were deserted, and the empty streets looked forlorn, with their draggled decorations, and burnt rocket-sticks, broken umbrellas, and estray overshoes, then the Committee, and the President, and all the other officials would have had more trouble with the old ex-President than there was with the whole "four hundred" of aristocrats in arranging the program of the celebration. For everybody would see that it would be President Harrison's duty to invite General Washington to go home with him to the Capital of this great nation, and inspect the workings of the government for which the Father of his Country was so largely responsible.

And we can imagine how embarrassing this predicament would be. Our much-to-be-pitied Executive would probably, in such case, plan a trip through the rest of our wide domain first, trusting to a fortunate collision, or some other happy accident to kill both of them, and thus deliver him from his dilemma. So, regardless of the pressing duties of his office, he would doubtless take the palatial railway train that carried him to New York, and start out to give his primal predecessor a pleasure trip of sight-seeing through the length and breadth of the land. They would go to the great cities and inspect the public buildings and educational institutions, and parks, and monuments, and the shipping; and visit the mills and factories and investigate the telegraph, telephone, &c. And they would go to Niagara, and make a tour of the great Lakes, and do the Yellowstone Park, and the Yo Semite, and the gold and silver mines, and sample very thoroughly the delights of California.

But here Gen. Harrison would be at his wit's ends. He would have lost his latent hope that Washington would drop [illegible] amazement, and he would be [illegible] the [illegible] of getting up a [illegible] Pacific for the purpose of fishing, or catching sea-lions, and then scuttling the canoe; but he would scarcely have nerve to carry out any such desperately heroic project. So he could only head his luxurious train homeward, determining to stop and show his guest the marvels of Oklahoma, and hoping that something would happen there; or perhaps in his great straits being sorely tempted to hire train-wreckers, or some other sort of desperadoes, to manufacture a first-class accident for him.

It would not be fair to blame President Harrison much for being reduced to this extremity. For what with his adroitness in keeping the newspapers out of Washington's reach, and his ingenuity in parrying questions, and inventing explanations for certain emergencies, and dodging all sorts of issues, the strain upon his mental faculties would be so great that he would probably be insane by this time, and not responsible for anything he might do. And can anybody wonder, if the alternative were forced upon him, that he would rather commit suicide, or murder, or anything else that it is possible to commit, than to be obliged to take the sterling old General into the capital city that bears his name, and let him learn the things that could not be concealed from him there?

Can we imagine even the bravest Christian possessed of enough immoral courage to take the resurrected spirit of the illustrious Patriot into the political hive at Washington, and explain to him how this one, or that, had furnished so many hundred thousands of dollars in order to secure his place; how men had been voted in "blocks of five;" and votes had been openly purchased everywhere? How our elections have become a delusive farce, in which the voice of the majority can be overruled, and the selection of our rulers is made a mere matter of money? How our national Senate is fast becoming simply a body of wealthy men who are endeavoring to absorb the chief powers of the government, regardless of all constitutional rights? How the present administration is repudiating its civil-service pledges, and persecuting some of our most efficient public servants into the grave? And how between the trusts, and monopolies, and high tariff regulations, we are grinding the faces of the poor, and making the lives of the masses more and more servile and burdensome?

No. Nobody in his senses could expect President Harrison to explain all this to the immortal Washington; and be obliged to conclude his peroration in some such manner as this: "Yes, venerated Sire! we are a great people, even if we are not good. Not good politically, I mean, of course; for morally we are quite irreproachable. We have churches and churches, and most of our respectable people belong to them, or at any rate help to maintain them. And as for us government officials, we are very devout Christians, I assure you, pillars of the churches, and Sunday School Superintendents, and all that. Some of us are strict Presbyterians, even; though there seems to have been a dispensation granted us, with regard to balls, and theaters, and the wearing of nine-dollar silk bustles, while the heathen are going daily in crowds to perdition for the lack of twenty-five cent Bibles. Oh yes! we are a great people, certainly; but political methods, and men too, perhaps, have altered somewhat since your day."

However, we all had grace enough to celebrate this impressive occasion, and laud the character of the ancient political regime. We even held religious services in its honor, in accordance with instructions from both our civil and ecclesiastical authorities. And many of our ministers made the matter the subject of their last Sunday's sermons, besides. One of our eloquent divines paid a glowing tribute to the exalted virtues of General Washington in his discourse, at the close whereof he woke up his congregation by inquiring if they thought there would have been any possibility of re-electing Washington if he had been placed upon the ticket last fall. Or if they considered it at all probable that he would have accepted the position upon the principles which govern politics now-a-days. And what, he inquired, did his hearers suppose that Washington would do, if he were now President, with the hungry hounds that are howling around the White House, for a bit of meat, or even a bare bone.

But, fortunately, politeness does not require anybody to reply to such questions when a clergyman puts them to us, or, rather, at us, from the pulpit. It would not have been pleasant for any sensible person to have to say what he thought regarding this subject. And it was certainly incurring a great risk for those who projected this celebration to call general attention to what must be seen by a comparison of our past great men with the style of greatness which prevails at the present. Though possibly it was for the very purpose of shaming our present into emulation of our past that this whole centennial scheme was engineered. It is difficult to get at people's real motives sometimes; but it is always wisest and best to adopt the most charitable construction possible.

