# Maryland Journal

TOWSON, MD.

*Saturday, March 22, 1890.*


### *MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.*

Both the Senate and House were extremely busy the past week and much legislation was gotten rid of. It is confidently stated by those well informed that no needed legislation will fail the coming week. Night sessions of both Houses will be held, and the session will be brought to a close at midnight on Tuesday, 1st of April.

### *BALTIMORE'S NEW POST OFFICE.*

By invitation of Mr. Jackson Holland, Superintendent of construction of Baltimore's new Post Office, we had the pleasure to inspect the new building from turret to foundation the past week. It will be thrown open to the public for inspection to-day, (22d inst.) upon which occasion Supervising Architect Windrim, of the Treasury Department, with a delegation of Washington officials from the Treasury and Post Office Departments, will be present to make an inspection of the new building, which is one of the finest of the kind in this country. The especial feature are the complete appointments for the accommodation of Postmaster Johnson in all his important departments.—Every improvement for the reception, accommodation and delivery of mail matter which experience has suggested is here concentrated. The people of Baltimore will be astonished when admitted to the building to observe the magnitude of their postal affairs. From the little log building occupied by Mary Goddard a hundred years since they now have a magnificent granite structure, occupying an entire square, and fitted with every appointment which convenience and comfort can suggest. All the Federal offices in the city except the Custom House will find handsome and luxurious accommodations in the new building. The accommodations for the United States Court are spacious and fine. All the furniture, doors, &c., of the entire building are of cherry, and the marble and frescoing and general ornamentation of the building are the finest that mechanics and decorators can supply. Well may Baltimore feel proud of her new Post Office.

### *KIND WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.*

Editor Abbott, of the Annapolis *Evening Capitol*, of the 13th inst., in the annexed kindly words refers to Speaker Hubner, of the House of Delegates:

"The present General Assembly has not been one as a general thing, to impress itself favorably upon the minds of the people. Their acts would lead many to believe that they have been actuated more from selfish motives than for the good of their State. There are exceptions of course, and brilliant exceptions. That we may not be thought invidious we will mention only the Speaker of the House, as he stands alone in his representative capacity. We was formerly a member from of Baltimore county for six or more years, during which time he has represented his county in the Legislature, and our opportunities of knowing him well as a representative of the people, are more than usually good. Speaker Hubner is a proud man—not proud of his wealth of blood—but proud of his people and proud of his State. He is strictly conscientious—just and possesses a sound judgment. If our Legislative bodies were made up of such men, better laws would govern us, a better brotherhood would exist among us, and the condition of our farmers would be vastly improved.—It is such men as Speaker Hubner the people delight to serve, and being yet a young man, higher honors are in store for him at the hands of a people always ready to elevate honest and faithful public servants. On more than one occasion during the session has he taken the floor in defense of the people and the State, and his words of admonition have carried with them weight and effect. He has made a most faithful and impartial presiding officer, and will leave an untarnished record behind him."

Well done, Bro. Abbott, "we owe you one."

### *BALTIMORE'S FEDERAL OFFICERS.*

It is thought that Collector-elect Marine will assume charge of the Custon House on Monday next, 24th. All "the boys," like Barkis, are willin'! The new Collector is nerving himself up to the fearful task he is about to undergo; but he has a broad back and is of amiable nature. There is no doubt he will often heave a weary sigh and his him off to the sweet, inviting shades of old Harford for rest and relief.

Congressman Stockbridge has endorsed Mr. Wm. F. Stone for United States Marshal, and as the office is in his "deestrick," it is more than likely that for four years it will be Marshal Stone.

Our fellow townsman, Mr. John T. Ensor, is reported to be making a gallant fight for United States District Attorney, and has for an opponent a Mr. Hobson, of the Eastern Shore. We hope our neighbor may be the lucky one to occupy the splendid quarters now being prepared for the District Attorney in the new Post Office building. The District Attorney's offices are the two on the third floor on the southeast corner overlooking Monument Square and Fayette street.

### *RESIGNATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.*

Prince Bismarck, the most able politician of Europe, the iron-willed Chancellor of Germany, has resigned. A rather slight disagreement between the Emperor and the Prince is given as the cause for the resignation—"the refusal of the Chancellor to accede to a request made by Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the clerical party in Germany, to restore to the Duke of Cumberland, the claimant of the throne of Hanover, the larger portion of the Guelph fund." There is no doubt, however, that the old Chancellor has been desirous to resign since the death of the Emperor William, as well as soon after of Emperor Frederick. The young Emperor William is no doubt hot headed and desirous to run the Empire to suit himself. This Prince Bismarck does not believe right, and so to rid himself of the responsibility resigns as the best mode to escape it. This resignation will make a decided difference to Germany and may lead to serious consequences. The Emperor has appointed Gen. Caprivi commander of the Tenth Army Corps, Chancellor.

