THE TIMES.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898.

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J. B. MORROW,
Editor and General Manager.

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A FEW DAYS OF GRACE.

Only President McKinley's begging for a few days more in which to continue diplomatic relations with Spain has prevented Congress from assuming the aggressive, looking to the independence of Cuba. Rankling in the breast of every true American in and out of Congress is the memory of the Maine disaster and a fierce fire of patriotism has broken forth which will brooke no overtures from Spain other than the evacuation of the island. The destruction of the Maine is regarded as the grand heathenish culmination of Spain's perfidious dealing with this country and the people she has misgoverned on our shores. Mr. McKinley has asked until Monday in the hope that there will be peaceful settlement of the pending difficulty. Congress has reluctantly granted it. After that it will be the boon of peace or the boom of cannon. Spain by chance may be able to destroy a number of our battleships, but it will make her fate all the harder. There will be no let up until what is left of her is eradicated.

SENATOR GORMAN FOR CONGRESS.

Our epigrammatic contemporary published at Laurel, The Democrat, concerning Mr. Gorman speaks this wise:

Political positions always carry reciprocal obligations. The people elect a man to office and if he is honest and has ability he serves the people.

Maryland has honored A. P. Gorman with the highest office in its gift. In return he has done great service, not only to Maryland, but to the party of which he was an honored leader.

A political tidal wave, the treachery of a few men, and the cowardice of others, has overthrown the Democratic party in Maryland.

Maryland and the Democratic party of the United States have a right to the unrivalled ability of A. P. Gorman. He will not dispute their claim.

Let the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District call upon him to become a candidate for the House of Representatives.

He will be elected.

The next House of Representatives will be Democratic. That is settled.

No other name would be mentioned in the Democratic caucus for Speaker if A. P. Gorman is a member.

Thus he would become the second most powerful official of the Republic.

He could legitimately use the power to redeem Maryland—to snatch it from the grasp of the Wellingtons, McComases and others of that ilk.

Let the work commence.

We don't see why anybody should be surprised that the Democratic Congressional campaign committee should be made up of silver men. Bimetallism will be the issue of the Congressional campaign and, we believe, also of the next Presidential campaign, and the Democratic party is for bimetallism.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Dingley's published hopes of the increase of revenue during the coming six months will pan out better than the hopes he expressed previous to the beginning of the fiscal year, the first six months of which show a deficit amounting to $44,000,000.

Secretary Gage admitted that it was the wheat crop that gave the country its little spurt of better times, but he killed his candor by following with the assertion that Congress must adopt gold standard legislation before we can have permanent good times.

Every time Boss Hanna goes over his check book these days he says a lot of unprintable words.

PUBLICATIONS.

EASTER LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.—The April Ladies' Home Journal opens with a drawing by Alice Barber Stephens of an Easter morning in a church choir. Several other illustrations also take the great festal day for a theme, and an article on "The Last Week in the Life of Christ," giving the incidents of the Saviour's persecution and crucifixion, is especially apropos of Holy Week. A feature of novel interest is the illustrated anecdotal biography of Thomas A. Edison, in which the characteristic traits of the great inventor are told in a series of anecdotes. Joseph Bonaparte's flight to America and sojourn here is recalled in an article, "When the King of Spain Lived on the Banks of the Schuylkill." Miss Lilian Bell writes from Berlin her impressions of the Germans and the Fatherland.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.—In the way of personal memoirs of the Civil War, there has been nothing more interesting published than Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences," and much the most interesting of these thus far is the paper in McClure's Magazine for April, giving Mr. Dana's recollections of Lincoln and his Cabinet. Living in the closest official and social relations with Lincoln and the members of the Cabinet for a considerable time, Mr. Dana's opportunities for knowing them were perfect; and he has set forth his impressions of them with that perfect frankness and that sure sense of the central characteristic which make his portraitures so real and definite. The portraits from photographs in the Government Civil War Collection add to the interest of the paper.

Another extremely interesting paper in the April McClure's is a series of heroic stories of the Gordon Highlanders, who crowned themselves with glory last autumn in charging through a deadly fire and capturing an almost impregnable position at the summit of the Dargai cliff. This was no new feat for the Gordons, and the article tells the story of a number of the same kind. It is illustrated with views of historic charges and with other pictures.

