

Saturday, February 8, 1890.

A TRİBUTE TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD. , Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., at the banquet of the Army and Navy of the Confed-

erate States in Maryland, held at the Carrollton Hotel, in Baltimore, on the 20th of January, responded to the toast, "Our Dead." We give below his address: I count it indeed an honor, Mr. Chairman, that to me has been committed the sacred duty

of giving voice to the sentiments of love and reverence which fill all our hearts to-night for "our dead"—that mighty host of brave soldiers | His will that this country should not be diand sailors who fell under the banner of "The Lost Cause" a quarter of a century ago.

1f I were expected to pronounce a fitting eulogy upon those now silent battalions of heroes, or to portray the causes and the course of that

tremendous strife, I should decline the task as one demanding powers far beyond any that I can lay claim to. Sir, the pen of a Thucydides, the tongue of a Pericles, the rhetoric of an Isocrates, the lyre of a Homer, were needed justly to tell the epic story of that great struggle in which the best and bravest sons of our Southland freely laid down their lives-a struggle so gigantic in its proportions that the Siege of Troy, the famous battles of the long Peloponnesian War-even the great engagements of Marathon, and of Leudra, of Salamis,

and of Cheronea, sink into insignificance in the comparison. But you have not called me here to pronounce a studied panegyric upon those brave men, nor upon their peerless leaders-captains whose valor, whose prowess, whose skill, whose of Liberty did they swerve from their opposiheroic constancy were never outshone on any field, in any age-not by Agamemnon, "King | was presented, they hesitated no longer:of Men;" not by Achilles, the Swiftfooted, the They "cast the Union to the winds" that they Invincible; not by Ulysses the Wise, nor by might "clasp the liberty to their hearts!" Ajax the Mighty; not by Miltiades at Maraheroes and patriots who, in ancient and in modern times, have shed lustre on manhood by their valor or by their constancy. Sir, it is my profound conviction that the Muse of History will write the names of some of our Honor as those of any leaders of men in any at Runnymede, that they believed in peril and slave-trading. throne to place the laurel with her own hands | Potomac to the Rio Grande. They may have | pation in any of the crimes mention upon the immortal brow of Robert E. Lee, and Albert Sydney Johnston, and Stonewall Jack. that was the issue they made. On that they provided such participation be punishable by son, and Buchanan, and Semmes, and Jefferson Davis. But it is not for us who were their companions and fellow-soldiers to ask the when I affirm that the soldiers and sailors of world to accept our estimate of their rightful the Confederate States did not draw their place in history. We are partial, we are swords, did not fight, did not die for slavery. biassed in our judgment, men will say. Be it so. We are content to await the calm verdict of the future historian, when, with philosophic impartiality, the characters and achievements have been weighed in the balances of Truth.

and motives of our illustrious leaders shall What you ask of me to-night, comrades, is quite apart from the task of the historian or the orator: it is simply to give honest utterance to the love and admiration which glow in the breast of every one of us for those our companions-in-arms who fell on the hundred bloody fields of that titanic struggle in repelling the invaders from our soil. All honor to their memory. We cannot call their names. They are too numerous to be told over, even if we had the muster rolls of all the Confederate armies. But if their names could be called. we might answer as was answered for that famous hero the first Grenadier of France, whose of local self-government established on a firmer name, though he was no more, was still borne basis than ever before. We see the rights of on the muster roll of his regiment-"Died on the States to control their own affairs as jealthe field of honor!" These men to whom we ously maintained by New York and Massapay the tribute of our homage were heroes, if | chusetts as by Virginia and South Carolina. ever heroes were. What hardships did they We see the decisions of the Supreme Court (I not uncomplainingly endure on the march, in speak under correction of the legal gentlemen the bivouse, in the trenches? What sacrifices present) standing in unbroken phalanx around did they not cheerfully make for a cause dearer the privileges and immunities of the State govthan life itself? What dangers did they not ernments. face with unquailing front? Who that ever saw them can forget those hardy battalions that followed Stonewall Jackson in his weird

marches in the great Valley Campaign? Rusty and ragged were their uniforms, but bright were their muskets and their bayonets, and they moved like the very whirlwind of war They fill, most of them, nameless graves .-They were private soldiers. Fame does not, for them to hear the voice of Duty and to follow it, though it led them by a rugged path to a bloody grave. "Tell my father I tried to do my duty," was the last message of many a dyever men lived in whom it could be truly speech. said their hearts echoed the sentiment,

gions were marching upon their homes-and it was their duty to hurl them back at any cost. For this, not we only who shared their perils and hardships do them honor-not the Southern people only-but all brave men everywhere. Nameless they may be, but the name of Confederate Soldier will echo round the world through the coming years and will be accepted as the synonym of valor, of constancy, of loyalty to the sternest call of Duty. Comrades, I have been in the Eternal City

surrounded by the deathless relics and monuments which commemorate the glorious achievements of the citizens and soldiers of ancient Rome. I have paced the aisles of that stately S. McKim, of "Belvidere," in Baltimore, which, church in which Venice has piled up the splendid memorials in brass and in marble of the at one time, included all that portion of the men who made her name great in Europe,who made her to sit as a queen upon her wat- also Charles, St. Paul and North streets. The ery throne among the nations. I have stood under the dome of the Hotel des Invalides in Paris on the spot upon which France has lavart to shed glory upon the name of her greatest soldier, - whose sarcophagus reposes upon a payement of costly marbles gathered from all quarters of the globe, and so arranged as to repof the hero of Maocojo, and of the Pyramids, tated in awe-struck silence beneath the fretted | Kim was the first to respond in his rank, and roof of Westminster Abbey, surrounded by the | Col. Geo. H. Steuart was so much impressed by almost countless memorial marbles which this voluntary act of McKim that, on his protwenty generations of Englishmen have erected to celebrate the fame of their most illustrious

