THE TIMES.

ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1899.

PUBLISHED BY
THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY
OF ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

J. B. MORROW,
Editor and General Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Square, constituting six lines, $1 for one insertion, $1 50 for two insertions and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Rule and figure work double rates. All advertisements less than six lines charged as squares. Advertisements payable upon first insertion. Special contract rates for mercantile work.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Per Annum.....$1.00
Six Months.....50

No subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid.

At THE TIMES Job Office is executed Job Work of all descriptions. TERMS CASH.

All correspondence with this office should be addressed to "THE TIMES, Ellicott City, Md."

THE FIGHTING BEFORE MANILA.

Verily the seven days fight in the wilderness of the late war is being duplicated by our soldiers who have gone out from Manila to capture the rebel capital, Malolos. It has been a fight in the jungle from the start, where stealthy natives seek to pick off our men with their Mausers rather than fight in the open. Many gallant charges have been made on the Filipinos, behind intrenchments, and in every instance they have fled like frightened sheep. Late accounts say that a majority of the natives have become thoroughly discouraged and would give up the fight were it not they are threatened with instant death on showing signs of weakness. Aguinaldo is a powerful leader but a demagoue of the most pronounced type. With a dim hope that something may come out of the war to his advantage he has systematically deceived his followers as to the power and intentions of the United States and our soldiers are called upon to slaughter the natives from sheer necessity of the situation. The natives were filled with the idea that our army would cower before the demonstration they were able to make before Manila. By this time they know better and it is reasonable to suppose that the bulk of them would surrender had they opportunity to do so.

On Thursday our troops occupied Malolos and the insurgents have moved northward.

EAGAN ON THE RACK.

Gen. Eagan, when he was again placed on the stand by the Military Court of Inquiry, which is now sitting in Washington, promptly took the cue given him by the beef contractor, who testified that Eagan "must have been mistaken" when he stated that it had been his intention to make the contracts stipulate that refrigerated beef should keep 72 hours after being taken from the refrigerators, and that by an error it appeared in the contracts as 24 hours. Here is Eagan's last statement: "When I was asked here about the 24 hours I had totally forgotten that I had changed my own opinion as to the condition from 72 to 24 hours. I recall since in thinking it over that I was impelled to change it to keep 24 hours from the refrigerator on shore. I felt that 24 hours from the refrigerator would be ample to reach the troops." Things look blacker and blacker for Eagan. He must have seen it in the cold politeness with which he was treated by the officers in the court room; also by the looks of everyone present when he swore that he had never spoken to Boss Hanna and would not know him if he met him. This last was in answer to Maj. Lee's question—"Were you present at a conference between Senator Hanna and someone else in regard to a beef contract?" The "some one else" referred to was Secretary Alger. Capt. Black, who was in the Commissary department, did not help Eagan any when he testified that Eagan had been greatly excited when he returned to Washington and told him that the troops in Porto Rico had refused to take and eat the meat on the Manitoba. According to Capt. Black's testimony, Eagan said: "Blank, blank them. They had no right to refuse it, blank, blank, them; I would have made them take it."

Representative Livingston, of Ga., told a Washington reporter that the negro secret organizations of the South were seriously considering the advisability of going over to the Democratic party in a body, in hope of bettering their condition. It all depends upon what they mean by "bettering their condition," whether such a hope could be realized. The Democratic party certainly has no political inducements to offer negro recruits—that is to say offices.

The naming of Hon. Thomas G. Hayes for Mayor of Baltimore, by the Democrats, by so rousing a majority over ex-Mayor Latrobe, shows that old things have passed away and that the city is about to enter upon a new era under Democratic auspices. Mr. Hayes is forceful and honest and no one doubts that he will give Baltimore the best possible government provided the legislative branch will prove men with other than asses' heads.

The Louisiana Board of Health is giving practical evidence that it takes no stock in the bouquets exchanged by U. S. officials, including a member of the Cabinet, on the almost perfect sanitary condition of Havana.

