

Saturday, July 19, 1890.

DEMOGRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE.

A Harmonious Session—Hon. Barnes Compton Endorsed as Chairman.

In accordance with a call made by Hon Barnes Compton, (recently appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee by Mr. James Hodges,) the Committee assembled at the Carrollton Hotel on Wednesday 16th inst. There was a pretty full representation of every county in the State. Baltimor county members were present: Hon. J. Free C. Talbott, Wm. Elliott and Hon. John Hubner. Mr. Murray Vandiver, of Harford, was selected as Secretary vice Jas. A. L. McClure, de-

After the call of the roll, Mr. Compton stated that as there was a vacancy created in the Chairmanship of the Committee, Mr. Jas. Hodges, Chairman of the last State Convention, had, in the exercise of his authority, appointed him (Mr. Compton) Chairman of the State Central Committee. And as there had been some criticism by a few Democrats as to the power of Mr. Hodges in the premises, a lengthy discussion of the question took place. Messrs. Buchanan Schley, of Washington, Philip D. Laird, of Montgomery, and Senator John S. Wirt, of Cecil, took the ground that Mr. Hodges did not possess the power exercised. The opposite view was taken by Senator Wm. B. Peter, of Howard, Hon. J. Fred C. Talbott, of Baltimore county, and Col. L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick.

Col. Schley offered a resolution that as there was a vacancy in the Chairmanship, the Committee proceed at once to fill it. To this Mr. Stonebraker, also of Washington, offered a substitute that the Committee ratify and confirm the appointment of Mr. Compton by Mr. taken and the appointment of Mr. Compto ratified by 58 for to 5 against.

The whole opposition was more like a tempest in a tea pot, as there has been no general belief that Mr. Hodges exceeded his wellknown power under the circumstances. He was the proper representative of the State Convention, and his power is still alive, though the Convention has adjourned sine die (without day). The Convention even is not dead, if it were so the State Central Committee would be also. The Convention and Committe are alive until another be elected under the forms of precedent. If the State Convention were assembled to-day, the members as they now exist would be the proper representatives of the On motion of Col. Schley, a Committee of 7

was appointed to prepare by-laws for the government of the State Central Committee. The Chairman appointed the following: Col. Buchanan Schley, Washington county; L Victor Baughman, of Frederick; Col. Albert Ritchie and Louis M. Duvall, of Baltimore city; Dr. Frank T. Shaw, of Carroll; A. Randolph Weedon, of Queen Anne; J. Fred C. Tal-

bott, of Baltimore county. Considerable discussion took place upon a resolution offered by James Bond, of Baltimore city, fixing the representation of the 20th, 21st and 22d Wards of Baltimore city, which Wards are in the Convention of the Second Congressional District. It was finally determined to give each Ward 2 votes. The Convention will then consist of:

Baltimore County..... Baltimore City (20th, 21st and 22d Wards)..... ('arroll.... ell....

The places and time of holding the Congressional Conventions were then agreed upon as

follows: First District-Controville, Soptember 3d. Second—Bel Air, September 17th. Third-Broadway Institute, September 17th. Fourth-China Hall, September 17th. Fifth-Catonsville, September 17th. Sixth-Hagerstown, September 18th.

The members of the State Central Committee in the various counties will make the necessary call for the primaries. In Baltimore county this call is always endorsed by the County Executive Committee. A committee was appointed to prepare an ad

dress to the voters of the State.

EXCURSIONS TO HISTORIC BATTLE-

A series of special excursions to the battlefields of Cedar Creek, (Middletown,) Winchester and Harper's Ferry, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic are announced for July 23d, August 20th, September 16th, and October 16th, 1890, affording a rare opportunity

ing hosts struggled for victory. Tickets for these excursions will be sold from all ticket stations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad east of the Ohio River at one fare for the round trip on July 22d and 23d, August | mule" to each one. We never heard of any | vice he asked to be relieved and never was as-19th and 20th, September 15th and 16th, and getting either the 40 acres, or the mule without signed to any other command. October 15th and 16th, 1890, valid for journey ten days including day of sale.

to visit the historic ground where the contend-

For the accommodation of those desiring to visit the battlefields of Antietam and Gettysburg, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will place on sale excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip to these points at Harper's Ferry and Weverton, to be sold July 23d to 31st inclusive, good to return until August 1st inclusive: August 20th to 28th inclusive. good to return until August 29th inclusive: September 16th to 24th inclusive, good to return until September 25th inclusive: October 16th to 21th inclusive, good to return until October 25th inclusive. For rates and time of trains call on or address Agents Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A CAPITAL CARTOON.

The New York Herald of Sunday last 13th inst. contained a capital cartoon of the proposed Congressional election law now before the House of Representatives. A squad of twelve United States soldiers are formed in a hollow square with the arms at "Arms port," and upon the points of their bayonets is a glass ballot box. On the left was a long line of Republicans coming up to vote. They were obliged, one by one, to climb a ladder to get up to where the ballot box is. All the Republicans are allowed to vote as rapidly as possible. On the right is a long line of Democrats coming up to vote also. But as they approach the ballot box a United States cavalryman with sword extended debars their passage, and no one is allowed to vote. It is a capital cartoon

and one apropos of the bill. NO BASE BALL ON SUNDAY.

Judge McSherry of the Court of Appeals has decided in a carefully prepared and exhaustive opinion that base ball on Sunday is working, under the Sunday law of Maryland. The players are persons who are paid, and, consequently, it amounts to work in the eyes of the law. That will stop the sport. Innocent amusement on Sunday is the personal right of every citizen; but base ball, with its attendant evils, is such a desecration of Sunday that it outrages all public decency.

HOT REPUBLICAN FIGHT.

On Thursday 17th there was a hot fight in the Republican State Central Committee between city delegates elected to the Committee representing Postmaster Johnson and delegates representing Wm. T. Henderson. After a fourhours' fight the Henderson delegates were elected. There is no doubt our Billy will make it hot for the P. M. It is the old "out" and "in" fight again.

THE CONGRESSIONAL "FORCE" BILL. The history of political legislation in the

it is the voice of God operating upon the public | serves another. conscience. And no party long remains in umph there may be, but the principle being commercial authority in Havana that American flour under the new duties imposed by Spain cannot reach the Cuban market under a cost of \$11.46

greater effulgence. It cannot be long hidden, york at \$4.80 per barrel. Spain holds the market for herself and is able to send European flour at a The present Congressional "Force" bill now before the Senate is a case in point. We all recollect when the civil war closed the steps taken by the Republican party to take possesof the South by the aid of the negro vote. The infamous reconstruction acts are still fresh in the memory of all; and notwithstanding the aid of the Federal military, the arbitrary and south the memory of all; and notwithstanding the aid of the Federal military, the arbitrary and south the memory of all; and notwithstanding the states with nearly or quite one-half of the sugar which we consume, and we are far larger consum-South, they utterly failed of their purpose, and ish plantations at the moment Spain is excluding the products of American farms from her market

to-day we see the South perfectly peaceable would be a policy as unprecedented as it would be and prosperous after being plowed with the unwise.

