Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, January 20, 1882.

Tobacco Inspections.

It was never intended that the system of tobacco inspection should be a charge upon the State treasury, neither was it any part of the purpose of those who originated the present system that the State should derive any revenue from this source. The same principles of public justice that render it improper that the inspection of this product, which is grown in only a small portion of the State. should be a charge upon the people of the whole State, operate also to preclude the State from deriving any revenue from this source. In addition to this, the State is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States from deriving any revenue from her inspection laws.

The following extract from the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the House of Delegates, made to the House by Gen. John G. Champman, of this county, the chairman of the committee, in the year 1827, (the first session after the purchase of the warehouses,) furnishes satisfactory evindence of the intention of those who originated the system. In its report to the House of Delegates, made February 13, 1827, the committee spoke upon the tobacco inspection question as follows:

"The purchase of the tobacco inspection warehouses is a heavy charge, and bears immediately upon those who grow the article. As soon as the amount of revenue derived from this source shal. he sufficient to extinguish the debt contracted by the purchase of those houses, we think the tax should be repealed, leaving a sufficient sum to be paid in the form of outage to defray the incidental expenses of inspection.

"The committee use no argument in support of the position that the State cannot of right impose a tax, for the benefit of all, which will be partial in its operation. The tax upon tobacco is of this nature. It might likewise be untimely to urge constitutional objections to a tax upon exports, to a greater amount than is sufficient to defray the expenses of inspection. *These questions might be out of the reach of inquiries at this time, but will hereafter arise, when the State shall have paid for her warehouses from the avails of her inspection laws; and we doubt not that the propriety of modelling the inspection laws to make the proceeds only sufficient to defray the expenses, will readily suggest itself to some future legislature.*"

The better opinion is that the State has now been very nearly, if not fully, re-paid the expenditure for the purchase of the warehouses. Although by the report of the Comptroller, made to the Legislature in 1875, it appeared that the Tobacco Fund was, at that time, ostensibly still indebted to the State to the amount of $61,168,04; yet when we take into consideration the receipts from the wharves which constitute part of the warehouse property, which have been since 1853, through neglect, diverted from the Tobacco Fund and paid directly into the State treasury, it is thought that the indebtedness is almost, if not quite, canceled,

The time for the remodeling spoken of by the committee of 1827, has, therefore, now arrived, and it will devolve upon the present legislature to take the proper steps to make the inspection system strictly self-supporting, and to see that only such amount is levied upon the tobacco inspected as is absolutely necessary for the economical conduct of the system. Efficient measures should also be adopted to remove every reasonable doubt as to the reliability of the State inspections. The certificate of the sovereign State of Maryland ought to be the highest possible guarantee to the commercial world that the commodities bearing her brands have been honestly placed upon the market.

The Legislature should thoroughly examine into the numerous complaints that have of late reached us from abroad, ascertain to what extent they are well grounded and *bona fide*, and adopt prompt measures to remove the causes that lead to them. The inspectors should be required to exercise greater vigilance in detecting the false modes of packing sometimes resorted to, and stringent measures should be adopted to prevent all tampering with the samples after they are drawn.

We reprint to-day a synopsis giving the principal points of the bill to regulate inspections of tobacco, introduced into the last Legislature by Mr. Roberts, of Prince George's. The chief feature of this bill was that it provided for the letting out of the warehouses to private lessees, and invested these lessees with the right of appointing all subordinate employers in the warehouses, leaving only the inspectors to be appointed by the State. This bill avoids the objection that "the State ought not to be a warehouseman," and will do much to take the system out of political influences and promote its economy; while at the same time, retaining the essential features of the system. It also gives liberty to planters to sell their tobacco anywhere outside of the State without inspection. In our judgement the compulsory feature of the State inspection system should not be any further interfered with at present. We observe that Mr. Mudd, of this county, has introduced in the Legislature two bills on the subject—the one providing for a total abolition of the system, and another to amend the present law by abolishing the compulsory feature and leave the rest stand as it is. It is probable that neither of these bills will be adopted by the Legislature, and we say unhesitatingly that neither of them should be. The bill of Mr. Roberts, as far as we can learn, appears to meet the views of the intelligent planters of our own and the other tobacco growing counties of the State, and it is probable that this bill will be substantially enacted by the present Legislature. This bill contains such reasonable modifications in the system as will avoid the honest objections of the consumers of tobacco, and commend the system to their confidence. We submit the synopsis of the bill to the consideration of our readers, and shall be pleased to hear any expression of views upon it.