The cost of ordinary cablegrams to or from the War Department to Manila is $1.57 a word, and if marked "urgent" which rush it through in one hour, the cost is $4.71 a word.

Col. Bryan's harshest critics, individual and editorial, are men who aided, directly or indirectly, in making Mr. McKinley President. This fact is worth making a note of.

The great insult yet offered Czar Reed lies in the suggestion that he lay down the scepter of Speaker of the House to accept second place on next year's McKinley ticket.

NO LADY'S TOILET IS COMPLETE without Dr. Isaac J. Martin's Sons' new line of toilet articles. ROYAL CREAM has no superior for curing chapped hands and lips, and a roughened complexion can be softened to equal that of an infant. Their VIOLET TALCUM POWDER, at 10 cents, has no superior where a toilet powder is needed. QUININE HAIR TONIC and CARBOLIC TOOTH WASH speak for themselves whenever used.

Send us the news if it be but a single item. tf

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CUBA.

History of the Island in a Nutshell—Memorable Struggle for Freedom.

In the early years of this century, when just and generous sentiments prevailed in Spain the status of Cuba, which had remained faithful among many faithless colonies, was assimilated to that of a Spanish province, and her Deputies were admitted to the Cortes. In 1825, however, autocratic powers were conferred upon the Captain General, and, in 1836, although the Cuban Deputies to the Congress at Madrid had been duly elected, they were not suffered to take their seats. By the Constitution of 1837 the representation of the island in the Cortes was suppressed, and it was provided that Cuba and Porto Rico should be ruled by special laws, which, however, were never enacted until after the ten years' war. That is to say, while all the former Spanish possessions on the American mainland had their independence acknowledged, Cuba, the ever-faithful isle, was treated as a foreign country. The product of its people's labor was confiscated by iniquitous fiscal laws and by irregular but irresistible exactions, while those of its inhabitants who dared to proclaim their love of liberty by deed or word perished on the scaffold.

In their despair the Cubans took up arms in 1850, 1851 and 1855, but these ill-concerted risings were quickly suppressed by massacre. Fruitless, also, were repeated appeals to the wisdom and equity of influential statesmen at Madrid. In 1867 special commissioners from Cuba and Porto Rico were sent to Spain to implore social, political and economic concessions, and Marshal Serrano, the Regent, and Gen. Dulce, who had been for some years Captain-General at Havana, expressed opinions in favor of granting the request. Nevertheless, the petition was rejected; taxation was increased, and, although the island was then peaceful, a military court-martial was substituted for the civil tribunals.

Convinced that they never could secure a voluntary concession of justice from their mother country, the Cubans had recourse once more to arms, and a far more formidable insurrection than any which had previously occurred broke out on Oct. 10, 1868, and continued for almost ten years. In the course of that well-organized rebellion, many important towns and some seaports were taken, and Spanish authority was subverted in about two-thirds of the island. In some respects, indeed, a more plausible case for the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents was presented in the ten years' war than during the recent uprising, and it is no secret that, after the Virginius affair in 1873, we not only should have given such recognition, but should have interposed on behalf of the insurgents, had not England and France notified Secretary Fish that they could not permit us to treat the Cuban question as one in which the United States and Spain were exclusively concerned. Such a notification was, of course, equivalent to a writ of prohibition.