Our trade with the American Republics, as well missles of war from one end to the other. No as with the West India Islands, has been for many people have ever shown a more wonderful rethem was desolation. Graveyards dot her fair surface wherein sleep her best and noblest sons. Starvation stared thousands in the face; dwellings, stock, everything gone save honor. In the midst of this harrowing state of affairs the reconstruction infamy commenced; it swept | them as with a besom; it harrassed them at every turn; but they faltered not. With a the waste places, paying but little attention to

the political chains sought to be riveted upon lic sentiment, the white-heated links refused to neal. Gradually the very agent the Republicans attempted to use to accomplish their purposes went to the relief of the masters who but four years before owned them. They voted to sustain such a policy and elect to office, both peace and prosperity to their oppressed land. And this happy state of affairs the Republicans are again trying to interrupt and break up by the enactment of a "force bill" which is intended to usurp the constitutional rights of the States. The Republicans now witness that the colored men in several of the Southern States vote with their old masters; and where it happens that the master or his sons patriotically fell upon the field of battle, these colored men cling to their families and so vote that the prosperity that once was theirs may again return. It is a filial act which challenges the

admiration of the world. This is the state of affairs which the Republicans expect to break up by the passage of the Congressional "force bill." Now that they see that the colored man cannot be depended upon or driven to carry out their behests, they propose to "count" him with them, nolens volens. It is to be assumed that the colored man is a Republican, at all events, and his vote is to be stolen and counted in order that the Republicans may thus keep control of the House of Representatives and also of the entire govern-

And when we witness that the President the United States expresses a readiness to sign such a bill and thus inaugurate in his country a political reign of terror, we have excellent reason to fear that it bodes no peace or happiness to the people.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BALTIMORE. Work is being rapidly prosecuted on the rapid transit lines in Baltimore. Gangs of men are at work on the Fayette street line. The work is being prosecuted in the most substantial manner, being all iron and steel. Though it is said to cost \$200,000 per mile. the substantial manner in which it is done, makes repairs of but small moment. The cars will also run much smoother and be a real comfort to passengers. Circumstances will force Gov. Bowie to adopt the cable system, or, at least some other mode than horses. The sooner his company comes to the front the better it will be for the stockholders as well as the public.

sigh for rapid transit. Travelors have suffered fearfully the past two weeks. "40 ACRES AND A MULE" AGAIN Congressman Coggswell of Massachusetts has introduced a bill in the House to provide the government expense. Why not? We all remember the Republican promises to the negroes when they were freed, of "40 acres and a but through some dissatisfaction with the serride to the nearest grocery and trade it off for grog and tobacco. The Congressional election is coming along, and the "40-acres-and-a-mule"

sional Election bill will settle all that. They'll just count 'em, mule or no mule. BOOK NOTICE.

From the American Public Health Association Concord. New Hamgshire: PRACTICAL SANITARY AND ECONOMIC COOK-ING: adapted to Persons of Moderate and Small Means.

story is set afloat to catch votes. The Congres-

As everything which man or woman eats to sustain life is of the highest importance, how it is prepared before being eaten is of still higher importance. This little volume is one of the Lomb Prize Essays, and is full of most excellent formula to every person having the care and preparation of food for that wonder-

ful receptaclo, the human stomach.

UNHAPPY FREDERICK. The Baltimore Sun, American, Herald News can take comfort, as Baltimore is not the only city which has not advanced in population. as they tried to make themselves believe. Fred. erick city has lost. In 1880 her population was 8,659. For 1890 it is reported at 7,795, a

loss of 864. 'Cheer up, cheer up, my lively lads, Fear neither wind or weather; Cheer up, cheer up, my lively lads, You can sympathize together."

The New York Merald in its terse manner

THE GREAT ISSUE BEFORE THR

putting things before the reading public, thus puts the grand issue which is now before the whole people, as follows: "The grand issue between the two parties is

the market. 'Give us the whole world to trade with,' cry the Democrats. 'Let us shut the whole world out and chew each other up,' answer the Republicans.'

VALOR vs. DISORBTION.

The Republican Senators, believing that a change of the rules of the Senate, in order to enable the radicals of that body to force the Congressional Force bill through the Senate upon the operation of a "previous question" similar to the House, have concluded not to change the rules, as their operation would surely come back, like chickens, to roost.

IT CAN'T BE DID.

It ought to be perfectly apparent to the Bal timore American, as well as to the Baltimore
Civil Service Reformer, that the Democratic party of Maryland is not taking its advice from either of those sources. Nor is it guided by H. C. Parsons and Hen. James G. Blaine, by anything either one is constantly prescribing that the Democrate should do.

from the cyclone.

The great Virginia Natural Bridge property was full of money. Now there is none. It has gene to the respectible and to be the respectible and the same of the same of the same of the law. For the last ten years we have argued the tarill question in our county, and have brought our majority up from a small one to one of the largest in the limits. In 1808, with ing that the Democrate should do.

MR. BLAINE ON "FREA TRADE."

The important letter of Secretary Blaine to past twenty-five years in this country is proof | Senator Frye, of Maine, upon the subject of positive that no political party can long per- "reciprocity," which is a first-class synonym petuate itself by arbitrary or sumptuary laws. for "free trade," is so apropos at the present form Club a Convention was held in Baltimore It must gain success and entitle itself to the time that we print it entire. Mr. Blaine went respect and support of the people based upon to Bar Harbor for needed rest from the exactthe justness of the cause they represent, and of | ing duties of his office. Under the influence the necessities of the time. In the history of of the cooling breezes of the sea he indites the this country it seems to have made but little annexed letter to Senstor Frye. It must be a lowed on the merits of tariff reform. At the difference what political party was in power | very exacting "free trade" Democrat if he canwhen a vital principle was at stake; if the not find "crumbs of comfort" upon the tariff reigning party failed to represent or carry out | issue in what Mr. Blaine has to say. There is the will of the people, it has been thrust aside | not a farmer in America, unless he be a bigoted and another put in its place that did represent | protectionist, who will not say with Mr. Blaine the principle and would carry it out. Public | that if we allow the South America Republics opinion is wonderful and subtle, and has rapid to sell their sugar free in our markets, we dicated. mode of communication by that powerful en- | should exact from them in return the "recipgine—the press. Legislators, no matter how | rocity" that our wheat, or corn, or other agripowerful or arrogant they may be, pay due re- | cultural product should be admitted free of spect to that voice, we might say vox Dei, for duty in their Republics. One good turn de-BAR HARBOR, Mr., July 11, 1890.

power by a disregard thereof. Temporary tri- I have just received intelligence from the highest

sion of and thereafter assume political control | extensively.