### *ST. PATRICK'S DAY.*

The gallant "Irish gintilmen" of Baltimore duly celebrated St. Patrick's day on Monday, and gathered about them a number of congenial spirits who helped to celebrate "the day we celebrate" at the Hotel Rennert, where good cheer was found and enjoyed. It was decidedly better than a big street parade, and reflected the very highest credit upon all the "good old Irish gintilmen" engaged. Mr. Michael A. Mullin presided, and was flanked by such celebrated Irishmen as Mayor Davidson, ex-Mayor LaTrobe (rather Frenchy.) Hon. John V. L. Findlay, Hon. Wm. J. O'Brien, Wm. H. Perot, Geo. A. Blake, John T. Morris, all fresh from Cork (or at least in the vicinity of cork during the entire evening.) After dinner (such as Rennert knows well how to serve) the speeches were full of wit and humor, pathos, and grand sentiment, such as Irishmen know how to give expression to. St. Patrick never had worthier devotees, and his glories were duly referred to and cherished. Among those present was Prof. Jas. E. Green, of Towson.

### *HON. BARNES COMPTON ROBBED.*

In accordance with Republican fiat, in order to make a sufficient Republican majority to pass baleful legislation in the House, the Hon. Barnes Compton, of the Fifth Maryland District, was robbed of his seat in the House on the 20th inst. by a strictly party vote of yeas 159, nays 145. Mr. Compton was paired with a Republican. Mr. Mudd then appeared at the Clerk's desk and took the oath. It was muddy business all around. Chapter 2 will be read at the next Congressional election.

☞The Senate on Thursday put another nail in the coffin of the Blair Educational bill by defeating by a vote of yeas 31, nays 37. Mr. Blair made a motion to reconsider so that the bill will again come up in the session next December, unless, in the meantime, Senator Blair should die.

### *THE GAS BILL DEAD.*

The action of the Senate on Tuesday night, upon a motion to indefinitely postpone the further consideration of the Consolidated Company's gas bill effectually squelched it and it may now be said to be as dead as Julius Cæsar.—There is not a shadow of doubt, too, that the persistent opposition of the Baltimore *Sun* was the main cause of the death of the measure, and is proof positive of the power of the public press. Time alone will prove whether the failure of the bill will prove such benefit as the *Sun* claimed. All true Democrats cannot but agree with the *Sun* that a monopoly, no matter of what character, is odious and in direct opposition to the cardinal principles of the Democratic party.—But, in the instance of this Consolidated Company's bill, it was a monopoly in existence, not one about to be created, and in that respect did not partake of the full nature of monopoly as generally understood when about to be inaugurated, though in effect it is one, because it desired such legislation as would give it the power to force the people, for a term of fifteen years, to buy gas from it, or do without. The question was one between the consumer and the company, and did not materially concern that large body of the public who do not use the gas manufactured by the company, but only in so far as sentiment against monopoly is concerned. The defeat of the bill leaves the gas company a monopoly still, with no power to abate it. It can still charge its full rate of $1.25 per 1,000 feet and cannot be interfered with, except by the Legislature. The streets of Baltimore cannot be torn up for any other gas company, except by authority of the Legislature, and it is not likely, in view of the excited condition of the members of the General Assembly, that a bill of that character could be gotten through at this late day in the session. One has been presented, however, which proposes to lay mains through the alleys wherever practicable. There is no reason why the Legislature should hold control over the streets of Baltimore, such power should reside with the City Councils, which are responsible to the people. This fact was eminently demonstrated as the discussion progressed in the House.—All the argument was addressed to the members from the counties, who had no interest in the matter only in so far as they were anxious to vote for such a measure as might be asked for by the city members, fourteen out of eighteen of whom were in favor of the bill. The proposition of the gas company to pay into the city treasury, for fifteen years, for the use of the streets, $10,000 annually, in addition such taxes upon its dividends as should make not less than $100,000 annually, was a fair and reasonable proposition, but now it will pay nothing.—And for this large sum the city was to be freed from the tearing up of its streets for a term of fifteen years. But, public sentiment seemed to care less for a likely discomfort of tearing up of the streets for a new gas company and the loss of about $100,000 annually, than it did for its sentiment against monopoly of any kind. There is no doubt that a large number of persons who own gas stock cared for the bill more for the opportunity it would have given them to boom their gas stock upon the stock market than from any other consideration. The $100,000 offered by the gas company would have materially assisted to decrease the tax levy for 1890.

There is no doubt that this interminable gas question will trouble the Legislature of 1892, though in the meantime electric light will in a great measure supercede gas. Electricity is the coming illuminant, and it is not far off to the humblest citizen.

