THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EVERY INDICATION OF IMPROVED CONDITIONS CONTINUING.

The B. & O. Working on Broad Gauge Lines—Plenty of Trains Now—One More Thing for the Company to Do—Negotiations for Water Works Yet Pending—A Branch of the Y. M. C. A. for Ellicott City—The Fire Company—Town and County.

Many expressions of satisfaction are heard here at the recognition accorded Ellicott City's growing importance by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in the arrangement of its new schedule which went into effect last Sunday.

Eleven trains now arrive at Ellicott City daily from Baltimore and nine leave eastward. The new Sunday schedule gives seven trains from Baltimore and five departing eastward. The next thing needful in the order of progress is to keep the station and telegraph office open all night.

There can be little doubt that the company will supply this need if the matter is represented in the proper light. At present passengers arriving or departing on the early mail due at 4.30 A. M., or the midnight train, have no depot accommodations whatever. Telegraph facilities for the large population of this section are practically shut off at night unless the day operator can be looked up and even then it is an inconvenience to the public and an imposition upon the day man to expect him to do double duty without compensation. There might be times too when the day operator was inaccessible. The inconvenience worked by no night operator is especially felt by press correspondents, and in view of Ellicott City's growing importance as a news center, they are entitled to recognition.

The hope is general that the B. & O. will follow up its good work by keeping the telegraph office and station open all night and then all Ellicott City will sit down on the croaker whose delight is to cuss the company.

THE COUNCIL AND MR. SCHREIBER.

Messrs. McCauley, Morrow and Mellor are the committee appointed by the city council to negotiate with Mr. Joseph Schreiber in regard to water works.

Mr. Schreiber is fitting up the mill in which is located his electric plant, for purposes of manufacturing. He will put in fifteen sewing machines to turn out underwear for which he has contracts with Baltimore houses.

Y. M. C. A. FOR ELLICOTT CITY.

The committee appointed to solicit contributions for the Young Men's Christian Association in Ellicott City are meeting with very encouraging success. After $500 has been secured an organization will be effected and plans considered for renting or building and fitting up rooms for the association. No money is asked for till the full amount is subscribed, but names can be handed in to Rev. Henry Branch, chairman of the committee, Dr. M. G. Sykes, Mr. V. Grant Mercier or Mr. Robert Yates.

It is understood that a reading room and gymnasium will be adjuncts of the organization, and every possible profitable attraction will be offered members. The Y. M. C. A. is non sectarian and everybody of good character will be welcomed.

Dr. Branch is taking a lively interest in the enterprise. He thinks that "any person looking into the work of a well equipped association in any town must acknowledge that it is a blessing and that the interests of property and religion, of social and domestic life, are advanced by it. Such an organization doing such a beneficent work is entitled to the support and co-operation, financial and moral, of everybody who has any interest or stake in the welfare of the community, be he Christian or infidel, Jew or Gentile. The association then has the right to expect the thoughtful consideration of every man and woman who has discernment enough to discover that the young men of the community are the making or the marring of it."

MEETING OF THE FIRE COMPANY.

Ellicott City Volunteer Fire Company No. 1 held a meeting in the truck house on Tuesday evening. Several bills were ordered to be paid. Committees were appointed to have a tongue and brake attached to the truck, to buy a dozen more of rubber buckets and to ascertain the cost of two chemical fire extinguishers. A letter of thanks and enclosing $40 from Mr. S. Sterett McKim was read and ordered to be spread on the minutes. The next meeting will be Monday night, June 30. The company will hold a fair in the near future to buy a reel and hose if the city decides on water works.

MR. CARROLL HOME AGAIN.

Incidents of the Recent Dynamite Scare in Paris.

Mr. R. G. Harper Carroll, brother of ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, has recently returned from Europe and gives some interesting accounts illustrative of the excitement pervading Paris when the Anarchists were giving trouble. The volatility of the French is well known and after the killing of M. Very by dynamiters and the arrest of Ravachol, the slightest cause, says Mr. Carroll, would cause an uproar.

Mr. Carroll's niece, Madame La Grange, second daughter of the Governor, during the troublous times was the recipient of a mysterious letter warning her that the building on the Avenue De L'Alma, in which are her apartments, was marked for destruction. The letter purported to come from some one to whom Madame La Grange's husband, Marquis Louis La Grange, had been particularly kind, and out of gratitude the warning was given. The time fixed for the dynamiting of the building was between the first and last day of the present month, May.

The announcement of the warning caused such an uproar of jabbering men, women screaming or hysterically laughing, says Mr. Carroll, as it had never been his lot to see.

Daily, he says, all sorts of wild reports would gain currency as to dynamite plots, and soon after the scenes described the rumor flew through the same large apartment building that a bomb with burning fuse had been extinguished on a landing just in time to avert disaster.

Mr. Carroll thinks the French are advancing in democratic ideas and that but for their hot tempers and fierce contentions their country would illustrate the entire triumph of popular government, and distinctions of nobility would soon become obsolete as they are now obsolescent.

Mr. Carroll was at Doughoregan Manor Wednesday. While in Paris his time was divided between his nieces, Mesdames La Grange and De Kergolay, the latter wife of Viscount Jean De Kergolay.

Desperate Fight Against Arrest.

James C. Carter, colored, aged about twenty years, has been arrested and lodged in Rockville jail, charged with attempted felonious assault on Rachel Green, colored, aged about eighty years, near Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, last April. Carter, who feared that bodily harm would be done him, resisted arrest, and badly beat Deputy Sheriff Fairall, of Montgomery county, who handcuffed him at the point of a pistol. The deputy was knocked down several times before he succeeded in mastering the prisoner.

Did it ever occur to you to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine? Try a bottle this season. It will do you good.

GOOD HANDS ARE SCARCE.

