

THE TIMES. ELLICOTT CITY, MD. SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1893. PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

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J. B. MORROW, - BUSINESS MANAGER. DEMOCRATIC VS. REPUBLICAN POLICY

In relation to national affairs it is a common thing to hear intelligent Republicans say "Give the Democrats plenty of rope and they will hang themselves."

Evidently the wish is father to the thought and our Republican friends are hopefully awaiting the hour when a Democratic Congress will go before the country with monumental blunders enough to sweep them from power.

Singular enough the Democratic party guided the affairs of this country for thirty consecutive years and had it not been for the presence of slavery and the war which arose therefrom, it is reasonable to say the party would have enjoyed uninterrupted and indefinite sway.

Why? Because it has always been the party of the people. Contrast the reign of peace and prosperity during Democratic supremacy with that of the thirty years' Republican rule and note the difference. It has become a crying necessity that several leading enactments of Republican administrations must be undone before we can hope for relief from general prostration, national unrest and international complications.

Clamorous demands are coming from all parts of the country for an early extra session of Congress to alleviate the troubles from the Sherman silver act. The expenses of the government are so great that it will be necessary to overhaul the pension list in order to save millions of money which are fraudulently going out under the guise of befriending the veterans of the late war.

The Chinese exclusion act is now regarded as so inhuman, unjust and impolitic in its provisions that no effort will be made to enforce it, lacking as it does, both public sentiment and funds to give it either moral or financial support. Our country has become a great overflowing wheat granary, yet Republican administrations failed to adopt a policy which would find a market for our surplus; instead, giving us the McKinley tariff law which virtually built a wall along our shores, cutting us off from the world in that broad commercial sense which the resources of our country would seem to justify, allowing our people to become a prey to combinations of every description and at the same time robbing the farmer of the just fruits of his toil.

With all this we came near having the Force bill foisted upon us and there is no telling where the tyranny would have ended had not the people begun to discern the handwriting on the wall.

THE PROBLEM OF PEACE SOLVED. It is claimed in France that they have invented a war weapon so terribly destructive that all warfare after its adoption will be impossible. Forts of all kinds would be rendered useless by it, for they would be knocked into ruins in a few hours. The claim is not without its semblance of possibility. The terrible character of the several new explosives is well-known, and experts have not been slow in adopting them to warfare uses, such as the blowing up ships and hurling death-dealing missiles on defenses with such rapidity that it would be impossible to man them. Ever since our late war the means for destroying life have been greatly increased. Edison declares that he can successfully defend any fortification against assault by the use of an ordinary hose and nozzle charging the water sent with several hundred volts of electricity which would kill or paralyze every man the water touches. As has been more than once intimated the problem of peace may yet be solved by the zeal which men have shown to excel in the art of destroying human life.

What are you going to do on the 4th of July? THE TIMES advertises several ways of putting the day in. Doubtless here and there will be found a hard worked business man who will prefer to stay at home and contemplate what a blessed day the glorious Fourth is, and, probably, in a moment of exultation, will turn to Talmage's sermon or the declaration of Independence, provided the small boy is not too incogriously bent on celebrating the day in another way. As to farmers many will prefer to get in a day while the sun shines and rest in a more convenient season.

Pinckney, whose execution was set for Friday of this week has made an open confession to Father Cannane, his spiritual adviser, admitting that he murdered Col. Bowie. He frees Barber from any participation in the murder other than the assistance he rendered to convey the body to the well. They both, however, according to the confession had conspired to take the life of Mr. Bowie.

The Fourth will not be a legal holiday at THE TIMES office. We will be open to receive money, vegetables, hams, eels, root beer, requests for free advertising and tickets to the manager as usual.

There will be a general suspension of business in Elliccott City on the 4th.

