Saturday, March 9, 1889.

THE INAUGURATION.

BENJAMIN HARRISON was inaugurated 23d President of the United States on Monday 4th under the most discouraging circumstances possible, as far, at least, as the weather was concerned, which probably ever attended the inauguration of any President. Hundreds of thousands of citizens and military from all portions of the country, even as far west as Oregon and California, wended their way to Washington to witness the pageant. All had hoped for good weather, but all were doomed to disappointment, but not to such disappointment which overtook them. Washington was literally gorged with military and citizens; and with the latter to such a degree that thousands came over to Baltimore for accommodation, returning each morning to Washington. Rain commenced falling on Saturday 2d and continued in one incessant patter until Tuesday 5th. At times it seemed as if the clouds were being emptied of every drop of rain in them. As emptied of every drop of rain in them. As that do not in any degree partake of coercic nsual the city was handsomely decorated, especially Pennsylvania Avenue, and the sight
of the limb drinning flags and other decorated them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly discontinuous. of the limp, dripping flags and other decorations which contained colors were most pitiable, but there was no help for it. The rain it rained and rained and rained in a perfect downpour that was distressing. The hosts, however, were marshaled and marched from the White House to the Capitol where the ceremonies took place. President Cleveland and President elect Harrison rode in an open barouche, President | brium which must fall upon the nation that ruth Cleveland holding an umbrella over the President-elect. After the coremonies in the Senate closed Mr. Harrison proceeded to the east front of the Capitol where he delivered a lengthy inaugural, an umbrella being held over him whilst he did so. The thousands stood in front and took the rain as it came down. After takwhite House. The military, the political and civic societies were all thoroughly drenched, and even in that uncomfortable condition, they give advice as to appointments shall exercise con still had the nerve to cheer, some saying, "Whoop! ain't we having fun!" All, however, the circumstances, but it took every ounce of patience and good nature to carry them through The inauguration ball was a magnificent spectacle and was a great success in every point of view. We have not space to recount the thousands of incidents which occurred; and even the daily press was taxed to its utmost limit. The greater portion of President Harrison's inaugural address will be found in the Jour-

NAL's columns to-day. On the 5th the President sent to the Senate the following names which constitute his Cabinet and they were promptly confirmed: Secretary of State+James G. Blaine, of Maine. Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of War-Redfield Proctor, of Vermont. Secretary of the Navy—Benj. F. Tracy, of New York.
Postmaster General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania. Secretary of the Interior-John W. Noble, of Mis-Allorney-General-W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana.

Secretary of Agriculture-Jeremiah Rusk, of Many Western people still linger in Wash-

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PRESIDENT HARRISON. The following are the main portions of the inaugural address of President Benjamin Harrison: There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so mani-fest an appropriateness in the public induction to Office of the Chief Executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witcess the solemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant—the Of ficer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe than and the matthew who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station, nor the power of combination shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfshness. My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemply into covenant with each other we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY. The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until the by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the shipmaster and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our extraord and the content of t disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure the American market for their shops and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Scoteties for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of ure the American market for their shops and the for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention departure, but a return, that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents.

NO LONGER A SECTIONAL ISSUE. The argument was made as now that its benefits enured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense, or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this there was no reason why the cotton producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England states in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsplyania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hill-sides. Mill free were lighted at the funeral pile of alayery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth, as well as in the sky—men were made free and material became our better servants. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops, and creates a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State more real and valuable than added territory.

THE SOUTH AND THE TARIFF. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the ontinuance of our protective system, and to the conequent development of manufacturing and min ing enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. The men who have invested their capital in those enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and the men who work in shop or field will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest. It is not quite possi-ble that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own? I do not doubt that if those men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and detend their real convictions they would not find it difficult, by riendly instruction and co-operation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving, for their local communities, the benefits of social order and economical and honest content of social order and economical and honest content or social order. ical and honest government.

At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried the contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

A SECTIONAL POLICY DISCLAIMED. I have altogether rejected the suggestion of pecial executive policy for any section of our It is the duty of the Executive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the constitution, all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws

he will obey, neither may the Exactive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the constitution in its entirely and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corpora-tions or communities to nullify the laws because they come solves and the local interests of presidthey cross some selfish of local interests of prejudices, is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this perniclous expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defence must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens, denies to a portion of its members their plain rights denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works from a bad centre both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerpeen darkened is naturally the subject of danger-ous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use un-lawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than selfishness that prompted them, may as well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and condition of leases in a community either practice or influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawesaness has been well learned by the ignorant A community where law is the rule

penalties, is the only attractive field for business i estments and honest labor. PROTECTION FOR AMERICANS. It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire intent with the most friendly disposition towards all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the consent to any modification or impairment of the concession.

We shall neither fall to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent diplomacy, or of friendly arbitration in proper cases, should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the oppro-

conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute its

lessly breaks it. • The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate and by and with the advice and conto nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the constitution or by act of Congress has become very burdensome and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must have the representations of others, and these leration and fidelity.

THE TREASURY SURPLUS. While a treasery surplus is not the greatest cvil. to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury, with a sufficient margin for those extraor-dinary, but scarcely less imperative, demands which arise now and then. Expenditure should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our peoing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will onsiderable annual surplus will remain. We wil fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforeseen excess of evenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction

our revenues without breaking down our protect ive tariff or seriously injuring any domestic in-THE NEW NAVY. The construction of sufficient number of moders war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our navy officers and seaman have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon oc-casion I do not doubt; but they ought not by premeditation or neglect to be left to risk and exigen-cies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines.— The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying South of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sail-

ors and to their widows and orphans. Such occa

sions as this should remind us that we owe every

thing to their valor and sacrifice. PROTECTION AND PARTY SPIRIT. Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of pattle give a better proof of their pariotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint. We should hold our liffering opinions in mutual respect, and having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballo should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our oppoents if the decision had been in our favor. No other people have a government more worthy f their respect and love, or a land so magnificen in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all the people. NO MISTRUST OF THE FUTURE.

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers hade been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has and help of Almighty God that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal disaffection in his own hody. The peaceful agencies of commerce his own body. The peaceful agencies of commerc are more fully revealing the necessary unity of a our communities, and the increasing intercourse our people is promoting mutual respect. We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which ou next census will make of the swift development the great resources of some of the States. Each Stat will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase, and when the harvests from the fields, the cattle from the hills and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed. counted and valued, we will turn from them all to brown with the highest honor the State that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patritism among the people.

A STATESMAN'S VIEW. Last week a Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald, called upon Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, for a chat upon political topics. The of property is very unfair and unjust? Upon Governor thus delivered himself upon the im- what principle of fairness is the real estate of portant race problem : .