This is the Case in Howard County and the State of Maryland.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued some very interesting data concerning the wages of farm labor in Maryland. Generally speaking, the department reports that a deficiency is indicated by the reports for Delaware and Maryland of a more or less continuous character as to time and of severity as to degree, extending well over their area. The tendency to the cities, the demands of the railroads, oyster and other fishing, fruit canning, and the renting of land and low prices of farm labor, are responsible for the deficiency. In a few counties labor is sufficient or abundant, but in many cases inferior quality and liable to disturbance at stated seasons by other demands. There is a general lack of the best quality.

The wages paid farm hands in Maryland show a fluctuation. Just after the war prices were, of course, higher than they have ever been before or since, a farm hand receiving, in 1866, $20.36 per month without board, or $12.76 per month with board. In 1879 the Maryland farmer paid $14 without board; $8.95 with board. In 1882 he paid $16.34 and $9.89, respectively; in 1888 he paid $18.48 and $11.84, respectively. In 1890 wages fell, being only $17.67 and $11.25, respectively, and this year they are even lower, being $17.50 without board, but $11.33 with board, per month, by the year. Harvest hands in Maryland are quoted in the report at $1.04 a day with board, or $1.30 a day without board, a slight rise over last year. Ordinary farm hands are put down as worth 85 cents a day without board, or 50 cents with board, being about 30 per cent. less than the wages paid harvest hands.

Good help in Howard county is reported as scarce.

A CHILD'S TERRIBLE FALL.

Miraculous Escape from Death of Mr and Mrs. R. H. Woods' Son.

While at play Robert Harris Woods, Jr., aged two and a half years, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Woods, of Washington, D. C., fell from the porch adjoining the composing room of the TIMES office to the pavement below, a distance of over fifteen feet, Sunday morning, and was badly but it is thought not seriously hurt. For a few minutes after the fall the child seemed unconscious. The little fellow was taken at once to the home of his grandfather, Mr. Joshua W. Dorsey, and medical aid summoned. It was found that no bones were broken and the only fear entertained was of internal injuries. The child later partook of food and was soon able to walk about.

A fortunate incident of the fall was that the little boy, although starting from the porch headlong, turned so as to strike the pavement on the flat of his back. But for this fortunate fact his skull would have been crushed. When he struck the pavement the sound was sickening.

The little boy is very bright and a general favorite. The news of the accident soon spread and many people called at Mr. Dorsey's Sunday anxious to be of any assistance possible. The parents, while the results of the fall were yet uncertain, were naturally well-nigh distracted and their sense of relief at the miraculous escape of their son is shared by the entire community.

HE HAS SEEN THE WORLD.

A Wandering Artist and His Checkered Career.

Something of a phenomenon for his accomplishments and checkered career is Samuel Boyd, an Australian, now in in Ellicott City. With many things to which to turn his hand, he has been executing landscapes and sketches in oil and portraits, and he is said by those who know to be an artist of no inferior order. The phenomenal feature of his work is rapidity of execution. In fifteen minutes he has the essentials of a picture which might be easily the work of days. In a few hours he decorated all the counter panels in Dr. Taylor's pharmacy, and had painted enough pictures on canvas and glass to enable the Doctor to start an art gallery if he so desires.

Mr. Boyd says his art studies were with Philippotteaux, of Paris, the famous artist who executed the representation of the Battle of Gettysburg lately on exhibition at the Cyclorama building, Baltimore. He gives a strange account of his experiences from his birth in Australia, though a university career at Oxford where he took the degree of Master of Arts, as an enthusiast in athletics, a loser of nine thousand pounds on the Derby races, a revolutionist in the Argentine Republic, and under sentence to be shot in the plaza of Buenos Ayres, a traveler in the Congo Free State, South Africa and Asia, and a wanderer in the United States.

He is 43 years old but looks much younger. He states that he is a descendant of the Scottish Earl of Kilmarnock who was executed for political reasons early in the eighteenth century. His father, he says, is a wealthy ship-owner of Melbourne. In conversation he gives evidence of being well read and informed. He is, however, rather cynical on the subject of education and religiously skeptical. He is the author of "Reminiscences of a Tramp," sold by Alden.

He bears as relics of his revolutionizing in South America a bullet hole in the neck and a sabre gash on the head.

DIFFENDERFFER—GROVERMAN.

The Bride and Groom Well Known Here and Popular.

Miss Eliza Credilla Groverman and Mr. George Y. Kelso Diffenderffer were married at Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, on May 11, by Rev. P. Wroth, assisted by Rev. William M. Dame.

The bride is a social favorite and a charming young lady. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Groverman, of Baltimore, and a niece of Mr. M. D. Groverman, of Howard county, at whose hospitable mansion she has spent a great deal of her time. During her stays in Howard she has taken a lively interest in social events and attended the balls at the New Assembly Room, Ellicott City.

The groom is connected with the well-known Baltimore firm of John S Reese & Co., and is one of the Monumental City's brightest and most energetic young business men. He is likewise well-known in Howard county both socially and from business association.

AN UNTIMELY DEATH.

Sad Bereavement of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fitzgerald.

Miss Bessie K. Fitzgerald, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, superintendent of the B. & O. Railroad, died Wednesday at the home of her father, at Relay Station. She was a student at the Woman's College, Baltimore, and was a bright and lovable girl. She was in her sixteenth year.

Daley's Pharmacy in New Hands.

The pharmacy of the late Dr. Daley is now in the hands of Dr. A. C. Taylor, a pharmacist of experience, who comes to Ellicott City from Caroline county. Dr. Taylor is ably assisted by Dr. George P. Costello, who was associated with Dr. Daley and who for a time after the latter's death had sole charge. The new proprietor is a pleasant gentleman and will doubtless maintain the popularity gained by Daley's pharmacy.

Eighty Thousand White Pine and Hemlock Palings. Warfield, Sykesville. ‡

Items from Alberton.

ALBERTON, May 24.—The friends and relatives of Miss Alice D. O'Dell, principal of School No. 2, second district Baltimore county, will be pleased to learn of her convalescence under the skillful treatment of Dr. J. T. Waltemyer. Her trouble was a very aggravated case of peritonitis. She is now at the home of her parents, Hernwood, Baltimore county. Miss Georgie Frazier, of Randallstown, is substituting for her.

