Maryland Journal

TOWSON, MD.

Saturday, July 6, 1889.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS —AND— COUNTY CONVENTION,

TO SELECT DELEGATES TO A STATE AND JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Democratic State Central Committee, the Democratic voters of Baltimore county are requested to hold primary elections in their several Districts and Precincts thereof,

On Saturday, July 27th, 1889,

From 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 7 o'clock in the evening, as follows:

Dist.	Prec.	Place of Meeting.	Hour of Meeting.
1	2	Newberg Hall, Catonsville	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	3	At Joseph Merkle's	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	4	Wetheredville	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
2		Randallstown	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
3	2	Walter's, Arlington	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	3	Running Pump	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
4		Reisterstown, (Hiteshue's)	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
5		Jackson's White House	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
6		Merriken's, Middletown	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
7	1	Eli S. Sampson's	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	2	Pleasant Hunter's	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
8	1	Cockeysville	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	2	Cockey's, 10-Mile House	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
9	1	Cold Spring Hotel	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	2	Ady's Hotel, Towson	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	3	Cooper's, Mt. Washing'n	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
10	1	Slade's Hotel	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	2	Dorsey's	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
11	1	Boarman's, Wright's Stand	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	2	Thomas Carney's	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	3	Nichols' Tavern	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
12	1	Chas. Jones', O'Donell st.	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	2	Waters'	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	3	Gardenville	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	4	Putty Hill	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	5	Aug. Glue's, Bel Air Road	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	6	Grange Hall	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
13	1	Baughman's, Annap. Rd.	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
	2	Hellman's Store	2 P. M. to 7 P. M.

To elect 5 delegates from each District to meet in County Convention at Towson,

On Monday, July 29th, 1889,

At 12 o'clock M.,

To elect 7 delegates to a State Convention to nominate a candidate for Comptroller; said Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore

On Thursday, September 12th, 1889,

At 12 o'clock M.,

and also to elect 7 delegates to a Judicial Convention to be held in Towson,

On Wednesday, August 7th, 1889,

At 11 o'clock A. M.,

to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the 3d Judicial Circuit for the State of Maryland.

The Primaries will be held under the following regulations:

No one be allowed to vote at said primaries but a Democrat and who shall be a registered voter of the District and Precinct at the time said primaries are held as shown by the certified copies of the Registration Books.

And the members of the State Central Committee request the County Executive Committee to assemble at as early a date as possible for the purpose of making arrangements to conduct said primaries and to select Judges and Clerks. And also request said Committee to select five persons of high standing to act as a Board of Appeals with power to remove and appoint Judges and Clerks in cases where charges of unfitness are made and sustained by any person interested in said primaries and Conventions.

In each District where there shall be more than one set of delegates to be voted for in said primaries, the candidate or candidates representing each set of delegates shall have the right to appoint one gentleman of his or their own selection to be present in each polling room in each Precinct or District during the hours of voting and counting said votes to witness the reception and count of said votes.

J. FRED. C. TALBOTT,
JOHN HUBNER,
WM. ELLIOTT,
Members State Central Committee for Balto. Co.
June 15.—tc

NOTICE TO THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.

TOWSONTOWN, June 13, 1889.

Gentlemen:—You are hereby respectfully requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE, TOWSONTOWN,

On Wednesday, 10th day of July, 1889,

At 12 o'clock M.,

For the following purposes, viz:

First—To fix the date for holding a County Convention to nominate candidates for members of the House of Delegates; also County Officers.

Second—To fix the time and places for holding Primary Meetings to elect Delegates to said Convention; and

Third—To take charge of the Judiciary Primaries which have been called by the members of the State Central Committee for Baltimore County for SATURDAY, JULY 27th, 1889.

JOHN H. FOWLER,
Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of Baltimore County.
THOS. R. JENIFER, Secretary.
June 15.—It

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one Editor to chronicle all the holidays, the whole year through, for about a quarter of a century, a due regard for the facts of the case requires the acknowledgment that such monotonous reiteration will exhaust and wear threadbare, even the subjects of these festive jubilations.

We hold the truth to be self-evident that our readers are endowed by Nature with certain inalienable rights, among which are protection against being bored by endlessly repeated stories; and the presentation of fresh, and crisp articles in every issue of the JOURNAL.

It was to secure these rights that newspapers were instituted among men, deriving their just income from the support of their patrons. And whenever any form of editorial production becomes destructive of these ends, it is the duty of the editor to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new departure upon such principles as shall seem best suited to effect the desired purpose.

We, therefore, in pursuance of this policy, shall dispense with the customary style of 4th of July oration. We will refrain from rehearsing anything further of the old Revolutionary story than is contained within the boundaries of our Liberty Bell, with which everybody is already well acquainted. We shall not disturb with any rhetorical fire-works, the peaceful graves in which our forefathers slumber. Nor shall we even descant upon the unpurchasable purity of the glorious government which they so nobly bequeathed to us.

We will spare our respected readers all these well-known details. And instead thereof, we will simply advise them to go and sit down somewhere in the silence, for awhile, (even if Independence Day has passed) and ponder upon the deep significance of the old familiar story of the purchase of our liberties; and then try to figure out just how much Fourth of July we have left in our heritage. And then let them determine to restore the day to some of the civil-service reform purposes intended to be established by its Founders.

And to this end, after that patriotic celebration of the day, which, as a matter of course, is incumbent upon everybody, we hope that our people will prove themselves worthy of their privileges, by going straightway to work to make a splendid showing at the Exposition this fall; and by resolving to sustain the honor of our State by a vigorous and earnest support of the best measures, and the best men, in our coming political campaign. And to these and all other good and rightful causes and endeavors they may safely and wisely devote their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

So three cheers for the glorious Fourth! and here goes our

PHIZZ!
WHIZZ!!
BANG!!!

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: On the fatal evening a young lady, who was rescued from the debris and taken into the Club House, removed her drenched clothing and attired herself in a pair of pants belonging to one of the male guests. The party who owned the pants has demanded eight dollars in payment, and the young lady has forwarded him the amount. The man's name is McHenry.

Humph. There is nothing curious about that. Many a man pays more than eight dollars when his wife wears the trowsers. No doubt Mr. McHenry was trying to recover the eight dollars he was in the habit of paying his wife.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

12 Persons Killed and 22 Badly Injured.

ROANOKE, VA., July, 2d.

Thaxton, a small station on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, about midway between Lynchburg and Roanoke, was the scene at an early hour on the morning of the 2d inst. of a most frightful accident, which will hereafter give it a prominent place in the history of fatal railroad casulties. The terrible floods of the past few days caused a washout, into which an express train, going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, was hurled with its passengers. The explosion of the engine boiler lamp added the horrors of a holocaust to the terrors of the wreck, and gathered in one chaotic mass the charred remains of human beings, baggage and car furniture. The doomed train was the eastbound passenger consisting of a baggage, express, smoker, passenger and two Pullman cars.

The train left Roanoke at 12.05 A. M., and reached the fatal spot at about half-past one. The rain was coming down in torrents when the sleeping passengers, all unconscious of their impending fate, were dashed down the embankment, some to escape death by the concussion, only to meet with a more horrible end in the flames. The station is out of the line of communication save by the single railroad wire, and the facilities are so poor that those having relatives on board have been subjected to the keenest suspense and the greatest anxiety.

THE BOILER EXPLODES.