But never have I been so impressed with the nobility, with the heroism, with the grandeur that human nature is capable of as when I have | the war. contemplated the character and the career of the private soldiers of the Confederacy who sleep in nnknown graves on a hundred battle fields of our Southland. Not for fame nor for reward, not for place nor for rank, not lured by | Lieutenant McKim.: ambition nor goaded by necessity, but in simple obedience to Duty as they understood it, these men suffered all, sacrificed all, dared all try of Gen. Geo. H. Steuart's Brigade, on Fri--and died. No stately Abbey will ever cover | day, July 3d, 1863, the commanders of Compatheir remains. Their dust will never repose | nies informed me (Maj. Goldsborough) that the beneath a fretted and frescoed roof. No costly ammunition was exhausted. The difficulty bronze will ever blazon their names for pos- was to get it, as none was within half a mile, terity to honor. But the Potomac and the Rap- and it was almost certain death to leave the pahannock, the James and the Chickahominy, shelter of the breastworks. I reported the the Cumberland and the Mississippi, as they matter, however, to General Steuart, whom I run their long race from the Mountains to the found sitting with his Staff behind an immense Sea, will sing of their prowess forevermore. - rock, and he told me I had better call for vol-The mountains of Virginia and Tonnessee and unteers. General, do not ask one of your offi-Georgia will stand eternal witnesses of their valor, though no Thorwaldsen chisel on their solid rocks a Lion like that at Lucerne, stricken to the death, but even in death, and as its life

blood ebbs away, protecting the Shield committed to its defense. As I recall the magnificent valor of those half-fed, half-clad legions of the Confederacy, the thought comes: "But after all they failed. The Confederacy fell. The banner of the Southern cross sank to earth to rise no more. All the courage and the constancy of those heroic souls could not, or, at any rate, did not, bring success. Their cause is known to-day as

our minds: "In vain, alas! in vain ye gallant few, From rank to rank your volleyed thunders flew."

But was it in vain? I do not believe it. It is true that their flashing bayonets did not establish the new Confederacy. It is true that those proud armies of Lee and Johnston were slowly worn away by attrition until, reduced to gaunt skeletons of what they had been, they surrendered to the vast hosts of the Union armies. But it is not true that those gallant Southrons suffered and died in vain. No brave battle for truth and right was ever in vain. The truth survives though the soldier of the truth perishes. His death—his defeat becomes the seed of future success. Over his dead body the armies of the truth march to victory. I might say that to have given, amid disaster and defeat, such splendid examples of what American manhood can accomplish were

speak." They tell us and our children and children's children that courage—self-sacrifice -loyalty to conviction is sublime-it is better than mere success; it carries with it its own reward. Death was not too high a price to pay for the exhibition to the world of such heroism as theirs. That'cannot die. It shines as the stars with a deathless light above the sordid and selfish aims of men. It will inspire generatious to come with noble ideals of unselfish living. It is a new example of the profound words of Jesus: "He that loseth his life

shall find it." It is said that on the spot where the three devoted Swiss patriots of the three Cantons met by the borders of Lake Lucerne and bound themselves in a solemn league to rid Switzerland of the tyrant's yoke, three fountains afterward sprang up. The legend embodies an eternal truth. The soil trodden by a patriot i holy ground, and though his banner may go cause be overwhelmed by defeat, yet his memory and his example will remain a benediction to his people. Fountains of blessing spring up on the sod consecrated by the patriot's sufferings and sacrifices for his country.

Let us note, then, wherein they failed, and

wherein they did not fail. They failed to establish the Southern Confederacy. Why? For no other reason but this—God decreed otherwise. Yes, my comrades, only the decree of Almighty God could overcome the valor of the Confederate armies! It was His wisdom and vided into two rival nations, jealous of each this Nation rent in twain? Not the soldiers who followed the stainless sword of Lee! Not the gallant tars who trained the guns of the Merrimac in her immortal encounter with half the Federal navy in Hampton Roads! The crimes: Confederate soldiers and sailors are to-day ready to draw their swords to defend the Union.

Nor did they ever love dis-union for its own sake. The South was divided upon the question | altered money. of Secession. A preponderating majority of the coln issued his proclamation calling upon the I might say a majority of our great leaders, including our peerless Lee and our incomparable Jackson-were Union men up to that hour .-Not till it became clear to their thinking that the Union could only be preserved at the price tion to Secession. But when once that issue It may be said they failed to preserve the

liberties of the States, and they rose in their | bodily harm. stood. For that they died. I appeal to you, comrades, if I am not right That was only incidentally involved. How far it created the conditions which led to war I care not to discuss, but, be that as it may, the Confederate soldier did not arm for battle because he saw slavery imperilled, but because he saw, or thought he saw, Liberty herself put in

jeopardy by the aggressions of the Federal government. Turn we now to the other side of the enquiry: Wherein did our dead heroes not fail? And I answer, they did not fail to make such a protest against the aggressions of power upon the province of liberty as has filled the world with its echo. They did not fail in successfully arraigning, by the potent voice of their superb valor and their all-sacrificing patriotism, the usurpation of powers and functions which, by the Constitution, were distributed to the States. We see to-day the right

Comrades, when I consider these things I no longer echo, as I once did, the sentiment which Terence puts into the mouth of a great Roman : "Victrix causa dus placuit,

Sed victa Catoni.' "Let a conquering might Bribe all the gods to silence,-Cato's choice be with the conquered right," for I see that the "conquered right" has won and will not, herald their names and deeds to the victory after all; the conquered banner posterity. They fought without reward, and | triumphs in defeat; the Lost Cause is lost no they died without distinction. It was enough longer, and God, who denied us success in the way of our own choosing, has granted it in another and a better way.

Yes, ye gallant defenders of our stainless Confederate banner, ye did not die in vain !ing soldier boy to his comrade on the field of Your deeds have cast a halo of glory over our battle. It is for this we honor and revere their | Southern land which will only grow brighter

that men can endure, in obedience to what shall ever write "traitor" over your graves un- sion 30 days, docketed 103 cases, issued 268 sumthey believed the sacred call of patriotism. If rebuked by us, while God gives us the power of Ye are "our dead;" our's ye were in "Dulce et decornm est pro patria mori," these | those stern years from 1861 to 1865, when we were the men. They loved their State; they | marched and camped and battled side by side; loved their homes and their firesides. They | "our's" by the sacred bond of a common conwere no politicians. They knew little of the secration to a cause which was holy to us; ye warring theories of constitutional interpreta- | are "our's" to-day as we recall with pride your tions. But one thing they knew-armed le- cheerful endurance of unaccustomed hardships, your heroic steadfastness in danger and disaster, your magnificent courage in the deadly trenches, or at the flaming cannon's mouth. Ye were "our dead" when ye lay stark and

stiff on the bloody fields of Manassas, of Winchester, of Shilob, of Fredericksburg, of Malvern Hill, of Chancellorsville, of Sharpsburg, of Gettysburg, of the Wilderness. Ye will be "ours" again when the last great Reveille shall sound, and the brothers whom the fortunes of battle separated, shall be re-united in the better land. Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, whose response to the toast as given above, is a son of the late John

city now included in Eager, Chase, Biddle, estate remained intact with the old mansion until some 15 years back. He left the Univerished with unstinted hand her wealth and her | sity of Virginia in July, 1861, and enlisted as a private in Capt. Wm. H. Murray's Company, in the 1st Maryland Regiment of Infantry, C. S. A., serving one year, when, in February. resent the Sun of Glory irradiating the name | 1862, all men who were enlisted for one year were asked to re-enlist for the war, young Mcmotion to Brigadier-General in March, 1862, kings and nobles, soldiers and patriots, jurists he made McKim Aid-de-Camp on his staff. and statesmen, poets and historians, musicians | Later on in the war Lieutenant McKim became Chaplain McKim, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, and served as such to the end of