The view from Quaker Hill is magnificent. Everywhere nature has clothed herself in green. Just enough of the broken sod is visible to relieve the monotony, and bring out the beautiful spring color in all its loveliness.

The farmers are about through with planting corn and are busy with their truck. The wet and cold weather has put them back somewhat.

Mr. Wm. Russell, an old resident of this place, who has been suffering from gangrene of the foot, and has had several operations performed, is now improving and there is a probability of his recovery.

Wedding in Pennsylvania.

On Tuesday last Mr. Lawrence Morningstar, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Steelton, Pa., was married to Miss Alda L. Wells, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Hughes of the United Brethren Church. Mr. and Mrs. Morningstar are now visiting Mr. Philip Morningstar and family here.

Services at St. Louis.

Rev. R. K. Wakeham preached last Sunday evening to an appreciative audience in St. Louis' Church, Clarksville. After the devotions his friends tendered him a reception in the pastoral residence. Rev John T. Whelan, of the Cathedral, Baltimore, is expected on next Sunday evening at the same hour, 7.30.

Sale of Real Estate.

The estate of Mr. John Campbell White, in Howard county, near Ellicott City, was sold at public auction Saturday at thirty-seven dollars per acre. The number of acres is 77½, the sale aggregating $2,867.50.

Base Ball at Rock Hill College.

Rock Hill defeated the Catonsville Combinations on the college grounds Wednesday by a score of 8 to 3. The game was great.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

The official board of the Fourth Street M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., have made an unanimous request for the supply of their pulpit until next Conference by Rev. W. J. Thompson, well known here. He will succeed Rev. W. F. Speake who has lately died. Mr. Thompson is now at Walkersville, Frederick county. He occupied the pulpit of Emory Church for several months while Rev. Dr. Henry Baker the then pastor was in Europe.

Peter Miller, foreman on the section of the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Woodstock and Sykesville, has been in the constant service of the B. & O. for forty-seven years. He is 67 years of age, strong and hearty and can do as much work as younger men. He is a native of Germany, and is a magnificent specimen of physical development. He can tell all about the road in the days of grasshopper engines.

Mr. Thomas J. Burke, of Ellicott City, was one of the reception committee at the reception of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Clerks' Association held at their headquarters, No. 617 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, on Wednesday last. About four hundred people were present. Among the throng were Messrs. Horace Isaac, and Edgar S. Vansant of Ellicott City.

Mr. D. F. Maroney, of the B. & O. car service association, was in Ellicott City with other gentlemen yesterday viewing the town's picturesque surroundings. Mr. Maroney might be induced to make his residence here. It is hoped that the neighborhood may have so desirable an acquisition.

Professor Walker, strongly supported by talent from Browningsville and Baltimore City, Md., will give a concert at McKendree M. E. Church on Saturday, June 4th, at 8 P. M. During the afternoon the ladies of the church will hold a strawberry festival in the adjoining grove.

The first of a series of hops, to be given monthly, was held at the Laurel Academy of Music last evening. The committee in charge were Messrs. T. Hall Brehme, Samuel T. Gray, Julius Snowden, Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., and Sothoron Compton.

Mrs. Fannie and Miss Lizzie Moore, of Burtonsville, Montgomery county, who have been enjoying a pleasant time in Ellicott City for several days, returned home. They were delighted with the beautiful scenery and the people.

Representative Barnes Compton has received a communication from the fish commissioner informing him that 448,000 shad fry have been put in the Patapsco River near the Relay. This was done at the request of Mr. Compton.

The commencement of the normal school took place Thursday night. The graduates from Howard county were Misses Stella M. Maclin, E. Gertrude Widerman and Naomi Leishear.

There will be a shooting match near Jessup's on the Washington Branch of the Baltimere and Ohio railroad, on Whit-Monday, June 6. Mr. R. B. Bond will have charge.

The Thistle Cornet Band held a picnic in the grove at that place on Wednesday last. It was largely attended. Financially the picnic was quite a success.

Rev. D. M. Browning will occupy Rev. Dr. Branch's pulpit to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 A. M. Rev. Mr. Hempstreet, of Baltimore, will preach for Mr. Browning.

Messrs. Claude Iglehart and James H. Parsly, of near Glenelg, have both recently been painfully injured by heavy-laden wagons passing over their feet.

Hon Barnes Compton and family have returned to Laurel, and are now occupying their beautiful residence on Washington avenue.

Miss Cora Tabler, a charming young lady of Baltimore and well known here is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Carlton Sykes, at "Linden."

The members of the Emory M. E. Sunday school of Ellicott City, are preparing to celebrate Children's Day, on Sunday, June 12.

Mrs. Samuel J. Fort is north visiting the Northern Institution for feeble-minded children.

Miss Kate Whitten, of Baltimore, is the guest of Miss Mollie France, of Ellicott City.

Mr. and Mrs. Blagden Hazelhurst are in the country for the summer.

Ivory Lodge I. O. G. T. will hold a public meeting June 1 at 7 P. M.

Miss Tabb's select school closed on Wednesday of this week.

Westwood M. E. Church is being repaired and improved.

Miss Willie Owings, of Glenelg, is seriously ill.

Rain has put farmers behind with their work.

I have been troubled with chronic sore eyes for forty-five years, and during that time I have used many different remedies, but have never found any that seemed to do me any good, until I procured a box of Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. I have used only about one-third of the box, and can truthfully say, I have never had my eyes feel as well, nor look as well as they do now. I expect to cure them entirely with the Ointment.—BEN HEATH, Dow City, Iowa. 25 cent boxes for sale by Walter R. Rudy, Mount Airy and at Daley's Drug Store, Ellicott City, Md.

Please see how you stand with us on your subscription account.

OVER IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Three Conventions at Towson in One Day—Other Matters.

Baltimore county's convention to elect delegates to the State convention was called to order at Towson Monday with a short address by Hon. John Hubner, of the State central committee.

