Maryland Journal

TOWSON, MD.

Saturday, June 1, 1889.

MONUMENT TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

The Confederate Societies in Maryland participated on Friday, 24th ult., in the ceremony of the unveiling of a monument to the Confederate dead, erected in Alexandria, Va. The monument is of a most complete and appropriate design, that of a private soldier of the Confederate Army after the surrender. He is unarmed, and is standing upright, with his arms folded, one hand holding his old soft felt hat, the other clutching the sleeve of his coat. The head is bowed as if in meditation, and on the strong face is an expression of great grief and sorrow. The pedestal is of massive granite, twelve feet high, the base consisting of three steps, upon which rests the die, a block of highly polished granite. Above this is the cornice upon which the statue stands. On the south side of the die is the inscription: "Erected to the memory of the Confederate dead of Alexandria by their surviving comrades, May 24, 1889." On the north side is the words: "They died in the consciousness of duty faithfully performed." On the east and west sides are the names who fell in battles.

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland, 175 men, appeared in line, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson in command, assisted by Capts. Geo. W. Booth and Winfield Peters and Mr. Jas. R. Wheeler. John W. Chapman carried the old shot-torn flag of the First Maryland Cavalry, and John A. Walker carried a silk battle flag of the old First Maryland Infantry, which was presented to them by the ladies of Frederick at the beginning of the war.

After a march through the principal streets of the town the column halted at the monument, which is situated at Washington and Prince streets, when the Rev. Geo. H. Norton opened the ceremony with prayer. Capt. Raleigh T. Daniel followed in an eloquent address, delivering the monument on behalf of the ladies to the R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans of Alexandria, Va. Then following the unveiling of the monument by Miss Virginia Beverly Corse, daughter of General M. D. Corse, of Virginia. Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, Governor of Virginia, made an eloquent address pertinent to the occasion. After the close of the exercises the visiting organizations were hospitably entertained by the citizens of the town.

The Marylanders formed in line, and headed by their band of music, marched to the place where Mrs. Pickett, wife of Gen. Pickett, of Gettysburg fame, was a guest, and tendered her a serenade as a mark of the respect and homage entertained for her by the men who risked their lives in defense of a cause which they believed to be just and sacred.

Among the Confederates from Baltimore county present were Hon. J. Fred. C. Talbott, Gustavus W. Lurman, Harman Radecke, Geo. H. Elder, James H. Lindsay and S. C. Tomay.

MARYLAND STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Maryland State Teachers' Association for 1889 will be held at the Blue Mountain House, Col. Jas. P. Shannon, manager, Washington county, Md., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 9th, 10th and 11th. It is desired that every member of the Association will be present at the opening session on Tuesday at 8 P. M. The Delaware Associatson will join the Maryland on this occasion and will be represented on the program. Mr. P. A. Witmer, of Hagerstown, will deliver the address of welcome, and the Hon. Benj. T. Biggs, Governor of Delaware, will respond.

The Western Maryland, B & O., and Pennsylvania (including the Northern Central, Baltimore & Potomac, and P. W. & B.) railroads, have issued card orders for reduced rates of travel from all stations. These orders can be obtained from the various County Examiners. The uniform rate of two cents per mile will be charged on all railroads.

Board can be obtained for $2.50 per day, where room is occupied by one person, and $2.00, where two room together, with privilege of remaining at same rate until July 20th, upon presentation of cards of membership to the clerk.

The Blue Mountain House is charmingly situated, and commands a grand view. The famous Penmar is close by, thus securing additional attractions.

MR. CLEVELAND'S RECEPTION.

The reception to ex-President Cleveland, at the dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, by the Young Men's Democratic Club, on the 27th ult., was one of the heartiest occasions of Democratic sociability which has taken place for several years. The Young Men's Democratic Club was joined by the County Democracy, the Manhattan Club, the Reform Club of New York, the Brooklyn Democratic Club, the Constitution Club of Brooklyn, the Business Men's Democratic Club of New York City, the Harlem Democratic Club, the Sagamore Club and the New Amsterdam Club.

When Mr. Cleveland arose to speak he was greeted with vociferous applause, lasting several minutes. His speech was a splendid effort in behalf of loyalty to Democratic principles.

Gov. Hill, of New York, also made a pleasant address, during which he paid a high compliment to Mr. Cleveland in having married one of the most lovely and accomplished women in the land, and that ever since he had been envious of his domestic good fortune.

There were other speakers of prominence from all over the land, and the event was a notable one.

TOO MUCH CLUBBED.

