TOWSON, MD.

Saturday, June 29, 1889. EMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS COUNTY CONVENTION, TO SELECT DELEGATES TO A STATE AND

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

On Saturday, July 27th, 1889,

From 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 7 o'clock			
-		Place of Meeting.	Hour of Meetin
Dist   Dist	Prect.	Place of Meeling.	Hour of Meeting.
1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4 \end{array} \right\}$	Newberg Hall, Catonsville At Joseph Merkle's Wetheredville	2 P. M. to 7 P. M 2 P. M. to 7 P. M 2 P. M. to 7 P. M
2	!	Randallstown	
8	2}	Walter's, Arlington Running l'ump	2 P. M. to 7 P. M 2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
4		Reisterstown, (Hiteshue's)	2 P. M. to 7 P. M
5	İ	Jackson's White House	2 P. M. to 7 P. M
6		Merriken's, Middletown	2 P. M. to 7 P. M
7	$\frac{1}{2}$	Eli S. Sampson's Pleasant Hunter's	
8		Cockeysville Cockey's, 10-Mile House	
9	[1] [5]	Cold Spring Hotel Ady's Hotel, Towson Cooper's, Mt. Washing'n	2 P. M. to 7 P. M 2 P. M. to 7 P. M 2 P. M. to 7 P. M
10	${1 \choose 2}$	Slade's Hotel	2 P. M. to 7 P. M 2 P. M. to 7 P. M
11	1 2 3	Boarman's, Wright's Stand Thomas Carney's Nichols' Tavern	2 P. M. to 7 P. M 2 P. M. to 7 P. M 2 P. M. to 7 P. M
12	123 4	Chas. Jones', O'Donell st Waters' Gardenville Putty Hill Ang. Glue's Rel Air Road	2 P. M. to 7 P. M 2 P. M. to 7 P. M

To elect 5 delegates from each District to meet in ounty Convention at Towson. On Monday, July 29th, 1889, At 12 o'clock M., co cleet 7 delegates to a State Convention nate a candidate for Comptroller; said Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore

13 1 Baughman's, Annap. Rd... 2 P. M. to 7 P. M. Hellman's Store........... 2 P. M. to 7 P. M.

On Thursday, September 12th, 1889, At 12 o'clock M., and also to elect 7 delegates to a Judicial Convention to be held in Towson, On Wednesday, August 7th, 1889,

At 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Indicial Circuit for the State of Maryland. The Primaries will be held under the following No one be allowed to vote at said primaries but a. Democrat and who shall be a registered voter of the held as shown by the certified copies of the Regis-And the members of the State Central Committee request the County Executive Committee to assemto select Judges and Clerks. And also request said Committee to select five persons of high standing to act as a Board of Appeals with power to remove and appoint Judges and Clerks in cases where charges of unfitness are made and sustained by any person interested in said primaries and Conventions. n each District where there shall be more than one set of delegates to be voted for in said primaries, the candidate or candidates representing each set of delegates shall have the right to appoint one gentleman of his or their own selection to be present in each polling room in each Precinct or District during the hours of voting and counting said votes to witness the reception and count of said votes.

J. FRED. C. TALBOTT,

JOHN HUBNER. WM. ELLIOTT, Members State Central Committee for Balto, Co. TOTICE TO DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

TOWSONTOWN, June 13, 1889. Gentlemen: -You are hereby respectfully requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE, TOWSONTOWN, On Wednesday, 10th day of July, 1889, At 12 o'clock M.,

First—To fix the date for holding a County Convention to nominate candidates for members of the House of Delegates; also County Officers. Second-To fix the time and places for holding Primary Meetings to elect Delegates to said Conven-Third-To take charge of the Judiciary Primaries which have been called by the members of the State Central Committee for Baltimore County for SAT-URDAY, JULY 27th, 1889. JOHN H. FOWLER, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of Baltimore County.
THOS. R. JENIFER, Secretary. June 15.—4t

The Maryland State Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting, this year, at the Blue Mountain House, on July 9th, 10th, 11th, and it promises to be one of the most interesting, as well as the largest, assemblies ever held by the teachers of the State. The railroads have acceded to reduce rates of fare from all points to the Blue Mountain, and excellent accommodations can be secured at the Blue Mountain House, if early application be made to the manager, Mr. J. P. Shannon, Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore. The program of the meeting will embrace many interesting features, and the attractiveness of the surroundings of Blue Mountain will add greatly to the charm of a visit on the occasion alluded to.

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:

C. G. Watson, Piney Grove, hand plauter. From Baltimore: G. A. Boyden, air-brake locomotive valve; N. B. Clark, steam boiler; G W. Glenn, ratchet stock: F. Groshan, window ventilator: G. H. Hutton, vehicle jump-seat W. H. Richardson, child's carriage; C. A. Stock well, sad-iron; R. W. Welch, wheat-cleaning machine. \_\_\_\_\_

The venerable Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, aged 90 years, died at his home, in Lancaster, on Wednesday. 26th inst. The deceased during his busy life has been printer, editor, banker, railroad constructor, adjutantgeneral of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War, minister of Russia and four times United States Senator. He was one of the most remarkable men of the age. He was exceedingly kind to young men struggling for advancement, and often helped them.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. -- In pursurance of the usual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will open its line for Fourth of July travel at the usual reduction in rates.

Excursion tickets will be sold between all valid for return until July 8th, 1889.

Mrs. Lucy Ware Webb Hayes, wife of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, died at Fremont. Ohio, on the 20th inst., of an attack of paralysis. Mrs. Hayes's maiden name was Lucy Ware Webb. She was born the 28th of August, 1831, at Chillicoth, Ohio, and was the youngest child and only daughter of Dr. James

Webb and Maria Cook. Wm. W. Christoher, on the morning of the 27th inst., shot and instantly killed C. P. Logue, in a brothel at the northeast corner of Pine and Raborg streets, Baltimore. The men were jealous of each other about a frail creature named Lydia Cole. Christopher is in jail.

The constant discharge of workmen at Mt. Clare Shops, B. & O. R. R., is having a do. pressing effect among the mechanics of Balti-

Charlie Ross was abducted from his home in Philadelphia on July 1st, 1874, and nothing is known of his fate.

Gov. Nichols of Louisiana has issued a proclamation forbidding John L. Sullivan and

SCRIBES ON A JAUNT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Compliments to Many "Newspaper Fellers"-A Jolly Set -- Beauties of Alleghany Mountain Scenery - Beautiful Cresson Springs --Great Destruction on the Pennsylvania Railroad by the Late Floods-The Awful Calamity at Johnstown.

As the years roll on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company never forgets its annual compliments to its warm friends, the ."newspaper fellers," for a few days outing along its lines, where are found many delightful nooks, and none more so than that lovely, sequestered spot, Cresson Springs, on the top of the Alleghanies, amidst the blue ether of high altitude, away from "the madding crowd," where tired nature can seek repose amidst as charming scenery as the eye would delight to rest

Whilst engressed with constant and everincreasing duties, an exquisitely executed lithographic invitation found its way before us, having the well-known sign manual of two of the Penusylvania's most able and gallant officers-Would we accept an invitation to visit Cresson Springs to enjoy the refreshing mountain air and the hospitality the Pennsylvania might offer? A vote being taken the Chairman decided it unanimously carried. Armed with the aforesaid lithographic pasteboard we repaired to Union Station on Friday morning 21st where we found others who had been presonted with similar lithographs, and where genial Mr. Robert E. Boyd, Passenger Agent of the Baltimore Division, greeted his guests. A few moments more and the Washington contin-

gent arrived at the station by a special train, having 105 guests, in charge of Mr. Robert A Parke, Washington Passenger Agent. It took but a few moments to dispose of the Baltimore contingent, when Mr. Boyd waved his hand to the cheery knight of the throttle valve, and we sped through the charming hills and valleys of dear old Baltimore county; on through the levely and productive acres of York county-on through the growing, busy city of York-still on to the placid Susquehanna, and finally to Harrisburg. On the run up, acquaintances were renewed and new ones formed of those who had never gone that route before. The Baltimore and Washington guests were-The party from Baltimore included Wm.

