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As heretofore, I will always keep on hand the fluest
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STOUT, BASS'S ALE, PORTER, and the choice
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BEER on draught and in bottles, for family use.—
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CHARLES O. COCKEY, Proprietor

Jan. 27, "6 -tf OVANSTOWN HOTEL. LEWIS RITTER, Proprietor.

Having leased the above Hotel I most respectfully solicit the public patronage. The house being in complete order, offers an agreeable resort for Ladies and Gentlemen, where they can obtain Breakfast Dinner and Supper, with all the delicacies which the markets afford. The Bar will always be supplied with the best articles to be obtained, and every at tention will be given to the comfort and pleasure of LEWIS RITTER, Proprietor. Jan. 25, '79.—1y

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VOL. XXV.

**M**iscellaneous.

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TOWSON, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1889.

NO. 1275.

Molitical.

ADDRESS HON. ISIDOR RAYNER AT THE CONCORDIA,

Tuesday Evening, May 91st. "The Future of the Democratic Party."

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I presume that I ought to give an explanation for my presence here to-night. Since the final adjournment of the Fiftleth Congress have been kindly invited from time to time t deliver addresses in the different counties of These requests, coming in the manner and from the sources they did, indicated to me that this survey of the partys situation from a national

the State upon the political issues of the day. was an opportune time to assemble and take a and local point of view, and that the first effort so to do should be made in this city. I, therefore, come to you to-night entirely of my own accord and not in the capacity of an emissary or a spokesman from any source or quarter. come in my own way to talk to you of Democracy in the nation and at home. I do not

knowledge of what has taken place in the past can only be useful and practical either to nations instruction from it and are influenced in their policy or conduct by the events that it records. We solicit correspondence (with orders) from any portion of the country, pledging our ample experience, immense facilities, expert help and superb stock to please all. The simplest to the largest want invite your attention to-night is

'THE FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY." It has been said that there is no Democratic party; that the lines that formerly separated the parties have converged, and that the issues have become indistinct to such an extent that it would be difficult for any one to plainly define the meaning of the word Democrat or Republican, or to describe the particulars in which the one differs from the other. It is not at all strange that we should hear the proposition repeated very frequently by intelligent and well-informed persons that there is scarcely any difference between the parties, and that whether a man is a Democrat or Republican now is merely a choice of names and not of principles, nor is it difficult to trace the causes that give rise to this opinion. People not engaged in politics have time and time again witnessed the fiercest conflicts for party supremacy, and when they were over the only result that they observe as visible to the naked eve was that the triumphant party claimed the official patronage, and the defeated party gracefully surrendered it as so much booty that belonged to the victor as a trophy of war and as

a reward for party loyalty.

In other words, looking at caucus nominations, the assembling of conventions, the machinery of organization and election, and at everything that attends and surrounds a political struggle, a great many persons have arrived at the conviction that all this involves very little principle; that while it might involve a line of temporary party policy, that the principal things that it really involves are the fortunes and ambition of those who are actively engaged in the contest. Now, I take the liberty of asserting that those are surface indications, merely upon the tide, and that if we want to find true conditions we must fathom deeper, and the deeper we sound the more we will realize that we have been deceived by appearances, and that there are issues and principles plainly drawn and well defined that separate the parties-issues that are growing instead of diminishing, broadened instead of narrowing; principles that occupy no common ground, and that are almost as widely divergent in the influences they exert upon the destiny of the nation as they were in the days when the Republican party was the Federalist party. led by Hamilton and Knox, and the Democratic party was the Republican party, by Jefferson and Randolph. It is not correct to conclude that because issues have changed that party lines have become obliterated, and it is safe to predict that situated as we are, parties will continue to exist until the people of every Commonwealth agree upon a premanent plan of State and national policy, which is hardly within the realms of probability, though i might be a "consummation devoutly to be wished for." Now, what is the Democratic What forms the rock upon which it rests? What are its principles? What is its policy? In what respect does it differ from other parties, and upon what does it base its