From present appearances it would seem as though Baltimore-city Democrats are too much clubbed. They have two fine organizations, the Crescent and the Calumet, both of them rejoicing in several hundred members. They ought to be of great assistance to the Democracy, but it seems that they do not dwell together in unity, and what the one wants the other is not inclined to let it be gratified. The object of political clubs is to create enthusiasm and bring out the vote for the benefit of the entire party. But where strife exists as to who shall hold office, it were better that the Club should not exist. Come, brethren, smoke the calumet of peace.

FAST TRAINS TO CHICAGO VIA B. & O.—The new Chicago Express leaving Baltimore at 8.00 P. M. daily arrives Chicago the next evening at 9.40. This train is equipped with Pullman sleeping cars and the entire train runs through, solid, without change or transfer.

The Vestibuled Limited leaves Baltimore at 10.20 A. M. daily, and arrives at Chicago the next morning at 10.55. All cars in this train, including baggage cars, day coaches and Pullman sleepers, are vestibuled and the entire train runs through to Chicago.

These two trains afford the public the finest and best service ever offered between Baltimore, Chicago and the great Northwest.

☞ A proposition is before the City Council of Baltimore to place ladies on the School Board and reduce the number of Commissioners from 22 to 9. It is proposed that of the 9 Commissioners 3 shall be ladies. Should the Council adopt such an ordinance it would make the labor of the 9 twice as onerous as they are now. There is no pay attached to a Commissioner. Whilst all accord to woman every meed of praise for her devoted labor in the cause of education, it would be a serious mistake to place any of her sex upon so important a "business body" as the School Board.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUSINESS.—The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, east of Pittsburg and Erie, for April, 1889, as compared with the same month in 1888, shows an increase in gross earnings of $382,324; an increas in expenses of $248,344; an increase in net earnings of $133,980.

PROHIBITION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There is much feeling throughout Pennsylvania upon the question of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution which is to be voted upon on the 18th inst. From a very sensible article in the Philadelphia *Times* of the 25th ult. we make the following extracts:

The more the voters of Pennsylvania consider the Prohibitory Amendment the more glaring its inconsistencies, injustice and unreasonable character are brought into view. It does not take a sensible business man long to form an opinion as to the consequences of the adoption of the measure, while the industrious and intelligent farmer, the capitalist and the property-holder are not a whit behind him in reaching their conclusions. They may be all temperance men, and very properly be opposed to the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors, but after serious consideration and thorough inquiry into the question, they are compelled to acknowledge that the proposed plan for "abolishing the evil" is not feasible, since it would result in a system of clandestine selling and drinking of liquor smuggled into the State, thereby increasing drunkenness in the face of the law established for its prevention. They see that instead of "crushing the life out of the hydra," as the orators of the measure say they will do, under its working the progeny of the "monster" will be bred in severe places and appear in due time overrun the Commonwealth in greater numbers and more hideous and repulsive form.

But while this would be one of the resulting evils—the prime one, in fact—there looms up another, which the business man, farmer capitalist and property-holder are sure to keep in sight and memory when they go to the polls on the 18th of June, namely, that of increased taxation! This is no bugbear, gotten up to frighten timid people into voting against the Amendment, and is not so understood by intelligent and observant men. To carry on State, county and municipal affairs there must be revenue, and those who are to derive the benefit of good government must support it, and they who are most largely interested, of course, will pay more to the State or city treasury than they who have little income. Taxes always in this State fall upon capital, however invested, and capital thus maintains the Commonwealth and the municipality. The merchant, the banker, the manufacturer and the agriculturist are capitalists, as are all tradesmen, large or small, and from them the revenue is derived which supports government, develops public improvements and fosters our public institutions.—These all feel the pressure and they naturally will seek to relieve themselves of the burden as far as possible. Consequently the mechanic and workingman will feel the effects of the taxation on his employer by reduced wages, while the real estate owner will establish his relief by adding to the rentals of his tenants. In like manner all the number walks of life will be compelled to help endure the burdens placed upon their employers by the unnatural, unjustifiable taxation forced upon them probably by a niggardly majority of *those who voted* on the Amendment, not *by a majority* of the voters of Pennsylvania.

The *Times* then prints a carefully prepared table of the capital invested for real estate, materials of all kinds, labor, &c., by the liquor interest of the State. We give the recapitulation, which shows an immense sum of money now invested:

Real estate	$ 12,500,000 00
Stock and fixtures	7,222,425 00
Wages paid	8,121,880 00
Number of men employed	10,000

RECAPITULATION.

