

Saturday, November 30, 1889.

## THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving Day was duly celebrated throughout the country, every one observing it in accordance with his or her taste and de sire. The weather was reasonably fair, and thousands of gunners tramped through the country hunting imaginary game. Those religiously inclined repaired to their respective houses of worship; but the great army not religiously inclined, though just as thankfulspent the day in entertainment around the family altar where general good cheer prevailed.

The citizens of Boston, however, had their Thanksgiving mingled with sadness in a fire which destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property. CONGRESS NEXT MONDAY.

Congress wili assemble on Monday next, 2d of December. The most important matter connected with its assembling is the election of a Speaker. From present information the fight for Speaker has narrowed down to Reed of Maine and McKinley of Ohio. Mr. McComas Representative from the 6th District, is pretty well assured that Capt. Adams of Washington county, Md., will be elected Doorkeeper. There will be little or no business transacted until after the holidays, save the selection of officers

THE RALTIMORE POST OFFICE.

The well-known, old-time Republican "Maryland delegation," to the number of over one hundred, in the interest of Mr. W. W. Johnson for Postmaster of Baltimore, went over to Wash. ington on Monday 25th and interviewed Postmaster-General Wanamaker. There was an average of five from each of the twenty-two Wards in the city, besides others. Mr. Jas. E. Hooper, of the 22d Ward, was the spokesman of the delegation, and presented the claims of Mr. Johnson for the position. Gen. Adam E. King also spoke in behalf of Mr. Johnson, as Fowler. The Postmaster-General said he was pleased to see them. That, to a certain degree, the President would beguided by the recommendations of the members of Congress.-He said he was sorry Mr. Stockbridge was not present. This seemed to be a kind of damper upon the delegation, as it is known Mr. Stockbridge is not in favor of Mr. Johnson. And thereby will hang a tale. The Postmaster-General said a young, vigorous man would be appointed, but that there would be no immediate change in the office. This saddened the hearts of the delegation and it went home with downcast countenance. The delegation was representative only as to one faction of the Re-

On Wednesday 27th, another delegation (not so numerous as the first) went over to Washington and called upon the Postmaster-General.-This one was in favor of Wm. T. Henderson .-A Mr. Smith orated as to William's vigor in the canvas which elected Mr. Stockbridge to Congress, and took all the credit therefor. Bill listened to all the soft soap and smiled benignly. Representative Stockbridge was in the building, as it happened, and found his way to where the delegation was and heard what Mr Smith said on behalf of Bill, but he kept quiet. Mr. Wanamaker told the delegation, as he did, the Johnson delegation, that they must settle upon one man upon whom all could agree, then the President would take up the matter. This did not seem to satisfy Bill's friends, so they left the P. M. G.'s office and went out into the corridor and wrangled over it. They got hold of Representive Stockbridge and urged him to throw Creager overboard and go for Bill. But Mr. Stockbridge did not take the advice worth

Another delegation, at the head of whom will be Representative Stockbridge, will call upon Postmaster General Wanamaker, possibly this week, to urge the appointment of Mr. Noble H. Creager. And they seem confident Mr. Creager will win. Connected with this caped. visit it is said Bill Henderson is willing to join forces with those of Mr. Creager, provided Mr. Creager, if appointed, will appoint the aforesaid Bill as Deputy Postmaster. Billy wants to get his hooks upon the Post Office flesh pots

Representative McComas has expressed n opinion about the matter, and has taken no part with either faction. His wishes, however, will have great weight with the President. With great respect we think the President should take the JOURNAL's advice and appoint Col. Graham Dokehart, a man amply qualified for the position; and if the President wants a

DEATH OF HON, GEORGE H. PEN-DLETON.

civil war, Duke is the man.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States Minister at Berlin during the administration of President Cleveland, died at Brussels on the 24th inst. in the 64th year of his age. He was born at Cincipnati, Ohio, in 1825. He was handsomely educated. His first appearance in public life was as a member of the Ohio Senate in 1854 and 1855. He was a member of the House of Representatives for eight years, ending with the 45th Congress. He was also United States Senator from Ohio, his term ending in 1885. President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Berlin. Mr. Pendleton married Miss Alice Key, daughter of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and a niece of Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States. It will be recollected that whilst Mr. Pendleton was a Rerlin Mrs. Pendleton was accidentally killed whilst driving in Central Park, New York, the horses in her carriage having run away.

Mrs. Pendleton's sisters are Mrs. Charles Howard, of Baltimore, mother of Mr. McHenry Howard and Adjutant-General Howard, of Maryland, and Mrs. Henry M. Steele, of Annapolis. The Rev. Noah H. Schenck, who was Rector of Emmanuel P. E. Church. Baltimore, during and for a short time after the late war, was Mr. Pendleton's brother-in-

## EX-SHERIFF JOSHCA TRACEY.

Mr. Joshua Tracey, who has just retired from the office of Sheriff, was one of the best officers who ever administered the duties of that troublesome and importance office. Very frequently the Sheriff has unpleasant duties to perform, but we are pleased to say our genial fellow citizen came through without any very disagreeable circumstances occurring to mar its duties. The Sheriff was ably assisted by Mr Wm. M. Ristesu, his Chief Deputy, and Mr. Benj. P. Butler, his Clerk. No better evidence. of the abilities of these two gentlemen can be given than that the Sheriff was not subjected to any suits from any business placed in his hands. The abilities of Mr. Risteau have been recognized for many years past, as he has been Deputy for over twelve years. Mr. Butler went into the office unacquainted with its intricate and important du ties, but he soon became master of them. As a testimony of his correctuess we learn that the County Commissioners never had occasion | maugh. to dispute any of his bills. Mr. Tracey stands high with the people of Baltimore county. He has moved back to his tarm in the 4th District, and the best wishes of his fellow-citizens fol-

The National Silver Convention met at St. Louis the past week. During the proceedings. H. B. Chamberlain. President of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, presented a solid eilver gavel to Chairman Warner. over 300 are in the insane department.

OUR OTSTER PRIBRING OUT.

packing establishments in Baltimore cannot but see that our oyster crop is doomed to in fant oysters, if not utter extinction, unless the State adopts some heroic measure to allow the beds to rest in peace for a year or two. The oysters are disgracefully small, really unfit for canning; they are naught else than infant oysters. If the beds were left alone for a year or two we should have oveters such as are fit for the gods. But, with the relentless energy with which they are now tongued and dredged, it is but a question of time ere the beds will be so depleted that they will be practically destroyed. It is known that the oyster is wonderfully prolific, but the manner in which the beds are annually depleted will soon make our oyster industry a lost one. The tongers and redgers make but little attempt at selection. Big and little help to make bushels, and that seems to be about all they care for. The Legislature the coming winter should adopt strin gent measures; it should put its foot down in real earnest. It has been necessary for the State to pass stringent laws to protect game from the relentless "pot hunter;" why shouldn't it do the same for the delicious bivale?