### *THE NAVASSA MURDERERS.*

The three unfortunate negroes, Keys, Jones and Smith, convicted in the United States District Court, Baltimore, for the murder of white officers on the Navassa Guano Islands, will not be hanged in the Baltimore City Jail yard on Friday, 28th inst. The question of the jurisdiction of the Court to try the cases is to be presented to the Supreme Court of the United States, the papers all being prepared.—The execution of the sentence, therefore, will necessarily be postponed until the question can be decided. The counsel for the condemned men have very little hope from their efforts. When the executions take place they will be conducted by the United States Marshal and his deputies. The murders were of the most brutal character, without any mitigating circumstances, and the guilty parties well deserve the extreme penalty which they will likely receive. There can be no sentiment of mercy, as the murders were planned in cold blood.

### *ARTIFICIAL ICE.*

Now that it is certain that there will be no ice gathered from ponds or rivers in this latitude, the manufacture of ice by artificial means is receiving attention. There is an ice machine now in operation on Paca street, Baltimore, and a large factory is now being constructed on the Hooper wharf property at the foot of South Wolf street, with a capacity of from 250 to 300 tons per day. Ice produced by this means is perfectly pure. Before being frozen the water is distilled. Ammonia is used to exhaust the air, which causes the water to freeze. There is no contact of the chemicals with the water. The ice is frozen more solid than by the natural process.

OLD GABE.—A dispatch from San Francisco, dated 16th inst., says:

"Old Gabriel, a Mission Indian, who was 150 years old, died to-day at the Monterey County Poorhouse, near Salinas City."

Possibly this may be our old Gabe who is expected to blow the trumpet when the general gathering in takes place. The old fellow might as well have remained here whilst he was on terra firma. There seemed no necessity for him to go away and then come back. Seriously speaking, where's the fellow who knows Gabe is 150 years old?

☞Mr. George W. Webb, the well-known jeweler, of Baltimore, died on the 12th inst. at his residence, in that city. He was a staunch Democrat, a devout Catholic, a mem ber of the Young Catholics' Friend Society, and in the days of the Volunteer Fire Department he was an active member of it. Mr. Webb was a widower. He leaves two daughters. The Young Catholics' Friend Society passed resolutions of condolence upon the death of Mr. Webb.

☞Hon. L. Victor Baughman, State Comptroller, was entertained at the Maryland Club in Baltimore on the 12th inst. by a dinner given by Messrs. W. S. G. Williams and W. S. Wilson. The invited guests were ex-Gov. Henry Lloyd, State Senator John S. Wirt, State's Attorney Charles G. Kerr, Judge J. Upshur Dennis, James Sloan, Jr., W. Carey McHenry, D. Bosley Merryman, J. W. Baughman, Thos. Janney, Col. T. Swann Latrobe and N. W. Williams.

☞Mr. Charles H. Stromenger, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, died at his residence, Jackson Place, on the 17th inst. after a long illness of consumption. The deceased retired from active business about five years ago. He was well known to the business community, having been for the past twenty years financial and managing partner of the firm of Loud, Claridge & Co. He leaves a wife and five children. He was 48 years old.

REDUCED RATES TO WESTERN POINTS.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now selling tickets to points in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and the Far West, at rates much below former prices. If you think of going West it will pay you to communicate with the Ticket Agents of the B. & O. before purchasing your tickets.

☞The present United States Court House, in Baltimore, is to be offered at public sale and taken down at once to make room for the delivery of mail by wagons at the new Post Office building.

☞We are indebted to Mr. William Gilmor, President of the Maryland Central Railroad, who is travelling with the Garrett party in the South, for Georgia papers.

### *INFAMOUS REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION.*

Representative Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill to assume control over the election of Representatives to Congress which is fully as revolutionary as the infamous Force bill a few years since defeated by the gallant Democrats who did not leave their seats in the House for a period of over forty-eight hours. The Republicans seeing that they have the power in the legislative and presidential branches of the government, will pass any measures necessary to perpetuate that power, if it is possible to do so. As evidence in order to make this more sure the country witnesses what the House of Representatives is now doing in unseating Democrats who were undoubtedly elected and putting Republicans in their places. They fear that they will not be able to pass all the devilish legislation which they contemplate upon the slender majority of two or three, so they proceed to hustle out a sufficient number of Democrats who were elected by small majorities and putting willing tools in their places to assist them in carrying out their nefarious designs. This course of the Republicans is ample proof that they know their power in the House is of short duration and they will thus "make hay while the sun shines." It is no use to say the Republicans will not dare to attempt to pass legislation to control the election of members of Congress and take the power from the States where it is lodged by the Constitution. They will dare anything to prevent power from leaving their hands.