State Finances.

The report of Comptroller Keating was transmitted to the General Assembly on Wednesday of last week, but reached us too late for notice in our last issue. It is an exceedingly clear and able statement of the present financial condition of the State, and includes also an able and thorough review of the past operations of the treasury department. The report shows throughout that its author is master of his subject, and it evinces nowhere any inclination to avoid any part of the past financial operations.

The report sets forth the present condition of the treasury and the operations of the past fiscal year as follows:

At the beginning of the year there were in the treasury proper $513,026 36; the receipts during the year were $1,996,641 08; the disbursements $1,757,469 15, and the balance on hand at the end of the was $752,198 29; to this balance should be added the cash to the credit of the free school fund, $13,584 77, and to the credit of the general sinking fund, $18,358 72, and to the credit of the treasury relief sinking fund, $2,470 36; making the total amount in the treasury, in cash, Sept. 30, 1881, $786,621 24.

Added to this the State holds prompt interest paying securities amounting to $3,461,085 70, and her collecting officers are due her, in round numbers, $1,400,000.

The funded debts of the State amount to $11,257,560 69 and her unproductive investments to more than double that amount.

The interest paid on her funded debts during last year, including a cost of $20,663 61 for exchange and commission on her sterling debt, amounted to $643,340 27 of which sum she paid to herself, as interest on her own bonds which she had taken up in advance of their maturity, which constitute her sinking funds, $11,280 85.

There is no past-due debt outstanding; $24,000 of the 5 per cent. currency debt, which matured in 1880, were called in and interest stopped thereon on the 1st of last April, and were presented and paid in the latter part of the year. The debt which falls due next is the "defense loan." The amount of it is $3,326,750 66, and it matures on the 1st of January 1884. The attention of the last General Assembly was called to this loan, and authority was asked to fund it into a new loan at a lower rate of interest than 6 per cent., which it is bearing. That General Assembly accordingly passed the act of 1880, chapter 232, the main feature of which is the creation of a new loan, not to exceed $3,000,000 bearing interest not to exceed 4½ per cent. redeemable in fourteen years from the date of issue, the proceeds thereof to be applied to the redemption and payment of the "defense loan." Authority is also given to exchange the new for the old loan at par. No offer has yet been received to exchange at par, and no issue has yet been made of the new bonds. It is submitted that the three millions of the debt thus provided for can be funded at such a reduced rate of interest—1 per cent or perhaps less—that in the fourteen years the saving in interest alone thus effected will be an amount greater than one-third of the whole debt.

The Comptroller then refers to the fact that since the adjournment of the Legislature of 1880, for the first time, the financial management of the States revenue from the year 1864 up to the present time has been called in question, and goes on to review the history of the sinking funds. Mr. Keating reiterates his previous statements as to the bad policy of requiring the State's financial officers to go into the market to purchase her own securities at a premium, before they are due, for the purpose of depositing them in a "sinking fund," and quotes from the message of Gov. Lowe to the Legislature of 1852, in which the Governor stated:

"Will you send Maryland into the market as a stock-jobber, to speculate in her own securities? She has agreed to pay one hundred cents in the dollar *when due* Shall she appear on 'change, loaded with the gold of a tax-ridden people, to pay a premium on her own paper? If, at the expiration of fifteen years, the money is to be hand, will not her bonds appreciate to the highest point? * * * Every dollar which she would pay as a premium on her bonds would be in fact a bonus for the privilege of anticipating her obligations. What private capitalist would cancel his liabilities upon such a princely scale?"