After using a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm you will be sure to buy the 50 cent size. Cream Balm has no equal in curing catarrh and cold in head. Ask your druggist for it or send 10 cents to us.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

I suffered from Catarrh three years; it got so bad I could not work; I used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well; I would not be without it.—A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to THE TIMES for subscription should remit as promptly as possible. tf

FROM ANNAPOLIS.
Correspondence of THE TIMES.

ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1898.

Police re-organization was not dead, as was written two weeks ago, although its friends had apparently given it rites of sepulture. The truth is that police re-organization is now, has been, and always will be, until the Legislature is over, the darling scheme of the Sixth district combine. Yet, one has to pause and ask himself, is it the combine? for the Republicans of the present Legislature have made history so fast before the very eyes of people that one can hardly keep pace with them. The kind of history has been political history; and the political history has been of the partizan sort. The war between the Republican factions was so red-handed at the beginning of the session that the two wings separated and one bolted the caucus, and the Democrats had to step in and help one faction to elect a Speaker and start the business of the House.

The Sixth district combine saw its weakness and immediately set to work to make a new deal. They placated Speaker Schaeffer. He received the office of State Fire Marshal, and his friend Porter was taken care of in the Liquor Board of Baltimore. Gov. Lowndes was induced to withdraw from the Senatorial fight, very probably, by false friends and bad advisors, and then by a mighty effort, votes was gotten together to elect Judge McComas Senator—the only victory the combine has secured this winter.

Then police re-organization came up, and, finding that the combine lacked votes, it undertook the conscienceless turn of ousting the Anne Arundel Democratic delegates and seating four Republicans, but the scheme failed from too many honest men individually in the combine. Foiled in its stratagem of a two to one board, the Democrats with the one, and the Republicans with the two, the combine set itself to work on a bipartizan board, for it had this advantage, it got rid of the two Republicans in the Police Board of Baltimore that the combine has been willing to give its very eyes to accomplish. The Governor would then put two of his own Republican friends in office and the Malsterites would be wiped off the face of Baltimore—for with no State patronage and no police appointments, political enthusiasm would soon ooze out from their veterans, and the combine would have it all its own way.

Then the Malsterites were once more cozened into a caucus, and one of their friends nominated for Police Commissioner. The House agreed to go into an election for Police Commissioner, and the Senate, controlled by the combine, refused to accede. Then the indignant Malsterites grew madder than ever and now they are seeking to scalp the combine worse than ever, even to the cleaving of its very skull.

In the mean time the Senate has passed the bi-partizan police board bill, and this was done in a split of the Republican factions making matters worse than ever.

The Malster faction is in a sad and fighting frame of mind. They seek Democratic votes in the House to save them from utter annihilation from the hands of their friends. They are willing to concede the death of the primary election bill—they killed the county local law, a bi-partizan, extravagant county printing scheme to give Republican papers patronage in Democratic counties at the expense of the tax-payers, and they promise to defeat other bad and partizan legislation, if only the Democrats won't legislate them out of office in the Police Board of Baltimore, by passing the bi-partizan board bill.

In the mean time Gov. Lowndes deftly calls back from the Senate his Baltimore appointments, and can revise them, to suit the new political situation, for friends of yesterday to the combine are enemies today. The like, of lightning changes in unblushing practical politics, was never seen in the palmiest days of the worst machine politics of the great and gallant Maryland Democracy.

Then to add to the troubles of the combine, Senator McComas, the chief beneficiary of its benefits, has taken a stand pat against the Governor and Senator Wellington, and opposes the bi-partizan police bill. He sees Wellington again at the helm, and this, in spite of the patched up peace of the winter between them, is what he does not want for his ancient and inveterate enemy, the Duke. Politics is simply personal aggrandizement of the worst sort amongst these Republicans, and the only amazement is how could sensible Marylanders ever be "fooled," as Lincoln used to say, into supporting them.

The animosity of the factions is something amusing and hopeful—amusing to those who like to see farces of real life on the boards, and hopeful to those who wish once more for Maryland to be governed by the people who represent the vast proportion of the intelligence, integrity and manhood of the State.

The whole work of the session has been simply a play of partizan politics, not so much against the Democrats, but mainly against the determined and certainly very brave Malster faction. The result has been that the session has been one of delay, anxiety and, with great probability, of failure. Only when the clouds of conflict have lifted, after midnight of Monday next, will anyone be able to outline what has been accomplished and what neglected in the legislation of January session, 1898.