That the acts of barbarism perpetrated by the Spaniards during the ten years' war afforded precedents for the regime of savagery maintained by Gen. Weyler will be evident when we recall that, in the twenty-seven months from October, 1868, to December, 1870, the Spaniards avowedly put to death 2,658 men, women and children, outside of those who died fighting or from wounds, or who were sent in irons to Ceuta. Our Secretary of State protested, but in vain, against a decree issued in April, 1869, by the Conde de Valmaceda to the effect that every Cuban from the age of 15 years who should be found out of his house and not be able to give a good reason for it should be shot, and that every house without a white flag should be reduced to ashes. The policy of the Spanish commanders was disclosed in letters, intercepted and published in 1869, from Pedro Fardon, an officer of volunteers, to Rosendo Rivas: "Not a single Cuban will remain in this isle, because we shoot all those we find in the fields, on their farms and in every hovel." And again: "We do not leave a creature alive where we pass, be it man or animal. The island will become a desert." This policy drew the following comments from the editor of a Barcelona paper, the Estado Catalan: "Blushing from shame, and with hearts dripping blood, we do confess, in view of what is now happening, that foreigners are right; Africa begins at the Pyrenees, and not the Atlas Africa of the Moroccans, but the Africa of the Kaffirs."

In spite of her recourse to indiscriminate slaughter, and in spite of her sacrifice of two hundred thousand soldiers and $700,000,000, Spain proved unable to suppress the insurrection. The ten years' war was stopped in 1878, not, though the superiority of the mother country in the field, but by the Treaty of Zanjon, negotiated by Marshal Martinez Campos, relying upon whose honor most of the Cuban insurgent chiefs surrendered, believing that his promises of political and fiscal reforms would be honorably fulfilled.

It was the fault, not of Marshal Martinez Campos, but of the Madrid Executive, that Spain's plighted word was broken. For seventeen years the most strenuous endeavors were made by leading Cubans and by some upright Spaniards to persuade the Madrid Government to comply with the terms of the treaty of Zanjon. It was not until the futility of all such efforts was general y recognized that the Cuban people determined to recur once more to the fundamental right of revolution. In the winter of 1894-95, a new insurrectionary organization was started, with Jose Marti as its civil head, the post of Commander-in-Chief being allotted to Maximo Gomez by the principal officers who had fought in the ten years' war. The date fixed for the uprising was Feb. 24, 1895, and the people responded in Santiago, Santa Clara and Mantanzas. In the two last-named provinces, however, the leaders were quickly imprisoned, and thus, for the moment, the movement there was checked. On April 1 Gen. Antonio Maceo, Jose Maceo, and other veteran chiefs of the preceding revolt, landed in the province of Santiago, and thousands arose to join them. On April 11 a detachment of insurgents received Jose Marti and Gen. Maximo Gomez. Five days later Captain-General Calleja was succeeded by Marshal Martinez Campos, who had the reputation of being Spain's greatest General, and who brought with him a reinforcement of some 10,000 soldiers.

Campos's original plan of campaign was to confine the insurrection to the province of Santiago. He began by asserting that he would crush the rebels and return to Spain by November, 1895. Passing over many minor skirmishes, we limit ourselves to noting that, at Los Negros, Gen. Rabi defeated the Spanish Colonels Santoscilles and Zubikoski; that, at El Guanabano, Gen. Masso and Col. Estrada forced Santoscilles to retreat to Bayamo with great loss; that at Jarahuca, Gen. Maceo beat Gen Salcedo, who had more than 3,000 men under him, and that near Guantanamo Lieut. Col. Bach was killed and his troops were decimated by Gen. Maceo and Gen. Perez. On July 12 Marshal Martinez Campos, destring to relieve Bayamo, started with 4,800 men, and, at Peralejos, encountered 3,600 Cubans under Maceo and Rabi. The battle which followed lasted eleven hours. The Spaniards completely routed, were forced to kill all their mules and horses in order to form with them a barricade. They left on the field their convoy, the wounded and the dead, and fled in disorder to Bayamo. Their loss was 400 killed and a larger number wounded, while that of the Cubans was but 137 in all. Among the ensuing engagements those especially memorable were the capture of Fort Tagusaco by Gen. Serafim Sanchez; the fight at Las Vares, where 2,000 Spanish troops under Col. Rubin were defeated by Roloff and Sanchez; and the affair at Cantabria, where Col. Rego took many prisoners and much material of war.