Our country's great Father is to be congratulated, however, upon his absence from the festivities which have just been celebrated in his honor. It would not have been a pleasant change for him, even though he should not be happily located at present. But it would have saddened his soul not to be able to find among us the great men whom he would have expected to find as the inheritors of their ancestors' greatness. In fact, he might have supposed that in men's progress in every other direction they would also have improved upon the virtues of their ancestors. But they have done nothing of the kind. We could show him men who have, hold, and possess a great deal of money, and all sorts of civilized appurtenances: but what the men themselves are, is another question. And one that seems in this day to be secondary as well; though it is really more important than anything else.

The lessons of the Centennial show us this, however. That political character does not come under the modern scientific law of heredity. That the development of this faculty can take a retrograde direction. And that it is advisable for us to look up the laws which do govern such cases, without any further delay, because they may have consequences. It is a striking fact that as the Pyramids, the most massive structures in the world, were built at the very beginning of the world's history, so our greatest men, our noblest patriots, were evolved at the beginning of our national history. Shall the parallel hold that no other specimens of equal greatness shall ever appear on the earth again? Alas! Father George, we cannot promise you that we can ever again show you the unselfish patriotism that distinguished your time. So if you do not wish to drop back again into your grave with a broken heart, it will be wise for you to remain there comfortably as long as you can.

We may congratulate ourselves, however that we have still left us the faculty of admiration for nobleness. We are still able to glorify our revolutionary heroes; and the enthusiasm with which Captain Murrell, his ship, and her crew, were received in our port last Sunday shows that we do not fall behind the rest of our race in the possession of that quality. We honor ourselves in paying tribute to displays of bravery and humanity, and Captain Murrell deserves all the honors that everybody is showering upon him.

CHELYS.

AWFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A horrible railroad accident occurred at Hamilton, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, on the morning of the 28th ult. The accident occurred at the junction, where a "Y" is built. This "Y" is used to switch through trains for Toronto to the Toronto Branch from the main line. The train is said to have been running at a speed of 40 miles an hour or more, when directly on crossing the switch, the engine jumped the track and plunged into a water tank, which stood in a space between the "Y," smashing the tank into atoms and turning almost upside down. Two cars telescoped and took fire, and 21 persons were killed and burnt to death. To add to the horror 18 bodies were burned so badly that it was utterly impossible to tell whether they were male or female.—None of the train hands were killed, but one or two were injured.

CENTENNIAL RECORD OF PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS, CAMPAIGN AND ELECTIONS, from 1779 to 1889. By CHAS. J. FOX. Price 25 cents.

This is a very valuable pamphlet, and is the result of much labor, by Mr. C. J. Fox, who was for many years the Baltimore Agent of the Associated Press. The pamphlet may be secured upon application at the office of the Baltimore *American*, or by addressing, Chas J. Fox, Baltimore.

PATENTS GRANTED.—Patents granted to citizens of Maryland during the past week and reported for the JOURNAL by C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., are as follows:

W. H. Gray, West Falls, engine governor; John C. Hess, Westminster, road cart; J. A. Hodel, Cumberland, chimney; S. L. Kinsey, Graceton, vehicle; S. T. F. Sterick, Gaithersburg, game-board; G. B. McAllister, street-car letter box; J. E. McCanna, thread-cutting die—both of Baltimore.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, it is rumored, presently begin some important changes in the tracks between Philadelphia and Baltimore which will shorten the distance and the time of running between the cities materially.

Col. Richard Malcolm [illegible]

Col. Wm. M. McKellip of Carroll county is perfectly willing to accept the position of Collector of the Port of Baltimore. The Colonel's amplitude of rotunity is not equal thereof to our genial friend Marine; therefore the Colonel would not fill Collector Groom's big chair as fully as friend Marine would.—Besides, Marine's cognomen in suggestive as to the duties he might be called upon to perform.

Mr. Joseph M. Cushing has been re elected President of the Maryland Institute. The Art Schools are doing an immense amount of good.

Married.

GRIFFITH—ALLISON.—At the M. P. parsonage, Towson, April 30th, 1889, by Rev. J. L. Elderdice, EDWIN HINKLE GRIFFITH and CARRIE GENEVA ALLISON.

STEWART—SCOTT.—At Ascension P. E. Church, Baltimore, on April 30th, 1889, by the Rev. Samuel H. Griffith, GEORGE B. STEWART and Miss ROWENA KINGSBURY SCOTT, of Govanstown, Baltimore Co.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

THURSDAY, May 2d, 1889.

