THE TIMES.

ELLICOTT CITY, MD. SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1895.

RUBLISHED BY THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY. OPELLICOTT CITY, MD J. B. MORROW,

All correspondence with this office should be addressed to "The Times, Ellicott City, Md"

Per Annum, in Advance. \$1,00. If not paid in Advance. 31 50. No subscription discontinued until all ar-

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Congress at last seems to be stirred to its very centre as to the necessity of assisting the administration in the matter of getting enough money to run the government. Unless business very much improves it is estimated that at the end of the fiscal year (June 20) the government will be short thirty or forty millions, notwithstanding fifty millions were recently added to the revenues by the sale of bonds.

The income tax part of the new tariff law was rendered inoperative for the reason an appropriation had not been allowed for the execution of the law. When the bill reached the Senate last week it looked as if it was going to be indefinitely delayed through the opposition, if not the machinations of certain upon the patience of a long suffering

The situation was grave but it brought Mr. Gorman to the front who in a powerful speech Monday evidently waked up the Senate to a realizing sense of the attitude it occupied before the country, and on Wednesday evening the bill known as the "urgency deficiency bill"

Mr. Gorman's speech was an earnest appeal to Senators for broad-minded statesmanship in the present hour of the government's necessities, and they promptly responded to the appeal. No one could read Mr. Gorman's speech (a full text of which we are not able to give for want of space) without being profoundly impressed with what he said. The speech bears the impress of sincerity formers to withhold criticism of Mr. had been misled in their estimates. The and we again conjure zealous tariff re-Gorman to see what the end will be, The | deficit, from the time the present law country is in a peculiar condition and it will probably require a peculiar prescription to cure it of some of the evils which of late have been afflicting it.

THE SUN ALMANAC. The Baltimore Sun's Almanae for 1895 which has come to hand is heartily greetat a serious disadvantage in the matter not extensive in size is cyclopedic in range as far as the affairs of our State

A SPEECH BY MR. GORMAN

HE EARNESTLY INVOKES ACTION ON THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Not Revenue Enough Collected to Mee The Senate was the point of attraction Monday. It had been positively an-

that Senator Gorman would speak, and the result was that the gal-

The people are always anxious to hear Senator Gorman. His-public career has taught them that he never takes the thing to say worth the hearing. But aside from this Senator Gorman's utterances possess a value to the public. He is, to use a phrase once employed, "the best-abused man in public life." He has submitted to assaults from the people of his own party without having, by raising his own voice, attempted to repel these attacks or justify himself. The term "best abused" applies to him because the abuse heaped upon him by envy and because of malicious disappointment is now developing itself into

Senator Gorman bore the brunt of the combined attacks of the champions of the Wilson bill or the free-traders. During all the storm of abuse he made no response. He waited for the storm to blow over; for the people of the country to learn by experience that the Wilson tariff bill as it passed the House would have been destructive of many of the most valuable and prosperous industries

Despite all that has occurred; despite the combined efforts of enemies within his own party to decry and destroy him, to-day demonstrated that there is a greater desire in the public mind to hear him on public questions than there exists to hear any other Democrat in Congress.

early part of the session, but even his of repeated platitudes on the "crime of 1873" could not drive away those who Maryland think of revenue when he had come to hear Senator Gorman.

About 1 o'clock the Marviand Senator arose at his own desk. He had no pre-

pared speech. Lying on his desk betore him were seven or eight sheets of here to-day opposed to any change which notes he had made, chiefly containing will provide revenue for this govern-The Senators of both sides, were pres-

ent in larger numbers than on any recent occasion of the Senate. They were in any such appeal. He appealed to his all in listening attitudes. When the party associates. There was a ripple of Maryland addressed the presiding officer unusual quiet, even for the Senate, pre- difference with Mr. Gorman on

of the income tax. He appealed to the Senate to reject the pending or any other proposition that might be offered of the difference in the revenues? A stream and the senate to reject the pending or any other proposition that might be offered of the difference in the revenues? A stream and the senath that is everything) will disappear. White wrappers if constipated, yellow if not.

on an appropriation bill would inevitaby embarrass the Teasury. The Senator pose and embarrass the government in was not in favor of conferring upon the not enjoyed by merchants, business men, in Baltimore, New York or elsewhere. In Baltimore the man with small capital engaged in conducting an honest basiness and giving his own time and labor to it, was under the law compelled to pay the tax before he could appeal to the courts to sustain him in repudiating

it. Why should the rich capitalist or the merchant, banker or business man, employing thousands of dollars of capital and enjoying a large income, b given a privilege by an act of Congress denied to the others? Why should Congress now interpose and authorize the men required to pay the income tax to set legal machinery into operation and stop the collection of that tax?