Schnauffer, Miss Lena Schnauffer, Edward Raine, wife and daughter, T. J. Wentworth the wife, Hon. Wm. J. O'Brien, the Misses O'Brien, James Young and wife, Wm. I. Cook. Miss Irone Cook, Wm. H. Ruby, J. Fred. Roxbrough and wife, F. I. Duncan and wife, Mrs. R. E. Boyd and Wm. M. Byrne, all in charge of Mr. R. E. Boyd, Baltimore Passenger agent of the Company. From Washington-Louis Garthe, A.

Stoufer, Fletcher Hodges, Thos. C. Hannum, H. N. Thompson, A. J. Mudd and daughter, J. N. Noah, C. H. Gray and wife, C. A. Hamilton, Maj. S. M. Clarke and wife, C. F. Towle, wife and children, Marion Lowe and wife, D. B. H. Losely, R. J. Wynn and wife, W. J. Lambton, Geo. H. Walker and wife, J. H. Pearson, Miss C. Pepper, O'Brien Moore and wife, C. E. Chapin and wife, Fergus P. Ferris and sons, F. H. E. Handy, T. B. Kirby, Walter Wellman and wife, Mrs. Harold Snowden, H. B. F. Macfarland and wife, R. A. B. Keim, wife and Misses Keim, T. V. DeGraw and wife, O. P. Austin and wife, W. B. Shaw and wife, John M. Carson and wife, Miss Carson, D. S. Barry, E. B. Hay and wife, H. Conquest Clarke and wife, Mr. Jakeden and wife, S. H. Kaufman District and Precinct at the time said primaries are | and wife, F. A. Carle, Mrs. Moore, R. P. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford and daughter, W. C. McBride and daughter, F. P. Morgan, James R. Young and wife, Miss McFalls, R. le at as early a date as possible for the purpose of M. Larner, Misses Larner, W. E. Curtis and making arrangements to conduct said primaries and | wife, Miss Beulah Fox, F. A. Richardson, Miss Howard, M. G. Sacendorf and wife, Miss Mc-Kinney, Mr. Baldwin and wife, T. W. Lyman and wife, Fred Percy Powers and wife, John Q. Thompson, F. A. Depere and wife, Mrs. H. A. Preston and daughter, J. Durham and wife, R. L. Fern, S. E. Johnson and wife, George G Bains and wife, A. J. Walford and wife. Mrs. R. A. Parke and daughter, all in charge of

> of the Company in Washington. With exact promptitude the Philadelphia contingent rolled into the station in charge of Mr. George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of all the Pennsylvania lines. Theu he became Master of Ceremonies, and with an intuitive peculiarity all followed him into the splendidly appointed restaurant at the station in charge of Maj. Rothwell, who "knows how to keep a hotel." Here the entire party of over 200 had opportunity to amply lunch. Thirty minutes or more being allowed to satisfy the inner man, Mr. Boyd's well-known figure was the last to step upon his train, and away we dashed over the rail to Duncannon; thence speeding along the "Blue Juniata" at a rattling pace. Soon the effects of the recent flood became apparent in washed banks and fields, and prostrated trees, and abutments o washed-away bridges, and for miles and miles scarcely a vestige could be seen of the towpath or locks on the old Pennsylvania Canal. As we climb the mountain sides and get a sniff of pure Alleghany air, we bathe in the beauties of the charming scenery spread out on every side until we reach the busy city of Altoona, and stop for a moment or two in front of the Logan House, one of the finest caravansaries in the Alleghenies. From there it was a run of but 17 miles to Cresson, where we stepped upon the broad platform, nowise fatigued from a journey

Maj. Dunham of the Cresson was on hand. smiling his happiest, and in thirty minutes every one of his 200 guests were comfortably provided for in luxurious appartments. After that any one who did not enjoy himself or herself, didn't deserve enjoyment. And all did do so, being cheered and inspired by the strains of rich music by the celebrated Altoona City

Our itinery said for Saturday-"A Day in the Mountains." Gen. Boyd requested all to disport themselves as best suited until 1 P. M., when he expected all who so desired to board the train for a run to ill-fated Johnstown. Nobody refused-all went. The distance from Cresson is but 23 miles, but it took us one and a half hours to reach there, the train being run | washing out of the mills, and the failure of slowly over the recently erected trestle work and newly-built roadway.

We trust the readers of the Journal will havoc created by the flood, and the tremendous labors performed by the Pennsylvania Company in restoring to travel ten miles of washed track, including several large wooden trestles, all executed in the space of ten days. No such herculean task was over performed in this or any other country.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGES ON THE PENNSYL-VANIA RAILBOAD. The extent of the damages suffered by the oad can best be understood by a brief reference to the section over which the flood spread, and the relation its streams bear to the line o railroad. The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad follows the bank of the Susquehanna from Harrisburg to Duncannon, situated at the unction of the Juniata with the Susquehanna. rom Duncannon it is built on the banks of the Juniata along its entire course to the headwaters near Tyrone, a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles, within which the waters of the stream are crossed twelve times. Three of the bridges, the Granville Bridge, 65 miles west of Harrisburg, the Mayes Bridge, 67 miles, and the Manayunk Bridge, 75 miles, aggregate 2,000 feet of viaduct. Besides these bridges, whose height and strength are ample to withstand any ordinary flood, there are many miles of track which, by reason of the physical condition of the country, are exposed

to injury from a flood of unprecedented On the western slope of the Alleghenies the road strikes the headwaters of the Conemaugh at Lilly Station, 17 miles west of Altoona, and follows the valley of the Conemaugh to Blairsville Intersection, 64 miles west of Altoons. stations on the system on July 2d, 3d, and 4th, Pretty much the same relation is maintained between roadway and river with the Conemaugh on the west as with the Juniata on the east of the mountains, and it can be readily understood that a giant torrent, such as swept through this picturesque valley on the aftertoon of May 31st, would work inestimable damage to a line of railroad which was built upon and over the banks of the stream and in many portions occupied a bed that had been

cut for it between the river and the base of the overhanging hills. At South Fork, 29 miles west of Altoona, the here is the first important bridge spanning the Conemanch River. At Viaduct, less than niles farther west, is another important bridge. known in the history of Pennsylvania as the Conemangh Viaduct, and respected and ad mired by engineers as the most perfectly-con-

structed arch in America. The tortuous and winding course of the Conemaugh is aptly illustrated at this point. One going west toward the bridge sees the river flowing almost directly south until it is lost behind a mountain spur; in front the road passes through a deep cut in the obstructing ridge, and as the train moves out of the cut it crosses the Viaduct Bridge not more than 500 feet from the point at which the river seemed to have parted company with the road for good. The river had made a circuit of some three miles around a high ridge, and was back to receive the graceful arches of the old Via

From the Viaduct the river runs north and Jake Kilrain to fight on the soil of that State. | sweeps around the hills in a wild curve to meet

that the track builders were forced not only to cut away a portion of the mountain side to make a roadbed, but to protect their roadway by a breakwater of substantial masonry. At onemangh Station the valley broadens until t contracts again at the northwestern end of he city of Johnstown, where the river, having received the waters of Stony Creek, passes through a gap in the obstructing hills and is crossed by the Johnstown Bridge, the last railway viaduct which spans, its turbulent waters on the main line.