> The following extract from Major W. W Goldsborough's work, "The Maryland Line, C. S. A." fully illustrates the daring courage of

> "In the battle of Gettysburg, just before the charge made by the Second Maryland Infancers or privates volunteers to perform this duty whilstyou have a Staff-officer left. I will bring the ammunition if I live."

Words that should be written in letters of gold, and they fell from the lips of Lieut. Randolph H. McKim, one of the General's Aids .-The noble and gallant Lieutenant made the venture and succeeded in his mission. parishes in Harlem, N. Y., and New Orleans, La., and now of the Church of The Epipha-

Since the war he has been rector of large The Lost Cause." Yes, as we remember the ny, in Washington, D. C., the largest and superb but fruitless prowess they displayed on | wealthiest parish in the P. E. Diocese of Maryso many fields, the words of the poet recur to land. He is renowned for his theological attainments, and, as a pulpit orator, no less than in good work among his people.

THE AUTHOR OF IT.

Francis S. Dutton, member of the Legislature for South Australia, is the author of the Australian ballot system. The secret ballot was first proposed by him in 1851 before representative government and universal suffrage had been granted to South Australia. It behad been granted to South Australia. It became a law in 1857.

In the United States it was first introduced in Michigan in 1885, but the Legislature defeated it by a vote of 23 to 44—15 Democrats and 8 Republicans voting in its favor, and 20 Democrats and 24 Republicans in opposition. In 1887 it passed by a vote of 57 to 32. It was adopted in Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Rhode Island in 1888 in Indiana Missonsi Tannassa Care in 1888, in Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Conenough to prove that they did not shed their necticut, Montana, and Minnesota last year.—blood to no purpose. "Being dead they get In a number of other States the subject has .JAIL,
The Committee on Jail, Messrs. Edward L. Bland, I

been introduced in the Legislatures, but failed of passage, and in most of the above the first The New York Legislature has twice passed the Australian act and Gov. Hill interposed his veto both times. It is now again before the Legislature of that State.

In New Jersey and Colorado the bills were passed in one House, but not reached in the other. In the following States bills have been presented and rejected: Maine, Nebraska, California, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Hampshire. In Iowa, Louisians, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carelina, Alabama, Arizona, Florida, elections under the new law are yet to be held. Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carelina, Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Idaho, Nevada and Mary-South Carelina, Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Idaho, Nevada and Maryland no legislation has yet been had. So that it seems that in regard to this measure the States stand now about as follows: In 9 adopted, and will soon be in practical operation; in 12 defeated, and in 15 no legislative action ted, and will soon be in practical operation; in 12 defeated, and in 15 no legislative action down in disaster, and he himself perish, and his taken. These facts we get from Wigmore's 'Australian Ballot System' a valuable work of two hundred pages.

NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Secretary Blaine and Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, have concluded a new treaty, or an addition to the 10th Articles of the Treaty of 1842, which includes the following offenses for which each government will send back criminals who may hereafter escape from one government to the other to endeavor to other, armed against each other. Which of us escape punishment. This will be a death blow would to-day wish this decree reversed and | to what is known as our "Financial American-Canadian Colony.'

The provisions of the said tenth article are made applicable to the following additional

1-Manslaughter. 2-Counterfeiting or altering mouey; uttering or bringing into circulation counterfult or 3-Embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money Southern people were against it until Mr. Lin- goods or valuable securities by false pretenses; receiving any money, valuable security Southern States to furnish troops to coerce by force of arms the cotton States. And many—been embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained. 4-Fraud by bailee, banker, agent, factor trustee or director, or member or officer of

any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries. 5-Perjury or subornation of perjury. 6-Rape, abduction, child-stealing, kidnap-7-Burglary, housebreaking or shopbreaking. 8-Piracy, by laws of the nations. 9-Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or thon, nor by Leonidas himself at Thormopy-læ; nor by any of the long line of illustrious draw their swords to defend slavery. It was against the authority of the master; wrongthe cause of Liberty that fired their souls to | fully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or do, and dare, and die. They conceived that the attempting to do so; assault on board a ship

Federal government was trampling on the on the high seas, with intent to do grievous defense. It was the sacred heritage of Anglo | 10-Crimes and offenses against the laws of Southern heroes as high on her great Roll of Saxon freedom, of local self-government, won both countries for the suppression of slavery era. Aye, Fame herself will rise from her when they flew to arms as one man from the Extradition is also to take place for particibeen right, or they may have been wrong, but convention, or in the aforesaid tenth article; Nothing is more essential to the comfort of an ac-

the laws of both countries. TIRED OF BEING HOD-CARRIER.-Wm. M Marine, who has been urged by some persons to get out of the fight for the Collector of the Port and put in his application for the Naval Office, says: "No; I don't intend to be pushed aside in that way. I have been carrying the hod and letting the other fellow lay the bricks in my party long enough. I'd like to do some brick-laying myself." Baltimore Sunday Herald.

YANKEE SHERIFF FRIGHTENE.D A well-known Sheriff who lives in Maine, has been given up to die with what his Physician called consumption. A friend advised the Sheriff to try Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure. Recovery soon followed, much to the surprise of the Doctor, who now prescribes it for Coughs, Colds and Con sumption. Price 25 cents. At MARLEY BROS. DRUG STORE, Towson.