CLEMENCY TO ANARCHISTS. Governor Algeid, of Illinois, has pardoned Fielden, Schwab and Neebe, anarchists, sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for being connected with the celebrated Haymarket tragedy in Chicago, on May 4, 1886. The pardon of these men for other reasons than those stated by the Governor might not have created much surprise, but as the case stands he will be regarded by the country at large as condoning crime of the worst description. He endeavored to sustain his action by the claim that the men were not fairly tried; that the jury was packed, trial not legal, guilt of the prisoners was not proven; that the judge which tried them was prejudiced against them, &c. It would seem impossible that any right-minded executive could extend clemency in this or any similar case for such reasons in view of the fact that this same class of men have never ceased to terrorize authority both by threats and actual use of dynamite in all parts of the civilized world. The doctrine of anarchy seems especially pernicious in this country where the most untrammelled freedom is accorded every man who wishes to be sober, industrious and peaceful. Governor Algeid's action will also give color to the anarchists' claim, that the men who died on the gallows for participation in the Haymarket slaughter are martyrs to the cause of liberty, and whose deaths are now so sedulously commemorated by sympathizers in all parts of the country.

The New York Herald in commenting on the subject says: "The announcement in our news columns this morning that all the Chicago anarchists in the Illinois State Prison have been unconditionally pardoned by Governor Algeid is well calculated to startle the people here for whose safety we are so anxious."

"Not less extraordinary are the reasons given for this action. These constitute a sweeping arraignment of Court, jury, prosecutor and judge for what Governor Algeid considers an unwarranted conviction of the anarchists. That conviction he treats as a scandalous outrage."

"It is strange that Governor Algeid, who has been in office six months, has just made this amazing discovery. It is more remarkable that it was not made by any of his predecessors during seven years, nor by either the Supreme Court of Illinois or the Supreme Court of the United States, both of which affirmed the conviction."

"Anarchy in this country never received a more deadly blow than when the anarchists met on the gallows some years ago. It is no time to silence the warning then given to anarchists, and the same lesson daily brings before us the news of anarchistic unrest in various parts of Europe, and we even read of a monument to anarchy just erected in Chicago."

HISTORY OF THE HAYMARKET TRAGEDY: The historic conflict between the Chicago anarchists and the police began on the night of the movement to establish an eight hour day. Labor made its stand for an eight hour day on May 1, 1886. Strikes, lockouts and a general strike of the police and bloody riots followed. Troops were ordered under arms in Chicago and Milwaukee.

The anarchists held a mass meeting to denounce capital and the police on the evening of May 4 in the old "Haymarket square," at Halsted and Randolph streets in Chicago. During the early hours of the meeting Police Inspector Donahoe kept two hundred men in the Desplained street police station under arms ready to march to the meeting at an instant's notice.

There were not more than fifteen hundred people in the crowd. The speakers used a wagon as a platform. August Spies, the fiery young leader of the anarchists and the editor of their organ, the Arbeiter Zeitung, was the first speaker. He denounced capital, denied that he had caused the riot on the day previous and said the cause of it was not clamoring for bread.

A. J. Parsons and Samuel Fielding spoke in the order named. The police insist that these speeches urged the man to lawlessness and bloodshed. The crowd was dwindling away and Fielding was speaking when Captain Bondfield at the head of his 200 policemen marched up. The policemen stood behind him in double column. He commanded the meeting to disperse "in the name of the State of Illinois."

THE FATAL BOMB. The next instant a sputtering arc of fire was seen in the air, and a bomb fell among the lines of police and exploded with deadly effect. Policemen fell dying and wounded on every hand. The policemen who were uninjured rallied quickly, and a pitched battle with revolvers took place which resulted in the rout of the followers of Spies.

The whole country was wildly excited over the event. It was believed that the anarchists had been killed which had been threatened had come.

Chicago was in terror. The police quickly went to work to avenge their comrades who had been killed. They searched for the bomb, and nearly one hundred were wounded by the bomb. Samuel Fielden, Adolph Fischer, August Spies, Louis Lingg, George Engel, Michael Schwab and Oscar Neebe were arrested as ring-leaders of the lawless band. A. B. Parsons gave himself up the day the trial began.