The bill to amend the charter of the American Land and Loan Association of Ellicott City which came from the House was read a third time in the Senate, and passed. On Wednesday night the Senate bill to amend the charter of the American Land, Loan and Building Association of Ellicott City, passed its second reading in the House.

In the Senate on Friday last Senator Day introduced a bill to amend the charter of Ellicott City, and also one to repeal a portion of the laws of Howard county relative to police. Both referred to Senators Day, Emory and Boulc.

The Governor has signed the bill to refund to Caleb F. Cross, late collector of state taxes in the Second Collection district of Howard county, a sum of money erroneously paid into the state treasury. Also the act to sanction the bequest of $500 to the vestry of St. John's P. E. Church, in Howard county, contained in the will of Mrs. Emily G. Stewart.

Among the appointments sent to the Senate by Gov. Lowndes on Thursday was Frank Snyder, of Howard county, inspector of hay and straw, Western Scales.

In the House the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in Halethorpe, was passed on Thursday.

Among the Senate bills passed on Thursday was an act amending the charter of the Elkridge Foxhunting Club of Baltimore county.

The bill authorizing the Baltimore County Commissioners to grant to the Baltimore, Halthorpe and St. Denis Company to construct and operate railways on the highways of said county, was passed in the House on Thursday.

MUCH FOR LITTLE.

For $1.35 (paid in advance) we will send for the coming year THE TIMES and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Most everyone is acquainted with this valuable farm journal and needs no recommendation. The above offer includes the Agriculturist's Almanac (containing 500 pages) for 1898. The two papers taken separately would cost $2.50.

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tf Ellicott City, Md.

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CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CUBA.

This, "the gem of the Antilles," the largest in the West India group of islands, was discovered by Columbus about two weeks after he first sighted land in the new world, and 1511 it was colonized by Spain. Twice has its capital city been destroyed by the French (1534 and 1554), in their wars with their European neighbor, which extended to their respective colonies; in 1624 the Dutch took it, but in a short time restored it; in 1762 the British possessed themselves of the coveted little country, holding it till the next year, when it was surrended by treaty to its former masters. Since that time they have held it without contention of foreign powers, but against the will of an increasing element of its inhabitants, and despite their occasional fierce resistance.

Cuba lies between 19° and 23° north latitude, and 74° 30' and 85° west longitude. At a point on its north coast, directly south from Cape Sable, Florida, it is distant about 120 miles. In length, extending east and west, it is more than 600 miles; in its narrowest part it is 21 miles wide and in its widest 111. Its area is 43,220 square miles, or 27,660,800 acres. Compared with American States, it is somewhat larger than Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, or Virginia, and as large as seven of the Eastern States, Connecticut Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Its population is 1,632,000, about one-fifth of whom (230,000) are residents of Havana, the capital. The island would furnish homes for twelve millions of people, and then be but little more densely populated than Massachusetts now is. In the southeast it is mountainous, some points of the ranges being about 8,000 feet high. The central and western parts are the most fertile, but much of the surface is still covered with forests of various growth, among which are valuable timbers, palm, mahogany, ebony, and cedar. Tropical fruits, of course, abound. The chief and very profitable crops are sugar, coffee and tobacco. These, with molasses, some of the most valuable timbers, and some fruits, are shipped from the various parts, chiefly to the United States, and in time of peace are sources of great revenue, of a large part of which however, the islanders are despoiled by the Spanish government. In 1894 the sugar crop was 1,050,000 tons, and the average annual tobacco crop, under normal conditions, is about 450,000 bales; but the war has brought disaster to all agricultural interests, so that in 1896 the sugar crop was about 200,000 tons, or less than one-fifth, and the tobacco crop was 50,000 bales, or one-ninth of the normal quantity. The decline of the island's commerce with the United States, as indicated by statistics prepared for the Agricultural Department, shows how ruinous the conflict has become to the Cuban People. The year before the present war began, the trade amounted to $102,864,204; but for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, it was only $47,548,610, or 46 per cent of what it was so recently. It is estimated that the close of the year, June 30, 1897, found it to be only about $20,000,000, or less than one-fifth of what it was before the revolt.