Value of real estate	$141,722,425 00
Number of men employed	17,000
Amount paid for wages	8,121,880 00
Amount paid U. S. for license and stamps (liquor)	12,562,929 00
Amount paid State and county license fees	1,743,570 04
Amount pain taxes on real estate	4,401,672 75
Amount paid for materials used, insurance, etc	27,172,878 31

The taxes paid by the liquor interests in 1888 was ten per cent. of the entire revenue of the State from taxation.

REV. HENRY C. SWENTZEL'S VIEWS.

Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, Rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of Scranton, Pa., and one of the leading clergymen of that region, made an emphatic declaration from the pulpit on Sunday 26th ult. against the proposed prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. He said:

"It is a blunder to regard prohibition as a moral issue. It may involve moral consideration, and may be supposed to further moral purposes; but on the day of voting citizens will have to decide whether the proposed amendment will be a good thing for the Commonwealth. We are not to decide whether drunkenness is a sin, because that is a topic respecting which there is no contention. It is the mission of the church to deal with the drink evil in its moral bearings; the office of the State is to treat of it in its relation to the peace and prosperity of society.

Prohibition is a political issue—not political in the ordinary sense of partizan politics, but in the sense in which every statutory enactment is political; and even the theory of high license is political. The experience of those Commonwealths where prohibition has been tested ought to be a warning against the hasty adoption of this measure. The present tax liquor laws in Pennsylvania are not enforced, and if the amendment carries, the liquor traffic will be without the restraints with which it is now surrounded. Prohibition might for a time remove the saloon from the chief thoroughfares, but if the sale of drink be driven into back rooms and alleys, if men be compelled to resort to skulking in order to drink, if worse associations be brought around every bar and more and deadlier vices come where the intoxicating cup is sold, if the liquor business be taken from the eye of the police and from the jealous watchfulness of all good people, both patriotism and religion might well ally their forces to spare society from the passage of a law that might entail more aggravated horrors than those which now confront us."

[Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.]

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

Politics to the Fore—Mr. Rayner's Logic—Charges Against Elder Harrison—Civil-Servicers on the War-Path—Brother Benjamin's Predicament—Aggressive Woman Storms the School Board—Her Star in the Ascendant—What Has Come of it—Training Young Men to Cook—As to Woman's Place in Nature.

BALTIMORE, May 31st, 1889.

Notwithstanding the extreme fluidity of the style of weather which has latterly been served up to us, the dry business of politics is rearing itself upon its hind feet again, preparatory to the prancing around which it proposes to do in the coming fall's campaign.

Last week Mr. Rayner delivered a long—and wide—address on the political situation, which though very just and forcible in some respects, was rather inconsistent, and liable to misconstruction, in others. On national questions Mr. Rayner was quite sound, of course; but when he attempted to show that the organization and discipline, by means of which the Republican party is steadily gaining ground in our local politics, would be not only unnecessary, but quite detrimental to the interests of the Baltimore and Maryland Democracy, why there seemed to be a flaw in his logic, somewhere. Then his depreciation of intelligence as an essential qualification of our Legislators, was an unfortunate position for him to take; while his attack upon the custom of giving the Eastern Shore every alternate U. S. Senator, is interpreted by many as the faint buzzing of the senatorial bee in Mr. Rayner's own bonnet. Time will tell, of course, how true this is; but judging from Mr. Rayner's courageous career as Representative, it would seem to be very easily possible to make a worse selection of Senator.

Our Civil-Service Reform Association, at its annual meeting last Saturday night, transacted some business an account of which would scarcely prove to be very agreeable to the Presbyterian Elder, Mr. B. Harrison, who is scalped, and played alive, and otherwise severely criticised, therein. For the Executive Committee of this straight-laced organization report that though they "were careful to give the supporters of the incoming President a full opportunity to be heard;" and had entertained "the most cheering expectations that he would carry out his personal pledge in favor of reform," yet, "so far as they have been heard from they have been prompt and vigorous in their condemnation of the notorious violation of these pledges by President Harrison which has since occurred."

This is tolerably plain and strong language. And Mr. Bonaparte, the President of the Association in adding his tribute to the administration, says that President Harrison is "simply an agent, who agrees, in return for a large salary and a position of great consequence, to do certain necessary work for the people. To aid him in doing this work he has the privilege of selecting inferior agents. This privilege he can misuse, but among honest men there can be no difference of opinion as to what he ought to do. Mr. Harrison is not so nearly an imbecile as to think that Democratic officials cannot be trusted to sort letters because on questions as little connected with their daily work as the problems of planetary physics they disagree with Mr. Wanamaker. It would be much more reasonable for him to require all office holders to be Presbyterians than to require them to be Republicans. For the abuses of which the Post-office Department furnishes most and the worst examples, but not all, I lay the blame, not on any underling, but on the President."