The proposition of Senator Hill and of his associate in the matter, Mr. Quay, was not only a gross outrage to the principle of equality to all citizens, not only an effort to extend government favor to a certain class, but it was an assault upon the Treasury. It would, if successful, embarrass the Treasury in collecting current revenue and increase the troubles under which the financial department now labors.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Senator Gorman gradually proceeded from the pending bill to appropriate money for the collection of the income tax to consideration of the present tariff

He briefly reviewed the history of the tariff legislation and pilloried Senator Hill for his uncompromising hostility to any tariff law. Senator Gorman said that Hill "manfully" took the position that he would have just such a tariff law as he wanted or none at all; that Hill had actually joined the Republicans in their effort to maintain the McKinley law because he was not permitted by the Democrats to absolutely control the situation and dictate the bill; that the present tariff law was a compromise, as all such bills are and have been since the foundation of the government; that the men framing a Senators who are still further presuming | tariff act must yield their opinions, their demands, and meet on common ground, to accomplish anything. But Hill refused to yield an atom. He would have all he wanted to defeat the Democratic pledge of tariff reform. Senator Gorman here made one of the

greatest strokes of his speech. He said there seemed to be something in the atmosphere of Northern and Western New York which inspired its statesmen to reject all compromise, to insist upon hav ing just what they wanted, or in destroy-ing all other plans. It was well understood that the Maryland Senator had in mind the President in this category. Mr. Gorman had, in the couse of his service as leader of the Senate, seen plans of compromise which would have united his party over-thrown by the stubbornness of a self-opiniated President. He dld not refer to Clevelund in his application as to atmospheric effects upon statesmen, but the natural inference was that the President was mentally included in the "rule-or-ruin" category.

Senator Gorman devoted his speech largely to reports of the Treasury, showwent into effect up to the present, was already double what had been the estimate for the entire fiscal year. Step by step Mr. Gorman supported

himself by figures and estimates from the Treasury. He showed that the Senate in its conservatism had so changed the Wilson tariff bill as to increase its receipts over \$55,000,000, and yet this had fallen short. Chairman Voorhees, of the finance committee, endorsed Senator Gorman's statement that the Wilson bill could not have passed the Senate.

The most interesting phase of the de bate was its conclusion. Senator Hill, stung by Mr. Gorman's arraignment of his desertion of his party, attacked the Maryland Senator. Mr. Hill's speech was beneath the dignity of the Senator. It was coarse and more fit for the hustings than for the Senate. He charged of seeking data. The almanac though that Gorman had sought to vindicate himself by assailing him (Hill), and by claiming for himself (Gorman) superior

Senator Gorman, in reply, denied that he had sought or intended any warfare upon Hill. He had, as he believed, discharged his duty in insisting that the Senate should not embarrass the Treasury in collecting revenue. Hill, in the course of his remarks, charged Gorman with having made a "piteous" appeal to the Republicans for help in the passage of a bill for financial relief.

Senator Gorman, with a calm dignity and a courtesy which was admired by all, replied that he had never made a 'piteous" appeal to friend or foe. He had urged the Republicans to unite with the Democrats in passing a measure of financial relief based upon sound and safe principle. The term "sound" currency was too well understood to require definition. In thus appealing to the Republi cans he had done no more than when he was in the minority and questions of public benefit were at issue. He would say, and no Republican would doubt it. that hereafter, should the Republicans be in power, he (Gorman) would not hesitate in offering his aid. He would volunteer his vote at any and all times to enact legislation for the public good. Mr. Gorman said the Republicans were hesitating too much; they ought to come forward at this juncture and join with the Democrats in affording financial relief. This was no "piteous" appeal. If it were, then he (Gorman) could not so understand it.

