Saturday, July 26, 1890.

THE "FORCE BILL" AND GOVERNOR GORDON OF GEORGIA. A Patriotic Letter from Senator Butler of

South Carolina. In view of the proposed passage of the Congressional "force bill," Gov. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, addressed the editor of the New York Herald the annexed letter, which fully explains itself:

ATLANTA, GA., July 21st, 1890.

To the Editor of the Heraid: I am in entire accord with the spirit, tone and practical suggestions of the Atlanta Constitution as to the use of the boycot as a means of self-preservation and commercial independence if the useless and infamous Force bill becomes a law. Moreover, that spirit will possess and control approximately every white man, and child in the Southern States. It may be permissible to make a personal ailusion as illustrating the effect of such legislation upon our people. As the Herald knows, I have labored constantly and earnestly since the 9th day of April, 1865, in public and private, at the South and the North to allay passion and promote unity. My highest political ambition has been to be instrumental in some degree in restoring the real brotherhood of the people and the true sisterhood of the

Ever since this sectional and shameful legislation passed the House I have sought to cheer our people with the hope that some of the Republican Senators would be found patriotic enough, broad and brave enough, to prefer the well being of the country to party ascendancy. I still hope so, and that popular demonstrations at the North will uphold their hands and give them courage to denounce this effect to destroy the freedom of elections under the lishonest pretence of securing an "honest count." But if this hope is not to be realized and the Force bill becomes a law I shall use whatever luence and ability I may possess to arouse the Southern people to the necessity of looking only to their own exhaustless resources. We will still welcome to our section and homes all our countrymen of the North who may wish to live among usand we will still protect all their investments and rights of property by impartial laws and honest courts; but we shall counsel to the old system of the election of Representatives by a general ticket, if need be, or a resort to any lawful, peaceful means in order to protect the right of choosing Representatives and to resist the wrong of having them chosen for us by federal supervisors. We will still endeavor to keep peace and promote good will between the races and sincerely hope that the Southern negroes will not destroy their own prosperity by consorting with those whose mad policy threatens the well being of both races. We shall still hope that after these years of apparent reconciliation and of restored confidence we shall not see the whole current of national sentiment turned backward and downward by sectional legislation which has no possible justification

nor national excuso. To boycot is bad business at best, even where all the advantage is on the side of the one who boycots; but such condition of things rarely ever attains. In this instance the boycotter would be as bad off as the boycotted, as all business would be paralyzed and general stagnation ensue.

The proposed Lodge bill is now being condemned, not only in the South but in the North. It is a hopeful sign when conservative Republicans at the North give expression of vigorous opposition to so revolutionary a measure, which shows that there is still patriotism enough left in the North to check the designs of the radical element of the Republican party, who care | The greatest amount of land probably obtainbut little what principles of constitutional government they violate, so the Republican party the plan of placing the remainder of the Fair maintains its ascendency.

It is known that quite a number of the Republican Senators are opposed to the sumptuary and harsh measure passed by Reed and his the preliminaries in the fair business have Robbespieres in the House. And as it is not been settled. The work will now go forward. likely the Senate will change its rules to force | A steel tower 2,000 feet high is to be erected. the measure through the Senate as it was forced | Chicago has determined not to be outdid in through the House by the aid of the "previous anything. question," the nefarious bill will be freely debated and exposed when it comes before the

citizen. We give it entire: "The provisions of the bill have been so generally discussed by the press that they ought to be quite well understood by those who read the newsenter into detail to explain them. I may say, how ever, in passing that a more revolutianary and dangerous measure has never before received the sauction of a majority in either branch of the United States Congress. It is without a parallel even in the exciting period of reconstruction, when the party in power did not scruple to 'camp outside the constitution' and carry measures of legislation with a high hand. I doubt if the most extreme radical in those days ever dreamed of proposing scheme half so revolutionary as this, or so subver sive of the principles of our republican form of But the point of special inquiry now is, what will be the fate of the bill in the Senate, the House having passed it at the domineering dictation of an unscrupulous partisan Speaker into whose hands the rules of a majority have placed absolute power -a power exercised to stifle the minority, shut of legitimate and necessary discussion, and defeat the never been anything approaching the tyranny and

absolutism of this one-man power in the House since constitutional government was founded Of course, I can speak conjecturally of the fate of the bill in the Senate. The Republicans have majority in that body, but at present there is n rule by which the gag can be applied to the minori ty, no limit to debate, and I trust no attempt will be made to frame one. I violate no confidence when I say that a large number of Republican Senators tion laws, and I shall be very grievously and greatly disappointed if they yield their independent private judgments to the behests of the conspiraiors of ineir party in ineir enorts against the i ties of the American people, for in my judgment it i a deliberately planned conspiracy on the part of desperate partisans to retain power at any expense I do not venture too far or indulge in extravagance when I say if they succeed it will be the beginning of the end of constitutional government in this country. So thoroughly am I convinced of this lar institutions if the American people do not re buke this desperate invasion of their liberties by desperate men when they have an opportunity do so at the polls. I cannot bring myself to be lieve they will permit such a flagrant violation o the principles of home rule and local self-government, nor am I willing to insult their intelligence and patriotism by assuming they do not see through the pretexts and motives of those engaged in it. 'Frauds and intimidation in elections in the South have been seized upon and exaggerated as a justification for this assault on the rights and liberties of the people. If all they say in this regard is true-and it is not true; if elections at the South are as bad as they represent them-and they are

not: if the negro vote at the South is suppressed to the extent they claim-and it is not, this bill wil only intensify the evil and postpoue indefinitely the correction of whatever errors exist. Whatever of truth there may be in these wholesale charges against the South, and I think I could demonstrate, if the proper limits of this communication would permit, that in most instances they are not true, and in others greatly exaggerated; but whatever of truth there may be in any of them, it cannot and will not be denied that the suffrage is shamefully suppressed and corrupted in many parts of the North by the undisguised use of money and intimidation. So that these at least are not the people to taunt us at the South with "suppressing votes." Federal election laws will not correct the evil in either section or in either party. The public opinion in each section, in each of the States, in all of the States alone can correct them. The laws are amply now to protect the ballot. Congress might pass an act every week of its existence amending and dding to present statutes, and they would be as ineffectual as existing laws until a sound, healthy public sentiment condemns evil practices in elec ions, until the public conscience revolts against them. So that neither section or party can with propriety charge the other with election frauds.-They exist everywhere in our political system to a less or greater extent, and can only be eradicated by all sections and all parties rising up and putting upon them the scal of popular condemnation. Acts Congress will not do it. They have been tried 'My observation and experience with representa tive men leads me to the conclusion that this is the

prevailing opinion among them in both parties, and it is due to a large number of the members of the Republican party with whom I am thrown to say they do not sympathize with the present scheme of what is known as the Lodge bill to control Federal Elections. They are as patriotic and devoted to the principles of home rule and local self-govern-ment as anybody; but, unfortunately for them and the country, their party organization is under the control of a political junta as unscrupulous and revolutionary as any that ever dominated the commune of France. This desperate junta, desperate in its anxiety and efforts to preserve party power.