Which was pretty plain talk, too. And it was followed by the adoption of a resolution "that the Association, though pleased with the appointment of Thompson and Roosevelt as Civil-Service Commissioners, should not take it as a fulfillment of the pledges of the President, or as a reparation for the disregard of those pledges shown in the appointment of those to administrative offices who are opposed to the merit system." All and sundry of which would not only make unpleasant reading for Mr. Harrison himself to read, but would probably be unpalatable for him to listen to, if it were read out against him in one of his church meetings; as might possibly happen if he were only a private individual who conducted himself in a similar unpious manner. But protected by his position he is able to ignore the demands of truth and honesty, and proceed with his decapitation of Democrats at the rate of 10,000 in less than three months; while the politicians of his party howl over the delay of such proceeding, and denounce it as a "cautious policy" that is damaging to the administration. So plous Brother Benjamin is between two fires, upon both of which his own friends are heaping fuel.

Another ripple upon the surface of our municipal affairs has been made in the matter of reorganizing our School Board. When it was found that there was a possible opportunity for the reconstruction of that body aggressive womankind saw her chance and put in her plea for a position there. She was present at the meeting of the City Council Committee on Education, last Saturday; and though the petition was presented by masculine ability, there was a detachment of her present in person to storm the citadel. It seems that of our more than eleven hundred school teachers, more than nine-tenths are women; which is all well enough in its way, to be sure. And as members of the School Board, women would probably be found quite efficient, also. But the question is, what is to come after she establishes herself in this coveted position?

It is a very odd thing that people do not realize the fact that if one undertakes to cultivate a growth of any kind it may prove a difficult task to keep it within proper bounds when it once gains a certain amount of headway. And if it is not clear now, it will be before very long, that when woman once tastes the sweetness of political power, there will be actually no limit to her political aspirations. School Boards will not be the goal of her ambition many years; she will use them but as the stepping-stones to further place and preferment. The woman's movement does not stand still: nothing ever does, for matter of that. We may tug and toil to bring anything to perfection, but we cannot keep it there: as soon as perfection is reached deterioration sets in; and when that is accomplished, the improvement process must be repeated. This is true of every earthly thing, and it is stupid of us not to recognize it.

And woman's star is in the ascendant now in the political world. Women are leaving their homes in swarms, and are creeping, creeping, everywhere into the domain of public life. Into the stores, the shops, the trades, the schools, the professions, the offices, and wherever else they can gain a foothold. And she has come into politics to stay; so it is just as well to understand it, and make no mistake about it. Opposition may retard her progress; but that is all that it can do. Like John Brown's soul she is marching on, and she will march over all obstacles, and reach her destination, finally.

And why should she not do so, if she is competent to perform the tasks she undertakes?—some champion of woman may inquire. Why, she should, of course, and she will; and then we shall see what will come of it. That seems to be what the experiment is to be made for: just that. She is deserting her home even now, and losing her ancient regard for it, and acquiring an absolute distaste for its duties. And this is what has come of it even at this date: that complaint is being made that we are a nation of dyspeptics because the race of American cooks has nearly died out, and our housekeeping is handed over to ignorant foreigners.

The wholesome, old fashioned food that our grandmothers knew so well how to provide, is fast becoming only a traditionary glory, and when a few of the good daughters whom they trained cross over the Dark River, not even the tradition of those days will remain to the unfortunate survivors. Indeed, the bad cookery that has so long been the subject of newspaper jokes, is no longer a jesting matter; and things have come to such a pass that it is now seriously proposed to educate men in the art of scientific and professional cookery, so that the young men whom the women have ousted from the public walks of life may "take up the despised opportunity of profitable employment which young women have deliberately thrown away," and so furnish us again with wholesome food, while helping in this way to solve the difficult question of unemployed labor.

In this connection—as a couple of extracts from recent writings upon the woman question may be of interest to philosophic minds, even though they may drive the subjects thereof into tantrums of wrath and fury. Mr. Grant Allen, discussing, in the *Forum*, "Woman's Place in Nature," says: "The males are the race; the females are merely the sex told off to recruit and produce it. All that is distinctively human is man: the field, the ship, the mine, the work-shop; all that is truly woman is merely reproductive: the home, the nursery, the schoolroom." "This very necessity of telling off at least a considerable number of the women for the arduous duties of human maternity, prevents the possibility of woman as such ever being really in any deep sense the race. It is human to till, to build, to navigate, to manufacture; and these are the functions that fall upon man." "The males have built up human civilization, and have made the great functionally acquired gains in human faculty, while the females have acted as mere passive transmitters of these male acquisitions."