"If Gen. Harrrison were to send for me and ask my advice on what he ought to do for the South I should say, 'Mr. President, such and such are present conditions. They are not altogether of our own creating, but we have done the best we could under the circumstances. So far as negro suffrage is concerned you cannot do anything. The same constitution that gives you certain powers gives us certain rights which you can't infringe. The States were careful to safeguard our rights when they made up that document. All regulatious touching the management and counting of ballots are admittedly State regulations, matters properly belonging to State Legislatures, Uncle Sam's rights at polling places being respected. If you apply any special rules to us the same must apply with equal force in Maine and Massachusetts, in New York and Indiana-In fact, you can't apply any law to us that will not apply to them in precisely the same way. The South, like each of the other sections of the country-if you must continue to have sections'-has her destiny in her own hands. She will work out her own salvation. But she must have the same control over her affairs as the North, East and West. You can, however, do us one great favor. Appoint respectable men to federal offices. Keep out the scalawage and rascals who made Republican rule in other days a by-word and repreach. Put decent men in Post Offices, so that when our wives and daughters go for their letters they will not be insulted. Put men in the custom house who will honestly protect the revenue and protect home interests. Gives us talent and purity in the United States courts, | ing the dead! It is only taxing real estate, no which will administer justice and not be mere carpet-bag politics. Discountenance the old Republican policy of irritating the colored man in order to use him for merely party services. Leave him to learn something useful; permit him to share in the general prosperity by cultivating conditions that will insure him rofitable employment. You can thus help the. outh to her true position as an integral part of the Union. We won't ask for anything better, and we think we are entitled to ask this much at least. But if the negro is misled and made troublesome, why so much the worse for him.' This is my statement, and I have nothing

further to add." Nolle Prosequi.—Gov. Jackson has ordered nol pros. in the case of James Graham Pearre. heretofore convicted of a criminal assault upon Mrs. Estelle M. Kirkland. It will be recollected Pearre was convicted, and, before sentence, was admitted to \$5,000 bail. When he was called for sentence he did not appear, and left the country, going to Oxford Law School, England, where he is now pursuing his law atudies. His bail was forfeited and the \$5,000 paid. The nol. pros. will likely have the effect

to return the money.

79th birthday. He is in excellent health.

On the 2d inst. Pope Lee celebrated his

To-morrow, 19th inst., the Baltimore and Ohio-Railroad Company will inaugurate its through travel from Washington to New York, in connection with the Reading system As to this important event the Philadelphia

"The time for the running of through trains

over these three roads has been set several times, but never have been consummated. It seemed while Mr. Garrett and Mr. Spence. nothing definite could be accomplished, but when Mr. Mayer, who is also President of one of the leased companies, became the head the Baltimore and Ohio a new life was infused into the old and never-enforced tripartite agreement which was made in July, 1885, and now the long-looked-for result has been at last accomplished. Last year the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company lost \$500,000 on its Philadelphia extension, but it is claimed that as soon as their New York service is completed this sum will soon be made up. A few weeks ago a meeting was held be ween President Corbin of the Reading, Presdent Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio, and President Maxwell of the Jersey Central. The neeting was held in this city, and a decision was reached so that arrangements for the running of through trains between Washington and New York could be begun. Last Saturday another meeting was held, at which were Third Vice-President C. K. Lord, of the Baltimore and Ohio: General Passenger Agent C. O. Scull, of the Baltimore and Ohio; General Superintendent J. Van Smith, of the Philadelphia Division of the Baltimore and Ohio: Jeneral Superintendent Ohhausen and General Passenger Agent Baldwin, of the Central Railroad, New Jersey, and General Passenger Agent G. Hancock and General Superintendent I Sweigard of the Philadelphia and Reading. At this meeting all arrangements were completed, and all that was lacking was the appro-

val of President Meyor, of the Baltimore and THE BUYS IN LINE. The boys have got themselves in line
And are ready all to shout
A lively welcome to Harrison— When Cleveland

They're looking for lots of fat rewards in the political turn about. But the pegs will greatly outnumber the holes-When Cleveland

And many will seek and few succeed, While the most fall back and pout; For nobody knows just what's to come—

> Cleveland out.
> [Philadelphia Inquirer

ENDED HIS WRETCHED LIFE.—Richard Pigott, who forged the letters published by the London Times attempting to inculpate Parnell, the Irish leader, having fied to Madrid, Spain, committed suicide by shooting himself in the of finite, fallible man. For while the just and mouth with a pistol at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs. Pigott's discovery was made by his having telegraphed to Mr. Shannon, the Times' solicitor, for money, and signed his telegram "Roland Ponsonby." The Chief of Police of Madrid was made acquainted with the facts, and upon being confronted by an officer, he asked to be allowed to get his bat, when he stepped into an alcove, and, placing the pistol in his mouth, fired, the ball coming out the

back part of the head. The JOURNAL is indebted to Hon. J Fred. C. Talbott, for Vol. XX, Part 2. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, being correspondence referring to operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kunsas, the Indian Territory, and the Department of the Northwest, been silently watching events in her chosen

1862 and 1863. The JOURNAL is also indebted to Hon. Frank T. Shaw, for several interesting public documents, Art and Industry, and the Annual Report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy, West Point.

PATENTS GRANTED, -- Patents granted to citizens of Maryland during the past week and reported for the JOURNAL by C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., are as follows: G. W. Bumgarner, Baltimore, threading pipe T. C. Chappell, Baltimore, car coupler; F. X. Ganter, Baltimore, show case; W. E. Lindsay, Baltimore, cotton chopper; E. D. Moore, Baltimore, mail bag mouth piece; T. W. Patten, Baltimore, nut lock; J. Renner, Hagerstown, railway switch; W. Waring, Colora, cultivator.

[Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.]

BALTIMORE Co., MD., March 4, 1889. A certain correspondent from the 6th District of a certain Baltimore county paper is always trying to impress the public with his truthfulness, honesty, humbleness and Christianity! But it is known and acknowledged by every one that such Uriah Heeps and Tom Peppers are always utterly wanting in those virtues they would like to make the public believe they have! Mendacity and hypocrisy cannot be covered by the "cloak of religion, or any other "cloak," as the "ass' ears' will. certainly be seen! Any man who treats his friends with base ingratitude, and deliberately violates his most solemn promises, can never regain the confidence of the friends he betrayed, nor retain the respect even of his ene-

The barn burners have been frightened off by the ever vigilant Pinkerton detectives. But they will, no doubt, begin operations in some other locality. The arrest and confession of Miss Weaver does not convince us that our the ory as to the perpetrators was incorrect. Admitting that some of the barns have been destroyed by the owners or persons residing on the property, it does not account for the destruction of the other barns, upon some of which there was very little insurance, &c! The "barn burners" have not yet been caught and the mystery is as deep as ever. A big reward will yet bring them to justice. We are glad to see the Assessors in different parts of the county making returns of new property, but we have not seen any returns from the 6th. Why is this? By the way, Mr. Editor, did it over occur to Why, also, should the real estate belonging to I

churches be exempt from taxation? Many that the sceptre of power has passed from the churches own very valuable real estate and derive an income from it, and yet are not taxed one cent upon their valuable property, and the burden is thrown upon the agricultural community. Is this right? We know the plea is made for exempting plant (machinery in manufacturing establishments) that it encourages such enterprises. Does not the farmer deserve encouragement? If manufacturers, who make from 50 to 150 per cent., are to be 'encouraged" by exempting this plant from taxation, is it not equally as just to exempt the machinery of the farmer, who does not make i per cent. upon his investment? Are the manufacturers of more importance to the prosperity of our country than the farmers? Certainly not! They are both of great importance and both deserve encouragement. The farmer does not ask to be relieved from his just proportion of taxation, but he demands that taxation be equalized. We believe all real estate, machinery of every description, (plant,) should be taxed, or, if not, treat the farmer justly and exempt his machinery from taxation. The only property which, in our opinlon, should be exempt from taxation is the property belonging to the county. Some peoole will hold up their hands in horror and exclaim, "What! tax all the church property? Tax the cemeteries? Tax the dead? This is all bosh." Yes, tax the dead that the living may not go to the Alms House! But it is not taxmatter to whom it belongs, to carry out the fundamental principle of our government, viz: that all taxation should be equal. No reasonable and just man would be unwilling for a fair and just taxation. Well, how are you to do this? Simple to say, but rather difficult to do! Let the farmers, irrespective of politics, unite against these oppressors and send to the Legislature men who can be depended upon, whose interests are identified with the farmers. Keep the lawyers, doctors, editors, interested manufacturers and ignoramuses out