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

Robert Bland, who, on Thursday, 21st inst., attempted to commit a criminal assault on Miss Annie Gee, aged sixteen years, daughter of Hon. Charles Gee, United States inspector of lumber at Sitka, Alaska, but whose family resides in Prince George county, a shor tdistance from Disputantia Station, on the Norfolk and Wostern Railroad, was taken from the jail of Prince George county on the 22d inst. and lynched. A mob, consisting of forty mounted men, well armed and masked, went to the residence of Henry King, the negro jailer, and demanded the keys of the jail. He stoutly refused to surrender the keys or to go to the jail and unlock the door. The keys were found upon the person of the jailer, and he was taken to the jail and pointed out the cell of Bland. who was taken a short distance from the jail and hanged to the limb of a tree.

GOOD LORD DELIVER US. The New York press, especially, are endeavoring to dump upon the American reading public wretched rascalities, amours, etc., etc. of the British Court, recently unearthed. May the good Lord deliver us from such fifthy trash. We have enough trash of our own to trouble us; and to have to endure the additional filth of the British Court is more than a threethousand-mile-off people ought to be subjected to. But, if our American-foreign "newspaper fellers" can get a "peg to hang their hat on," do not suppose for a moment that they will be slow to get all the "facts," as well the horrible mush not facts, and cook them up for the delectation of their readers. It needn't be supposed their readers won't read them. Do not lay that flattering unction to your soul. But, nevertheless, good Lord deliver us from this proposed addition to our "literature."

AFTER THE ANNEX. On Monday 25th at a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the City Conncil, Mr. E. M. Schryver, President of the Board of Police, stated that the deficiency in the police | thrown open to accommodate burned out famdepartment treasury was \$35,776.97. The Committee thereupon determined to report an ordinance appropriating that amount, the money to be taken out of the taxes to be received from the annex. In this one swoop more than half the taxes received from the "Belt" is gone. What is to become of the Public Schools and other affairs in the "Belt" if only about \$30,000 is left to operate the balance outside the Police Department? Verily, the "Belt" is in a bad

her. The worst is yet to come.

RAILROAD TRAIN ROBBERS. The bandits are again in motion in the West and the Southwest. On Monday night 25th insta band of fifteen masked and armed men boarded the south-bound Santa Fe passenger train near Berwyn, in the Chickssaw Nation, Indian Territory, cut the mail and express car from the passenger coaches, ran the locomotive and two cars ahead about a mile, threw off the engineman and fireman, turned the steam off the locomotive, riddled the express car with bullets, overcame the guard and express messenger, secured about \$10,000 in money and es-

BOOK NOTICE.

From the author, Mr. John G. Donaldson Model Methods of Teaching Composi TION ;" for the use of Teachers and Pupils in the Public Schools of our County; by JOHN G. Donaldson, Principal of Middletown Public School, Baltimore county. This is a neat little volume of 133 pages, the object being to aid teachers and pupils along a

successfully tried road from the elementary to the higher fields of composition. The book may be obtained of Mr. Donaldson by addressing him at Eklo, Baltimore county, Md.

soldier boy with a splendid record during the Washington correspondent is responsible for tive estimates, will reach \$5,000,000. the statement that Beau Hickman, who was Washington's wit for many years, and who died in the almshouse about ten years since, was buried in Potter's Field; subsequently resurrected and taken to a medical college for disthey are Beau's bones he'll immediately come down for the quarter.

It is stated that Herr Krupp, the great German iron founder, and inventor of the famous Krupp gun, is desirous of establishing in the United State a foundry, where he can manufacture his big guns, undisturbed by any European war that would likely involve the invasion of Germany. Points in the mining regions of Pennsylvania and Virginia, where coal and iron are plenty, have been examined.

The obelisk in New York Central Park is slowly disintegrating from the effects of ex posnre to the climate. In order to save it it will be necessary to place it in a building where neither heat or cold or rain can affect it. It is stated that in the last ten years more injury has been done to it from the climate of New Alexandria, Egypt.

Prof. M. A. Newell, of the State Normal School, entertained the Examiners of the Public Schools of the several counties of the State at dinner on Monday night, 25th inst. Col. Chas. B. Rogers, of Baltimore county, was amrng those present. By this means the astute Principal of the State Normal School collected excellent opinions as to school matters through-

daughter of the deceased California banker, A new building is sadly needed. It would cost and shove their way to the front ranks even James Flood, is the wealthiest unmarried lady on the Pacific coast. It is said she is devoted may never be afflicted, as many of her sisters | hoped Representative Rusk may be successful. | friend or foe and in themselves as well as othseem to be are, of hunting in Europe for a rake of a Duke or a Count to spend her money.

A sad reminder of the terrible Johnstown, Pa., flood this year, was the finding of two bodies in the Conemaugh, near Johnstown, supposed to be those of John R. Day and his \$1,000 per acre. daughter, of Prospect, Harford county, Md. who were lost in the day express when it was caught by the resistless waters at East Cone-

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.: From Baltimore: T. C. Carrick, dental chair; W. M. Milroy, horse power; W. R. Stigenetz,

sack : C. E. Stone, cash recorder. Of the 1100 persons in Bayview Asylum,

LYNN, MASS., IN ASKRS.

Massachusetts' Great Shoe Town Nearly Any person who will visit any of the oyster Destroyed--40 Factories Burned--Very Little Left of the Business Portion of the Tewn--Help Sent from Boston and Neighboring Cities-Loss Estimated at \$5,000,000-No Loss of Life Reported. LYNN, Mass., Nov. 26th.

Lynn, the city of shoes, was this afternoon visited by the greatest fire in its history, and with two exceptions the conflagration is the most disastrous which ever visited New Eng-

The exceptions are the great Boston fire of 1872, which destroyed between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 worth of property, and the Portland fire of 1866, which caused a loss between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000. To day's fire started at 11.55 A. M., raged over eight hours, devasted a square mile the business section of the city, and caused a loss estimated at \$5,000,000. In fact, the greater part of Ward Four is wiped out as regards the important shoe manufacturing blocks and prominent places of business.

BEGINNING OF THE FIRE. The fire started in Mower's wooden building, on Almost street, over the boiler, and spread with such rapidity that the excellent fire department of the city was powerless to cope with it. This large wooden building was soon doomed, and the flames leaped across a narrow passageway and communicated with the sixstory brick block known as Mower's block .--When these two buildings got well under way it was evident that a terrible conflagration would result.

Almost simultaneously the four-story wooden shoe factory of Bennett & Bernard, on Central avenue, and the four-story wooden build ing on Almont street caught fire, and, when under way, a hurrican of flame was in progress which blanched the cheeks of all who were

THE BURNED DISTRICT. For eight hours the flames had full sway, the efforts of firemen and citizens seemingly being of no avail, although of course they did

valiant work. Aid arrived from Boston, Salem, Marblebead and surrounding towns, but their united efforts seemed to have little effect on the hurricane of flame. Scenes of the great Boston and Chicago fires were repeated in all their horrors; mothers fleeing with babes in their arms and express wagons loading at business and dwelling. houses and transferring goods to a place safety, in many cases a second removal being ONLY THE OCEAN STOPPED IT.