FLOUR—Howard Street Super	2.50	@	3.00
" " " Extra	3.25	@	4.00
" " " Family	4.25	@	4.85
" Patapsco Extra	5.35	@	0.00
" " Family	5.70	@	0.00
RYE FLOUR	2.75	@	3.25
CORN MEAL—City Mills	95	@	1.10
WHEAT—Southern Red	85	@	96
" Western Red	82	@	84
CORN—Southern White	41	@	48
" " Yellow	42	@	43
" Western	41	@	43
OATS—Western	30	@	34
" Southern	30	@	33
RYE	49	@	56
MILL FEED—Per ton	12 50	@	15.00
PROVISIONS—Shoulders	6	@	8
" Sides	7	@	7¼
" Hams	12	@	14½
POTATOES per bushel	20	@	30
BUTTER	16	@	27
EGGS	11	@	12
WHISKEY	1.25	@	1.28

Reported for the JOURNAL by N. B. Merryman, Eastern Hay Scales, Greenmount Avenue:

TIMOTHY HAY per ton	15.00	@	18.00
CLOVER HAY per ton	11.00	@	13.00
STRAW—Wheat	8.00	@	9.00
" Rye	10.00	@	12.00
" Oat	9.00	@	10.00
Corn per barrel	2.70	@	2.80

TOWSON MEAT MARKET, STILL AT *THE OLD STAND*, *York Road near the Post Office.*

We are selling to our customers and the public who may favor us with a call BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, AND SMOKED BEEF TONGUES, PORK, BACON, SMOKED SAUSAGE, &c. All of the best quality and at the lowest prices. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. Meats delivered within a reasonable distance FREE OF CHARGE.

Jan. 3.—tf SAMUEL COLLINGS.

New Advertisements.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS:

The undersigned, who is well acquainted with the duties of a Country Store, desires a position as MANAGER OR GENERAL CLERK, familiar with P. O. business; also buying and selling. References A No. 1. Formerly manager of a late co-operative store. Address, E. F. McCOY, No. 914 Harlem Ave., Baltimore, Md.

May 4.—1t*

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, 116, A. F. & A. M.

A stated communication of Mount Moriah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., will be held in THE TEMPLE, Towsontown, on *Tuesday, May 7th, A. L. 5889,* At 4 o'clock P. M. prompt.

By order of the W. M. LEWIS VOGLE, Secretary.

May 4.—1t

FOR SALE. "ABINGTON HEIGHTS,"

Commanding one of the handsomest views in the State. Farm and country seat about 70 acres near Abington, Harford county, and about one mile from B. & O. R. R., formerly owned and occupied by Edw. J. Snow, Esq. Modern mansion elegantly finished, with all necessary outbuildings. Terms, if desired, made as easy as if rented, with time payment at 5 per cent. Price $5,500. Plat showing accurate survey and location sent by mail on application to SMITH & SCHWARZ, N. E. cor. St. Paul and Fayette Sts., Baltimore.

May 4.—4t

FOR SALE. FLOUR MILL AND FARM.

"Magnolia Mills," immediately adjoining B. & O. R. R., at Van Bibber, 20 miles from Baltimore. Formerly owned and operated by Edward J. Snow & Co., and has a capacity of 50 barrels per day. Will be sold with or without farm of about 300 acres. Terms, if desired, made as convenient as if rented, with time payment at 5 per cent. Price for the Mill with about 25 acres, $6,500, and for the Farm of about 300 acres, with buildings, &c., $7,500. Plat showing accurate survey and location sent by mail on application to SMITH & SCHWARZ, N. E. cor. St. Paul and Fayette Sts., Baltimore.

May 4.—4t

SANITARY NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF TOWSONTOWN:

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR, Towsontown, May 1st, 1889.

I respectfully request the citizens of Towsontown who feel an interest in its Sanitary condition, to report any nuisance existing in the town or vicinity to the inspector, and I will have it promptly abated.

THE GARBGE CART will make regular calls on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, from 7 o'clock A. M. of each week during the summer months. Garbage put into boxes or barrels and PLACED IN THE ALLEYS, OR FRONT, will be regularly collected on those days.

H. S. JARRETT, M. D., Sanitary Inspector.

May 4.—2t

R. R. Boarman and Chew Snebly, Trustees.

TRUSTEES' SALE —OF— *THE VALUABLE ESTATE* —OF— Mr. Benjamin I. Worthington, SITUATED IN THE WELL-KNOWN WORTHINGTON VALLEY, —IN THE— FOURTH DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, —ABOUT— TWO MILES FROM GLYNDON STATION, WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD, CONTAINING ABOUT 400 ACRES OF THE FINEST FARMING LANDS IN MARYLAND.

The undersigned, Trustees under the Deed of Trust from Benjamin I. Worthington, bearing date April 9th, 1888, and recorded in Liber J. W. S., No. 163, folio 292, one of the Land Records of Baltimore county, will offer at Public Auction, at the Court House door at Towsontown.

On Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1889, At the hour of 12 o'clock M., ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, CALLED "WHITE HALL,"

which was devised to Benjamin I. Worthington by Kensey I. Worthington, deceased, by his last will and testament, duly executed and probated and lying in the well-known and fertile Worthington Valley, about two miles from Glyndon Station, Western Maryland Railroad, and adjoins the lands of Edward Worthington, the Snow Hill farm of John T. Johns, deceased, and the farm upon which the said Benjamin I. Worthington now resides, and the celebrated Montmorenci farm, the residence of Mrs. Mary G. Worthington.