Judge Gary began the trial on June 22 after weeks spent in securing a jury. The police were ready with their case. From that date until August 11 they presented evidence to show the existence of a widespread conspiracy to murder. They claimed that there was a secret armed branch of anarchists who were to rise on the word "Bowie" which appeared in the Arbeiter Zeitung. That word was printed the morning of the battle. Bombs were found in the office of the Arbeiter Zeitung. A rifle gallery where they practiced was discovered. It was shown that Lingg made the bombs, that Spies lighted the bomb which was thrown at Fielden led the firing. It was also shown that there had been a meeting at which lots were drawn to decide who should throw bombs.

DREW LOTS TO THROW BOMBS. Fifteen men drew fatal slips, but only one had the courage to throw a bomb. There was a moment of silence as the slip of these men had preached doctrine of the police and the overthrow of capital which culminated in the Haymarket murder on September 7. A lot offering to furnish dynamite were read. Spies in his own defence admitted that he had printed the word "Bowie" in his paper at the request of the anarchist and that he had dynamite in his office.

The prisoners were all found guilty August 21, 1886. Neebe was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years. Lingg, Spies, Parsons, Fielding, Schwab, Engel and Fischer were sentenced to death December 4, 1886.

Various stays, appeals and arguments delayed the execution of the law until November 11, 1887. That day was finalized for the death of the seven anarchists. Engel on November 7 attempted to commit suicide, but failed. Lingg the day before the execution inserted a fulminating cap in his mouth and exploded it. He was found fatally injured.

Governor Oglesby on November 10 decided to commute the sentences of Fielden and Schwab. Parsons had applied for clemency. His appeal was denied. The other prisoners had stoutly declared that they would not accept any commutation which did not carry pardon with it.

IT WAS A FAIR TRIAL. In this message commending the sentence of Fielden and Schwab Governor Oglesby said the trial was fair, and added: "While I am satisfied of the guilt of all the parties as found by the jury, which was sustained by the courts, a most careful consideration of the whole subject leads me to the conclusion that the sentence of the law as to Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab may be modified as to each of them in the interests of humanity and without doing violence to public justice. As to all the other named defendants I do not feel justified in interfering with the sentence of the court."

The burning question of the hour is to know what to do with the dollar of our days. It is worth only 53 cents as bullion and the financial world is in a state of demoralization about it.

The Marlboro' Gazette last week celebrated its 57th birthday. Though hoary with age, the Gazette presents every indication of health and vigor.

WASHINGTON LETTER. (From our regular correspondent.) WASHINGTON, June 26.—If there are any persons who believe the silly stories and legends of the kind of the Republican press, charging that President Cleveland and the other Democratic leaders have abandoned all idea of making any radical changes in the tariff at the coming session of Congress, they would better begin to prepare themselves for a great disappointment. There has been no change in the programme mapped out by the Democratic leaders before Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, except that caused by the financial stringency throughout the country, which has given financial reform the first place on the programme, but has by no means displaced tariff reform. Ever since President Cleveland's inauguration he has been discussing these two reforms with every man he met who might be supposed to have practical and valuable opinions upon either, and he has lost no opportunity to receive suggestions from those whose practical experience or special studies have made them tariff experts.

A perfect tariff bill has never been presented, and probably never will be, unless present indications are all wrong the tariff bill to be prepared this winter will be nearer perfection, from the standpoint of the Chicago platform, than any of its predecessors, and that it will be a radical change from the McKinley law is as certain as that Congress will meet. The tariff and financial reform are to be the first born children of the Fifty-third Congress, the first for more than thirty years to be Democratic in both branches while a Democrat was President.