A TREMENDOUS SENSATION. The burning of a Mississippi River Steamboat causes considerable excitement in New Orleans, Just think of the astonisoment which Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator has caused by curing Dyspepsia Billousness, Indigestion and Constipation. Don' fail to try it. Trial bottles free. When people suffer pain they want to be cured-and quickly too. Nothing equals Red Flag Oil for all pain. Price 25 cents.
At MARLEY BROS. DRUG STORE, Towson.

EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE IT. It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Reg Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand, it kills Rhoumatism, Nauralgia, Burns, Bruises and all Aches and Pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them, Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Conghe, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents.
At MARLEY BROS. Drug Store, Towson.

C RAND JURY REPORT. DECEMBER TERM, 1889.

May 11.—1y

To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County: nameless memories to-night. They were not Soldiers of Fortune, but Soldiers of Duty, who dared all that men can dare, and endured all our children's children untarnished. None monses, examined 267 witnesses, found 87 present-ments, ignored 4 and found 83 true bill of indict-

> The following shows the character of cases brought before us: Selling liquor to Minors.....1: Disturbing the Peace..... Murder Gambling..... Resisting Officers..... 8 Threatening to Kill..... Cases of Insane Prisoners in Jail..... Obstructing Highway.....
> Disturbing Religious Worship..... Drunk and Disorderly..... Kldnapping.....

REDUCTION OF COURT EXPENSES. You will note that a number of the cases are of in order to lesson Court expenses should not be brought before the Grand Jury except under appeal. Jurisdiction should be given Magistrates to hear and determine such cases unless jury trial is demanded by defendant. Were laws passed in-creasing the power of Magistrates long terms of Grand Juries would be a thing of the past. In this connection let us state in the year 1889 the County connection let us state in the year 1889 the County Commissioners of Baltimore County passed an order to withhold from Magistrates all fees but for issuing State writs, recognizance to Court, commitments to jail, release from jail, refusing to pay them for issuing summonses for witnesses, administering oaths, and for hearing cases. This order compels and forces the Magistrates to send all criminal cases to Court or do a large amount of work for nothing. The expenses of the Court are work for nothing. The expensees of the Court are hus greatly increased. For example, a case can be

tried before a Magistrate with 8 witnesses being summoned and sworn by him for the sum of \$5.10, including writ, Constable fees of serving writ and return, and summoning the witnesses as follows: . P. Fees—1 writ..... 25 8 summons...... 1 00 9 oaths..... Docket Entry.....

Recognizance to Court..... Constable serving 8 aummonses..... Clerk of Court issuing 8 summons..... Pay of witnesses to testify before Grand Jury. 8 00 One hour's time of twenty-three Grand Jurors at 50c. per hour..... 11 50

Making total cost of case.....\$27 60 Thereby paying and allowing a loss to the county of \$22.50 on one case. This is false economy and should be remedied at once. We remark here that this order of the County Commissioners refusing to pay Magistrates' fees was brought about by their interpretation of the law. We therefore recommend that our Legislature pass such laws as to regulate the fees of Magistrates and make the law so plain that a matter of such vital interest to the tax-payers will not be so disastrously interpreted.

We further recommend increased invisition of We further recommend increased jurisdiction o Magistrates in assault and petty larceny cases.

VIOLATIONS OF LIQUOR LAWS. You will notice that the number of presentmen for violations of Sunday laws and selling liquor minors are but few. The reason for this is lack of evidence. Our officers with some exceptions seem to fear the power of the violators of the liquor law. Constables, with some exception, are paid \$2.50 to report to Grand Jury "that they have nothing to report," and witnesses, with but few exceptions, "can't recollect." As an incentive to memory, we recommend that in lieu of "High License" a law be

SUNDAY POLICE OFFICERS. children.

Hugh Biddison and John W. Hughes, made frequent reports before the Grand Jury as to the condition of the prisoners, their care, do. Three prisoners were found to be insane and were sent to in-

floors, which penetrates the mattrass. Our recommendations are urgent, and if not heeded in this regard should be followed by indictment, compelling proper treatment of prisoners. We are aware that reports of Grand Juries are not often heeded and their recommendations pigeon-holed with their report. We would suggest that a following Grand Jury take up the report of the one preceeding it and act on its recommendations in the same order as referred cases are acted upon on its docket. This would compel our public servants to regulate and would compel our public servants to regulate and righten matters of import that are indictable. 3d. That a grating be placed at the south door of basement floor, as it is unsafe in its present condition, as at any time prisoners may escape unless 4th. That cells Nos. 20 and 21 on third floor above basement be repaired. Large holes are in the walls of these cells, and the south wall is receeding from the rest of the building, showing large cracks in

these cells. 5th. That the stove-pipe from stove in basement be at once turned into some flue, and not run through the skylight as it now does; the lives of the Sheriff, his family and 22 prisoners are in jeop-ardy from fire. This matter should be remedied at once, as on last Sunday the Warden was twice com-pelled to go on top of the Jail roof and put out the lire that was burning the framework of the sky-light. Immediate action is especially urged. 6th. That the Commissioners have the supply water pipe put in order, and also purchase a selve to sift the coal from the ashes piled up in jail yard. It is estimated that there is from 12 to 15 bushels of good coal but partly burned in the ash heap. A saving of from \$50 to \$75 can be effected at a small

COURT HOUSE. We would recommend that the Court Itoom be Witnesses have informed us that on acventilated. Witnesses have informed us that on account of the lack of ventilation and circulation of air n the Court Room they have been made sick and compelled to go out for proper breathing air. Members of Petty Jury have been likewise. The health and comfort of our Honorable Judges and members of our bar, Court Officers and others, is effected by breathing and re-breathing the same air. This should be remedied. Every effort should be made for the comfort and health of the Court and its ofticials. We therefore recommend that the County Commissioners advertise for proposals to ventilate the Court Room and have the same done by con-tract, to the lowest responsible bidder, with guarfilthy condition, and recommend that a proper grading be made around the building and that disinfectant be used. The Clerk's officers and Sheriff, with his officials, are affected by the stench from this building and its surroundings.