Several trains had passed over the road during the night, and it was thought that the line was safe for traffic, notwithstanding the rains, and that no danger need be apprehended. At the place of the accident, however, the water had undermined the roadbed, and caused a washout about eighty feet long and fifty feet wide. The water at this point was eight to ten feet deep. Into this watery gulch the engine made a frightful leap while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck bottom, the rushing of water into the locomotive exploded the boiler. This fact greatly augmented the catastrophe. Debris was thrown in every direction by the force of the explosion, injuring some of those on the train by the flying fragments and scattering fire-brands which ignited the woodwork on the coaches. The flames spread and destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter, besides spreading panic among the already terror-stricken passengers.

Some of the passengers were unable to extricate themselves from the wreck, and were consumed in the flames, but it is difficult to get accurate information, as the employees of the Norfolk and Western refuse to give any information to the public.

To add to the terrors of the situation, a large embankment about fifty yards east of the station was washed out, shutting off all communication with Lynchburg.

THE RIGHT COURSE.

We most heartily commend the course taken by Mr. Thomas C. Worthington in his announcement in the columns of the JOURNAL of his willingness to serve the people of Baltimore county in the House of Delegates. Mr. Worthington is one of the most intelligent men in Baltimore county and would most worthily represent our people in every interest at stake. We are satisfied he would rather prefer the quiet and peace of his own home, titillating mother earth and receiving a reward, but it is necessary for men sometimes to come out from their sequestered nooks and do some good for the government that gives them protection. No man should live to himself alone any more in the matrimonial sense than he should seclude himself from his fellow citizens when he can serve them without great inconvenience.

At this time Baltimore county will need six of her most sagacious citizens in the House of Delegates, and the Democracy could not do a greater service than to present Mr. Worthington's name to not only the Democratic voters but to all the people who might feel disposed to cast a vote for him.

Now, why cannot more of his stamp and character show a willingness to serve the people in such capacity. To be sure many men who might be willing to do so are averse to making public announcement of the fact, not being willing to enter the arena of the usual primary canvas and experience some of its unpleasant episodes. Nevertheless, some sacrifice must be made, and we sincerely commend Mr. Worthington for his surrender of all feeling and trust more will follow so excellent an example.

POPE LEO AND CARDINAL GIBBONS.—A large golden ostensorium. richly jewelled, sent by Pope Leo XIII to Cardinal Gibbons as a souvenir of the Pope's jubilee, is to be placed upon the main altar of the Cathedral for use on special occasions. It is twice the usual size of those in ordinary use upon the altars of Catholic churches, and is about three feet from pedestal to apex. It is of highly artistic workmanship. On a pedestal is the figure of an angel in silver, which points upward to a sacred heart of gold having in the centre a big precious stone. This forms the support of the main vessel, in the centre of which is an enclosure of glass as clear as crystal, in which the host is placed. Large amethysts, emeralds, rubies, &c., 15 in number, are set around this circular glass inclosure. Embossed silver and silver and gold figures of cherubim, angels, an all-seeing eye, a shepherd's staff, a lamb, sheaves, scrolls, spears and other religious emblems form the face of the ostensorium, and at the apex is a cross set with jewels and upheld by a silver cherubim.

The jury in the case of Dr. McDow for killing Capt. Dawson at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, 29th ult.. rendered a verdict of not guilty. It will be recollected Capt. Dawson went to the office of Dr. McDow to remonstrate with him for alleged improper relations with a French servant girl in the employ of Capt. Dawson; high words ensued between the parties; Dr. McDow alleged that Capt. Dawson struck him with a cane, when he drew a pistol and fired, instantly killing Capt. Dawson. He then tried to hide the body in a closet, but, upon reflection, drew the body out and laid it upon a lounge, and then informed the authorities what he had done, even as to the attempted hiding of the body. The verdict has considerably excited the people of Charleston.—The jury was composed of seven negroes and five white men.

WELL PUT

The New York *Herald* in commenting upon the assassination of Dr. Cronin, of Chicago, expresses the sentiment of the country in unmistakable language, and in a manner that every true citizen will laud, as follows:

"We have in this country a press so free that there is no limit to its audacity; a platform from which any man may say what he pleases to whomsoever cares to listen. We close no man's mouth. He may open it as wide as he chooses and talk forever if he wishes. But we do not believe in the assassin's knife, and there is no room on this broad continent for the man who tries to kill in cold blood those who differ from him in opinon."

HE CUT THE GORDIAN KNOT.—Since the 4th of March last, Secretary Tracey has been pursued with diligent intent by many Maryland Republicans who wanted the place held by J. W. Pugsley as Superintendent of Construction of the new Ordinance Shop at the Washington Navy Yard, with a salary of $10 per day. The life of the Secretary was pretty well bothered about it, so he up and abolished the office and discharged Mr. Pugsley. Peace now reigns in that Warsaw.

Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee and the babies McKee are now at Hon. Henry G. Davis' cottage at Deer Park, where they will spend July and August. President Harrison will join them as soon as he returns from Woodstock, Mass. He will spend about half his time at Deer Park.

President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, Secretaries Tracey and Noble, Associate Justice Miller, Senator Hiscock and Private Secretary Halford left Washington by the Pennsylvania Railroad on Tuesday and proceeded to Roseland Park, Woodstock, Massachusetts, where they spent the 4th of July in a patriotic manner.

Tammany Hall celebrated the 4th in a tremendous big talk, and lots of enthusiasm, at their wigwam.

CITY POLITICS.

On Monday evening 1st inst. there assembled quite a goodly number of Democrats of Baltimore city styling themselves "The Business Men's Democratic Association," among whom were ex-Judge Wm. A. Fisher, presiding, James T. Ringgold, Wm. Horn, Saml. K. Trogallas, Jackson C. Gott, Joseph Harig, Simon L. Felber, Wm. P. Reese, Frank Furst, James Fisher, Dr. George W. Benson, John M. Adams, Robert C. Cole, Fredk. Hertel, Henry Worthington, Willoughby N. Smith, James G. Stanley, Henry W. Latane, Alfred J. Carr, Captain Thomas P. Baldwin, Captain James W. Denny, Edmund Barroll, Jacob G. Schonfarber, Clarence Scott, John M. Dulany, Jos. G. Pangborn, Morrill N. Packard, Dr. Delano Fitzgerald, Wm. J. C. Dulany, John Hundumark, James Billingsley, Michael J. McHenry, John Q. Adams, Harry F. Turner, John E. Hurst, Lloyd L. Jackson, F. G. Maxwell, Levi Weinberger, Samuel Snowden, Frank J. Harmison, Adolph Nachman, W. C. Carroll, W. T. Biedler, Dr. H. H. Biedler, John T. Ford, Jacob W. Hook, Col. Louis Strasburger, Gen' Clinton P. Paine and Robt. Crain, assembled for the highly praiseworthy object of securing fair primary elections, reputable candidates, and, as a consequence thereof, success at the polls. What more honorable object could any Democrat in the city, or, for that matter, elsewhere in the State, desire? For several years our brethren in the city have been torn by dissensions which makes necessary these periodic attempts at the purification of party methods and a bettering of candidate timber. This very state of affairs is brought about because such organizations as "The Business Men's Democratic Association" have, heretofore, first neglected, then deliberately remained away from the primary polls, and thus allowed the very state of affairs now existing to take root and grow vigorously. They determinedly paid attention to business and little to politics. All the dissatisfaction and dissension now existing, without a doubt, has been the result of abstention from the primary polls. As "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," it is no more possible to preserve this priceless boon by a relaxation of that vigilance which makes its fires glow, than it is to expect pure political methods to be the rule if a majority of the votaries of Democratic principles do not attend the primary polls regularly and see that the machinery is in good order and under the charge of the right kind of operatives.—Then they are sure to have pure methods, reputable candidates, and, success. And that is all we desire.