Of the population, 65 per cent. are white. This consists of native Spaniards (known as the peninsular class,) who are recent immigrants from Spain, mostly officials, ex-officials, wealthy planters and merchants, to the number of about 60,000; and about a million of insulars, or native Cubans, descendants of the Spanish conquerors. There are probably 50,000 Chinese laborers on the plantations, and the remainder of the population consists of negroes and mulattoes, who constitute the great majority of farm and domestic laborers. In the city of Havana alone there are about 76,000 blacks, nearly a third of its residents. Negro slavery existed in the island till 1886. Governmental provision for its gradual extinction began in 1880.

Havana has been described as a wonderful city because of its spacious harbor, its old fortifications, and its marble buildings; the old city, formerly within the walls, and the new one, laid out with considerable architectural effect; its modified air of antiquity contrasting with its modern bustle and its dirty streets, which are smeared with sugar and molasses—the whole presenting a picture of infinite variety. The frowning old Castle Moro, with its greater and lesser guns, looks out upon the water approach to the wealthy and in general gay metropolis, while over it floats the flag of Spain, the emblem of a power detested by the people who have long groaned under injustice and the oppression born of a greed which hates the wealth-producers of the island while it wantonly plunders them. In the great Cathedral of Havana repose, after several removals, the bones of Columbus. His son Diego is also entombed there.

A glance at the government and the manner of administering it will show what cause the islanders have had for revolting again and again, and why people who hate oppression, the world over, are in sympathy with them. The supreme executive power is vested in a governor-general, who is appointed by the Crown and who is nominally under the immediate control of Spain's Secretary for the Colonies. Associated with the governor-general is a Council of Government whose members are also appointed by the Crown, but this is a mere advisory board, without authority either to restrain or to direct. The governor-general has such large discretionary power that he can suspend the execution of a law or decree of the Madrid government in cases of what he may choose to consider a necessity.

For purposes of civil administration the island is divided into six provinces, each of which has a governor appointed by the Spanish home government, and these provincial governors report to the governor-general.

There is a legislative assembly, whose members are elected by the people; but its functions are almost farcical, as they embrace little except the making of suggestions. It is not a law making body.

Each province is represented in the Spanish Cortes by persons of its choosing—the number of members sent to the Lower House being determined by the population, and each electing two to the Senate. At this time there are 30 deputies and 14 senators, the 12 from the provinces being supplemented by one each from the University of Havana and the Royal Society of Friends of the Country, an organization devoted to teaching and upholding that sort of patriotism which licks the hand that smites.

For military purposes there are three departments. A single officer is entrusted with the administation of naval affairs.

For convenience in the administration of justice there are two grand districts and 26 sub-districts, each of which has a judge.

There is an economical or royal property department which is charged with the management of the finances.

No accurate statement of revenues, received and expended, can be made for any year since 1893-1894, as in 1895-1896, Spain could not collect taxes in Cuba, and the decline of commerce had reduced the customs receipts to about one-fourth of what they had previously been. The Madrid government levies a tax, in one form and another, of from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 annually. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, more then $20,000,000 was collected; but the expenditures for that time, when ordinary conditions obtained, were greatly in excess of this, and so it had gone on until Spain's debt on account of Cuba alone was $150,849,000. Since then it has been increased by some millions. The expenses of the war (which of course the Cubans are expected to pay in case they are again subdued) are reckoned to be about $120,000,000 a year. The debt of Spain, including that on account of Cuba, is more than a billion of dollars, and is rapidly increasing by reason of the revolt in both Cuba and the Philippine Islands, as well as by unfavorable conditions at home. A little item of interest to Americans, in connection with this debt, is the fact that over $570,000 of it is due to the United States.

Some idea of what it costs Cuba to maintain the parasites that have for a long time been draining her life-blood (the Spanish civil, military and other functionaries set to misgovern and keep her in subjection,) is furnished by salary items. The population of Spain and all her colonies is scarcely three eighths as great as that of the United States, but the governor general of Cuba, having in charge a population about three-fourths as great as that of the little State of Massachusetts, is better provided for than the President of the United States, the executive of a mighty people, inhabiting a country compared with which Cuba is a mere speck. This Spanish appointee has a salary of $50,000 a year, a palace in Havana, and a summer house in the country, with servants, coaches, and a fund at his disposal for the employment of spies and pimps—is maintained at the expense of the Cuban people in a sort of regal dignity to which our Chief Magistrate is a stranger, though the nation over which he presides is the richest on the globe.