The whole tract contained originally about 605 Acres, of which Lot No. 1, containing about 200 Acres has been sold, leaving a balance of about four hundred acres.

The above tract now offered for sale has been divided into three Lots, as follows;

Lot No. 2.

Contains 208 ACRES OF LAND more or less, and adjoins Lot No. 1, (which has been sold to Mr. Walters, who is now in possession of the same). This lot CONTAINS 129 ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, Of the finest quality for agricultural purposes, rich alluvial soil, unsurpassed, and in the best portion of Worthington Valley. SEVENTY-THREE ACRES of this tract is in WOOD AND TIMBER of fine quality.

Lot No. 3

Adjoins Lot No. 2, and contains 148½ ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS, 52½ Acres of which is in good farming condition and of like quality as Lot No. 2, and the balance, 96 ACRES, in HEAVY WOOD AND TIMBER, large size and best quality. There is also a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE on the property, and outbuildings all in good repair

Lot No. 4

Adjoins Lot No. 3, and contains 38½ ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS, binding on the Hoffman and Mantua Mill Road, is entirely covered WITH LARGE SIZED WHITE-OAK HICKORY AND CHESTNUT TIMBER OF FINE QUALITY.

This property has been surveyed and laid off according to the above description and it will be sold accordingly, or as a whole, as may be desired.—Plats of the property and each lot can be seen at the Clerk's office and at the office of the Trustees and for examination on day of sale.

The property is located in one of the best neighborhoods in Baltimore county, convenient to Churches of all denominations, and to schools, and close to the thriving villages of Glyndon and Reisterstown, and about two miles from Glyndon Station, Western Maryland Railroad. This property is the best farming and timber land that has been recently offered to the public.

Persons desiring to purchase are respectfully requested to examine the property before the day of sale. Persons dealing in timber will find it to their advantage to give their attention to the sale.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in Cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months from the day of sale and the balance in twelve months [illegible] the Trustees, or all cash at the [illegible]

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

ON THE FREDERICK ROAD, binding on the same, TWO ACRES, MORE OR LESS, fronting on the road 210 feet, NEAR BEECHFIELD AVENUE, ½ mile from city limits. Also, 10 ACRES binding on the west side of Beechfield Avenue; A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Terms easy. Apply at 208 N. HOWARD STREET, Baltimore.

May 4.—4t

Cassard & Co., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE —OF— HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. —ALSO— LIVE STOCK AND EQUIPMENT OF JNO. W. COLTON'S COUNTRY SEAT, —ON— WILLOW AVE., NEAR YORK ROAD, *On Wednesday Morning, May 8th, 1889,* At 10½ o'clock.

We will sell on above named premises ALL THE HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS AND STOCK, such as COWS, HORSES, JAGGER, BUGGY, SLEIGH AND BELLS,

1 fine set Double Harness, 1 Buggy Pole, Lady and Gents' Saddles, Range and Stoves, 1 high-cost English Mastiff Dog, 1 Setter Bitch, well trained; Hay Cutter, Churn and all Garden Utensils embraced in this sale, Parlor Suit, Bedroom Suits, Carpets, Lamps, and a large quantity of various styles of articles necessary to the convenience of a residence in the country.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS FOR RENT AT $30 PER MONTH.

CASSARD & CO., Auctioneers.

May 4.—1t

Benzinger & Calwell, Solicitors, 19 and 20 Law Buildings, Baltimore.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE *FEE SIMPLE PROPERTY,* CONSISTING OF A SUBSTANTIAL TWO-STORY BRICK LIVERY STABLE, LOCATED IN TOWSONTOWN, BALTIMORE CO.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, the undersigned, Trustee, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on *Monday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1889,* At 3.30 o'clock P. M.,

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND AND PREMISES in Towsontown, Baltimore county, and thus described:

Beginning for the same where the centre line of an alley 15 feet wide intersects the southern side of Pennsylvania Avenue at a point south 79 degrees 30 minutes east 150 feet from a stone standing in or near the eastern limit of the York Turnpike Road, and running thence south 79 degrees 30 minutes east bounding on the southern side of Pennsylvania Avenue 185 9-12 feet to the centre line of Delaware Avenue (58 6-10 feet wide); thence south 16 degrees 30 minutes west bounding on the centre line of said avenue 64 feet; thence north 78 degrees 45 minutes west 187 feet, more or less, to the centre of an alley 15 feet wide; thence north 7 degrees 15 minutes east bounding on the centre line of said alley 60 feet to the place of beginning, subject to leaving open said alley. Improved by a large

TWO-STORY BRICK LIVERY STABLE, covering the greater portion of said lot.

Terms of Sale.—One-third Cash, balance in six and twelve months, or all cash at purchaser's option, credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee. A deposit of $100 will be required of the purchaser at the time of sale.

HARRY M. BENZINGER, Trustee.

BENZINGER & CALWELL, Solicitors, 19 and 20 Law Buildings, Baltimore.