4 \$144 desperate in its purpose to retain control of the enormous revenues of the public treasury, to be used as a corruption fund in elections—they have swept the conservative men of their party in the "By such methods, by the merciless application of the party lash and the unscrupulous and tyran-

maelstrom of revolutionary proceedings inaugurated for the objects above stated. nical use of the gag in debate and violation of par-liamentary right and law, they have carried their measures through the House. It remains to be seen and believe they will not. I know that a large number of Republican Senaore do not approve of this Election bill, and I be-lieve they will have the courage of their convic-

tions. In this I may be disappointed, but of one thing the country may rest assured, the Democratic minority of the Senate will exhaust every right and resource known under the Constitution and parliamentary law and usage to defeat this iniquitous and revolutionary scheme. If they fail, there is but one move left, viz., an appeal to the country. If in this they fail, we shall, as I have said elsewhere see the beginning of the end of home rule where, see the beginning of the end of home rul and local government in this country. We shall see the establishment of Alexander Hamilton's ideal form of government—a strong, centralized, ideal form of government—a strong, centralized, corrupt power at the seat of government; magnifying, paternalizing the national authority; minimizing, paralizing and ultimately destroying the power of the States and people. We shall see Jefferson's idea of popular government, popular rights and State autonomy supplanted by Hamilton's contempt for popular government and the inauguration of his British system, his model of human government.

government. These are very deliberate convictions, formed after a calm survey of the situation. I may be mis taken. I sincerely trust that I am. I have always reposed implicit confidence in the patriotism of the great body of the American people; in their love of liberty, of home rule, of constitutional government; in their aversion to despotism and oppres sion, whether that despotism and oppression is represented by kings or favored classes or unrestrained irrepressible majorities; but the inroads of accumulated wealth which is building up in our counry and engrafting upon our institutions a powerful plutocracy, the aggressiveness of corporate power, do not encourage hope in the hearts of those who believe in government by the people and for the

people, as laid down in our Constitution.
"Whatever may be the fate of the present force bill, I beg to impress upon all in the South who take he trouble to read this the importance of self-restraint and moderation in action and speech. Above all things, that we do not visit a natural feeling of resentment upon the colored people. It must not be forgotten they are not responsible and should not be held accountable. Nothing would be more acceptable to the bloated and desperate partisans irging the passage of this bill than that we should have race conflicts in which the negro is, as he ai-ways is, shall be worsted and killed. Many of them have not dignised the satisfaction they would deive from such conflicts, but with brutal frankness ave admitted it in private conversation. "I know how hard it is for white men anywhere, outh or North, to contain themselves with patience and forbearance in the face of the aggressive defiance of the colored race. We ought, nevertheless. o practice forbearance up to the very last limit where it ceases to be a virtue, and try and control by example those of either race who would precipi-

ate collisions. "I want to repeat the assurance that the Democratic minority in the Senate, aided as I hope by conservative and patriotic Senators of the other ide, will leave no constitutional resource untried to defeat this bill, and they must be sustained by moderation, self-restraint and patience in all things on the part of their respective constituencies.

"The South is not alone interested in this crisis. of Mary. The blow is aimed at her, but it will recoil, and involve the liberties of all the people of this country Power is always aggressive, and power in the hand of unscrupulous conspirators will not be content with its conquests in the South. Nothing short of absolute and unchallenged and unchallengable control of this government will satisfy them. therefore behooves the South to move slowly, conservatively, moderately, and throw the weight o its great power on the side of that large number of patriotic people of the North, (and they can be own sake, and who are as deeply involved as the

1893 WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO. The ordinance asked by the Directors of the World's Fair granting them the use of the lake front as a part site for the exposition was adopted by the City Council of Chicago on the 23d inst. without any amendments. The vote

pay for any piling or filing-in of the lake that may be required to the extent of \$2,000,000, and after the fair is ended returns the made ground to the city to be used forever as a public park. Not less than one hundred and fifty acres of the lake front are to be utilized for Territory or foreign nation, and there held or World's Fair purposes. In case the city of Chicago loans or subscribed \$5,000,000 to the stock of the exposition the Directors guarantee that the amount of money returned to the Territories in respect to the sale of any article city shall not be less than the cost of whatever piling or filling in of the lake may be done .able is 250 to 300 acres. No change is made in

in Jackson Park, about five miles distant from the lake shore. There is great joy among the Chicagoans that

ENTIRELY PROPER. Some of the newspapers of the country are The people have in the past few years wit- trying to attach undue importance to the purnessed boycotting among some of our trades- chase of real estate in Montgomery county, people. It has been partially successful but for | Maryland, by some of the lady members of a short time. In business matters all the pco- | President Harrison's family. There is no imple are taken into consideration, it is not the propriety in doing so. The ladies of the Presiboycotter alone, or the boycotted, who is in- dent's family have as much right to invest terested. And it would be impossible for all I their money in real estate as any other ladies the Southern people to become involved. The would be. Their money is as good as any one force bill is a wretched measure, but boycotting clse's money. It shows their very good sense would only add to all the wretchedness of the in doing so. President Cleveland made investments in real estate in the vicinity of Friends of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, Washington and did well by it, and there is no have addressed him a letter upon the subject, reason why Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee, or and the Senator has replied in a very able let- any other member of President Harrison's ter, which is worthy of being read by every family should not do likewise. Business is

business, whether transacted by a gentleman or a lady. It now transpires that the Cape May Point cottage was no gift to Mrs. Harrison, but was paid for by President Harrison, who gave a check for \$10,000 for the house and grounds .-As the JOURNAL referred to the matter when it transpired it makes the above statement

THE B. & O. FOR JUNE.

The earnings and expenses of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for June was as follows: SUMMARY OF ENTIRE SYSTEM EAST AND WEST OF THE

1889. | 1890. \$15,183,370,\$17,782,076 \$2,598,706 Inc. 11,053,274 12,562,682 1,509,408 Inc. \$ 4,180,096,8 5,219,894 \$1,089,298 Inc. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is increasing its number of block stations on the Washington Branch and the Philadelphia extension of its system. This is made necessary by the increased number of trains that are now running on these lines. The stations will be increased as rapidly as the demands of travel require. The block system has been in use on these lines for three years, and is found to work admirably, especially in cases where trains follow each other in rapid succession. Mr. Charles F. Mayer, the President of the Company, left for Europe on Wednesday 23d for recreation and rest from his arduous duties which he has pursued since his accession to the

Presidency of the Company.

NEW YORK'S WATER SUPPLY. The aqueduct for carrying water into New York city from Croton River is 302 miles long. and dips under Harlem River. The interior diameter of the tunnel is 14 feet, and the average daily supply of water is now estimated at seventy billions of gallous. The cost of the water supply has been over \$25,000,000. Baltimore's permanent supply cost her about \$6,-000,000, and she has 150,000,000 gallons daily. Col. R K. Martin, the able engineer of Baltimore's Water Board, was asked to make an estimate as to what he thought it would cost to construct the works above described, and it amounted to \$11,000,000. That amount, however, did not suit the New Yorker, as there was no boodle in it for him. So he succeeded in finally getting \$25,000,000. -----

TOO MUCH GAMBLING ABOUT IT. There is general complaint throughout the United States that none of the professional base ball clubs are making any money. There need be no wonder at this. There is too much gambling and cheating about the game. People love fair play all around, and don't fancy the "battery" letting the game fall whichever way they may please. We have often wondered how ministers of Christ's gospel could attend these swindling exhibitions, yet they will go to them and sit for hours in the brolling sun clapping their hands until the palms are bloodred at a two or three bagger swindle, and also giving cognizance to the sale of whiskey, beer,

A \$144,000,000 DEFICIT.