West of the Johnstown Bridge the valley

egain widens, and Sang Hollow, 2 miles west, s the last point at which river and roadway are so closely connected as to subject the road bed to any injury from unusually high water. Within the entire region drained by these streams there had fallen within a few days preceding May 31st an extraordinarily heavy and continuous rain. The streams on the eastern slope rose rapidly, and, reinforced by innumerable tributaries from the mountains, came down in a torrent which nothing was strong enough to withstand. Railway bridges, built in the most substantial manner of iron, were torn from their piers, and the solid ma sonry of the piers was battered and crushed by the logs and trees which were dashed against them by the resistless current. The three large bridges on the Juniata and every bridge on the conemaugh except the massive stone viaduct at Johnstown were swept away, and the track in many places was torn from .its bed and carried on also. Telegraph lines shared the same the work required their constant labor day and fate, and even luckless freight trains, here and night. there caught between breaks, were involved in

the common ruin. The rainfall in the Conemaugh Valley was equally as severe as that in the valley of the uniata, and the high-water mark had already een reached when the fateful dam in the South Fork Creek burst its confining bounds and inundated the fated valley of the Conemaugh with a waste of waters which has no counter

part in American history. It is needless to recur to the general dotail of this fearful flood, as it can be readily understood from the topography of the valley, out lined above, that nothing built by the hands of man could offer a moment's resistance to the all-conquering force of a mad torrent, which in many places filled the boundaries of the narrow valley from hill to hill. The everlasting rocks, planted in the hillsides by the hand f the Creator, were torn away and dashed to fragments by the infuriated waters, and nothing less substantial stood the slightest show of

In this condition the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad found the property over which they had control on the evening of Friday, May 31st. The progress of the storm had been carefully watched for several days, and precautions had been taken as far as human foresight | bridge and approaches is 600 feet. could ordain to prevent the loss of life and property in the territory under consideration. When the critical moment came, the floods in the East having reached their height, while those of the West, reinforced by the breaking | the mountain side on which to build the road of the dam, had acquired a momentum for destruction beyond the power of man to stay, all section of the track to the full force of the torcommunication was broken, both by rail and rent. When the flood dashed against it about wire, and concerted action under the general 1,500 feet of the track was not only carried direction of the superior officials was impos- away, but the ground and stone on which it

The grand and perfect organization of the | the river was changed so as to run where the corporation is shown in the clearest light by the manner in which this almost insurmount- the line, trestling was put in for the entire disable obstruction of the failure of communica- tance and doubled so as to accommodate two tions was overcome. The East was cut off from the North and West; there was a middle district with Altoona as its centre, which was isolated from every other section, while the extreme West, with its local capital at Pittsburg, was cut off from all assistance save that of the lines west of that point. In this extraordinary emergency each local official bestirred himself to heroic efforts to repair as rapidly as possible the damage to his own division, so as to estabish a connection with that beyond, knowing that his fellow-workers were moving in the same manner to reach him. Every one felt that the supreme moment had arrived when not only his loyalty to the corporation but his capability would be put to the severest possible test. The direst blow ever received by the corporation be represented with pride had befallen it, and upon his individual shoulders rested the responsibility of doing almost superhuman work toward sustaining the reputation the company had won for prompt and ready recovery from disaster. This spirit animated every employee, and it endowed them with Robert A. Parke, the District Passenger Agent new courage and abnormal energy for the accomplishment of the great purpose in view.-A work was to be performed which, considering the difficulties that surrounded it, seemed almost hopeless of execution, yet there was no time to think of failure, and every energy

was bent to the one end of getting out of the trouble in the quickest possible time. In the east the executive offices of the company were moved to Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, and from that point a general supervision of the situation was exercised by the general officers, although, for the time being, little else than the securing and hastening forward of supplies to all the available points | some of them scarcely visible. They weighed could be done. All the skilled workmen and 65 tons, or 130,000 pounds, and the way they carpenters from the castern divisions were collected as rapidly as possible and forwarded to | credible. One was completely stripped of all Harrisburg to be distributed north and as far its machinery and the boiler and fire-box alone west as the work on hand demanded. Bridge builders were contracted with and their entire forces were sent out on the line. Reserve workmen from every quarter were called into requisition, and the superintendents of divisions that had escaped severe damage were directed to send out all their available force and to secure all the help they could from other quarters. All the bridge lumber held in reserve at various points on the line was loaded on cars and forwarded or held subject to shipment to the points in need. In addition to this, the lumber dearers of Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, and all accessible points were given carte blanche orders to load all the bridge lumber in their yards ready for movement at any moment. The same plan was pursued at every central point. That collected in the east was shipped to Harrisburg and thence north and west to the first breaks in the line, which were respectively at Montgomery Bridge, on the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, 20 miles Middle Division of the main line.

south of Williamsport, and Granville on the At Altoona a large reserve stock was always kept. That was forwarded eastward and westward for use at Manavunk and Maves on the Middle and the Viaduct on the Pittsburg Division. At Altoona, the outside territory from which to draw supplies was so limited by the rail connection, that little aid could be obtained outside the reserve stock, yet the work of collecting it, wherever available, went on not weary in the account which follows of the with such rapidity as the nature of the case

At Pittsburg, when all the local resources had been exhausted, the western lines were face of the most serious obstacles. Every concalled upon and they responded with men and ceivable obstruction presented itself. material drawn from all points on the lines lack of facilities of communication so as to east of Cincinnati, Indianopolis, and Chicago. An enormous amount of material and a large points, the scarcity of material in certain number of men were forwarded from the West | quarters, and, above all, the inability to comto Johnstown, reaching that point before the | mence work on account of the continued high pair to begin.

The principal effort was directed to the reopening of communication with the West. To this end a large force of men and car-loads of material were dispatched at once to Sunbury for the purpose of rebuilding the Montgomery Bridge over the Susquehanns, four spans of which had succumbed to the swift and swollen stream. They arrived at the scene of action without delay, but the condition of the river was such that the planting of treatles in the current was impossible. The flood subsided sufficiently by Tuesday, and within four days four hundred men had bridged the river and re-established communication with the West, via the Philadelphia and Erie and the Allegheny Valley Railroads. This achievement is one of the marked features of the recovery of the road from this disaster, as it opened a route to the Pittsburg Division, and enabled the force from the Philadelphia and Erie to reinforce the work on the Pittsburg Division

with both men and material. In the meantime operations had been commenced in the Juniata Valley on the Middle Division. A force of seven hundred men were detailed to forward supplies from Harrisburg and mend the lesser breaks in the track, while three hundred men were sent forward to rebuild the Granville Bridge, This bridge, which was over 700 feet feet long, was not only washed away, but all the piers save one had been wrecked. Work was commenced without delay and the site of the bridge was covered with a substantial trestling, 720 feet long and 50 feet high, in six days. With this bridge completed and the track leading to it repaired an advance was made two miles farther west to Mayes Bridge, and there in four days a trestling 780 feet long and 50 feet high was erected Conemaugh is joined by South Fork Creek, and The track along this entire section suffered severely. The rails were not only carried

away, but the ballast and foundation were carried with them. While the Granville and Mayes Bridges were being constructed, the work was proceeding with vigor on the Manayunk Bridge. Peculiar difficulties beset the progress of repair at this point. The locality was cut off from communication with any large centre of supplies, men were scarce, and the entire section having suffered great damage from the floods, it was not an easy matter to secure previsions for the workmen. Two hundred men were collected in the vicinity and the task of closing up the gap was pressed forward in the face of all obstacles. Bridge lumber was obtained at Huntingdon, Tyrone, and Altoons, and provisions for the workmen from the same quarter. Two or three miles of track had to be relaid on a new