It would certainly be a very extraordinary policy sumptuary laws passed to keep control of the free market to this immense product of the Span-

years in a most unsatisfactory condition. The aggregate balance of trade with all Latin America cuperative power. They were literally as poor as Job's turkey when they surrendered. They were upon the ground floor and all around extent of \$821,806,000 and have sold to her only ext \$156,134,000 of our own products. The difference-\$664,671,009—we have paid in gold or its equiva-lent, and Brazil has expended that vast sum in the markets of Europe. You can readily see how different the result would have been if in return for the free admission of Brazilian coffee in our markets we had exacted the free admission of certain products of the United States in the Brazilian market. To repeat this error with sugar (to an amount three times as large as with coffee) will close all on portunity to establish reciprocity of trade with

The charge against the protective policy which stoicism which challenged the admiration of has injured it most is that its benefits go wholly to Hodges. After further discussion a vote was the civilized world they commenced to build the manufacturer and the capitalist and not at all to the farmer. You and I well know that this is therefore the most hurtful argument made by the their limbs. In the face of an intelligent pub. farmer may be benefited-primarily, undeniably publican Congress to open up the markets of forty millions of people to the products of American farms. Shall we selze the opportunity or shall we throw it away?

I do not doubt that in many respects the Tariff oill pending in the Senate is a just measure and that most of its provisions are in accordance with But there is not a section or a line in the State and National, such men as would bring entire bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel

> xacting important trade concessions in return we shall close the door for a profitable reciprocity ble hints on this subject in the President's brie message of June 19, with as much practical wisdom as was ever stated in so short a space. read supplies from India and the rapid expansion of the wheat area in Russia gives us a powerful competitor in the markets of Europe. It becomes us, therefore, to use every opportunity for the exengion of our market on both of the American continents. With nearly one hundred million do ars' worth of sugar seeking our market every year f we do not accure a large field for the sale and consumption of our breadstuffs and provisions .the existence of a common desire for closer rela-

Our Congress should take up the work where the International Conference left it. Our field of comnercial development and progress lies south of us. Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE. Hon. W. P. FRYE, United States Senate.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT On Sunday last, 13th inst., General John Fremont died at the residence of Col. H. M Porter, in New York city, after a short sickness of inflamation of the stomach. The deceased was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1813; he and they proposed to us those powers for all was educated at Charleston, S. C., College, and | they were worth.' was afterwards appointed to a professorship of mathematics in the U.S. Navy. Resigning that position he was next appointed to a position in the U.S. Topographical Engineer Corps. In 1837 he was commissioned by President Van Buren as a Lieutenant in the corps and went to Washington, and in 1811 he married Jessie, the only daughter of Scnator Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. In 1842 he was placed in charge of an expedition for the exploration of the Rocky Mountains and his report was to Congress in the session 1842 and 43. He next explored the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast and he gave the first authentic account of the Great Salt Lake. He was principally occupied for several years in exploring the then unknown wilds of the United States and from this fact he was known as "the Great American Path Finder." He was sent with an expedition to California which resulted in the cession of that coun-The people along the York Road continue to try to the United States. He settled in Cali fornia in 1849 and was elected a Senator from that State. He became identified with the anti-slavery party which was defeated in the elections and he failed to be elected to the U . Senate. In the first National Republican Convention held in Philadelphia in 1856 he was nominated as the Republican Presidential negroes with land and farming implements at candidate and was defeated by James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate. At the be-

gining of the late war he was commissioned as a Major General of the regular U. S. Army. part in public affairs, but had been active in increases railway matters. He procured from the Texas Legislature a grant of State land in the interest of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad.-The French agents employed to place the landgrant bonds of this road on the market stated falsely that they were guaranteed by the United States. In 1869 the Senate passed a bill giving Fremont's road the right of way through the territory, an attempt to defeat i by fixing on him the onus of the misstatement n Paris having been unsuccessful. In 1873 he was prosecuted by the French government for fraud in connection with the misstatement.-He did not appear in person and was sentenced by a default to fine and imprisonment, no judgment being given on the merits of the case.-In 1878-81 he was Governor of Arizona. He appeared in the last National Republican Con-

the present Congress. To show how well the New York police observe that liquor saloons are not open in that cosmopolitan city on Sundays it is only necessary to copy what the New York Herald has to say as to the statement of Judge Duffy in the Essex Market Court upon the occasion of the arraignment of several parties who had been arrested because the police found their "side doors" open. Justice Duffy said : "You should know," he said, "that it is not a vio-

tion at Chicago and created a great deal of en-

thusiasm. He was made a Major General by

lation of the law for the side door of a saloon to be open on Sunday. The proprietor might hear some noise in his saloon, a water pipe might burst, or he might want to go in and get a piece of ice for a sick child. "Under such circumstances he would have right to open the side door of his saloon and go in and a policeman when he finds him there, if he i

not selling liquor, and if there are no customer in the place would have no right to arrest him. "The mere fact of an officer finding the side door of a soloon open on Sunday does not warrant any At the instance of Senator Gorman the

United States Senate has passed a bill appro-

priating \$300,000 to purchase all the land now

situated on the square upon which the Baltimore Custom House now stands. In the near future a new building will be erected. Thos. W. Doswell, one of the best known and esteemed turimen in the United States, died at Richmond, Va., on the 17th inst. aged 67 years. He bred many of the most cele

brated horses which have come upon the turi the past quarter of a century. By a terrible storm at Lake Pepin, Minnesots, on Sunday 13th over 100 persons lost their lives by being drowned. An excursion steamer, the Sea Wing, was sunk. There was also great destruction of property on land

TARIFF BEFORM.

Convention of Maryland Clubs Held in

At the instance of the Maryland Tariff Reon the 15th and 18th inst. at their rooms. The conference held two sessions. At the first seesion an address to the voters of the State was presented, and an interesting discussion folafternoon session Mr. Roger W. Cull addressed the delegates upon the methods of tariff reform work and organization, explaining how the Clubs are formed and their manner of operating. The state of the work thus far done was reported upon, and a satisfactory condition in-

Mr. James Alfred Pearce, of Kent county, was called to preside as temporary Chairman, and Mr. T. K. Worthington as Secretary. The delegates from Baltimore county were Messrs. Washington Stevenson, H. C. Turnbull. Jr., James E. Green, Charles E. Fendall and S. C. Tomay.

A letter was received from ex-President Cleveland, which was as follows: "Marion, Mass., July 12, 1800.

My Dear Sir :- Your letter courteously inviting e to attend a convention of the Maryland Tarif eform Clubs on the 15th instant has been forwarded to me here, where I am spending a vaca-tion. I am sorry that I have made such plans and engagements that it is impossible for me to accept your invitation in common with all who are in-terested in the movement. I am exceedingly grati-fied with the evidences constantly presented of ac-tivity and organization in aid of tariff reform withyour State, and I hope that the proposed conven-on will be full of encouragement to the friends

of the cause.
"Yours, very truly,
"Grover Cleveland."