WM. SEEMULLER & CO., Auctioneers.

May 4.—ts

BALTIMORE COUNTY TAX LEVY —FOR— THE YEAR 1889.

County Rate	*36*	*Cents on the*	*$100.*
State	*"*	*17¾*	*"*	*$100.*
Total	*- -*	*53¾*	*"*	*$100.*

The County Commissioners of Baltimore County Tax the County of Baltimore for the Year 1889, as follows, to wit:

Estimated amount made and allowed by the County Commissioners of Baltimore County to meet the Current Expenses for the year 1889, as required by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland to provide for the speedy collection of County Taxes in Baltimore County, and to authorize the County Commissioners of Baltimore County to effect a loan in anticipation of the same, passed January Session 1854, and January Session 1876, and January Session 1878, and January Session 1880, and January Session 1882, and January Session 1884 and January Session 1886, and January Session 1888:

ESTIMATE.

Circuit Court	$ 24,000
Coroners and Post Mortems	300
Out Door Pensioners	1,200
Vaccine Physicians	150
Constables and Magistrates	1,800
County Commissioners and Bailiffs	3,225
Refunded Taxes	200
Support of Poor at Alms House	8,000
Support of Insane Paupers at Hospital	6,000
Support of Prisoners in Jail	5,500
Clerks to County Commissioners	3,300
Treasurer and Clerks	5,000
Watchman and Keeper of Court House	1,570
Physician and Chaplain to Alms House and Jail	575
Counsel to Board of County Commissioners	1,200
Election Expenses	1,400
Registration of Voters	2,000
Judges and Bailiffs Orphans' Court	2,000
Road and Bridge Account	69,857
Public Schools (running expenses)	80,000
Police Force	8,400
Removed Cases to other Counties	2,000
Repairs and Improvements on County Buildings	2,000
Publishing and Printing	3,500
Incidental Expenses	1,000
Burial of Paupers	200
Lamp, Oil and Gas Account	10,000
Conveying Prisoners and Paupers to Jail and Alms House	2,000
Police Station Houses	2,000
Assessors of New and Missed Property	1,000
Removing Garbage	1,020
Baltimore County Fire Department	7,000
Sanitary Expenses	700
Insolvent and Erroneous Account	10,000
Contingent Account	5,000
Public School Building Fund	10,000
Total	$283,097

Deduct additional tax collected on the levy of 1888	$ 2,786 86
Unexpended balance of the School Fund last year	15,000 00
Police Force	12,503 40
Fire Department	13,382 50
Lamp and Gas Account	8,303 40
Balance of the City Extension Fund	64,086 84
Total	$116,063 00
which deduct from the total leaves a net amount	$167,034 00

The amount of taxes required to be collected for the year 1889, independent of the additional rate of 10 cents on the $100 authorized by the Legislature to be collected from the 1st and 13th Districts for road purposes as per estimate, is $167,034 an assessment of 36 cents on every $100 worth of assessable property in the county, being $46,571,635, is $168,657.88. The fraction more than the amount required being $1,623.88. The amount of additional road tax to be collected as per authority of Acts 1884 and 1888 in 1st District on assessment of $45,113.26 at 10 cents on every $100 being $4,511.32. In the 13th District on assessment of $21,884.26 at 10 cents on every $100 being $2,188.42.

WHEREAS, By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1866, Chapter 157, and an Act supplementary thereto passed January Session, 1867, to provide for the general valuation and assessment of property in this State, and an Act passed January Session, 1868, and an Act passed January Session 1876, for the more speedy collection of taxes, and in, pursuance of an Act passed January Session, 1878, supplementary thereto for the more speedy collection of taxes, and also in pursuance of Article 28, Section 5, of the Maryland Code of Public General Laws, we, the County Commissioners of Baltimore County, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1889, have assessed and taxed the assessable property of Baltimore County for the year 1889, and appropriated the same agreeably to the aforegoing Levy List for 1889 as estimated, and for the receiving of the same have placed the bills in the hands of George W. Morgan, Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for Baltimore County, as required by law, and the said Treasurer and Collector having entered into bond according to the Act of Assembly made and provided, is authorised and empowered to receive from the owners of assessable property in said County of Baltimore the following rate of assessment, that is to say, on all property assessed in the county aforesaid at the rate or sum of 36 cents on every $100 as aforesaid assessed, and account for and pay over the same as directed by the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands and seals this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine.

THOMAS TODD, [SEAL.]
JOHN SMITH, [SEAL.]
L. A. MONMONIER, [SEAL.]

County Commissioners for Baltimore County.

Test: MICHAEL F. CONNOR, Chief Clerk and Auditor.