The Comptroller then goes on to review the disposition of the revenues accruing from the loan taxes as follows:

"The State debt created previous to the year 1868, now outstanding, and for which no tax provision is made, is $5,684,505 93—the State debt issued since, and including the year 1868, now outstanding, for which debt taxes are provided, is $5,573,154 76. The constitutional guarantee for the payment of this debt of $11,257,560 69 is that the State's investments in internal improvement companies and the State tax levied to pay off the public debt shall not be used or appropriated until the interest and debt are fully paid, or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt. This constitutional guarantee is equally complied with if the guarantee given, when used, is applied to the payment of the interest and principal of the debt, or to either, whether the debt paid is canceled and destroyed or put and kept into the "sinking fund." At least such was the view taken by the Governor and the Legislature in 1864 and 1872, and acquiesced in, with perfect unanimity, until now fault is found with the obliteration of the sinking fund, and the inquiry is gravely—no, not gravely, but loosely made—what has become of the loan tax?

The answer is to be found in the following statemeut, which I have carefully compiled from the comptroller's books:

Amt. of State debt Sept. 30, 1868	$11,712,190 45	
Amt. of State loans issued since Sept. 30, 1868	3,572,532 00	
Amt. of interest paid on the public debt since Sept. 30, 1868.	9,027,635 24	
	$24,312,357 69	
Amt of State debt Sept 30 1881.	11,257,560 69	
Amt. paid on account of public debt since Sept 30, 1868	$13,054,797 00	
Amt. of State securities used and applied to the payment of the public debt since Sept. 30, 1868	1,579,935 30	
	$11,474,861 70	
Amt. of loan taxes collected from the time the loans on account of which these taxes are imposed were created to Sept. 30, 1881	5,582,267 43	
Amt. of the public debt paid out of the general resources of the treasury since Sept. 30, 1868	$5,892,494 26	

The report continues to discuss the theory of sinking funds as follows:

"The redemption of a debt before maturity, and often at a high premium—this is the meaning of "sinking fund"—is the payment of more than you have contracted for, and the maintenance of an exorbitant rate of taxation to enjoy the privilege It is not only impracticable, but utterly impossible, to practice the "sinking fund' theory recently advanced at the present rate of State taxation—in order to do so the rate must be increased at least one hundred per cent. above the present 8⅓ tax for debt purposes. Even if such a system were necessary to compel economy in legislative expenditures, the latter is the least expensive luxury.

The State is not and cannot be in any trouble over her indebtedness. She has a real not a *sinking* fund; a substantial debtor, not an "imaginary creditor," sacredly dedicated to its payment. Her bondholders know, her people know, everybody knows that her internal improvement properties will more than pay it at any time that it is demandable, and that they cannot be used for any other purposes. And this is the real and true reason, I take it, why her loan taxes have been so lightly imposed upon her people that to-day they do not keep down the interest on her debt and yet what State maintains a higher credit.

After a careful review of this report, the intelligent voters of the State will be inclined to concur with the comptroller that "the credit of the State has been sacredly maintained; that a large payment has been made upon the debt of the State in excess of the taxes levied and assets dedicated for that purpose; that wise and practical legislation and economical, efficient and faithful management have prevailed, and that much has been done to lessen the debt of the State and lighten the burden of taxation."

The action of the United States Senate on Monday of last week, in adopting the resolution of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to appoint a standing committee on woman's suffrage, suggests the following chivalrous sentiments of Mr. Jefferson Davis, upon the merits of the question. In conversation with his attending physician, during his incarceration at Fortress Monroe, the topic being the woman's suffrage agitation, Mr. Davis is reported as saying:

"Womans appearance in the political arena is a deplorable departure from the golden path which nature has marked out for her. The male animal is endowed with more than sufficient belligerency for all purposes of healthy agitation, and woman's part in the social economy, as she is made beautiful and gentle, should be to soothe asperities, rather than deepen and make more rough the cross tracks plowed in the road of life by the diverging passions and opinions of men. This is a revolutionary age; transpositions and novelty are the fancies of the day, and woman on the political arena is only an out-cropping of the disorganized and disorganizing ideas now in control of the popular mind,"