gence and honesty to make laws to protect themselves. We are perfectly aware that in speaking upon this subject we are upon very dangerous ground, as when one speaks of taxing plant and churches he raises a perfect "hornet nest" around his head, but we are convinced that we are right, whether it is popular or unpopular, and, as everybody who knows us are aware we never hesitate to give our opinion freely upon any subject, (especially when we believe it is for the public interest,) we accept the "hornet nest." If any of your readers can convince us we are wrong we will acknowledge our error and be greatly indebted for the information. Is it not a good thing for the Democratic

of the Legislature and send farmers of intelli-

(Correspondence of the Marrians Journal.) OUR RALEIMORN LETTER.

BALTIMORE, March 8th, 1889.

Is Nature Beneficent !- An Attestation of Her Metherliness-Contrasted Metheds-Refermatory Discipline-Shall Our Goddess be Memaless !-Multitudinous Ablutions---Purification of Republicanism-The Triumph of Plutecracy-The Scepter of King Boodle--Appropriate Appeintments-An Opportune Lent.

The wall-regulated people who go to church and listen to sermons, and read good books like those of Dr. Dick and other pious moralists are quite familiar with the manner in which the beneficent character of our great mother, Nature, is held up for our admiration by these orthodox teachers. There are other minds, it is true, whose erratic tendencies carry then off into scientific spheres, where the personality of Nature is denied, and the pernicious theory is advanced that the natural forces by which the activities of the universe are per formed are simply blind laws that take no cognizance of human needs, and have no benevolent intentions towards anybody, or anything. We must admit, to be sure, that there are times and cases wherein Nature does at least seem to be unconscious of the effects which result from certain causes, or else quite indifferent to the consequences which follow upon certain courses of conduct. And it is not wonderful that hasty generalizers are sometimes ed astray by these untoward appearances. But anch persons would only exercise a little patience, and watch and wait for some important occasion whereupon great Nature herself sees proper to speak on this question in very plain terms, they would see clearly enough that a gen uine benignity, a long-suffering compassion should be fully accredited to her warm, loving heart. And then their hastiness would find ample occupation in repenting them of their inastice to a defenceless though much-maligned

A striking endorsement of these statements

has just been furnished us by the desperate

endeavor of Nature to provide us with suitable weather for the inauguration of our new President. We have inaugurated Presidents before, quite a number of them, if our memories and the historical records are to be relied upon, but in all the course of our national existence, did ever anybody see an occasion so remarkable as this! And were the circumstances attendant upon an occasion ever so entirely suitable and appropriate as these! For this installment of a new Chief Magistrate, it is to be remembered, was the completion, and crowning act, so to speak, of a very remarkable political campaign. A campaign so openly venal and corrupt that all honest people are heartily ashamed of it, and many of the States have the grace to be professing to intend to undertake some sort of legislative prevention of any perpetration of similar atrocites in the future. A consummation which is certainly devoutly to be wished, whether we may fee very hopeful about it, or not. It boots not now, however, to go into the details of this disgraceful subject, though the bill against the politicians would foot up enormously. Attention is merely directed to that dark field in order to contrast the methods of Nature in dealing with such offenses, with those dignation against the falsifiers, and fat-friers. and bare-faced bribers in general, would have called down the vindictive lightnings of heaven to blaze around all over this broad land, and send to their final account this generation of evil-doers, Dame Nature, on the contrary. waits patiently until the whole motley crew assemble themselves at our national capital and then gently and tenderly endeavors to wash away their guilty stains with copious floods of tears from the offended skies. And how effective the lesson conveyed by the genleness of this kind, motherly Power! She may not have acted quite alone in this

matter, of course. It may be that the unfashionable young woman, whose figure adorns so many of our public buildings, and appears upon certain of our coins: and who rises in majesty to guard New York harbor from the approach of any foreign foe, has nevertheless abode through our recent performances, and that she has been making suggestions to Nature upon this miserable score. Because it is very evident that if these atrocious practices are to prevail in this land, the flowingrobed goddess in question will not only be unable to maintain her present supremacy, but will be obliged to pack up her cap, and staff, and shield, and other few belongings, and come down from her pedestal, and set sail to find s refuge in some unknown section of the world. Possibly at one of the Poles, or in some other

uninhabited region. But however this may be, we can perceive how lovingly wise, and patiently forbearing Nature has been upon this occasion. She did not waste time in chasing the objects of her disapprobation all over the laud, and then striking them dead in blocks of-five, or fivethousand, as the case might be; or causing the earth to open and swallow them up in their sins. But as soon as that drowd began to congregate in Washington she quietly opened the celestical sluices upon the whole multititude. And every day, and all day long, through the inaugural proceedings she has drenched them, and sprayed them, and saturaed, and soaked then, in the charitable hope of cleansing the consciences of some, and of rendering certain of them fit to enter into the clean places left for them by the outgoing ad-

It must be confessed that the "deposit" was so thick that nothing nicer than mud can be the result of this process in certain directions. But perhaps when this dries again it will rub off more easily than it would otherwise have done; and if the dreadful spots refuse to "out" entirely they may yet prove to be less deep than they have been heretofore. And at any rate, after this wholesale and persistent effort to effect the purification of the Republican party, let no one doubt that Nature works with intentions, and takes a kindly interest in human affiairs; and even tries to reclaim and befriend the worst-wandering, and most deeply deprayed, of her troublesome mundane chil dren. So, while we admire the methods of our astute mother, let us endeavor to follow her example of trying to make the best of the unwelcome situation which now confront us. Consequently, we will find it incumbent upon us to accept, with equanimity at least, the fact

that the administration of our government has changed from a simple Democracy to a rampant plutocracy. Of course it is useless to repine. though a New York paper wailed thus over the prospect, on the fourth instant: "To-day, at the Capitol of this republic founded by a free people, money seals and celebrates its triumph in the election. The Republican party returns to power as the bulwark of monopolies and the shosen agent of the money power. It has placed in the second office in the government a ginning of an oligarchy of wealth. It signifies

citizen to the check-book." Such is the luster of those "brightest auspices" under which "the Republican restoration" starts. Then we are to have Mr. Blaine, with his "mortgage on the administration," placed in the chair of State; and Mr. Windom at the head of the Treasury; both of whom, let us hope may profit by former experiences in the same line. And there is Mr. Proctor, to have control of the War Department on account of his ability to manage the marble quarries of Vermont; as his manipulation of so hard a substance ought to render him competent to deal with hard matters of all sorts. And similarly appropriate is the appointment of Gen. Tracy to the command of the Navy because of his proficiency as a lawyer and a cultivator of horses; for as a lawyer he will of course be able to steer the Navy clear of all difficulties; while, as everybody knows, vessels of a great many horse power are always required in a first-class Navy.