When the Democrate went out of office in 1889 they rejoiced in a treasury surplus of \$130,000,000! They believed it a good thing to go before the people with. And when the Republicans took hold they grinned with delight at this cheering prospect. After one whether their assaults upon the conservatism of the Senate now being vigorously made will prove effectual in that body. I am encouraged to hope and believe they are the will not tary of the Ways and Means Committee, there | York county, Pa., and Baltimore county, Md.,

AN INCIDENT OF OUR CIVIL WAR There was buried at Greenwood Cemetery, New York, on the 21st inst. a man with a curious history. He had been a Confederate soldier, as brave as any of his comrades, but he deserted his army during the warand was tried by court-martial for doing so. Edward Cooper was his name. For the past year he has been living at No. 355 Fourth Avenue.

One bleak December morning in 1863 he was before a court-martial of the Army of Northern Virginia. The prisoner was told to introduce his witnesses. He replied, "I have no witnesses." Astonished at the calmness with which he seemed to be submitting to his inevitable fate, General Battle said to him: "Have you no defense? Is it possible that you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of the enemy without reason?" "There was a reason," replied Cooper, "but it will not avail me before a military tribunal." "Perhaps you are mistaken," said the General; "you are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to

make known the causes that influenced your Approaching the President of the Court, Cooper presented a letter, saying as he did so: There, General, is what did it!" The letter was offered as the prisoner's deense. It was in these words:

Dear Edward :- Since your connection with the Confederate army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world, but before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die! Last night I was aroused by little Eddie crying. I called to him "What is the matter, Eddie?" He replied, "Oh, mamma, I am so hungry." And Lucy, your darling Lucy! She never complains, but she grows thinner every day. Before God, Edward,

iless you come home we must die!

Turning to the prisoner, Gen. Battle asked What did you do when you received that let Cooper replied: "I made application for furlough—it was rejected. Again I made upplication, and it was rejected. That night as I wandered about our camp thinking of my home,

the wild eyes of Lucy looking up to me, and

brain, I was no longer the Confederate soldier,

but I was the father of Lucy and the husband

"If every gun in the battery had been fired npon me, I would have passed those lines .-When I reached home, Mary flung her arms about my neck and sobbed: 'Oh, my Edward I am so glad you got your furlough.' She must have felt me shudder, for she turned as pale as death, and, catching her breath at every word. she said: 'Have you come without your furlough? Go back, Edward, go back! Let me and the children go down to the grave, but, for Heaven's sake, save the honor of our name!' There was not an officer on that court-martial who did not feel the force of the prisoner's words, but each in turn pronounced the verdict -guilty. The proceedings of the Court were reviewed by General Lee, and upon the record

HEADQUARTERS A. N. V. "The finding of the Court approved. The prisoner is pardoned, and will report to his company. "R. E. LEE, General."

The ordinance pledges the city of Chicago to | AN "ORIGINAL PACKAGE" BILL The House, on the 22d inst., passed

'original package" bill in lieu of that passed by the Senate, the bill is as follows: "That whenever any article of commerce i imported into any State from any other State, offered for sale, the same shall then be subject to the laws of such State; provided, that no discrimination shall be made by any State in favor of its citizens against those of other States o of commerce, nor in favor of its own products. against those of like character produced in other States or Territories. Nor shall the transportation of commerce through any State be obstructed, except in the necessary enforcement of the health laws of such State.

It is likely the matter will go to a confer ence committee. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous 'original package" question was a blow at State rights. Each State has a right to pass such laws as she may deem of advantage to her citizons. If she chooses to have prehibition of the sale or manufacture of liquors within her borders, it is her right to do so, and it would be a violation of her rights if the Supreme Court of the United States should decide that a liquor dealer in some State where there was no prohibitory legislation, had the right, under such decision, to send whiskey in bottles, or peer in kegs into such State to be sold in an "original package." We never did believe that prohibition prohibited, notwithstanding the nawling of some loquacious prohibitionists .-In prohibition States, as a matter of course, iquors are not sold in saloons openly, but it is lone so secretly; and the undoubted testimouy is that as much is sold in such States as if it were sold openly. If people want liquors they will get them, and it is usually easy to get them, especially so in a prohibition State. All you have got to have is the "password." The

people easily get away with anything that interferes with their lawful personal rights. No State has a right to say what a man shall eat, or lrink, or wear. God has placed everything apon the earth for our enjoyment, and we have no right to enjoy them, or make abuse of them, to the detriment or rights of a fellow citien. We are responsible to society for their abuse. It is only a bigot who says a man shall not do anything that he himself does not do, or does not wish to see done, provided it is no criminal act. AB-The JOURNAL is indebted to Representa-

tive Stump, of Marvland, for a copy of his speech in the House on the 1st of July upon the Federal Election Law. Our representative wasted a heap of sound constitutional law upon the desert of Republicanism. It was well. however, for him to put himself and his constituents upon record against the infamies intended to be heaped upon the Southern people under the intended "forms of law."

Charles L. Wilson, of Frederick county, Deputy Collector of Customs at Baltimore when Hayes occupied the President's office, has been appointed a member of the Board of Appeals in the Interior Department. It will be recollected it was Charley who had his ear to the key-hole of a room that adjoined the Democratic State headquarters at Barnum's Hotel and was alleged to have heard some private political talk which he reported.

-----A FEEDER TO THE B. & O .- The Monongahela River Railroad Branch of the B. & O., extending about 38 miles from Fairmount to Clarksburg, W. Va., will be opened its entire length on August 1st. Part of the line has been in operation for some months past. It runs through a chain of mountains which are filled with coal. Close connections with the main line and branches is made at both Fairmount and Clarksburg.

_____ The Hon. John M. Palmer has announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois. The canvas in that State will be fought upon that issue. It is a most excellent idea. The people should be deeply interested in whom are to be sent to the

----The camp of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Mt. Gretna showed that 8,000 men were present. It was the largest camp of State militia over assembled in the country. The discipline secured was of the most beneficial

New York city's population is reported at 1.513.501. The New Yorker is no happier than the Baltimorean; he thought they had more people in that city than they have. It is a victim of misplaced confidence in both in-

Albert Hawkins, the colored coachman who has driven White House carriages for the past 22 years, has deen discharged. He has been a trustworthy man, and will be given some employment saited to his ago.

tion for Congress in the Fifth District. Al right, but how about his election, is he as sure about that? A. bill has been introduced into the House to give a pension of \$2,000 annually to

Our Syd. says he is sure of a renomina

mm. The Standard Oil Company is now engaged in surveying a new pipe. line through

purchased from other nations, and treaties with the Indians, comprising 3,607,664 square miles, or 2,308,866,560 acres. In 1803 we bought of France what is known as the "Louisians purchase," at a total cost of \$15,000,000. We bought f Spain Florida for \$6,500,000. In 1845 we took in Texas with a three years' war with Mexico, at a total cost of \$66,000,000. We also paid \$25,000,000 more for other territory. In 1867 we paid Russia \$7,200,000 for 577,390 square. niles of ice and snow. The balance we obtained from Great Britain as the result of two wars. We have paid everybody but the Indians, the original owners; but, thanks to whisky,

red-tape, gunpowder, cholers, small-pox, and

to put in claims.

other agents of civilization, not many are left

LAND THRUBE.