Senator Gorman said that rather than make a "piteous" appeal to friend or foo he would retire from public life. During the controversy Senator Hil asserted that the Democratic caucus of this session had ignored the financial

issue. Senator Gorman corrected him. So did Senators Pugh and Ransom. Mr. Hill replied: "Well, if the caucus proposes any financial relief, the secret was better preserved than ever before.' "No, sir, no, sir," retorted Ransom, with spirit. "There was one caucus secret well preserved, and it was one the

Senator from New York would not like to have made public." This spirited reference of Ransom was not generally understood. The explanation is that when the Democratic Senators were caucusing on the tariff last session an altercation occurred between Ransom and Hill. Ransom told Hill to shut up, and he did.

MR. HILL'S ARGUMENT.

The latter part of the debate was interesting. Returning to the tariff law, Mr. Hill said that he had no retractions to offer for the criticisms he had made against that law. He objected to the differential on sugar. Did the Senator from voted for that provision-a provision that hurt the Democratic party more than any other one factor. One would think, from listening to the Senator from Maryland, that he had stood here and in this chamber, we will pass it." combatted a Democratic mob. "That Senator," he went on, "stands

ment. He opposes a change in the rules. He appeals piteously to the Republican side of the chamber for help."

Mr. Hill asserted that he did not join

the tariff bill. He (Hill) had voted for Mr. Gorman first addressed himself to free coal, free iron, free lead, and against are for. One after each meal, and the the effort being made to delay collection | the differential on sugar. Did the Sena- most stubborn case of Dyspepsia (and to interfere with the collection of that million and a quarter dollars was the tax. To inject legislation authorizing maximum amount of revenue to be de-

would enable every taxpayer to inter- stolid attitude of indifference he had assumed to-day? Had he just heard the the collection of its taxes. He (Gorman) voices of the state conventions all over the country last fall? Did he not know owners of great incomes a legal privilege that in their platforms the Democrats had stood by the gallant few in this some of them engaged on a small scale, chamber and the House, who had stood for redeeming the Chicago platform pledges? Why dithe attack him (Hill): In attacking him (Hill) did he not attack a Democratic President and the Democratic House of Representatives? In 1893 the Senator's own state had declared for from which he came as unfavorable to

compromises. "Very well. I am not so certain," he added, "that the atmosphere of Northern | New York is not as good as that in a on all public questions. [Laughter]. cannot understand why the Senator attack me in order to vindicate his position on the tariff act."

The Senator from Maryland spoke, Senate to know that he stood where nine tenths of his party stood, and he had no apology to make either to the man. And the Senator from Maryland now enunciated the grave and startling fact that there was a deneiency of revenues, asthough this had not been known for months. Had that the law named would yield ample revenues? And yet the Senator now came before the Senate, evidently with a view of going before the country, as the advocate of a tariff which was right as against the one he-conceives to be wrong. He would have it understood that he was hand and glove with the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Hill said he could not venture on forbidden grounds-caucus action-at a time when he was absent from the Senate.

RULES NEEBED. Mr. Hill proceeding said that while the Senator from Maryland pulled down he lid not build up. He offered a picture of the government's distress from want | redeem their lost prestige. of revenue, but he suggested no remedy. Mr. Pugh asked what remedy Mr. Hill would suggest for the present emergency. "Pass a rule making it possible for the Senate to execute its purposes," said Mr. "With the present rules it is impossible to proceed on any course of and irrevocably brings defeat,

Mr. Hill recurred to the assertion of Mr. Gorman that he had always been

shown that he was no wiser than others With bitter irony he quoted the concluding words of Mr. Gorman's speech on the occasion of the passage of the tariff bill, when that Senator enjoined 'patience, forbearance and virtue" on the Democratic masses, spoke of the rising sun of a brighter day in the horizon and predicted victory and success at the November elections.

"At that time," continued Mr. Hill. 'he predicted victory; now he says he alone anticipated defeat. I voted against the bill," said Mr. Hill, "hoping that after it passed the Senate it would be modified in conference, but, when circumstances forced the House to accept i, it went to the President. It might have been better if he had returned for correction, but when he in his wisdom allowed it to become law, it became a party measure, and from that time I ceased criticism of it, and as a Democrat tried o make my people believe that it was fair and just measure. As a party man I endeavored to strengthen it befor the people. After the election I accepted the verdict, and I never would have alluded to a personal vindicationhoped for or anticipated, had if not been for the remarkable remarks of the Senator of Maryland."