After the fire had been in progress two hours everybody declared that it would not stop until it reached the ocean. So it looked, and so it proved to be. Four daily newspapers are burned out-the Item, Bee, Press and Newsthree afternoon and one morning paper. Three national banks--the Central, Security and First National-together with the Lynn Institution for Savings, located in the First National Bank block, are all wiped out. Twelve of the finest shoe blocks in the city are in ruins and about 25 stores. At this writing-houses are burned, but they were mostly occupied by the poor class in the vicinity of Beach street and the wharves.

NARROW ESCAPE, BUT NO FATALITIES. It is impossible to give any estimate on inurance, but conservative estimetes place the loss on property at over \$5,000,000. There were many narrow escapes from accidents, but no fatalities are reported. The high brick firewall on the B. F. Spinney block served as a barrier to the further progress of the flames up

was gutted. CHURCHES IN ASHES. The Central Congregational Church was burned to the ground between 6 and 7 o'clock. The handsome First National Bank block cost \$65,000 to build. They are well insured.— The First Methodist and First Universalist churches and several school houses have been

Mount Vernon street was wiped out entirely. and on this street were located the large brick factories occupied by Francis W. Breed, Heath Bros. and Wm. Porter & Son. Goodwin's last factory on this street was also burned. Dynamite and powder were used at frequent interveals to blow up wooden buildings, but with little effect. The fire virtually burned itself out and at 7.30 was considered under control. Both companies of the Massachusetts militialocated in Lynn were called out and put on patrol way. She will have to go down into her pocket. Several of the shoe manufacturers burned out have country factories, and will transfer Baltimore county can only look on and pity

their business there for the present. A dispatch from Lynn, dated 27th, states that from the very best informatian attainable the losses will foot up nearly \$5,000,000, and not \$10,000,000 as at first supposed. The number of buildings burned were 296, of which 46 were brick blocks, 112 wooden buildings used for business purposes and 138 dwellings occupied by 164 families. The number of laboring people thrown out of work is estimated at

THE INSURANCE amounts to \$2,774,050.

A \$5,000,000 FIRE IN BOSTON. Close upon the heels of the great fire at Lynn, comes another from Boston, which occurred on the morning of Thanksgiving, 28th. It commenced in the same district that the great fire. of 1872 broke out, at which over \$100,000,000 of property was destroyed. In the present in. stance two acres of business houses were destroyed, including dry goods and other houses, many of them being granite structures of

architectural beauty and strength. There are about two hundred firms burned out and one hundred agents of New York and Western firms have had their headquarters destroyed. The seventy-nine insurance companies known to be interested carry an aggregate insurance of \$2,600,000 on the burned property BEAU HICKMAN.—The Baltimore American's | The total loss, according to the latest conserva-

STANLEY SAFE.

Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer and traveller, who has just emerged from the depths of the "dark continent" to civilization, secting purposes, and his articulated bones are is to be congratulated upon his safe arrival .said to be in the Army Medical Museum, Wash- | The hardships and dangers he endured, and the ington. The best way to test whether the bones | discoveries he has made, will be wonderfully are Beau's is to show a quarter of a dollar. If | interesting reading. In the very heart of Af- | the drippings of this continuous deluge. rics he has discovered an inland sea larger than any now known upon our globe.

COL. WM. H. LOVE. One of the very best appointments which Mayor Davidson made on assuming the duties of the Mayoralty, was that of Col. Wm. H. Love, as his Private Secretary. The Colonel is rain-creator has established his fortress. If we countries; and in return we are to give these a perfect bureau of information, and he will be can capture him, and bring him to terms, we great farming countries free access to all our shall, of course, be able to secure weather that ports for their vast supplies of farm products shall exactly suit us, through all future time, and free raw material for our factories. These step he may take. The Colonel will lighten the | with just a slight turn of the thumb-screws. labors of the Mayor by telling him the rocks Such are the advantages of a combination of and whirlpools to shun. The Colonel knows prowess and modern science. how to keep the secrets of the Mayoralty, too. Nothing seems to escape him. or escapes from

As to BEER.—An English syndicate has agreed to purchase the following Chicago brew- thankful. eries at the prices named: Keely Brewing York than the two thousand years it stood at | Company, \$1,500,000; Bullen Malt Company, \$1,100,000; L. C. Houck Malting Company, \$900,000: Dawes Brewery, \$850,000. The statement is also made that the syndicate has negotiations pending for eighteen breweries in St. the public real pure beer there will be but lit- of thought and of action is most likely to suc-

tle sentiment about syndicates. When Congress assembles Hon. Harry Wells Rusk will present a bill to appropriate It is stated that Miss Jennie Flood, a Custom House for the Port of Baltimore and those who keep looking ahead and push than the old walls would be worth. Balti-

suffered such continual losses that it has re- men who have that push and shove about them solved to disband and sell the 125 acres of land | that will make them too large for certain lim-

Cardinal Gibbons will go to the City of for 50 years. The Cardinal will travel in a special car, tendered by the Central Railroad.

BALTIMOBE AND OHIO STOCK AT PAR .- At Exchange, Baltimore and Ohio common Stock Exchange, Baltimore and Ohio common Stock in the office, counting room, the work shep, in thing the people are complaining of the bank, and in every place of trust and of Such a road (so called) is only a right-of-way better condition of Baltimore and Ohio affairs. responsibility, we shall have a christian civilitation of the bank, and such has always been and

[Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.] PUBLIC BOADS. OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

Our Thankful-Minded Bulers.-Saying Our "Thankfule" Officially.-Specific Thankfulness.-Political: Gastronomic: and Profine.-Permitted Use of Swear Words. The Rabbi's Gelem. - The Rains of 1889.-The Weather Problem.-Ruevensoni. BALTIMORE, November 29th, 1889.