Whatever may be said of Mr. Davis's views upon "State's rights," his opinion upon this subject will commend itself to the approval of all conservative and considerate people, and no more forcible rebuke upon those Senators, who, by favoring the measure referred to, have given a new impetus to this unwholesome agitation, could be adduced. It is gratifying to know that the measure was earnestly antagonized by Mr. Bayard, who evidently inherits some of the chivalry of the "Knight without fear and without reproach," and that it was solidly opposed by the Democratic Senators and was only carried by the solid Republican vote, aided by that of the independent party—Senator David Davis. The Republican party having already prostituted to the lowest degree the elective franchise, is now anxious to degrade the mothers of the rising generation of American citizenship, by imposing this unseemly privilege upon them. Verily that party is entitled to the honor of being the champion of the "disorganized and disorganizing ideas that now control the popular mind."

OSCAR WILDE, the "too utterly utter" English æsthete arrived in New York last week, and on Monday evening delivered a lecture to a large and fashionable audience at Chickering Hall in that city. The idiot, his dress and his lecture, are thus briefly described:

He was dressed in a black dress-coat, white vest, an extremely low cut shirt, with flowing white silk cravat, black knee-breeches, brown stockings and slippers. He chose his subject: "The English Renaissance," which he said was the work of æsthetes. "Decoration," he said, "was the essence of art, and all teachings would amount to nothing if the workmen were not surrounded by beautiful things, for if they did not see them, they could not make them. Art should not be as in the past—only a contrast with surrounding misery." In conclusion, he said: "You all have heard of those two flowers, dear to the æsthete's heart—the rose and the lily. But we do not love them for the reason given by Mr. Gilbert, nor for any vegetable preference, but because they are the most perfect specimens of design—the rose with its leonine beauty, and the lily, the emblem of chastity and purity. Then why look further for the secret of life, when the secret of life is art."

The Legislature.

No legislation of importance has been thus far enacted in the General Assembly. The time of our law makers has thus far been pretty well taken up in the preliminary political skirmishing and tactics that usually consume the first few weeks of the session. The probabilities now are that the obstructing element will be an inconsiderable factor in the present Legislature and that judicious and proper measures of reform will be enacted without dissention among the Democrats. As soon as any business of general interest is brought under consideration we will give our readers regular reports of the proceedings.

WM. B. HAZLETON, who announced in boldest confidence his purpose to run an independent newspaper in Baltimore, backed by plenty of "brains and capital," required just a week to demonstrate that the latter commodity is scarcer than the former and more difficult to *borrow*. On the eighth day of its existence the *Times* went into insolvency, and Hazleton went overboard. The *Times* is still published by the assignees, and the "brains" still left seem sufficient to make it a very readable paper.

"Observer's" Observations.

We publish on our first page this week, a communication over the signature of "Observer," on the subject of tobacco inspections, intended as a reply to the letter of Dr. Hawkins, published by us some weeks ago. It is due to our readers to State that the author of this communication is a Baltimore gentleman, in no way connected with the planting interest. His arguments are, nevertheless, entitled to respectful consideration, and, as his communication is evidently prepared with care, we publish it as presenting the views of those who oppose the present system of State inspections.

While "Observer's" arguments are quite ingeniously put forth, they do not impress us as by any means a satisfactory answer to some of the points made by Dr. Hawkins in the communication referred to. In the first place it is admitted that, taking the portion of the letter of the Boningers quoted by Dr. Hawkins, wherein they complain of 94 bad inspections, out of 11,500 hogsheads, that it "very logically reduces the complaint to a '*rediculus mus*,'" as characterized by Dr. H.; but "Observer" complains that Dr. Hawkins did not quote also the preceding paragraph of the letter, in which it was stated that "*one-fifth* of the 11,500 hogsheads turned out very unsatisfactorily, and vastly inferior to the Baltimore samples" &c., which, in "Observer's" opinion, would have avoided that conclusion. "Observer" appears, however, to overlook the fact that this assertion of the Boningers is merely *gratis dicta*, and that they offer no proof whatever to substantiate it. We think that all the rules of legitimate controversy justify Dr. Hawkins in taking notice of only so much of the allegations of the letter as were attempted to be proved, and that he did right in treating the idle allegations of the Boningers as mere surplusage. It would seem, therefore, that "Observer" virtually concedes in the off-set that the complaint of the Boningers was an exaggerated and rediculous affair.