The reservoir was located in the mountains nearly 1,700 feet above sea-level and 200 feet earth down deep where the track had been. the article has been in use in all ages of the above the level of the valley and about two light this spot, also, several hundred yards of world; and also that while the abuse of it was miles to the southeast of the South Fork sta-tion. By the time the raging torent had reached that point the force of the water had most as completely as a picket fence would ap-dispensation. It is useless to ignore, or to atpear i one portion of the track being set down tempt to dispute these facts, because they are by the water about three to four feet apart, the all patent and indisputable. not only increased in power, but its destructive violence had been intensified by the acoumulation of trees, atones, buildings, and debris, which the mad fleed had enatched up in its earth and stones being deposited between them almost as perfectly as if done by human hands. course. Is swept down upon the village, our-It had the appearance of a dyke constructed to rying everything before it, and, as it roared and raged through the valley, it not only Relow this at a long curve in the road the

caught up in its watery embrace bridges and water swept out 1,700 feet of double track, intrack, but in many instances carried away the cluding the readbed down to the solid rock ground on which the road was built. The upon which it had been built. The water did south Fork Bridge first met its appearsh, and, not even stop here, as it worked its way behind although it was not directly in the course of immense boulders of stone weighing tons and the torrent, was demolished by the united water | hurled them out into the torrent and broke | ers the ceremonial use of it, as long as time shall of the reservoir and the Conemaugh River .--On the plain at Johnstown, for at least a mile From this point to Johnstown Bridge the road was almost entirely destroyed, and even the above the fatal stone viaduct. there is one mass experience and skilled engineers of the Pennof destroyed manufactories, business places, sylvania Railroad might well have stood aghast at the magnitude of the task of repairing it. A large body of men from Altoona began to

Viaduct was also for the most part in rules.

of the road is the trestle bridge over the Cone-

maugh, known as No. 6. It is situated about

half-way between the Viaduct and Conemaugh

Station. The river is wider at this point, and

longer than the Visduct, it is not so high by 30

rapid bridge-building. It is constructed on

quite a sharp curve, and the total length of the

A striking feat of skilful engineering is seen

at Conemaugh. At this point the banks of the

river rise up perpendicularly to the height of

1.000 feet. A shelf had been carved out of

bed, and a curve in the river subjected this

was laid shared the same fate. The current of

tracks. This was indeed a daring undertak-

ing, but it was accomplished with a skill and

success which seem almost marvelous under

the circumstances. From the eastern end of

this trestle to the bridge at Johnstown the

track with a trifling exception was built anew,

The roadway along this section was exposed

to the full force of the waters, and it was.ab-

solutely annihilated. Not only were the ties

swept away and the rails bent and twisted into

all manner of shapes, but the earth on which

the road was built was carried off, and the

track site so deeply covered in sand, gravel,

and debris that the most experienced trackman

could not with certainty locate the old bed.

Conemaugh Station is at the western base o

the Allegheny Mountains. The town is built

on high ground, inclining in a broad plain to

the river. It was an important point to the

Pennsylvania Railroad, assituated on this plain

was a great freight yard and an immense round-

louse, where the heavy, mountain climbing

ocomotives were stored, and attached to the

reight trains to aid them in ascending the

mountains. The flood swept over this yard

with such mighty force that every vestige of a

ouilding was swept from the face of the earth.

The great brick-and stone round-house, con

taining 35 engines, succumbed, and the work

dations of the round-house cannot be traced

of destruction was so complete that the foun-

The 60-ton locomotives were carried away like

chips on the current, and left in various places

Many of these magnificent monarchs of the

rail laid around promiscuously over the plain,

were tossed about by the waters is almost in

remained sitting upright on the top of the

sand. Others lay upon their sides almost com-

pletely covered by mud, sand and stones. Im-

mense driving wheels of machine shops were

carried away as though they were lumber and

deposited half a mile from where they had

From the junction of the South Fork with

the Conemaugh to the Pensylvania fatal stone

bridge at the western edge of Johnstown, a dis-

tance of over five miles, the heavy rails of

the tracks were torn from the ties and beut

and twisted into all manner of shapes, which

From Woodvale to Johnstown Station much

of the bed of the road was formed from sag

from the Cambria Iron Works, and this showed

where the bed of the road formerly ran. Much

of it was entirely washed away, and nothing

could be seen of it but a few stray rails and ties

Standing at Woodvale now can be seen al

most one unbroken plain of sand and stone

clear to Johnstown stone bridge, and where

formerly stood immense machine shops, foun-

dries and manufactories of various kinds, now

One who has not seen the condition of things

as they now exist can have no adequate con-

ception of the marvelous rapidity with which

the work of repair was done, and an unbroken

line of track re-established over the main line

in exactly two weeks after the flood : and when

the extraordinary difficulties under which

engineers and workmen labored, it seems more

These people undertook their task in the

jumbled together higgledy-piggledy.

all is a plain of desolation.

like a romance than a reality.

nidnight as well as midday.

way of the world.

s fully 6 to 8 feet.

comfort on the part of engineers and workmen

have paralyzed the energies of any other rail

THE DESOLATION AT JOHNSTOWN.

To go back up the Conemaugh it is proper t

testified to the resistless nower of the water.

imbedded in sand and debris.

formerly stood.

The entire work was finished in ten days.

a distance of three miles.

while the bridge and its trestle approaches in

feet. This bridge is also a fine specimen

The next important feature in the rebuilding

houses, &c., thirty-five 60-ton locomotives being scattered from the round-house, imbedded the sand and mud, or completely broken up. work westward from the South Fork Bridge, Close to the bridge where the great jam ocwhile the local force at Pittsburg united with curred the scene is one of horror, from 50 to 60 the large contingent from the lines west of that houses of all sizes being jammed closely to- able clergy. In fact, the Saviour was aspersed gether, so that the only way to get rid of them | in His day by some such ultra pictarians; but point undertook the herculean task of closing the gap between Johnstown Bridge and Coneis to burn them, as it would take months to it is not upon record that He made them any get them out, and they would be of no use apology, or in any way altered His course, maugh Bridge No. 6. The combined forces encould it be practicable to even take them spart; | though He must have known that this prohibigaged in repairing this section of about 9 miles some are setting upright, some lying on their side, some completely toppled over. In going and that the record of His course would be about among them the odor of decaying bodies is plainly perceptible. In passing along where amounted to 3,900 men, and the enormity of The ferce working west from South Fork had some very difficult work to perform. Beside one of the streets formerly was we stepped the rebuilding of the South Fork Bridge, the upon a fine piano imbedded in the sand, the replacing of the Conemaugh Viaduct fell to top being carried away, the strings being their lot. This trestle bridge is undoubtedly a

plainly visible with sand and mud magnificent example of what may be called extemporaneous engineering. It is 400 feet Seeing a knot of persons in front of a buildlong, 78 feet high, and is constructed on a curve. Solid heart timber is the naterial, and aling we wended our way thither and found it to be three or four men engaged in digging out a though it was constructed in the most rapid body they had found. The front wall of a manner, it is as firm and as steady as if made brick building had been washed out which left of stone. It spans a deep gorge, at the bottom two rooms exposed. The man apparently had of which flows the river, and on its northern tumbled from the second-story room into the side are the ruins of the magnificent arches of water where he sank and was buried. The the old Viaduct, their shattered masonry bearbody was in a fair state of preservation. In ing mute but eloquent testimonies to the viothe second-story room still hung a handsome lence of the flood. The roadbed west of the cantre-lamp, apparently uninjured.
Scenes like these were visible everywhere,

> lamity, more destructive than that at Pompeii. Dynamite blasts are regularly set off at the stone bridge. They shake the earth for a wide distance, and send debris and portions of bodies high in the air. We will not further weary the readers of the JOURNAL with a recital of these terrible

the condition of affairs. It completely appals | that they had received "letters," which were the stoutest heart. THANKS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD. At 4.30 our train returned to Cresson. In the evening a meeting of the guests was held in the pariors of the Mountain House, when resolutions were passed thanking the Pennsylvania Company for its courtesies extended in bringing us to the delightful spot, Cresson; cordially endorsing the energy displayed in restoring the ten miles of the devastated road to travel in so short space as ten days, accomplishtion of bridges, &c.; also thanking Mr. George 3. Roberts, President, Frank Thomson, Vice President. Messrs. Jas. R. Wood and George W. Boyd, General and Assistant General Passenger Agents, for courtesies and hospitalities, and also to Mesers. Robt. E. Boyd and Robert A. Parke, Baltimore and Washington Passenger Agents, for their kindly care and attention during the trip, which was made pleasant by constant solicitude exercised for our comfort.