Here follows a list of salaries paid other civil officers, and of those appointed to military, naval and other crown positions:

Director-General of the Treasury	$18,500
Archbishop of Santiago	18,900
Bishop of Havana	18,000
Commander-General of the Naval Station	16,392
The General who is second in command in the island	15,000
The President of the Audiencia	15,000
Governor of Havana	8,000
Secretary of the General Government	8,000
Postmaster-General	5,000
Collector of the Havana Custom House	4,000
Manager of Lotteries	4,000
Chief Clerks of Administration, first class	5,000
Chief Clerks of Administration, second class	4,000
Chief Clerks of Administration, third class	3,000
Major-Generals, each	7,500
Brigadier-Generals, each	4,500
Brigadier-Generals, each, when in command	5,000
Colonels, each (salary is increased when in command)	3,450
Captains of largest men-of-war, each	4,300
Captains of frigates, each	4,560
Lieutenants of the navy first class, each	3,370

All these officers are entitled to free lodging and to domestic servants at the public expense. A host of minor officials have proportionate salaries.

Some of the items of annual expenditure help to bring into stronger light the financial burdens borne by this people for the purpose of keeping themselves enslaved. Judged by American standards, on the basis of our State government expenses, the following summary gives figures six times as great as would be necessary under purely local rule, and a writer, apparently fully informed as to Cuban affairs, says that this money taken under forms of law does not represent more than is taken by peculation and fraud. These are the figures for a year under ordinary conditions; how much more astounding more they be in time of war, if we admit that the islanders will eventually be made to pay:

Interest on the Spanish national debt	$10,500,000
Army and navy	7,000,000
Civil list	4,000,000
Pensions to retired military and civil officers and their widows	2,000,000
Department of Justice	1,000,000
Department of Finance	700,000

Even these figures mark an expenditure of $15.44 per capita, or 68 per cent. of the entire currency per capita of the United States.

The paternal government makes no appropriation to educate the masses. It would be harder than it has been to keep the people in bondage if popular education was provided for.

In addition to the direct exactions spoken of, the tariff and other commercial laws passed by the Cortes are so framed as to benefit Spain, while they discourage industry and enterprise in Cuba and prevent the full development of her great resources.

This article is intended mainly to explain in brief the economic conditions of Cuba, as brought about by more than three hundred years of bitterness. The story of filibustering attempts to wrest her from her Spanish masters, or rather to aid her citizens in doing this, and of the repeated struggles of the islanders themselves to establish their independence and institute free government, would require a volume—told however as succinctly as it possibly could be. As said previously, foreign powers have occasionally held temporary possession. The expedition of Lopez (1850,) in which Crittenden, the gallant young Kentuckian, lost his life but spoke words of defiance and of high meaning* when standing before his executioners, which must have thrilled even the cruel Spaniard, and which in his home people will think upon as long as they cherish valor, —this of itself would require a chapter.

Uprisings have been many during the last half century—in 1850 51, 1855, 1868, 1885, and 1895. The struggle which began in February, 1895, has been desperately waged until this time, and the end is not yet.

In 1868 began a ten-year conflict. At last, seeing the hopelessness of their cause, the patriots consented to enter into a treaty, and the Spanish government agreed to give liberal terms, and inaugurate reforms which would tend to pacification and bring about prosperity. By royal decree of August 8, 1878, an important concession was made—Cuba was to have representative government. Every province was to elect deputies to the Cortes—one to every 40,000 free inhabitants. But the freedom, the economic advantage, the protection of personal and public rights, that were to come of these, have failed utterly of realization. Spoliation, confiscation in effect, if not in set terms, disregard of personal and public rights, the insolence of office, the neglect of popular education, the enriching of the few at the expense of the many,—these things have gone on in open day and even vaunted themselves, to the exasperation of a long-suffering and outraged people.

Spain is faithless when dealing with an inferior. All the world knows that. Spain is avaricious and cruel in her avarice. All the world has known that since Cortez and Pizarro tortured the gentle and confiding (why not say noble?) Aztecs, in order that they might get gold and fame and the smiles of Spanish monarchs whose standard of nobility was the money that it could command. In the language of Senator Frye, "Cuba was her sponge," which she squeezed without regard to the people she was squeezing to death, in order that her favorites might grow fat.