George S. Keiffer, of the thirteenth district, was made chairman. Mr. Keiffer said, "Democrats should see that their candidate for the Presidency is elected, whether that candidate be Grover Cleveland, whose policy we indorse so heartily, or that honored hero of Democracy, A. P. Gorman." Applause greeted the names of both Cleveland and Gorman.

John S. Wilson, of the first district, who had been substituted for Chas. W. Betts, submitted resolutions which were adopted unanimously. They condemned the McKinley tariff bill, advocated tariff revision and a currency in which the dollar shall have equal purchasing power in all markets, and "re-indorsed" the administration of Grover Cleveland as President.

The resolution named the following delegates to the State convention, which will meet in Baltimore, June 8; Frederick von Kapff, ninth district; William P. Bosley, tenth district; George S. Keiffer, thirteenth district; Henry J. Hebb, second district; Charles H. Wise, seventh district; B. Frank Benson, fifth district; Josiah S. Bowen, third district; alternates, J. Adam Shuppert, Charles Schlaffer, Harry Pearce, William Grason, George McDonald, Henry B. Whitely and Henry C. Luttgerding.

The delegates from the first, second and thirteenth districts respectively were:

Wm. T. McCauley, Dr. Charles L. Mattfeld, Henry Corner, Thomas T. Slade, John S. Wilson, Richard Mullinix, Harry Luttgerding, William Aerheart, Lemuel D. Offutt, Harry Fryfogle, George S. Keiffer, Frank Bartscher, Henry Sultan, George A. Meeter, and Henry Gable.

The convention to elect delegates to the second congressional district nominating convention also met at Towson Monday and was called to order by Dr. H. J. Hebb, of the State central committee. Ex-Sheriff Charles J. Beckley, of the sixth district, was made president and Joseph B. Herbert, of the ninth district, secretary. Mr. Beckley made an address favoring the nomination and election of Mr. Talbott to Congress.

Resolutions offered by Albert S. J. Owens were adopted unanimously. They declared the choice of the second district for Congress to be Mr. J. F. C. Talbott, and requested the delegates to nominating convention, which will assemble June 6 at Port Deposit, to vote as a unit in furtherance of his candidacy.

The delegates named are Milton W. Offutt and Thomas R. Jenifer, ninth district; James B. Councilman, fourth district; Alfred M. Fowble, fifth district; August Weis, twelfth district; Dr. J. F. H. Gorsuch, eleventh district; alternates, D. G. McIntosh, William A. Slade, John Selig, Lewis M. Bacon, Walter R. Townsend and James L. Burgoyne. The convention adjourned after three cheers for Mr. Talbott.

Delegates to the convention from the second district of Baltimore county were: J. Isaac Holbrook, Martin Rich, John B. Wailes, Robert Rogers, Hugh F. Peach.

Messrs. Ferdinand Dugan, A. F. Brunier, Henry S. McDonald, John S. Graham, William F. Muth, William T. Randle, Michael O'Brien, Henry Dearing, Samuel G. M. Arscott and Henry Sandman, the delegates from the first and thirteenth districts, met at Bosley's Hotel to elect two delegates to the fifth Congressional district nominating convention. Ferdinand C. Dugan, first district, presided, and Albert F. Brunier, of the same district, was secretary. The delegates elected were Dr. Joseph C. Monmonier, of the first district, and Wm. T. Randle, of the thirteenth; alternates, Ferdinand C. Dugan and H. Deering. A resolution offered by Mr. Brunier was adopted requesting the delegates elected to present the name of Hon. John Hubner as a candidate for Congress in the fifth district, with Mr. Compton as next choice.

Mr. Wm. L. F. Miller and Miss Amelia Leister James were married at Catonsville, April 28, by Rev. D. A. Foard.

Mr. Richard G. Macgill has sold four teen and one-quarter acres of land, near Lake Roland, to the Lake Roland Heights Company for $8,500

IN OTHER COUNTIES.

Happenings All Over Maryland of Interest Here.

Messrs. John W. Avirett, editor of the Cumberland Times, and Joseph J. Robinson, editor of the Lonaconing Star, have been sentenced in the circuit court of Allegany county to pay $100 fine and 90 days imprisonment in the county jail for libel. They will carry the case to the Court of Appeals and have been released on $500 bail. The ground of the action was charging officials of Allegany county with being in league with dive keepers and unlawfully protecting them in exchange for political support.

The new liquor law which has recently gone into effect in Carroll county has reduced the number of licensed drinking places nearly one-half, only 48 licenses having been issued under the new law, as against 86 under the old law. The revenue derived from the 48 new licenses amounts to $6,200, of which $4,650 goes to the school board to be used for educational purposes.

Mr. Tompkins, the accountant sent by Governor Brown to thoroughly examine the books of the treasury department of Maryland, reports that everything is all right and in first-rate shape.

Admiral Gherardi's squadron is off Annapolis, ready for the June exercises of the Naval Academy.

Gov. Brown has been elected by the Anne Arundel Democrats as a delegate to the State convention.

The Harford County Democratic Convention declared for tariff reform and Cleveland if nominated.

The Bannon faction controlled the Anne Arundel County Convention Tuesday. Anne Arundel is for Compton for Congress with Senator Moss as second choice.

A quarter of a million dollars has been added to the assessable basis of Montgomery by new buildings in the county.

Anne Arundel's county tax rate is 88 cents on the $100.

During an epidemic of whooping cough at De Witt, Iowa, a prominent family there bought a fifty cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for their children. It proved so satisfactory that they recommended it to their neigbors; and they in turn to others. In less than a week's time, the druggist, Mr. C. V. Baxter, was having an immense run on it. The medicine is still the main reliance in that vicinity for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Mr. Baxter says, "It sells on its merits." For sale at Daley's Drug Store, Ellicott City and Walter R. Rudy's Mount Airy.