AND WHEREAS, By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1852, Chapter 337, to provide for the general valuation and assessment of property in this State, and pursuant to an Act passed January Session, 1854, Act passed January Session, 1862, Act passed January Session, 1865, Act passed January Session, 1876, and an Act passed January Session, 1878, the County Commissioners of Baltimore County do hereby impose an assessment or tax of 17¾ cents on every $100 worth of assessable property within the limits of Baltimore county for the year 1889, being $33,570,472, at an assessment of 17¾ cents on every $100, is $83,452.58 for State taxes

We, the County Commissioners of Baltimore County, have this 29th day of April, A. D. 1889, assessed and taxed the assessable property within the limits of Baltimore County for the year 1889, and for the receiving of the same have placed the bills in the hands of George W. Morgan, Treasurer of Baltimore County, receiver of the same, he being authorised and empowered by law to receive from the owners of property within the limits of Baltimore County the following rate of assessment, that is to say, on all the property assessed in the county seventeen and three-fourth cents (17¾) on every one hundred dollars as aforesaid assessed, for the use of the State of Maryland, and the said George W. Morgan is hereby directed to pay over all monies collected for the State Taxes as aforesaid levied for the use of the State to the Treasurer of the State of Maryland, agreeably to the several Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland and the several supplements thereto in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands and seals this 29th day of April, A. D. 1889.

THOMAS TODD, [SEAL.] [illegible]

Real Estate Sales.

Walter R. Townsend, Attorney.

TREASURER & COLLECTOR'S SALES FOR TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Under and by virtue of the provisions of the several Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session 1876, Chapter 179; at the January Session, 1878, Chapter 494; at the January Session, 1880, Chapter 196; at the January Session, 1882, Chapter 186; at the January Session, 1884, Chapter 490, and at the January Session, 1886, Chapter 242, the undersigned as Treasurer of Baltimore County and Collector of State and County Taxes for said county, will sell at PUBLIC SALE, AT THE DOOR OF THE COURT HOUSE, TOWSONTOWN, BALTIMORE COUNTY, for taxes due for the year 1887, the following described lands and premises, viz.:

NINTH DISTRICT.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at the corner formed by the north side of Lake Avenue and the west side of Charles Street Avenue, and running thence north 1 degree west 40 perches bounding on the west side of Charles Street Avenue; thence south 89 degrees west 20 perches; thence south 1 degree east 40 perches, more or less, to the north side of Lake Avenue; thence running easterly bounding on the north side of said Lake Avenue 20 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 5 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS, being part of the land as conveyed by Melville Wilson, to Augustus W. Bradford, by deed dated 3d March, 1854, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber H. M. F., No. 7, folio 498, &c.

Assessed to AUGUSTUS BRADFORD for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at the end of 100 feet in a line drawn north 60 degrees west along the south side of Madison Street from the southwest corner of said street and Independence Street, (Waverly) and running thence south 30 degrees west 125 feet; thence north 60 degrees west 100 feet; thence north 30 degrees east 125 feet to the south side of Madison Street, and thence south 60 degrees east 100 feet bounding on the south side of Madison Street to the place of beginning, being part of the land as conveyed by William M. Busey, Trustee, to Rosalie C. Storm, by deed dated 13th October, 1877, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. B., No. 103, folio 182, &c.

Assessed to SAMUEL W. STORM for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the east side of Valley Street, near Mount, improved by a TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, being the same lot as conveyed by John G. Maier to Mary E. Holmes, by assignment dated 17th May, 1883, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 134, folio 501, &c.

Assessed to MARY E. HOLMES for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at the end of 150 feet in a line drawn south 60 degrees east along the north side of Madison Street (Waverly) from the northeast corner of said street and Liberty Street, and running thence north 31 degrees east 100 feet; thence south 60 degrees east 50 feet; thence south 31 degrees west 100 feet to the north side of Madison street, and thence north 60 degrees west 50 feet bounding on Madison Street to the place of beginning, being a part of the land as conveyed by William E. Dodge to John Edward Kirby, by assignment dated 13th November, 1869, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber E. H. A., No. 64, folio 375, &c.

Assessed to JOHN E. KIRBY for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at the end of 25 feet in a line drawn north 83½ degrees west along the north side of Oxford Avenue from the northwest corner of said Avenue and Reese Street, and running thence north 83½ degrees west 25 feet bounding on the north side of said avenue; thence north 4½ degrees east 195 feet; thence south 83½ degrees east 25 feet, and thence south 4½ degrees west 195 feet to the place of beginning, being the lot conveyed by the Merrimac Perpetual Building Association No. 1 to John Kettler, by deed dated 12th September, 1878, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber E. H. A., No. 82, folio 589, &c.

Assessed to JOHN KETTLER for the year 1887.

THAT 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the east side of Calvert Street, No. 68 (old number) and 2111 (new number), being the house on the lot as demised by William W. Spence et al. to William T. King et al., by lease dated 7th March, 1884, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 140, folio 110, &c.

Assessed to W. T. & F. A. KING for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the west side of Elm Avenue and frame dwelling thereon, being the first house and lot south of Merryman's Lane, being the same lot as conveyed by Charles T. Belt to Anna W. Templeman, by assignment dated 30th August, 1882, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 130, folio 466, &c.

Assessed to ANNA W. TEMPLEMAN for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the north side of Denmead Street 16 8 12 feet by 90 feet; improved by a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 24 (new number), being the same lot as conveyed by Joseph M. Cone and wife to Mary R. Ridgely, by deed dated 20th August, 1881, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 123, folio 446, &c.