We would recommend that the Treasurer's Office be enlarged, or that he be given some other room in the Court House. This particular and important office should be conducted where there is quiet. countant, cashier or guardian of public funds than to be kept from annoyance. Mistakes are liable to occur and loss sustained otherwise when forced to transact business thus.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S BOOKS. Mr. Foreman :- Your Committee to examine Treasurer's Books and accounts, make the following report with recommendation:
We attended to the duties required of us
and found the Treasurer's Books neatly and correctly kept, but not closed for last year. We find also that the amounts received and the amounts expended, as per report of Treasurer to Board of County

correct, showing amount received from Total amount disbursed...... 15,628 32 Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1889..... \$22,961 44 From examinations made as far as we could go in a short time, we found orders on the Treasurer from Commissioners for all items charged or disbursed and the same charged to their proper accounts as per levy. We recommend that when the

County Commissioners levy for a sum of money for any purpose that they should not issue orders on the Treasurer in excess of the appropriations for that specific purpose. In the year May, 1889, the levy for incidental account was \$2,000; amount expended, \$3,614.50. For the year ending May, 1890, the appropriation for incidental account is \$1,000; amount expended up to January 23d, 1890, is \$2,-016.71. This shortage may be charged to the Contingent Account, for which the sum of \$5,060 has been levied, but it appears to us that the levy for Contingent Account may, in like proportion, be too small to meet all deficiencies arising from too small an assessment for the fiscal year soon ending. The systematic way the Treasurer's Books are kept we think should be a sufficient guide to the Commissioners when making levy for 1889 not to levy for Incidental Account \$1,000 when the levy of preceeding year was \$2,000 and \$3,614.56.

Signed,
C. ELLSWORTH UPTON,
DR. JOSEPHUS A. WRIGHT,
JAMES H. NELSON,
Committee. THANKS TO COURT OFFICIALS. In conclusion we extend our thanks to the Honorable Judges, the State's Attorney, for valued instructions and advice; to Court Officers, Clerks and Balliffs for their kindness and endeavor to aid us in our duties; to the Sheriff, his Clerk and Deputies for the prompt return of all papers directed to them; last and not least we extend thanks to the keeper of the Court House and his aids for the comfortable condition of the Grand Jury Room.

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Par value of shares \$150. Dues 25 cents pe share.
Interest upon unredeemed shares averages from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum. Meets every Saturday Night IN THE OFFICE OF "MARYLAND JOURNAL." WM. H. RUBY. President. WM. M. ISAAC, Secretary. JAMES E. GREEN, Treasurer March 17.-tf

TOHN BURNS, UNDERTAKER, TOWSONTOWN, MD.

CASKETS AND COFFINS OF ALL STYLES FUR NISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. Having purchased a NEW HEARSE I am prepared to attend Funerals in a first-class manner. All orders promptly attended to. SA April 25.—6m

THE TOWSON NATIONAL BANK: CASH CAPITAL, \$50,000. Open daily, from 10 c'clock A. M. until 2.30 P. M., for Deposits. Making Loans on first-class security and doing a general banking business. TERMS REASONABLE. JOHN G. COCKEY, President. JOHN CROWTHER, Jr., Cashier.

ATOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS LONDON, LAVERPOOL AND GLOBE IN-SURANCE COMPANY. During my absence in the West, Mr. S. C. TOMAY, OF THE "MARYLAND JOURNAL," will transact all my business for the LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

C. H. MANN.

be be IN CHANCERY.

Office—SMEDLEY ROW,
TOWSONTOWN, MD.

On Saturdays and Mondays will be at 208 N. Calvert St., Baltimore.
April 17.—tf FORD & LAUGHLIN, MERCHANT TAILORS, NO ,28 NORTH HOWARD STREET.

BALTIMORE.

May29.~-17 DR. E. P. KERCH, DENTIST, 127 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE. Builroud Sime Cubles.

MARYLAND CENTRAL RAILROAD. TIME TABLE. Taking Effect October 20th, 1889.

7.0 11.0 16.9 76.8 44.4 78.7 No. 7.30. 7.30. 9.10. 19.10 888888 8248358X 5. 288888 

K 16. 8 85595388K #127 H. P. No. 124. 38 8 8 9 1. No. 50. 10.34 No. 50. 8 8 8 8 8 8 1. P. No. 52. 52. 52. 1.38. 52. 1.38. 100998 P No. 200495 E 53. 0315750 K 55.

\*Wednesday & Sat. only. \*Wed. and Sat. only. C. F. KERCHNER, Superintendent. FRED. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Pass. Agt. Western Maryland Bailroad. Commencing MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1889

4.10 A. M.-Fast Mail for Shenandoah Valley and Southern and Southwestern points. Also, Glyndon, Westminster, New Windsor, Union Bridge, Mechanicstown, Blue Ridge, Highfield, Hageistown, antee that proper circulation and ventilation be and (except Sunday) Chambersburg, Waynesboro, given. The outbuilding at the Court House is in a and points on B. and C. V. R. R., and Martinsburg, the condition, and recommend that a proper W. Va., and Winchester, Va. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

7.15 A. M.-Accommodation for Fairfield, Gettysburg, Hanover and all points on B. & H. Division, 8.00 A. M.—Mail for Williamsport, Hagerstown, Shippensburg and intermediate points on Main Line and B. and C. V. R. R., also Frederick, Emmitisburg, Martinsburg and Winchester.

10,30 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge 2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Glyndon.
3.21 P. M.—Express for Arlington, Howardville,
Pikesville, Owings' Mills, Glyndon and all points

on B. & H. Division.

4.00 P. M.—Express. For Arlington, Mt. Hope, Pikesville, Green Spring Junction, Owings' Mills, St. George's, Glyndon, Glen Falls, Finksburg, Patapsco, Carrolicon, Westminster, Medford, New Windsor and Main Line Stations west, also Emmittsburg and B. and C. V. R. R., Shenandoah Valley R. R. and points South. 5.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Glyndon. 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge. 11 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Glyndon. SUNDAYS ONLY. 9.80 A. M.-Accommodation for Union Bridge 2.33 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT HILLEN.