BY MERLINDA SININS.

The lands within the United States have been

btained by ware with England and Mexico.

All this has been done to secure this heritage to all the people for homes to themselves and their children forever. Let us see what has been done with it. In 1785 one thirty-sixth of all the Northwest territory was set apart for public schools. In 1787 this act was superseded by an ordinance that provided (1) for religious freedom; (2) for trial by jury; (3) for writ of habeas corpus; (4) for the "bill of rights;" (5) for encouragement of schools and for good faith, justice, and humanity toward the Indians; and (6) for the exclusion of elavery. A grand foundation for a free Republic Under the public school system forty-eight colleges are endowed with public lands, besides the common schools in nearly all the States and Territories. In 1828, under an act for "internal improvements," Congress actually gave to the States and individuals 2,300,000 acres. In September, 1841, and March, 1843 the first pre-emption laws were passed, under the administration of John Tyler. This act was to enable settlers to hold claims until they could pay for them, on condition of residing on the same for a certain period. In 1850 Congress passed the "swamp land act," an act to enable the State of Arkaneas and other States having swamp and overflowed lands to reclaim them by ditching, etc. The facts prove that a great deal of this land, and also that a large the burning words of Mary sinking in my part of it got into the hands of corporations and land sharks. Taking Michigan as a sample, less than 132,000 acres out of a total 6,000,000 have been applied for such drainage purposes, while over 5,548,000 acres have gone into the hands of railroads as land grauts and to private speculators for pretending to build State roads. Many of these State road jobs have had two or three different grants of land before they were finished, the contractor getting his grants each time. This shows where the people's

> to benefit the people, but the land sharks, by hiring men to make false entries, and the money sharks, by mortgage foreclosures, have got the principal benefit, that was thus designed for securing homes for every family, which is the only foundation upon which any government can endure. In 1850 began the great confiscation of the peoples heritage by granting lands to railroads. The first grant was to the "Illinois Central." Since then there have been 139,413,026 acres granted to railroads by the general Government, besides enough more by States to make grand total of over 200,000,000 acres or a terri-Again, over 30,000,000 acres have gone into

heritage has gone to. The homestead bill of

1860 was passed but vetoed by Buchanan. In

1862 it became a law. This act was designed

tory over eight times the size of Ohio.-Enough land to provide 1.250,000 homes of 160 acres each to the homeless of our land. the hands of foreigners, which will fasten English landlordism and Irish tenancy upon our people forever unless remedied. They have more than \$10,000,000 invested in our railroads; over \$30,000,000 in our breweries. They own our only tin mines in Dakota. Our cotton thread mills are owned by Clark and Coats of Scotland. English capital is also invested iron mines from Alabama to Wisconsin. this and much more omitted, we have the Enrlish conquest of America. With all this we have the coquest of our own "money power," What shall the harvest be? Among these things we find the answer to the question,

rely on the few millionaires and the masses of Shall the greed of men wipe out the fruits of the sacrifices of the revolution and the rebellion? God forbid! Shall we allow this heritage of oppression to go to our children, that they must spill more blood to re-establish what we have failed to preserve, or will we, by a united and overwhelming ballot, elect only such men to make our laws as those who

constitute the ballot-record veterans of industry? May God help.—National Economist.

CROPS IN MARYLAND. The Baltimore Sun has replies from correspondents from ever county in the State as to the prospects of the crops in the respective

counties, as follows: Baltimore .-- - Corn looks fairly well, rather backward in growth, owing to cool weather early in the season. There will be considerable disappointment in the wheat crop. Fully 25 per cent of the heads are badly filled; died off before the grain matured. Rye, will be mearly a full crop. Oats are a failure. Potatoes look promising. All grass is a full crop.-Apples and peaches are failures. Caroline.—Corn is small and the bud worm has injured it greatly. Wheat was harvased n good order, is turning and about a half crop. Dats is almost a failure. Potatoes of both kinds look fair. Wool is about equal to last year. Clover and timothy are mowed and safely housed. Pasture is fair. But few apples.

No Peaches. Grapes are a fair crop, but look Dorchester .- All who have threshed repor the yield of wheat far below that of last year. Damage by the aphis or wheat louse was much greater on light or sandy soil than on heavy clay lands. Peaches, pears and apples were all destroyed by frosts. Frederick.—Most of the wheat was harvested and made a very fine crop of straw, but the grain is hurt considerably by blight or scab.

which can be better estimated after threshing. Garrett.—Corn is making rapid growth.— Wheat is somewhat rusted. Oats are reported by one correspondent at 90 per cent. by another at 50 per cent. They have many red and yellow blades, and do not grow well. While they may recover somewhat, we auticipate a light crop. Apples are a failure Weather warm, with plenty of rain. Harford,—Corn looks well and promises good crop. Many fields of wheat are much damaged by blight; twenty per cent. of the

heads turned black and the grain in them is worthless owing to excessive rain. Oats are very short and sickly looking. A very poor outlook for a good crop. Fruit is almost a

Kent.-We expected a large yield of wheat. but our expectations will not be realized. The crop was supposed to be injured by the has vast advantages over many lines which at all. little green bugs that attacked it in the spring. have been built. Running through a rich, fer-All cut and some being threshed. Peaches are a failure. Apples are very scarce. All grasses Monigomery.—Corn and potatoes are late, but

look well. Clover, timothy and pasture are outside capitalists are ready and willing to take very fine. The great promise of wheat has hold of and push the matter enward to combeen lessened by scab and failure to fill owing probably to excessive rain at time of blooming. last year; condition very poor; many insects in it. Wheat is a short crop, but condition is the matter should be so long deferred. good. Oats are a very poor crop, badly affecextensively than formerly, and the crop is good. All fruit crops are very poor. enough peaches for family use. St. Mary-Corn looks well and promises

be a fair yield. Wheat is being threshed; yield poor and grain is inferior. Tobacco never looked better Apples are scarcely a half crop. No peaches. Somerset.-The wheat is all harvested and large portion threshed. The yields so far is destroyed by the aphis, or plant louse, before

ting. Army worms were very destructive in some localities and very considerably damaged clover and timothy. But generally these crops were good, are where not affected by these crops were good, are where not affected by these of said road frequent, rapid, comfortable and pests were above average and much fine hay cheap transportation. These four principles was saved. It is too dry for pasture, and crops | will insure the success of any road and make it are now suffering from drought. No peaches a paying investment to those who invest their and a half crop of apples only. Tulbett .- As the thresher has been running the country through which the proposed road all over the county it is no longer a prediction, will run are large and valuable estates but a certainty that we have the shortest crop | which have been forced upon the market by of wheat in twenty years. Reports from many sections give from a half two thirds of a crop.