MR. GORMAN'S ANSWER.

Mr. Gorman was again on his feet as soon as Mr. Hill closed. He spoke very quietly at first, but with evident feeling. lie disclaimed a desire to have a personal controversy with the Senator from New York. He was not in the habit of making explanations. He was guided/always by the one rule of bringing his best judgment to bear on a proposition and then abiding by the judgment. There was another rule, he said, which he was in the habit of following, and that was to confer, to consult, with his associates, and then abide by the judgment of his party. He spurned the suggestion that he had made a pitcous appeal o the other side of the Senate. He had

to the other side of the Senate. He had never made a piteous appeal to any human being. He would pass by the detailed criticism of the Senator from New York.

There would always be differences of opinion on the details of the tariff on coal, on iron and other items. Mr. Gorman said he respected the judgment of other Senators, even though it differed from his own. As to the tariff law as a whole, Mr. Gorman said that if the Democracy—from its head to its most humble member—had given the measure generous support the result of last November would have been different. He did not would have been different. He did not then appreciate that the Senator from

New York would be found voting with the Republicans against that bill. He did not then appreciate that, although this measure was the final judgement of the party majority in Congress, it was not the less villified from one end of the country to the other by those who assumed to have the interest of that party at heart. If the idea of the Senator from New York was carried out, it would further decrease the revenue \$40,000,000. His proposition was unfair. It would

be disastrous to the Treasury. Mr. Gorman spoke of his experience in the Senate, and stated that during that long period bills of the greatest importance, arousing the most intense party passion, had all been passed with these rules. The Senate had passed more bills during the last 10 years than the House, although the latter had rules that stifled

The statement that it was necessary to change the rules in the Senate to legislate, he declared, was idle vaporing "Now, I say to the Sena or from New York," said he, "bring forth your measure of relief, and if it is a proper measure, one that commands a majority disclaimed any intention of associating

CTARVING won't cure Dyspepsia. You need nourishment, and to get it you must make the stomach and bowels digest your food; that is what

Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO., Kingston, New York,

any legal test of the income tax law up- rived from the tax on raw material. Had Mr. Hill with Mr. Quay for the purpose not the Democratic party declared for of being disagreeable, but he insisted free raw materials? Why had the Sena- that Mr. Hill was making his fight at the wheat for \$239.03, 763 bushels of corn said the proposition of Senator Hill tor from Maryland been moved from the wrong stime. With a final protest against his course and an appeal to both sides of the chamber for patriotic action, Mr. Gorman concluded and Mr. Call, of There are 29 inmates; white males, 6;

Florida, took the floor. Mr. Call urged the necessity of an in come tax. The Senate then held a brief child, 1. executive session and at 5 to P. M. ad-

Wise Words from ex-Senator W. B. Peter. The Easton (Md.) Ledger, in order to ascertain the feeling among Democratic total loss of \$275,680. The total output leaders in Maryland in regard to the of coal from the mines of the two counfree raw materials. The Sena or from leaders in Maryland in regard to the Maryland had alluded to the section coming State election recently addressed a letter to a number of prominent party men soliciting opinions as to the chances of Democratic success in the State and les Bros., Mt. Airy, at What were the issues most likely to enter H. D. Dunken's, what were the issues most likely to enter nearby state which breathes compromise into the campaingn. The replies were If. numerous and full, a majority of them Some things can be compromised, but I expressing the opinion that re-assessment would be the dominent issue. deems it necessary at this late day to Among the letters received by The Ledger we notice one from Hon. W. B. Peter, which reads as follows:

"In the past election we were defeatcontinued Mr. Hill, as if he and the secretary of the Treasury had stood up here as against a mob. He desired the sional election—a more serious problem confronts us now, a State election. It would be a sad day for Maryland when she passed into the Republican column. Senator of Maryland or to any other There are enough Democrats to avoid such a disaster in the State. When united the democracy has never been defeated. When divided we have always been beaten. Unity of action, unity of purpose, unity in the principles, and not the Senator voted for the tatiff principles to the front and individuals bill? Had he not spoken in its favor, to the rear, will make a citadel of and had he not declared in that speech strength that cannot be successfully assailed. We have only to do our well defined duty. Let the people without let or hindrance nominate candidates pure and undulterated in their qualitication for office, and for the true principles of the Democratic party go down to the people from the mountain to the ocean; talk freely without reservation to them; put the problem in its true light; annihilate discord, contention and faction; preach peace, harmony and unity: act in harmony with the wishes of the people whose will is and ought and always will be supreme-do these things. and in my huble opinion the cohorts of the democracy will only be too glad to Assessment will be an issue. Make no promise we can't fulfill. Disap-

pointment maketh the heart sick. Nonfulfillment of promises disgusts the people and makes them distrust, distrust makes dissension and dissension surely W. B. Peter.

PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Gorman that he had always been opposed to an issue of bonds, and recalled Mr. Gorman's position in 1893 when he favored a bond issue. The Senator had also said that he did not consider the verdict of last fall a condemnation of his tariff bill. Did he mean that it went over, above and beyond that bill to the bill that was not passed? [Laughter.] He (Hill) did not intend to offer a scheme of remedial legislation. To do so would be idle until the rules were changed. Any tariff bill passed last summer during the period of depression would have produced a temporary deficiency. That temporary deficiency should be met.

The Senator from Maryland attempted to set his judgment up as superior to that of some of his associates. Past cyents he begged to assure him had shown that he was no wiser than others. The Beginnings of a Cavalry Troop," by Wenneth Brown, is an amusing jeu d'e-prit.

The poetry of the number is by Florence Earle Coates, Carrie Blake Morgan, Felith M. Thomas, and Richard Stillman Powel'. The

cooms, and Richard Stillman Powel. The latter pays a deserved compliment to Mr. Stanley Weymen's novels.

HARRIS' ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Week of Jan, 17 at Harris' Academy, Balti nelly & Girard, in "The Rainmakers." "The Rainmakers," which will be presented at this theatre on Monday, Jan. 21st, and for the entire week, will prove the greatest. comedy senation and success seen in this city in many seasons. There are more unique, mechanical and electrical effects, more trick scenery and more startling surprises during the course of the play than have ever before with "Natural Gas," have in this play a pro-duction even funner than that The new company includes such artists as Miss Isabella Urquisyt Aging Martella petite and yersavile sombrette, the Sisters Harcourt (four in 'number and direct from London; this is their first appear mee in America;) the Leigh Sisters, Thomas Lewis, Arthur Rigby, Arthur K. Dengon, John Corrigan, W. M. Traver and Donnelly and Girard.

Miss Isabella Urquhart, known as the handsomest woman on the American stage, has been engaged by Donnelly and Girard for the part of the rich widow in the "Rainmakers." Miss Urquhart may be remembered as filling prominent characters with Lawrence Barrett, Augustin Daly and Li Ian Russell companies. Everything New And Funnier Than Ever. oubrette, the Sisters Harcourt (four in num-

FORD'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Week of January 21-First time in Baltimore city of the celebrated London and New York success, the roaring farce com

edy, "The New Boy." Direct from an absolute conquest of New York City, with Jas. T. Powers and all the original company that made it a study in laughter the supreme luxury of fun. Jas. T. Powers, R. F. Cotton, Geo. Backus, Chas. Greene, W. R. Shirley, Frederic Robinson Helen Kinniard, Rachel Booth, Ellen Gardner Jas. Cody, management of Mr. Chas. Frehman The plot concerns the fortunes of Martin

FAIR (Chicago) THE ONLY

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PUBLIC SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A VALUA-VILLE, HOWARD COUNTY, MD. By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortzage from Arabella C. Watkins, dated 30th Septemter, 1993, and recorded in Liber J. H. O., No. 69, folio 402, &c., one of Howard county land records, I will sell on the premises, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the property mentioned in said mortgage. This property is in fee simple, it CONTAINS 22 ACRES of land more simple, it CONTAINS 92 ACRES of land more or less, is improved by a large and comfortable FRAME DWELLING, CONTAINING 14 ROOMS, and all necessary outbuildings and a fine orchard and is well watered. It is situate on the road leading from Clarksville to Highland, about one mile from Carksville and same distance from Highland. The SOIL IS OF FINE QUALITY and the farm a very DESTRABLE HOME. TERMS OF SALE: Cash on day of gale o on ratification of sale by the court. JOHN G. ROGERS. Mortgagee,