Other letters were received from Messrs, Hon. W. P. C. Breckenridge, Hon. Roger Q. Mills, Col. Henry Kyd Douglas, Gilmor S Hamett, Hon. E. K. Wilson and Robert F. Brattan, of Somerset county. The following address was issued to the

voters of the State of Maryland: "It will be your duty to elect in November next representatives to serve you in the lower House of Congress for the ensuing two years. It is certain that, within the period of their service, those whom you will elect will be required to act upon measures of the utmost importance to the common welfare in the selection of candidates, as well as put forth your most earnest efforts to secure their election. "Foremost among the questions to be considered will be that of tariff reform. This issue demands that the views upon the subject of the tariff held by your candidates shall be something more than a mere perfunctory adhesion they are men of earnest convictions, which will hold them true at all times and under all temptations to the practical application to egislation of the principles they profess. 'The cause of tariff reform is that of the Democratic party, which, true to its traditions,

has under the leadership of Mr. Cleveland wisely and patriotically made this cause its own. It is true that there is a large and increasing number of thoughtful Republicans who refuse to accept the high tariff policy of their own party, but the proceedings of the resent Congress have left these patriotic citiens no alternative between the practical surender of their influence in national politics and co-operation with the Democratic party .-It has, therefore, become the duty of all who believe that Federal taxation should be reduced and not made an engine for the oppression of the many and the benefit of the few to vote for the Democratic Congressional candidates, provided always that they possess the proper qualifications of personal character, ability and unquestioned fidelity to the prin-

ciples of tariff reform. 'The tariff question of 1890 is not the tariff uestion of 1888. The tariff issue of 1888 was n regard to the Mills bill, a measure which sought to reduce the taxes upon imports from an average ad valorem rate of 47 per cent. to 42 per cent.; the tariff issue in 1890 is made on the McKinley bill, an act, which, as it passed the House, increases the average rate from 47 to nearly 53 per cent. Although the people in 1888 decided in favor of the reductions of the Mills bill by a popular majority of 100,000, the Republican managers, placed in control by a system of voting which on this occasion defeated the popular will, determined to redeem the political obligations incurred in the purchase of the Presidency by increasing a rate of taxation which in 1888 they had promised to reduce. The money of the tariff lords of the Republican party had put that party in poses. sion of the taxing powers of the government,

"A Speaker of the House was selected whose cynical contempt for law and precedent placed at their disposal an unheard-of and ruthless legislative machinery. Rules were invented not to facilitate business, but to suppress debate and avoid deliberation. The Ways and Means Committee abdicated at their bidding its constitutional function of informing the House of the ways and means to secure the revenue requisite for the support of the government, and consumed long months in ascertaining how much more than what was sufficient for that purpose should be raised by taxation of the people to gratify the greedy creatures who assumed to own the government.

"The result was to be anticipated. "'No reduction,' says the report of the Demcratic minority of the Ways and Means Committee, 'has been made in the amount of duties mposed under any schedule, except sugar and nolasses. In all the thirteen schedules of dutiable goods, embracing almost every important article the people use, except tea and soffee, which have been free for many years. increases are made, and in many of them the crease is very large.'

beavily upon the poor. Under the McKinlev bill the lowest grades of woolen yarn pay a duty of 112 per cent., the more costly 72 per cent.; chean blankets pay 106 per cent., the finest 72 per cent: the cheapest woman's and children's dress goods, with cotton warp, 106 per cent., the finest 73 per cent. "The lowest grade of woolen cloth 125 per ent., the highest 86 per cent. "The cheapest knit underwear from 112 to

133 per cont., and the most expensive 78 per "The lowest grades of woolen shawls 135 per. cent.; the lowest-grades of worsted goods 130 per cent., and the highest 90 per cent. All

"The duty upon tin-plate, in which every poor man is so much interested, and the Maryland canner vitally so, is increased to a rate sufficient to close half the canning factories in the country, and to raise the cost of this article of general consumption by at least \$8.-

"The framers of the McKinley bill with fine irony entitled: "'A bill to reduce the revenue and equalize duties upon imports and for other purposes, no longer restrained by a surplus which they have squandered, and seeking safety from the wrath of people in a Federal Election Law which substitutes partisan Federal Juries and the bayonets of the soldier for a free ballot-box, do not 'reduce,' do not 'equalize,' but they never lose sight of that 'other purpose,' viz., to extort from the people great fortunes for

favored class. "It is such legislation that you will be called ipon to rebuke and condemn by your voters in November. The McKinley bill is the definite expression of the tariff policy of the Republican party. It is a policy that deliberately ignores the distress of the agricultural classes as t does of all consumers; it turns a deaf ear to the needs of the manufactures of one section to favor those of another, and it denies to all manufactures the benefit of foreign markets by the refusal of the demand for free raw materials and by inviting the retaliation of foreign pec-

ples and governments. "It is for you, as Democrats, actuated by the true spirit of Democract which President Cleveland has revived in the party, to see that such a system shall this fall receive its death blow at the ballot-box, whether the soldier or the supervisors stands at your elbow. The American people is greater than its army, greater than the few whom the soldier or the supervisors will represent. Organize your tariff reform clubs in every district, and guard them against every approach of the enemy, whether he comes as fee or in the guise of friend. Let none but the staunch and tried friends of tariff reform control the organization and direct the march of your great party, which, under Grover Cleveland, has come once more to the relief of the people, against whom the party of monopoly and Federal aggression

is to-day arrayed as never before. "And we earnestly appeal to the votors o the State, irrespective of party, to protect themselves and those dependent upon them from the material and moral injury threatened by the McKinley bill. It is an issue that rises above mere partisanship, and in that spirit we seek your ald."

There were numerous discussions on the subject of tariff reform by gentlemen from nearly every county in the State. Mr. Chas. E. Fendali gave a succinct account

of the solution as follows:

"The agricultural interest of Baltimore county growning under the iniquitous measures folited upon it by the Republican party. We have plenty of products, but no market for them. Why have we no trade? We should break down this Ohinese

grand majority, and we will land him in the White House. God bless him!"

The concluding sentence of Mr. Fendall's remarks was uttered with such fervor that it | Dear JOURNAL : provoked hearty laughter and applause. Mr. Washington Stevenson, President of the Cleveland Tariff Reform Club of Baltimore County, reported the Club as increasing in numbers, and that the interest in the tariff

people. Notwithstanding the roastim heat there was a large attendance of delegates at the Concordia at night, and the hall was well filled with an interested audience. Stirring speeches were delivered by Col. Buchanan Schley, of Hagers-Hon. John J. Hemphill, of South Carolina, Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, of W. Va.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FORCE BIL Menace to the Stability of the American Republic—An Address by Northern Demecratic Members of Congress.