And so on, and so forth, till we come to Mr Wanamaker who is to have the supervision of our Post Office affairs on account of his experience in the handling of dry goods. He was mentioned in connection with the Navy at one time; until it happened to be remembered that the wetness of that Department would not be in his line; and letters, on the contrary being mostly dry productions, some of them extremely so, in fact, he was appropriately assigned to that division of national labor. It is true that some people are so unreasonable as to object to this gentleman having a place in the Cabinet because they say he has bought it; whereas, the buying of any article is of course exactly what entitles the purchaser to it. It is astonishing how inconsistent some people are. One very respectable authority cries out in this wise: "Do Wanamaker's claims bear any other color than that of money? Shall it be established for a precedent that a certain amount of cash entitles the giver, or the financier, to the position of Secretary of the Navy or Postmaster-General? If so then there will never be a campaign hereafter without a boodle candidate for a Cabinet position. It is the purchase of a Cabinet position outright, and no other phrase | year of his age. May he rest in peace. defines the transaction. We say further that if Wanamaker is appointed it will be the first time in the history of the Republic that such a of his age. thing has been done." But suppose it is! If we never made any precedents we should never

make any progress. It is amazing how unable some people seem to comprehend the demands of political exigencies. But if there are any unfortunates who are unequal to the task of extracting any comfort from the present condition of things, with the additional claim that "the Republican party party that it has two fearless, honest and able | holds thef, uture in its hands;" for these affilecandidates for Chief Judge of the 3d Judicial ted souls the epportune occurrence of Lent, Circuit? We are confident that no matter who upon the very heels of this half-drowned inwins the pecition will be filled with distin-guished ability, justice and importality. B. wherein to bewall that country's calamity,

Line year disting that the spene over Which the clouds drew a gloomy pall, and the very hea-vane weps, should be so closely followed by a reason of penitence wherein the political culprits who are responsible for the present state f affairs will be called upon to repent, and morp over their misdeeds. Than which nothng could be more desirable, if they were suffisiently consistent to resign their ill-gotten poitions, and get themselves to some sort of masculine nunnery, there to do penance for their deep-dyed iniquities.

Whether from some such sort of consciencestricken remorse, or in early disgust with the new regime, or in aversion to Nature's compulsory ablutions, is not yet quite evident; but certainly for some reason vast multitudes of the inaugurators fled away from Washington before the ceremonics of the inauguration had taken place, as the north-bound trains from Washington, going through Baltimore, were densely crowded with refugees on the morning of the fourth instant. Let us hope that such

flight was indicative of repentance and a better CHELYS. Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.] WASRINGTON LETTER.

Washington, March 4th, 1889. "The King is dead; long live the King."o day, for the second time in the history of he country, a Democratic President from the State of New York is succeeded by a Harrison. It was just 48 years ago that William Henry Harrison succeeded Martin Van Buren, a New York Democrat, and to-day Benjamin Harrison takes the place of Grover Cleveland, a New Yo k Democrat. Truly history repeats itself. Inauguration Day is the one day in each four years that politics are laid aside here and OATS-Western... everybody joins in to make the day a successul one. To-day they have been fairly successful in spite of the fact that two days of rain had given the decorations a somewhat draggled appearance, but what was lost in appearance was made up by enthusiasm, and to-night most

of the people have gone to bed tired if not As every man who reads this has a chance to be President, I propose to present a synopsis of the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of a President-just as they were gone through with to-day by President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland—so that should it ever befall the reader to be elected to that elevated position he will know just what he will have to go through.

The first thing this morning a committee of the Senate met Mr. Cleveland and Gen. Harrison by appointment, in a parlor at Willard's hotel, whence they were escorted to the Capitol by the survivors of Gen. Harrison's old regiment. And right here let me say that the appearance of this old regiment was a great disappointment to the people, as they had formed their ideas from the newspapers and expected to see a body numbering at least 1,500 men, whereas there were by actual count only

143 of them. Let the office-seeker take heart This small number can soon be provided in When this distinguished party arrived at the Capitol Mr. Cleveland went to the President's com where he was kept busy until the death. limitation, of the Fiftieth Congress, in signing bills which just pulled through in the last moments. Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton proremained until Senator Ingalls had, at 12 o'clock, declared the Fiftieth Congress adjourned without day. Then Mr. Morton took Mr. Ingalls' place, and in accordance with Mr. Cleveland's recent message called the extra session of the Fifty-first Congress to order. Then Mr. Cleveland entered the Senate Chamber by one door and Gen. Harrison by another, and advancing towards each other were solemnly introduced by a Senator, just as though they had never met before, after which they both took seats in front of Vice President Morton. The next thing was the completion of the organization of the new Senate by the swearing in of the new members. Then the procession is formed which is to march from the Senate Chamber to the huge

platform erected on the East Portico of the Capitol, where the inaugural address is to be delivered and the oath administered to the new President. This procession was made up of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, the Supreme Court in its black gowns, the Congressional Committee of Arrangements, the President, President-elect and Vice President, the Senate, the Diplomatic Corps, heads of Departments, Major-General of the Army and Admiral of the Navy, and Officers of the Army and Navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, members of the House and members-elect, Governors of States and ex-Governors, Officers of the Senate and House and all others who had been admitted to the floor or galieries of the Senate to-day. On the platform the President and Presidentelect again seated themselves side by side, and to the right of them the Justices of the Su preme Court ranged themselves just as if they were holding court. Then followed Gen. Harrison's address. He appeared to be rather neryous at first and spoke so low that only those very near could hear him, but he seemed to regover in a few moments and finished his speech n better style. It was just such an address as might have been expected from Gen. Harrison-calm, cold and conservative. It is hardly fair to say more about it until it has been carefully read and digested. Chief Justice Fuller then arose, and walking towards Gen. Harrison extended a Bible while he administered the oath in a clear, strong

now President Harrison and ex-President Cleve-The Presidential party re-entered their carriages, and the gallant 143 who are now anxious to serve their country again, (this time for good, fat salaries,) got into line and the great procession started up the avenue. The carriage of the President and President-elect left the line at the White House grounds and soon President Harrison appeared on the reviewing stand in front of the Mansion, whence he reviewed the entire procession.

[Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.] HOMER'S ILIAD. BALTIMORE Co., MD., March 4, 1889.

Editor JOUBNAL—Sir : We asked a certain party who considered him self an educated man what he thought of Homer's Iliad. He replied, "he did not think much of it, but did not know much about it." For the information of "educated" gentlemen of his degree we give him the following infor-The Iliad of Homer is the oldest and most celebrated poem in the world, translated into all civilized languages and taught in the colleges of all Christian nations. It has been a great many people that the present taxation of property is very unfair and unjust? Upon what principle of fairness is the real estate of the farmer not only taxed, but every kind of machinery he uses from a harrow tooth to a threshing machine, and the machinery (the plant) of the rich manufacturer exempted?