The Kent county almshouse sold from the farm last year about 500 bushels of for \$293 82, and, in addition, kept enough for the uses of the institution. Straw amounting to \$17.81 was also sold. colored males, 6; white females, 9, colored females, 6; white child, 1; colored

F. J. McMahon, inspector of mines for Alleghany and Garrett counties, in his report to Governor Brown states that the strike of the last spring resulted in a loss to the miners of \$80 per man, a ties amounted to 3,102,000 tons.

Buckwhent. Country Buckwheat, ground by Runk. Ellicott City, Md.

SPECIAL NOTICES. FOR SALE.

TORTY SHOATS. Apply to WILLIAM O'DONNELL, Near Columbia. Howard county, Md.

SCHOOL BOARD NOTICE. The School Board will meet the first Tuesday of each month, at 10 A. M. The Examiner may be seen at the office the day before the Board meets, and the 2d and 1th Saturday of each month. By order of Board,

L. M. SHIPLEY. TOR SALE. Locust Posts in large quantities.

Apply to CURLEY DAVIS, Efficit City, Md.

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By season or year, A COMMODIOUS DWELLING, 19 minutes' walk from Efficott City station, opposite Patapsco Institute. For particulars apply on premises tf MRS. D. L. REUS. FOR SALE.

SEVERAL FARMS, including STORE SITES IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, both in Howard and Carroll counties, ranging from TEN TO TWO HUNDIRED AND FIFTY ACRES. AIST SEVERAL LOTS IN ELLI-COTT CITY. Terms to sait. For further par-COTFOITY. Terms to sale ticulars call at or address THE TIMES OFFICE, Eilleott City, Md.

FOR SALE,

A FARM CONTAINING 96 ACRES, mor A FARM CONTAINING TO ACRES, more or less, in the Second Election district of Howard county, one-half mile from the Old Frederick road at a point opposite Bethany Church avenue, five miles from Ellicott City and one-fourth of a mile from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, adjoining the farms of Judge John McShane, Mrs. Frost and Mrs,

For further information apply to AARON L. or JOHN W. MACKENZIE, Howard county, Ellicott City, Md.

CORDWOOD, SAWED OR SPLIT, Pine or Oak, deliverd in quantities to suit, and within any reasonable distance of Ellicott City,

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Office, Baltimore county side Patapsco.
Estimates furnished on Water Tanks and tight work cooperage.

A big stock of seen d hand fluggles. Dayton; and Express Wagons, cheap, to make room for spring trade.

FOR SALE.

The COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet

on the First and Third Tuesbay of every month for the transaction of business. By order of the Commissioners, W. J. ROBINSON, Clerk.

The ORPHANS' COURT will meet on the irst and Third Tuesday of every month for ISAAC SCAAGS, Register of Wills.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TOTICE TO CREDITORS.—

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber of Howard County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard County in Maryland, Letters of Administration, C. T. A., on the personal estate of SUSANNAH P. DUVALL. late of Howard County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of July next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to relied extent are requested to peaks immediate. said estate are requested to make immediat payment.
Given under my hand this 15th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, one thousand

Administrator, C. T. A True Copy-Test: Copy—Test: ISAAC SCAGGS, Register of Wills for Howard County

OTICE TO CREDITORS. Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Howard County has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard County in Mary-land, Letters of Administration on the per-

Given under my hand this 15th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hun ired and ninety-five. JOHN G. ROGERS,

True Copy-Test: Copy—Test:
ISAAC SOAGGS,
Register of Wills for Howard County.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Baltimore City, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard County in Mary-

and, Letters of Administration, on the per-onal estate of MATILDA E. H. PARLETT, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to ex-hibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 22nd day of June next; they may otherwise by law be ex-cluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested o make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 18th day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. NAPOLEON B. WELSH,

ISAAC SCAGGS, Register of Wills for Howard County.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION. CARRIE HOBBS | In the Circuit Court for Howard County. HARRY C. HOBBS. | In Equity.

of the two intent children of said complainant and defendant, and for the custody of said infant children, and for such counsel fees as may be deemed right and proper by this Court for conducting this suit, and for an injunction against said Harry C. Hobbs restraining inm from conveying away the real estate, or any part thereof, which he acquired under the will of his father, Charles A. Hobbs, but of Harrad matter deceased. inder the will of his father, Charles A. Hobbs, late of Howard county, deceased.