The Northern Democratic members of House of Representatives have prepared the following formal protest against the National Election bill now before the Senate: "The undersigned, representing in the Congress of the United States constituencies in States north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

feel it their duty to their fellow citizens to call their attention to the extraordinary, dangerous and revolutionary measure now proposed by the leaders of the party in power for passage in the Senate and House of Represen-"Under a doubtful construction of the Con stitution this bill proposes to substantially take from the States and local authorities control of all elections at which members of Congress are

United States Judges, appointed to office for life, and Chief Supervisors of Elections. "If the power claimed resides in the Consti tution, which we deny, the Republic has gone through the difficulties of the formative period made heroic struggle against dissolution, triumphed and successfully readjusted itself to changed conditions without the exercise of such power by the Federal government for one hundred years and over. Mr. Jefferson and the fathers of the Republic would have considered such a proposition as this as dangerous as an open attempt at contralization.

balloted for, and hand the same over to the

"This bill is a purely partisan measure, tended primarily to control the elections for Congress and Presidential electors in all the States, and to intimidate, hound, obstruct and harass by political prosecutions in unfriendly hands the adverse majorities in the cities of the North. To this end it gives to the control of the Chief Supervisor of Elections a body of Federal police spies who are authorized to make domiciliary visits, superintend the natthe citizens under strict scrutiny of these trusy and unprincipled Federal detectives for days, both preceding and following an election. and in every way subject him to the power and control of paid party mercenaries of the government in a way at utter variance with republican institutions and the great principle of American freedom—home rule. "To carry on this scheme of imperial govern-

ment millions of dollars will be taxed from our people and the judiciary of the United States prostituted to the basest partisanship in the management of elections. And these invasions of the liberties of our people will be left for safety to partisan juries in the Federal Courts composed entirely of the men of the party in power. A partisan Returning Board is proposed for each State, the object and purpose of which, as well as the general constitutional objections to the bill, are well stated by the minority of the committee on the election of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress, and which we herewith

"The final returns of elections made by the District Board of Canvassers to the Clerk of the House of Representatives are to constitute prima facie evidence of election results, and the persons so returned by the canvassers as elected are to have their names placed upon the roll as members of the House. The returns made by Governors of States are to be wholly disregarded although they may contradict the returns so made and show that different persons were elected. The clerk of the House must accept the canvassers' returns and reject the others or be subjected to severe punishment by imprisonment and fine. But as the Boards of canvassers act upon the returns and statements furnished to them by the District Supervisors and do not receive or consider the official returns made by the State officers, it results that the District Supervisors, with the aid of their subordinate Precinct Supervisors, will virtually dictate the returns upon which members will be seated in the House." "By the 4th Section of Article 1 of the Con-

titution it is provided: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof but the Congress may at any time make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators."

"By this provision very clearly a primary and general power is conferred upon the State Legislatures to regulate in all respects the times, places and manner of holding Congressional elections, and also a secondary and conditional power-in other words, a permissive and contingent power-upon Congress to make regulations for those purposes and to change them, and it is necessary implication from the contingent power of Congress is to be exercised. if exercised at all, according to that provision of the context found in clause 18. Section (Article 1 of the Constitution, which provides: 'That Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper

for carrying into execution the foregoing "Therefore, if the States shall have per formed their duty and exercised the general power of regulating the question, the contingency upon which Congressional action depends shall have neglected to enact laws for the election of Congressmen by its own people, or shall have enacted laws in hostility to the general government, either to deprive its people of representation in Congress or to prevent that right from being exercised in a reasonable manner and at proper times, then Congress is permitted to intervene and to establish reguations which will secure representation to the

people of such State." "What was given to Congress as the lawdefensive power against State hostility or negligence by which popular representation of the Federal government would be impaired or paralyzed for a want of representation in

the House." "This view of the Constitution is not mere matter of opinion begotten by the necessities of debate, nor a novel view introduced to support a foregone conclusion dictated by party interest or passion. It is a view supported the most decisive proofs drawn from the history of our country at the time of the making of the Constitution and the organization of the government of the United States."

"In most of the States opposition was made to the ratification of the Constitution because it was alleged that this particular provision was liable to perverted and dangerous construction, extending national power to interference with State elections. In other words, those opponents apprehended the very abuse of construction which is embodied and illustrated by this bill, but the friends of the Constitution met them in debate and gave this provision the construction above stated, vindicating this

construction by substantial and satisfactory reasoning, which convinced our fathers and ought to convince us." Without considering the questions upon the construction of this provision of the Constitution which have been heretofore debated in Congress and considered by commentators upon constitutional law relating to the manner and extent to which Congress may act in case of State default or hostile action, we are prepared to say that this bill is plainly unconstitutional because the States have not failed to pass laws for the representation of their people in Congress, nor made laws hostile to such representation and to the government of the United States in connection therewith. On the contrary, their legislation upon this subject by the State has been apparently enacted in good

faith to this government and to the people.' "In view of the great danger to the rights and liberties of the people, and to the principle of local self-government involved in this bill, we respectfully appeal to American freemen. without regard to party, to enter timely protest, by way of public meeting or otherwise, against this consolidation of government, the destruction of popular rights and the very in no mere rhetorical flourish when we solemnly affirm on our loyalty as citizens and on our honor as Representatives that this victors and unpatriotic measure is a most serious menace to the very life of the republic."

are to control the political elections in all the The signatures so far are as follows: S. Holman, C. R. Buckalew, Wm. M. Springer, Wm. McAdoo, Amos J. Cammings, W. F. Wilcox, James Kerr, Samuel Fowler, Wm. Parrett, J. Chipman, Benj. Shively, C. A. McCiellan, J. B. Brown, J. W. Cevers, A. N. Martin, C. H. Mansur, D. B. Brunner, J. B. Williams, Wm. Mutchler, Richard Vaux, Levi Maish, Joseph H. O'Neil, of Massachusetts; John F. Andrew. Charles H. Turner, of New York; Wm. Stahl nehker, John Tareney, J. A. Geissenhainer, R. P. Flower, Wm. D. Bynum, Elijah V. Brook-

"The issue is: Shall a political party elect

The fleres steam throughout Pennsylve.

[Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.] AMONG THE VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS.

It was as bright a June morning as ever dawned upon a sleeping city. Such a morning as awakens one to higher and broader thought and nobler action. The stars twinkled brightly and the air was balmy and refreshing. The alarm clock had been set at 3.30, and when its question was taking a deep hold upon the doleful tune had been played, Charley sprang out of bed and began getting ready with the greatest haste, saying to his companion : up I come on ; the train will be gone." But. alas for him who for three weeks had been subject to the Doctor's treatment—"three doses a day and don't you missone." The man on the floor wide awake, active and sanguine in the anticipation of a delightful trip out of town; town, Md., Hon. Chas. F. Crisp, of Georgia, the one in bed indifferent to everything, in a state of ennui. These formed a contrast worth noting, or, if you choose, as Dickens would have it: "this portrayed two phases of human life," only that there was but little life in the atter. Fate seemed determined not to smile

> came and we boarded it and were soon on our way from Staunton up the grade toward the Allegany mountains. Some fine farms were passed, while the mountains seemed to grow arger and larger. We had reached the Summit when gravitation seized the train and down the slope we went at a rushing rate leaving Mt. Rogers, or Elliott's Knob, the highest mountain in Virginia, in the rear. The train stopped but a moment at Goshen, then on we went again. All the while the fresh cool mountain sir was so refeshing and I took it in with so much greater relish than I had my usual morning

upon us. However, we finally mustered cour-

age to make a start, and in due time we were

on our way to the Chesapeake and Ohio depot.