"Observer" then goes on to allege, without proving, a number of facts as evidence that the State inspection samples "command no respect, and are current nowhere." It would have been very gratifying to us and our readers among the planters, if "Observer" would have shown why the samples of a private warehouseman should command more respect or be more generally current.

Our correspondent refers to a letter of Gov. Hamilton, as authority for the allegation that the samples of the State warehouses have not "a responsibility attached to them, available under the ordinary commercial usages." We fear that in this connection "Observer" has fallen into a more serious fault than he accuses Dr. Hawkins of, in *misquoting* his Excellency, the Governor. We recollect very distinctly that the Governor stated in his letter that the parties aggrieved would have *a right of action upon the bonds of the inspectors making the inspection complained of*. According to our understanding of the "ordinary commercial usages," in cases of sales by samples, the only remedy, where an amicable adjustment cannot be made, is to proceed by action in the courts and *substantiate their claims by evidence*. This is precisely what they would have to do in the case of a private inspector.

We think that our correspondent entirely fails to exculpate the Boningers from a fatal inconsistency between their memorial of 1878 and their complaints to Gov. Hamilton of last February; and we fail again to see wherein the quotation by Dr. Hawkins of so much of the paper in question as was pertinent to his subject constitutes any culpable "propensity for culling."

We have not space to notice further our correspondent's numerous allegations, but will remit him to the care of Dr. Hawkins, or any one else among our county subscribers who may feel inclined to take charge of him.

Some Definitions.

These various and distinctive characters figure extensively under a republican form of Government; and the people should study and understand them, and be able to distinguish between them correctly, and to estimate each truly according to his deserts.

The statesman is a man of eminent ability and integrity versed in the science of government, and the art of governing. A truly great statesman is guided by elevated and enlarged views, and devoted to the interest and welfare of his country, regardless of selfish, sectional and partisan considerations.

The jurist is a man of eminent ability, learning and integrity, who is versed in the science of law, especially the civil and municipal law and the law of nations.

The politician is the adherent of a party or faction, who devotes his time to its advancement, and serves his party instead of his country.

The demagogue is one who employs specious and deceitful arts to deceive and control the people, panders to popular prejudices, and engages in nefarious and corrupt practices to gull and mislead the multitude.

No honest-hearted youth ever read the history of the ancient republics without burning with indignation over the recital of the specious and deceitful artifices of the demagogues, who, by misleading the people brought about the final overthrow of their liberties.

Inspection Law.

Synopsis of bill to regulate the inspection of tobacco introduced into the last Legislature by Mr. Roberts of Prince George's county.

The board of Public works is directed as soon as practicable to lease the State tobacco warehouses in the city of Baltimore for a term of not less than two nor more than eight years on such terms as may be deemed for the best interest of the State and the tobacco interest; rent to be paid quarterly to the State treasurer; the aggregate rental of warehouses to be not less than $15,000 a year, and the bonds of the lessees to be $15,000 for each warehouse; tobacco remaining in the warehouses at the time of letting to be kept by the lessees, who shall receive for their care the fees allowed under this act.

The tobacco inspectors appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate at the present session of the General Assembly shall continue in office two years, or until their successors are duly qualified: one inspector for each warehouse to be appointed every two years hereafter by the Governor with the concurrence of the Senate: those for the first four of the warehouses to be from the tobacco-growing counties and the fifth from Baltimore city, the salary of each to be $1,800 a year, payable quarterly by the lessees out of the gross receipts of the respective warehouses, and not otherwise inspectors to give bond to the State treasurer in $15,000 each for faithful discharge of duties.