Over a course longer by eighty-two miles than the record track the big Cauderer Campana, which reached quarantine at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, ploughed through 2,360 miles of water at an average speed of 31.13 knots an hour, the fastest ever maintained on an ocean voyage. The daily runs were 509, 518, 521, 494, 522, and 260 miles. Had she kept the record track, which is 2,783 knots, the campana's average speed of 31.13 knots would have carried her to New York in thirty-five and four-fifths days, eleven hours and forty-two minutes. That would have beaten the record by two hours and forty-two minutes. The Campana was built by the Swift American Line steamer Paris, which made the passage in October last in five days, fourteen hours and twenty-four minutes.

The great warship Massachusetts was most successfully launched at Philadelphia on the 10th inst. in the presence of 20,000 persons, including many prominent officers of the British and French navies. The ship is 350 feet long, 45 feet wide, and will cost not exceeding \$4,000,000 each. These three ships will have built. The first was the Indiana, which was launched in February last. The Cramp's bill was \$3,020,000 apiece for the ships, and the contract for the three, which was secured the contract for the third, to be named the Oregon, at \$3,180,000.

All indications point to the fact that gold from Europe will soon flow back to America. The gold from the British and French navies, which is now being shipped to the United States, will be a great help to the country, and will be a great help to the United States. The quantity of gold to be shipped to the United States is estimated at 1,301,000 carried by 13 steamers.

Household help in New York city and other Eastern cities is at present at a premium, owing to the general exodus of the women of the British and French navies to the United States. The women of New York are at a loss what to do, some of them becoming so desperate as to abandon housekeeping for the present. The women of the British and French navies are now being shipped to the United States, and will be a great help to the country, and will be a great help to the United States.

The Bradlock Wire Works, at Rankin Pa., shut down on Saturday last in all departments. This suspension is indefinite. The works has no orders, more or less, and is now being run at a loss. The company means what it says, as evidenced by the fact that it paid off all its men. There are over seven hundred of them, and many of them have made preparations with their families to leave for other parts in search of work.

Enthalia sailed for Spain Saturday, but is so delighted with the work that she will return within a year. It takes an appreciative and enthusiastic visitor like the Infanta, to show us there is still a chance for the world's peace. The Infanta is a very bad one, and also that Congress will promptly repeal it at the extra session. He is so satisfied that it is perfectly safe to leave it to the extra session, and to let it be done and what other financial legislation the House and Senate will do.

The number of paid admissions on Sunday at the Grand Picnic (82,028). The small attendance was a disappointment to the advocates of Sunday opening.

THE SILVER QUESTION. The utter failure of the Sherman silver law, says the Baltimore Sun, to do what it was claimed it would accomplish was forcibly illustrated Monday. When the bill was under discussion in Congress it was claimed the result of its passage would be that silver bullion, which was now selling at 125 cents per ounce, would increase in value to 150 cents per ounce, and the full coinage value of \$1.29 per ounce. The passage of the law, in fact, followed by a sharp increase in the value of silver, just as the widening of the market for any commodity will always increase its price. The increased price stimulated production to such an extent that the value of silver fell down again it did not stop at 92 cents per ounce, but kept on falling until it reached 77 cents per ounce, which is equivalent to 77 cents per ounce in New York. At this price the silver bullion is worth a fraction less than 50 cents, this fall from about 85 cents, which had been the average price for some time past, is a most striking example of the effect of the Sherman silver law, which is the largest silver-consuming country in the world, is about to close her mints to silver. If this report is true the fall in the price of silver will be a most striking example of the effect of the Sherman silver law, which is the largest silver-consuming country in the world, is about to close her mints to silver.