[Correspondence of the MARYLAND JOURNAL

ories of departed joys.

Tuesday morning 25th again found us in the

ditorial sanctum, refreshed for ardent though

pleasant duties, and conscious of pleasant mem-

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER. Conspicuous Illiberality-A Case in Point -A Wild Clerical Charge-Intolerable Intolerance-Effects of the Wine of Wrath -A Provision of Nature-A Remarkable Example-Comforting Curses-The Methods of Providence-Making the Best of

BALTIMORE, June 28th, 1889. In this land of religious liberty, it is a generally received theory that every man has a natural right to form his own opinions upon matters of right and wrong, and to govern his ife in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. This is one of our time honored. and much-vaunted theories; but when we come to its practical application, there seems to be a hitch about it somewhere, for although everyody is ready enough to claim such privileges or himself, there are certain of our people who inconsistently and rabidly refuse to concede such to other people. And of this illiberal class our rampant Prohibitionists furnish the most

conspicuous examples. A communication in last week's Journal upon the subject of high license, is a case so very much in point as to deserve an especial nention. And, as one of many such surprising instances, it illustrates the inconsistencies, and absurdities, the injustice, and uncharitableness nto which the prohibition mania can betray ts enthusiastic adherents. In fact, the publication of such articles as the one referred to, showing as it does, such a warping of the judgment, and such violence of feeling and manifest unfairness in the ignoring of facts, is extremely damaging to the very cause which it is trying to advocate. Its fiery and intemperate zeal, at the expense of truth and charity, are calcula-

ted to influence all calm, and just, and reasonable people against the system which produces auch results. The charge that "a combination exists between politicians, editors, clergymen, and distillers, to impose high license upon the conntry," or for any other purpose whatever. is a flagrantly atrocious one, and is worth, only of the lowest style of campaign of political mudflinging. To affirm that there is "an alliance." an "unboly coalition," of "Bishops and clergymen of every grade combining with distillers and liquor sellers to legalize the most iniquitous traffic on earth," is to assert what it would not be at all pleasant for us to characterize, when we remember that the assertion is made by a good man, who is himself a Christian minlster. The only charitable conclusion regarding such uncharitable misrepresentations is to attribute them to a disordered mental state produced by the prohibition monomania. Then, to think of a self-appointed guardian of other people's consciences denouncing all use of liquor as a sin, and declaring that "it cannot be justly tolerated, on any ground, as a beverage," is too absurd and preposterous even to be amusing. If the prohibitionists regard the use of all intoxicants as a sin, or as in any way injurious to them, nobody proposes to in-

concentrate material and laborers at desired terfere with their opinions, or to coerce them into the use of such commodities. Nobody has any desire to meddle with their conscientious | he is not a good Catholic. But I do say that water and the incessant rain. There was not an entire fair day during the progress of the empowered them to meddle with the conscienwork of repairing, but on the contrary there tions convictions of other people? Who has was a cosseless downpour of rein in the westgiven them, the small minority, the right to ern part of the State throughout the week sucsay what action shall be "tolerated" on the ceeding the flood. Indomitable energy, unpart of the whole community, even though endaunted perseverance, and progressive skill won a brilliant victory over the forces of nature. dorsed by the intelligence of editors, and the intelligent piety of clergymen? The subsistence of the 500 men at work on Everybody admits that the abuse of liquor is the line was a question of the utmost importa very terrible and sinful thing; but there are ance. The food had to be brought to them many sensible and intelligent persons who do from distant points, and they had to be shelnot consider the abuse of a thing any argument tered on the ground. Long trains of cars, aragainst its natural use. And there are numranged for sleeping purposes, were disposed at convenient places on side tracks, while at bers of persons who conscientionsly believe that they can use alcoholic beverages, not only other points camps were pitched, where the without committing sin, but with actual benemen ate and slept. There was little sleep for fit and advantage. The prohibitionists deny them, and, in many instances, gangs of workthis, of course, but the truth is that the scienmen labored without relief for twenty-four tific authorities are divided upon this point; it hours. Electricity was used for facilitating the has never yet been settled. Even if it had been. night work, and the sound of hammer and saw however: if it could be demonstrated that they reverberated through the mountain valleys at are injurious to everybody, the prohibitionists have no authority to compel other people to do Thus by ceaseless labor, marvelous energy, what is right. And their violent endeavors to wonderful skill, an utter sacrifice of personal do so are only a revival of the spirit of that pious old tyranny that conducted the Inquisithe greatest work of the age was achieved tion, and burned witches, and performed simiwith brilliant success, and the Pennsylvania lar exploits, in the futile effort to exterminate Railroad recovered from a blow which would moral evil by the use of physical means. The lemons of history seems to be lost upon them;

otherwise they would know that their weapons of warfare being carnal, will fall in a case like It is scarcely within the powers of the pen to adequately describe the desolation at Johns-Certainly, upon the face of it, the prohibition project looks like a most beneficent scheme. town, as here culminated the chief act in this and it is not wonderful that people who do more most awful tragedy. The plain at Johnstown received nearly everything that was figatable feeling than thinking are so carried away by for not less than ten miles above it, and in some places the deposit of saud and mud and debris mention an instance which showed the tre- grounds the aforesaid respectable clergymen

vestige of it remaining, even carrying off the his constitution. And accordingly we find that

And when the Founder of the Institution which the aspersed clergymen in question belong, came into the world to teach us right living, and "give us an example that we should follow in his steps," he found such beverages in common use, and of course people making and vending them. And he nowhere condemned any of these things; but he made wine himself to supply a large party, and never scrupled immense boulders of stone weighing tons and | to use it; and he even prescribed to his followendure. Surely these considerations are no "refuge of falsehood" for shielding these clergymen, but are all open facts which must justify

them in their action. But if there had been a prohibition party in those days, its rampant advocates would have branded the Founder of Christianity exactly as those of the present day are trying to defame Cardinal Gibbons and the rest of the reasonalone ought to be sufficient to secure liberty of conscience to the Christian, and protect him against the defamations of his accusers.