Leaving for the moment the record of operations under the command of Antonio Maceo, we should point out that Jose Marti and Maximo Comez, immediately after landing, determined to enter the province of Puerto Principe, or Camaguey, and began their westward march with about 300 men. In trying to pass the first line of Spanish troops at Boca de Dos Rios a severe conflict took place on May 19, in which Martí was killed. The Spaniards took for granted that the revolution then received its deathblow, but Gomez continued his advance westward, and by the beginning of June, 1895, had entered the southern part of Puerto Principe, where he was joined by thousands of recruits, whom he eventually organized into a third army corps. Early in July he issued the first of his orders relating to the sugar crop, and announced his intention of marching in the winter through Santa Clara and into Matanzas. By the beginning of the dry season Gomez had perfected arrangements for a movement to the west, and having passed the trocha, or line of Spanish forts extending from the town of Jucaro to the town of Moron, he successively traversed the provinces of Santa Clare and Matanzas, compelling Martinez Campos to remove his headquarters to Havana.

It will be remembered that, not long afterward, Martinez Campos was superseded in the office of Captain-General by Weyler, and that Maximo Gomez, finding himself constrained to retire in an easterly direction for the purpose of securing supplies, detached Antonio Maceo to occupy the province of Pinar del Rio, in the extreme west, which was effectively done, until Maceo was lured into an ambuscade and killed. The policy pursued by Weyler had a twofold aim, to wit: First, to avoid engagements on a large scale in the field, but to occupy with strong garrisons all the seaports and important inland towns, and to institute so efficient a patrol of the coast as would prevent the insurgents from receiving supplies of ammunition. His second purpose was, while cutting off the revolutionists from their friends abroad, to deprive them also of support at home by compelling the whole rural population to renounce the cultivation of their fields and to take refuge in the garrisoned towns, where under the name of *reconcentrados*, they were virtually condemned to death by starvation.

In other words, Weyler was determined that, as regards the whole of Cuba outside of the points occupied by Spanish soldiers, he would create a solitude, and call it peace. It cannot be disputed that this programe proved atrociously effective, and that, if persistence in it could have been tolerated by a civilized world, the insurrection must have been extinguished, through inability to procure munitions from without or food staples from within.

It was not fated, however, that the rebellion started by Jose Martí was to prove abortive. The supersession of Gen. Weyler by Gen. Blanco, and the organization of the semblance of an autonomist government at Havana, although astutely devised to avert American intervention, were not destined to have that result. At the very time when the stoutest hearts among the American friends of Cuba were sickening with hope deferred, and when it seemed but too probable that the forces under Garcia and Gomez must presently be disbanded, from sheer inability to arm and feed them, occurred the explosion of the Maine in the harbor of Havana, a catastrophe which not only shook with horror the United States, but drove home to our national conscience the conviction that Spain's rule in the New World must end. The execrable sentiments planted by Weyler in his officers and soldiers had borne their inevitable fruit. It was reserved for Spanish malignancy to perpetrate one of those acts of madness which are forerunners of self-destruction.

As we recall the disappointments, perfidies and calamities which have made the last thirty years the darkest pages in the history of Cuba, we can see that they were all linked together, and that all had their part to play in the outworking of the island's destiny. Had Spain been more farsighted or less cruel, had the Cubans risked less and suffered less, we might not have witnessed the great change in the attitude of Geat Britian which rendered America's intervention possible. The blood of Martí and Maceo and of scores of thousads of their brethren, betrayed, famished and butchered, cried to American onlookers from the ground; and when the outpour of our sympathy was met with the destruction of the Maine there was no longer any cause to fear that the arm of an English-speaking people would be raised to stay the sword of justice.

The sword fell, and Cuba has been freed. What we now behold is the ripened harvest of the seed sown by the victims of the ten years' war and of the recent insurrection. Their children are entering into their inheritance. Withheld for a generation, it is assured to them at last:

"For Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."