Assessed to MARY R. RIDGELY for the year 1887.

THAT 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the east side of Oak Street, being house number 2207 on the lot as demised by Hiram Woods, Trustee, to John Fox, by lease dated 6th May, 1879, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. B., No. 111, folio 586, &c.

Assessed to JOHN FOX for the year 1887.

THAT 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the east side of Oak Street, being house number 2205 on the lot as demised by Hiram Woods, Trustee, to John Fox, by lease dated 6th May, 1879, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. B., No. 111, folio 586, &c.

Assessed to JOHN FOX for the year 1887.

THAT 3 STORY BRICK DWELLING, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the east side of Oak Street, being house number 2209 on the lot as demised by Hiram Woods, Trustee, to John Fox, by lease dated 6th May, 1879, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. B., No. 111, folio 586, &c.

Assessed to JOHN FOX for the year 1887.

THAT 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the east side of Oak Street, being house number 2219 on the lot as demised by Hiram Woods, Trustee, to John Fox, by lease dated 6th May, 1879, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. B., No. 111, folio 586, &c.

Assessed to JOHN FOX for the year 1887.

THAT 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the east side of Oak Street, being house number 2211 on the lot as demised by Hiram Woods, Trustee, to John Fox, by lease dated 6th May, 1879, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. B., No. 111, folio 586, &c.

Assessed to JOHN FOX for the year 1887.

THAT 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the east side of Oak Street, being house number 2221 on the lot as demised by Hiram Woods, Trustee, to John Fox, by lease dated 6th May, 1879, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. B., No. 111, folio 586, &c.

Assessed to JOHN FOX for the year 1887.

THAT 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the east side of Oak Street, being house number 2225 on the lot as demised by Hiram Woods, Trustee, to John Fox, by lease dated 6th May, 1879, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. B., No. 111, folio 586, &c.

Assessed to JOHN FOX for the year 1887.

THAT 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the east side of Oak Street, being house number 2223 on the lot as demised by Hiram Woods, Trustee, to John Fox, by lease dated 6th May, 1879, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. B., No. 111, folio 586, &c.

Assessed to JOHN FOX for the year 1887.

THAT FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the south side of Jefferson Street, (Waverly) being house No. — adjoining Sam'l Taylor or as assessed, and on the lot as demised by Lockhart S. Caswell and wife to John H. Taylor, by lease dated 14th May, 1884, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 141, folio 130, &c.

Assessed to JOHN TAYLOR for the year 1887.

THAT FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of [illegible]

Real Estate Sales.

hart S. Caswell to Samuel T. Taylor, by lease dated 14th May, 1884, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 141, folio 127, &c.

Assessed to SAMUEL TAYLOR for the year 1887.

THAT 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the north side of First Street, being house No. 444 as conveyed by Benjamin F. Reed to Lawrence Turnbull, by assignment dated 25th August, 1886, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. W. S., No. 155, folio 70, &c.

Assessed to L. TURNBULL for the year 1887.

THAT 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the north side of First Street, being house No. 440 as conveyed by Benjamin F. Reed to Lawrence Turnbull, by assignment dated 25th August, 1886, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. W. S., No. 155, folio 70, &c.

Assessed to L. TURNBULL for the year 1887.

THAT 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the north side of First Street, being house No. 446 as conveyed by Benjamin F. Reed to Lawrence Turnbull, by assignment dated 25th August, 1886, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. W. S., No. 155, folio 70, &c.

Assessed to L. TURNBULL for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at the corner formed by the south side of Shirk Street (now called 4th Street) and the east side of North Street, and running thence southerly bounding on the east side of North Street 156 feet to the centre of a 20 feet alley; thence running easterly bounding on the centre of said alley 50 feet; thence running northerly and parallel to North Street 156 feet to the south side of Shirk Street; thence running westerly bounding on the south side of Shirk Street 50 feet to the place of beginning, being a part of the lot of land here located and as conveyed by Mary R. Williams to Stephen S. Lee et al., by deed dated 3d December, 1880, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 119, folio 547, &c.

Assessed to S. S. LEE for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF LAND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the south side of Jefferson Street, Waverly, about 279 feet in a line drawn westerly from S. E. cor. of Quaker Lane and said street, being the same lot as demised by Lockhart S. Caswell to Samuel T. Taylor, by lease dated 14th May, 1884, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 141. folio 127, &c.

Assessed to SAMUEL T. TAYLOR for the year 1887.

THAT FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, CARRIAGE HOUSE AND FURNITURE, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

Located on the southwest corner of Charles Street Avenue and Barnum Street, being the same house as conveyed by Jesse C. Benson to Rachel Loughridge, by assignment dated 14th September, 1887, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. H. L., No. 55, folio 340, &c.