In view of the importance of this matter in the entire country the New York *Herald* sent its trusted Washington correspondent to interview Representatives Carlisle, McMillin and Crisp and solicit their views upon the subject. These views we annex herewith. They show conclusively the danger to which the country is subject:

MR. CARLISLE'S VIEWS.

"Without undertaking to go into the details of the bill, I will say that I am unalterably opposed to the whole scheme of federal interference with State factions or elections in States, for the election of Representative to Congress is a State election and the Congressman is himself a State officer. He is commissioned by the State authorities, and when he resigns he resigns to them. The constitutional power of Congress over the election of members of the House of Representatives is limited to the regulation of the times, places and manner of holding the elections. It does not extend to the actual holding of the elections by federal officers. The State officers cannot be superseded either as to the registration, or reception or counting of the votes, or the certifying of the result. These powers all belong to the States under the Constitution and have always heretofore been exercised by them.

The evident purpose of this bill is to secure the absolute 'Republican' control of the elections in all the States when it may become necessary and at once in the Southern States, where the negro vote has become very unreliable and can no longer be depended upon.—The Republican party proposes that he shall vote their ticket, and they claim every negro as a Republican voter.

It is claimed, I believe, that the Lodge bill establishes the Australian system of balloting, or something similar to it. While I have no objection to that system, if any State chooses to adopt it, yet it is a matter for each State to determined for itself, and Congress has no right under the constitution to foist it on a State. The bill ought not to be passed.—Whether it will or not I cannot pretend to predict, but judging by the past and the policy that is being pursued by the Republican leaders, I suppose it will be forced through. The Republicans seem to have completely abandoned precedent and to utterly disregard the law. All they appear to consider is how to retain political control regardless of the means employed. They see the handwriting on the wall and, realizing their time is short, they are determined to put upon the statute book what they desire, knowing that once there, with the control of the Senate for years to come, it will be impossible to nullify their work."

MR. CARLISLE PREDICTS BAD RESULTS.

When asked what the result would be if the Lodge bill become a law Mr. Carlisle replied: "If this proposed legislation is carried into effect it will completely demoralize labor in the South and stop the industrial and commercial development of that section. Great disorder will ensue and the conditions of the reconstruction era will be renewed. Northern capital now flowing into the South will be driven away, and the present growing prosperity will be checked. I hope the Republicans will pause and reflect before taking such a step, but the signs of the times are not propitious.

MR. MCMILLIN'S VIEWS.

What do I think of Mr. Lodge's proposition? queried Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, in response to my question. Its passage, in my judgment, will be an unmixed misfortune to the whole country. For one hundred years the people, through their State organizations and county officials, have been permitted to choose their Representatives in Congress. In this way Mr. Clay and his contemporaries and the long line of illustrious statesmen who have been in the House from time to time were selected. I don't think that American citizens ought to be willing to acknowledge that our first hundred years' experiment in securing government is a failure."

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

"What are the objectionable features of the bill?" I asked.

"As to these Mr. McMillin replied, it is well to bear in mind that from the beginning our government has consisted of three distinct branches—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The sages of the Republic have always thought that these should be kept distinct and not made the one dependent upon the other. One of the gravest objections to the bill is that it takes the selection of the legislative branch of the government out of the hands of the people and places it within the control of the judicial branch of the government. I think it is the supremacy of folly to do this.

Under Mr. Lodge's bill the federal judges appoint the registers and inspectors of election, and in that way are given control of the election of members of Congress. The returns of elections are made to the clerk of the District Court, who, with the judge of the Court, is to compute the votes. This judge is not elected by the people. He never returns to them for the reindorsement, but is appointed for life, and against him the people have no remedy but impeachment, and that is not a respectable scarecrow. Who can say, therefore, that the next step will not be to give them control of the election of the President, and who will be rash enough to say that, by and by, federal officials will not be sent into State capitals to dominate elections of Senators?"

CENTRALIZATION AND ITS DANGERS.

"It looks to me as if we had reached centralization—the necessary precursor of despotisms—when federal power snatches the ballot box from the people and federal marshals club, or pistol in hand may stand around the polls dominating voters. If this bill becomes a law and the federal government assumes control of elections men now living will hear as great a clamor for home rule in America as is now being made for home rule in the old country. The struggle of this age has been to give local self-government to the people. We propose now to set back the clock of the world and thereby to reverse the advancement of a century. England is struggling to attain local self government with fair prospects of success, after seeing its success in this country. Now, the tinkerers with the Constitution and the tamperers with the organic law are making a strenuous effort to destroy home rule in America. I trust that the same patriotic resistance will be made on this side of the water as is being made for home rule on the other."

THE COUNTRY DEMOCRATIC.

"What do you think will be the effect of the measure in a general way, and what in the South, particularly?" I asked.