—N. Y. Sun.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Ollvia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by Dr. Isaac J. Martin's Sons, Druggists.

It is stated that Hanna regards the Beef Combine as the largest prospective contributor to the McKinley slush fund of 1900.

Texas judges may yet have to require lawyers to give up their guns before addressing the court, in order to escape being shot, as Judge Cochran was.

The administration is said to have changed its mind about downing Gen. Miles and decided to make Eagan the scape-goat of the beef scandal.

Maryland Canning Trade.

During the past few years the coming industry of Maryland has made wonderful strides. The year just closed was the most remunerative in the history of the canning trade. The export trade from Baltimore in canned goods in 1898 amounted to $1,136,766, as against $941,729 in 1897. Nearly 20 per cent. of all the tomatoes canned in the United States and Canada were canned in Maryland. The figures for 1897 and 1898 are: 1897, Maryland tomatoes canned, 1,381,989 cans; 1898, 1,918,872 cans. In canned corn, the business was far in excess of tomatoes. In Maryland the out-put was: For 1897, 6,258,720 cans; for 1898, 9,124,320 cans.

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Erysipelas—"My little girl is now fat and healthy on account of Hood's Sarsaparilla curing her of erysipelas and eczema." MRS. H. O. WHEATLEY, Port Chester, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dr. Isaac J. Martin's Sons, Druggists.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The subscriber, intending to quit business, will sell at public sale, at Alpha, on the Old Frederick Road, in Howard county, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1899,

commencing a one o'clock P. M., the following personal property, viz: HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE consisting in part of 1 Walnut Bedroom Suit, complete; 1 Oak Bedroom Suit, complete; 1 Cherry Buffet, with Mirror; Parlor Carpets, Chairs, Mirrors, Marble top Stands, 1 Oak Wardrobe, 1 Walnut Wardrobe, 1 large family Refrigerator, charcoal lined, and requires no overflow pan; 1 Cook Stove No. 7, nearly new; Cupboard Ware, 1 Walnut Hall Rack and Mirror, Sewing Machine. Also, at the same time and place, lot of Iron, consisting of horse shoes already toed up; bar iron, tire iron, lot of bolts, steel tires, lot of toe steel, lot of spokes and rims for buggies, lot of shafts for buggies, 2 sets of new road cart wheels, lot of thoroughbred plymouth rock chickens in fine condition, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of ten dollars and under, cash; over that amount a credit of four months, purchasers giving their notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No property to be removed until terms of sale are complied with. Anyone failing to comply with the terms of sale, the property will be resold at the former purchaser's risk.

S. R. DUVALL,
Alpha, Howard county, Md.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR'S SALES.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR'S SALE FOR TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Under and by virtue of the provisions of Chapter 317 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at its January session of 1896, entitled "An Act to create a Treasurer for Howard county, and to provide for the collection of taxes thereon," and the several other provisions of law therein referred to, the undersigned as "Treasurer for Howard county" and Collector of State and county taxes for said county, will sell at public auction, AT THE COURT HOUSE DOOR, in Ellicott City, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1899,

beginning at eleven o'clock A. M., for taxes due and owing for the year 1897, the following described lands and premises and lots of ground upon which State and County Taxes are due and owing for the year 1897, and which said lots of ground were levied upon by the Treasurer for Howard county and Collector of State and County Taxes for said county, viz:

The following lots or parcels of ground and the improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in Howard county and described as follows, to-wit:

ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND,

Situate near Ellicott City, in the Second election district of Howard county, to-wit: Beginning for the same at a stone marked C P S in the 3rd line of the land now being described as mentioned in the deed from John G. Rogers and wife to Lucy Nelson, dated 30th October, 1880, and recorded in Liber L. J. W. No. 42, folio 498, &c., one of Howard county land records and running thence, allowing for variation, north 2¾° east 8 1-10 perches to the branch, north 10¼° east 5 perches 83-10 links, south 18½° east 6 perches 16¾ links to A. J. Isaac's land, then along said land south 74° west 12 3-5 perches, then north 29¾° east 2 1-5 perches to the beginning, containing 67 square perches of land more or less, being the same land conveyed to Lucy Nelson as aforesaid.