All tobacco grown in the State of Maryland must be inspected at the warehouses in Baltimore city by the State tobacco inspectors authorised under the act. Any one offering any Maryland tobacco for sale in this State by sample, or otherwise, without having had it inspected by a State inspector, evidenced by his seal thereon, shall be fined $500 for every sample offered one-half the fine to go to the informer. Nothing, however, in this act shall preclude the owner of tobacco grown by him from sending the same out of the State for sale without inspection, nor shall this section apply to tobacco grown in any other State than Maryland.

No inspector shall be engaged in the purchase or sale of tobacco—except it may be raised by himself—nor shall he receive any gift or emolument directly or indirectly for any service rendered in the prosecution of his business or duty. Violations to constitute malfeasance in office. In case of sickness or absence from duty the inspector shall appoint a substitute, who must be qualified on oath before entering upon the temporary duties. Hours of duty are specified for inspectors at each warehouse from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., with one hour relief midday. The lessees and not the inspectors shall appoint all clerks and laborers necessary for each warehouse. The lessees shall take charge of and be responsible for all tobacco landed or delivered at the warehouses. Every hogshead of Maryland and Ohio tobacco delivered for inspection shall be broken by the inspector in not less than five different places; every hogshead of Kentucky and Virginia tobacco shall be broken in not less than three different places. As many bundles may be drawn as may be necessary to represent the different kinds of tobacco in the hogshead.—Two bundles selected from each break shall be considered the samples; the hogshead shall be duly marked with its number, the initials of the owner, the year of inspection, &c., on the head and the bilge; also the tare and net weight on the bilge. Trash or false packing shall be shaken out, and the tobacco, then properly reassorted, shall be repacked and reinspected at the cost of the owner; the samples shall show the number of each kind of tobacco in the package. The lessees shall charge $2 per hogshead for such repacking, to be paid at once by the owner. Ample provision is made against separating samples and to secure accuracy in this branch of the work of the inspector.—Tampering with samples is to be punished by a fine of $100 to $500, one-half to go to the informer.

A section provides that the inspector shall see that the lessees keep proper books and records of the business transactions of the warehouses. Provision is also made for renewal of certificates &c, lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any tobacco note or certificate fraudulently issued by inspectors, calculated to injure the lessees, subjects the violator to a fine of $500 to $1,000 or the penitentiary for one to three years.

The lessees, must be notified before new notes or certificates shall be issued, under penalty. Provision is made for weighing and recording condemned or stayed tobacco and falsely packed. The lessees' charges for reconditioning and repacking all stayed tobacco the following prices: For one or two breaks $1, for full stay $2 to be paid by the owner; for redrawing Maryland and Ohio tobacco 50 cents; for redrawing all other kinds, $1 a hogshead, to be paid by the owner instantly. The charges for outage shall be $1.50 for every hogshead not exceeding 1,100 pounds in weight, and 12½ cents additional on every 100 pound over 1,100, to be paid by the shipper. The commission merchant is required to indorse the tobacco note or certificate with the date of sale of the hogshead which it represents, under penalty of $10 for each hogshead.

Defective cooperage shall be remedied at the cost of the owner, 25 cents for each package.

All tobacco which has remained over in warehouse three years, and the name of the owner, &c., shall be advertised, and if not then claimed, shall in thirty days be sold by the lessee at auction, the proceeds to be paid to the State treasurer. One section prescribes the same as the present standard.

There shall be no charge for storage of tobacco in the hnds of planters or their agents, but when sold the buyer shall be allowed a reasonable time, not exceeding sixty days, to remove the tobacco from the warehouses. After sixty days a charge of 15 cents a month per hogshead shall be made for strange against the buyer.

In the absence of the State wharfinger the lessees shall control the wharf in front of the warehouses so far as relates to landing cordwood or other material, tobacco to have precedence over all other cargoes in the use of the wharves; each hogshead shall be guaranteed to conform with samples, and the inspectors and lessees are to be equally responsible for any default in this particular, and their bonds, equally liable for reclamations. All questions of this kind to be determined by arbitration, the umpire to be chosen by the Board of Trade; all reclamations to be made within six months.