A writer upon the "Relation of Women to Social Organization," discourses as follows: "In savage life the women, for the most part, head and make the family, though they are the servants of the tribe. As sorceresses they are more powerful than the men, and the Obi woman beats her masculine rival out of the field. A step higher, but still half savage, as vestals and prophetesses they receive almost divine honors. After which, when society is better established, they are relegated to the family, to the preservation and purification of social morals; and the mental as well as the active work is done by the men.

"When material civilization has reached its highest point, as with us, social conditions revert to their original form, and the tail of the serpent is lost in its head. Then the rule of woman becomes the precursor, as it is the sign of general decay. Society becomes disorganized, undisciplined, individualized, and falls to pieces as a masculine organization, until touched by some strong reconstructive influence; or, as with Italy, until its sleep is over, and it wakes again to the realities of life—those hard, and stern, and painful realities, with which men alone can deal.

"The women of a strong race, in themselves heroines, acknowledge their natural leaders and superiors in men; and the men accept the obedience, which they pay back with homage and protection.

"The women of a race effete and effeminate take the upper hand, and are the sorceresses who bit and bridle their transformed Lucians at their pleasure. This strength is no longer the strength of the women of an heroic race, it is the strength of the women of an emasculated race, whose men have ceased to govern, and forgotten how to make themselves obeyed."

These are serious counts, and though, perhaps, rather severe, have considerably more truth than poetry about them. But if the woman of to-day sees proper to inaugurate proceedings which tend to break up the home and the family she must expect her conduct to be characterized as it deserves. CHELYS.

[Correspondence of the MARYLAND JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 27th, 1889.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, or as the irreverent persist in calling him "Cheap John," is deserving of a leather medal as the Champion hair-splitter of the age. Saturday afternoon he rendered the use of his newly purchased steam yacht, "Restless" to Harrison and a party of friends, all men this time, to go on a Sunday excursion down the Chesapeake Bay, but asked to be excused from accompanying the party on the ground that he could not be away from his Philadelphia Sunday School on Sunday. He probably thought to ease his conscience for lending his yacht to Sunday excursionists by staying away and attending to his Sunday School class, but what would the members of that class have thought as they took their instructions from Mr. Wanamaker yesterday, could they have seen at that very time the gay party aboard of the "Restless," which was being needlessly run on Sunday under the orders of, and at the expense of their teacher. What a picture of man, as he professes to be, and man as he actually is, would that have been if put before those Philadelphia young people. Harrison and the other junketers returned to Washington to-day.

This is quite a family sort of an administration. The latest appointment is that of E. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, brother of Senator Spooner, to be U. S. consul at Prague. Any other Senators or Representatives of influence having brothers or sons to be provided for will do well to address J. G. Blaine, Department of State, at once.

U. S. Treasurer Huston, who is incidentally chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana, has gone home in a terrible pet because Corporal Tanner of the Pension office, and the Postmaster General would not allow him to name a lot of appointments in their offices. But he will return, he will not resign his office, as some of his friends hint. He knows when he has a "snap," and is not likely to give it up because he can't get a few places for his strikers.

Corporal Tanner has already announced that there will be a deficiency of at least $15,000,000 on account of pensions during the fiscal year beginning July 1st, and he is trying to make it appear that the late Commissioner Gen. Black is responsible for it. To anyone familiar with the rulings of Tanner and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey, who hears appeals there is no difficulty in placing the responsibility for this deficiency. I shall be greatly surprised if it isn't nearer $25,000,000 than $15,000,000 and besides I am satisfied that there is a large deficiency for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, about which Tanner has yet said nothing.

Senator Quay's bluster has had its effect.—Harrison has surrendered, and the Pennsylvanian boss gets all he wants in spite of the opposition of Postmaster General Wanamaker, Boss McManes and Representative Bingham.—Quay has had the following Pennsylvanians appointed by Harrison: B. F. Gilkerson to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury; S. B. Holliday to be Commissioner of Customs and David Martin to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Philadelphia district.

Senators Callom and Farwell are not so fortunate. They are still floundering around in the shadow thrown by the influence of Representative Cannon, of Illinois. It is very seldom that a Representative is strong enough to down two Senators of his own party, but "Joe" Cannon performed the trick.

Harrison is going slower instead of faster in the matter of making appointments and the dissatisfaction among Republicans is daily spreading and the growls growing louder, as the cause for all the trouble Harrison's weakness becomes more apparent to the disappointed men who nominated and elected him.

Washington sent a big delegation to Alexandria, Virginia, last Friday to witness the unveiling of a handsome statue erected in honor of the Confederate dead of that city. The principal speech was delivered by Gov. Lee.