With discontent and murmurings and occasional manifestations of popular fury, Cuba bore with this disappointment, this renewed insolence and faithlessness, until 1895, when, as previously stated, the fires of revolution broke out anew. For nearly three years the islanders, reinforced by sympathizing Americans, have struggled with the Spanish power. The captain-general first entrusted with the work of subduing the patriots was recalled because he lacked the savage ferocity deemed in Spain essential to the subjugation of slaves who dared to cry out when they were forced to additional toil to make good the tale of bricks when the supply of straw was withheld; and Weyler (surnamed "The Butcher") was substituted. Outrages, shocking to civilization, have been perpetrated upon captured Cubans, men and women. Injuries not atoned for have been inflicted upon American citizens. Insulting acts and speech have in the main been the reply to the petitions and remonstrances of American diplomatic and consular agents. And yet the wily Spanish government and its agents in Cuba have prudently abstained from giving the United States a well-defined cause of war.

A belligerency measure passed the American Senate in the summer of 1897; the American people, acting as individuals, have defied international law in order to carry aid and comfort to the islanders.

*When Wm. Crittenden, captured with fifty of his men after the scheme of Lopez had evidently failed, and carried to Havana, stood ready for execution, the Spanish officer having charge of the shooting detail ordered him to turn his back and kneel, as has been the Spanish manner during the present war also; but he answered firmly: "A Kentuckian never turns his back on his enemy, and he kneels to none but God!" Thereupon the order to fire was given, and he received the volley in front, looking with steady eyes upon the musketeers and their commander.

At the Sign of the Crystal Globe.

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THE GLOBE.

"THE GLOBE," Baltimore's wide awake and progressive Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers, wants to make the business acquaintance of every reader of this paper. "Coming events cast their shadows before." A "coming event" that will interest and instruct you is the issue of the spring and summer edition of

THE GLOBE'S
CATALOGUE,

which will be published and ready for distribution about the latter part of March (perhaps sooner.) When you've carefully read the catalogue you'll be lots wiser. We think you'll like "THE GLOBE'S" way of transacting business 'cause its a fair, square and honest way, so different from some stores. All we want you to do is to

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The Globe

8 West Baltimore Street, three doors from Charles,

BALTIMORE, MD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A Grocery, Meat and General Provision Business in Laurel, Md. Doing a good cash business. Good reason for selling. For particulars inquire of ALCORN & CO., Laurel, Md.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

High Bred PEKIN DUCK EGGS: $1 for 13: at Hayfield Duck Farm, West Friendship, Howard county, Md. M. WELCH SHIPLEY, Proprietor.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, from the finest flocks in the state, crossed with E. B. Thompson's celebrated cockerels. FRANK PARLETT, Woodstock, Md.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From PURE BROWN LEGHORNS, 15 for 75c. JOHN W. BRIAN, Ellicott City, Md. (Opp. Patapsco Bank.)

WANTED.

The names of persons desiring to study journalism. I have something to their advantage. B. K. STALEY, 26 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md. Room 3.

NOTICE.

The ORPHANS' COURT will meet every week on Tuesday for the transaction of business.
ISAAC SCAGGS, Register of Wills.

NOTICE.

The COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet every week on Tuesday for the transaction of business.
By order of the Commissioners, W. J. ROBINSON, Clerk.

MARCELLUS WRIGHT,
AUCTIONEER,
POST OFFICE.—MARRIOTTSVILLE, MD.

NOTICE.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, HOWARD COUNTY, Feb. 15, 1898.

It is requested that any one knowing of the death or removal of any person whose name is now on the Pension List of Howard county, or who has knowledge of any person receiving a pension to which he or she is not rightfully entitled, will communicate such information to the County Commissioners at once.
By order of the Commissioners, W. J. ROBINSON Clerk.

NOTICE.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, HOWARD COUNTY, Feb. 15. 1898.

All persons having CLAIMS OF INDEBTEDNESS against the county are hereby notified that they must present them to the Commissioners on or before their
FIRST MEETING IN APRIL NEXT,
otherwise they will not be included in the Levy of May, 1898.
By order of the Commissioners, W. J. ROBINSON, Clerk.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS.