Assessed to WM. LOUGHRIDGE for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

Beginning for the same on the south side of Jefferson Street, (Homestead) and at the end of 108 feet in a line drawn easterly along the south side of said street from the southeast corner of said street and Adam Street, and running thence southerly and parallel to Adam Street 90 feet; thence running easterly and parallel to Jefferson Street 48 feet; thence running northerly and parallel to Adam Street 90 feet to the south side of Jefferson Street; thence running westerly 48 feet and bounding on the south side of Jefferson Street to the place of beginning, being lots Nos. 822, 823 and 824, Homestead, and being a part of the land as conveyed by Isaac S. George, assignee, to Mary C. Milholland, by deed dated 14th April, 1883, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 135, folio 270, &c.

Assessed to MARY C. MILHOLLAND for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the south side of Jefferson Street (Waverly) and about 303 feet in a line drawn westerly from the southeast corner of Quaker Lane and said street, being the lot as conveyed by Lockhart S. Caswell and wife to Joseph Matthews, by deed dated 25th November, 1885, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. W. S., No. 151, folio 71, &c.

Assessed to JOS. T. MATTHEWS for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

IMPROVED BY A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, old number 258 and new number 2105, on the east side of Maryland Avenue; size of lot 15-8x92 feet, being the same lot as conveyed by Wm. T. King to Jacob Meyers, by assignment dated 20th November, 1885, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 148, folio 478, &c.

Assessed to JACOB MEYERS for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at the end of 112 feet in a line drawn northerly along the east side of Oak Street from the corner formed by the east side of said street and the north side of Sumwalt Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Sumwalt Street 150 feet to Hudson Alley; thence running northerly bounding on the west side of said alley 29½ feet; thence running westerly and parallel with Sumwalt Street 150 feet to Oak Street; thence running southerly bounding on the east side of Oak Street 29½ feet to the place of beginning, being the lot here located and as conveyed by James B. Green and wife to Frederick D. Morrison, by deed dated —— day of ————, 1884, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 126, folio 589, &c.

Assessed to FRED'K D. MORRISON for the year 1887.

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

25 feet by 200 feet; improved by a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and located on the east side of Barclay St. (Waverly) and north of Merryman's Lane, being the same lot as conveyed by John G. Maier, Jr., to Thomas J. Neal, by assignment dated 23d September, 1884, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 142, folio 168, &c.

Assessed to THOS. J. NEAL for the year 1887.

THAT 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Formerly lying in the 9th District of Baltimore county, but now in Baltimore city annexed thereto by the Act of 1888, Chapter 98, described as follows:

On the east side of St. Paul Street, being house number 108 old, and 2219 new number, on the lot as conveyed by Jacob Gerwig to Joseph Turner, by assignment dated 10th November, 1884, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 142, folio 549, &c.

Assessed to JOSEPH TURNER for the year 1887.

THAT FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, described as follows:

On the east side of the York Turnpike Road and on the land assessed to Abraham Cole, and next house south of Mrs. Archibald Breckenridge, being on the same lot as conveyed by Abraham Cole of L. and wife to Annie E. McCullough, by deed dated 19th April, 1884, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber W. M. I., No. 140, folio 455, &c.

Assessed to ANNIE E. McCULLOUGH for the year 1887.

And I hereby give notice, that on *Wednesday, the 22d day of May, 1889,* Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,

I shall offer for sale the several lots or parcels of land and premises hereinbefore mentioned and described, at the hour and place aforesaid, in pursuance of the said Acts of Assembly, to the HIGHEST BIDDER FOR CASH.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, Treasurer of Baltimore County and Collector of State and County Taxes for said County.

April 27.—ts

By Wm. Seemuller & Co., Auctioneers, S. Charles St., Baltimore.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE —OF— *STORE PROPERTY,* AT WAVERLY, IN THE BELT, A SHORT DISTANCE NORTH OF WAVERLY HALL, ON THE YORK TURNPIKE ROAD.

By virtue of a power of sale in a mortgage from Henry C. Steen to the Waverly Building Association of Baltimore County, dated November 28th, 1887, and recorded among the Mortgage Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. W. S., No. 134, folio 367, &c., the undersigned, Attorney named in said mortgage, will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on

Tuesday afternoon May 21st, A. D. 1889, At 4 o'clock,

ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND AND PREMISES IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Beginning for the same on the west side of the York Turnpike Road 183 feet southerly from Calvin Avenue; running thence on said road southerly for front 16 feet by an even and uniform depth of 120 feet to a 10-foot alley, and which ground is fully described in said mortgage. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $48. Improved by ONE-STORY BRICK STORE.

Terms of Sale.—½ Cash, balance upon a credit of 6 months, with interest from day of sale, or all cash at purchaser's option. A deposit of $50 will be required on day of sale.

HENRY W. FOX, Attorney, 217 N. Calvert St., Baltimore.

WM. SEEMULLER & CO., Auctioneers.

April 27.—ts

MEN'S WEAR.

SMOKING JACKETS AND GOWNS, MUFFLERS AND SILK SUSPENDERS. SILK UMBRELLAS—FINE HANDKERCHIEFS, SANITARY OR NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, GLOVES AND HOSIERY. SCARFS 50 cts., REDUCED FROM $1.00.

LINTON & KIRWAN, [illegible] E. BALTO. ST., [illegible]