Anything that affects our brethren in the city in a manner affects the Democrats in Baltimore county, because we have the same interest in the success of the party that they have. We cannot say that the same amount of dissatisfaction exists in the county as does in the city. But what there is, results from the same causes, *i. e.*, dissatisfaction with the way affairs are conducted. Whilst there may be foundation for it, yet we do not think it is of that serious nature which requires such a meeting as our brethren in the city have held. But if we do not wish to get into such position it would be well to heed the "still small voice" which occasionally finds utterance. It is easily curable in our own counsels within the innermost recesses of the party. It is highly unsatisfactory to wash unclean linen before the public, but it is necessary sometimes to do so.

As a matter of deep interest upon this subject, we give herewith the address adopted at the meeting above noted:

"The Democratic party in the city of Baltimore is soon to be asked to perform one of the most responsible and delicate duties of citizenship in the selection of candidates to be presented for the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. It is at once prudent and becoming that they should at such a time consider the present condition of the party, how far it has realized the just expectations of its members in the past and what are its plans and purposes for the future. For twenty years past this party has been in the supremacy in this city, and, with rare exceptions, its candidates have been successful at the polls. It has enjoyed the fruits of success, and has been under the responsibility of accounting for the use which it has made of them.

DISCONTENT WITH METHODS.

The result has not been satisfactory to the voters of the party. Discontent with the methods of party management, and suspicion of the integrity of its results, have long been growing and have taken deep root in the public mind. No candid man can assert that they are without foundation. In the view, however, of the purpose in hand, and of the measures to be proposed, it is not within the limits of our duty to attempt any apportionment of the blame, or to measure the extent of the fault.

STATE AND NATIONAL POLITICS.

It is sufficient to say that alienation and distrust have usurped the places of confidence and harmony at a critical period for the party welfare, at a time when the elections about to occur will probably determine for many years to come the relations which the State of Maryland will sustain to National politics. We are to meet an adversary in the highest state discipline, entrenched in National success, mistaken, we believe, but confident in the justice of its cause.

CONDITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Is the Democratic party at present in a condition to stand its attack? A large number of its members, most valued for their intelligence and character, have for some years past refused to accept the results of its customary modes in the selection of its candidates, to participate in its councils or to be governed by its decisions. None can dispute the sincerity of their dissent, and no just man will pronounce them entirely groundless. The residue of the party, while loyally adhering to the candidates, are torn by dissensions which have long been widening, until they cannot apparently be closed by any efforts on their part. These are the circumstances which constitute the apology for the interposition of those who, attached to the principles of the party which they believe to be essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, and removed heretofore for the most part from participation in its management, have observed with concern the growth of jealousies and abuses which have brought discredit upon and which threaten the success of the party. They are confident that now, as heretofore, the party can command the support of a large majority of the voters in each of the legislative districts of this city, unless they are repelled by discontent and suspicion.

NO AMBITION TO ADVANCE.

Having no ambitions to advance, and no resentments to satisfy, actuated only by the sincere purpose to perform the duties of citizenship in the manner which seems to them most practical and beneficial, and by the desire to secure at once the integrity and success of their party, they have associated themselves together in the hope and with the expectation that they may form a centre of effort to which all members of the party having the like purpose may resort, and that the association may become potent enough in character and numbers to give force to its wishes.

INTENTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Their intentions can be shortly and simply stated. It is their purpose to suggest candidates for the several offices to be filled whose fealty to the party cannot be doubeted. and in whose integrity and fitness the public may repose confidence. It is then their purpose to make good their recommendation by all the force which is at their disposal by causing their suggestions, if possible, to be accepted in the nomination of the candidates whom they may recommend. But no acts on their part shall interfere with a fair and open competition. They will neither indorse nor support for legislative nominations any candidate who shall not pledge his utmost efforts to promote every amendment to the existing registration and election laws which will tend to promote their efficiency and render fraud impossible.

THE PRESENT, NOT THE PAST.

They deal with the present and not with the past. They will tolerate no ostracisms and will countenance no discriminations by reasons of past breaches of party discipline or rejection of its authority. They invite all who now subscribe to the principles of the party and are now willing to give their assistance in its rehabilitation.

But in doing so it is not their purpose to turn their backs upon the traditions of the party, or to subvert its methods of party action now in use by the selection of candidates by primary elections. To do so would, in their opinion, disgust and dishearten the large body of voters who consider such methods as inseparable from party action, would result in fatal disorganization and assure Republican success.

THE PRIMARIES.

The primaries have been denounced by many whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect, and the abstention from participation in them, whether from indifference or distrust, has become almost general. The association is not the defender of their results in the past. But the primaries possess at least the merit of party precedent and usages, and before their rejection it is at least wise to ascertain whether the fault lies in the machinery or the method in which it is handled, and to consider whether any method has been suggested less liable to the abuses of selfishness or fraud, or more likely to result in the nomination of candidates representing the average opinion among the voters and the direct objects of their choice, and who are most likely, therefore, to achieve the practical result of success at the general election.

TO USE THE REGULAR MACHINERY.

Without entering upon a criticism of any of the several suggestions which have recently been submitted for consideration, it may safely be affirmed that all alike depend, as do the primaries, for their success or failure, upon the integrity with which they are to be managed, and not upon any merit in the plan.

It is believed, therefore, to be the part of wisdom to make use of the present methods, but to place them in the hands of such persons that no doubts can be entertained with respect to the truthfulness and fairness of the result. That being done, if the standard of honor and intelligence be as high among the masses of the party as it is believed to be, the result cannot be doubtful.

The association does not underrate the magnitude and responsibility of such a task, nor can it do more than to pledge its sincere and honest efforts to accomplish it, but it accepts it as a call of public duty, and the association does not doubt of success if it can depend upon the general countenance and support of the members of the party.

The result sought is one well worthy of the struggle to achieve it. It is not a protest, which, however valuable, does not usually end in practical results, but an effort to place a great party upon a plane high enough to be the open theatre for the honorable ambitions of the best men, and of legislation in the interest of every needful reform.

We do not depreciate the services which have been rendered by those who have refused to accept the party discipline, nor do we attempt to define the line at which it may be justly cast off, but we may safely claim that no non-partisan or independent attempt can be so worthy of attention as a hopeful party movement to accomplish like beneficial purposes.

And it is for such a movement that the Business Men's Democratic Association asks your sympathy and support."

THE COMING EXPOSITION.

Gen. Frank Brown on Saturday, 29th ult., entertained at "Springfield," his country residence in Carroll county, Gen. Clinton P. Paine, F. P. Stevens, Robert Ober, Lloyd L. Jackson, J. G. Pangborn, John J. Fenton, John R. Bland, Capt. J. Frank Supplee, and representatives of the city press, to confer upon the approaching Exposition in September.

After a conference, Capt. J. Frank Supplee was appointed Chief Marshal of the Trades Display.

The annexed program was finally agreed upon:

THE LINE OF THE PARADE.