THE GOVERNMENT MUST DISSOLVE ITS PART-NERSHIP WITH MONOPOLY. First and foremost, planted upon its colors in indelible letters is its historic emblem that this is a government of the people. A government of the masses and not the classes, a government of enumerated powers, and that there is no authority or sanction in the Federal constitution to impose upon the people of this Union any tribute or burden that is not necessary to carry out the purposes of government honestly and economically administered. The Republican party is the party of the classes and not the masses; upon its banners formerly in instinct character, but now in blazing letters so plain that those who run can read its shibboleth of "Protection to the American Monopolist" and taxation upon the whole American people to foster and enrich the interest and enterprises of the particular sections and localities that furnish the resources for Republican successs. This is as concisely as I can state this issue in its practical bearings and effect. It has been said that this issue was fairly presented to the people, and that we were defeated upon it. This I deny, because the Republican party instead of enlightening and educating the people upon the subject appealed by falsehood and intimidation to their prejudices and their ignorance. But even if it were so, far better, my friends, is an honorable defeat in an honorable cause than a corrupt victory by dishonorable means. If defeated we were upon this principle, in the same unlawful way we may be defeated again, but we will keep on raising aloft our fallen standard until we shall conquer before the integrity and intelligence of the country. You cannot suppress it; it is a principle that will not retreat and will not surrender; it must be met upon the field, and there, perhaps, mercenaries may be employed to overpower it, but with renewed strength it will rally again and challenge corruption to battle until it eventually prevails. If, however, we stand upon this rock with faltering footstep, ready to abandon it for some conven-PHIPPS BUILDING. NEXT TO POST OFFICE | footstep, ready to abandon it for some convenand from which we may conduct a guerrilla warfare, we might as well take to the quicksands, for the party will never find another rock that will not disintegrate beneath its touch. It has been intimated that the heroic message of President Cleveland was the cause of our defeat. There is not, in my humble opinion, a word of truth in this. If the Pres-ident had never written a line of his messsage, and if the Democratic party in Congress had only reduced a single duty upon a solitary ar- be their political principles what they might." ticle in the schedules that might have curtailed the profits of some Republican monopoly, the feigned and pretended issue would have been raised that we were attempting to destroy American industries and reduce the wages of American labor.

It is not entirely an economic question whether the duty shall be raised upon this article or lowered upon that; it is largely a political and constitutional one whether with an overflowing treasury this government has the stand against a policy that proposes to place a galling yoke around the necks of freemen and lead them to the shambles to be sacrificed in the interest of combines of centralised wealth. who for a quarter of a centuary have been gathering their toll at the ports of entry of this

The Republican party ineless that it has the constitutional right to strain and pervert the taxing power in order to protect what it calls the home market against foreign competition, and to earlich the producers and manufacturers who control the supply at time it went down in darkness, but public from a failen fee? Shall the government be opinion will rekindle it and keep its free burn- run as a political machine for the benefit of a

maintain the courage of our convictions the by the intelligent suffrages of our countrymen, the destiny of the rebublic. CONGRESS HAS NO RIGHT OR POWER TO RE-

CONSTRUCT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN The next issue of almost equal importance

with the first relates to the reserved power of the State. The Democratic party pledges its full obedience to every article and amendment propose, however, to travel a beaten path and of the Federal Constitution, and to every law treat this subject historically.

History is principally of value to us when it serves as a guidance for future action. A mere of Congress to legislate upon the subject of the elective franchise should not be exercised unless there is either a violation by the State of or to parties or to individuals when they derive some provision of the Federal Constitution or a failure to comply with it. The Republican party claims the right to invade the jurisdiction of The history of the Democratic party, like the the States, to decide for itself whether the laws history of other great parties, will always be of a particular States are in conformity with studied and cherished with interest, but a party | the constitution, and to legislate in accordance cannot live upon its history, and while we may with its construction and decision. We believe point with pride to its traditions and achieve- that only when the laws of a State discriminate ments, the great question that concerns us all as to race, color or condition, that Congress has is not so much as to what the Democratic party | the constitutional right to interfere. The Rehas accomplished in the past, but rather what publican party claims that Congress has the it proposes to do in the future. In order to | right to determine upon the question of disa particular locality. If, for instance, the elecwith the fundamental doctrines that have chartion laws of South Carolina are valid, and not acterized its career. The subject to which I obnoxious to any provision of the Federal Constitution, and properly executed upon the authority of the State we claim that Congress has no right to annul them. The Republican party insists that if, in a particular congressional district comprising more colored voters than it does white voters, a Republican Congressman is not returned, that this fact is evidence of discrimination; that Congress ought to pass laws to govern the case, to override the statutes of the State; to take hold of its election machinery; to reconstruct its local government, and to bring the suffrages of its citizens under the supervision of the Federal authority This means the restoration of carpet-bag rule the overthrow of local institutions, the prosti tution of the courts, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and negro representation upon the floor of Congress for the constituencies of a large number of Southern States. It is all very well for the President to announce that he has no policy upon this subject, and that Congress will have to supply the country with one. What he ought to have said is that he would not approve of any sectional policy by Congress, knowing as he does that the fight is on hand under the Hoar and Chandler resolutions, and that the determination of his party that wherever they cannot exercise the power that I have spoken of, constitutionally that then by the rule of the majority they wil unseat every Southern Democrat whose district is in the condition that I have referred to This is not a sentiment, this is a "condition that confronts us," and I may be pardoned, if I say so, that my blood rises to a fever heat when I reflect that this district has not at least some Democratic representative who will arise upon the floor and in unmeasured terms protest against the perpetration of this infamy. As a rule the colored constituencies of the South are satisfied with their present representatives. Their interests and prosperity are so closely allied with the white race that they prefer the representation they now have to a representation by political vagrants, as they once had, who care nothing for them except to use them as a stepping-stone to place and power. Numbers of them do vote and would continue to vote for Democratic representatives, but the Republican party, in the fanaticism and blind bigotry that distinguishes it, will not understand or believe that this can possibly be the case. Their idea is that the slave was emancipated in order to become a political chattel. that politically he belongs to them, that he foe, prepared to return him to bondage whenever the opportunity occurs: and that his only | merchant marine, give us anything and every is the sort of education they believe the negro ought to receive. We may talk about reconciliation, and there is reconciliation among the people, but the typical Republican politician,