Gentlemen:—In my honest opinion I believe the genuine Stonebraker's Liniment (of which the Stonebraker's Chemical Co., are the sole proprietors) is undoubtedly the best pain cure in the world. I have used other preparations that were recommended to me, some of which produced temporary relief, but I never in my life used a remedy so sure, so positive, so soothing and penetrating as Stonebraker's Liniment. I have used it on both human and horse flesh, with the most flattering results. It cured every time. May its sales continue to increase until every suffering creature in the world is healed by its wonderful curative properties, is the sincere wish of Yours Respectfully, J. M. MURPHY, 50 H St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

For groceries and canned fruit try Thos. O. Bateman, Sykesville. ‡

MR. GORMAN'S SPEECH.

ONE OF THE ABLEST EFFORTS OF THE PRESENT SESSION.

Democracy Not to be Held Responsible for Expenditures Entailed by Republican Legislation—Laws Which Must be Obeyed, Whether Good or Bad—By Them the Public Welfare Should Not be Made to Suffer—A Strong Plea for the Navy.

The speech of Senator Gorman in the Senate on the 13th inst. continues to elicit comment everywhere, and it is conceded to be one of the great efforts of the present session. THE TIMES has heretofore alluded to the speech, but as it is of especial local interest here in Senator Gorman's home, as well as of general import, as much as the present issue of this paper will allow is given below. The Senate in committee of the whole had under consideration the house bill making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Mr. Gorman said in part:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Since I have had the honor of occupying a seat upon this floor I have uniformly voted for fair appropriations for the new Navy.

Ever since the Administration of Mr. Cleveland there has been great unanimity of opinion on all sides as to the necessity for such appropriations.

We appropriated in the Forty-seventh Congress, during President Arthur's Administration, $2,300,000 for the Navy; during the Forty-eighth Congress, President Arthur's Administration, $4,045,000. Mr. Cleveland was President during the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. In the Forty-ninth Congress there was appropriated $14,785,360; the Fiftieth Congress appropriated $12,990,000, making the total appropriations during his Administration for the new Navy $27,775,360. During the last Congress, President Harrison's Administration, there was appropriated $25,727,000; making altogether $59,847,360 appropriated during the Administrations of Presidents Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison.

THE NAVY'S NUCLEUS.

Under the provisions of those various acts, Mr. President, we have created plants which are a marvel to the whole world. It does not apply alone to the Navy. We are equipping and have ready now the finest war vessels, of their type, that float upon the ocean. We have done more than that. We have created plants that are constructing vessels for commercial purposes. These shipbuilders claim, and I believe it to be true, that they are now prepared to construct the finest steel vessels on private account within 10 per cent of the cost of like ships constructed on the Clyde. We have in the State which I have the honor in part to represent three or four shipyards constructing vessels for the Government and for commercial use. The largest plant in Maryland, and probably one of the best equipped in the country, is at Steelton, Baltimore harbor.

The bill now before the Senate, making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1893, comes here from the House of Representatives.

The bill, as it comes here, recognizes the importance of continuing the increase of the Navy. The body which passed it says to the country, "We can not afford to arrest or retard this work." But they only provided for the construction of one new ship, an armored cruiser of about 8,000 tons displacement, to cost not more than $3,500,000.

IF WITHOUT PUBLIC DETRIMENT.

Mr. President the anxious desire of the framers of this bill to reduce the expenditures of the Government I understand and am in full sympathy with, if it can be done without detriment to the public service. But, Mr. President, it is no new thing for the Senate to amend appropriation bills. It is the combined wisdom of the Senate and House of Representatives which has made possible the results in shipbuilding to which I have alluded.

I have been prepared now under this Administration to vote for an increase of the Navy about in the proportion that was willingly accorded by the majority of this body to an Administration with which I was in accord and sympathy. The increase authorized by the Senate committee is about $11,000,000 in the aggregate. That was the amount to be expended, running over a period of years. Probably the greater proportion of it will not be drawn from the Treasury until 1894 or 1895. So that the annual expenditures of the Navy for the next fiscal year and the following will not be largely increased by the proposition as reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

Now, sir, I know, as has been suggested here to-day on both sides of the Chamber, by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Cockrell] and by the Senator from from Ohio [Mr. Sherman], that the financial problem is a serious one. We have been criticised in the public press and elsewhere for the great amount of money which is being expended. I think it can be demonstrated that our expenditures exceed the revenues. I think we have reached the point where the appropriations will exceed by $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 all the money that is to come into the Treasury during the fiscal year and the next from all sources.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS COSTING.

The expenditure of $500,000,000 per annum, Mr. President, is an immense amount of money, and yet that is within the amount which is to be appropriated by this Congress. These expenditures have grown from year to year, and economy and careful appropriation must be the order of the day from now henceforward, or an increase of taxation must follow. These expenditures have grown steadily; probably most of them have grown necessarily. The great amount which is to be paid on account of pensions has been swollen beyond the intention of any man in Congress. It is there; it is fixed. I know of no way by which it can be decreased now. The same is true of other expenditures which have gone on increasing from year to year as the business of this country increases. I know, Mr. President, however, of no great item which can be reduced by this Congress.

THE LAWS ARE INFLEXIBLE.

I know there have been great expectations of a possible decrease in appropriations of fifty or one hundred million dollars. My colleague, and the senior Democratic member of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. Cockrell], shortly after the adjournment of the last Congress, published a statement in the public press showing that the laws which had already been enacted had fixed the expenditures for this year at about $480,000,000, without regard to the deficiences which were to come and which have come. So, when the country is startled with the proposition that we now are to appropriate $500,000,000, the answer, and the perfect answer, is, that the laws which have been heretofore passed make that an absolute necessity or else we must stop the great works of the Government and paralyze these industries.

THE CRY OF ECONOMY.

For one, sir, the cry of economy will not prevent me, until we shall have a navy such as this country ought to have, from voting for appropriations and creating a navy of which the whole American Republic will be proud, and which is necessary for our commercial interests both at home and abroad.

It is possible, it is probable, that in view of the condition of the Treasury and of the desire to economize, which is strong with the party to which I belong, and to which we are committed by every declaration it has made, it may be feared that we have gone too far, and that in the end we may not get all that this committee think and all that I think ought to be appropriated; but, at all events, I think the Senate will have discharged its full duty to make the attempt to go as far as this amendment proposes.