Daily, 11.48 A. M.; daily (except Sunday) 7.80, 8.42, 11.11 A. M., 12.15, 2.40, 5.10, 6.00, 7.00 and 10.00 P. M. Sundays only, 9.07 M. and 6.45 P. M. Ticket and Baggage Office, 217 East Baltimore All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Stations. J. M. HOOD, General Manager. B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 7.25, 8.40 A. M., 4.15 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Sunday, 7.25 A. M. and 4.40 P. M. For Richmond and the South at 2.40 A. M. and 1.55 P. M. daily, and 8.40 A. M. daily, except Sunday. Forthe South via Piedmont Air Line at 5.10 and 8.40 A. M. week days; 1.55, 7.00 and 9.20 P. M. For points on the Manassas Division, 5.10 A. M 12.25 P. M. week-days. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway via

FROM UNION STATION. for Washington, Express, 2.50, 5.20, 6.50, 7.35, 8.45 For Washington, Express, 2.50, 5.20, 6.50, 7.35, 8.40, 9.45, 10.42, A. M., 12.40, 1.20, 2.05, 2.50, 4.50, 5.56, 7.10, 7.42, 8.20 and 9.30 P. M. week-days. On Sunday, 2.50, 5.20, 6.50, 7.35, 9.45 A. M., 1.20, 2.05, 4.50, 5.55, 7.42, 8.20 and 9.30 P. M. Accommodation, 7.05 A. M., 12.45, 5.10 and 7.15 P. M. week-days. On Sunday, 12.45 and 7.15 P. M. For Pope's Creek Line, 7.05 A. M. and 4.20 P. M. week-days. For Annapolis 7.35, 8.45 A. M., 12.40, and 4.20 P. I week-days. On Sunday, 7.35 A. M. and 4.20 P. M. week-days. On Sunday, 7.35 A. M. and 4.50 P. M. For Richmond and the South at 2.50 and 9.45 A. M. daily, and 2.05 P. M. daily.

For Piedmont Air Line at 6.50 and 9.45 A. M., 8.20 and 9.80 P. M. daily, and 2.50 P. M. week-days. for points on Manassas Division, 6.50 A. M. and 1.20 P. M. week-days.

For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway via Charlottesville 9.45 A. M. and 8.20 P. M. daily. FROM PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE STATION. For Washington, Express, 5.24, 6.55, 7.40 A. M., 2.10, 4.55, and 9.35 P. M. daily, and 8.50 A. M. week-days. Accommodation, 7.10, A. M. and 5.15 P. M. week-days, and 12.50 and 7.20 P. M. daily. For Annapolis 7.40, 8.50 A. M., 4.25 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday, 7.40 A. M. and 4.55 Leave Washington for Baltimore—At 6.85, 7.20, 8.1 9.00, 9.40, 10.50, 11.00 and 11.40 A. M.; 12.05, 2.10 8.20, 8.30, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.40, 6.00, 7.40, 8.10, 10.00

and 11.20 P. M. On Sundays, at 9.00, 9.05, 10.50, 11.40 A. M., 2.10, 8.20, 3.30, 4.00 4.10, 6.00, 7.40, 8.10, 10.00 and 11.20 P. M.

CATONSVILLE BRANCH. Leave Calvert Station.—For Catonsville, 7.45 and 9.30 A. M., 3.12, 4.55, 6.35, 9.15 and 11.15 P. M. Sundays, 10.05 A. M., 2.40, 5.35 and 10.05 P. M. days, 10.05 A. M., 2.40, 5.35 and 10.05 P. M.

Leave Union Station.—At 7.50 and 9.85 A. M., 8.17, 5.00, 6.40, 9.20 and 11.20 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 10.10 A. M., 2.45, 5.40 and 10.10 P. M.

Leave Pennsylvania Avenue Station.—At 7.55 and 9.40 A. M., 8.22, 5.05, 6.45, 9.25 and 11.25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 10.15 A. M., 2.50, 5.45 and 10.15 P.M.

Leave Uatonsville for Baltimore.—At 6.50, 8.23 and 10.35 A. M., 8.49, 5.38, 7.12 and 10.10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9.05 A. M., 1.30, 4.37 and 6.40 P. M. Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. Philadelphia Express, connecting New York and Atlantic City.

Commencing SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1889, Passenger Trains will leave Baltimore as follows:
FROM UNION STATION. -Express for Philadelphia, connecting and at 11.30 P. M. 4.10 A. M.—Express for Philadelphia, connecting for New York.

6.40 A. M.—Mail for Philadelphia.

8.25 A. M.—Philadelphia and New York Express.

9.08 A. M.—Fast Express for Philadelphia.

9.15 A. M.—Accommodation for Philadelphia.

10.08 A. M.—Express for Philadelphia and New Cast

4.23 P. M.—Express for Finiadelphia and New York, Sleeping Car through to Boston.
4.28 P. M.—Oxford Accommodation.
4.57 P. M.—Congressional Limited Express for Philadelphia and New York. Composed of Parlor and Dining Cars.
5.17 P. M.—Express for Philadelphia and New 7.85 P. M.—Accommodation for Philadelphia.
9.08 P. M.—Fast Express for Philadelphia.
11.85 P. M.—Night Express for Philadelphia and
New York.
SUNDAY TRAINS.

12.40 A. M.—Philadelphia Express, connecting for New York and Atlantic City. 6.40 A. M.—Mail for Philadelphia. 6.40 A. M.—Mail for Philadelphia.
8.00 A. M.—Perryville Accommodation.
10.08 A. M.—Express for Philadelphia and N. Y.
12.45 P. M.—Express for Philadelphia and N. Y.
8.20 P. M.— Express for Philadelphia and N. Y.
4.23 P. M.—Express for Philadelphia and New
York. Sleeping Car through to Boston.
4.57 P. M.—Congressional Limited Express for
Phila. and N. Y. Composed of Parlor
and Dining Cars. and Dining Cars.
5.17 P. M.—Express for Philadelphia and N. Y.
7.85 P. M.—Accommodation for Philadelphia. 9.08 P. M.—Fast Express for Philadelphia. 11.85 P. M.—Express for Philadelphia and N. Y.

FROM PRESIDENT STREET STATION 6.28 A. M.—Mail for Philadelphia.
8.07 A. M.—Express for Philadelphia and N. Y.
2.29 P. M.—Port Deposit Accommodation.
4.17 P. M.—Oxford Accommodation.
7.24 P. M.—Accommodation for Philadelphia.
SUNDAYS. 7.49 A. M.—Perryville Accommodation.
FROM CALVERT STREET STATION
WEEK-DAYS.

2.35 P. M.—Port Deposit Accommodation.
4.28 P. M.—Oxford Accommodation.
For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at
Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex,"
affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New
York City. CONNECTIONS. 6.28 A. M. from President Street, and 6.40 A. M. from Union Station, at Port Deposit with Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. And at Newark, via the Newark & Delaware City Railroad, for points on the Delaware Division and Branches.

10.08 A. M.—At Wilmington with Delaware Division.

vision.