The police force of Baltimore, in efficiency and discipline are second to none in the land. Whether that is due to the fact of so many using J. M. Laroque's Anti-Bilious Bitters, we will not say, but they themselves (or rather a large number of them) do say that it is the best medicine in the world, keeping the system in that healthy condition which fits them so well for duty. If you feel bad, try it. All druggists sell it. 25 cents a paper, or $1 a bottle. W. E. Thornton, proprietor, Baltimore Md.

Guiteau's Trial.—His Own Speech.

The speech that Guiteau wrote in his cell, and which Judge Cox decided he should not be permitted to deliver to the jury, was given out for publication Monday. Guiteau says it contains his true defence adopted by him through his lawyers. He hopes Judge Cox will yet conclude to let him deliver it, and if not, he is satisfied the court in banc will reverse the decision.

The speech starts out with the declaration that he stands before the jury as a patriot, suffering in bonds for an act that was done for the good of the American people. Much of it has been heard before in his testimony and in his various addresses to the public from jail. Some rhetorical passages that it contains have appeared again and again in his utterances in and out of the court. He reasserts that the Deity inspired him, pictures the political situation at the time, declares that there have been several interferences by Providence in his behalf, and threatens dire things to the American people if he, as the representative of the Deity is injured. He tells the jury that it is their business to acquit him and so vindicate his inspiration. He claims he was insane when he shot the President, and that as soon as it was done the pressure on his mind was relieved. So rash an act, he argues, could only have been the work of a madman.

He quotes many letters to him, to show, as he says, that public opinion has changed in his favor. He denounces the testimony of the experts as worthless, and stigmatizes that of certain other witnesses as false.

His closing appeal to the jury ends with the statement that when the President was shot the Cabinet officers telegraphed to Europe that it was the act of a madman, and he thinks it will be far better every way if it is now officially decided that it was the act of a madman.

[Monroe, (Mich.) Commercial.]

Mr. Clarence B. Stoddard, the druggist, informed us that Mr. Louis Hope, a sufferer with rheumatism for a number of years, obtained the greatest relief by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

Standing Committees.

The following are the standing committees of the two Houses of the Maryland Legislature, as appointed by their respective presiding officers:

SENATE.

Finance—Messrs. Vanderford, Bishop, Bians, Gill, Steiner.

Judicial Proceedings—Messrs. Brattan, Parsons, Lloyd, Warfield, Brace.

Corporations—Messrs. Parsons, Bond, Warfield, Bishop, Farrow.

Internal Improvements—Messrs Getty, Mearns, Cooper, Lancaster, Farrow.

Agriculture and Labor—Mesers. Turpin, Hepbron, Mearne, Allston, Moore.

Education—Messrs. Warfield, Gill, Lloyd, Clark, Allen.

Elections—Messrs. Lloyd, Bians, Warfield, Getty, Steiner.

Chesapeake and its Tributaries—Messrs. Cooper, Wells, Brattan, Bond, Hepbron.

Retrenchment in the Expenses of the State Government—Messrs. Parsons, Wells Roe, Clarke, Moore.

Public Buildings at Annapolis—Messrs Wells, Bond, Roe.

Public Institutions—Messrs. Wells, Mearns, Hepbron, Farrow, Brace.

Joint Committee on Article 3, Section 24, of the Constitution—Messrs. Hepbron, Bians, Wells, Bond, Lancaster.

Executive Nominations—Messrs. Bians, Cooper, Warfield, Wells, Farrow.

Rules of the Senate—President, Messrs. Bishop, Steiner.

Inspections—Messrs. Bond, Bians, Hepbron, Lancaster, Magruder.

Printing—Messrs. Hepbron, Vanderford Cooper, Wells, Lancaster.

Pensions—Messrs. Mearns, Roe, Turpin Allston, Allen.

Library—Messrs. Gill, Bratten, Lloyd.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Wells, Vanderford, Bishop, Moore, Allston

Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs, Getty, Mearns, Allston.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Gill, Vanderford, Getty, Steiner, Magruder.