and much of it of poor quality. The cause was

spring rot, retarding growth, followed by rust.

boxes of peaches in the county. WHAT STATE SOLDIERS COST.—General Ord- of both sides. Such is the state of affairs in this way, the commander of the District militia, has prepared a statement of the annual cost of the remains of these once beautiful estates per capits of the various States. According to rests entirely upon the early construction of his list the District seldiers are the cheapest. the Midland Railread, and it would be a happy his list the District seldiers are the cheapest, for they cost only \$12 per year. Colorado's thought to suggest that at a Harvest Home at handful of warriors seem to come highest, for this sesson, when the crops are gathered, that they cost her \$60. California and Connecticut all parties interested be called together in that militis cost \$50 a year'; in Illinois they cost | happy Bachman's Valley, together with the \$45; in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania they cost \$40; in Maryland, New Jersey, New York, the surrounding country, so that we may have Vermont and Wisconsin they cost \$30; in a good talk and full discussion of the prospects Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, of the coming road, without reference to any Ohio and Bhode Island they west \$25; in In-

lina seem to get along on a \$15 article. The best feature of modern philanthro-phy is what it is doing for the children. The former plans, and build for questives the road Mrs. Gen. John C. Frement. It is a meritorious little ones never had so good a time as they which is so greatly needed. Let us each and lives of the offspring of the poor, and among duty which we owe to ourselves and to our the happy movements of the day are those county to do all that we can go hasten this which go in the direction of giving them days

diana, Kentucky and Louisiana they cost \$20; while Iowa, Kanpas, Nebraska and North Caro-

LETTER FROM "BARNEY BARRON." BELLEFONTE, PA., July 23d, 1890. Decresorate in this State have had con-

diderable difficulty in securing a competent Chairman for their State Committee. Ex-Postmater Harrity's business engagements would not admit of his acceptance, which was cause for regret, as it was generally conceded that the party's interests would have been safe in his hands. The matter, however, has been finally and satisfactorily settled by the accep-tance of Congressman Kerr, of Clearfield coun-Tr. Mr. Kerr is the member from the district so long and ably represented by ex-Governor Curtin, and whose seat was kept warm for one term by John Patton, of Clearfield county, a Republican who was elected as a rebuke to Hase, of Elk county, who endeavored to sell Curtin out the last time he ran and was elected to Congress. Mr. Kerr wrs born in Mifflin county near Lewistown and went to Clearfield when quite a young man and started out with no capital except his ability as a superior business man, which soon became apparent to all with whom he had business transactions. By strict integrity and perseverance he has worked himself into a seat in Congress through a number of official positions of minor import. He has a number of times acted as Chairman of the Clearfield County Democratic Committee, which he has always filled satisfactorily and with marked shocess. He has always been a warm friend and supporter of ex-U. S. Senator Wm. A. Wallace, but at the same time has been known as a friend of ex-Gov. Pattison. While the management of the campaign will be in such able and efficient hands, at the same time it is hoped that breaches may be closed and sore places healed that were caused by the signal and unexpected defeat of Wallace at the Convention. He has established headquarters in Philadelphia, and for all the information reporters and interviewers get from him in regard to his intentions and the line laid down for his actions in the coming campaign they might as well visit a clam shop as his office.-

He will make a still hunt, and the public will not know what he is accomplishing until it is shown up at the fall election. Taking it altogether I do not think, outside of Wm. A. Wallace, that a better man for the position could be found in the State. Mr. Wallace started right after the Democratic Convention for Europe. It is given out, however, that he will return in time to take part in the active part of the campaign. We will see; time will tell. But Mr. Wallace and his friends do not seem so much opposed to the candidate for Governor as they are to ex-Congressman Scott and his methods, which they claim in some respects are questionable. At any rate, it is certain that Scott's ways are not Wallace's ways. The Republican press is trying to make it appear that they are very much afraid of their being an independent candidate in the field. while every one that has considered the matter at all knows that any votes that an independent candidate would get would be so many votes less for Pattison, because it is a well-known fact that Delamater cannot control any portion of the independent vote. If there is no third candidate they will rather vote for Pattison, or

not vote at all; hence their cry of an independent candidate. And now, Mr. Editor, without any desire to give pain to any one, I must beg space for a few words for the first and last time, (and then merely for comparison) upon the Archer matter. The drams in which he was the chief actor is ended and the curtain is down, which cuts him off from the world, family and friends, and everything that is near and dear to him, and while we cannot question the justice of his punishment, yet our hearts yearn with pity, and we try to bring ourselves to believe that it was weakness rather than crime that has led to this deplorable state of things, and a

heartfelt feeling of sympathy goes out for his worse than lonesome family and friends, who are innocently suffering for his misdeeds and is fearfully paying the penalty of his acts. Mat thew Stanley Quay, ex-Treasurer of Pennsylvania, it is claimed, extracted at one time from the State treasury over three hundred thou sand dollars and invested it in stocks on his own account. The stocks proved a good investment and he made a fortune by the operation. and was enabled to return the money he had filched from the treasury and had enough left to buy a seat in the U.S. Senate, and is to-day the acknowledged leader of the Republican party. On the other hand, if the stocks had depreciated and the law had been vindicated he would have been a criminal and would have got a term in State's prison instead of a term n the Senate. We have here an illustration of the difference between becoming a criminal by easy stages through neglect in the proper management of business affairs, and probably by allowing others the use of money that was so sacredly intrusted to him, and the other who became a criminal by boldly thrusting his hand into the pile and taking out all he wanted at one time. The first goes to prison for a term of years, the other goes to the U. S

Senate and is made the leader of the Republican party; and this is the man into whose lap hundreds of thousands of dollars are poured at each campaign by the Christian statesmen. who know that it will be used for purposes of fraud and barefaced and open rascality. Thi is the man to whom Harrison is indebted for the exalted position that he occupies, and to whom Postmaster-General Wanamaker furnished thousands of dollars of boodle to make for himself a place in the Cabinet. This is the man to whom the statesmen of his party pander and truckle, because it is their interest to ticulars. The Herald is rarely, if it ever has do so, and because he has the boldness to carry out any rescally suggestions they may make. But let us hope that the day is not far distant

when the people, without regard to party, will rise in their might and will drive him into oblivion, and the name of Quay will become a by-word, and mothers will use it to frighten their children into obedience. BARNEY BARRON.