Assessed to the heirs of Lucy Nelson for 1897.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash to the highest bidder on day of sale.

FRANK PARLETT,
Treasurer and Collector of State and County Taxes for Howard county.

LIFE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION TO HOME AND FIRESIDE THROUGH THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. PROTECTION OF $277,000,000 FOR EVERY 1000 ISSUED.

MONEY LOANED ON POLICIES. Cash surrender values and extended insurance. Policies mature upon given term of years. The largest and best company in the U. S. Those desirous of protecting themselves in old age and their families from want in event of death should take serious consideration. Medical examinations and personal interview free of cost. Word to the wise is sufficient. You better take hold today, tomorrow your physical condition may be such as to incapacitate you from this great protection.

Address or apply to
E. W. WARFIELD, JR.
Glenwood, Md.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE
—TO—
TRADERS AND OTHERS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons and bodies corporate or politic, doing business in Howard county, and requiring a State license, to obtain a license or renew the same on or before

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT.

A failure on the part of persons now engaged in business to renew their licenses by the first day of May next will subject them to a fine.

J. H. Owings, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Howard county, will be ready to issue licenses on or before the first day of May next, at his office in the Court house.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the license laws:

If applicant's stock in trade does not exceed..... $ 1,000, $ 12 60
If over $ 1,000 and not over 1,500, " 15 60
" " 1,500 " 2,000, " 18 60
" " 2,000 " 4,000, " 22 50
" " 4,000 " 6,000, " 30 60
" " 6,000 " 8,000, " 40 60
" " 8,000 " 10,000, " 50 60
" " 10,000 " 15,000, " 80 60
" " 15,000 " 20,000, " 90 60
" " 20,000 " 30,000, " 100 60
" " 30,000 " 40,000, " 125 60
" " 40,000 " 150 60

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods, kept on hand at the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting a license applies through an agent.

STALLIONS.—The owner and keeper of every stallion or jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties of the State the highest sum that he intends to receive for the season for one mare, and the receipt of the said clerk, with the seal of his court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the license for standing or stationing such stallion or jack for one year from the date thereof, provided that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such license be less than ten dollars, and that every stallion or jack upon which the said tax is paid shall be exempt from all other State tax.

Any owner or keeper standing or stationing any stallion or jack without a license shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one half to the State and the other half to the informers.

CHAS. D. PICKETT,
Sheriff of Howard county.

STATEMENT

Showing the condition of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, Dec. 31st, 1898

Total Income during the year,	$ 4,171,321 01
Total Expenditures during the year,	3,848,302 14

ASSETS.

Real Estate,	$ 1,126,250 00
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate,	81,600 00
Bonds and Stocks owned by Company,	6,741,889 00
Cash in Office and in Bank,	355,242 21
Bills receivable,	959 41
Interest and Rents due,	68,795 36
Net amount of Uncollected Premiums, not more than 3 months due,	582,610 63
Gross Assets,	$ 8,939,344 47

ASSETS NOT ADMITTED.