The biff states that on the Eith May, 1375, the complainant and the defendant were married, that they then resided in Howard county, and from that time until about Eth December, 1889, they fived together as man and wife, that two children were born as the fruits of said marriage, who now live with their mother in Howard county and that they are infants; that about 12th December, 1889, the defendental and oned the complainant and left this State and is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, that said abundonment has continued uninterruptedly for a period of

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the

Circuit Court

MRS. FRANCES P. SMOOT and FRENCH SMOOT, trading as Josiah H. D. Shoot & Son. JOB BARNARD,

L. GENEVA GORDON, HIS WIFE, DEFENDANTS,

this court, dated the lifteenth day of September. 1994, the sum of three thousand feur-hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-one cents was adjudged tobe due the 'plaintiffs and a trustee was appointed sell the property is claimed by one Job Barnard, trustee, to secure in the first place George W. Cissell, both of whom are made defendants hereto; that the said Birnard and Cissell are both aware of the purchase of the said materials for the nursoes aforesaid

made defendants hereto; that the said Brings and Cissell are both aware of the purchase of the said materials for the purposes aforesaid and the fact that the said Gordon Brothers, each purchase of the said materials for the purposes aforesaid and the fact that the said Gordon Brothers of the property and that they had agreed to convey said lots to the said Gordon Brothers, one of which, lot number forty-one, they had agreed to convey to Harry D. Gordon who occupied it during the summer months; that the said defendants refused to do so or to convey the said property to any purchaser under the decree and are colluding together to deprive the plaintiffs of the money due them and that all of the said defendants are non residents.

The bill prays that the defendants may be enjoined from conveying or attempting to convey the said lots to other persons; that they may be compelled to convey the said lots they may be compelled to convey the said lots to whoever may be the purchaser under the aforesaid in 1107 equity, that a trustee may be appointed to make said conveyance and for eneral relief.

general relief.

It is thereupon ordered this third day of January, 1895, by the Circuit Court for Howard county inequity that the plaintiff give notice to the said defendants of the object and subto the said defendants of the object and substance of this bill by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Howard county once in each of four successive weeks before the fourth day of February, 1895, warning the said defendants and each of them to be and appear in this court in person or by solicitor on the twentieth day of February, 1895, and show cause if any they have why a decree should

eause, if any they have, why a decree shoul not pass as prayed for. J. H. OWINGS, Clerk. True Copy Test:

J. H. OWINGS, Clerk.

THOMAS W. SMITH, FRANK N. HOBBS | In the Circuit Court AND ELIZA J. | In the Circuit Court for Howard County, in Equity. | Association of Syracuse New York. | Defendants.

and that the detendants are non-residents, the bill then prays for the sale of the said property to pay said bill and any other encum-It is thereupon, this 21st day of Decem

J. H. OWINGS, Clerk. True Copy—Test: J. H. OWINGS, Clerk.

True Copy-Test :--Register of Wills for Howard County.

Register of Wills for Howard County.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these discases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Gs. Box 382, and one will be sent you free,

The object of this suit is to procure a divorce a voicino matrimonii for the compainant, Carrie Hobbs, from the detendant, Harry C. Hobbs, and for alimony for said complainant, and for maintenance and support of the two intest children of said complainant.

left this State and is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, that said abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for a period of more than five years, and that the complainant believes said abandonment is deliberate and final and the separation is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation, and that said abandonment was without any just or reasonable cause on her part, but that she was always a faithful and dutiful wife to said defendant; that said defendant has been unfaithful to his marrial vows and his duty as a husband of said complainant; and that said defendant is entitled under the will of his father, Charles A. Hobbs, late of Howard county, deceased, to a considerable tract of land in said Howard county.