Correspondence of the Maryland Journal. MARYLAND MIDLAND RAILROAD. GLYNDON, Mp., July 16th, 1890. Editor JOURNAL: We have again something interesting to lay efore your readers—something which should | for the past twenty-five years has owned, pubbe very encouraging, especially to those who lished and edited the Democrat will retire on

are so anxiously awaiting good news concerning the Maryland Midland Railroad. Since our last writing a letter has been sent us by a prominent contractor, offering to build the road at the lowest possible cost, and take at least 10 per cent. of the gross estimate cost of building said road in stock and bonds. This offer is one entirely unsolicited, and we have no doubt that should the matter be properly presented to others they would do even better than this. Instances have been known where contractors have taken as much as 25 per cent. of the gross cost of building a road. If they have done so in other cases, why not in this? The road which has been proposed certainly tile and beautiful country, it offers peculiar advantages in both passenger and freight service. There is any amount of capital along the line of the proposed road, and, besides this. pletion just as soon as the officials of said road fully awake to the necessity and importance Queen Ann.—About the same area in corn as of prompt action in regard to it. Therefore it seems to us that there is no good reason why A prominent railroad official from St. Paul. ted with rust. Irish Potatoes are grown more | Minn., in writing us a few days ago, (one who commands any amount of influence and capital, and who is particularly interested in Baltimore county.) says: "I am indulging the hope that in the near future Baltimore county will be to Baltimore city what Westchester county is to New York city-a continuous suburban, interspersed with many railroads, carrying quickly and cheaply. The Maryland Midland, says the same writer, "as proposed, holds s most important position, and is a certainty of scarcely half an average. Nine bushels per the near future. It would long ere this have acre is the best reported. Oats were nearly all had an active existence had there been a proper and lively organization." The same writer in heading; only a few fields were worth cut- speaking of the way to properly develop the country and make the value of its lands far greater, says is to build railroads, and upon them, see to it, that they give to the patrons

SCARCELY POLITE. Washington Post. FLIES ON HIM. Philadelphia Times. An oath was heard from a sleepy man In the morn's gray dawning grim, For there were flies on him. money in the enterprise. In this section of hiladelphia Press. trustees, etc., at a fearful sacrifice to the heirs. How resolution to refrain End in participation. notably the Elisha Johnson estate, the Wooden estate, the far-famed Johns estate, and many others, once the cream of the county and pride A coatly ring, unguarded by police or Wicomico.—There will not be more than forty of the owners, now drivelled almost to the little points of nothingness, and that condensed gem in the pockets and bosoms of the lawyers special watchman, hangs suspended by a silk locality. The only hope of those now owning. Committee from Manchester and the people of presions charter or "pent up Ution." the people want it, and they are able to build it. Why, therefore, should they be trammeled by any previous arrangements? Let the metto be: "Act for yourselves .. go shead." Lee us phy is what it is doing for the children. The little ones never had so good a time as they which is so greatly needed. Let us each and little ones never had so good a time as they which is so greatly needed. Let us each and little ones never had so good a time as they which is so greatly needed. Let us each and little ones never had so good a time as they which is so greatly needed. Let us each and lived less than the country one take this matter under carnest and lived less than a year after se doing. No wonder it safety as plant on a statue in an unguarded square.

Studebaker Farm Wagons, Boad Cartz and Bucktones needed. Alfonso next put the duke of Montpensier, but in less than three boards; Celebrated Ross's & Hooking Valley boards; Celebrate stand upon our own merits, without regard; to

[Correspondence of the MARYLAND JOURNAL.] the Maryland Midland will be in active and Hoping that these few lines may serve to ected road through your columns, we remain, "LOUDEN TERRACE." yours sincerely,

bring out the sentiment concerning the pro-[Correspondence of the Maryland Journal.] WASHINGTON LETTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21st, 1890.

Representative Lodge is a monomeniac on the subject of a Federal election law. He wants, he says, "if necessary, a file of fedami soldiers at every polling place in his district." He has made the Federal election idea the sole object of his thoughts throughout this session, and will attempt to crowd out any other important business in its favor. He was the first member to arrive in Washington, and promptly attached his fortune to that of Mr. Reed, while he was a candidate for the Speakership of the House. He came here before any other of the Massachusetts delegation, and when they arrived, they learned, as they did two years before, that Mr. Lodge had his committee places picked out in advance of any of them. There is a great pressure at present in Republican circles, to have the Lodge bill pass,-Of course the actual reason is that millions

have been given away through subsidies and tariff, public buildings and in many other extravagant ways, and it is admitted by those in authority that the U.S. Treasury is nearly bankrupted. To avoid a deficit the Republican majority proposes that the government shall commit a colossal breach of trust. To be brief :- On the 14th of August next the silver coinage act becomes operative. Upon that day the amount held by the U.S. Treasurer for the redemption of the circulating notes, in the hands of the public, of discontinued national banks, according to the terms of the act, are to be turned into the general fund. The amount will probably, according to best estimates, amount to about \$55,000,000. This is done under the pretence of increasing the circulation : while the real reason is to avoid a deficit in the Treasury when all these wasteful appropriations come to be paid. The statesmen here are, also, intensely ex cited as to the outcome of the census, and the new apportionment. They realize that the old Northern States will scarcely hold their own in population, and that the growth of the country at large may even detract from them

something of their present representation .-There is also good reason to believe that the new industries, mines, and activity of the South, believe developed during the last ten years, have brought more people there than once were. Hence the great anxiety on the part of the Republicans to pass the Lodge bill. But that cannot be reached without violating and changing the rules that have governed the Senate for a hundred years. Pressure is being brought to bear on the five or six Republican Senators who are most determined in their opposition to the measure; and

meanwhile the features of the bill are being considered by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Senate will dispose of the appropriation bills, and then the tariff bill, before the Election bill is reached; and it will be left pending at adjournment, unless fluenced in its favor Representative Yoder, of Ohio, who is a mem-

ber of the Democratic Congressional Committee. says that the Democrats will gain several Representatives at the coming electiom, as the result of the redistricting of the State.-Mr. McKinley has been thrown into a district that will have a majority of 2,000 against him. His friends will make a desperate effort to secure his election; but Mr. Yonder says that |-

nothing short of a million dollars will accomcomplish that result. The other gains, which the Committee is confident of making, are three in Missouri, one in Kentucky, two in Maryland, one each in Louisiana and Pennsylvania and others possibly in Iowa and Massachusetts. Enough, in short, to give the Democrats a good working majority in the next House, The House to-day, after an at times ex ceedingly lively debate, passed the "Original

ackage" bill, it having been decided by the Republican managers that the passage of this bill was necessary to keep the Prohibition Republi- | CORN—Southern White...... can voters in line at the coming Congressional The next thing on the House Republican program is the National Bankruptcy bill, which s to be railroaded in the usual Reed style; the House having by a party vote decided that the final vote should be taken on Wednes-

f alleged "deliberation." It is stated that Kemmler, the New ork wife murderer, who has been under sentence of death for over a year past, to die by the aid of electricity, has commenced to break down. Whilst the excitement in his case be fore the Courts kept up he did very well, but that all legal expedients have failed he has lost his appetite and is become to the face of the same to the face of the face o lost his appetite and is becoming weak. The law will be carried into effect at Auburn prison. As the law allows no members of the press present, it will be curious to see how the Herald, World and other papers will get the parbeen, outwitted. It will have to get the news from "underground" sources-possibly from a

balloon-or, through a spirit medium. THE "CECIL DEMOCRAT."

The "Democrat publishing Company of Cecil County," having been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000, Messrs. John S. Wirt, W. Hollingsworth Mackall, Frank R. Scott and George R. Ash, of Elkton and Samuel C. Rowland, of Port Deposit, have purchased the Cecil STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR BALTIMORE CO. Democrat establishment. Mr. Ash will be business manager. Mr. Geo. W. Cruikshank, who the 1st of September.

TARIFI IN THE SENATE.