Securities deposited in various States for the Protection of Policy-holders in such States (market value),	137,599 00
Liabilities in Said States,	169,843 28
Surplus over said Liabilities,	27,646 72
Total Admitted Assets,	$ 8,911,260 86

LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses,	$ 350,029 84
Total unearned Premiums,	3,643,466 01
Principal unpaid on Scrip or certificates of profits authorized or ordered to be redeemed,	28,185 00
Interest due or accrued remaining unpaid,	6,991 08
Cash Dividends remaining unpaid, to Stockholders,	150 00
Salaries, Rent, Expenses, Taxes, Bills, Accounts, Fees, etc., due or accrued,	15,000 00
Commissions, Brokerage and other charges due to agents and brokers, *on premiums paid,*	125,891 48
Re-insurance Premiums,	8,100 00
All other liabilities, viz.: Reserve for Contingencies,	350,000 00
Total Amount of all Liabilities,	$ 4,478,026 01
	4,479,214 88
Capital Stock paid up,	$ 1,000,000 00
Surplus as regards Stockholders,	3,479,214 88
Amount of Policies in force in United States on 1st Dec. 1898,	70,000,577 00
Amount of Policies written in Maryland during the year 1898,	4,049,915 00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1898,	46,099 14
Losses paid in Maryland during 1898,	21,912 66
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1898,	22,040 82

STATE OF MARYLAND,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT—Commissioner's Office,
ANNAPOLIS, Feb'y 16th, 1899.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, to December 31st, 1898, now on file in this Department.

F. ALBERT KURTZ,
Insurance Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers of Howard county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

SARAH A. SANNER,

late of Howard County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 22nd day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine

T. MILTON SANNER,
R. F. SANNER,
Executors.

True Copy—Test:
ISAAC SCAGGS,
Register of Wills for Howard County.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Howard county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HENRY STROUSE,

late of Howard county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

ROSA L. STROUSE,
Administratrix.

True Copy—Test:
ISAAC SCAGGS,
Register of Wills for Howard County.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Howard county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHARLES E. BROWN,

late of Howard county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

FRANK D. BROWN,
Administrator.

True Copy—Test:
ISAAC SCAGGS,
Register of Wills for Howard county.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber of Howard county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration C. T. A. on the personal estate of

CHARLES W. CLIFFORD,

late of Howard county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

LEANDER O. CLIFFORD,
Administrator C. T. A.

True copy—Test:
ISAAC SCAGGS,
Register of Wills for Howard county.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Howard county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM J. LEE,

late of Howard county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

LEANDER O. CLIFFORD,
Administrator.

True copy—Test:
ISAAC SCAGGS,
Register of Wills for Howard county.

ORDER NISI.

AUGUST BRUNNER, in his own right, &c., vs. LOUISE ELIZABETH BRUNNER, et al., Infants.	In the Circuit Court for Howard county. In Equity.

Ordered, this 10th day of March, 1899, that the private sales made to J. Albert Wynkoop and Daniel Lauman and reported by J. Malcolm Dorsey, trustee for the sale of the property, decreed to be sold in the above entitled cause, be respectively ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of April, 1899; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Howard county, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 10th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,000.

J. H. OWINGS, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
J. H. OWINGS, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

IN THE MATTER OF TAX SALE OF LAND OF JAMES H. TURPIN.	In the Circuit Court for Howard county.

Ordered, that the sale of the real estate of Jas. H. Turpin, situated in the Sixth election district of Howard county, made and reported by Frank Parlett, treasurer of Howard county, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the eleventh day of April, 1899; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Howard county, once in each of three successive weeks before the eleventh day of April, 1899.

The report states the amount of sales to be $40.

I. THOMAS JONES.

True copy—Test:
J. H. OWINGS, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Howard county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ROBERT D. McELVANY,

late of Howard county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

ELLA E. McELVANY,
Administratrix.

True copy—Test:
ISAAC SCAGGS,
Register of Wills for Howard county.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, having been duly commissioned by the County Commissioners of Howard county to examine, and if in their judgment the public convenience requires, open, widen and properly locate a public road, at least thirty feet wide, the road leading from the Nineteenth Mile Stone, on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike, to Sykesville, said road now being known as the "Old St. James Road," to meet at 10 A. M., Monday, the 24th day of April, 1899, on the premises, to execute the duties of their commission. Should it rain on that day the examiners will meet on the next clear day at the same place and hour.