In the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second value in the second value in the second value in the second value is the second value in the second pretty thing, but you must not call it Homer. There are two American versions, one by the poet Bryant and the other by a Richmond (Virginia) lawyer, a Mr. Munford, both said to be highly respectable performances. Mr. Gladstone has written a book to prove that Homer was an actual historical personage, who lived some 600 years before the Christian ora. Other scholars contend that Homer was a myth and that the books attributed to him are the production of different authors, or combined by some one in a continuous story. Homer, everybody knows, was not written in jingling rhymes, but in simple, flowing and smoothe picturesque and animated blank verse. Pope's translation gives no idea of Homer's style, though it tells the same story with substantial accuracy. Chapman's translation, it is said, approximates more nearly to the simplicity and fire of the original. The "Moon Scene," (Pope's trans., page 163,) is probably the most famous similie in all literature, and the richest scenes are to be found

> and if he fails to find any beauty in the passages referred to we give him up as beyond all **M**arried. WILHELM-WEAVER.-On March 3d, 1889, by Rev. J. L. Wilhelm, Thomas Wesley Wilhelm and Miss KATIE A. WEAVER, all of this county. **D**ied. 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.

We would advise our friend to commit to

memory Ajax's prayer, page 329, (same trans.)

on pages 79, 265-6 (same trans.)

Shith.-At Towson, on Sunday, March 8d, 1889 at 2 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM GILMOR, aged 10 months only child of W. Gill and Cornelia E. Smith. TRUMP.—At "Milwood," Baltimore county. March 1st, 1889, CHARLES TRUMP, in the 82d year of

FREHLEY,—At his residence, Canton, Baltimore county, on March 1st, 1889, WILLIAM FREHLEY, a native of County Roscommon, Ireland, in the 57th HUNTER.-At White Hall, Baltimore county, March 5th, 1880, THOMAS V. HUNTER, in the 82d year WILLIAMS.—Entered into rest March 7th, 1869, GEORGE HAWKINS WILLIAMS, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral from 8t. Paul's P. E. Church, Saratoga and Charles streets Baltimore, to-day (Saturday 9th.) at 4 o'clook P. M. ORION.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son, at Govanstown, Baltimore county; on March 7th, 1869, Mrs. JANN E. ONION, widow of the late Wm. F. H. STEWART.-At Highlandtown, Baltimore count on March 6th, 1889, ARCHIBALD STEWART, beloved husband of Margaret Stewart. Funeral on Sunday

A MINT AR TO SATES." There is much and constant ado now being made by the City tax officers as to the alleged large amount of property that has escaped taxation in the newly annexed district. The latest report is that the surveyor, Mr. Winfield Thompson, has found numerous lots of property untaxed at Woodbery, Hampden, Homestead, Waverly and other places. This will give the city tax gatherers a chance to put their valuation on the property and apply the

tax thumb screw. So much for some of the fine glittering array of promptness made as to the reseate time to be enjoyed by the fly when he walked into the parlor of the spider.

Ex-United States Senator John Johnson, of Virginia, died at Richmond on the 27th ult. aged 71 years.

The Markets.

BALTIMOBE MARKET. THURSDAY, Mch. 7th, 1889 FLOUR-Howard Street Super ... Extra... Family. Patapaco Extra..... CORN MEAL—City Mills............
WHEAT—Southern Red...... CORN-Southern White... Yellow..... Western...

WHISKEY Reported for the JOURNAL by N. B. Merryman, East tern Hay Scales, Greenmount Avenue:
TIMOTHY HAY per ton..... 15.00 @ 8,00 @ 8,00 @ 9,00 @ 2,25 @

Corn per barrel. TOWSON MEAT MARKET. STILL AT THE OLD STAND, York Road near the Post Office. We are selling to our customers and the publ who may favor us with a call BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES PORK, BACON, SMOKED SAUSAGE, &c. All of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

All of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

APORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Meats delivered within a resonable distance
FREE OF CHARGE.

SAMUEL COLLINGS. Mew Advertisements.

A T PRIVATE SALE. THE HOUSE AND LOT IN TOWSON OCCUPIED BY THE LATE MRS. JANE MOOBE, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, ABOVE THE YORK TURNPIKE.

This lot is 142 by 150 feet; house has 11 rooms, 8 large and airy; pump of excellent water, inclosed; York Road cars pass the door every hour of the day from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Maryland Central Depo close by. For terms, &c., apply to WM. H. RUBY, March 9.-tf

Thos. J. Hunter, Attorney, Towsen. MORTGAGE SALE . A NICE LITTLE FARM SIXTH DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY.

By virtue and in pursuance of the power confer-red in a mortgage from Francis Lee and wife to Mary M. Norris, the undersigned as Attorney or Agent named therein, will offer for sale by public auction, at the COURT HOUSE DOOR, TOWSON-On Tuesday, the 2d day of April, 1889, At the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., ALL THAT NICE LITTLE FARM.

lying in the 6th District of Baltimore county, near John Miller's Mill, on the county road leading from Freeland's station on the Northern Central Railway to Middletown, containing 54 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS. For particular description by metes and bounds, courses and distances see mortgage above referred to recorded in Liber J. W. S., No. 127, folio 851, &c. Trecorded in Liber J. W. S., NO. 127, 1010 801, etc.
The improvements consist of a comfortable
DWELLING, BARN, CORN HOUSE,
and other outbuildings.

Terms of Sale—Cash on final ratification of sale
by the Court. A cash deposit of \$200 will be required of purchaser on the day of sale, and if not complied with the property will be be immediately replied with the property will be be immediately re-offered. THOS, J. HUNTER.

Attorney or Agent named in the Mortgage.
WM. M. RISTAU, Auctioneer. March 9.—ts John V. Slade, Auctioneer. EXTENSIVE PUBLIC SALE STOCK. FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

voice. At its conclusion Gen. Harrison raised the Bible to his lips, which was the signal for the firing of a salute by a battery of artillery to let those know that did not see that it was now President Harrison and ex-President Cleve-On Thursday, March 21st, 1889, At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Regardless of weather, as all goods can be sold un' THE FOLLOWING PERSONAL PROPERTY. VIZ O WELL-BROKEN YOUNG MULES, all good leaders;
DRIVING AND RIDING MARKS. one in foal by a Percheron horse; WORK HORSES,

and 2 yearling PERCHERON COLTS, fine size;
YOKE OF 3-YEAR-OLD vell-broken oxen, GOOD MILCH COWS. Boon be freeh, one a full Alderney; 2-YEAR-OLD STEER. 4 HEIFERS WITH CALF YEARLING CALVES. ONE A HOLSTEIN BULL; BROOD SOWS. in farrow;

HANDSOME BOAR. 10 SHOATS. FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c.: lsix-horse Wagon, good as new, with market bed and two sets of side-boards, will hold 18 barrels of corn; 2 Hay Carriages, nearly
new; 1 extra Market Bed, 1 three or
four-horse Wagon in complete order four horse Wagon in complete order, also Wood or Stone Bed; 1 Spring

Log Chains, 2 sets of Breeching, 6 sets of Lead Harness, and many other articles found on a well stocked farm.

Terms of Sale.—All sums of \$20 and under,

Cash; on all over that amount a credit of nine months, purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.
RICHARD M. HOWARD. JOHN V. SLADE, Auctioneer.