2.29 P. M.—From President street, 2.85 P. M. from Calvert street, and 2.40 from Union Station. At Port Deposit with Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

2.80 P. M.—From Union Station. At Perryville for Port Deposit and Baltimore Central Railroad.

5.17 P. M.—From Union Station. At Newark with Newark and & Delaware City Railroad for points on Delaware Division and branches. J. MAURICE WATEINS, PROFISIONS, Meats, Groceries, &c.,

TOWSON, MD.

Railroud Time Tables.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTS. DOUBLE TRACK. STEEL RAILS, SPLENDID SCENERY, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT. Northern Central Rattroad.
On and after NOVEMBER 10th, 1889, trains will leave as follows, (Baltimore Time:)

4.80—News Express daily for Harrisburg, Williams-port and Lock Haven; also connects for Pittaburg. 9,00—Niagara Express and Mail daily, except Sun day, for Harrisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Watkins, Rochester and Niagars Falls. 11.45—Chicagolimited, daily, for Pittsburg, Cincin-nati and Chicago, with through sleeper from Harrisburg.

11.45 - Fast Line daily, for Cleveland, Indianapolis,
St. Louis and Columbus, and except Saturdays, for Chicago and Toledo. Also, connects, except Sundays, for Lock Haven, Elmira and Watkins.

3,80-Harrisburg Passenger, daily except Sunday 4.33—St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati Express, daily, for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, Parlor Car to Harrisburg and through Sieepers Harrisburg to Cincinnati,
Chicago and St. Louis, and Dining Car to St.
Louis from Union Station, also connects for
Williamsport daily.
8.45—Western Express, daily, for Pittsburg and 8.45—Western Express, daily, for Pittsburg and the West, with through sleepers to Chicago and St. Louis; except Saturdays for Toledo and Cleveland; and for Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis, with through sleeper Pittsburg to Memphis.

§1.20—Pacific and Northern Express daily, with through sleeper to Pittsburg; also, connects daily for Erie and Rochester, and daily, except Saturdays, for Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

York Accommodation, 6.30 P. M. week-days. Sun-York Accommodation, 6.30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 5.30 P. M.

Parkton Accommodation, 7.30 A. M., and 12.00 noon, and 4.30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Sunday only, 7.80 and 10.15 A. M.

Cockeysville Accommodation, 6.00, 8.45, 10.15 A. M. and 1.80, 2.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.00, 10.30 and 11.30 P. M. On Sunday, 1.30 and 10.00 P. M.

For Green Spring Branch 6.30, 7.30 and 11 A. M., 4.00 and 5.30 P. M. week days.

FOR SPARROW'S POINT.

From Calvert Station—6.06, 8.10, 10.10 A. M., 2.00 and From Calvert Station—8.05, 8.10, 10.10 A. M., 2.00 and 4.55 P. M. On Sundays, 9.00 A. M. and 4.55 P. M. From Union Station—6.15, 8.15, 10.15 A. M., 2.05 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays, 9.05 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. From President Street—6.05 A. M. and 4.53 P. M. For tickets to all points East, North and West ap-

ply at Calvert Station, at northeast corner Balti-more and Calvert streets, and at Union Station. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1889. LEAVE CAMDEN STATION: For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily, 10.15 A.M., Express 8.30 P.M. For Cinctinati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited Express daily, 2.10 P. M.: Express

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited For Pittsburg and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited Express daily, 10.15 A. M., Express 7.30 P. M. For Washington, week days, 5.10, 6.20, 6.30, 7 20, 7.45, 8.00, 8.30, 9.15, 10.15 and 12.00 A. M., 12.15, 1.50, 2.10, 8.00, 4.10, 4.15, 5.00, 6.00, 6.20, 7.10, 7.30, 8.30, 10.20, 10.25 and 11.00 P. M. On Sunday, 6.30, 7.45, 8.30, 9.15, 10.15 A. M.; 12.00, 12.50, 1.50, 2.10, 4.15, 5.00, 6.20, 7.10 7.30, 8.30, 10.20, 10.25 and 11.00 P. M. For way stations between Baltimore and Washington, 5.10, 6.30 and 8.30 A. M.: 12.15, 8.00, 8.00, 8.20 ington. 5.10, 6.80 and 8.80 A. M.; 12.15, 8.00, 5.00, 6.20 and 11.00 P. M. On Sunday, 6.30 and 8.30 A. M.; 12.50, 5.00, 6.20 and 11.00 P. M. 6.40, 7.20, 8.80, 9.20, 9.45, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00, 12.10, 2.00, 2.30, 8.15, 8.25, 4.25, 4.80, 4.85, 5.80, 6.20, 7.10, 7.45, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 P. M. Sunday, 4.00, 7.20, 8.30, 9.20, 9.45 A. M., 12.00, 1.15, 2.00, 2.30, 8.25, 4.25, 4.85, 6.20, 7.10, 7.45, 9.00, 10.80, 11.80 P. M. For principal points on Metropolitan Branch, †5.10, For principal points on Metropolitan Branch, †5.10, \*9.15, §12.00, †3.00 and †4.15 P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 9.15 A. M., 12.15, 4.15 and 6.20 P. M. On Sunday, 9.15 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.

For Ellicott City, Mt. Airy and way points, \*4.00, †8.20, §9.30 A. M., †1.30, †44.25, \*5.25, \*6.35, \*11.15 P. M. a Stops only at principal stations between Relay and Frederick Junction.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.20 A. M., 1.30, 4.25 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.30 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For Virginia Midland Railroad, and South, via Danville, \*915 A. M., and \*7.30 P. M.

For Lexington, Staunton, 9.15 A. M. daily, except For Lexington, Staunton, 9.15 A. M. daily, except 

For Hagerstown, †4.00, †8.20, †9.15 A. M., †4.15 For Curtis Bay and intermediate points, 6.35 and 10.10 A. M. and 2.20 P. M. Sundays, 8.20 A. M., and 1.40, P. M. Leave Curtis Bay 7.50, 11.30 A. M., and 5.50 P. M. Sundays, 9.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

Baltimore and Potomac Ratiroad:
TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 12th, 1890.
FEOM CALVERT STATION.
For Washington, Express, 2.40, 5.10, 7.25 A. M., 1.55, 4.40 and 9.20 P. M. daily, and 8.40 A. M. week-days. Accommodation, 7.00 A. M., 12.25, 5.05 and 7.00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 12.25 and 7.00 P.M.
ForPope's Creek Line, 7.00 A. M. and 4.15 P. M., daily except Sunday. #4.55 and \*11.50 P. M. (Sleeping car open at 9.00 o'clock on the night Express.