By the kind consideration of the President

the United States, and the Governor of their annual thankfuls in return for the blessings enjoyed through another revolving year. the year upon which we might feel ourselves ! thing quite different from the regularly prescribed and officially endorsed expression of of our thankfulness in the capacity of piously patriotic citizens of this great land. We have, however, a great deal to be thankful for, in any capacity in which we may choose to consider the case. For, not to mention such matters as life, which some persons profess to consider not worth the living; and liberty o conscience, which is held in high esteem by those persons who possess any conscience; or even our freedom from the horrors of war. whereby the evils of an overcrowded population are deferred, at least; or the fact that the earth still yields her stores for the supply of her inhabitants; not to mention these or any other of our general blessings, there are numerous of our people who have especial occasion to be thankful from a municipal point of view. There are the politicians, for instance, who have a right to rejoice that the elections are over, and that they will have some respite from the bleeding processes by which they were being depleted. Then the great party of pure principles must be thankful that it has saved us from falling into the clutches of the grasping monopolistic power; while the people of all parties have cause for gratitude in the prospect an honest and energetic government, which Mayor Davidson's administration already gives promise of being. We confidently expect a new order of things to be inaugurated under the auspices of this enterprising official, which will usher in the dawn of a day of great prosperity for our beloved Baltimore. We have especial reason for gratitude, too, in the consideration that Baltimore is still continued by nature as the great manufactory and mart where the cyster, the crab, the terrapin, and the canvas-back, as well as the fat turkey, with all the chicken-fixings thereto appertaining, are supplied for the consolation of humanity in this sorrowful world. Baltimoreans have a vast deal to be thankful for in such privileges as these; and it would be wise for ur wicked citizens to remember that it might e possible for them to tempt the fates too far.

and bring down a fearful retribution upon the rest of us as well, by having these blessings swept away from us, some day; which would not be just and fair, however. especial occasion for thanksgiving prepared for so interpreted our laws as to declare to them that there is nothing on our statute books to prevent them from using "swear words," proname, in doing so. Considering how common profanity is, in all civilized regions, and what sticklers we are for free speech, in this particular country, it may seem remarkable that this iberal doctrine has not been ennuciated at a Union street after that handsome structure | much earlier date. And, in fact, the chief surprise to us is that anybody has ever presumed

to put any restrictions whatever upon the remarks which our free and independent citizene may desire to make. This decision of our astute magistrate suggests a Jewish story that also illustrates the potency of the divine name. It is said that once upon a time there lived at Prague a great Cabbalist, called the Rabbi Low. He made a human figure of clay, and left a small aperture in the lesser brain, in which he laid a parchment, with the unutterable name of God on it. The clod immediately arose and was a man: he fetched water and hewed wood, and performed all the duties of a servant for his creator. All through the Jews' quarter he was known as the

Golem of the great Rabbi Low. "Every Friday evening the Rabbi took the parchment out of his head, and he was clay until Sunday morning. Once the Rabbi forgot this duty. All were in the synagogue; the Sabbath hymn was begun, when all the women and children in the assembly startled and screamed out: 'The Golem! the Golem is destroying everything!' The Rabbi ordered the percentor to pause at the end of the prayer. It was yet possible to save all, but later naught would avail; the whole world would be destroyed. He hastened home, and saw the Golom already seizing the joists of his house, to tear down the building. He sprang forward, took the parchment out of the Golem's head, and the dead clay again lay at his feet. From

that day they sang the Sabbath bymn twice over in Prague." There is one gift from above, however, for which neither saint nor sinner among us makes any pretense of returning any thanks, upon this present particular festival of gratitude: namely, the incessant rains which the heavens pour down upon us day after day. We made the weather a subject for jesting in the earlier part of the year, but the matter is fast becoming entirely too serious for that sort of per formance. We are told by those who keep the records that the year 1889 will beat all of its predecessors for rainfall. And it is said that "if it were to clear off now, and not rain or snow a drop until the 1st of January, we would still have about six or eight inches of rainfall bey nd any year of which we have reports." There is a great deal of discussion going on over the causes which have produced these moist, gloomy, and unwholesome results. Some scientists suppose that we have run into the tail of a comet, or have plunged into a region of mists somewhere on the outskirts of the universe. Others again think it is possible that in the late near approach of mighty Jupiter and the malign Saturn to our earth's orbit, these planets unkindly sent us some of the

superabundantly furnished. By which means we should have the old astrological science of planetary influences sprung on us again. It does not seem to occur to anybody, though, that perhaps the action of the gas lights that we have been burning for a generation, supplemented by the immense amount of chemical elements freed by the opening of numerous wells of natural gas, and still further by the recent general uses of electricity, may possibly have unbalanced the atmospheric conditions whereby the good, old-fashioned fine weather was maintained, and so precipitated upon us

misty, moisty supplies with which they are

one of the problems that are now pressing upon | cultural output. us for solution. But just in time for our thanksgiving exercises we have advices from the Dark Continent to the effect that the explorer, grandest farming countries of the world. Our Stanley, has discovered, in a wonderful region | manufacturers want these great countries as of Africa, the spot where, amid snowy ranges | markets for their manufactured goods, and of mountains. Ruevenzoni, the cloud king and want no tariff to prevent them going to these As an additional subject for thankfulness i

may be mentioned that a return to the simple festivities of corn-popping, nut-cracking, apple-roasting, and cider-sipping has characterized the present occasion. For these and all other common-sense blessings let us be truly

[Correspondence of the MARYLAND JOURNAL.] THE KIND OF MEN WHO ARE

WANTED.

In this, the nineteenth century, when all is push and enterprise, and when one man strives our country valuable and bring comfort to our Louis. Now if the syndicate will only give his uttermost to get ahead of the others; a man cess and eventually mount to the highest rundle in the ladder of human achievements. The great want of the present enlightened age is have it now, is a convenience to our people and laws which lack system, should be revised and men who are not for sale. Men who are honest to the heart's core and can look the world and \$1,500,000 for the purchase of the ground | the devil right in the eye and never flinch nor and the erection of a suitable structure for shrink back to look for a hole to crawl into.— Men are wanted who never swagger nor flinch, more to remodel the present old structure though the winds of adversity sweep around we are now unjustly dealt, such as unjust then the old wells would be worth. Belticand about them and the great strong flood of license law, high tariff, &c. If we were only organized then we could elect our choice to despair sweep over them. We want those men to charitable works. It is sincerely hoped she more is entitled to a new building, and it is who fear God and who will condemn wrong in office and demand and get what we are entitled friend or foe and in themselves as well as oth-ers. We want men whose consciences are as order to get the road discussion in proper shape. The Ivy City race track, near Wash- steady as the needle to the pole. Men who ington, is to be sold. The Jockey Club has | will stand for right if the heavens totter and the earth reels beneath their feet. We want

which they own. It is said the land will bring its, and too strong for sectarian bonds. Let us dition. Our county is large, thickly settled, have braye and honest men; those who can and population increasing rapidly, consequenthave contage without whistling to bring it and a bountiful supply of joy without shouting for it; men through whom the current of ever- | the county, makes the duties of the Commis-Mexico to participate in the festivities of Arch- lasting life rans still, and strong and deep.— sioners very arduous; indeed their hands are who travel them for pleasure or business, either bishop Labastide's "golden wedding" with the And there is snother class of men who are full. They do not know our county more than in the carriage, the wagon, in the saddle, on church, he having been a priest of the church much admired and much desired, and that is any other citizen, and the most they know in the bicycle or on foot, and we hope there may the man who minds his own business and lets an official way is told them by some one who be many suggestions offered by all interested that of his beighbor alone. We also want that | wishes to be individually benefitted, which is | until we will be able to accomplish something that of his heighbor alone. We also want that | wishes to be individually beneated, which is to improve our roads. Yours Truly, man who will not lie no matter what the truth often at an expense an inconvenience to his to improve our roads. Yours Truly, G. F. G. will cost him. Let him be a truthful man and | neighbor. This brings about a hearing, dealso a man who is not too lasy to work nor too | cision is rendered, appeal taken, a final decision the Tuesday's session of the Baltimore Stock proud to be poor. When that glorious time is reached, which invariably places another Exchange, Baltimore and Ohio common Stock comes, when we shall have such men as these mud road on record as a county road—the very

[Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.]