By John V. Slade, Auctioneer. POSTPONE D MULES, HORSES, COLTS, FINE JERSEY CATTLE, HOGS, POULTRY, FARMING UTENSILS. HARNESS, DAIRY FIX-

March 9.—ts

The undersigned, intending to remove to the West, witl sell at Public Auction, on the farm formerly owned by Dr. John Thorn, situated on the Pot Spring Road, 8th District, four miles north of Monday, March 11th, 1889, At 10 o'clock A. M., (Without regard to weather,) THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE STOCK, &c., VIZ: PAIR OF FINE YOUNG MULES,
1 GOOD WORK HORSE,
2 COLTS, one three years old,
sired by Druid, the other 10 months old,
sired by Harry Arlington; 18 head of Jersey Cattle, 9 Cows and 9 Heifers; 1 Hol-

vited before the sale.) DAIRY FIXTURES, Consisting of Swing Churn, Patent Butter Print, Butter Box. Milk Crocks and Cream Jars. FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., Comprising 1 four-horse broad-tread Wagon, 1 new Hay Carriage, 1 Wagon Body, 1 good Spring Market Wagon, 1 Road Cart, 2 Mowers, 1 Woods' Mower, in good order; 1 new Oeborne Mower, Hay Rake, 2 two-horse Furrow Plows, 1 Spring-Tooth Harrow, Corn Worker, Shovel Plows, Iron Cultiva-tor, 1 Wheel Harrow, Cutting Box, lot of Hay Forks and small Farm Tools. HARNESS.

2 sets Breechbands, 2 sets Lead
Harness, 1 set Double Harness, 1
set Single Harness, 1 set Carri
age Harness, Wagon Saldie, Plow
Harness, Cellars, Bridles, Halters, Cow Chains, &c.
Also, lot Market Boxes, 5,000 heads Cabbage, 80
bushels Potatoes, Meet Hogsheads, lot Hay, Straw,
Fodder and Corn and a great variety of other articles. Terms of Sale .- All sums of \$10 and unde Cash; over that amount a credit of 8 months, pur-chasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. Notes made payable at Towson Wational Bank. Nothing to be removed Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

White property of March 7th, 1980.

RANKIN, infant son of Joseph S, and Florence I.

White property of Joseph S, and Florence I.

Rankin, infant son of Joseph S, and Florence I.

Rankin, infant son of Joseph S, and Florence I.

Rankin, infant son of Joseph S, and Florence I.

Rankin, V. S. Land, Auditmose, County, Md.

ITANTED. On a farm in Virginia, MAN AND WIFE, with-out children; man to do general farm labor, (not overseeing.) wife to cook and do general house work for a small family. Address, giving referen-ces to former employers, LAWFORD BROTHERS, March 9.-1t

22 S. Holliday St., Baltimore. A SHLAND IBON COMPANY BALTIMORE COUNTY.

The state of the s

The regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE ASHLAND IRON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, for the election of FIVE DIREC-TORS for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at 33 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, Bal-Thursday, the 11th day of April, 1889, Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

NOTICE.

WALTER S. FRANKLIN, March 9.-tm DBOPOSALS PAVING HARGROVE ALLEY. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of WM. H. SHIPLEY, No. 12 MORSE BUILDING, 219

e. Fayette st., Saturday, March 16th. 1889. Between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., For the GRADING AND PAVING OF HARGROVE ALLEY between the curb line of First Street and the Curb line of Second Street.

Profile and specifications can be seen at the above The Examiner reserves the right to reject any and

March 9.-2t И m. H. Bayless, Attorney, 105 St. Paul St., Baltimore. PUBLIC SALE VALUABLE DWELLING, NO. 2027 CALVERT STREET.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Jacob Gerwig to Isabella Turner, dated the 7th day of April, 1887, and recorded among the Mortgage Records of Baltimore County, in Liber J. W. S., No. 129, folio 214, &c., (which said mortgage by assignment dated the 7th day of April, 1887, and recorded as aforesaid, was assigned to Levi Z. Condon and which said mortgage by assignment dated the 16th day of March, 1888, and recorded as aforesaid, has been assigned to Albert G. Gilpin) the undersigned, attorney in fact named in said mortundersigned, attorney in fact named in said mort-gage, will offer for sale on the premises, on At 4.80 o'clock P. M..

Wednesday, the 8d day of April, 1889, LL THAT LOT OF GROUND AND IMPROVElituate in Baltimore City (lately Baltimore count on the east side of Calvert Street 212 feet and inches northerly from the corner formed by the interrection of the east side of Calvert Street and the north side of First Street, having a front on the east side of Calvert Street of 15 feet with an even depth of 90 feet to a ten foot alley. Improved by a THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING. with two-story Back Building, containing all the modern improvements, and known as No. 2027 Calvert Street. Ground rent \$185 per annum.

Terms of Sale.—One-third Cash, balance in six and twelve months, credit payments to bear interest

and to be secured, or all cash at purchaser's option.
A deposit of \$100 required at sale.
WM. H. BAYLESS, MATTHEWS & KIRKLAND, Auctioneers.

Wm. H. Bayless, Attorney, 105 St. Paul St., Baltimore. PUBLIC SALE VALUABLE DWELLING, KNOWN AS

NO. 2029 CALVERT STREET. By virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Jacob Gerwig to Isabella Tur-ner, dated the 7th day of April, 1887, and recorded among the Mortgage Records of Baltimore County-in Liber J. W. S., No. 129, folio 210, &c., (which said mortgage, by assignment dated the 7th day of April 1887, and recorded as aforesaid, was assigned to Layl Z. Condon, and which said mortgage, by assign Levi Z. Condon, and which said mortgage, by assignment dated the 16th day of March, 1888, and recorded as aforesaid, has been assigned to Albert G. Gilpin.) the undersigned, attorney in fact named in said mortgage, will offer for sale, on the premi

ies, on Wednesday, the 3d day of April, 1889, At 4.30 o'clock P. M.. ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND AND IMPROVE MENTS. situate in Baltimore City (lately Baltimore County) on the east side of Calvert street 227 feet and il inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the east side of Calvert street and the north side of First Street, having a front on the east side of Calvert street of fifteen feet, with an even depth of 90 feet to a 10-foot alley, improved THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING

with Two-Story Back Building, containing all the modern improvements, and known as No. 2029 Cal vert Street. Ground rent \$135 per annum.

Terms of Sale.- One-third cash, balance in and 12 months, credit payments to bear interest and o be secured; or all cash, at purchaser's option. A deposit of \$100 required at sale.

WM. H. BAYLESS, Attorney in fact named in said Mortgage. SATTHEWS & KIRKLAND, Auctioneers.

Alex. H. Robertson, Attorney, 18 E. Lexing PUBLIC SALE PERSONAL PROPERTY, HORSES, COWS. MULES, OXEN, HOGS, &c., A CANNING HOUSE, MACHINERY and COMPLETE FIXTURES. ON DOGWOOD ROAD,

2D DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY. By virtue of a power contained in a deed from William M. Emmart and G. Tudor Emmart, bearing date the 1st day of February, 1889, and duly recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County, the undersigned, Trustee, will selv on the farm of GERARD EMMART, on the Dogwood Road, the baltimore of County and Co

about nine miles from Baltimore city, at Publi auction, on Wednesday, the 27th day of March, 1889, Commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY: HORSES, MULES, COWS, &c. BAY MARES, GRAY MARE.