It has been suggested that the coinage ratio of the two metals might be changed so as to make it twenty to one or even twenty-four to one. The effect of this, in view of the great fluctuations in the price of silver and the constant increase in production—due to the discovery of new mines and more economical methods of reducing the ores—how long the new ratio would fairly represent the comparative value of the two metals. If the ratio is changed to twenty to one, the time would not seem to be far distant when the price of silver will be quoted by the pound instead of by the ounce, and the value of the metal in the manufacture of articles of use and ornament, and probably, as at present, as tokens for the representation of fractional parts of a dollar.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking HILL'S CATARRH CURE. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. It is guaranteed to cure, or we will refund the money. Write to F. J. CHENEY for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WEST & TRAXN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KINNA & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hill's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hood's Praises Itself. "I do think Hood's Sarsaparilla is worth its weight in gold. For four years I suffered miserably with my kidneys. The doctors thought I was incurable, but I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. I feel like a new man now, and I can do any kind of work I please. I feel like a new man now, and I can do any kind of work I please. I feel like a new man now, and I can do any kind of work I please."

Hood's Cures. It was then I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been told that it would help me, and it did. I feel like a new man now, and I can do any kind of work I please. I feel like a new man now, and I can do any kind of work I please. I feel like a new man now, and I can do any kind of work I please."

I would Have to Die. But I continued to improve till I am now in perfect health and have got a good back as any man in town. I feel like a new man now, and I can do any kind of work I please. I feel like a new man now, and I can do any kind of work I please. I feel like a new man now, and I can do any kind of work I please."

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NEWS FROM FOREIGN PARTS. For several days the Moslems at Ragoon, India, were preparing to celebrate a religious festival. Sunday morning they were forbidden by Mr. Fleming, British magistrate, to sacrifice a cow near the Hindu temple. When the police appeared near the temple with their bayonets fixed to their rifles, the Moslems held their ground stubbornly and fought back. The police charged with bayonets fixed to their rifles, the Moslems held their ground stubbornly and fought back. The police charged with bayonets fixed to their rifles, the Moslems held their ground stubbornly and fought back.

On Friday of last week a terrible calamity befel the British battleship Victoria, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron. Out of a complement of 350 men only 100 were saved. The Victoria which flew the flag of Vice Admiral Sir, George Tryon, K. C. B., was run into off the coast of Crete by the ship Camperdown, also belonging to the Mediterranean squadron, and under the command of Captain Charles Johnston.

Late Chinese advices by the steamer China state that at a council convened in Hongkong the British and Chinese proposed recalling the Chinese Minister at Washington in the event of the United States Government enforcing the act. The statement is made that it was at one time intended that the departure of He Yang Ju for the United States should be delayed until the obnoxious clauses of the act had been removed. The Chinese Minister at Washington was to return to China on the expiration of his term without waiting for his successor.

It is said that the principal reason for the recent proclamation against the sale of American oil is that it is the first of the retail oil business against everything American. Canton and Swatow are expected to follow suit soon.

At some time and place I will also offer a FARM CONTAINING 30 ACRES, more or less, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the Frederick Pike, and three miles from Sykesville, on the road to the State House. The farm is well improved by a COMFORTABLE STORY DWELLING HOUSE and necessary outbuildings, is well watered and wooded, and is in a high state of cultivation. This property has been heavily taxed, produces a handsome return and has the advantage of both the Turnpike and the O. & H. Railroad, and is considered a very valuable farm.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE. REAL ESTATE OF THE LATE WALTER DOBESKY, SITUATED IN HOWARD AND CARROLL COUNTIES. In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for Howard County, sitting in Equity, passed on the 24th day of January, 1893, in Case No. 10,000, the undersigned, Trustee therein named, will offer at public auction, on MONDAY, JULY 11, 1893, at eleven o'clock A. M., the following real estate of which Walter Dobesky died, seized, situated in Howard County: 1st. The FARM CONTAINING 15 ACRES, more or less, situated on the road to the State House, three miles from Sykesville, on the road to the State House. The farm is well improved by a COMFORTABLE STORY DWELLING HOUSE and necessary outbuildings, is well watered and wooded, and is in a high state of cultivation. This property has been heavily taxed, produces a handsome return and has the advantage of both the Turnpike and the O. & H. Railroad, and is considered a very valuable farm.

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