the Chandlers and the Ingalls of the North and West, detest the South and its people as much as they ever did, and from what I have seen regard has not abated in the slightest degree. Now what is to be doffe and what will be lone about this? My opinion is that the Democracy of the Union will take a decided stand pon this issue. Their forces will be marshaled upon the floor of Congress, and the Republican party will be made to understand that the powers of the constitution shall not be stained hat local self-government must be maintained n Massachusetts, and that no Southern representative who has been fairly elected in accordance with the laws of his State shall be de; zation will eventually usurp the place of a government of enumerated powers. I say it in no experience or that of any other nation. pirit of disparagement, because the representaon all other kindred issues will join hands the elective franchise and every other political privilege guaranteed to us not only in the organic law of our Commonwealth, but in the

covenant our fathers made, and for the perpetuation of which they hazarded their fortunes. their liberties and their lives. THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW. Now I want to direct your attention another subject of the utmost importance in connection with the future of the Democratic party. In the first year of the present century, Thomas Jefferson proclaimed "No man who has conducted himself according to his duties will have anything to fear from me, as those who have done ill will have nothing to hope, Three-quarters of a century thereafter, the greatest statesman of his day, the lamented Tilden, gave expression to this sentiment: "One evil that infests the official service of the government is the prevalent and demoralising otion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office-holders who are in truth but the servants of the people. The ordinary employment of the public business ought not to be a prise fought for at the ballotright or power to levy taxes beyond the limit box, a reward of party seal, instead of poets of will give no quarter to the nations of the honor assigned for proved competency and held and to amounce that we will trade with We claim that it has not, and if we expect to for fidelity in the public employ." Six years have a future we must take an unswerving after this, the "Pendleton bill was passed, receiving the support of the most distinguished Democrate in Congress. Within two years from that time Mr. Cleveland, with a record in favor of civil service reform that left no doubt about his views, still, in order to emphasize them to his countrymen, took again occasion to announce his convictions in the most decisive

and unequivocal terms. Now the question is, shall we retreat from this position? Are competency and integrity to be the passports to office, or shall a successful party, like a victorious army, planting upon its banners the mosto, "To the victors belong the expense of the people who consume the product. This issue is neither dead nor alcoping. Shadows have crossed its path, and for a and divide its offices as so much beory outting

nation. It is with us upon this issue. The or influence of those who are to perform them? wards the citadel within which the Blaines | into the model room of the Patent Department. and the Quays and the Wanamakers lie en- into the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. trenched, and I earnestly believed that if we into the clerical branches of the treasury service, or into any other public place where incitidel will be stormed, and upon its ruins, telligence and experience qualify a man for the performance of the duties that are required of we will again be called upon to shape and guide | him, and tell me whether it is not better that a man thus employed should not be expected to perform any other services besides those he is paid to perform, that he should be made to feel that he can devote his whole time to his employment, and is it not wrong in principle and wrong in policy to exact of him as a condition precedent to his appointment that he must have rendered other work which has no connection whatever with the service that he is engaged in? Do we stand by the Draconian political code of Marcy, or with the school of the new Democray, the enlightened statesman-ship of Tilden and of Cleveland? This subject is of vast importance and far-reaching in its results. I cannot go into details to-night, as I will take occasion to do hereafter; in my opinion the future stability of our institutions depends to a large extent upon our maintaining substantially intact the principles of the civil service law, and I believe that an abandonment of that system now is a step backwards towards dishonesty and corruption. There is one more branch of this matter that desire to refer to in this connection. One of the most important provisions of the law is the section that prohibits Congressmen from exerting their influence for applicants for office in discuss what a party proposes to do it is of crimination, and to determine upon it, not by the classified service beyond recommending as course essential that we should refer to its interpretating the laws as they exist, but by to character. There is no doubt about the industry, gradually advance his way to the record and to the principles which it has con- the results of the election in a given case or in meaning and intention of this clause. It deals front; to-day these colossal bodies, inflated

the root of one of the worst abuses that per- along and bankrupt and crush him to the earth. vades the walks of official life at the present day. What does the mere recommendation of Congressman amount to now? If the whole Congress of the United States assembled were to certify to the character of an applicant I am quite sure it would not be of the slightest benefit to him. Why is this? Because the heads of the departments know how easy it is to obtain certificates of this kind, and how rarely they are refused. There is not an hour in the day that these perfunctory indorsements do not go to protest, and the autographs of the most distinguished men in the councils of the nation are resigned to the waste-baskets of the departments. If the recommendation of a Senator or Representative really meant what it purports to mean, as intended by the framers of the civil service law, this condition of affairs would not exist. If the departments realized that when a Representative gave a certificate of character, he did it not by reason of the rush for office and his willingness to sign almost anything to escape from the importunities of those who seek it, but that he did it with the full sense of his responsibility for the qualification of the applicant, he would be extremely cautious not to give it except in the most deserving cases, and such a certificate so given would be the highest token and testimonial of his merit that the applicant could con-