One of 100 ACRES, improved by Stone Dwelling with frame back building, 10 rooms, also Tenant House of 4 rooms; all necessary out buildings, nearly new; a young orchard of all kinds fruit, in bearing condition; 14 miles from Baltimore by way of Clarksville Turnpike and Old Rolling Road.

SECOND FARM 93 ACRES, improvements are tenant house and large hay barrack; young apple orchard of about 90 trees, have commenced to bear. This farm is on the Triadelphia Pike, lose than 3 miles from the 17-Mile Stone, on the Baltimore and Frederick Pike. Apply to JOHN MELIA, Glenelg, Howard county Md.

NOTICE.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, HOWARD COUNTY, Feb. 15, 1898.

All persons wishing TRANSFERS or RELEASES of their taxable property will apply to the County Commissioners on or before their
FIRST MEETING IN APRIL NEXT.
On and after that date the Books will be closed and no Transfers or Releases will be granted to any person whatsoever, and no reduction will be made on any tax bill after the Levy of May, 1898.
By order of the Commissioners, W. J. ROBINSON, Clerk.

No More Scrofula

Not a Symptom of the Affliction Since Cured by Hood's.

"When our daughter was two years old she broke out all over her face and head with scrofula sores. Nothing that we did for her seemed to do any good. We became discouraged, but one day saw Hood's Sarsaparilla so highly recommended that we decided to try it. The first bottle helped her, and after taking six bottles her face was smooth and we have not seen any signs of scrofula returning." BILAS VERNOOY, West Park, New York. Get only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness, constipation.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Under an order of the Orphans' Court of Howard county, Maryland, I will sell at auction the premises of the late John W. McDade, situated near Savage Md., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, 1898,

at 10 o'clock A. M., without regard to weather, the following personal property, viz:

ONE ROAN MARE, 1 BAY HORSE, five years old; 1 one-year-old Colt, 1 COW, 1 Brood Sow, 2 Bee Hives and Bees and 5 empty Hives, 1 MOWING MACHINE, used one year; 1 old Mowing Machine, Wagon and Plow Harness, Plows, Double Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, ¼ Ton Phosphate, 1 bag Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, lot of Rye, 1 Cutting Box, forks, rakes, shovels and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving their notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale, and payable at the Citizens' National Bank of Laurel, Md.
ROSE M. McDADE, Administratrix.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Howard county in a cause therein pending between William A. Milnes and Anna va. Elizabeth E. Wilson and others, the undersigned, trustee appointed therein, will sell at public auction at "High Ridge," Howard county, Maryland, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, 1898,

at 2 o'clock P. M. the property decreed to be sold in said proceedings and described as follows: All that property situated in Howard county in Howard District, Maryland, near "High Ridge," called "Brothers' Friendship," and upon which the late Elizabeth Miles and husband resided, containing

FORTY-NINE AND THREE-QUARTER ACRES,

more or less.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, or all cash at the option of the purchaser, the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser or purchasers endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustee. A cash deposit of one hundred and fifty dollars will be required at the time of sale.
PHILEMON W. CREW, Trustee, 512 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
MICHAEL H. COONEY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned intending to go West, will sell at public sale on his farm, near Scaggsville P. O., Fifth district of Howard county, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898,

at 10 A. M., without regard to weather, the following personal property, viz:

SEVEN GOOD WORK HORSES AND MARES, 1 Driving Horse, Good Roadster and safe; 1 Cow, fresh about May 1; 2 Iron Age Cultivators, 1 set Double Driving Harness, 60 feet Inch Rope, 1 Wire, 1 Two-horse South Bend Chilled Plow, 2 sets Single Harness, 1 Speeding Cart, 1 Dayton Wagon, two horse; 1 Cutter Sleigh, 2 Buggies, one two-seat; 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Cutting Box, 1 Grindstone, 16 TONS OF CLOVER HAY, Collars, Bridles, Nets, Plows, Harrows, Mowing and Brambling Scythes, Grain Cradle, Half-bushel Measure, good Road Cart, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting in part of 2 Cooking Stoves, 2 Feather Beds, 5 Rocking Chairs, 3 Bedsteads, 1 Dining-room Coal Stove, lot Milk Crocks, 1 Clock, 3 Tables, one of which is an Extension, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of four months will be given, purchasers giving their notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale, and payable at the Citizens' National Bank of Laurel, Md.
ROBERT ALCORN.
ABNER MOORE, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned having sold his farm and going to move to the city, will sell at public sale on the place where he now resides, on the road leading from Clarksville to Highland, Fifth district of Howard county, on