But there are other considerations. The article under discussion says that "the liquor traffic is a curse, a crime, and a sin, and the best interests of the church and State imperiously demand its utter suppression." writer of such a sentence was of course in too vehement a mood to reflect calmly upon such subjects; or being a preacher, he would have recollected that "utter suppression" is neither the divine nor the human method of dealing with such matters. The people who were cursed, for instance, in the Old Testament history seem to have been allowed to prosper amazingly, instead of being at all suppressed There was Cain, the first-cursed son of our and served to tell the sad tale of the awful carace, who went off and founded the first civilization; which invented architecture, and music, and brass-founding, and the iron in-dustry, and similar, arts by which we set such the Phonicians, the great maritime and comscenes. No one who has not seen anything of mercial nation of the ancient world, from the kind can form any but the faintest idea of | whom the Greeks and the Romans declared

> the most important intellectual invention ever made by man. Oh no; the Bible does not suppress the things that are accursed; nor does it deal in that way with crime and sin. It forbids sin, to be sure, but as David remarked, it is the wicked whe are allowed to prosper and flourish as the green bay-tree. And what seems very strange to us, whose ways are not like the divine ways, it appears to be the intention of Providence that the opportunities for crime and sin shall be within everybody's reach. his universal diffusion of the alcoholic principle is one such, which the universal custom And, not to multiply instances, there was the then our weak ancestors were forbidden to the feel satisfied or conscientiously contented touch it, when it must have been known absotherein. lutely that they would help themselves to its destructive fruitage.

The benevolent prohibitionists would have tterly suppressed this terrible temptation no doubt, and so kept death out of the world and all our woe; for as they desire to destroy the liquor now that it is in the world, they certainly would never have been responsible for introducing it in the beginning. They never would have been so cruel, so regardless of all the best interests of humanity, as to place, deliberately, within the reach of our first parents, the means by which they would assuredly involve themselves and every one of their descendants in unutterable misery, and even, as they believe, consign the vast majority of them to single proof in or out of Scripture that can an ordinary whether he be a proper person and everlasting perdition. They would not have satisfy a reasonable man that the Bible, which whether he be interested in the welfare of the com-

done this great evil for the sake of any possible good to be accomplished by it. So, being wise above what is written, and mortal men who propose to be more righteous and just then their Maker, they would remove | shreds before the public then I will "eat humthe alcoholic instruments of sin and misery out of the reach of weak humanity; unconscious, or regardless of the evident truth that one of the chief uses of the earthly system of one of your number will undertake the task, a fine for selling without license. The recommen of the chief uses of the earthly system of one of your number will undertake the task, things, and of all human experience, is to test | and if he should. I predict for him an inglorithe nature that is in man, and at least furnish | ous failure. I pronounce the Bible, from your him with an opportunity for overcoming temp- standpoint, a human production. Prove I am tation. That he will most probably fall, is wrong. also true. But what glory awaits the conquerer! And then we have the outcome of the | will inure to the glory of Protestantism. It is ld curses to comfort us.

The final consideration that remains is the fact that the "utter suppression," so imperiousy demanded by these benevolent fanatics, is an impossibility. No power, either human or divine, has ever yet succeeded in suppressing the violations of the Ten Commandments, and prohibition is not even one of these. The huactments. Until we can transform human nature, we cannot suppress the bibulous faculty; and the States are beginning to realize this, and to restrain with high license the evil that they are unable to eradicate. CHELYS.

Correspondence of the Maryland Journal. REV. DR. ELLIS AND THE BIBLE. BALTIMORE COUNTY, June 26th, 1889.

Right Rev. Bishop Latane, Rev. Dr. Ellis, Rev. F. P. Ramsay, &c., &c., Divines who attended the Quarterly Meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, June 24th, 1889 : Reverend Sirs:-Pardon the liberty taken by n old man, a country man, and a Papist to boot,

n addressing the brilliant galaxy of Baltimore Divines—the creme de la creme of the Protestnt pulpit—assembled. etter I deem it proper to call your attention to the fact that the paper read by Rev. Dr. Ellis received at your hands the heartiest en-

dorsement inasmuch as you tendered, without expostulation, to the Rev. Dr. your congratulations and subscribed to have 500 copies of th same paper printed for dissemination. You have, therefore, practically made yourselves jointly responsible for the statements and sentiments therein expressed. Were I to animadvert on all the misstatements made in that document (whether through malice or ignorance it matters not) I would exhaust the time and patience of my readers. One or two will suffice, and ab uno disce omnes: "Cardinal Gibbons in his recent lenten lectures advised Catholics to read the Bible

more regularly. Now I do not charge that Cardinal Gibbons is not an honest man or that good Catholic." Let me supply the other alternative implied by the Rev. Dr., viz: But I do say, if he did not mean what he said, he may be a good Catholic, but he is not an honest man-that is, a truthful one. The gentle, amiable Prelate, with whose honored name this gratuitously insulting liberty is thus publicly taken, is maliciously invited by a full hundred representatives of Protest-

antism to accept either horn of this dilemma, viz: either that of a prevaricator of the truth or of a traitor to the religion whose chief representative he is in this country. And, Rev. Sirs, I would have you remember that you are the sponsors for this infamous charge—whichever it may happen to be. The fact is, you have been so habituated to the practice of retailing the base slander that Catholics are interdicted the reading of the Bible—"the Cheshire cheese" of Protestant pulpits—that his Eminence must not be per-

mitted to pluck from the catalogue of slanders the luscious tid-bit just referred to. His Eminence is, therefore, forthwith dubbed either a "dishonest" or an untruthful man -for the terms in this connection are convertble—or a traitor to his religion. Let me, then, prove to you that he is neither presume. Rev. Sirs. there is not one amongst you who has not a Catholic (Douay) Bible. If so, let him read the following words of Pope Pius VI, written more than a century ago, approving the reading of the Bible by the laity, in the vernecular (Preface) : "At a time when a vast number of bad books," &c., "are

circulated," &c., "you judge exceedingly well, that the faithful should be excited to the reading of the Holy Soriptures," &c., &c. Is Cardidal Gibbons now either a traitor or a dishonest man, echoing, as he does, the language and sentiments of one of the Roman Pontiffs more than a century since? Who is now dishonest and a traitor to the truth, the Cardinal or his traducers? Rev. Sirs, you cannot, then, fail to see how you have wantonly and maliciously maligned. by endorsing and approving the slander of Dr.

Ellis, this inoffensive Prelate. Having effectively nailed to the counter through the public utterance of the Head of the Church of over a century ago this malicions alander, let us see if you, Rev. Sirs, have the manhood, not to my the Christianity, to retract the calumny which you have conspired I fear not a man amongst you has "the courage of his convictions" to make the retraction of the slander, and as publicly as you have made the slander itself. If there be one of your number who possesses the honesty and man-hood to avow himself mistaken, the world will honor him. "Thou shalt not bear false witnem" is a general law, and I have yet to learn that predchers are dispensed from its obligations

or from the reparation which its infraction an-

The public awaits your overtact of reparation Alas! neither time nor space permits me to ollow this extraordinary paper with its tissue of misstatements, garbled quotations, and malignant expressions, which would disgrace a body of unscrupulous worldlings, much less a gathering of grave and reverend seigniors.

But, Rev. Sirs, let me respectfully call your attention to the following expressions excerptad from that versclous, just, charitable and pre-eminently Christian (?) document. Referring to the Bible the paper, for which you have made yourselves conjointly responsible, calls it "The Book of God"; "The Divine Book of our religion"; "The Charter of our salvation": "The oracle of our Christian Faith" Being the foundation of our religion"; "God's ext book to the race of mankind"; "Next to Homestead, for the owner, who is changing God's gift of His Son the Bible is the most valuable heritage of the past"; "It has the Divine inspiration of the Holy Ghost."

THE WELL-ENOWN GRANITE QUARRY OF MR. HENRY FOX. AT HALL'S SPRINGS. The purpose of these quotations from the paper of Dr. Ellis is to afford your body an opportunity to exercise its zeal in preparing a

paper or short treatise that will place beyond peradventure the status of a question which the above quotations pre-suppose. Believe me, that such a paper which wil prove effectively to a rational mind the Divine origin of the Bible from your standpoint will do more to satisfy the legitimate yearnings of millions of honest followers of your common Protestantism than all the innocuous, slanderous shafts aimed at Rome.