vey to the appointing power. I shall conclude what I propose to say upon this branch of the subject by suggesting that after twenty-four years of exile the Democratic party came into power under the leadership of a man who lowered the banner upon which was inscribed "To the victors belong the spoils" carefully folded it, and in its place raised aloft the ensign upon which was inscribed the motto "A public office is a public trust." By that sign we conquered; we can safely follow it again, because wherever it is recognized it will bring converts into our ranks | in behalf of the people suffering under the burfrom the honest and intelligent masses of the SHALL THE VAULTS OF THE TREASURY BE

OPENED TO THE PUBLIC PLUNDERER? There is another important issue to which invite your consideration. The Democratic party is opposed to spending the people's money for the benefit of particular interests and sections that will not inure to the benefit of the whole country. It is opposed to dissipating the money in the treasury in order to pay submust vote out his ransom, that he has no right | sidies and bounties and grants that will enrich to make an intellectual selection, and that he individuals at the expense of impoverishing ought to be disciplined and educated to believe | the people. The Republican party has always | who was the carnest friend of Revenue and of that the white man of the South is his mortal | believed in a contrary doctrine; they say, give | Civil-Service Reform, who guarded the Treasus a subsidized commerce, give us a subsidized plan of safety and escape is to separate himself | thing to deplete the fund that has been stolen from his surroundings and unite with the ex- from the people's earnings, so that, as the pluntremists of New England in again fanning the der combs into the treasury year after year flames of sectional hatred and prejudice. This the comdines and the syndicates may divide it who in return therefor will contribute with a liberal hand towards Republican success. The Democratic party is in favor of an American | the Democracy of the Union. policy, and of an American navy, and of an American merchant-marine. It is in favor of building a navy in accordance with the policy of Secretary Whitney, and not in accordance and heard their rancor and malignity in that | with the policy of Secretary Robeson. It is in favor of building a merchant-marine by first creating the commerce for the ships to carry. and it announces as an American policy that American ships to be used by private interests shall not be built by the hand of the subsidists with government money. This is sound Dem-

ocratic doctrine. I am aware of the fact that a number of lead ing party men do not agree with me in the and respected in South Carolina as well as it is | conclusion that I have reached upon this matter. They believe that in order to revive our shipping interests large inducements should be rights of the States, the safe-guards of the con- | the assertion so often made with glowing emstitution are the most valuable franchises we phasis, that commence will always follow the

possess; if we yield them the Democratic party mails, and that a subsidized mail carrier will surrenders its birth-right; the autonomy of eventually become a carrier of freight, is a the States will become impaired, and centrali- fable invented in the interest of shipping leagues, and is not borne out either by our own In 1861 the tonnage of the United States was tive from the sixth district is my warm per- nearly as large as the tonnage of all maritime conal friend, and I certainly harbor not the | natious combined, with the exception of Great slightest unkind feeling against the gentleman | Britain. Today our flag has dissappeared from who succeeds me; but is it not a burning shame | the ocean, and France, and England, and Gerthat Maryland, a Democratic State, should send | many, and even Austria, with but a single sestwo, if not perhaps three, representatives to the port, are monopolizing the commerce of manhalls of Congress, who, upon this as well as up- kind. The suggestion was made in Congress that these countries had subsidized their ships. with the Republican party to oppress our sister I took occasion to point to the fact that when Commonwealths, as we were once oppressed in it was proposed to subsidize the shipping interthe days when that party deprives us of our sets of Germany a united protest arose from suffrages, and with an iron heel trampled upon every scaport on the North and Baltic seas, and the merchants of Hamkurg submitted a remonstrance to the German Parliament that ought to adorn the walls of every chamber of commerce in this country, protesting "that bounties paralysed individual energy, and endan-gered and corrupted commercial enterprise." The assertion was made that the British merchant-marine was subsidized, and when the representatives who were speaking in the interest of New England docks and ports were asked to point to an act of Parliament that ever granted a dollar for the employment or natruction of a British ship, no answer came and none ever will come, because there is no such legislation among the records of English history. No, my friends, the true American policy is to open our gates, lower our tolls manumit our commerce, and repeal an infamous system of navigation laws that forbid us from acquiring shisp as other nations are acquiring them; laws that are a re-effectment of in English statute passed nearly five hundred

There is only one more issue that I shall di-

defeat. years ago, and which find no place now in the marine code of any civilized country on this earth. I do not believe in artificial stimulation by subsidies; it is a galvanic process. The true system is when we enter foreign ports to take down the pirate's flag which proclaims that we earth, and to announce that we will trade with them on equal terms. If we do this the day will come when Southern, as well as Northern docks, will teem with a merchant-marine manned as in the days of old by the courage and skill of the American sailor. Upon this question we may take great pride that the Denocracy of the House stood in solid line to guard the treasury against every assault and raid that was made upon it by the Republican party to filch from its vaults the people's money in the interest of shipping leagues and of a select assemblage of monopolists, who with one hand are willing to build ships with govern-ment money and with the other to place an embergo upon their freight and commerce, wishout which a merchant-marine is the meres toy that plays upon the waters. OUR LEADER IN 150%.