PIKESVILLE, Nov. 25th, 1889. Editor MARYLAND JOURNAL: The general bad condition of the roads of our country has turned attention to the consideration of their improvement, and discussions are being carried on not only in the Grangers and Farmers' Clubs throughout our land, but in some of the most important periodicals of the day. I was pleased to learn through your columns of the interest manifested at the meeting of Maryland, the people of Baltimore have once our county Grange in Towson on October 31st. more been accorded the privilege of saying It cannot be denied that there is great room and necessity for the improvement of our public roads. Property holders are not only com-As rational human beings, endowed by nature | pelled to pay the direct tax as levied for repairs with life, liberty, and the "pursuit" of happi- of roads, but equally as heavy tax for repairs ness, we might, doubtless, claim for ourselves of vehicles. Farmers being directly interested the exercise of such privilege on any day in in highways should consider the demands in the question of the condition of roads and lend moved thereto. But private, individual, and | all the encouragement necessary to insure the unauthorized thankfuls are, of couse, some- greatest and best results. It is not always best to adopt the penny-wise and pound foolish policy to avoid direct taxation, for the neglect of proper and complete repairs and construction f roads causes an indirect tax of increased labor in repair and much vexation. Let the agitation of the subject go on until there is brought about some fruits in the shape of better roads that shall give comfort and insure safety to the traveller, and if legislation is necessary let us have it at once. I do not know that anything that was said by the farmers at the meeting referred to or

anything that I as a farmer might say in this article would have any effect, because we are without influence for the want of power, and without power for the want of organization. and this I say is the great fundamental cause of the ill condition of those things in which the farmers are more interested, and upon which they are more dependent than anything else, (the conlition of the roads not excepted) and I say further that this condition of affairs will never be any better until the farmers become thoroughly or ganized, and there is no channel through which they can better organize than the Grange, and to those without the gate I will say they can scarcely conceive the great good enwrapped and infolded within the principles of the Patrons of Husbandry if the farmers will only become united and complete in their action. The Congress of America nor the Legislatures of the States have never yet done for agriculture what this Association is capable of doing; yet when the office-seeker wants a vote to insure his elecion, or the political man gets our government affairs in such shape that they must have a musket with a man behind it, upon whom do they call with greater success, who is calculaed to fill the bill better, than the farmer boy? It is well known we number about 65 per cent. of the people, which is more than all other proessions combined, yet have less power because not united. Some people—and I include our ffice-seakers—both local and national—after they have secured the farmers, vote do not seem to realize the importance of agriculture in our affairs as a nation, or how it is the real oundation of all trade and commerce. The farmers, the tobacco and cotton planters, and the raisers of beef and cattle and hogs, furnished seventy-five (75) per cent. of all the exorts that contributed to the basis of our ex changes with foreign countries during the past them by one of our learned justices, who has year. The official reports for 1888 show that the total value of all exports of domestic merchandize was \$683,862,104. Of this aggregation of exports the value of agricultural exports of vided they refrain from mentioning the divine | all kinds amounted to \$500.840,000, while the total amount of our manufactured products exported was but \$183,022,018; mark the difference of \$319,817,896 in favor of agriculture. The backbone, therefore, of our dealings with for eign countries is our agriculture, the great industry without the existence of which no other industry could exist. In view of these facts and figures, how very important it is for the general good that all matters pertaining to agriculture should receive the careful attention not only of all engaged in the calling, but

those in the halls of legislation and councils of the nation who have so much to do in shaping the lines that lead to the material progress and prosperity of our country, and that all public questions should be considered in their relation to agriculture. For many years and during the administrations by both of the great political parties of the country a plan of free trade with South and Central America has been kept prominently before the American people, and just at this time there is a grand special train of palace cars containing what is known as the Americas' Congress, composed of delegates from Mexico and the South American countries, officially appointed to attend this Congress to meet similar delegates appointed by our country. First, to travel to all parts of the union and view our great manufacturing industries, and then to hold the Congress for discussion and agreement upon certain lines of policy to be brought to the atten-

tion of our National Congress for the necessary legislation, and for the expense of this Congress an appropriation of \$250,000 is being used. All right and proper as far as it goes. But where are the farmers of our country in this matter? Have they been invited to accompany or have they been consulted? Agriculture the great industry that furnishes three-fourths of all our exports in a year, how will reciprocity and free trade with South America affect it? Have any farmers been appointed to this Congress now on its travels? Are the delegatos being taken to any of our model farms to be shown our creameries, our cheese factories, our farms for raising thoroughbred horses and cattle? or are these industries so void of meaning that they will be passed by without notice? We think not, or at least they should not. Will these socalled leading men of our country, appointed to show this guest from the greatest agricultural country of the world around, allow them to return home under the impression that the agricultural industry of North America has nothing to show or boast of? Will they not tell them that the capital invested in New York and Pennsylvania alone for agricultural purposes amounts to \$2,312,000,000, and for manufacturing purposes, save two States only \$988,754,568-a difference in favor of Agriculture of \$1,323,245,432; and also tell them the annual loss in agricultural products caused by nsects is estimated at \$150,000,000; that on cotton alone being \$15,000,000; and that the

the United States are affected through foreign competition were \$4,000,000; laborers employed in manufacturing affected through same source \$830,000-leaving a difference again in favor of agriculture of \$4,170,000. And so it is in every comparison we coul make, and that there is an average of 45 per cent. on all imports to protect labor, but labor does not get it, it goes into the pocket of the manufacturer and out of the hard earnings of the laborer. These statements must be just

laborers employed in agricultural industries in

and are true. It is not difficult then to see the motive for pleading so earnestly for the protection of abor, nor is it a difficult matter for the representatives of our manufacturing industries appointed to show this Congress around to see What is to be done about it, or how we shall | why they should not show and explain to them ever be able to remedy our desperate case, is the great monster-like importance of our agri-

South and Central America are not manufacturing centres, though they are among the same manufacturers at the same time insist npon high tariff against the manufactured goods of Europe, while our \$500.850.000 worth in 1888 of farm products go over there to be are farmers doing and saying about the All-

Americas' Congress letting the representatives

of the manufacturing industry have their own !