CANNING HOUSE, MACHINERY & FIXTURES

including Water Tanks, Tables, Barrels, Packing Tubs, Hand Truck, large and smail Scales, 100 Trays, Corn Packers, 60 Wooden Buckets, 2 Copper Tanks, lot of Baskets, Crane and Kettles, Scalding Baskets, Anvil and Vise, Dripping Crates, Tank and Oil, Wagon, Capping Irons, Hose and Piping and other small articles.

Terms of Sale.—All sums of \$25 and under.

Cash; and all sums over that amount at a credit of six months, to be secured by the note of the purchas-er endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustee. No

goods to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

UNDERTAKER,

TOWSONTOWN, MD.

DASKETS AND COFFINS OF ALL STYLES FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

DAVID KALB, Auctioneer.

March 9.-ts

TOHN BURNS,

ALEXANDER H. ROBERTSON.

MULES.

Heifers,

JERSEY BULL,

GUERNSEY BULL,

COWS, good milkers;

GRAY HORSE. YOUNG GRAY MARE. YOUNG BAY MARE, YOKE OF OXEN. FRESH COW AND CALF,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, 1 new Buggy, 1 old Buggy, new-ly repaired; 1 Dayton Wagon, 2 Market Wagons, 2 four-horse Wagons, Horse Cart, UX Cart.

Iron Age Cultivators, Double & Single Shovel Plows.
Farmers' Friend Corn Planter, Excelsior Binder, 2
Cutting Boxes, 2 Wheat Fans, Hay Knife, Hoes, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Rakes, Forks,
Grindstone, lot of old Machinery, Single and Double Wagon Harness, Buggy Harness, Cart Harness,
Bridles and Saddles, Single and Double Trees.
Spreaders, Chains, &c. Also, lot of Carpenter's
Tools, Extension Ladder, Hotbed Sash, lot of Shinder, 2 Mowers, one broad-tread
Wagon, for 4 or 6 horses, best
ironed in county, nearly new; 1
two horse broad-tread Wagon, 1
two-horse narrow-tread Wagon, 1
light Wagon, suitable for Milk
Wagon; 1 new Hay Carriage, 1
Horse Rake, nearly new; 1 Belle City Feed Cutter,
but little used; 1 four-horse Wagon, iron axle,
suitable for a Log Wagon; 1 new Roiler,
one Grain Fan, 1 Hay Fork with Rope
and Pulleys, 1 Top Buggy, 1 Davis Horse Power,
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Drags, Fifth Chain,
Log Chains, Harness complete for six horses, 1 new der, 2 Mowers, one broad-tread Tools, Extension Ladder, Hotbed Sash, lot of Shingles, lot new and old Lumber, Anvil, Vise, Half-Bushel Messures, large Iron Kettle, Flour and Mest Barrels, lot of Grain Sacks, Wagon Covers, Tent Fly, Old Hogsheads, Wagon Covers, 300 Wooden Boxes, 1 Iron Tank, Roofing Tin, Flooring, Table Saw, Engine and Saw, Including fixtures, 150 loads of Menure. Fewilles on have lot of Para Street Saw, Engine and Saw, Including fixtures, 100 loads of Manure, Fertilizers in bags, lot of Rye Straw, Hay, Husk, Corn Fodder, Chaff, 65 acres of Rye planted, 5 tons of Coal, 2 Water Tanks, 2 Heavy Trncks, 1 Can Wagon. large Canvas, 12 Lamps, 1 Stove, lot of canned Tomatoes (different varieties) in cases, Corn, String and Lima Beans, Standard Pasches, Also.

Log Chains, Harness complete for six horses, I new Grain Cradle, 2 Mowing Soythes, 1 large Cook Stove lot Chickens and Turkeys and numerous small Terms of Sale .- All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of nine months wil be given, purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. Nothing to be removed from the premises until terms of sale are complied with. Notes made payable at old Town Bank, Baltimore.
THOMAS O. MATTHEWS JOHN V. SLADE, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE PROPERTY.

At 10 o'clock A. M. The real estate consists of 141/4 ACRES OF LAND,

eq. Having purchased a NEW HEARSE I am repared to attend Funerals in a first-class manner. The Personal Property consists of April 25.—6m \$20.00 REWARD. Will be paid for the information necessary to enable me to convict the MALICIOUS SCOUNDRELS the destroyed my REAL ESTATE SIGN upon the Fisher Estate, near Shepard Station, M. C. H. R. H. C. TURNBULL,

on not necessary to mention.

Torms of Sale.—All sums of \$20 and under. on all sums over \$20 a credit of 8 months will be given, the purchasers giving noise with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.

OM THE YORK TURNPIKE ROAD. ADJOINING THE VILLAGE OF HEREFORD, IN THE 7TH DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY, (AT THE RISK OF CORBIN AMOS, A FORMER PURCHASER) By virtue of the power vested in me as attorney ny virtue of the power vested in me as attorney named in the mortgage from Henry N. Merryman and wife to Samuel K. George, dated 11th June, 1879, and recorded among the Mortgage Land Records of said county, in Liber J. B., No. 78, folio 222, which mortgage was assigned by said George to Rlizabeth A. Smith on the 11th October, 1880, and recorded in Liber J. B., No. 78, folio 225, and by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court for Reltimore.

ASSIGNEE

MORTGAGER'S SALE,

Bori & Bornouni Broger

VALUABLE

Tescph A. Thomas, noitelfor, 200 Z.

tue of an order of the Circuit Court for Baltimor County, in Equity, I will offer for sale, at Publi Monday, the 11th day of Warch, 1889, At 11 o'clock A. M.,

to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Towsontown, at the risk of Corbin Amos, the for-ALL THAT VALUABLE LIMESTONE VALLEY formerly the residence of Henry N. Merryman, Esq., being part of the tract called "Hereford Resurveyed," part of "Elzey's Grove." all of "Marryman's Mount" and all of "Ivy Hill," fronting on the York Turnpike Road, adjoining the villageoi Bere-ford, 20 miles from the city of Baitimore, and con-250 ACRES. which is thus described: Beginning for the same at a stone planted for the beginning of "Merryman" Mount" and "Ivy Hills,"

d running thence north 60° east 7 perches to the and running thence north 60° east 7 perches to the center of the county road; thence bounding on the center of said county road south 74%° east 9 2-10 purches, north 72° east 17 perches, south 86° east 16 perches, north 77%° east 22 perches to the centre of the York Turnpike Road; thence in the centre of said Turnpike Road north 10%° west 170 perches to a point 8.69° W. 38 teet from the southwest corner of Emma E. Moore's lot; thence south 331,0 west 189 perches to a stone standing at the end of the third line of "Hereford Resurveyed;" thence ounding reversely on the 8d and 2d lines of "Herebounding rewersely on the 3d and 2d lines of hereford Resurveyed," as now established, south 38½ east 34 perches to a stone south 9½ east 17 perches to a stone marked I M N; thence bounding on the line of division between the land now describing and the tract of land on the west, formerly belonging to Rhetrand Ensor, south 36½ east 2½ perches, south 17½ west 71 4-10 perches to a stone, south 28½ west 49½ perches to a stone, south 2½ perches, south 17½ west 71 4-10 perches to a stone, south 23½ west 49½ perches to a stone, still south 23½ west 3 perches to the centre of the county road; thence bounding on the centre of said county road south 65° east 2 perches south 45° east 27 perches south 62½ east 6 perches, south 31½ east 19 4-10 perches to intersect the 9th line of "Merryman's Mount." thence bounding on the outlines. ryman's Mount;" thence bounding on the outlines of "Merryman's Mount," as now bounded south 563/0 east 7 4 10 perches to a stone, south 181/0 east 82 perches to a stone, south 821/4° west 52 perches to a stone marked B, south 551/2° east 24 perches to a stone. south 751/2° east 44 perches to a stone, north 601/2° east 20 perches, north 281/2° west 24 perches to the end of the 6th line of "Ivy Hill," thence bounding reversely on the outlines of "lvy Hill," as now corrected, north 68° east 31 4-10 perches, north 16° east 15 perches, north 56° east 21 perches, north 60° east 10 perches, north 60° east 10 perches, north 60° east 10° eas 2 perches to the beginning. This tract is one of the most valuable and proments comprise the MANSION HOUSE,