The line of the great procession will be formed on Broadway, south of Baltimore street, with the sub-division on the streets running east and and west from Broadway, and right of each line resting on Broadway. The route of the parade will be along Baltimore Street to Eutaw, to Madison Avenue, to Boundary Avenue, to Eutaw Place, and through Druid Hill Park to Pimlico Fair grounds. The route cannot be changed as the line of march must be the very shortest, as the distance to Pimlico is six miles from the starting point. The procession will be formed at 8 A. M., and move at 8.30 A. M., and all divisions not in line at the proper time must take rear places. Marshal Supplee promises to make the great procession move faster than the same number of men ever did before on a similar parade. An early start is necessary to enable the line and people to reach Pimlico in time for the afternoon entertainment. All of the floats will be parked on the grounds.

ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS.

The admission to the fair grounds will probably be fixed at fifty cents a head, and a considerable sum of money must be raised from the Exposition there, as all depends on the success of the display at Pimlico. It is also very important that the procession, floats and trade displays shall arrive on time to be viewed by the audience before the races begin. Arrangements have been made with the Western Maryland Railroad to have plenty of cars at Fulton Station for those civic societies of the procession that desire to ride out to Pimlico and not march beyond Boundary Avenue. The Arlington and Pikesville Railway, on Pennsylvania Avenue, and a great number of wagons, hacks and vehicles of all kinds will supply transportation from Boundary Avenue out the Hookstown Road. The Northern Central Railway will probably make stops at Rogers Avenue, between Mt. Washington and Melvale, and vehicles will be there to carry people to Pimlico. The Agricultural Society will make arrangements for all visitors to Pimlico to see the procession from large open stands, and they can go there early in the forenoon so as to be on hand in time. All uniformed civic organizations that take part in the parade will be admitted to Pimlico free of charge that day to see the races and hear the grand concert of 500 voices. It is the intention of the Society to have a grand instrumental concert of fifty bands, led by the Marine Band. Prof. Adam Itzel, Jr., has been added to the Committee on Music.

FEATURES OF THE GREAT PARADE.

The great parade will be on Monday, September 9th. The original Star-Spangled Banner, immortalized by Francis Scott Key, and the battle-flag of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, which was carried at the battle of North Point, will be carried at the head of the procession.

The first division will be composed of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of Veterans.

The second division will be made up of Veteran Firemen, 1,800 having promised to be in line.

The third division will be composed of uniformed knights of all orders.

The fourth division will be a battalion of school boys.

The fifth division will be composed of railroad men.

The sixth division will be the Baltimore City Fire Department.

The seventh division will be the main body of industrial societies sub-divided, with the historic floats as the head.

A special color guard of honor will be formed for the Star Spangled Banner and flag of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, composed of the grandsons and great-grandsons of the heroes who defended Fort McHenry and fought under the Twenty-seventh's flag at North Point.—Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Maryland Historical Society, has given the use of the Twenty-seventh's flag for that day.

PROGRAM OF THE SECOND DAY.

On the second day, Tuesday, September 10, the program will be a horse sale at Pimlico between 10 and 12 in the morning, and the awarding of premiums for live stock only, and great races in the afternoon.

There will be no exercises at night.

THE THIRD DAY.

On Wednesday, the third day, September 11th, there will be another horse sale at Pimlico between 10 and 12 in the morning, and awarding of premiums for household goods.—No exercises on the night of the third day.

THE GREAT LABOR PARADE.

On Thursday, September 12th, the great labor parade will probably start at eight o'clock in the morning, but the route is not yet fixed. It will go to Pimlico. The sham battle will be given there on the fair grounds, and will represent the defeat of the British at North Point under General Ross. This display will be under General Paine, Chairman of the Military Committee, assisted by Col. E. H. Wardwell.—The United States forces will be represented by militia from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvani, Delaware and the District of Columbia, the places from which came the troops that took part in the defense of Baltimore at that battle. A large body of United States regulars, including the famous Ringgold's battery of flying artillery, the three batteries of troops now at Fort McHenry, squadron of cavalry from Fort Meyer, and a probably a detail of marines will take part. A splendid view of the sham battle will be had from the open stands at Pimlico in the inner field of fifty acres.—The British troops will be represented by the Fifth Regiment, under Col. Gaither. Breastworks will be thrown up, behind which will be the Americans, and the whole field will be laid out and fought over as it was on September 12th, 1814.

If opportunity offers during the sham battle or after the defeat of the British, a concert by five hundred voices will be given, and a huge shell will open and display Miss Annie Healy as the Goddess of Liberty, waving the original Twenty-seventy Regiment battle-flag. The "Star Spangled Banner" will be played by 415 pieces of music, and Prof. Itzel, Jr., will present and conduct two new pieces especially dedicated to the occasion.

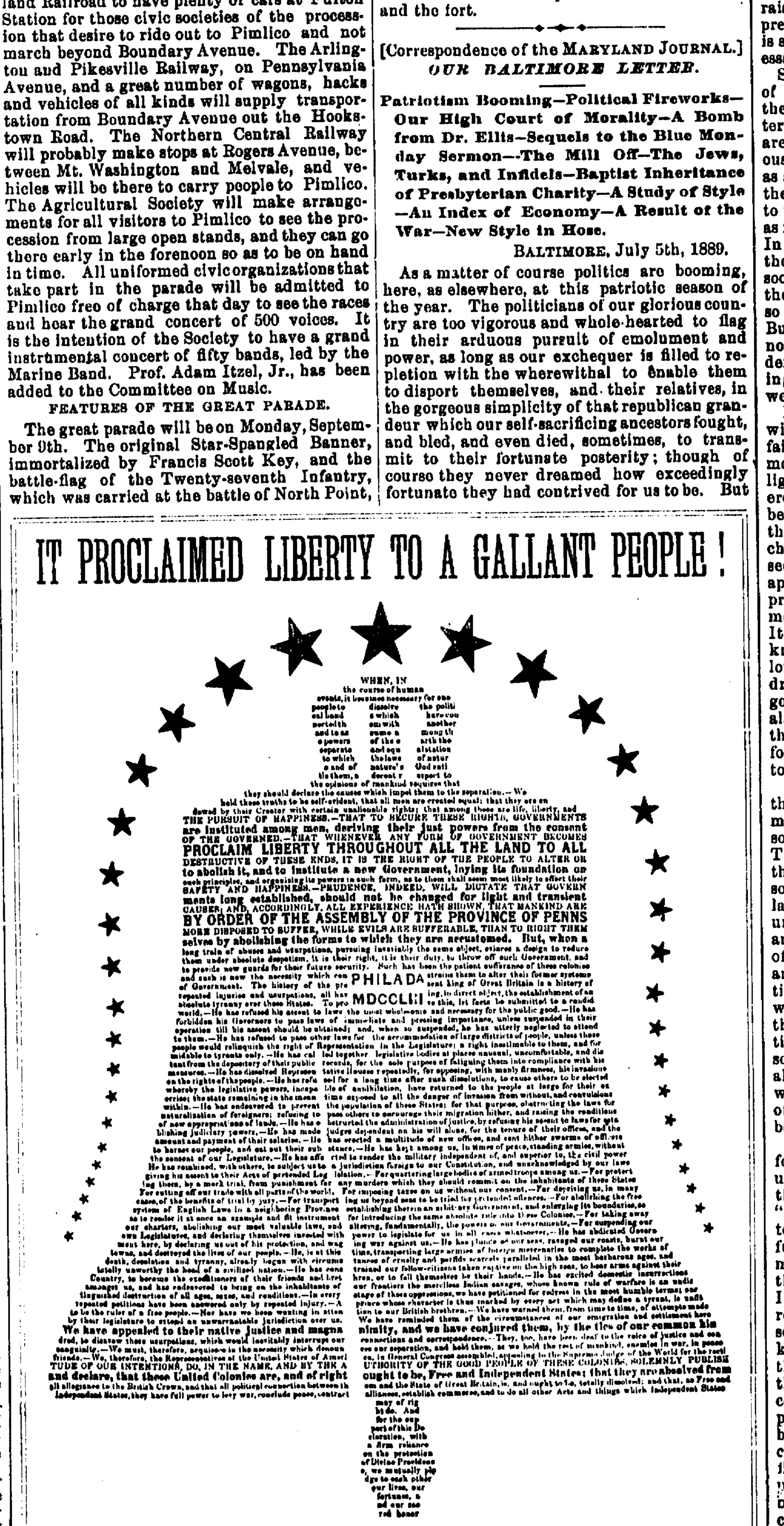
DEDICATION OF THE NEW POST OFFICE.