"If there is," said Mr. McMillin, "the amount of patriotism in the country that I think exists it can do no permanent good to the party inaugurating it. The South is Democratic just as New England is Republican, and it looks as if the shortsighted partisans of the Republican party desire to keep it so. The country is Democratic, as is shown by the fact that the popular branch of Congress has been Democratic, with the exception of two terms, since 1875. When there were only four Democratic Governors in the country, eight or nine Democratic Senators and about fifty Democratic members of the House, fools said that the Democratic party was dead, and knaves hoped generally that it was. The people of a number of States were disfranchised and driven from the polls and troops were stationed in State capitals. Yet over all Democracy has since that had more than one-half the Governors at one time, has elected both Tilden and Cleveland to the Presidency and is to-day stronger than it has been for thirty years. It will be remembered in this connection that for the purpose of retaining power the present election laws were enacted authorizing the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals to arrest free men and drag them from the polls. That was done. The officials performed their work and still the people triumphed and despotism secured no permanent foothold. If I remember correctly 600 deputy marshals were appointed in Cincinnati alone to control the election a few years ago, yet to-day a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature rule the State."

"I don't know," said Mr. McMillin in conclusion, "five districts in the country that can be controlled by this new device of holding on to departing power. Of course the vast amount of money to be expended will be placed where it will do the most good. The hungry for office are to be fed; the avaricious are to be corrupted; the weak in the faith are to be strengthened by public pap and patronage.—These, I think, are some of the chief objects of the bill."

REGARDED AS A SECTIONAL MEASURE.

Judge Crisp, of Georgia, said: "In the first place it seems to me to be designed by its author for local operation in the South only.—While it is ostensibly for the whole country, there is no State in the North where five hundred voters of either party would ask for the appointment of federal officers. It would be such a reflection upon the State machinery of elections that it would be offensive to both parties. I have always understood that under our form of government the legislative, executive and judicial powers were to be distinct. Under this bill the judicial department, for the first time I think in our history, has to certify the election of members of the legislative department, even where there is no contest. This makes the member of Congress dependent upon the judge for his certificate. If a measure were pending, like that now before the Senate to increase the salaries of district judges to $5,000 each, it might become a question of direct personal interest to the judge how he should decide.

"It seems to me that the proposed bill seeks to preserve the name of the Australian system, but strikes from it everything that gives it any value. The essence of the Australian system is the isolation of the voter and the secrecy of his ballot. You cannot put that system in operation except in a constituency able to read, but this bill, while preserving the name of the Australian system, allows the illiterate man to have his ticket marked by the managers of the election, who may use the opportunity to influence him. Whatever is good in the bill can be and no doubt would be enforced by State laws, but it proceeds on the idea that the officers of the States are unworthy of confidence and that all the integrity and wisdom are lodged in Congress.

[Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.]

### *OUR ANNAPOLIS LETTER.*

ANNAPOLIS, March 20th, 1890.

BALTIMORE COUNTY HIGH LICENSE BILL.

The delegation in the House on Wednesday asked of the Senate the return of the Baltimore County High License bill for the purpose of amending it. It is proposed to reduce the license fee from $250 to $200. Also, to reduce the fine as to informers of from $100 to $500, of from $50 to $100, the entire fine to go into the county treasury. In the bill as first prepared, one-half the fine was to go to the informer.—The delegation in the house believed that if the large fine provided one-half to the informer it would induce certain persons to "lie in wait" for the purpose of securing the fine by inducing persons to violate the law and then inform upon them. By providing that all the fine shall go into the county treasury it will remove all temptation to such persons to profit by the bill. Also, that the ten hons fide real estate taxpayers who are required to certify that the person desiring a license shall reside within a radius of not more that one mile from where such ordinary shall be proposed to be located.

A PROTEST FROM GARRISON FOREST GRANGE.

On Wednesday Dr. Drach presented the following protest of Garrison Forest Grange as to unwholesome milk:

WHEREAS, A bill has been presented to the Legislature for the prevention of unwholesome milk, and as producers it is incumbent upon us to aid in all legislation which tends to the public good, it is also our duty to oppose such legislation as is oppressive and unjust as well as unnecessary; therefore

*Resolved*, That the bill proposed in the Senate for the inspection of producers' premises, and the repetition of the inspection which has been in vogue for the past ten years.

*Resolved*, That we protest against the proposed bill as entirely unnecessary and will not remedy the evil proposed, as the producers in almost every instance is not the vendor of his own product.

*Resolved*, That the additional amount proposed of 50 cents per cow is unnecessary, as we have the inspection asked for by the proposed bill under the appropriation of the State.

*Resolved*, That the proposed inspection is far more for the benefit of the consumers than the producer—our proposed tax (if paid by any one) should be paid by the state at large, and also the tax of 50 cents per head would be onerous and unjust on the over-taxed farmers and would be in many cases a tax greater than he now pays the State.