ing. Public opinion moves slowly and cautiously; it advances with measured steps, of the people, upon principles that exact the but when it does resolve it is no coward, and when it strikes it is with fearless determiinstitutions that are overshadowing the busi- gree discouraged or dismayed, but they gather day will come when the people will tear the mask from those who have robbed them, and the people, if this subject is understood the truth will be revealed. They will demand and studied. Do not fall into the common of the power for evil that they exert unless Nothing daunts them, no presence deters them a return of the plunder. They will demand error of supposing that the civil service law you follow them in the line of their depreda- no repulses intimidate them. When there is an that the government must dissolve its copartnership with monopoly, and that they will
no longer supply the profits to the firm; they will demand that American ports shall be of persons in political sympathy with it. What an annual dividend five times as large as the mouth of the departments with the unfaltering opened for the commerce of mankind as God it embraces is the business departments of the | whole capital stock originally invested in its | step of veterans disciplined to immolate themintended they should be; they will march togovernment's service. Now I ask you to go enterprise; when you read the uncontradicted
wards the citadel within which the Blaines into the model room of the Patent Department, statement upon reliable authority that a syndineed not tell us how they expect to reform us, people; that all political power is derived from cate of capitalists in the city of Detroit have | because we know all about it; they have remonopolized ninety-nine-hundredths of all the formed us before. We have a painful recoltimber lands in the timber State of Michigan; when we know that every salt mine upon the with in days gone by, and while we are pro-American continent is owned by a combine foundly grateful to them for the solicitude and greatest of all the rights that they possess. that controls the output of the whole American market; when you cannot purchase a ton of steel or copper except by paying the enormous tribute exacted by the trusts that command their supply and regulate their price; when we realize that the whole system of telegraphic communication between sixty milions of people is virtually in the power of one man, so that the electric current that is ignited upon the coast of Maine flashes forty-five row-minded and sectional policy, and with the hundred miles to the ocean, and in the whole circuit of its transmission never crosses a wire that is not the property of the Western Union; I say when we are confronted with these things the inquiry naturally suggests itself how long will a free people submit to their sontinuancy? It is not a question between capital and labor. The man who raises such an issue is an enemy of our institutions, because my party in this State. the laborer of to-day may become the capitalist of to-morrow, and the capitalist of to-day may, through adversity and misfortune, become the laborer of to-morrow. It is a question between honest business enterprise struggling for a livelihood and these corrupt alliances draining the

life blood from the marts of trade and the avenues of commerce. A few years ago an individual with limited resources in almost any legitimate line of business could, by thrift and with a great and growing evil, and it strikes at | with concentrated capital, come marching Now I have been told that the best way for a man in public life to do is to keep quiet about these matters, and I have been informed from I many trustworthy sources that because following my earnest convictions I gave expression to my sentiments upon this question in Congress, that the combinations to which I have referred contributed with a liberal hand to accomplish my defeat. Well, my friends, they succeeded temporarily. The individual went down, but, thank Providence, the principle survives in all its strength. One of the leading members of Congress, and a gentleman for whom I formed the strongest attachment while there, upon the day on which the Reading Railroad investigation bill was before the House, said to me: "I approve of every word you say. I have been here for a long time, and have felt over and over again like saying the same thnigs; but let me ask you, can you afford to fight the powerful influences that are the United States. It more closely affects their arrayed against this bill?" Yes, my fellow citizens, I think I can. When a telegram was sent to our committee from the Scuylkill and Wyoming mines informing us that this corporate monopoly had flagrantly violated its contract with its employes, and that eighty thous-and men were locked out in the dead of winter begging God for bread, every impulse of my being was centred in their cause, and I would rather to-night sign a contract never to take another honor at the hands of my countrymen than feel that I had remained discreetly silent upon that occasion. Now I claim that the Democratic party must fight these combinations, because it claims to be the party of the

and failed to conscientiously perform my duty people, and they are the enemies of the people So thought Mr. Cleveland, who accomplished the splendid work of restoring millions of acres of the public domain stolen by the great Pacific railroads from the homestead settler of the West; so thought he, when he raised his arm dens of an unjust and oppressive taxation. He swerved neither to the right nor to the left, surrounded by all sorts of temptations he yielded not an inch; unpurchassble and unapproachable, he stood against corruption. When t became a question of public duty he beeded neither the censure of his friends nor the criticism of his foes. • Whatever faults he had were the faults of an honest man. He planned his line of battle, and with more than Spartan courage he followed it to the end. He was struck down facing the enemy, but if I mistake not the temper of the people, there seems to be a growing feeling that in 1892 the man ury from the attacks of the sudsidists, who defended the States against the encroachments of centralization, who was monopoly's and corruption's unflinching foe, who, without wavering, planted himself upon the rock that was cemented by the patriotism of Jefferson and Tilden, will again be summoned to assume command and rally for an honorable victory