The train was late, but after a short delay it

dose of medicine which I had taken the precantion to forget. The train came to a standstill at Milboro'.-This is the point from which stages convey passengers to a number of mountain spring resorts among the Allegany Mountains. The next feature of particular interest was the "Gate." This is a narrow mountain pass through which the Richmond and Allegany

Railroad passes, and through which the Jackson River flows. Of these, however, more will be said in the near future. A moment more and we were at Clifton Forge, the point at which the R. and A. R. R. ioins the C. and O. R. R. This is a small place bemmed in more or less by the mountains that rise all around it, and, having an engine freight yard, it is very smoky and dirty, presenting no very attractive features to the stranger. It was now about 7 o'clock A. M., and feel-

ing much improved by our morning ride, concluded to join a party of gentlemen and walk down to Iron Gate, a distance of a mile or so, rather than wait half an hour for the train and breakfast at the latter place. As we have said the Jackson River flows through the "Gate." This is quite a large stream, from fifty to seventy-five yards wide, and having quite a current and volume of water, and which, after flowing a short distance down the valley, beyond the "Gate" ioins the Cownssture to form the James. Now, the new and growing town of Iron tain pass, and as its name signifies is at the this silver bill, with which he so adroitly bamgateway or entrance to the rich iron deposits boozled his colleagues of the Conference Comborders of the Iron Gate property and known as the Rich Patch survey is beyond question

one of the very richest in iron ore in the Vir-

year ago by the Iron Gate Land and Improvement Company. It comprises about 400 acres of land, which naturally is almost perfect as a to have come from Mr. Blaine, who is madly site for an industrial city. First there is a jealous of the prominence the Speaker has re plain lying along the river and railroad, which plain is admirably suited for business and manufacturing purposes. This, nevertheless, is sufficiently elevated above the water level of the river to afford a complete system of drainage. Next comes a perfectly level portion, whose surface is about twenty or twenty-five feet more elevated than the former. Then to the west rises the grand plateau, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above the plain below. This tableland stretches back to the mountains presenting almost an entirely Well, to return where we left off. We walked

had an excellent opportunity to view the scenery. The narrow pass, the lefty mountains, and the level townsite beyond presented a picture long to be remembered. At this pass on either side of the river the mountains have a peculiar geological formation, each succeeding strata forming a perfect arch. No doubt at one time these mountains were joined. Just at this place a very moderate expenditure of money would make an ex-

cellent water power for industries in the town

down the railroad on the river bank and thus

One of the gentlemen of our party said we all would stop at the Lithia Spring before going to the hotel. We went and drank of this water, which seems to be particularly suited to the tastes and requirements of every condition o mankind. The hotel, "The Iron Gate Inn," is s beautiful structure of the Queen Anne style f architecture. And I must add, the accom modations at this hotel are strictly first-class: verything that is found at the Luray Inn, at | upon his explorations in Africa. The public Luray Caves. The Rennert or the Astor serves its guests no better in any way. This hotel is s new building just opened, and will, when the south wing is completed, accommodate about one hundred and twenty-five guests. I was told that the business portion of Iro late was a corn field last fall with four or five buildings on the property here and there.-

Now there are about one hundred buildings o various kinds, many of which present a very ousiness-like appearance. The rolling mill i turning out ten or fifteen tons of iron per day. The currycomb factory, together with the manufacture of tinware generally, is in operation. The agricultural works, consisting of four large buildings, one of which is solid stone. will soon be completed. Planing mills, saw share of work, and many other industries are to follow. In short, a city is rising there where nature has prepared the spot. During the afternoon of the first day a gus

came up. After a brisk shower the clouds rolled away, then the western sky, seen beyond the "Gate," presented all the beauty and grandeur that a mountain sunset has in store. The tints and hues varying from the golden to the russet made us wish that the entire night might be taken up by the twilight hour. We spent nearly three days at Iron Gate. and I am satisfied that the Lithia water of that than my physician's prescriptions had done in f chalvbeate water pouring out of the hill side By the time we were to leave, my appetite had become pretty fair. Charley, who was in good health when we left home, had by this time developed an enormous eating capacity. I cautioned him time and again to leave the place and go home lest our host's supplies should be endangered. He stayed, and but for the fact

of abundant stores in the larder, the reputation of one of the finest botels in the South would have been injured. On the third day we returned to Clifton Forge, did the place, and inflated our lungs with sulphurous gas and smoke. This we did because it was about the only thing in the town to absorb. Your blacksmith would tell you this is not injurious. Your physician may en tertain a different opinion however. After a few hours we boarded the east-bound rain and came to Goshen to see an old ac

unaintance who is business manager of a large company, the Goshen Land Company. This is a place of a few houses only, the Company having not as yet commenced their improvements more than some engineering work. In many respects the property is nicely located. After taking a view of the place from an minence overlooking the valley and doing what we thought was justice to a fair noon repast, we visited the Victoria Furnace, which is but a short distance from Goshen. This is a very fine property, the manager informing us that it was improved by an English syndicate at a cost of nearly three millions. Fortunately we got here just before cast hour and thus bad he opportunity of seeing, hearing and feeling process. My friend Charley was very much interested in the blast, it being an entirely new thing to him. He has a general knowledge of such things, he being a very cientific fellow, and a well-known analytical themist. The writer had frequently seen the

same thing at Ashland, Md., hence it was the

ecurrence of an old experience to him.