*Resolved*, That Garrison Forest Grange endorse the above resolutions, and a copy, signed by the Master and Secretary, with the seal of the Grange attached, be sent to our representatives at Annapolis.

C. LYON ROGERS, Master.
H. LOUIS NAYLOR, Secretary.

SENATE.

*March 18th.*—Petition.—By Mr. Lindsay, from Cardinal Gibbons and others, for the incorporation of the Marish Society.

New bills.—To provide that in indictments for violation of the liquor laws it shall not be necessary to set forth the kind of liquors sold.

By Mr. Urner, to provide for the erection of memorial tablets of Maryland soldiers who served in the Army of the Potomac at the battle of Gettysburg.

Second reading of bills.—To authorize the County Commissioners of Baltimore county to borrow $25,000 for the use of the Public Schools—not to exceed the amount of levy in each year, and to come out of the levy of that year. The bill is to enable the School Commissioners to have money on hand to meet their regular expenses without borrowing each term.

To incorporate the Maryland State Teachers' Association.

Baltimore County High License bill was read a first time and referred to the Committees on Temperance and Finance.

Bill passed.—To change the name of the Trust, Deposit, Loan and Security Company of Baltimore County to the Baltimore County Trust Company, and to enlarge its powers.

THE BELT LINE RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate took up on its third reading the Belt Line Railroad bill. Mr. Poe endeavored to engraft the amendment rejected in the House—that no railroad should connect its tracks with the Belt Line unless such road should surrender all tax exemption enjoyed by it.

Mr. Poe's amendment was opposed by Senators Silver, Peter, Lindsay, Stake, Brown and Pearre, and at the night session rejected Mr. Poe's amendment and passed the bill, every Senator voting for it.

The Governor has signed the bill.

THE GAS BILL DEFEATED.

The Senate took up the Consolidated Gas bill at 8 P. M. and vigorously discussed it until 11 o'clock, when the bill was defeated by the following vote on a motion to indefinitely postpone the bill:

*Yeas.*—Brattan, (President,) Austin, Bennett, Brown, Dawson, Lloyd, Pearre, Peter, Posey, Randall, Smith, Stake, Toadvin, Wentz, Wirt, Wootton—16.

*Nays*—Adams, Burchinal, Coffin, Getty, Lindsay, Poe, Sommerville, Urner, Wilkinson—9.

*March 20th.*—Second reading of bills.—To authorize the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County to destroy certain poll books, &c.

To provide for the better sanitary condition of Towson.

To enlarge the powers of the Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike Road in respect to motive power to be used on said road.

Recommitted.—Senate bill to regulate the sale of tomatoes in Baltimore city was, on motion of Mr. Lindsay, recommitted to the Committee on Inspections.

CANAL LEASE BILL.

Mr. Peter, from the Conference Committee on the Canal Lease bill, submitted their report. The report advised the Senate to amend the Canal bill so as to provide that the Washington and Cumberland Railroad shall give $800,000 bond, the obligations of which are to cease when the railroad is completed from Cumberland to Washington and the State is paid $300,000 by said railroad, and that if said railroad is not completed within the time prescribed, deducting therefrom the delays occasioned by legal proceedings, the Board of Public Works are directed to re-enter and take possession of the Canal. The report was adopted by a vote of 17 to 7. The bill was then passed by a vote of 14 to 10.

HOUSE.

Petitions presented.—T. P. Rice, S. J. Owens and 2,073 others throughout the State, asking if the present license laws of the State are changed, the local prohibitory laws of the different counties or parts of counties be left intact. Nine-tenths of the names of those from the 9th District are ladies, and nearly all written in the same handwriting. They appear to be mere copies of ladies names.

Dr. Drach's bill to require hay, straw and husk hucksters to pay a license of $100 was passed by the House.

Rapid Transit on the York Road.—House bill entitled an Act providing for more rapid transit upon the railways of the President, Managers and Company of the Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike Road. Read a first time and referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

*March 18th.*—New bill.—To Mr. Keplinger, to authorize the sale of the State's interest in the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Recommitted.—House bill providing for the taxation of the Northern Central Railroad was, on motion of Mr. Rich, recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee in order to allow Mr. Carter to appear before the Committee.

Committee appointed.—The Speaker appointed Messrs. Shaw, Rich and Harp to confer with a similar committee from the Senate in reference to the bill to lease the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

House bills passed.—Preventing Clubs or other similar corporations formed under the general laws or under any special law to give, barter or sell liquors to members or others without an oyster-house license, but exempting Baltimore city from its operation.

Abolishing distraint for taxes in Baltimore city.

Providing that judgments obtained in one county shall constitute a lien on land in any other county.

Amending the charter of the Bel Air Turnpike Company.