Debate upon the tariff bill commenced in the Senate on the 21st, Senator Vorhees opening in an able speech from the Democrati standpoint. It is stated that near all the Democratic and

Republican Senators will speak upon the bill ere a vote is taken upon it. It is not believed the bill will be passed at the present session, if

near Tuscola, Illinois, died on the 21st inst. aged 70 years. His weight was over 600 pounds. McCabe Bros., sub-contractors on the Deer Creek and Susquehanna Railroad, will again begin work on the 1st of August. FUN IN FOUR LINES.

MODERATION.

New York World. There's many a man who wants the earth, Who'll never, never shrink From taking, if he's asked, a small And cooling nickel drink. DECEITFUL APPEARANCES. Chicago Post.

Tell who are happy, who forlorn; The cutest little shoe of tan May hide a very painful corn. "My face my fortune is," she said ; He gazed upon the time-kissed maid.

Strive as we may, we never can

"The scarce polite," quoth he, "and ye!
How much, I'd ask, are you in debt?"

And he earnestly cursed the small-winged pests, Excessive vim outwears itself.

Which in a measure may explain

cord around the neck of a statue of the Maid of Almodena, the patron saint of Madrid, in one of the beautiful Parks of the Spanish capital It is set with diamonds and pearls, notwith standing which, there is no danger of its being stolen. The greatest thief in Madrid would not touch it any quicker than he would the plate on his mother's comn. Its history is curious and interesting, and equal to anything found in medieval folk lore. The ring was made for King Alfonso XII., who gave it to his cousin, the pretty Mercedes, on the day of their betrothal. She wore it during her short married life. On her death the King presented t to his grand-mother Queen Christians. She died soon, and the King passed the deadly lit-tle circle to his sister, Infants del Pilgr, who finger of Christins, the youngest daughter of

I've has ... That's twen house on that' reand weeks in the sountry.

With a will and determination there will be no marked the barkosper as he was run over by a much thing as failure, and in the near integral street car team. Pleasing Chronicis.

To the mortgage-ridden farmer the appropriation bills of this Congress will be interseting reading. He will learn that while his wheat, pork, and cotton was lessening in price, J. H. C. LEGG. the salaries of public officials, as far as possible. were being increased; that new officers are being created, and national expenditures swelled to their utmost. There is no doubt that the surplus has been squandered and a large deficit will soon take its place. Such are the results

of a government conducted in the interests of

a political party instead of for the good of the people .- National Economist.

PACT AND BANCY. A transaction in hearts-playing the deuce. Munsey's Weekly. It takes a bowled stroke to succeed at tenpins. [Washington Post. The undertaker's favorite exercise is boxing.

Yenowin's News. If Peter Jackson wants to say anything on "race war" question he can now be heard. Sin has many tools, but a lie is a handle that fits them all .- Denver Road.

The Christian who never smiles has a good ical to answer for.—Ram's Horn. Future Champion (aged nine)-Yah! Ye kin bring yer whole gang. I'm a button off of Sullivan's cuff. Dat's wot I is-see?

It was a thoroughly sophisticated though absentminded young woman who asked the waiter for a stack of Saratoga chips. Washington Post. "Papa bought a new trotter yesterday, Jack, It goes in 2:38." "Pshaw! Just my luck. We can't elope now without a certainty of being overtaken.' The largest congregations these summer Sun. days are at the beach .- Somerville Journal. Honesty never has to crowd anybody in order

to get room to make a living. The importance of a bishop decreases as the square of his members increases. [D. F. Adams in Cosmopolitan Adolfus-I took Dephile out for a ride in a rovenue cutter yesterday.

Hal-Preposterous! Adolfus--Fact. Had a sleigh at \$6 an hour worst revenue cutter I ever saw. [Detroit Free Press. Drummer for Sharpus & Flintskin-Migh ty fly" house that! "Ought to be. Added a new wing since last

Died. "For when the breath of man goeth forth,

He shall turn again to his earth. And then all his thoughts perish.' Balls.-At Govanstown, Baltimore county, on July 22d, 1890, John Raymond, aged 1 year, only son WARD.—At Texas, Baltimore county, on July 22d, 1890, GEORGE WARD. POCOCK.-At Taylor, Harford county, on July 22d 1890, JESSIE POCOCK, in the 83d year of his age. Brown.-Suddenly, at Cockeysville, Baltimore county, on First Day, Seventh Month, (20th July,) at the residence of her brother, Thos. H. Matthews, ANN M. Brown, aged 78 years, wife of the late John

July 23d, 1890, FREDERICK J., infant son of Fredk. J. and Louisa Schneider.

McKEEN.-At Glyndon, Baltimore county, on

SCHNEIDER.-At Rosedale, Baltimore county, or

July 22d, 1890, MARY McKEEN, aged 82 years.

The Markets. BALTIMORE MARKET. THURSDAY, July 24th, 1800. FLOUR—Howard Street Super...\$ 2.00 @ \$ 2.65 Extra... 2.85 @ Family.. 4.25 @ Patapaco Extra..... 5.25 (a) Family..... 5.50 3.10 1.20 WHEAT-Southern Red...... 90 @ Western Red..... Yellow..... Western....

day. Think of passing a measure as sweeping in its effects as this one is, after only two days BUTTER..... Reported for the Journal by N. B. Merryman, Eas tern Hay Scales, Greenmount Avenue: TIMOTHY HAY-Per ton (old).. 10.00 @ CLOVER HAY-Per Ton...... 8.00 @ STRAW-Wheat..... 7.00 @ CLOVER HAY-Per Ton.....

Rye..... 10.00 @ York Road near the Post Office.

We are selling to our customers and the public bo may favor us with a call EEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, 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 reaonable distanc HARRIS COLLINGS, Successor to SAMUEL COLLINGS.

Jan. 8.—tf Bew Advertisements.

TARANK I. DUNCAN.

July 26.—1t

ATTORNEY AT LAW, "LAW BUILDING," OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, TOWSON, MD. Special attention given to Pension Claims nder Act of Congress, July, 1890. All Widows of Soldiers, and all Children Boldiers under 16 years age, are entitled to pensions.

Apply for application at once. July 26.—tf TOTICE OF MEETING. inth District Read Improvement Asso

A meeting of this Association will be held a BALL'S HALL, GOVANSTOWN, On Thursday Evening, July 31st, 1890, At 8 o'clock. For the purpose of ELECTING PERMANENT OF CERS and for the transaction of other business Public cordially invited to attend.

By order of THE COMMITTEE.

Notice to the Stockholders of the Baltimore County Hedge and Wire Fence Cempany. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the annua meeting of the BALTIMORE COUNTY HEDGE AND WIRE FENCE COMPANY will be held at

BOSLEY'S HOTEL. Towsontown On Tuesday, August 5th, 1890, At 12 o'clock M., For the purpose of ELECTING TWELVE DIREC-TORE for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other business. JOSEPH B. HERBERT.

Windsor Female

Windsor Business 🖪 Full courses in each College, with diplomas and degrees. Also thorough Preparatory Schools. Resesonable charges. Opens Sept. 17th. Address, Rev. A. M. JELLY, D. D., President, Now Windsor, Md. July 26,-2m

PRACTICAL EDUCATION. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY. TUITION FREE TO ALL.