We went the rounds with the business manager who was very courteous, and at last ascended a flight of winding stairs to peep into the furnace from above. From this position we had an excellent view of the great smoke stack, which is about three hundred feet high After discussing the advantages offered here t the advocates of cremation we descended the foundation of American liberty, for we indulge | stairway to find about forty tons of pig iron now taking the place of the molten mass we had left half an hour before seething and gravitating amid the pig beds made in the great in clined plane of sand. The capacity of Victoria Furnace is two hundred tons per day. And think this is just one of a number-some nine itself and keep in power by paid agents who or ten-furnaces which have been running in this section for years, and whose combined energy have made no perceptible diminution in the iron ore supplies of these rich mountains In fact, there are five furnaces in active operaion within a radius of five miles around the

sity of Iren Gate. Returning to Goshen we then drove to the Cold Sulphur Spring, about one and a-half miles distant. This is a cool summer resort every feature of which is found in its primi tive state. We spent a pleasant night there, and taking the train the next day returned to thaunton, which is in the Shenandoah Valley between the Alleghany and Blue Mountains, being much pleased with our trip and the sick man in a fair way to bealth and strength. In conclusion allow us to add, the thenar

doah Valley is a perfect garden for agricultural I camp at Cape May the present season.

purposes, while the pasture grounds furnish as good grass as Kentucky. The mountains on its borders are a perfect storehouse of rich mineral deposits. This section is destined to be one of the leading and most wealthy portions of the whole Union. We were in Staunton but a few hours when Charley put off for northern New York. The writer remained only a few days and then came on to good old Maryland and

Pennsylvania. [Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.] WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., July 14th, 1890. Senator Gorman has, by a general consent, been put in charge of Democratic interests in the fight which it is now evident will soon be engaged in upon the floor of the Senate. It will be a consolation to Democrats through the country to know that under his skillful leadership everything will be done which is possible to be done to prevent the consummation of the Republican threat of throttling the minority in the Senate, as Speaker Reed has already so effectually done in the House. The Republican Senators who have been op-

posed to the new Force bill, otherwise known

as the Federal Election bili, are slowly yielding to the pressure which has been brought to bear upon them. Even Senator Everts it is said has, under compulsion, promised the new Republican boss-Representative Belden-that he would vote for the bill. It is regarded by the Republicans as a last desperate chance to gain enough Congressmen in the South to offset the losses which they are certain to have in other sections. In fact Mr. Belden openly uses this as an arguments to convert Republican opponents of the measure. Many of the more decent Republicans are

lisgusted with Mr. Belden's attempt to manufacture sentiment in favor of the Force bill, by sending that remarkable appeal to the Repub lican editors to come to the rescue of the G.O.P. Much indignation is expressed here over a his age. rumor which has leaked out through British sources to the effect that Mr. Blaine has comoletely backed down in the Behring sea negoeverything her own way. Should it turn out J. Ryan, and the youngest daughter of Honorah to be true, good-bye to Mr. Blaine as a public and the late Owen Finan. man. The American people forgive overy thing except cowardice. The two subsidy shipping bills, about which,

for certain reasons and promises, Mr. Harrison has been fretting a great deal, have passed the Senate. Even such hide-bound Republicans as Senators Edmunds and Plumb could not stand this bill, which will take millionsiust how many no one can say-out of the freasury, all of which will go to a certain well known ring already formed in anticipation of the feast at public expense which awaits them when the bills become laws. Only one Democrat-Senator Payne--voted for these bills. Thanks to the solid Republican vote of the enate and of the House, it now only requires the signature of Mr. Harrison to complete the degradation of silver and put it on the same footing as coal and iron or any other commerwho is responsible for demonetizing silver in 1873, is also responsible for this latest fraud upon the people, under the guise of friendship. Mr. Sherman is and has always been the hum-Gate is located immediately below the moun- ble tool of Wall street, and the provisions of of the mountains in this vicinity. In fact, a mittee, are all in the interest of those money tract of mineral land extending to the very sharks. No Democrat stultified himself by

Speaker Reed is as mad as a hornet over a article signed "Y. M. C." which appears in the current North American Review, showing the mistakes which he (Reed) has made since he became Speaker. What adds to his anger is the fact that the article is generally understood cently gained, although "Gail Hamilton" is the writer of it. The tariff bill is now the "unfinished busi-

ness" of the Senate, the majority having repented of the "cussedness" which made them refuse to take it up last Monday. How fast t will be pushed through will depend largely apon the action of the Republican caucus. It has been the boast of Speaker Reed that the House was no longer a deliberative body, and now that the Senate seems about to adopt the gag rules of the House, the question naturally arises, why not abolish Congress, and let those immaculate saints who now run the Republican party decide upon what shall become laws?" There is one consolation however. The further the Republicans go in their encroachments upon liberty, the more certain it is that the people will rise in their might and trust them from the power which they have so glaringly misused. Gen. Schoffeld will soon be Lieut. General of he Army, unless the Republican bosses shall

Army, which has been favorably reported from the House Committee on Military Affairs, shall not be passed because the officer to be promoted under it is not a Republican. Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, who was last week married in from the recurrence of the severe attack of jungle fever, with which he suffered whilst will recollect that it was reported he had died from the fever. He is gradually recovering, however. Mr. Stanley seems to have fooled a number of his cousins who expected to fall heir

decide that the bill reviving that grade in the

to his fortune. He had told them he never expected to marry. And now here he has gone and done it, so that they have been cut off. There are remarkably few arrests in Baltimore now of persons charged with the sale of liquor on Sunday, which is the strongest possible evidence of the beneficial effects of the high license law. In the sale of liquors on that they forward their present address to me at Sunday Baltimore is one of the best governed mills and brick machines are all doing their cities in the Union. It is perfectly natural that some persons will be found who will persistently violate law in most any particular.-But in the matter of the sale of liquor the Grand Jury has not near as many cases before

t as before the high license law was passed. A torrible explosion occurred on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst., at King's powder mills, on the Little Miami Railroad, twentymilis, on the Little Miami Mailroad, twenty. That the plat and profile, together with a state-nine miles east of Cincinnati. Ten persons ment of the damages awarded and the benefits aswere killed and thirty injured. Two empty sessed for the CONDEMNING, OPENING, GRAD-ING AND CONSTRUCTING HUDSON STREET, place did me infinitely more good in three days | freight cars were being rolled on to a side track | 70 feet wide, from the eastern limits of Baltimor where a car containing five hundred kegs of gunpowder was standing. As the cars struck there was standing. As the cars struck will sit AT ROOM 87, NO. 12 ST. PAUL STREET, there was a terrific explosion, and immediately afterward another car containing 800 kegs of gunpowder exploded, making 1,300 kegs al-

> Gov. Jackson was attacked with bilious dysentery whilst on his way to Baltimore on Tuesday 15th. He was so ill on Wednesday that he was compelled to remain in his bed at the Carrollton Hotel and could transact no business. The oyster police steamer Gov. Mc-Lane was sent for and the Governor placed aboard her at 6 o'clock and taken to his home at Salisbury. The Democratic Senators have selected

Senator Gorman as their leader in the coming light against the Congressional Elections bill passed by the House. The Senator's sagacity as leader is well known all over the country.-The Republicans of Maryland fear him, and they know when he leads they havn't got a pic-nic on their hands. The National Association for the Education of the Blind, which has been in session

tute for the Blind, a member of the Executive Committee. The \$130,000,000 surplus in the treasury is now all gone, and when Congress adjourns there will be, according to Secretary Carson, of the Ways and Means Committee, a deficit of

at Jacksonville, Florida, has elected Prof. F.

D. Morrison, Principal of the Maryland Insti-

\$100,000,000. The authorities of Westminster have effected a loan of \$25,000 from the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore city, with which they are now macadamizing the streets of that town.