On the night of September 12th, at eight o'clock, the new Post Office will be dedicated, and President Harrison, accompanied by his Cabinet, will be present. They will be brought here in a special train, and be met at the station by the force of letter-carriers, two hundred and fifty strong, who are now being drilled by Captain Bradley T. Stokes, of the Fifth Regiment. The President will be escorted to the Hotel Rennert, and at the proper time, by the same escort and Mr. Daniel E. Conklin, Chairman of the Dedication Committee, he will be taken to the new Post Office. When the dedication exercises are over, the President and Cabinet will be escorted back to the Hotel Rennert by the letter-carriers, where there will be a handsome banquet, to which tickets will be sold by subscription at, perhaps, $20 each. During and after the dedication there will be a grand concert given at the new Post Office, under the direction of Messrs. T. F. McNulty and George W. Roseman, Jr., in which five hundred voices will sing all the national airs. The entire audience will be invited to attend a grand ball the same night at the Concordia, the price of admission to which will probably be placed as low as $1. The procession from the new Post Office to the ball will be led by all the bands.

LAST DAY OF THE SHOW.

On Friday, September 13th, there will be the usual program of sales of horses, awarding of prizes and races during the morning and afternoon. A grand display will be given on the water and land about Locust Point, representing the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Four war vessels will be sent around here by Secretary of the Navy Tracy, and maybe more than four, some of them from the East India Squadron, which is expected home about that time, and vessels from Hampton Roads to constitute the attacking party on the fort, and represent the British navy, as on September 13th, 1814, when the fort was defended by Armistead. The defense of the fort will be made by Colonel Livingstone, who will return the fire of the fleet, and the cannonading will last three hours. During intervals, as the smoke rises and the rockets and bombs light up the scene, a grand chorus will sing the "Star Spangled Banner." The flagship of the committee will have on board the President and Cabinet, who are to come over during the afternoon from Washington, and be escorted from the railroad station to Light street wharf, and go to the head of the Middle Branch to see the bombardment.—The display of fireworks that night will be magnificent. Application will be made to the Board of Public Works for the use of the oyster navy steamers, and to the city for the use of its tugs and iceboats. Arrangements have been made with the steamboat companies to work in connection with the managers of the celebration and convey people to the bombardment. One thousand rounds will be fired from the fort during the cannonading. The display of fireworks will take place between the fleet and the fort.

IT PROCLAIMED LIBERTY TO A GALLANT PEOPLE!



[Correspondence of the MARYLAND JOURNAL.]

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

Patriotism Booming—Political Fireworks—Our High Court of Morality—A Bomb from Dr. Ellis—Sequels to the Blue Monday Sermon—The Mill Off—The Jews, Turks, and Infidels—Baptist Inheritance of Presbyterian Charity—A Study of Style—An Index of Economy—A Result of the War—New Style in Hose.

BALTIMORE, July 5th, 1889.

As a matter of course politics are booming, here, as elsewhere, at this patriotic season of the year. The politicians of our glorious country are too vigorous and whole-hearted to flag in their arduous pursuit of emolument and power, as long as our exchequer is filled to repletion with the wherewithal to enable them to disport themselves, and their relatives, in the gorgeous simplicity of that republican grandeur which our self-sacrificing ancestors fought, and bled, and even died, sometimes, to transmit to their fortunate posterity; though of course they never dreamed how exceedingly fortunate they had contrived for us to be. But as a natural consequence, the Fourth of July, from its necessary connection with the foundation of our prosperity, may always be depended upon to work up in the souls of our patriots, all the land over, renewed zeal for the welfare of the nation, and the enhancement of those personal ambitions which form its foundation in these modern days.

We have not yet, to be sure, accomplished much in the line of political endeavor for the present campaign. Our chief business, so far, has been in the direction of trying to discover the methods by which to proceed. Since the first great guns that were exploded by Mr. Rayner and Gov. Whyte, charged with complaints against Democratic management, there have been numerous discussions of plans and projects, including the resolutions presented by Mr. Alfred J. Carr at the Crescent Society's conclave, and the scheme worked up at the business men's meeting, engineered ostensibly by Judge Fisher. All and sundry of which, of course, propose to harmonize the Democracy, and settle the vexed questions of the present campaign; so it is to be hoped that between so many wise and judicious counsellors some effectual plan of action may be discovered, and the party be enabled to achieve a signal success next fall.

Besides our political experience-and-inquiry meetings, in the interest of the party's salvation, we have another pious conventicle in our exceedingly good city. It may not have achieved as much notoriety as it deserves, because the world at large is so indifferent to exalted virtue, but it ought to be known that we have a High Court of Morality in a body of preachers who sit as censors of the community, continuously on Mondays, and put on the brakes whenever they see us in danger of plunging headlong into perdition. Perhaps we owe it to them that instead of being precipitated into that dismal region long before this date, we still remain residents of blessed Baltimore, and the very good and moral people that we are.

At all events, after they have exhausted their supply of charity in the sermons dispensed to the beloved brethren on Sundays, they meet together in unity on the next day, and bend the charitable bow backward, in order to refresh and recruit themselves. Then they look out over the community, and, indeed, at any lofty heads that happen to loom up in the nation, to see if they can find anything rough enough to be used as a file upon which they can sharpen their faculties. One after another they take up their parables, now against Sunday music, even for charitable purposes; now sailing into the saloons; then warning Presbyterian Presidents against the wickedness of balls, which by the way is only a modern necessity; and when the supply of such enormities is exhausted. and the Sunday business and Prohibition grow flat, stale, and unprofitable, they are naturally obliged to cast about for some fresh, terrible grievance.

And last week the Rev. Dr. Ellis succeeded in revamping an old score out of which his talents enabled him to make almost as much capital as though it had been a spick-and-span, splinter-brand new one. For he worked up a big dynamite bomb out of the case of the Bible in the Public Schools, and loaded it full of the antagonism of Rome to our Public School system, and touched it off in such a Fourth of July fashion that the hundred assembled preachers felt their boyhood's days renewed, and enthusiastically subscribed forty dollars for the purpose of having the blue Monday sermon published in pamphlet form.

But there was a sequel or two to this inspiring episode. For Dr. Ellis had made some such very sensational statements, that, with Cardinal Gibbons' permission Father Starr went after the Baptist gentleman, with metaphorical cudgels, and challenged him to produce his proofs thereof, at 50 or 100 dollars a side, and the community was all agog, and on the *qui vive*, and a tiptoe for a grand intellectual and spiritual prize-fight, and show. But Mr. Ellis promptly contracted the horns of his unexpected dilemma, by promising to make a few little alterations in the "copy" that he will furnish for the forth-coming publication. So presumably this mill is "off" for the present; and possibly the pious confraternity will exercise a little more discretion in attacking their fellow-christians, even in such close proximity to our explosive season of festive fire-works.