Let me assure you also that Rome can always take care of herself. She is always prepared to sustain her teachings by reasons that commend themselves to the common sense of man-Can you, Rev. Sirs, do this? Can you-and

I ask the question in good faith—can you, by proofs that commend themselves to the common sense of mankind, make good the above quotations from your paper? Now, I here publicly aver that your acceptance of the Bible as a Divine revelation is simply gratuitous and mere suggestion; that what you are pleased to call "the foundation of your religion," viz: the Bible, is, and always will be, a purely human work, and that

all and every effort on your part to prove it any other than it is, must end only in irreparable failure. Doubtless, this language will appear to some of you as strange as the proof that I have already adduced that the Catholic Church favors the reading of the Bible. Yet I now assert, with a full knowledge of the responsibility, that the Book you call the Bible is, to you, and store. And there was Canaan, who took his ever shall be to you, from your standpoint, a curse with him and became the progenitor of mere human production; and hence, as you yourselves assert it to be "the foundation of your religion," it necessarily follows that the

superstructure, the religion itself, cannot aspire above the human. Rev. Sirs, you have here presented to you a broad field for legitimate effort in seeking to elevate your own religion above the simply human foundation you have asserted for it.-This effort will occupy the full period of your natural lives, you may rest assured. Until you shall have achieved success in the above undertaking take the advice of an old

man and let Rome alone. It will require all your reserved strength to become familiar with the motives of certitude, and when you shall have applied them to the mestion whether the Bible is of Divine origi or a merely human work or compilation of of making and using liquors has seized upon. works, I predict for you an unexpected surhave been able to make leads to the conclusion that prise which will, by no means, reconcile you to a very large proportion of ordinary keepers have Fatal Tree that was planted in Paradise; and | the present order of things, or enable you to | not the necessary accomm

It is highly important also inasmuch as you, each and all, represent a large following who who ought to know something state that they know naturally look to you, their guides, to be ever ready "to furnish reasons for the hope that is n you," and communicate the same to them, and, failing this, what must they think? "People who live in glass houses ought not throw stones."

For the present, at least, let Rome alone at your weekly and quarterly meetings. She will that Constables and Police Officers, when actually summoned before the Grand Inquest, know so little Your attention, for the present, is earnestly invoked to the danger impending over your My proposition is: You cannot advance

you call in your paper "the foundation of your religion," is of Divine origin. I hereby formally challenge you to the proof, and if I do not riddle your arguments and exhibit the proof of the common with the community, taking out an ordinary license on the very day they arrive. Out ble pie" and make you the amende. Although neither "a prophet nor the son o

Rev. Sirs, this is a task that, if successful worth trying to achieve. Appoint an able committee at once to take the matter in hand. Let the committee be prepared to report at the next quarterly. Meantime, I shall watch your proceedings (weekly) with much interest and shall fee

pleased at the inauguration of the necessary steps to prepare an exhaustive report on the man race always has had "something to drink," | subject at the next quarterly, or, more proband always will have, in spite of all legal en- ably, at—the Greek Kalends. Au Revoir.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET. THURSDAY, June 27th, FLOUR—Howard Street Super...\$ 2.50 @\$ 8.10 Extra... 3.25 @ 4.10 Family. Patapsco Extra..... RYE FLOUR .. CORN MEAL-City Mills.. Western Red..... CORN-Southern White ... Yellow... Western.... OATS—Western... Southern ... Hams .... POTATOES per bushel..... Reported for the JOURNAL by N. B. Merryman, East | Reported for the 300 kKH by R. B. B. 1978ca. | 220 | 220 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 |

The Molitical Campaign. L'OR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. HARRISONVILLE, Baltimore County, June 26th, 1889.

a number of my fr hereby announce myself as a candidate for the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, subject to the decision of the Demogratic Nominating Convention.
THOS. CHEW WORTHINGTON. June 29.—to DOLITICAL CARD. The name of WILLIAM M. RISTEAU. 9th

subject to the decision of the Democratic Nomina-ting Convention. May 25.—tc Acw Advertisements.

trict, is presented to the Democratic Voters of Bal timore county as a suitable person FOR SHERIFF

FOUNT MORIAH LODGE, 116, A stated communication of Mount Moriah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., will be held in THE TEMPLE, Tow-

Tuesday, July Ad, A. L. 5889, At 8 o'clock P. M. By order of the W. M.
LEWIS VOGLE. Wm. M. Risteau, Auctioneer. SHERIFF'S SALE

VALUABLE TRACT of LAND -ON THE-REISTERSTOWN ROAD, BALTIMORE COUNTY By virtue of a writ of feri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, at the suit of Samuel K. Herr and Frank K. Herr, trading as Herr Bros. vs. William T. Gore and Jennie Phillips, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William T. Gore and Jennie Phillips, to against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William T. Gore and Jennie Phillips, to me directed, I have levied upon the following Real Estate, and I hereby give notice that I will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Towson,

On Tuesday, July 28d, 1889. At 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder for CASH, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand at law and in equity of the said William T. Gore and Jennie Phillips, in and to the following lot or parcel of land, as follows: ALL THAT LOT OF LAND. situated on the east side of the Reisterstown Turn-

pike, containing

ONE QUARTER OF AN ACRE OF GROUND MORE OR LESS, being immediately opposits to the home house the late John T. Phillips. Improved by a SMALL FRAME HOUSE, alinated on the cast afte of the Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike, near the Hannah More Adademy, in the 4th Election District of Baltimore county, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Todd, Wm. Burkett and others. The interest intended to be sold being whatever interest the said Rumma V. Phillips (commonly called Jennie Phillips) may have in and to all that piece or parcel of land described in a deed from Samuel O. Mosle, Trustee, and John T. Monla to John T. H. Phillips, dated the 5th day of April, A. D. 1805, and seconded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber H. M. F., No. 12, folio 34, &c., said interest is acquired under the last will and metament of John T. Phillips, recorded in the Register of Whits Office of Baltimore County, in Liber O. F. M., No. 4, folio 25th &c. Lew Advertigements

CONTRACTOR'S SALE HENRY FOX GRANITA QUARRY, HALLIS SPRINGS. 15 HORSES AND MULES, STONE WAGONS, CARTA, HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c.

At 11 o'elock A. M. At No. 25 JACKSON STREET, in the village of on the Harford Road, 10 acres of land with Dwelling, Outbuildings, Shops, Crane, Tools, &c., being completely equipped and ready for immediate use.

On Monday July 8th, 1889.

15 HEAVY DRAFT 15% HORSES AND MULES, BETS SIX HORSE WALLON HARNESS, nearly new: 2 LARGE STONE WAGONS, CARTA,

Torms for Quarry.- 1/2 Cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest and security. For the Chattels—CASH.

SO DARLEY PARK CARS pass near the place o TAYLOR & CREAMER, June 29.—2t

RAND JURY REPORT.

MAY TERM, 1889 To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit for

To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit for Baltimore County:

We respectfully report that the Grand Jury have been in session 25 days; have docketed 81 cases, examined 260 witnesses, made 49 presentments, found 56 true bills, ignored 4 cases, dismissed 30 cases and referred 1 case to the next Grand Jury.

We visited the Jail in a body—after giving the Sheriff a few hours notice—and found it in a neat and orderly condition, with 22 persons confined, who seem to have been well provided for.

We also visited the Alms House in a body without giving the keeper, Mr. Abijah Cole, any notice, and found the building in first class order. There were 68 inmates, who were in a cleanly and neat condition and appeared to be quite contented. were 68 inmates, who were in a cleanly and neat condition and appeared to be quite contented.