ductive estates in Baltimore county. The improvesurrounded by a well shaded lawn; Stone Barn, Stone and Frame Stable, Tenant House and other outbuildings and on the Turnpike a STONE DWELLIN AND STAB E and other outbuildings. There is also on the premises a valuable OAR BANK AND LIMESTONE QUARKY. AND LIMESTONE QUARKY.

Taxes will be paid to the 1st day of January, 1889.

Terms of Nate.—13 Cash on the ratification of said sale, with interest from the day of sale, 14 in 3 months and 13 in 6 months from the day of sale, with interest, to be secured by the notes or bond of the purchaser with satisfactory security, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. A density of 6250 at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$250 will be required at the time of sale.
RICHARD W. TEMPLEMAN,

Attorney named in said Mortgage, 22 E. Lexington St., Ballimore JOSEPH A. THOMA". Solicitor, 100 N. Charles Street GEORGE W. HOOK, Auctioneer. Feb. 16.—ts

Matthews & Kirkland, Auctioneers, 89 and 34 South Charles St., Baltimore. PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE FEE-SIMPLE VACANT GKOUND ON FOURTH STREET AND TURNER PLACE. By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mort-By virtue of a power of sale contained in a morigage from Joseph Turner and wife to Emmon Fawcett, dated on the ninth day of June, 1887, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore county in Liber J. W. S. No. 127, folio 1, &c., the undersigned will sell, by Public Auction, in the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, No.122 East Fayette street, At one o'clock, P. M., On Monday, the 25th day of March, 1889,

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, formerly situated in Baltimore county, and now situate and being in Baltimore city, and which is described as follows, to wit: Beginning for the same at the corner formed by the intersection of the north side of Fourth street and the west side of Hampden avenue, and running thence northerly, bounding on the west side of Hampden avenue two hundred and forty-six feet to the south side of a ten-foot alley there situate; thence westerly, binding on the south side of said ten-foot alley, with the use and privilege thereof in common, three hundred and ninety-one feet to the east side of a sixty-foot street, to be called Mount Vernon avenue; thence southerly, binding on the east side of Mount Vernon avenue, two hundred and east side of Mount vernon avenue, two numers and forty-six feet to the north side of Fourth street, and thence easterly, binding on the north side of Fourth street, three hundred and ninety-one feet to the place of beginning, and all the beds of the streets to the centre thereof bounding on the lot of ground above described, and will be offered in the following manner:
FIRST—891 FEET fronting on the north side of Find 1—951 Field fronting on the north side of Fourth street, between Hampden and Mount Vernon avenues, with a regular depth of 70 feet to a 10-foot alley.

SECOND—391 FEET fronting on the south side of Turner Place, between Hampden and Mount Vernon avenues, with a regular depth of 60 feet to a 19-

foot alley.
THIRD—891 FEET fronting on the north side of Turner Place, between Hampden and Mount Veron avenues, with a regular depth of 60 feet to a 10 Terms of Sale,-One third of purchase money n cash, and one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from day of sale; deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale, or all cash, at option of purchaser. Plat of the property will be exhibited at the sale, and can be seen at the office WILLIAM S. CARROLL.

Assignee of Mortgage. iorrison & Bond, & MATTHEWS & KIRKLAND, Auctioneen March 2.—ta By John V. Slade, Austiencer. PUBLIC SALE VALUABLE HORSES.

MULES, COWS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c. The undersigned, having engaged in other busi The undersigned, having engaged in other business and intending to relinquish farming, will offer at Public Auction, on the Premises, near the 16 Mile Stone, York turnkike, and adjoining the farms of A. T. Love and Stewart Brothers, and about equidistant between Phoenix and Sparks' Station, N. C. R. B., on

Tuesday, 19th day of March, 1889, At 12 o'clock M., prompt, and without regard to weather,
The following described Personal Property:
6 head of fine Horses and Mules, consisting of 1 superior lead Mare, 6 years old:
1 valuable Mare, with foal, suitable for 1 valuable Mare, with foal, suitable for family use; 1 fine riding and driving Horse, 1 bay Horse, 5 years old, suitable for all work; 1 good saddle Mule, 1 superior Mule, good leader; work in any harness; 1 tolt 2 years old the coming spring. There will also be added to the above 1 bay Mare, 4 years old, and 1 bay Mare, 8 years old, sound and work in all harness. Also, 10 Cows, a number will be fresh by day Sleigh, Dice and Sulkey and other makes of Harrows, Drill and Rake, Buckeye Mower, Corn Marker, Oliver Chilled Plows, 4 Malta Shovel Plows, 4 ron Age Cultivators, Double & Single Snovel Plows, ness. Also, 10 Cows, a number will be fresh by day of sale; 6 Grade Heifers, from 1 to 2 years old; 1 Bull, 2 years old the coming spring; 1 Osborne Bin-

Feb. 23—ts Nichelas W. Smith, Auctioneer. REAL AND PERSONAL The undersigned about to relinquish farmi will sell at Public Sale where he resides, about miles from Baltimore city, between the Bel Boad and the Philadelphia Road, on

Monday, the 18th day of March, 1889, in high state of cultivation, used as a Market Gar-den for last 15 years. Improved by a NEW FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, containing 4 rooms, with new Barn and other out-buildings. Convenient to Churches, Schools and buildings. Convenient to Churches, Schools and Post Office, and is well worth the attention of any one wishing a small Farm or Market Garden.

One will be fresh by day of sale,

1 two horse Market Wagon, I onehorse Market Wagon, I two horse
horse Market Wagon, I two horse
horse Market Wagon, I two horse
horse Market Wagon, I two horse
tone, I buggy, I wheelbarrow, I Grindstone, I Cutting Box, 26 Hotbed Sash,
Roller, together with Plows, Harrows, Cuitivators, Hoes, Rakes, Forks,
Shoveis, lot of Crockeryware, Butter Churs, Single
and Double Trees, Double and Single Harness, Plow
Harness, Cart Harness, I Riding Saddle, let of Market Boxes, lot of Onion Sets, lot of Manuer. Also,
Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other
articles on a well conducted farm and Market Garden not necessary to mention. 3 COWS.

5 E. Lexington St., Baltimore MOR BENT. FARM OF 120 ACRES ON SHARES, Dulany's Valley, on Jarrettsville Pike. on the premises, or at "Journal Office." M. HERRMAN, Clork: March 2.—24