It was not only Christians, however, who fell under the displeasure of Dr. Ellis, and incurred his censure. For in his zealous championship of the Protestant faith, he took occasion to wheel into line the Jews, and the infidels, as co-partners with the Romanists in opposing the use of the Bible in our public schools. Whereupon, Dr. Bettelheim, our leading Jewish Rabbi, came to the rescue of his people, as he is sure to do in every emergency, and dealt such doughty blows in their defense that Dr. Ellis very politely tendered him a letter of apology. So with Father Starr showing the intolerance of requiring his people to use their uninspired translation of the Bible; and our learned Jew showing that the Jews have no parish schools of their own everywhere, and gladly avail themselves of the public schools, Dr. Ellis has considerable of the ground cut away from under both of his feet. And when the Turks, infidels, and heretics, who remain yet to be heard from, have put in their pleas, why the Rev. gentleman aforesaid will probably find that it is time for him to go off on his summer tour; if he does not wish that he had departed considerably sooner.

When Christians are particularly requested, by the inspired teachers of their religion to live peaceably with all men, it is somewhat surprising that even Jews, Turks, and infidels, can excite their animosity; but when they are expressly commanded, by their Lord himself, to love each other, and be united among themselves as the members of one body, it is utterly amazing that they can be so divided as they are, and indulge in such implacable bickering and strife. It is a sad commentary upon the sort of our Christianity that these practices can prevail among us as they do, without incuring any greater censure than they do. But there is one fact that is a little noticeable in this unchristian warfare; namely, that whereas, a generation or so ago, it used to be the Presbyterians who were the inveterate and whole-souled enemies of Romanism, their old enthusiasm in the war seems to have died out, and it is the Baptists who have taken up the crusade. A year or so ago it was the Rev. Mr. Wharton who was setting the town ablaze with his fierce denunciations of Rome and all things Roman. But he has since been off on a tour to raise money for a larger church in which to preach bigger sermons against Romanism; and is seems that, in the meantime, Dr. Ellis has essayed to perform his functions.

Speaking of church matters one is reminded of the fashions; for there is no place outside of the ball-room and theater, where one has better opportunities for studying the style, than are to be found in our grand, gay, and gorgeous, high-toned churches. It is not of course, as a matter of news that one writes of dress to the people of the county, for as they all come to town for their wardrobes, they know quite as much about these things as any of us do. In fact, now-a-days the least little village in the far west has the styles every season, as soon as the steam-engine can carry them out there. In this civilized land there is no place so far out of the world as to be out of fashion. But once in a while it seems to be in order to notice the prevailing styles of attire as the index that they are to the changes that are taking place continually in the society by which we are surrounded.

It is not at all a pleasing task to find fault with people, or even to see that they have any failings whatever. It would be a great deal more delightful to see everything in a golden light, or of a rose-tinted hue, and to be considered a hopeful, encouraging optimist, than to be branded as pessimistic for seeing and saying the truth. But the faithful historian has no choice; if he has eyes he must see; and if he sees he must say what is revealed to him. What appears, therefore, to the student of history at present, is an unfavorable collapse or retrenchment in the attire of our fashionable people. It is not simply that the captive balloon, known as the bustle, which the ladies have so long worn, seems to have been cut loose and drifted away into space. That, to be sure, has gone from old and young with a surprising alacrity which quite discounts the abilities of the worst political wire-pulling. We could afford to let that go, without making any attempt to re-capture the inflated monstrosity.

But the trouble is worse than that. It is the general movement towards the relinquishment of linen that is beginning to give to our society people a careless and unneat appearance. The woolen shirt on our dudes may be cooler than linen, as they assert, but it does not look so tidy; while the economies of linen in a lady's wardrobe can never be any thing but unladylike. The dainty lace ruffles at throat and wrists seem destined to become only things of the past; and even the plain linen collar and cuffs are also preparing to suffer extinction. In lieu of these indispensable articles we see a bit of ribbon or a silken cord edging the neck and cuffs of a lady's gown; and sometimes we see on the street, or in church, a person dressed in silks, without any adornment at all at either neck or hand. Such an untidy style was never before heard of within the memory of mortal man, and would never before have been tolerated.

People may make what excuses they choose for it, but the truth is that it is one of the unforseen results of a certain proclamation that was made by a certain Abraham Lincoln. "Befo' de wah" we had servants galore who took a pride and delight in "doing up" beautifully the family linen. Now, those same domestics, or their progeny, are in pursuit of all the sciences, and are strumming on the piano. It is undeniable that the colored people had a real genius for house service; but their successors undeniably have not. Servants of any kind are hard to secure now, and the most of them are of a very poor stock. Consequently, the laundrying is a problem as well as the cooking; and as our ladies have now so many public duties to attend to they have no time to bother with the teaching of servants; and so challies, and crinkles, and satteens and tennis flannels, and any other fabrics that are comparatively independent of the laundry have become the fashionable fancies; and colored collars and cuffs, or none, are now in favor. And this is the true explanation of the cause therof.

However, by way of compensation, hats are worn of enormous size, and are loaded down with the profusion of artificial flowers which this season's copious rains seem to have produced. And yellow, or green with a great deal of yellow in it seems to be the color that is most affected. It is safe to say that nobody ever saw such a display of head-gear before; especially as to the shapes of the same than which nothing could present a masheder up, or mashed upeder appearance—whichever form of expression may be the more accurate and elegant English. It is said that the new styles in hose have open work inserted at one side; which we may possibly consider an improvement upon the arrangement of "open work" at the heels and toes that was so long in vogue.

CHELYS.

[Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.]

CROPS AND POLITICS.

HEBBVILLE, 2D DISTRICT, BALTIMORE Co.
July 3d, 1889.

Editor JOURNAL—*Sir:*

As it has been some time since I have noticed anything in your interesting paper from this section of the county, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines upon general topics and hope you may think them of sufficient interest for publication; but I won't be much disappointed if you do not. So don't do violence to your feelings if you conclude, upon examination, that they are not worthy of space.

Like a great many of our farmers I am kept so busy scratching to make a living I unfortunately do not have time to get away from home a great deal, so must depend in a great measure for general information upon your and other valuable papers.

I suppose it is useless for me to say we have had a very wet season so far, as I believe the complaint has been general all over the country. We are consequently suffering very much by destruction and damage done our crops, but we are a hopeful people over here, and fully expect clear skies and bright sunshine in the near future.

But, friend Ruby, you must not suppose all the crops are suffering. We have one crop that neither rain nor sunshine affects, and I will bet you can name it without reading further—'tis the crop of aspiring politicians who want to serve the dear people in many and varied capacities.

I have just learned at the Post Office that Mr. Thos. C. Worthington has been announced as a candidate for the House of Delegates.—While I am not a politician, I was truly glad to learn that we could get so fit a man, and hope our party leaders may have the good judgment to nominate such men this fall for us to vote for; and if they do, the 2d District will come back into line with her old-time majority, and not sulk as she did at the election of our last county ticket. The party leaders *must* recognize the fact that in this age of newspapers the general public read, inform themselves, and think, and when the day for election comes the laboring man as well as the college graduate know what will be demanded of their officer to be elected, and know pretty well what his capabilities are to fill the office that he aspires to, and vote accordingly, and I hear you say that is right.