I started with the declaration that I and the party to which I belong was committed in every declaration, in every promise which it had made, and every vote which we had given to an economical administration of this Government. I made the further statement, however, that the statutes now upon the books, the laws which have been passed, together with the appropriations that must be made to defray current expenses, compel appropriations to the extent of $500,000,000 for the current year, and that it is not in the power of the Democratic party to stay it or to reduce it.

There is no power on earth, as the Government is now constituted, to enable the Democratic party to reduce the appropriation of $150,000,000 or more for pensions; there is no power in the party to which he and I belong to reduce the fixed expenditures of the Government, the interest on the public debt, etc.; there is no power on earth to reduce the expenditures for offices; there is no power to reduce taxation, and you can not diminish expenditures.

You have no power as long as the Government stands divided between the great parties to do any one of these things, and the country ought to know it.

EXTRAVAGANCE NOT COUNTENANCED.

When the Senator from New Jersey, with all of his standing and power, rises in his seat and intimates that I am in favor of extravagant appropriations in the advocacy of this amendment or in these appropriation bills, the facts do not justify the statement.

I am not content that he shall place me in a position of being for extravagant appropriations. I say the conditions are such that the party to which I belong can not reduce these appropriations and they must not be held responsible by the country. We can not repeal laws; they are there upon the statute books; we are in the minority in this Government, we have one branch of it, but there is another under the control of another party, and the Executive stands in our pathway.

THE PLATFORM OF 1888.

Neither reduction of expenditures nor reduction of taxation can come during this Congress, and the great issue between the two parties is fixed in the minds of the people of this country. We may tamper with it; we may have homœopathic bills looking to reduction; we may argue the question and keep it alive, but the people of this country know full well what those issues are. They were made in the platform of 1888, and they have been reaffirmed in every platform adopted by every Democratic convention held since 1888.

DEMOCRATS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The people of this country know what the issue is. On one side is a party which has been in power, with every branch of the Government under its control, which has fixed the expenditures at too high a rate, as we think. But they are fixed, and cannot be repealed or modified until the country gives to the Democratic party every branch of the Government. We are not to be held responsible for what goes on to-day. The Senator from New Jersey does great injustice to me and a wrong to his party when he throws out the intimation that we can do better now, because the fact is that it is impossible to do better.

MR. GEORGE. Does the Senator desire to be understood that there are now upon the statute books, laws of the land, provisions of law which require, in order to keep the public faith, the annual expenditure of $480,000,000 or $5,000,000?

MR. GORMAN. Yes, practically that. If we are to continue to run the Government and provide for the officers and the machinery which are already fixed by law, I do say that, unless you arrest all improvements of rivers and harbors, and suspend the construction of the Navy.

SENATOR COCKRELL'S PUBLICATION.

I said a moment ago, when I first addressed the Senate, that my distinguished friend, the senior Democratic member of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Cockrell]—immediately after the adjournment of the last Congress, when the newspaper press and the thoughtless orator on our side of the political question were proclaiming and denouncing the extravagance of the Fifty-first Congress, and stating to and misleading the public that if we secured the House of Representatives we would cut down the appropriations $100,000,000—the Senator from Missouri, with the foresight which characterizes him, came out in a publication in the public press in which he demonstrated that no matter when we had the House of Representatives, that reduction was impossible.

THOUGHTLESS CONDEMNATION.

For that statement at that time thoughtless people denounced the Senator from Missouri and held him up to ridicule, and extreme men went so far as to charge him with apologizing for what our opponents had done; but he did a wise thing in the interests of his country and in the interests of his party by letting the truth be known, for we are confronted with it to-day, and the results have justified what he said.

MR. GEORGE. Now, I should like to ask the Senator another question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

MR. GORMAN. With great pleasure.

MR. GEORGE The Senator speaks of the impossibility of reducing expenditures, because the laws already existing require them to be made. I should like to ask the Senator if he sees in the laws already in existence an extravagance which ought to be corrected by the repeal or modification of those laws?

MR. MILLS. With the permission of the Senator from Maryland I will say that there is a provision of a law on the statute book requiring an expenditure of public money which is absolutely ignored, and that is that part of the law which requires about $50,000,000 of the public debt to be purchased and applied to the sinking fund every year.

MR. GORMAN. I am obliged to the Senator from Texas. Why, Mr. President, the expenditures of this Government are growing year by year.

MR. GEORGE. Are they justly growing?

MR. GORMAN. Yes, sir, I take it for granted they are justly growing.

CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

We had an Administration recently in power a member of which is now a member of this body. I believe that it was as honest an Administration as we have ever had since the adoption of the Constitution. We had four years of that Administration. We were hampered, it is true, by not having all branches of the Government. We only controlled the House of Representatives and the Executive branch, but after all, when it comes to the expenditure of money for the ordinary administration of the Government, the economies which must be introduced and practiced are with the Executive branch. It is on their recommendations and estimates that appropriations are made.

EXPENDITURES IN PAST YEARS.

Now, let us see, because we want to be exactly fair in this matter how those expenditures increase. I have a table of the appropriations for each fiscal year.

I will give the Congress, beginning with the Forty third Congress, which was in 1875–'76:

The total appropriations for that Congress were $653,794,000.21; for the forty-fourth Congress, 1877–'78, 595,597,832.28; for the forty-fifth Congress, 1879–'80, 704,527,405 98; for the forty-sixth Congress, 1881–'82, 727,537,684.22; for the forty-seventh Congress, 1883–'84, 777,435,048 54; for the forty-eighth Congress, 1885 '86, 655,269,402.33; for the forty-ninth Congress, 1887–'88, 746,342,495.51; for the fiftieth Congress, 1889–'90, 817,063,859.80; for the fifty-first Congress, 1891–'92, 988,417,183.84

It will be seen from this statement, that there has been an increase in the appropriations each year since 1877–'78, with the single exception for the years 1885–'85. No matter which party is in power, as the country grows and you go on with the construction of your Navy, as you open the harbors and deepen the rivers, and as you make your great guns for the Navy and for the Army; these, together with the permanent appropriations and pensions—the expense will not decrease.