Agricultural College, Md. The courses of study are

BUONES & GIBBS COUNTY and at CHELLED PLOWS LOwest Prices. died within the month. Again it started on HOOSIER GRAYN DRILL) Latest improve-its deadly rounds, next finding a place on the STPERIOR " " Inches. Every SUPERIOR " Drill guaranteed

> BATTIORE FARM IMPLEMENT CO. 200 fouth Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. . July 26.—(Aug. 10

Lew Advertisements.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 222 ST. PAUL STREET, BALTIMORE, SHIPLEY'S HALL, TEXAS, BALTIMORE CO. July 26.-tf

RLINGTON

RUNNING RACES EVERY MONDAY AN. WEDNESDAY. TROTTING FRIDAYS. Books made daily on all the Leading Events East Special Train on week days leaves Hillen Station at 1.35 P. M., stopping at Union, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Stations.

LYNN & WALL. July 26 .- tSept. 21* Qt. John's College, ANNAPOLIS, MD The First Term of the 102d Sea sion begins September 17th, 1890. Situation healthful. Eight Departments and Four Courses of Study. A Preparatory School attached for youths prepar-ing for College or the Naval Academy. Students board in the College Commons, in the Club, or in private families. The ordinary charges vary from

200 to \$275 per Session. Special Scholarships at reduced rates for the sons of clergymen and other peritorious youths of limited means. For Catalogues, address PRESIDENT THOS. FELL, LL.D., PH.D. George L. Stocksdale, Auctioneer. PUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE FARM OF 309 ACRES, IN BACK RIVER NECK, BALTIMORE COUNTY The undersigned, as owner, will offer at Public Auction, at the Court House door, Towsontown, on Wednesday, the 13th day of August, 1890, At 12 o'clock M., ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND. Situated in Back River Neck, Baltimore county, 309 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS, Particularly described in a deed from William L. Roberts and wife to Lewis R. Roberts, dated 25th of

October, 1888, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. W. S., No. 172, folio 10, &c. This farm has a landing and two points on Back River. It is on the public road leading from Stemmers Run to Holly Neck, about five miles from former place and about eight miles from Baltimore city. The improvements are a NEW TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING Large Frame Barn, Wagon House and Granary, Pump and Well mear the dwelling, about 100 acres n wood, the rest cleared. Terms of Sale .- One third Cash, one third in six and one-third in twelve months from day of sale, the credit payments to bear interest from day

of sale, and to be secured by notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the undersigned; or other terms made to suit the purchaser on day of sale. LEWIS R. ROBERTS, For further information apply to GEO. L. STOCKSDALK, Auctioneer.

July 26.—ts Towsontown, Md Geo. R. Willis, Attorney, Courtland Street, MORTGAGEE'S SALE FIVE THERE-STORY RRICK DWELLING HOUSES.

NOS. 805, 809, 811, 813 AND 815 REMINGTON STREET. I will, in execution of the power contained in a mortgage from Samuel Jarden to Sarah E. Scott, dated June 19, 1886, and recorded in Liber J. W. S. No. 121, folio 263, &c., one of the Mortgage Records Baltimore county, (by virtue of an assignment thereof to me dated September 20, 1889, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore City, in Liber J. B., No. 1268, folio 11, &c.,) sell by Public Auc-

tion, on the premises, On Tuesday, the 19th day of August, 1890, At 4 o'clock P. M., ALL THOSE FIVE LOTS OF GROUND Situated in the city of Baltimore, formerly that part of Baltimore county recently annexed to the city of Baltimore, on the easternmost side of Remingwith a rectangular depth of 80 feet to an alley 10 feet wide, and beginning at the respective distances of 266 feet 10½ inches, 241 feet 5½ inches, 228 feet 9 inches, 216 feet 1/2 inch and 203 feet and 4 inches southerly from Linden, now called Tenth Street. Each of said lots is improved by a three-story

and is subject to an annual ground rent of \$39. Terms of Sale,—One-third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale, and the balance n two equal payments of six and of twelve months vith interest, or all cash, as the purchaser or pur EBEN B. HUNTING.

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE.

MATTHEWS & KIRKLAND, Auctioneers.

William S. Kecch, Attorney, Towsontown TRUSTEE'S SALE TRACT OF LAND, T CONTAINING ABOUT 27 ACRES, IN THE 11TH DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Bal-

timore County, sitting in Equity, and passed in the case of Jonathan Jennings against Frances M. Whaley, Rebecca Lee and others, the undersigned. as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the door of On Tuesday, the 29th day of July, 1800. At the hour of 12 in the day time, LL THAT TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINING ABOUT 27 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, Situate in the 11th Election District of Baltimore county, near the Great Falls of the Gunpowder about % or a mile from the Jerusalem Turnpike Road, and adjoining the properties of Mrs. Lewis Blakely, Joshua Gwyn, and property formerly belonging to Sylvester Foard.

There are no buildings on this property. About % of it cleared, balance in good timber, mostly white oak and hickory. Terms of Bale as prescribed by the decree of

Court are—1/2 Cash and balance in 6 months, with interest, from day of sale; or all cash, at purchaser's option. The trustee is authorized by the decree to require a cash deposit of \$100 on day of sale and this deposit will be required.
For further particulars inquire of the under-J. R. GORDON, Trustee JOSEPH E. TRACEY, Auctione July 5.—ta

Maithews & Kirkland, Auctioneers, 39 and 34 South Charles St., Baltimore. ASSIGNEE'S SALE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, HAMPDEN, BALTIMORE CITY, (THE ANNEX.)

By virtue of a power contained in a mortgage dated November 2d, 1882, and recorded among the W. M. I., No. 102, folio 128, &c., I, the undersigned Assignee of said mortgage, will sell on the premi Tuesday afternoon, August 5th, 1890,

At four o'clock, ALL THAT LOT OF GROUND in Baltimore city, on the north side of Second Street 90 feet east of a twenty foot alley laid out parallel with and 100 feet east of Cedar Avenue, and running thence east on the north side of Second Street 12 feet and 6 inches for front by an even and uniform depth parallel with said alley of 90 feet to a ten foot alley. Subject to a ground rent of \$31 and is improved by a THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING. Terms of Sale.—One-third Cash, balance in six and twelve months; or all cash, at purchaser's option. A deposit of \$50 will be required on the day

LENNOX BIRCKHEAD. MATTHEWS & KIRKLAND, Auctioneem. June 28.—ts KHH OUR NEW \$85 SOLID HKK GOLD WATCH

BEST \$85 WATCH IN THE WORLD. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, solid GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON n each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from

\$20 to \$60 per week and upward. Address, Box 812, Portland, Maine. THE TOWSON NATIONAL BANK! CASH CAPITAL, \$50,000.

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TERMS REASONABLE. Se JOHN G. COOKEY, President JOHN CROWTHER, Jr., Cashier.

THOR SALE OR RENT. In lat District, Baltimore county, in fee-simple, on Nunnery 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 (83) years; good water at the door; large Stable and outbuildings. Apply on premises. Tames, &c., adjusted to day of sale.
MICHAEL FARLEY.

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