It is gratifying to me to be able to say that in my humble opinion Mr. Worthington is eminently qualified to fill the office for which he is named, as he is a man of ripe judgment, a fair amount of business experience, and has had the advantage of one term (a stormy one many years ago) in our legislative halls, and, so far as I can learn, he will get the support of a very large majority of our citizens, whether they be farmers, mechanics or laboring men.

I had no idea of rambling at such length, but the subject of our next legislative ticket is a fertile one, and one I am sure you take a great deal of interest in, as never in the history of our county has it been more necessary that we send to Annapolis six of our representative men, as subjects of grave importance to our people must be introduced and passed upon at the coming session. We cannot expect, now that we have lost a portion of the most valuable part of our territory, to continue the mode, means and methods of our past government, but must have laws passed looking to retrenchment in our affairs, and to good men only can we look to for this relief.

Now, I again say, friend Ruby, the managers must give us a good ticket if they want a big majority, as we are in the humor to vote for none but good men.

DEMOCRAT.

AFTER JOHN L. AND KILRAIN.—Gov. Lowrey, of Miss., has issued a proclamation calling upon Sheriffs, Constables and other peace officers of Mississippi, to prevent Sullivan and Kilrain from fighting a duel in that State, should they attempt to do so. The Governor offers a reward of $500 for the arrest of either Sullivan or Kilrain if found upon the soil of Mississippi engaged in fighting. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure—why do not (or can it be done) the authorities at Boston and Baltimore prevent Sullivan or Kilrain leaving those localities to engage in a fight? Possibly Marshal Frey has his eagle eye upon Jake, and possibly Sheriff Tracey also.

The work of repairing our ditch (the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal) goes steadily forward, and Col. Jas. G. Berrett states that it will be fully repaired before the beginning of the next season.

Died.

There is a Reaper whose name is DEATH,
And, with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

HIXON.—At Towson, on June 30th, 1889, at the residence of Mr. George Horne, Mrs. MARY ANN HIXON, of Baltimore, in the 79th year of her age.

ADREON.—On July 1st, 1889, at 3 A. M., SUSANNAH, aged 83 years 9 months, relict of the late William Adreon, of Baltimore.

REISTER.—In Baltimore, on July 1st, 1889, Mrs. ELIZABETH REISTER, aged 71 years, relict of the late Elias Reister, of Reisterstown, Baltimore county.

WHITE.—At the residence of Dr. F. W. Patterson, at Catonsville, on June 30th, 1889, CHARLOTTE E., daughter of the late Samuel K. and Mary M. White.

WIGHT.—At Front Royal, Virginia, on July 1st, 1889, WILLIAM WIGHT, aged 43 years, formerly of Baltimore county, son of Maria L. and the late Oliver B. Wight.

MUHLBACH.—Near Harman's, 13th District, Baltimore county, on July 3d, 1989, CHRISTAIN MUHLBACH, in the 48th year of his age.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 4th, 1889.

FLOUR—Howard Street Super...	$ 2.50	@	$ 3.10
" " " Extra...	3.15	@	4.10
" " " Family.	4.25	@	4.75
" Patapsco Extra	5.25	@	0.00
" " Family	5.50	@	0.00
RYE FLOUR	2.75	@	3.10
CORN MEAL—City Mills	1.10	@	1.25
WHEAT—Southern Red	90	@	92
" Western Red	85	@	86
CORN—Southern White	46	@	46
" " Yellow	46	@	47
" Western	42	@	42
OATS—Western	31	@	34
" Southern	30	@	34
RYE	47	@	50
MILL FEED—Per ton	12.00	@	15.50
PROVISIONS—Shoulders	6	@	8
" Sides	7	@	0
" Hams	12½	@	14
POTATOES per bushel	30	@	35
BUTTER	18	@	20
EGGS	14	@	15
WHISKEY	1.25	@	1.28

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

TIMOTHY HAY per ton	13.00	@	17.00
CLOVER HAY per ton	9.00	@	11.00
STRAW—Wheat	8.00	@	0.00
" Rye	9.00	@	11.00
" Oat	9.00	@	0.00
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.

The Political Campaign.

FOR TREASURER —OF— BALTIMORE COUNTY.

The presentation of Mr. GEORGE W. YELLOTT'S name to the Democratic voters of Baltimore county as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER comes just at the opportune time. The peculiar straits to which the agricultural community has been subjected of late years has compelled a close and rigid economy in all their personal expenses, and every means have to be exerted to make their living, and the burden of taxation has borne heavily upon them: hence they scan closely all county expenses, and Mr. Yellott being a farmer comes nearer to the people, as he knows their wants and is fully cognizant of the hardships under which the masses labor, and hence his particular fitness for the office of Treasurer, where his keen vigilance and active supervision of the business of the Tax Office would be a guarantee to the tax-payers that not a penny would go out of the office that was not fairly earned by those to whom it was paid. To the voters of the county no better name could be presented to unite the party and insure a hearty support for the ticket. His friends will see to it that he secures the nomination and there will be no doubt of his triumphant election.

VERITAS.

July 6.—1t

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

HARRISONVILLE, Baltimore County, June 26th, 1889.

At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

THOS. CHEW WORTHINGTON.

June 29.—tc

POLITICAL CARD.

The name of WILLIAM M. RISTEAU, 9th District, is presented to the Democratic Voters of Baltimore county as a suitable person FOR SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention. May 25.—tc

New Advertisements.

W. H. MARTENET, D. V. S. VETERINARIAN.

LATE VETERINARY INSPECTOR FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

2140 E. HOFFMAN STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Telephone to No. 145-3.

July 6.—1m

C. SCHLAFFER. | D. HOMBERG.

ORIENT BOTTLING CO.,

OFFICE AND DEPOT

THIRD STREET AND EASTERN AVE., HIGHLANDTOWN, BALTIMORE, MD.

Telephone Call 1053-3.

July 6.—1m

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE TAXPAYERS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, and particularly to the residents of the TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS OF BALTIMORE CITY, who still owe taxes to the county, that certain parties, claiming to be authorized by me, are collecting or attempting to collect taxes and giving my receipt for the same.

ALL TAXPAYERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that no persons whatever are authorized to receive taxes and give my receipt except my deputies, Messrs. J. HARMAN SCHONE, OSCAR JOHNSON AND GEO. C. TRACEY. Other persons so claiming are imposters, and should be arrested on sight. I employ no outside collectors, and all taxes are payable daily at my office in Towson and on Saturdays at the Manufacturers' Bank of Baltimore.

GEO. W. MORGAN,
Treasurer and Collector of State and County Taxes for Baltimore County.
July 6.—3t

By George W. Hook, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, —ON THE— HARFORD ROAD, BALTIMORE COUNTY.

The undersigned, Administrator, will sell at Public Auction, on

Wednesday, 10th day of July, 1889,

At 1 o'clock P. M., sharp,

On the farm of the late WM. HARDWICK, deceased, on the Harford Road, 8 miles from Baltimore city, the following Personal Property, viz:

1 BAY HORSE, 1 COW,
1 HEIFER 2 years old, and very handsome;

1 good Dayton Wagon, 1 Express Wagon, 1 Farm Wagon, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hoes, Shovels, lot of Harness, &c. Also, about 7 or 8 acres of Timothy standing in the field, lot of Potatoes, Tomatoes and Garden Vegetables in the ground, one-half interest in about 4 acres of Corn in the ground.

Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Stoves, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, &c.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

WM. SILVERWOOD, Administrator.
July 6.—1t

New Advertisements.