We strongly recommend a change whereby the incorporation of Senday Pleasure Clubs may be rendered more difficult. As it is the Judges of the Circuit Courts have no discretion in the matter, but are positively required by the law to sign the certificate of incorporation, if it appears on its face to be in conformity with law. All of these Clubs are incorporated for the specific purpose of violating the Sunday liquor laws. It is a great abuse, and it seems that nothing short of a change in the law will remedy that abuse. remedy that abuse.

A committee was appointed to examine the Treesurer's Books and vouchers; also a committee to examine the License Books, and the report of each is herewith annexed.

We extend our sincere thanks to the Court and its officers for their uniform kindness and courtesy.

H. C. HUTCHINS, Foreman

Report of the Committee on Licenses. Henry C. Huichins, Esq., Foreman: Sir:—The undersigned, committee appointed to examine licenses, beg leave to submit the following report: A large number of Ordinary Licenses are issued in Baltimore county, the only requirement being the recommendation of two free-holders living in the immediate vicinity that the applicant for license is a proper person to keep an ordinary and the affidavit of the applicant himself that he has the required accommodations. This system is liatrue state of affairs. Large number of witnesses nothing, and without some evidence of the fact nothing can be ascertained from the License Books themselves, for they are merely a record of the li-censes issued by the Clerk. The Clerk himself has no alternative, but is required by law, upon the recommendation and affidavit above alluded to, to issue the license. We understand that it is the duty of all Constables in the county to report violations about transgressions of the liquor laws in their own neighborhoods. It results in this, viz: that the Statute Books and open to the most flagrant abuses.
Under this system anybody can get a license to keep of the profits which they sometimes make in one season they can well afford to pay the fines inflicted for violations of the Sunday law. Very often they take out no licenses, and instead of being compelled

of many of the applicants seem to be taken with undisturbed conscience. The whole thing is a ridic ulous formality.
Your Committee earnestly recommends that a improved license law should be adopted in Balti-more county, especially in view of the fact that viblations of the liquor laws are on the increase in this county, principally on account of its proximity to a large city like Baltimore. Nothing could be icial to this county at the present tim r in the near future, than the adoption of a High License Law, similar in its provisions to that which exists in Philadelphia and which is now being agitated in Baltimore. If Baltimore should succeed in its effort for high license its adoption in this county would be an imperative necessity, otherwise we would be overrun with a saloon exodus from the

dation is obtained with great facility, and the oath

Respectully submitted

Committee on Treasurer's Books. Yr. H. C. Hutchins, Foreman Grand Jury: Your Committee having examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer found the same to be correct. As the Committee of the last Grand Jury (as reported) made a full examination to April 1st, we find the funds of the county as per cash book and bank account to be as follows: April 1st—Cash on hand......\$13,698 77 April 16th—Alms House account— Received of John Smith for mule sold.. April 29th—Received of A. H. Cole for pro-eceived from Levy of 1883....\$

Received from Levy of 1885....\$ Received from Levy of 1886....\$ 580.12 Received from Levy of 1887.... \$1,184.89 Received from Levy of 1888. . . . \$9,830.59 \$25,841 39 Diabursements for April, 1889..\$11,722 56

Balance as above stated.

May 2d—Amount received from County
Commissioners and deposited, viz.: Towson National Bank.....\$32,048 42 Statement of City Extension Fund. th 28-By arat, received from Mayor and City Council of Baltimore per a.-pril 24th-To check paid School

Board.....
May 2d—To balance to credit of Levy and turned over to Geo. W. Morgan, Treasurer..... 64,086 8 Committee

.\$14,118 88

W. T. McCAULEY, J. T. WHITTLE, HENRY VOLZ, June 29.—8t

Charles E. Hill, Attorney, 16 E. Lewingto TRUSTEE'S SALE DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND, UNIMPROVED. NEAR BECKLEYSVILLE, IN THE 5th DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, sitting as a Court of Equity, the un-dersigned, Trustee, will sell by Public Auction, On Saturday, July 18th, 1889, At one o'clock P. M., At the door of Cooper's Motel, in Beckleysville, ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND AND PREMISES,

containing (by recent survey) 74 2-5 ACRES, MORE OR LESS. whereof the late Doctor Terrence P. Coyle died

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

42-The property will be sold to the highest bid-

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

Torus of Sale as prescribed by degree:—One-third Cash, the balance in equal payments in alx and twelve months, or all cash as the purchaser may alsot, cridit payments to bear interest from the day of sale and be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee. A deposit of \$50 will be required of the purchaser on the day of sale.

FREDERICK P. ROSS, Trustee, is E. Lexington St., Baltimore. SPECIAL NOTICE BY THE TRUSTER

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, Sitting as a Court of Equity, paged in the case of William E. Broderion et al. vi. Formore W. Coyle et al., the understand, Trustee, hereby gives notice to the eredutors of Tamband B. P. COYLE (now deceased) to the their respective claims, properly anthentisened, with the Sleep of the Green it Court for Baltimore County, On or before the 18th day of July # PRINCE P. BONN

foundation, and with the small force laboring it rebounded again to the opposite shore, and communities index have thought the matter days after the most destructive flood ever about fifteen freight care standing upon the tice that Nature itself produces the algebolic railroad track. The flood lifted the entire principal; that, in fact, it is diffused almost train from the track and deposited it against every where throughout the various lingdoms the hill side, almost intent, the days remaining of eather, even water train being mile to con-

it; and so shocked and wrathful when any logical reasoner sees through its fallacies and ventures to expose them. But it might be wise for the flery prohibitionist to inquire upon what Before charging a large body of good people,

mendous force of the waters, not only in the | and editors base their opposition, before attack-Conemaugh, but along the line of South Fork | ing and denouncing them in such rabidly un-Creek, through which the tremendous body of charitable manner. the leaders of religious thought, and the moral wrong motives even if it be their final purpose

water thundered as it leaped from the broken dam. The distance from the broken dam to instructors of the community, with being "cowits confluence with the Conemann is about two miles. When the great body of water | andly and criminal," with "agreeing to endorse sin," and making a covenant with the lower regions, and shielding the church behind a refuge of falsehood, and being actuated by rushed from the dam it came thundering down the narrow bed of the South Fork, confined between high hills. The first obstruction it met in its path was the large from bridge at the to secure prohibition; before allowing their confluence of South Fork and the Conemaugh. This bridge was swept away as if it had been, hearts and minds to become inflamed with the light timber, and the waters and trees and de- wine of wrath to such an extent it might have and contributed financially to perpetuate. been wise for them to consider a little some of bris completely broke it into pieces and soat. been wise for them to consider a little some of tered it down along the track of the rushing the possible reasons which may have influenced torrent. The rearing water then bounded these deprayed and unfortunate clergymen, and against the mountain side, and from its impetus their compromising friends, the aditors. rushed scross to the opposite hills, from whence These studious and thoughtini classes of our

The President, on the 26th inst., appointed it is spanned by another considerable to fill it.

Here it is spanned by another considerable to fill it.

West of Alteons, between South Fork and in the serpention which its infrastion entered in the hill it.

West of Alteons, between South Fork and in the serpention of the internation of matter, even water itself being mile to contain the hill it.

West of Alteons, between South Fork and in point in the infrastion entered in the hill it.

The resident, on the 26th inst., appointed to it is spanned by another considerable to the hill it.

West of Alteons, between South Fork and in point in the infrastion entered in the hill it.

The resident, on the 26th inst., appointed to its spanned by another considerable to the hill it.

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West of Alteons, between South Fork and bring with the instance of the instance