*Night Session.*—House bill read a second time.—Prohibiting the sale of liquor at Hoffmanville, Baltimore county.

*March 20th.*—

CANAL LEASE BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Canal Lease bill submitted a report recommending the adoption of the Senate's amendment reducing the bond from $1,500,000 to $600,000; and that the Senate recede from its amendment to the end of section 8, which provided that the bond shall cease altogether upon payment to the State of $300,000, and which also provided that in case the Washington and Cumberland Railroad shall fail to complete the road from Cumberland to Georgetown within the time limited in this act, (one year,) then it shall be lawful for the Board of Public Works to institute proceedings for a re-entry by the State upon said property. The report was adopted. Mr. Meloy then moved to postpone the bill until Friday. Lost—yeas 16, nays 62. The bill was then finally passed—yeas 64, nays 30.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Laird offered a message to the Senate, which was adopted, requesting the appointment of a joint committee to consider that portion of the code of public general laws relating to the powers and duties of County Commissioners, and to local government and taxation, with instructions to report to the next General Assembly, said report to be published not later than September 1, 1891, and said committee to have power to examine any public officer in relation to said subject, and any papers and books necessary for carrying out the object of this message.

TRUST COMPANIES.

The Senate bill changing the name of the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore to the Trust, Security and Loan Company, and enlarging its powers, being on its third reading, created decidedly warm discussion, participated in by nearly all the able debaters in the House. The bill was one desired by ex-Governor Jas. B. Groome, and other prominent capitalists. The remarks of Messrs. Keedy, Rich, Laird and Richardson in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. Carter, Preston (of Baltimore) Philbin, and Meloy, in favor, took a very wide range. The House, however, by a vote of 25 yeas to 40 nays defeated the bill, thus setting its foot down strongly against trust companies.

The defeat of this bill will settle the fate of nine other bills awaiting action, not only from Baltimore, but in several counties of the State. The following was the final vote upon the bill:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Armiger, Brashears, Brown, of Anne Arundel, Sparkling, Gantt, McCabe, Parlett, Leonard, Lowe, Collins, Hall, Meloy, McMaster, Thomas Philbin, Fitzgerald, Fraser, Fox, Colton, Carter, Cox, Beauchamp, Shaw, Merrillott.

*Nays*—Messrs. Vannort, Taylor, Krems, Contee, Rich, Craft, Stapleford, Hess, Simcoe, Pearce, Thompson, Temple, Showell, Lane, Norwood, Kaufman, Richardson, Hopkins, Blackburn, Carroll, Preston, of Baltimore city, Jones, Harden, Rost, Swindell, Brown, Harp, Whitson, Keedy, Ramsberg, Laird, Kilgour, Cunningham, Williams, of Allegany, Mullin, Mair, Snill, Walsh, Kemp—40.

Mr. Rich then moved to reconsider the vote and then to lay that motion on the table.—This makes it impossible to call up the bill at this session and reconsider the vote by which it was defeated.

GRAIN INSPECTION BILL.

At the night session the House took up the Grain Inspection bill and passed it by the following vote:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Ching, Cecil, Vannort, Taylor, Brashears, Sparkin, Contee, Slade, Drach, McCabe, Parlett, Leonard, Lowe, Collins, Simmons, Mace, Craft, Stapleford, Hess, Simcoe, Pearce, Meloy, Thompson, Temple, Busteed, McMaster, Showell, Lane, Thomas, Goelin, Raughley, Philbin, Fitzgerald, Keplinger, Colton, Carter, Hayes, Rimmbers, Clemons, Mullen, Mair, Selby, of Carroll, Stull, Walsh, Selby of Howard, Linn, Truitt, Hern and Hyde—48.

*Nays*—Messrs Williams, of Anne Arundel, Krems, Gantt, Rich, Dryden, Ford, Richardson, Hopkins, Robins, Kauffman, Mitchell, of Harford, Richardson, Hopkins, McCormick, Preston, of Baltimore city, Jones, Jamison, Harden, Rost, Swindell, Keedy—22.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR TOWSON.