It is thereupon this fifth day of January, 1855, adjudged and ordered that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published at Efficott City, Howard county, Maryland, once a week in each of four successive weeks, before the 1st Monday of March, 1855, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, and warn him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST MONDAY OF MARCH, 1855, to answer the premises and show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

J. H. OWINGS, Clerk.

J. H. OWINGS, Clerk.
J. H. OWINGS, Clerk.

TRUSTEE, for-GEORGE W. CISSELL, HARRY D. GORDON Howard County, ISABEL J. GORDON, His Wife, FULTON R. GORDON No. 1159 Equity.

DEFENDANTS,

The object of this proceedings is to claim a lien and enfore a lien on the lots numbered forty-one (ii), sixty-ene (ii), sixty-two (ii), sixty-two (iii), sixty-two (iii), sixty-two (iii) and seventy-six (iii) of the sub-division known as North Laurel, in Howard county under a decree granted by the Circuit Court for Howard county in equity in the cause of these plaintiffs, vs. Harry D. Gordon and Fulton R. Gerdon and enjoin a sale of the said property.

The bill in substance states that the plaintiffs furnished materials for the erection of certain houses erected on said lots and Fulton R. Gordon and Harry D. Gordon are the reputed owners thereof; a mechanics' lien was filed and thereafter a bill in equity and the cause went on to decree and by a decree of this court, dated the fifteenth day of September, 1894, the sum of three thousand feur-hum-

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

The object of this bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of lot. No. 6 in Block No. 1 of the subdivision known as Gordon and Brothers subdivision of North Laurel to satisfy a Mechanic's Lien in favor of the Phaintiff. The bill in substance states that the plaintiff doring the year 1805, and the early part of 1804, furnished to Frank N. Hobbs, owner of the said lot, certain materials for the erection of a building on said lot; that the sum of Four Humberd and Eighty Dollars and Forty live WILLIAM O'NEAL.

late of Howard County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are bereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said e-fate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my book this state.

It is thereupon, this 21st day of December, 1891, by the Circuit Court for Howard County, in Equity, ordered, that the plaintiff give notice to the absent defendants of the objects and substance of this bill by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Howard County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 27th day of January, 1895, warning the said defendants to be and appear in this Court in necessor or by solicitor, on or before the 12th in person or by solicitor, on or before the 12th day of February, 1895, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

ORDER NISI.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Court of Court of PRISCILLA M. DORSEY, Court of Howard County. PRISCILLA M. DORSEY, DECRASED.

Ordered by the Ordens' Court of Howard County, this 3rd day of January, 1895, that the sale of the sub-ground rent of Priscilla M. Dorsey, late of Howard county, deceased, made and reported by Darsey Thompson, excentor of the last will and testament of said deceased, be raffied and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 3rd day of February, 1895, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Howard county once in each of three successive weeks before the 3rd day of February, 1895.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1046,40.

REUBEN BORSEY, JOHN MCSHANE, LAWRENCEW, HOBBS,

ORDER NISI. IN THE MATTER OF THE ES- ) In the Orphan's

TATE OF Court of SALLIE ELIZA DORSEY, Howard county. Ordered by the Orphans' Court of Howard county, this 3rd day of January, 1895, that the sale of the sub-ground rent of Sallie Eliza Dorsey, late of Howard county, deceased, made and reported by Dorsey Thompson and Edward L. Thompson, executors of the last will and testament of sald deceased, be ratified During the coming year novels may be expected from

Capt. King, Amelie Rives,
Gertrude Atherton,
Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. Alexander,
Will and testament of said doccased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 3rd day of February, 1895, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Howard country once in each of three successive weeks before the 3rd day of February, 1895.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1.2.0.

REUREN DODSEY

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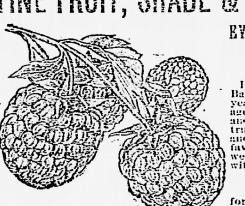
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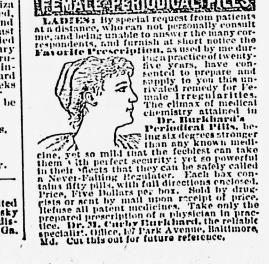
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