J. H. HARTMAN'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, WAVERLY, MD.

I take this means of informing my patrons and the public in general that I am now prepared to MAKE | MEND | AND SELL BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS, at a better advantage to the consumer than heretofore, having made addition to my stock on hand, and facilities for making and mending Boots and Shoes according to the latest styles. AT LOWEST PRICES FOR FIRST-CLASS WORK.

I have just received a lot of FRENCH CALF AND KIPP LEATHER, and am now ready for orders for FALL AND WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES, and it will pay to order early.

J. H. HARTMAN,
1130 York Road, Waverly, Md.
July 6.—tJune 1, '90

IN THE MATTER —OF THE— *OPENING OF THE SAMPSON ROAD,* —IN THE— SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, TOWSONTOWN, MD., July 2d, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to parties who have not paid their assessments on this road that unless they are paid.

On or before Saturday, July 20th, 1889.

Said asssessments will be placed in the hands of the County Treasurer for collection as provided by law.

Said assessments are payable to THOMAS ARMACOST, Collector.

THOMAS TODD,
L. A. MONMONIER,
JOHN SMITH,
County Commissioners for Baltimore County.
True Copy—Test:
M. F. CONNOR,
Chief Clerk and Auditor.
July 6.—3t

R. R. Boarman, Attorney at Law, Towsontown, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE —OF— *VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,* —SITUATED— BETWEEN MT. HOPE STATION AND HOWARDVILLE, ON THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD.

The undersigned, Trustee, appointed under a Deed of Trust from Joshua Barnett, dated 28th day of April, 1888, and recorded in Liber J. W. S., No. 171, folio 8, and also by a decree of the Circuit Court of Baltimore county passed therein, will offer at Public Auction, to the highest bidder,

On Monday, the 22d day of July, 1889,

At 11 o'clock A. M.,

ON THE PREMISES, ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND,

Situated on the Western Maryland Railroad, between Mt. Hope Station and Howardville, and being all the land devised to the said Joshua Barnett, by his father, Andrew Barnett, by his last will and testament bearing date the 7th day of August, 1850, and duly recorded and admitted to probate in the Register of Wills office for Baltimore county, Wills Book No. 1, page 229, reference thereto is had.—Being

Lot No. 1,

Described in said will, containing about SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.

About three acres of said land being occupied by the bed of the Western Maryland R. R.

This property adjoins the properties of Peter Barnett, Charles Diggs and others, with the right-of-way to the Reisterstown road over the land of the said Peter Barnett, and about 2½ miles from the new city limits.

This property is beautifully located, being only about one-half mile from Howardville and same distance from Mt. Hope Station, with a good and easy road to the turnpike. It is well watered, has sufficient timber for the farm, and is improved by a good, comfortable.

DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, ETC.

The railroad runs through the property. The property is located in one of the most desirable sections in the county, and its proximity to the city, its convenience by railroad, turnpike, etc., gives it especial value for building sites.

The property is now subjected to a three years' lease from September, 1889, at a rental of $200 a year, which may be bought out at any time, and is occupied by John Childs.

Terms of Sale.—One-half cash, balance at twelve months, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The credit payment is to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

A cash deposit of $250.00 will be required of the purchaser on the day of sale.

Persons from the city desiring to attend the sale can take the 8.05 and 10.03 A. M. trains from Hillen Station, W. M. R. R.

R. R. BOARMAN,
Trustee.
July 6.—ts

Yellott & Offutt, Attorneys at Law, Towsontown, and 108 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

TRUSTEES' SALE —OF— *VERY VALUABLE FARMING LANDS,* LIMESTONE AND MARBLE QUARRIES, —SITUATED— AT OR NEAR THE VILLAGE OF TEXAS, —ON THE— NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD, IN THE EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a deed from Colegate O. Cockey to Milton W. Offut, Trustee, dated the 27th day of June, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County, in Liber J. W. S., No. 173, folio 82, etc., the undersigned, Trustee, will offer for sale, by Public Auction, at the Court House door, in Towsontown, on

Tuesday, 30th day of July, A. D. 1889,

At 12 o'clock M.,

ALL THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, Situated in the village of Texas, Baltimore county, and comprising about SEVENTY-NINE ACRES OF LAND, more or less, Adjoining the lands of William Parks, Vincent T. Shipley and others.

This property was the homestead of the late Thomas D. Cockey of Thomas, and is known as "Cool Spring." The tract of land is well known as having upon it a very

VALUABLE LIMESTONE QUARRY,

and also has an abundance of MARBLE, equal to any in the State of Maryland, and is in all respects a very valuable and desirable property.

The farming lands are in a high state of cultivation and are among the most productive in the county. The improvements consist of a

LARGE DWELLING HOUSE,

A new Bank Barn, Tenant House, and other necessaro outbuildings. It also has upon it

TWO LIME LILNS,

And a Switch connecting with the Northern Central Railroad. The property is situated about one-fourth of a mile from the Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike, and is about ten miles from Baltimore city by said road.

It will be sold subject to the dower interest of the wife of the grantor in said deed above mentioned, and subject to the operation of a lease from said Colegate O. Cockey to William L. Cockey, dated the 13th day of April, A. D. 1888, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. W. S., No. 168, folio 323, etc., and also subject to terms of a lease from Colegate O. Cockey to Thomas D. Cockey, dated the 19th day of March, A. D. 1888, and recorded among the Land Records of said county, in Liber J. W. S., No. 172, folio 390, etc.

Terms of Sale.—One-third Cash upon ratification of sale; one-tird in six months and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale; deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

A cash deposit of $1,000.00 will be required of the purchaser on the day of sale.

MILTON W. OFFUTT,
Trustee.
WM. M. RISTEAU, Auctioneer.
July 6.—ts

Charles E. Hill, Attorney, 16 E. Lexington St., Baltimore.

TRUSTEE'S SALE —OF A— DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND, UNIMPROVED. NEAR BECKLEYSVILLE, IN THE 5TH DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, Trustee, will sell by Public Auction,

On Saturday, July 13th, 1889,

At one o'clock P. M.,

At the door of Cooper's Hotel, in Beckleysville,

ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND AND PREMISES, containing (by recent survey) 74 2-5 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

whereof the late Doctor Terrence P. Coyle died seized and possessed, situate and lying on both sides of the Falls Road, in the 5th District of Baltimore county, about 1½ miles from Beckleysville and about 3 miles easterly from Hampstead Station, on the Baltimore and Hanover Division of the Western Maryland Railroad, adjoining the lands of John Armacost, George Stiller, William Richards and others, and known as the

"Burnt House Property."

The land is level and well watered; there is a fine spring on the place and 10 acres or more are in wood. A full description with plat made by Mr. THOMAS KELBAUGH, Surveyor, will be exhibited at the sale.

The property will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, such portions of the property as have been sold for taxes will be redeemed by the Trustee, and all taxes and expenses will be paid and apportioned up to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale as prescribed by decree;—One-third Cash, the balance in equal payments in six and twelve months, or all cash as the purchaser may elect, credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale and be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee. A deposit of $50 will be required of the purchaser on the day of sale.

FREDERICK P. ROSS, Trustee,
16 E. Lexington St., Baltimore.

SPECIAL NOTICE BY THE TRUSTEE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, Sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in the case of William E. Broderick et al. vs. Terrence W. Coyle et al., the undersigned, Trustee, hereby gives notice to the creditors of TERRENCE P. COYLE (now deceased) to file their respective claims, properly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County,

On or before the 13th day of July, 1889,

FREDERICK P. ROSS,
Trustee.
GEORGE W. JORDAN, Auctioneer.
June 15.—ts