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1898,

At 1 o'clock P. M., regardless of the weather, the following valuable personal property, viz: 1 GOOD MARE, 1 GOOD COW, 1 One-horse Spring Wagon, set Single Harness, set Lead Gears, 1 Lady's Saddle, Sleigh and Bells, Fodder Plow, Double Shovel Plows, 1 Cultivator, pair of Double Lines, 1 Wheat Fan, 30 BARRELS OF CORN, Lot Seed Potatoes (Blush,) 75 Chickens, 4 Turkey Hens and 1 Gobler, lot new Whisky Barrels, Churn, Butter Print and Scales, lot Milk Jars, lot Fruit Jars, lot Bacon, Grain Cradle, Brambling Scythes, Forks, Garden Hoes, Axes, Meat Saw, Cross-cut Saw, lot Fertilizer, Maul and Wedges, Half-bushel Measure, 125 new Chestnut Posts, 1 Five-gallon Oil Can with pump, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of 1 Grand Perfect Range, 1 Coal Stove, 1 Wood-land Stove, Safe, Bureau, 2 Tables, lot Chairs, Bedstead and Mattress, 50 yards Matting, lot Dishes and other articles too numerous to mention

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving their notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.
L. C. SOUDER.
M. H. COONEY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

As attorneys for the heirs of the late Charles R. Pue, we will sell at public auction at the Court House Door in Ellicott City, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1898,

at 12 o'clock M., all that valuable farm situated upon the Clarksville Turnpike about five miles from Ellicott City. This property consists of

160 ACRES OF FINE LAND,

well wooded and watered, has a

COMFORTABLE DWELLING,

orchard, &c., &c. It is located in one of the most thrifty neighborhoods of the county, joining the lands of Jno. L. Clark, Wm. O'Donnell, R. B. Rogers, Wm. Harding and others. It will be sold as a whole and upon terms to suit the purchaser.
A. V. MILHOLLAND,
JNO. G. ROGERS,
Attys. for the heirs.
M. H. COONEY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE
—OF—
TWO VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND SITUATED IN HOWARD COUNTY, MD.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Howard county, in equity, in a cause therein pending between Wm. H. Richardson et al., vs. Mary F. Easter et al., the undersigned as trustees, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1898,

at 11 o'clock A. M. First. All that valuable farm of

NINETY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, where Chas. I. Richardson lived at the time of his death, situated on the West side of road from Highland to Clarksville, improved by a Dwelling of 5 Rooms, Barn and other buildings, adjoins lands of Robert A. Easter, L. C. Souder, Wm. Steaver. (Title see will of Sarah F. Richardson, recorded in Wills Liber No. 2, folio 453, &c., Register of Wills Office, Howard county.)

Secondly. All that valuable farm of

NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, situated on the east side of the public road from Highland to Clarksville, occupied formerly by the late George E. Richardson, and lately improved by a dwelling of five Rooms, large Bank Barn, Stable and other buildings, and adjoins the lands of Nicholas Miller, Mrs. Cooney, Henry Welling and others. (For title see deed from James Mackubin, trustee, to Wm. H. Richardson et al., dated 16 March, 1868, recorded in Howard county land records in No. 68, folio 361, &c., and deed from Sarah F. to George E. Richardson, dated 29 October, 1881, recorded in records aforesaid in 44, folio 195, &c. Land in both farms is of good quality and located in a fine wheat growing section. Baltimore markets are reached by the Clarksville and Ellicott City Pike.

TERMS OF SALE:—A cash deposit on day of sale of $200 upon each piece of property sold, one-half of the balance of purchase money upon ratification of sale, the balance in six months thereafter; the credit payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees and bear interest from the day of sale, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.
LOUIS T. CLARK,
JOHN G. ROGERS,
Trustees.
M. H. COONEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE
—OF—
A VALUABLE FARM IN HOWARD COUNTY.

By virtue of a power contained in a mortgage to Thomas C. Welling from Wm. Welling Iglehart and Samuel Iglehart, dated 30 May, 1892, recorded in No 68, folio 521, &c., Howard