commingled with the other side as to have lost our political identity. I come now to the consideration of a question that is of the utmost interest to us all, and that is the future of the Democratic party in Maryland. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN MARYLAND. The Democratic party in Maryland is in ritical condition. We may say otherwise and deceive ourselves in thinking to the contrary. but the fact still remains that it is. If we deduct the majority in the third congressional district nine hundred votes will cover the ma-

again. I believe in looking this condition done, but in order to adopt some permanent plan that will bring us back to our moorings and keep this State in accordance with the true sentiment of a large majority of our people safey within the Democratic ranks. It is not the controversies among political factions that should occasion the whole alarm, because sometimes they drift apart very widely and come affection among the people who are Democrate from principle, who want no political office, an honest administration of the party's affairs. We might convene all the warring factions in and silenced in this way. An earnest protest would go up against any scheme of redemption table in a large degree the disaster of our last

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN MARYLAND. Now, I have given you our condition as I think it should be given. What is the condition of our opponents at the present time? Step by step they are advancing upon us. Under the most thorough and continous discipline they are strengthening their organization in every precinct of this city. The Republican eaders recognising the fact that their party n this city can be kept together only by holding out the hope of common plunder, authoritative word has come from Washington that the principal Federal appointments will not be made in Maryland until after the election, and with fifteen thousand colored voters, colonised to a considerable extent, in solid line they present an unbroken front, their objective point being the next Legislature and a Reupblican Serator from Maryland, while we are rent and torn by factions discord, fighting over spoils that are already within the grasp of the enemy. Vice can be inspired with an honorable am-The Republican party is upon its good behavior | bition so that they will understand that he who now ; it always behaves well when it is in the rules must serve, and that he performs his duty minority and can do no harm. It always best who serves his countrymen most faithfulclamors for reform when it is out of power; ly. These kind of sceleties will grow and prosbut whenever it is in power and has the opportunity to reform, it yearns for the spoils and protunity to reform, it yearns for the spoils and patronage with a thirst-sens on appetite that betoken the days of famine. Where can there be found a more incessible sense bliggs of spoils men than the Republican politicists of Eary-leads. They take up their march with the leaf to the party is the least of heing a lead? They take up their march with the

lection of the reforms that they afflicted us ery of election in any of its stages they can be anxiety that they feel for our welfare, let us in Liberty to a large extent may exist without this the meantime watch them so that they will not have another opportunity to reform us again.

As far as I am concerned I would regard the without the general power to select those who ascendancy of the Republican party in this city are to govern them. This is not the case with as a calamity and misfortune. I am unwilling the American people, however. When our into join hands with it for any purpose. We can dependence was achieved, and the framers of reform ourselves without any help from it. I the Constitution assembled to construct a form do not believe in its principles, nor in its nargreatest esteem for a large number of its members, I have no faith whatever in its members, I have no faith whatever in its honesty as a party. My brief experience in Congress and my defeat have only tended to strengthen my loyalty to my own party, and inspired with this earnest feeling and conviction I, for one,

would be willing to make any sacrifice to save A PROPOSED REMEDY FOR OUR TROUBLE. Now what is the remedy, and what do the people want? Above everything else they want the principle proclaimed that when pub lic offices are to be filled the best men of the best character should be pressed to the front, and men of no character relegated to the rear. They want a ticket nominated for the Legislature that will command the respect and confidence of the people, men of recognized integrity, who are not pledged to anybody for anythe candidates when chosen will represent the reople's will and owe their choice to the people and no one else. And I believe that if a proclamation of this sort is issued in earnest it will thunder through this State and wake up in thousands of hearts the slumbering fires of Democratic loyalty. This is reform from withn as distinguished from reform from without this is a fusion of our political friends instead of a fusion with our political enemies; this involves no sacrifice of party fealty and no sundering of party ties.

Now it is not necessary to define the methods by which these results are to be accomplished, the character of the result will determine the fairness of the methods. Too much significance cannot be attached to the Legislature. It is of more importance to the people of this State than the Presidency of the Congress of interests, and its work strikes deeper home for weal or woe than that which emanates from any other department of the public service. What is required is integrity more than ability It does not take any great degree of capacity to pass the axamination for Annapolis. Providence in its mercy always sends a few men to legislative bodies who do the work for the balance. In an assemblage of this sort a man of unflinching integrity is worth any number of shrewd or wise men, because shrewdness and wisdom can sometimes be purchased, but integrity never, because it has nothing for sale. Now let us do these things, and the breakers ahead of us will calm let us neglect them and thwart the people's will, and the storm is coming and the unfortunate part about it is, that it may strike deep down and uproot the great party that has been so firmly planted upon our soil, that has grown up with our traditions, and around which cluster the fondest memories of the past and the most anxious solicitude for the future. The next Legislature will have a number of important duties to perform, among others the election of a United States Senator. We have upon our statute book a law that the Senator is to be alternately chosen from the Eastern Shore -a law which is recognized to be unconstitutional. I believe that the Senator will come from the Eastern Shore, in conformity to the custom, if not in obedience to the law. Whereever he is to come from, however, Eastern or Wester Shore, let it be understood that he is to | denly." be the choice of the people, and that the Legislature is to voice its will, for, if there be any one place that by reason of its honor and elevation appeals to the pride of a State to select for it its best and ablest man, that place is the