WHEN EXPENDITURES WILL LESSEN.

How can the expenditures be decreased, says the Senator from New Jersey or the Senator from Mississippi? They will decrease when you reach the point, which must be within a year or two, of stopping the further construction of your Navy; in of having enough guns on hand to place forts, of having enough torpedo boats to protect your harbors, and when you can reduce your appropriations for your rivers and harbors. There can be and there will be, as there was under the late Democratic Administration, a large decrease in the matter of officials, if you please. When it comes to pensions, outrageous as it was to increase them to the extent we have done, they are fixed until the period arrives by the operation of time alone by which they can be decreased. But, Mr. President, the pensions will increase, largely increase, during the next four years. Both sides of this Chamber must face these stubborn facts.

The Senator from New Jersey says that he would not increase the taxes of the country. How can we prevent it? Your revenues are about $450,000,000 under the operations of the law. Your expenditures at this Congress, in which our party originates the bills, will be $500,000,000 and more. Decrease expenditures, Mr. President! The Senator from Texas [Mr. Mills] has reminded me that the Treasury would be without money to-day but for the fact that the present Administration has taken the fund which ought to have been and was under prior Administrations set aside for the redemption of the national bank notes which are to be retired and also the sinking fund for paying the public debt, which is a thing now of the past, as the surplus is a thing of the past. How can the condition of things be bettered?

GIVE THE DEMOCRATS A CHANCE.

Why, Mr. President, there is not a Democrat, and I hope there are but few Republicans now left, who do not know that the condition can be bettered, and will be bettered, when the Democratic party comes into power and remodels the revenue laws, which we think operate unjustly and keep from the Treasury and put in private concerns the money which ought to go into the Treasury. The revenue laws will not be adjusted and can not be adjusted now. The only way to secure a proper adjustment is to tell the people of this country the truth, that we are powerless now in this Congress to give them relief from extravagant appropriations, as they have been considered, or from unjust tax laws. Relief can only come when we shall have every branch of the Government.

DEMOCRACY'S RECORD.

Mr. President, the Senator from New Jersey has asked me, how can we reduce these appropriations which we are now considering? As anxious as I am, as firmly wedded as my party is to economy, I do not understand the history of the party to be one of obstruction, of doing nothing, of paralyzing legitimate enterprises, of striking at vital points, of preventing an increase of our commerce or making thorough preparation for defense. I understand our party to mean by economy and retrenchment that the people's money shall be used only for public purposes; that it shall be honestly expended; that extravagance and profligacy shall be checked.

I do not understand that we are committed to parsimony; I do not understand that we are in favor of every proposition which looks to the advancement and glory of this great country of ours; I understand that every Democrat wants the public money honestly expended, and when it is so expended, as I stated it had been in the construction of the Navy from the day that Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated until this hour, they are in favor of building up the Navy.

I rejoice as a Democrat that so much was accomplished under Democratic auspices, and that by the spending of money honestly and faithfully great works have sprung up. The natural result is that we have establishments prepared to build ships for the commercial marine of this country, ships equal to any which float upon the ocean, and it has not been ten days since the Democratic House, true to the traditions of its party, passed a bill to admit two great ships to American registry on condition that two others of equal tonnage, to be built in American shops, should be put upon the ocean, thus completing the record of the Democratic party, which is that there has not been, with one exception, a line of great steamships on the ocean carrying the American flag which has not been put there because of legislation passed by a Democratic House of Representatives.

Sir, that is the history of the party. The words of the Senator indicate his impression that the proposed legislation is for the benefit of shops which are to construct these vessels. We have not given them a single dollar of bounty to make their shops. We have paid them fair prices for all they produced. The Senator knows, for he is on the naval committee, that until last year we had not the capacity or the skill in this country to make the shafts for the great war ships which are now afloat, that we brought them from abroad, and that the policy inaugurated by Mr. Whitney has produced the result of which I have spoken. The Senator is too just and patriotic not to rejoice with me at this result.

Mr. President, in the present Secretary of the Navy we have an example of generosity and high treatment of a predecessor which has never been surpassed before in the history of the Government. In every report which he has submitted to this Congress he has said to the American people that the foresight and the wisdom of the Democratic administration which had preceded him had produced these results, which were a marvel to the world, and that for those grand vessels which are now afloat Mr. Whitney is entitled to great credit for the wisdom and foresight with which he made the contracts with these very establishments.

Mr. President, it will not do to higgle here about so great a matter. We may here and there reduce down some little appropriation. We can, and I will do my full part, in refusing to make appropriations for new works. The better plan is to tell the country the truth. As we stand to-day, we as a party—I mean the Democrats—unless we refuse these necessary expenditures, are powerless, until the people give us control of the Government, to change the iniquitous tax laws which oppress them or secure great reduction in expenditures.

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Unclaimed Letters

The following unclaimed letters are in the Ellicott City post office.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., Mr. John Brooks, Bertraud L. Conway, Mr. Isa Clark, John Cary, Henry Cure, Mr. P. P. Dillard, Mr. Geo. W. Douglass, Mr. Henry Dontell, Carrie Dorsey, Mr. Elex. Davis, Miss Annie Davidson, Mrs. Sarah Davis, Mr. Henry Doze, Mr. Willie Dean, Miss Bettie Frazer, Mr. Thomas French, Mrs. Caroline Gorden, Mrs. Ellen Hawkins, Miss M. L. Hill, Mr. Martin Hessler, Mrs. Hannah Johnson, A. M. Lee, Miss Annie Lasen, Mr. John Miller, Mr. Joseph D. Meyers, Mr. Thomas L. Marriott, Mrs. Georgie Trinanus, Miller, Mrs. Richer Poileas, Miss Parsley, Mr. A. Reynolds, Mr. Samuel H. Shipley, Miss Ella Thornton, Miss Emma Hubaugh, Geo. A. Walfer.