WM. H. FORSYTHE,
ROBERT S. MAXWELL,
WM. A. IGLEHART,
Examiners.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT
LET US MAKE YOU A
Suit of Clothes to Order
cheaper than ready-made. Fit and work guaranteed.
REPAIRING, CLEANING, DYEING at short notice.
Special Bargains in Ready-made Pants, Shoes, Hats, and Furnishing Goods.
ROSENSTOCK & CO.,
Merchant Tailors & Outfitters,
MAIN STREET, Ellicott City, Md.

LADIES

VISHNU

Suffering with Leucorrhœa or Whites, Painful or Irregular Menstruation, Prolapsus, bearing down pains, pains in the back, Itching and burning, Vaginal diseases, etc., cured absolutely and quickly by the use of Vishnu. Send 3 two-cent stamps to pay postage for Free package. Lady VISHNU CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Agents wanted.

A. H. BIELER,
...ARCHITECT...
ROOM No. 24, BUILDERS' EXCHANGE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Having bought the store property at Lisbon from my brother, G. A. Owings, I have opened a firstclass store. My expenses being light I am in a position to sell goods very cheap. My motto is, "live and let live." All I ask of you is to give me a call and get my prices before buying. Will quote you a few prices which I hope will meet with your approval.

Church Festivals Furnished at Cost.

Best Gran. Sugar per lb.	5c	Good Cooking Raisins, lb.,	5c
Levering Coffee, lb.,	10c	G. A. Salt, 160 lbs.,	65c
Arbuckle Coffee,	10c	Carr's Flour, sk., 50c; bbl.,	$4.00
Loose Roasted Coffee,	12 and 15c	Best Raw Linseed Oil, gal.,	45c
Bos. Oleine Soap, 3c bar, 2 for	5c	Silver Drip Syrup, gal.,	30c
Cincinnati Oleine Soap,	4c	Good Red Syrup, gal.,	20c
Ginger Snaps, lb.,	5c	Corn Meal, per 100 lbs.,	$1.10
Best Tomatoes, 3-lb. can,	7c	Dry Goods very cheap.	
Canned Corn,	6 and 7c	Light Calico,	4c
French Candy, lb.,	4c	Fruit of the Loom Muslin,	7c

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Having bought a big lot of Shoes from a firm that is going out of business, I can sell them at wholesale price. The name of the firm is A. F. & J. W. Horner, whose shoes give perfect satisfaction. Am selling Horner's yellow label, yearling calf shoes for $1.30. Will have a complete stock of

Boys' & Men's Clothing

by the 15th of April. Trusting you will put confidence enough in me to believe what I have said, I remain

Yours very Truly,

CLARENCE OWINGS,
Lisbon, Md.

LOUIS P. SCHULTZ,
Sykesville, Md.,
will advertise a BARGAIN
IN COOK STOVES
next week.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Total income during the year	$ 55,066,629 43
Total disbursements	35,245,038 88

ASSETS.

Value of real estate and ground rents owned by the Company, less encumbrance thereon	$ 29,634,649 61
Mortgage loans on real estate	68,503,580 00
Loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks or other collateral, per schedule C	9,349,500 00
Loans made to policy holders on this Company's policies assigned as collateral	47,119 00
Bonds and stocks absolutely owned by the Company	154,528,573 31
Cash in Company's office and in banks	11,621,377 26
Interest due and accrued on stocks, bonds and other securities	2,175,897 26
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums	4,315,082 91
Total	271,145,780 38

DEDUCT LEDGER LIABILITIES.

Agents' Credit Balances $16,689.25	46,689 25	
All other	9,312 76	
		56,023 01
Total		$ 271,089,757 37

ASSETS NOT ADMITTED.

Securities deposited in various States for the protection of Policy-holders in such States—market value	6,427,567 99	
		6,427,567 99
		$ 277,517,325 36

LIABILITIES