Trains leave New York for Baltimore, \*8.30, †11.00 A. M., \*2.00, \*3.20, \*5.00, P. M., \*12.15 night.

For Atlantic City, \*5.00 A. M., \*12.50 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, \*5.00, †8.35, \*19.15 A. M., \*12.50, \*3.20, \*4.55, \*8.05, \*11.50 P. M. For way stations, †7.15, §8.30 A. M., \*2.40 and †4.50 P. M.

Express trains leave Philadelphia for Baltimore Express trains leave Philadelphia for Baltimore. \*4.40, \*8.15, \*11.10 A. M., †1.35, \*3.40, \*4.50, \*6.05, \*7.40

\*Except Sunday. §Sunday only. \*Daily.
Baggage called for and checked at hotels and residences on orders left at Ticket Offices:
N. W. COR. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS., Charlottesville 8.40 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Camden Station, and No. 230 S. Broadway. and 7.00 P. M. daily. Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 29, 1889. HALF HOUR QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Leave Camden Station, Baltimore.

For Annapolis and way stations, week days \*8.50 . M., 2 P. M., 5.40 P. M. Sundays 9.35 A. M., 5.40 For Baltimore. Leave Annapotis, week days 7.20 A.M., 10.25 A.M., \*3.40 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M., 3.40 I'. M.
Trains marked thus (\*) do not stop at Pumphrey's, Lintalization's, Cromwell's, Boone's, Round Bay and Gedding's.

Round Trip Baltimore to Annapolis \$1.25. The only line offering this rate. C. M. LEILICH, General Manager. L. A. BURCK, Secretary and Treasurer. Annapolis, Washington & Baltimore R. R

Sunday Trains—Leave 8.37 A. M., 4.00 P. M. —Arrive 10.35 A. M., 6.28 P. M. Through Coaches are run between Baltimore and Annapolis on all of the above trains.

Annapolis on all of the above trains.

Through freight from Baltimore daily. Local freight trains leave Annapolis Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 A. M. Freight will be transported at the lowest raies, and received in Baltimore for shipment to Annapolis as lete as & P. M. ment to Annapolis as late as 6 P. M.
J. WILSON BROWN, Manager.
JAS. H. BROWN, G. T. F. Agt.

Borse Passenger Bailwags. TYORK ROAD CARS.

Leave Towsontown for Baltimore Each hour from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Lowsontown

At half-past each hour from 6.30 A. M. to 9.80 P. M All the Cars have STOVES IN THEM, and ROUND TRIP TICKETS 45 Cts. Catonsville Railway.

10.45 A. M.—Limited Parlor Car Train for Philadelphia and N. Y.

12.05 P. M.—Express for Philadelphia and N. Y.

12.45 P. M.—Express for Philadelphia and New York, connecting for Atlantic City.

2.80 P. M.—Peninsula Express, through to points on Delaware Division.

2.40 P. M.—Port Deposit Accommodation.

3.20 P. M.—Express for Philadelphia and N. Y.

4.23 P. M.—Express for Philadelphia and New York. Sleeping Car through to Boston.

CHARLES B. McCLEAN, COUNTY SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER. PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED FOR BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES. -OFFICE-BOOMS SAND T MASONIC MALL, Mov.27,1680.—11

Aarming Umplements, Zeeds, Thogyhateg, &e., Ac

GRIFFITH, TURNER & GO.,

----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

GIVE OUR CHAMPION OATS A TRIAL. STAVER BUCK-EYE FEED MILLS AND POWERS. THE MOST SATISFACTORY FEED MILL IN USE.

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

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, THE LIGHTEST DRAFT AND MOST EASILY ADJUSTED PLOW MADE.

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

CLARK'S CUT-A-WAY HARROW STANDS AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.

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

Grates, Tiles, Mantels, Brass Goods, &c.

RIDDLE & WILLIAMS.

-DEALER IN-

BRASS GOODS,

TILES OF ALL KINDS.

&c., &c.

GRATES,

HARD WOOD

-AND-Slate Mantels.

RIDDLE & WILLIAMS.

124 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

Merchant Cailoring, &c.

1889. OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

WINTER SEASON:

-FOR THE-

WINTER SUITS,

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED IN THE CITY, Men, Youth s, Boys' and Children.

Styles and prices to suit all tastes in English and Domestic Goods. WE ARE NOW MAKING TO ORDER SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITS FROM STRIPES, PLAID CHECKS AND MIXTURES FROM \$18 TO \$25.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. Samples, prices and rules for self-measurement sent free upon application.

NOAH WALKER & CO., 119 and 121 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Bealegs in Tumber, Coal, Bricks, &c,

GEORGE F. SLOAN & BRO.,

414 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore. 414

BUILDING LUMBER.

SHINGLES, FENCING, DOORS & SASH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FULL STOCK, LOW PRICES. LUMBER LOADED on CARS Without EXTRA CHARGE.

WILLIAM MCRERY,

-DEALER IN-

LUMBER, COAL, WOOD, HARDWARD AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES,

TOWSONTOWN AND LUTHERVILLE. TELEPHONE CONNECTION WITH BALTIMORE AND LUTHERVILLE. 104

Agent for the Oliver Chilled Plow and Castings.

Orders left at Corkran's Telephone Exchange, at Lutherville, will receive prompt attention. April 6,'89.—1y G. HERBERT BICE. GEO. SCHUMACHER. CCHUMACHER & RICE,

SUCCESSOR TO GEO. SCHUMACHER,

CORNER FREEMONT AND PRESSTMAN STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD., LUMBER, JOISTS, SCANTLING,

WEATHER-BOARDING, FLOORING, SHINGLES, LATES, SASH, DOORS, ILLINGS, MOULDINGS, &c., And everything usually found in a WELL-STOCKED YAR.D will be constantly on hand. THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS and others on the REISTERSTOWN AND LIBERTY TURNPIKE especially is called to the convenience of this Yard for loading, it being BUT THREE SQUARES FROM THE HAY SCALES, thereby saving them a long drive down town. AFA call is respectfully solicited.

MONUMENTAL WOOD WORKS.

A. STORCK & SONS, DOORS BLINDS. &c. LUMBER, SASE, ---:0:----

-YARD & FACTORY-77 HAST MONUMENT STREET AND SOL NORTH PRONT STREET