Gen. Twiggs' famous swords which have been on exhibition in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in this city, ever since their capture during the late war have, in accordance with the recent decision of the Court of Claims, been turned over to A. C. Myers, executor of the estate of the late General David Twiggs.

The standing of parties who passed the civil service examinations will be made public hereafter. This is a victory for the people, and will to a great extent prevent favoritism.

[Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.]

A PLEA FOR THE GRANGE.

PIKESVILLE, May 27th, 1889.

Dear JOURNAL:—We were much pleased to see in your last week's issue some interest manifested in behalf of the farmers, and sincerely hope that every one engaged or interested in any way in agriculture will find it his duty and find it convenient to attend the public meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry for Baltimore county to take place on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at Locust Grove Grange Hall.

It is indeed time that the farmers were thoroughly organized; necessity requires it.—All other professions have their Grange, and there should not be any objection to the farmers organizing. Although agricultural toilers represent the oldest and most indisputable lineage and hold a patent that issues from the ancient gates of Eden, making their vocation God's first and choice vocation for man; the surest and most direct route to success; the grandest inroad to civilization known to the human family and is the industry without the existence of which no other industry could exist, the wants and requests of the farmer of to-day are for the most part ignored. This cannot and will not however be the case always, for our Association is growing rapidly in numbers and ability, the farmers of our general country are organizing—they are becoming members of the Grange, where they will be taught what their rights are, and knowing them will dare maintain them. I know this Association is not strange to all your readers, for it is already honored by many of Baltimore county's favorite sons and daughters. There is no business man who handles his money with more caution and economy than the farmer, but mankind is so constituted in a certain measure that one cannot be injured without wronging another. So it is in regard to the farmer's financial condition.—The basis of our government is agriculture, and as long as grass grows there will be farmers, and while the finances of the nation are kept in a condition so as to diminish or contract the volume of currency by a few as to interfere with the price of agricultural productions and manufactured articles, so long will the farmer meet with unusual and unnecessary reverses in his business. There are other side issues that draw heavily and unjustly upon his pocket book: he pays almost ⅔ of all the taxes, supporting the needy in all walks of life, furnishing alms houses, prison houses, court houses and fuel to warm the non-taxpayer while he sues and pleads for justice, the very thing the farmer (the main dependence of the nation) has been deprived of, and made him the carrier instead of the skilled workmen.

There is one other fact worthy of notice: when there is a reverse in the business of the nation it is only the price of the product of the farm, manufactured articles and other products that suffer contraction; the non-producer ever remains the same. The official positions remain as numerous; the salary of officers, both county and State, are not lessened; the fees of the professors are as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians; freight on railroads is increased, while they charge the same fare they did 15 years ago when the farmer got $1.50 per bushel for his wheat and other things in proportion.

While these things exist farming will not be a renumerative business. While the farmer has been trying to save at the spiggot, the legislative tool of the non-producer has pulled the bung out, and thrown it away, and the cream of the farmer's labor flows uninterruptedly into the man's pocket who produces nothing but monopolizes everything. Our only hope then is in thorough and complete co-operation, and here is a great organization of farmers, in practical existence over 22 years, located in every State in our Union, striving to protect all farmers from the "tyranny of monopolies," the oppression of "trusts" and all other unfair combinations that are taking from them a large share of the results of their labor. If every farmer could see his duty in this matter to himself and family, to his neighbor and his country, it would be but a short while before all who should, would be within the gates of the Grange, working heart and hand "for the greatest good to the greatest number," asking only an equal chance with others "in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," a fair field and no favors. The Congress of America nor the Legislatures of the States have never done for agriculture what this Association is capable of doing if the farmers will only become united and complete in their action. Organizations can be for good, and they can be for wrong purposes, and the only way we can restrain the strong is to meet the bad organizations with good ones. Hence the Grange unites the farmers of our country, (not with the spirit of opposition, to oppose railroads, or corporations, or capital when used for the general good, nor to control officials in the faithful discharge of their duty,) but to attend to their own business and resist the abuse of power and protect ourselves and our people from those who would impose, injure or destroy. These abuses of power brought about by the putrid condition of politics drove our Association into existence twenty years ago, and its influence has been felt in Congress and Legislative halls much to the farmers benefit.—Farmers are seeing their duty more and more clearly in the matter of organization. Hence the Grange glows and prospers more and more and better than ever. Seventy-six Granges have been organized in the United States within the last two months. It has also found its way across the salt waters; has organized and implanted its principles upon foreign shores.