The old Barnum Hotel property in Balimore is to be taken down and there will be prected on the ground a large building to be devoted to offices and business places generally. It is unlawful to get onesself shaved on sunday now in Philadelphia. But, my conclence! how the William and John Penns

"shave" each other upon a week day. Dan George Spreckelmyer, who was a Deputy Marshal under United States Marshal Cairnes, has been appointed Messenger to the United States Judges by Judge Morris.

The first bale of new cotton brought into the New York market from Georgia came from the plantation of the late Primus Jenes.

Should the Congressional Force bill 1 and a law it will take \$19,000,000 annually a The Ballimore Light Infantry are t

The Baltimore Female Colleges astab lished in 1849 by Prof. N. C. Brooks and ever since presided over by him, was sold at mortgagee's sale on the 16th inst. The College building at present is situated at the corner of Park avenue and McMechin street. It was sold to the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for \$7,600.

Theodore Tilton was recently installed as Worshipful Master of the Augle-American Lodge of Freemasons in Paris.

Died.

"For when the breath of man goeth forth, He shall turn again to his earth, And then all his thoughts perish." STRODTMAN.—In Baltimore county, on July 13th, 1890, after a long and painful illness, J. HEREMAN STRODTMAN, in the 71st year of his age. GODWIN.-At "Maplewood," Relateratown, Baltimore county, on July 18th, 1890, Annie W. Godwin, wife of Dr. Wm. F. Godwin and daughter of the late Daniel B. Banks. LATHROP.—In Baltimore, on July 13th, 1890. Mrs. Annie Lathrop, relict of the fate Hervey W. La-throp, formerly of "Swansea Park," Baltimore Snow.-At Arlington, Baltimore county, on July 15th, 1890, WILLIAM F. Snow, in the 68th year of her DIETRICH.-At Lauraville, Baltimore county, on fuly 15th, 1890, MAX DIETRICH, in the 37th year of his age, son of William and Louisa Dietric

GABLE.-In Baltimore, on July 15th, 1890, HAR-RIET L., wife of James H. Gable, and daughter of Robert Sterling, of Baltimore county. KAVANAUGH.—Near Woodbrook, Baltimore county, on July 15th, 1890, Katle Kavanaugh, in the 21st year of her age. Cook.—Suddenly, at Waverly, on July 15th, 189 JOSEPH M. COOK, aged 53 years. CRAMBLITT.-At Canton, Baltimore county, on July 15th, 1890, JOHN CRAMBLITT, in the 55th year o JAMES.—Suddenly, at Catonaville, Baltimore county, on July 16th, 1890, ABLE D. James, aged 82 years. RYAN.-At Mt. Washington, Baltimore county, on

The Markets. BALTIMORE MARKET. THURSDAY, July 17th, 1890 FLOUR—Howard Street Super...\$ 2.00 @ \$ 2.50 " Extra... 2.75 @ " Family.. 4.15 @ Patapaco Extra..... Family..... RYE FLOUR CORN MEAL—City Mills...... WHEAT—Southern Red......
Western Red.....
CORN—Southern White..... Yellow..... Western.... OATS-Southern..... MILL FEED--Per Ton..... POTATOES-Per Bushel...... BUTTER..... EGGS..... Reported for the JOURNAL by N. B. Merryman, East-

STRAW-Wheat..... Rye...... 13.00 @ Oat...... 8.00 @ OORN-Per Barrel..... 1.75 @ TOWSON MEAT MARKET. THE OLD STAND, York Road near the Post Office. We are selling to our customers and the public

tern Hay Scales, Greenmount Aver TIMOTHY HAY—Per ton (old).. 8.00

CLOVER HAY-Per Ton.....

BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, SMOKED BEEF TONGUES, PORK, BACON, SMOKED SAUSAGE, &c. All of the best quality and at the lowest prices
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. A Meats delivered within a resonable distance C. HARRIS COLLINGS, Successor to

Mew Advertisements.

HELP IN A BLACKSMITH SHOP. Experienced man preferred Apply to Greenwood, 11th District, Balto. Co. July 19.—1t

July 19.—2t MOR SALE OR RENT. simple, on Numery Lane, near Mount De Sales, ONE ACRE, MORE OR LESS, OF LAND, STORE AND DWELLING, containing seven rooms, all in good order: STORE AND TAVERN, been kept thirty-three (33) years; good water at the door; large Stable and outbuildings. Apply on premises.

Taxes, &c., adjusted to day of sale. NYOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL

MIUM LISTS for the Fair of 1890 to the Stockholders of the Society, and later the STOCKHOLDERS' TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS. I am narticularly auxious that these should reach the person to whom they are addressed and to this end I respectfully request that those who have changed their residences since last year, or who have heretofore failed to receive their tickets. &c.

Carey & Glenn, Attorneys, 12 St. Paul St., VN THE MATTER

On August 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1890, From 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., to hear and consider all objections.
GEORGE G. CAREY, Jr.,

July 19.—1t MONTHLY REPORT OF THE TREASURER and COLLECTOR of TAXES FOR
BALTIMORE COUNTY

In accordance with the requirements of An Act passed January Session, 1876, the Treast rer and Collector of Taxes for Baltimore County hereby makes report to the County Commissioners of the amounts received and disbursed for the month of June, Cash received from all sources during the month of June, 1890: Cash on hand May 31st, 1890..... INCIDENTAL ACCOUNT.
Geo. S. Kiefer, J. P., fines..... Levy of 1857.....\$116 88

Levy of 1890..... ount...... 524 64 .\$128,198 20 Sisbursements for June.....\$68,821 64 lance June 30th, 1890..... 64,871 56

Treasurer and Collector July 19.-1t THE TOWSON NATIONAL BANK! CASH CAPITAL, 250,000

Open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2.30 P. M., for Deposits. Making Loans on first-class security and doing a general banking business.

APTERMS REASONABLE. TO JOHN G. COCKEY, President JOHN CHOWTHER, Jr., Cashier. Dec. 4.—if JOHN T. ENSOR. John S. Ensor.

TOHN T. ENSOR & SON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. "LAW BUILDING," OPPOSITE COURT ROUSE. TOWSON, MD.

June 21, '90,-THOR SALE. GOOD COUNTRY GROUND RENTS FOR SALE AT 6 PER CENT.

Lexington and Calvert Sts., Tretray or Stolen cow. ESTRAYED, OR WAS STOLEN from

A DRIVING HORSE, prompt and reliable; 15% to 16 hands, and not over 7 Address, vears old.

In a few days I will commence mailing the PRR-

CONDEMNING, OPENING, GRADING —AND— CONSTRUCTING A PORTION OF HUDSON

FOR THE Month of June, 1890.

Interest..... 325 31

GEORGE W. YELLOTT,

ACCOUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTY POR SALE AND EXCHANGE. JOHN P. CLARK.