I have strayed from the question, but these little pointers will only go to show how little our principal industry is nurtured by our government, both local and national. In discussing the road question we would not be rude, but to do it justice we must be plain. If there is any art of man calculated to make people more than any other art, it is the art of road making. If the recognized privilege of simply a right-of-way across our country, our hills, and through our swamps, about as we of increased value to our lands, how much greater would be the comfort and how much more value would a macadamized road bring? And this is what we are entitled to, what we ought to have, what we ought to be willing to pay for, and what we can get, along with greater justice in many other matters in which

1st. Are our roads in bad condition? 2d. If so, what is the cause? 3d. How can they be improved? In answer to the first query, I say our roads considering the surroundings, are in fair conly our roads are much traveled, and travel will increase, and, combined with other business of

sation—the grandest, highest and the best that | will always be under the present kind of man-The minister cannot with propriety be called the world ever saw. God hasten the day when agement. The petitioners are the ones for you coming from the lodge, and that you were parts of Ci a textile manufacturer.—Merchant Traveler. such shall be the case. G. W. W. S., Jz. whom the roads are opened and the ones who thoroughly scaked.—Kearney (Neb.) Enterprise. Jan. S.—if

chaim this will be directly and at once benefitted by the opening of new roads, and they should be compelled to macadamize the rightof way before it should be placed upon the public to keep in order, and never reported passable until it can be passed over safely and suc-cessfully any day in the year with the ordinary every-day load—say three tons. It is enough for the tax-payers to be subject to the

cost of repairs when some of them may never see the roads. The macadamizing at first would bring not only immediate comfort and convenience, but t would increase the value of lands 400 per cent. Then we could talk about the broadening of the basis of taxation, and there is no greater evidence of the increase of the value of real estate by paid roads than to compare the market-value of land along our toll-roads, when it sells for \$200 per acre, with the lands in the interior, worth \$20 per acre, where county mud holes predominate, and where it requires double the power to haul out a crop as t does to produce it; so we see it is not the many mud roads, but the fewer paved roads that prove of so much value and convenience and essens our taxes. Another reason why our roads are in bad condition: the money levied for their repairs

is not sufficient for the purpose, and our citizens, knowing the great convenience and value of paved roads, should be willing to suffer a greater rate of taxation for their pleasure, and convenience. Under the present rate of taxation none of our Supervisors can afford to have a continuous mile of road, so he patches it here and there as best he can, which does not insure to us a better road.

There is another reason I have to offer for had roads. The money is not always judiciously expended, and he cannot reasonably expect t to be by the class of people usually appointd Supervisors (with all respect to them). They are no doubt honest, good citizens, frequently without knowledge of how to make and mend roads, but secure the appointment because they have always been loyal to the party in power, never voting any other ticket, nor scratched one, therefore ought to have something, and get the appointment not because of their ability as a road maker and as one who has read libraries of books and papers upon the subject and studied and graduated as an engineer, but because of loyalty to the party. Well, it costs something to the tax-pavers for

this truly loyal party to learn how to make is as yet undecided whether he will remove the roads, and about the time he has learned a little, another good loyal fellow, sq-called, been so all his life, turns up, desirous of and suc-ceeds in becoming a scholar at the tax payers' expense and is entrusted with the expenditure it and old John Brown will attend it. For of a portion of \$69,857.09 road tax, the hard earnings of farmers and others to do that which of all things should prove (if well done) to be the most valuable to the farmers. Why should any one not interested, without any knowledge | "fort," to do the same thing. The best thing of what they are put to do, no knowledge of business, not at all taught or learned in the art of road-making, be put to doing that which and let the bricks be built into something where they know nothing of, more than they should | they will do the most good. There is no sentibe entrusted with the building of a costly house, or arguing a case in Court, or practising medicine, or practice any other profession which they know nothing about, and that, too, merely took unlawful possession of it, as at somebody else's expense. We think so large any person else could easily have done, and a sum of our earnings, collected at so great a defied the laws of Virginia by raising insurroet for to valuable and important a nuri should be placed in the hands of an expert or some one directly and largely interested in the | duly hanged. To take down this dingy-lookpurpose for which it was intended to be ex-

Now, when we come to consider the ardnous duties of the Commissioners. the terrible condition the rights-of-way are in when passed and accepted as county roads, the small amount (comparatively) levied to put and keep our mud roads in order, the injudicious manner it is expended, the wet weather we always have which, as a rule, does our roads more damage | sen, of the Chicago firm of Fredericksen & Co., than the use of them, we think our roads are in fair condition. But how shall we improve them at once and at a cost we can all afford. We answer, change the law so as to take the roads entirely out of the County Commissioners hands, which, they no doubt, would be glad on Western lands to which the firm had no of and which would remove the appointing power of Supervisors further from politics, and have the Court appoint three men as Road Commissioners for each District to serve without pay, and who are interested in and who shall have entire charge of the roads, or adopt (which we think would be far better) the township system by an act of the Legislature, making each Election District a township. The public interests confided to this system

000. Bookkeeper Bidgood was arrested, but are the ascertainment of the value of property; the levying, assessment, collection and disthe others evaded arrest, and M. B. Fredericksen is said to have started for Europe. bursement of all taxes; the building, preservation and repairing of roads and bridges; the entire management (in harmony with and subordinate to the general school system of the An important decision was rendered on the State) of the schools and general educational 23d inst. by Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, deinterests; provision for and care of the poor, claring that the Reading Bailroad cannot build or those who, in whole or in part, are unable to provide for themselves; the protection of the community against criminals, vagrants, and infectious diseases and nuisance, or, in erty and has millions of dollars already inother words, to express it, the policing of the town; and the direction and management of in the heart of the city. The railroad claimed elections, State and national. The citizens of that it had a chartered right to build branch the town elect annually by ballot those to whom for the ensuing year they are willing to | roads; that this extension was to be a branch, and that it could build it without regard to the confide the discharge of the duties included in city, as it did not propose to occupy any city these important local trusts. The workings of streets longitudinally. Judge Thayer holds this local system of government, as shown in that the company has no such authority from hundreds of town histories that crowd the the Legislature, but is, on the contrary, subject archives of the State Historical Libraries, bear to the laws of 1874 and 1887, which require the abundant testimony to its practical advantages. It has elicited the warmest commendation of ted road over city streets. The Judge at the the most eminent statesmen and philanthroconclusion of the decision, in which he enjoins pists, and would long since have been adopted the company from bridging the streets, suggests throughout the South had the counsel and advice of President Jefferson been followed. No have the road built, and says that Councils American statesman ever appreciated more should give the required permission without clearly and fully than he that a true Democracy rests upon the participation of every in- | improper or unjust restrictions upon the company. This will probably be attempted now, dividual worthy of citizenship in the managealthough counsel for the company say that an ment of public affairs, and if our county were appeal will also be made to the Supreme Court. divided into townships every man would, in a greater degree, feel that he was called upon to take a direct personal part in the conduct of affairs, thus fulfilling the true Democratic idea across the narrow isthmus which divides them, as expounded by statesmen like Jefferson and as Professor Wayland once remarked, but it developing a local pride and interest which, looks now as though it were like the formal multiplied throughout the commonwealth, act of two prize fighters about to commence. would give a fresh impulse to its moral, intelyou," said the doorstep to the bell handle. There is no place in the system for the pro-