Militia—Messrs. Bond, Parsons, Getty, Magruder, Allen.

HOUSE.

Elections.—Messrs. Dobbin, Rusk, Johnson, of Balto county, Taylor, Riley, Cacy, Davis, Bond, of Pr George's.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Gettings, Greenfield, Morris, Veazey, Wheedon, Jackson, Kirkland, Wilson, Dixon.

Claims.—Messrs Harig, McCofker, Wiley, Waters, Sherman, White, Jones, Turner, Duvall.

Judiciary—Messrs Handy, Dobbin, Farber, Rusk, Stanley, Wheedon, Wiesner, Davis, Gunby.

Pensions—Messrs Gatt, Johnson, of Baltimore city, Hamilton, McConnor, Rowland, Green, Baker.

Internal Improvements—Messrs Greenfield, Leeds, Rowland, Johnson, of Balto city, Kelley, Bond, of Pr George's, Jones.

Education—Messrs Stanley, Hardy, Miller, Galt, Johnson, of Dorchester, Bosley, Rose, Scarboro, Graves

Militia—Messrs Bond, of Anne Arundel, Young, Michaels, Crosswell, Lugenbeel, Kelley, McDonald.

Agriculture—Messrs Hardy, Bosley, Dyson, Berrett, Twilley, Grace, Canter.

Corporations—Messrs Weiner, Hulme, Banks, Hardy, Berkemier, Morris, Bond, of Anne Arundel, Taylor, McAleer.

Inspections—Messrs Morris, Dobbin, Kirkland, Ostendorf, Berrett, Stanley, Dyson, Lancaster, Chaney.

Colored Population—Messrs Bowen, Berrett, Acton, Dysod, Dowell Green, Baker

Manufactures—Messrs Leeds, Duvall, Miles, Hamilton, Hopkins, Pittman, Chambers.

Public Buildings—Messrs Hulme, Rose, Berkemeier, Acton, Leeds, Lewis, Mallalieu

Public Records—Messrs Sherman, Hammond, Lewis, Webster, of Carroll, Fatkin, Beachey, Webster, of Frederick.

Library—Messrs Veazey, Duvall, Farber Scarboro, Costen, Waters, Hammond, Council, Mudd.

Printing—Messrs Duvall, Hopkins, Wiley, Young, Schultz, Cacy, Lancaster.

Insolvency—Messrs Rose, Michaels, Lewis, Preston, Councell, Chambers.

Engrossed Bills and Resolutions.—Mess Taylor, Schultz, Preston, Ostendorf, Stapleford, Farber, Wilson, Michell, Turner.

Expiring Laws—Messrs Young, Crosswell, Stapleford, Wiley, Dixon, McDonald, Mayberry.

Federal Relations—Messrs Banks, Costen, Johnson, of Balto city, Gourley, Hetzell, Mallalieu, Mudd

Currency—Messrs Kirkland, Johnson, of Dorchester, Miles, Bowen, Miller, McAleer.

Contingent Fund of Governor—Messrs. Wheedon, Mercker, Costen, White, Pittman, Gourley, Graves.

Roads and Highways—Messrs White, Sherman, Webster, of Carroll, Gourley, Michaels, Hetzell, Webster, of Frederick.

Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries—Mess. Johnson, of Dorchester, Hulme, Hopkins, Michell, Chaney, Canter, Preston, Grace, McConnor, Twilley, Crosswell, Berkemier, Riley, Schultz.

Immigration—Messrs Scarboro, Webster, of Carroll, Bosley, McConnor, Hamilton, Lugenbeel, Beachey.

Under Article 3, Section 24, Constitution—Messrs. Rusk, Johnson, of Balto county, Riley, Cacy, Miles, Bond, of Anne Arundel, Mayberry.

On Organization—Messrs Stanley, Bond of Anne Arundel, Farber, Berkemier, Rose Greenfield, Veazey, Galt, Johnson, of Dorchester, Michaels, Dobbin, Hulme, Dyson, Wheedon, Miles, Twilley, Taylor, Wiley.

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