Now, farmers, can you and will you not turn away from the cares and duties of active life on June 5th and join with us in the pleasures and blessings of this reunion?

Yours truly, G. F. G.

[Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.]

TOWSON, May 27th, 1889.

Editor JOURNAL:

I have just learned, with amazement, from one of your contemporaries that the old, well-established, widely-read JOURNAL is an "anonymous newspaper."

It was a shockingly unveracious sort of a statement to make, and it is just possible that the maker did not readily mean to make it, but the language used will probably bear no other construction. The editor (the paragraph is in the editorial column) says: "He does not feel called upon to notice anonymous newspaper attacks." Now, inasmuch as there is in all the infinitely varied forms of English idiom no such expression as "anonymous attack," it follows that the editor must have meant that the newspaper which made the attack is anonymous, or he has not that facility and accuracy of expression which one ought fairly to expect from the person selected by a large syndicate of shrewd politicians to edit an "organ." Certainly the editor ought to be able to write correctly the tongue in which his paper is printed.

But if our editor meant, as perhaps he did, that the *communication* of "Junius" was "*pseudonymous*," not "*anonymous*," then we are to understand that because, forsooth, a writer chooses to adopt a *nom de plume* instead of signing his own proper name, the editor "does not feel called upon to notice it," notwithstanding the communication is fair in tone and treats of an immensely important subject.

If any matter contained in another paper is at all worth the notice of an editor it is beside the question to discuss the "reliability of the source" of that matter.

Whether or not the source is reliable is the business solely of the editor who accepts it.—He knows perfectly for whom the pseudonym stands, and as reputable paper will accept any article unless the real name accompanies the article, or the pseudonym is the *nom de plume* of a contributor well known to the publisher.

The syndicate editor promises that "when a request from some reliable source is made upon him to explain the defeat of that bill" (the bill to legalize primaries) "he is ready and willing to do so over his signature."

Now, no one, so far as I am informed, has ever "requested" the editor to explain any of his votes, promises, "*work*," or any other things begun or ended by him in the historic body of which he was a chance member. Nor does any one, so far as has at present transpired, care whether he tries to explain or not.

Facts have been stated, not, as the editor egotistically supposes, to call him to account for the defeat of a bill; ("save the mark!") but to show that the representatives of the Democracy of this county in the Legislature of 1888 had an opportunity to try to secure fair primaries and refused or neglected to do so.

As to his explanation being "over his signature," I opine that if it appeared in the syndicate's newspaper, published in Towsontown, it would hardly be necessary to append his signature, inasmuch as he is the sole individual named as editor of that journal, and any matter appearing editorially is always presumed to emanate from his pen.

But, Mr. Editor, I doubt much whether, under any circumstances, explanations will be made. They dare not attempt to make them!

Let the editor, or any of his confreres, dare enter the field of fair discussion upon the questions. Many charges, if you like, contained in my last communication to you, not contemptuous ridicule by way of evasion, and there shall be uncovered such a state of affairs existing in the so-called Democratic organization in this county as will astonish the community, and even the most zealous of every Democrat in the party. JUNIUS.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT CHICAGO.

Three or four weeks since a Dr. Cronin was mysteriously murdered at Chicago. The event necessarily excited all the people, and many columns of theory appeared in the daily papers. Finally the Dr.'s body was found entirely nude in a catch-basin at the mouth of a sewer. The police went to work again. Finally Detective Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O. Sullivan and Frank J Black, alias Woodruff, were indicted by the Grand Jury, arrested and are now in prison. An immense mass of conjectory stuff has appeared in the papers. The trial will soon take place, when the truth will likely come out.

MARYLAND MILITIA ENCAMPMENT.—Gov. Jackson having selected the vicinity of Frederick Junction, Baltimore Ohio Railroad, as the point at which the Maryland National Guard will hold its encampment this summer, commencing July 17th and ending July 26th, Adjutant General Howard has issued the necessary rules to govern the camp. Brig. Gen. Stewart Brown will be in command. The officers and men will receive pay for the time they are in camp. None will be allowed pay unless they remain in camp not less than five days, and all leaves of absence are to be carefully scrutinized.

☞ The JOURNAL is indebted to the Hon. John V. L. Findlay for a copy of his interesting address delivered before the Anne Arundel Historical Society in the Hall of the House of Delegates, Annapolis, on the 30th of April.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 29th, 1889.