Senate of the United States. POLITICAL CLUBS, THE HARM AND THE GOOD

THAT THEY CAN ACCOMPLISH. In this connection I desire to refer to a mat ter which I think it is proper to comment upon, and that is the organization of political clubs in this city and the injury or benefit that political clubs generally are likely to exert upon the fortunes of the party in whose interest I think I have shown you now that there is they are formed. They can do a great deal of Democratic national party, and that is has a good and they can do a great deal of harm. In future, and that we are not so confused and the days of Jefferson they were called Democratic societies, but the Democratic societies of those days were vastly different from the political clubs of the present day. The conditions that gave rise to them were different, because the Democratic party was then in the earliest stages of its development, its principles were being established and it required constant discussion and agitation to impress their importance upon the minds of the people. I believe the time has gone by when there is any occasion for drilling the people and keeping them like a standing army with their tents pitched jority in the balance of the State at the last | under orders and under discipline in a constant | the picture. The Queen thereupon wrote her held out to American ship-builders and liberal election. Our whole majority was about six state of preparation for the political contests that name on a recently-taken picture and gave it prived of the right to represent his people. This can be done if there is unity of action, and rather than yield a fragment of this principle grants of money should be awarded to Amerithus and the private of the right to represent his people. Grants of money should be awarded to Amerithus thousand, so that if three thousand democrats, which is less than twenty in a precinct, vote with our opponents, the party is in peril. I ployment, and they have the intelligence and proposed that the point and the p It were better to put the clog-wheels upon legslation, of the States the liberty of the people, the that you could draw your own inferences. It sleep upon their arms in season and out of seais all very well to say that we lost a number of son, and talk politics around their camp-fires votes upon the tariff issue. Even if this were all the year around. This might suit some of so there are local issues which in all probabili. us, but I question the propriety of organizing ty may lose us the same number of votes over | the whole nation into political clubs and the government into a machine, whose principal squarely in the face, not to try temporarily to | duty it shall be to grind out elections with all ridge it over, because this perhaps may be the speed that the machine can work. We have too many elections now: we are either having one or all the time talking about one that we propose to have. There are at least thirty-five thousand out of the forty thousand Democrats in this city who do not belong to political clubs. On the other hand, the whole Republican party here is a congregation of clubs. They are all united now in the bonds of fratertogether very closely afterwards. What ought | nal love, embracing one another with an affection and devotion that not only awakens our ial Inauguration. And they have over \$33,admiration, but almost brings tears to our eyes hecause we know how soon the lovers will senand who have no party favors to ask except | arate and with what avidity they will cut each other's throats, figuratively speaking, when our beloved President announces that Maryland's this city and apportion among them the public | turn has come at last, and that the plunder is perquisites and patronage according to their influence and requirements, but there is a power behind the factions that cannot be purchased when there is nothing to eat, but when you talk about sitting at a government table, wait until the bell rings. They will not only sit at it but and deliverance that proposes to save the party by distributing its offices and spoils. This plan of compromise was tried in a neighboring city diction, but not a place will be reserved for her, and the outcome was the most corrupting state of politics that ever disgraced the pages of our falls upon the floor. Now when this feast is history, a state of politics to which is attributed over these clubs will as dissolve, because, the purpose of their creation has been accomplished. As far as any benefit to the public is concerned it were far better if they were never formed, because they are demoralizing in their tendencies, they degrade the political sentiment of the community, and they inculcate no lessons of patriotism or even party loyalty. This is the harm that clubs can do. Now, what good can they do? A great deal, if formed in the proper spirit and kept within proper limits. If we are to have Democratic clubs or societies, let them

become the centres for disseminating true democratic doctrine, where men can be instructed in the school of a pure democracy by the light and example of the patriots who have illustrated the pages of the party's history; where party feeling can be awakened by an appeal to their ntelligence and not to motives of personal gain ! where organisation can be effected upon the basis of a fealty that is true to the party because it believes in its future and capacity to subserve the welfare of the people; where those in the public ser-

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become a constant element of discord and weak THE RIGHT OF THE PROPLE TO SELECT THRIB RULERS.