lectual and material growth. fessional politician and the demagogue. Too many watchful and interested eyes scrutinize the doings and misdoings of the officer to suffer the existence of "jobs" and perquisites. Economically considered, this plan of local government has proved to be the best. The farmer who lives on his own land and is constantly inspecting every part of it, is necessarily better acquainted with its condition and can manage its uffairs with less expense and greater advantage than if he lived miles away and seldom visited it. For like reasons those who live in the same neighborhood and are personally acquainted by every-day use of its roads, bridges and schools, feel themselves much more interested and can look after them with greater economy and prudence than men of equal intelligence and fidelity who live in another and more distant part of the county. A certain portion of the county may be the home of some men who favor progress and improvement. They are united in their desire to have roads and other public improvements of the best character. They can accomplish but little, however, for the reason that other sections of the county have not attained to their standard of intelligent public spirit. Give each portion of our county an opportunity of caring for its own interests, then they can push forward their plans of public enterprise with the same free-

dom and success with which they prosecute their private business. While we do not expect to have the township system put in force in our midst at once. we do hope the coming generations may be able price of all the products we sell at home. What cessful management of our county affairs has boen discussed in our Granges and Farmers' Clubs years ago, committees appointed to recommend something, and, after having used every effort and gone to much expense, invariably reported in favor of the township ave-

It is said and that, too, without contradiction, that the civilization of a country is marked by its roads. If this be true then Maryland cannot claim to have ranked highest in civilization. While most purposes for which we pay a lax appears to be well sustained, it is safe to say that no expenditure of public funds yields so little in return as our road taxes. Our entire system of road laws, or, rather, our road codified. The comfort of our people, economy in the transportation of our crops, and the needless multiplicity of highways so much to the inconvenience and damage of some, demand that the laws governing the laying out, construction and improvement of our roads should be radically reformed and systematized. We say needless multiplicity because almost them both, hence it is not necessary nor convenient to all to have another mud road placed upon the county to be kept in order by the

This road question may be considered a matter of minor importance, and yet it affects every inhabitant of our commonwealth. We must all use at some time or other and in some way or other our county roads. Their character and condition affects the value of our lands. the breeding of our animals, the style of vebicles, the carrying capacity of our farmers' wagons, and the speed and enjoyment of all

May-Charlie, you must be careful and not expose yourself. You were out in all that Charlie—No, I wasn't. What made you think so?

May—Why, papa came home and said he met. you coming from the lodge, and that you were thoroughly analysis. Manual (Nat.) Patentials.

Hew Advertisements.

GRIFFITH, TURNER & CO. --- MANUFACTURERS OF---

Animal Bone Phosphate, Ammoniated Bone Phosphate,

Alkaline Plant Food, &c. THIS LAST NAMED BRAND ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE GROWTH OF CORN. POTATOES AND ALL CROPS REQUIRING A FERTILIZER RICH IN POTASH. GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Our stock of Seeds are new and true to name, embracing all the valuable varieties, and are from the most reliable growers only. GIVE OUR CHAMPION OATS A TRIAL. STAVER BUCK-EYE FRED MILLS AND POWERS

Dr. BAILEY HAY AND FODDER CUTTERS, MORE WORK WITH LESS POWER THAN ANY CUTTER ON THE MARKET STODDARD CABINET CREAMERY AND CHURN.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY FEED MILL IN USE.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS. THE LIGHTEST DRAFT AND MOST EASILY ADJUSTED PLOW MADE. CLARK'S CUT-A-WAY HARROW STANDS AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.

BROWN'S WAGON POSSESSES MANY POINTS OF SUPERIORITY. HAY RAKES, HAY TEDDERS, CORN SHELLERS AND A FULL LINE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS PERPAIRING DONE WITH DISPATCH, SEND FOR CATALOGUE. TO

GRIFFITH, TURNER & CO., 205 and 207 N. Paca St., Baltimore, Md. Branch Store: Sykesville, Md.

JOHN BROWN'S "FORT" AT HARPER'S FERRY. | NOUNT MORIAH LODGE, 116, -The building known as the "Old John Brown A. F. & A. M. Fort," at Harper's Ferry, has been sold to William S. Brown, of Kansas City. The purchaser

A. Stated communication of Mount Moriah Lodge,
A. F. & A. M., will be held in THE TEMPLE, Tow-Tuesday, December 3d, A. L. 5889, fort to Boston, New York, Chicago, or Kansas By order of the W. M.

LEWIS VOGLE. At 71% o'clock P. M. City. Wherever moved, it will appear exactly as it does here, and many relics connected with several years old Libby Prison at Richmond furnished food for much newspaper trash, and here we are to have "Old Possawottamie's" old EXTRA EARLY PEAS. to do with the old "Fort" is to take it down, MARROWFAT PEAS.

them at Chicago. Both are vulgar clap-traps.

"WINDY City" BASCALITY. -M. C. Frederick-

and W. F. Bidgood, bookkeeper of that firm,

are charged by F. D. Cowie, son-in-law of ex-

Governor Rice, of Wisconsin, with conspiracy

to defraud various persons by giving mortgages

title, and selling the mortgages, which are of

course worthless. There are hundreds of work-

ing persons in Chicago, who paid in their earn-

ings to the Fredericksens, thinking they were

buying land, and now they find their deeds

worthless. The amount of the swindle is

estimated all the way from \$200,000 to \$1,000,-

READING'S ELEVATED ROAD.

Science and religion may have shaken hands

'Any fellow that comes can get the pull

'Not till be has walked over you," was the

other gentleman's caseknife called for a re-

I good many people are first-class Christians

until the contribution box comes around.

ROBINSON—HAZELETT.—On November 28th, 1889-at the M. P. Parsonage, Towson, by Rev. J. L. Elder.

dice, CHARLES D. ROBINSON and HULDA HAZELETT,

uel M. E. Church, Relaterstown, by the Rev. J. W. Shoaf, HARRY E. CROUT and MINNIE E. BECKLEY,

SHRIVER-CAUSEY .- At Lutherville M. E. Church

November 27th, 1889, by the Rev. W. L. McDowell, Alfred Shriver, Jr., and Miss Ida L. Causey.

Bied.

There is a Reaper whose name is DEATH, And, with his sickle keen, He reaps the bearded grain at a breath, And the flowers that grow between.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FLOUR—Howard Street Super...\$ 2.25 @ \$ 2.75

Patapaco Extra.....

Western....

VIBIONS—Shoulders..... Sides..... Hams....