Senator Lindsay on Thursday 20th presented in the Senate the following bill providing for the appointment of a Sanitary Commissioners of a Sanitary Commissioner for Towson:

A BILL

Entitled an Act to repeal in part Sections 117, 118, 120 and 123 of Article 3 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Baltimore County," sub-title "Health and Sanitary Officers," and to provide for the better sanitary condition of Towson.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 117, 118, 120 and 123 of Article 3 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Baltimore County," sub-title "Health and Sanitary Officers," be and the same are repealed, and be it so far as the same and each of said Sections apply to Towson.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the County Commissioners of Baltimore County to appoint a Sanitary Officer for Towson, but they shall, on the first Tuesday in May, 1890, and on the first Tuesday in May every two years thereafter, appoint a proper person as hereinafter directed, to be styled The Sanitary Commissioner of Towson, for the term of two years; and the Sanitary Commissioner so appointed shall qualify by giving bond to the County Commissioners in the penal sum of $1,000 and conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond shall be liable to be put in suit by any person damaged by the neglect, or the wrongful doings of said Sanitary Commissioner.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, It shall be the duty of said Sanitary Commissioner to remove all filth and garbage from the houses and premises, streets, alleys and highways in the town of Towson and vicinity; to cut and remove the weeds and rank grass along the same; to clean the sidewalks in winter by the use of a snow plow directly after the fall of snow; to clean all privies, sinks and sewers, and prevent the accumulation of all filth detrimental to health, in the village of Towson. The said Sanitary Commissioner shall take full power to enter all and alleys, by ways and premises within said town and to require the owners or the occupiers of rental premises to collect any garbage, filth or offal about the same in pillow convenient for removal, and upon the failure or refusal of the occupier of any property to so collect such garbage, filth or offal, the Commissioner shall do the work and recover the cost thereof from the person for whom such work shall be done in a suit before a Justice of the Peace. The limits of Towson and vicinity under this Act shall be the same as defined in the original act of incorporation of Towsontown.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, It shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to advertise for proposals for the work to be done under this Act in two newspapers published in Towson for two weeks prior to the first Tuesday in May, 1890, and the first two years thereafter, and to award the work to the lowest bidder for the same, provided they shall not in any event pay more than $700 per year for such work, and in the event of a failure to secure any satisfactory bids for such work, the said County Commissioners shall appoint some proper person as such Sanitary Commissioner at the salary of $700 per year, and in the event of a vacancy by the resignation, death or removal, it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to fill the same by appointment for the balance of the unexpired term; and it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to pay the salary of said Sanitary Commissioner quarterly. In addition to the salary to be so paid it shall be lawful for the said Sanitary Commissioner to demand and receive 25 cents for each privy box emptied by him, to be paid by the occupant of the premises, and a fair compensation for cleaning out other privies or sinks; upon complaint made to the County Commissioners for any neglect of duty on the part of said Sanitary Commissioner, shall be notified thereof, and if upon a hearing the County Commissioners determine said charges to be well founded, they shall have the power to remove the said Sanitary Commissioner, and rescind any contract made with him, or to fine him from $5 to $25 and deduct such fine from his salary.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

## *The Markets.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

THURSDAY, March 20th, 1890.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FLOUR—Howard Street Super... | $ 2.00 @ | $ 2.50 |
| " " " Extra... | 2.75 @ | 3.60 |
| " " " Family.. | 3.75 @ | 4.50 |
| " Patapsco Extra..... | 5.00 @ | 0.00 |
| " " Family..... | 5.25 @ | 0.00 |
| RYE FLOUR..... | 2.80 @ | 3.25 |
| CORN MEAL—City Mills..... | .90 @ | 1.10 |
| WHEAT—Southern Red..... | .80 @ | .84 |
| " Western Red..... | .80 @ | .85 |
| CORN—Southern White..... | .36 @ | .38 |
| " " Yellow..... | .35 @ | .36 |
| " Western..... | .37 @ | .38 |
| OATS—Southern..... | .27 @ | .30 |
| " Western..... | .29 @ | .31 |
| RYE..... | .50 @ | .57 |
| HAY—Per Ton..... | 16.00 @ | 17.00 |
| PROVISIONS—Shoulders..... | .05 @ | .06½ |
| " Sides..... | .05¾ @ | .06¾ |
| " Hams..... | .10 @ | .11 |
| POTATOES—Per Bushel..... | .55 @ | .65 |
| BUTTER..... | .26 @ | .28 |
| EGGS..... | .13 @ | .14 |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TIMOTHY HAY—Per Ton..... | 8.00 @ | 12.00 |
| CLOVER HAY—Per Ton..... | 7.00 @ | 9.00 |
| STRAW—Wheat..... | 8.00 @ | 8.00 |
| " Rye..... | 10.00 @ | 12.00 |
| " Oat..... | 8.00 @ | 9.00 |
| CORN—Per Barrel..... | 2.15 @ | 2.25 |


TOWSON MEAT MARKET.

STILL AT
*THE OLD STAND,*
*York Road near the Post Office.*

We are selling to our customers and the public who may favor us with a call
BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON,
AND
SMOKED BEEF TONGUES,
PORK, BACON, SMOKED SAUSAGE, &c.
All of the best quality and at the lowest prices.
☞ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.☜
☞Meats delivered within a reasonable distance FREE OF CHARGE.
C. HARRIS COLLINGS, Successor to
Jan. 3.—tf SAMUEL COLLINGS.

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