FLOUR—Howard Street Super	$ 2.50	@$	3.00
" " " Extra	3.15	@	4.00
" " " Family	4.15	@	4.75
" Patapsco Extra	5.25	@	0.00
" " Family	5.50	@	0.00
RYE FLOUR	2.75	@	3.25
CORN MEAL—City Mills	95	@	1.15
WHEAT—Southern Red	80	@	87
" Western Red	79	@	82
CORN—Southern White	41	@	42
" " Yellow	41	@	42
" Western	39	@	40
OATS—Western	29	@	33
" Southern	30	@	33
RYE	53	@	55
HAY—Per ton	12.50	@	14.00
PROVISIONS—Shoulders	6	@	8
" Sides	7	@	7½
" Hams	12	@	14½
POTATOES per bushel	40	@	45
BUTTER	17	@	20
EGGS	14	@	15
WHISKEY	1.25	@	1.28

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

TIMOTHY HAY per ton	12.00	@	16.00
CLOVER HAY per ton	10.00	@	12.00
STRAW—Wheat	8.00	@	0.00
" Rye	8.00	@	10.00
" Oat	9.00	@	0.00
Corn per barrel	2.40	@	2.60

TOWSON MEAT STAND,

STILL AT

THE OLD STAND,

York Road near the Post Office.

We are selling to our customers and the public who may favor us with a call

BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON,

AND

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES,

PORK, BACON, SMOKED SAUSAGE, &c.

All of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. ☜

☞ Meats delivered within a reasonable distance FREE OF CHARGE.

Jan. 3.—tf SAMUEL COLLINGS.

The Political Campaign.

POLITICAL CARD.

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

New Advertisements.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!!

There will be a meeting held at the COURT HOUSE, TOWSON,

On Thursday afternoon, June 6th, 1889,

At 2.30 o'clock,

under the auspices of the FARMERS ALLIANCE.

An address on topics of special importance to farmers and all persons engaged in the agricultural pursuits will be made by Mr. J. F. PETTIGREW, of South Carolina, who is also engaged in organizing Alliances throughout the State.

The public is cordially invited to be present.

June 1.—1t

COUNTY GRANGE MEETING.

ALL DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY GRANGE are requested to meet promptly at LOCUST GROVE, 7 miles on Philadelphia Road, on

Wednesday, June 5th, 1889,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

to elect OFFICERS for the next two years.

At 1.30 P. M. the meeting will be open to the public, when Mr. MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Lecturer for the National Grange, and other noted gentlemen will speak. June 1.—1t

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

THE SCHOOL BOARD will meet at TOWSON on

Wednesday, July 3d, 1889,

FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

Teachers will be paid off on FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 5th and 6th of JULY, and all teachers are notified that their School Reports must be sent in by the 2d of July, whether signed by the Trustees or not, otherwise they will have to wait for their salaries.

By order of the Board.

June 1.—1t CHAS. B. ROGERS, Secretary.

John I. Yellott, Attorney at Law, Towsontown, and F. W. Brune, Attorney at Law, St. Paul Street, Baltimore.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF

VALUABLE FARM AND WOODLANDS,

IN THE

FOURTH AND EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICTS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, passed in the equity case of Hodges and others vs. Fitzgerald Caldwell and others, the undersigned, as Trustees, will sell at Public Auction, at HITESHUE'S HOTEL, Reisterstown, Baltimore county, on

Monday, June 24th, 1889,

At one o'clock P. M.,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN T. JOHNS.

—FIRST.—

"THE BELLEVUE" FARM,

situated near Mantua Mills, in Worthington Valley, about five miles east from Glyndon Station, on the Western Maryland Railroad, and about the same distance from Cockeysville, on the N. C. R. R. This farm contains

ABOUT 390 ACRES OF LAND,

principally meadow, and is one of the best farms in said Valley. It is well watered by the Western Run stream and numerous springs. The improvements consist of a large

BRICK DWELLING, STONE TENANT HOUSE,

with necessary Barns and outbuildings. There is good lime-stone on the place.

This farm will first be offered as a whole, the bid thereon reserved, and then offered in two lots of 100 acres and 200 acres respectively, with buildings on each lot, and sold as the respective offers may justify.

—SECOND.—

"THE SNOW HILL" FARM,

situated about a quarter of a mile from Mantua Mills, adjoining the Bellevue Farm, and well watered by springs and Streams. It has upon it about

80 ACRES OF MAGNIFICENT HICKORY AND WHITE OAK TIMBER,

and good LIMESTONE. It contains

ABOUT 500 ACRES OF LAND,

a large part of which is good Meadow with fine exposure. The improvements consist of a

BRICK DWELLING, WITH 16 ROOMS, SEVERAL TENANT HOUSES, NECESSARY BARNS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

This farm has been divided into three farms by actual surveys made, varying in quantity from 102 acres to 214 ac