TIMOTHY HAY—Per Ton..... 10.00 CLOVER HAY—Per Ton...... 8.00

tern Hay Soales, Greenmount Avenue:

TRE OLD STAND,

Tork Read near the Post Office.

We are selling to our customers and the public

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES.

CORN-Southern White.....

POTATOES-Per Bushel.....

STRAW-Wheat....

who may favor us with a call

BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON,

SUTTER.....

IGG8.....

" Extra... 8.00 @

Family..... 5.30

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th, 1889

CROUT-BECKLEY.-At the parsonage of Emman-

Baltimore American.

[Somerville Journal.

more than it does voting women."

AT LOWEST PRICES. ment worthy of preservation connected with this old fire engine house. Old John Brown --SEEDS-NEW QUEEN TOMATO. rection and causing murder, for which he was EGG PLANT, ing old engine house and erecting it in some CABBAGE. RADDISH, other city or place to draw vulgar gaze at so much perhead is about upon a par to take CAULIFLOWER. down the walls of Libby Prison and erect

> J. BOLGIANO & SON, 28 S. Calvert St., Baltimore. Yellott & Offutt, Atterneys, Towson, and 25

AND ALL OTHER SEEDS.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE NICE LITTLE BARM, IN DULANY'S VALLEY, 11th DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY. By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from John R. Richardson and Randolph R. Rich-

ardson to Mrs. Emma M. Jessop, recorded among the Mortgage Land Records of Baltimore County, in Liber J. W. S., No. 119, folio 868, &c., to which mortgage reference is hereby made for title and description of the property, the undersigned, the Attorney named in said mortgage, will sell at public sale, AT THE COURT HOUSE DOOR IN TOWSON-On Monday, December 23d, 1889.

At 2 o'clock P. M., ALL THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN SAID 53 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS its elevated road extension to Market street without the consent of the city. The Reading Company has begun work on its own propagate of Dulaney's Valley, about 12 miles from Baltimore city, and within one mile and a half of volved, which is invested chiefly in vacant lots a Station on the Maryland Central Railro The property has plenty of WOOD and WATER on it, is in good condition, and very susceptible for TRUCKING PURPOSES. There is a NICE YOUNG ORCHARD on it and TWO SMALL DWELLING HOUSES, recently built, with some outbuildings. The farm has been divided into two places and is now occu-

pied by the mortgagors Title is perfectly good.

Terms of Sale—One-half cash on the ratification of the sale, and the balance with interest six assent of Councils to the building of an eleva- months from the day of sale, or all cash at the opquired on the day of sale.

Attorney named in the mortgage. that it would be to the interest of the city to GEORGE W. HOOK, Auctioneer. Wilton Snowden, Attorney, 211 N. Charles

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY BALTIMORE CITY. RECENTLY A PART OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Known as Nos. 2101, 2105 and 2107 Oak St. By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from Andrew Banks and Henry W. Rogers to The Baltimore Equitable Society for insuring houses from loss by fire, dated the 14th day of March. 1882. bell handle's retort.

Apropos of the recent Kentucky tragedy the Rochester Union says:—"Moses said, 'an eye for an eye,' and would hardly have criticised a PREMISES.

Irom ioss by nie, dated the 14th day of march, 1852, and recorded among the Mortgage records of Baltimore County, in Liber W. M. I., No. 98, folio 325, &c., the undersigned, as the Attorney named in said mortgage, will sail at PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES.

man for carrying a revolver to use in case an- | On Monday, the 23d day of December, 1889 At 3 o'clock P. M., ALL THOSE THREE LOTS OF GROUND This is an apt observation from the Chicago situate and lying in Baltimore city and described Herald :- "The nation needs health mothers | as follows:

Beginning for the first of said loss at the corner formed by the east side of Oak Street and the north side of Mankin Street, now called Second Street, and running thence northerly binding on the east side of Oak Street 21 feet 9 inches; thence easterly parallel with Second Street 90 feet to the west side of an alley 10 feet wide; thence southerly binding on said alley, with the use thereof in common, 2 feet 9 inches to the north side of Second Street, and thence westerly binding on the north side of Second Street 90 feet to the place of beginning.

And beginning for the second lot on the east side of Oak Street at a point distant 41 feet 7 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the east side of Oak Street and the northerly form the corner formed by the intersection of the east side of Oak Street and the northerly formed Street and tunning the page northerly. side of Second Street, and running thence northerly binding on the east side of Oak Street 19 feet 10 inches; thence easterly parallel with Second Street 90 feet to the west side of an alley 10 feet wide thence southerly binding on said alley, with the use thereof in common, 19 feet 10 inches, and thence westerly parallel with Second Street 90 feet to the place of beginning.

And beginning for the third lot on the east side of Oak Street at a point distant 61 feet 5 inches north-

Oak Street at a point distant 61 feet 5 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the east side of Oak Street and the north side of Second Street, and running thence northerly blinding on the east side of Oak Street 19 feet 10 inches; thence easterly parallel with Second Street 90 feet to the west side of an alley 10 feet wide; thence PRICE.—At Parkton, Baltimore county, on No-ember 23d, 1889, James T. Price, in the 56th year big account with Second Street 90 feet to the place of Rose.—At' Govenstown, Baltimore county. on November 24th, 1889, Mollie, beloved wife of Harry B. Rose and daughter of Elizabeth and the late John Bryan.

The first described lot being subject to an annual rent of \$136.54, and the second and third described lots to an annual rent of \$122.50 each; said three rents being redeemable between March 1st, 1892, and March 1st, 1894, at the rate of 5 per cent. re-

Said lots are respectively improved by Nos. 2101, 2105 AND 2107 OAK STREET. THREE SUB-STANTIAL AND HANDSOMELY FINISHED THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, WITH MARBLE FRONTS. Taxes and ground rents and water rents adjusted

to day of sale.

Terms.—One-third Cash, and the balance in equal installments at six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned, or all cash at the purchaser's option. A deposit of \$200 will be required of the purchaser of each lot at the time of WILTON SNOWDEN. Attorney named in the Mortgage MATTHEWS & KIRKLAND, Auctioneers.

W.L. DOUGLAS' | \$3.00 Shoe, W. L. DOUGLAS' \$2.50 Shoe, W. L. DOUGLAS' (\$2.25 Shoe,

W. L. DOUGLAS' \$2.00 Boys' Shoe, Reported for the Jounnal by N. B. Merryman, Eas-----BOLD BY----JAMES PHIPPS, Towson. ---DEALER IN---ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHORE. CUSTOM BOOTS AND SHOKS MADE TO ORDER.

> REPAIRING NEATLY DONE. June 15.-- if PINE TOWSON NATIONAL BANK : CASH CAPITAL, SPO.000

Open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2.50 P. M., for Deposits. Making Leans on first-class security and doing a general banking business. ANTERMO REASONABLE. JOHN G. COCKEY, President

JOHN CROWTHER, Jr., Cachier,