The Late W. T. Steiger's Property.

Hannah Steiger and six others of the same family, all residents of Howard county, entered suit Thursday afternoon against Mary Sadler and three others, all residents of Laurel, Prince George's county, in order to settle claims to Washington property of the late W. T. Steiger, of Howard county. They ask a sale and partition.

The Women Gain the Day.

The Methodist Protestant General Conference at Westminster, Wednesday, admitted women as clerical lay delegates by a vote of 40 to 29 on the part of the ministers and 34 to 20 on the part of the laity.

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Main Street,

ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

Baltimore and Ohio Time Table.

IN EFFECT MAY 22, 1892.

Baltimore to Mt. Airy and Frederick.

STATIONS.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Baltimore	*4 00	†6 32	†8 10	‡9 35	†11 00	†1 10	‡1 35	†3 30	†4 30	*5 30	*6 30	*8 30
Relay St'n.	4 15	6 50	8 30	9 55	11 21	1 30	1 56	3 45	4 35	5 50	6 50	8 50
Avalon	4 17	6 52	8 32	9 57	11 23	1 32	1 57	3 47	.....	5 52	6 52	8 52
Orange Grove	4 21	6 55	8 35	10 01	11 27	1 34	2 01	3 51	.....	5 55	6 55	8 54
Ilchester	4 25	7 00	8 42	10 06	11 32	1 39	2 07	3 57	4 45	6 01	7 02	9 02
Ellicott City	4 30	7 06	8 49	10 13	11 40	1 44	2 15	4 05	4 50	6 07	7 10	9 10
Oella	4 32	.....	8 51	10 15	.....	1 46	.....	.....	.....	6 08	7 12	.....
Hollofield's	4 40	.....	9 01	10 23	.....	1 54	.....	.....	.....	6 16	7 20	.....
Alberton	4 43	.....	9 05	10 28	.....	1 57	.....	.....	5 02	6 19	7 24	.....
Woodstock	4 54	.....	9 18	10 37	.....	2 08	.....	.....	5 12	6 30	7 34	.....
Marr'ttsville	5 01	.....	9 25	10 44	.....	2 15	.....	.....	5 18	6 37	7 43	.....
Henryton	5 03	.....	9 28	10 46	.....	2 18	.....	.....	.....	6 40	7 46	.....
Gorsuch	5 05	.....	9 30	10 48	.....	2 20	.....	.....	.....	6 43	7 49	.....
Sykesville	5 11	.....	9 38	10 53	.....	*2 27	.....	.....	5 28	6 48	7 58	.....
Gaither's	5 15	.....	9 43	11 00	.....	2 31	.....	.....	.....	6 52	8 03	.....
Hood's Mill	5 21	.....	9 51	11 07	.....	2 37	.....	.....	5 38	6 59	8 11	.....
Morgan	5 27	.....	9 57	11 13	.....	2 42	.....	.....	.....	7 05	8 18	.....
Woodbine	5 29	.....	10 00	11 15	.....	2 45	.....	.....	5 45	7 07	8 21	.....
Watersv'le	5 38	.....	10 08	11 23	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....	7 15	8 30	.....
Mt. Airy	5 44	.....	10 17	11 32	.....	3 00	.....	.....	6 00	7 23	8 40	.....
Frederick	†6 45	.....	11 25	12 20	.....	‡3 50	.....	.....	6 35	8 10	.....	.....

*Daily. † Daily except Sunday. ‡ Sunday only.

The Theatre Train leaves Baltimore at 11 15 p. m., daily and arrives at Ellicott City at midnight.

Frederick and Mt. Airy to Baltimore.

STATIONS.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Frederick	.....	.....	*6 10	†8 00	.....	.....	†1 30	.....	*4 30	.....
Mount Airy	‡5 30	.....	7 07	8 58	.....	.....	2 27	.....	5 16	.....
Watersville	5 38	.....	7 15	.....	.....	.....	2 35	.....	5 24	.....
Woodbine	5 46	.....	7 22	9 09	.....	.....	2 42	.....	5 27	.....
Morgan	5 49	.....	7 24	.....	.....	.....	2 45	.....	5 32	.....
Hood's Mill	5 55	.....	7 29	9 15	.....	.....	2 50	.....	5 35	.....
Gaither's	6 04	.....	7 36	.....	.....	.....	2 58	.....	5 41	.....
Sykesville	6 09	.....	7 40	9 25	.....	.....	3 03	.....	5 50	.....
Gorsuch	6 14	.....	7 45	.....	.....	.....	3 06	.....	5 54	.....
Henryton	6 21	.....	7 48	.....	.....	.....	3 11	.....	5 59	.....
Marriottsville	6 24	.....	7 52	9 35	.....	.....	3 15	.....	6 01	.....
Woodstock	6 33	.....	7 59	9 42	.....	.....	3 25	.....	6 09	.....
Alberton	6 46	.....	8 10	9 53	.....	.....	3 33	.....	6 18	.....
Hollofield's	6 50	.....	8 13	.....	.....	.....	3 37	.....	6 21	.....
Oella	6 59	.....	8 20	.....	.....	.....	3 46	.....	6 35	.....
Ellicott City	7 02	†8 00	8 24	10 06	†1 30	‡3 10	3 48	‡5 05	6 44	*10 00
Ilchester	7 09	8 05	8 30	10 13	1 37	3 16	3 58	5 11	6 47	10 08
Orange Grove	7 13	8 09	.....	.....	1 39	3 18	4 00	5 14	6 55	10 08
Avalon	7 20	8 13	.....	.....	1 43	3 22	4 05	5 19	7 01	10 16
Relay Station	7 24	8 19	8 40	10 25	1 50	3 28	4 10	5 23	7 10	10 18
Baltimore	7 35	8 35	8 55	10 40	2 05	3 45	4 30	5 40	7 30	10 35

*Daily. †Daily except Snday. ‡Will st p Sundays.