I have often, in the course of my remarks poken of the rule of the people. Now I want o be understood that when I speak of the rule f the people, I do not speak of any crusade that has in view the supplenting in power of one faction by another, or the overthrow of one leader and the enthronement of another. What profit will the people derive from any such transaction as that? What I mean by the rule people; that all political power is derived from them, and that the idea is not to be tolerated that through any form or process of the machindeprived of the slightest fragment of this the of government, they had no complete model to follow, and they looked in vain to history for an example as their guidance. The work that they finally brought forth was unique in its design, a republic in which every citizen should be a sovereign and every ruler should be a sovereign and every ruler should be a servant and derive every vestige of his power directly or indirectly from those whom he is selected to gov-ern. Taken as a whole, an original experiment surrounded with difficulties in its conception

and execution, but now after the progress of a century the wisdom of the patriots who framed it is attested by the fact that sixty millions of freemen can proclaim to the world that in the selection of their rulers and representatives, and through them upon every question that concerns the nation and the commonwealth to which they belong, their voice must be heard and their suffrage must be respected. A UNITED DEMOCRACY BASED UPON THE QULE OF THE PEOPLE.

concluded now what I people and for no other purpose. They want | upon this occasion. I want to aid in saving and the doors thrown open and absolute fairness | not destroying the Democratic party of Maryin the method of election or selection, so that | land. If I were called upon to sound a keynote that might produce harmony within our ranks, would proclaim "A united Democracy based upon the rule of the people."

The Democratic party of this city is suffering with no incurable or vital malady. What it requires is an enlargement of the circle of its acquaintances, plenty of sunlight and plenty of society. This is the new school of medicine this is its diagnosis of the case. Unlock the doors, let the patient out, so that it can take plenty of exercise and mingle freely with the people; let it meet face to face the thronging multitudes of this great city, and you will find that the color will return to its cheeks-the permanent glow of health and not the flush of fever; that the blood will once more thrill through its veins, and that the deadly vapor of the anodynes will leave it.

Let us unite the party not by uniting one faction to another with ropes of sand, but by ying together the party with the indissoluble onds of Democratic principle and of a Democratic policy acceptable to those upon whose suffrages it depends for success. A leadership that will announce a policy of this sort and honestly pursue it will attract a following that will carry with it the assurance of victory. If this is done, it will no longer be necessary year after year to plead for the party's life, because it will possess the principles that will give it life, and when the hour of conflict comes you will find it, not a sluggard in the rear of the column with dropping colors, but in the van of battle with a flying standard it will proclaim to its enemies that the Democracy of Maryland s united, that its path is a path of honor, that its creed is a creed of patriotism and that its cause is the cause of the people and of every sovereigh right that God has given them, and which it lies not in the power of any man to deprive them of.

"See how pleased the man is! Has he neard some good news?" "No; but he has come down to telegraph his friends up in the country that he is about to pay them a two weeks' visit. He has heard

that fishing is extra good up there this year." "Ah! but he has received a telegram himself! Why does his countenance change so sud-"It is a telegram from his friends up in the country. They have heard that shooting is

unusually good in the city this spring and they are coming down to stay a fortnight with him." Cincinnati Inquirer. ANOTHER NEGRO LYNCHED. - Albert Martin, the mulatto who so brutally assaulted Mrs.

John Gillis, wife of a farmer living near Port Huron, about two weeks ago, was taken from the county jail about 2 o'clock Monday morning, 27th ult., by a masked mob and lynched. Ever since the outrage occurred there has been considerable talk of lynching, but the fact of its being talked so openly led the Sheriff and police to pay no attention to it.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland is in receipt of an autograph picture of the Queen Regent of Spain. When Minister Perry Belmont called upon the latter she expressed great interest in Mrs. Cleveland and said that she wished to present her with a photograph. Mr. Belmont said that he would be glad to take charge of to our representative.

It was the reporters that brought the boodlers to time; it was the reporter that found out that a murder had been committed in an insane asylum; and many other large crimes have they uncovered; while the police are always just going to discover something, but never do. Reporters never sleep; they work night and day; they never tire nor sleep on their guns until they have brought down their victim.—Chicago Mail.

New York is never satisfied unless she is collecting something to build a monument to somebody or to commemorate something.-Now she is collecting money for a triumphal arch to commemorate the Washington Centen-000 towards it. They want \$100,000 and will quite likely get it. New Yorkers are a brave, bold people, and do not mind a little money-

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

W. E. Burns, Rising Sun, road cart. From Baltimore: V. G. Blode, Alkali recoverer, G. A. Boyden, Locomotive drive brake, G. H. Coursen, ranor strop.

Another Suicide.-Miss Susan Miller. 17 years old, daughter of Andrew Miller, who resides on Mill creek, Jackson county, West Virginia, after preparing supper Saturday evening went out behind the house and shot herself through the temple with a 23-celiber revolver while the family were at supper. The cause

young woman and her mother. It is astonishing to see how the Baltimore newspapers wriggle over the operations of "our club," in our national game. Look s-here,

of the suicide was a quarrel between the

fellers, git somebody to "play ball." The President has appointed Mr. John 3. Colton, of Maine, Assistant Attorney Ganeral, and Mr. Orlow W. Chapman, of New

York, Solicitor General. Landbout the emptiest of emptiness is Bill

Nyo's supposed wit and humor. The Hac. Bill should never have left Congress, that is his

The potato bug has again made as