

The Tilden Election Law.

The one point which Gen. Bradley T. Johnson announces in his speech at Frederick as the aim and purpose and justification of the crusade under the banner of reform which Gov. Hamilton and himself have endeavored to set on foot in anticipation of the campaign of this fall, is the choice of a Legislature favorable to the enactment of a law similar to that now in operation in the State of New York, which is known as the "Tilden Election Law."

Now Gen. Johnson is entitled to the credit of having introduced a new departure into the style and method of the customary harangue of the Maryland reformer, in that he announces some certain measure as the purpose and justification of a crusade. The custom heretofore has been to indulge in numerous vague, indefinite and sweeping charges against the regularly constituted leaders of the Democratic party and the methods and practices of party management, without pointing out any practical remedy for the alleged evils, except the inferential one that the substitution of the virtuous reform leaders for the regular party leaders would accomplish the desired end.

Perceiving the infirmity of this method of agitation and how heartily tired and disgusted the Democratic masses have become with it, the gallant General plants himself on the Tilden election law as the shibboleth of the new crusade. By the Tilden election law he is willing to stand or fall. Upon this rock we will plant our banner and the "boys" and the "bosses" shall not prevail against it. The counties are asked to elect a Legislature pledged to the passage of the Tilden election law as a means of correcting election irregularities in Baltimore city. And the Governor and the General have undertaken to explain to the people the necessity of such action on their part and enlighten them with regard to their duty in this respect.

Now we believe that if these impetuous reformers will only cool their heads a little and take a little time for reflection, they will see that the new ground upon which they have drawn up their imaginary forces is wholly untenable. The Tilden election law is no doubt a wise and well devised measure in New York, under the constitution of that State; but it is wholly impracticable in Maryland under the present constitution of this State.

The prominent feature of the Tilden law is that it requires the registration of voters annually. But in the present constitution of Maryland we have a provision for the uniform registration of voters, which has been construed as prohibiting the Legislature from requiring a new registration of the voters of any portion of the State, without at the same time providing for the new registration of the entire voting population throughout the State.

If these statesmen will take time to reflect, therefore, they will see that their proposition involves a modest request of the people of the counties to impose upon themselves an annual new registration, which is absolutely impracticable and wholly out of the question, as the means of purifying the voting lists of Baltimore city. There can be no amendment of the constitution before the sitting of the Legislature in 1888 and therefore the agitation of the adoption of the Tilden law by that body is premature, and consequently futile and inconsiderate.

But there is a strong probability that, before the assembling of the Legislature of 1890, we will have a new constitution, in which the provisions regarding the registration of voters will be so made as to avoid the mischievous construction referred to. Then the adoption of the Tilden law in Maryland will be practicable, and there is little doubt that the Legislature will then adopt such of its features as are applicable to our State, giving to Baltimore city an annual registration of her voters and such other provisions as will guard against frauds. Until then agitation of the question is idle and out of place.

Secretary Lamar, in the course of his oration on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of John C. Calhoun, at Charleston, on Tuesday, discussed with some elaboration the doctrine of States Rights, as so warmly espoused and ably defended by the distinguished South Carolinian. He expressed the opinion that "had the constitutional history of the United States stepped with the adoption of the Federal constitution by the original thirteen States it would hardly be questioned that this government was a government of sovereign States, with every attribute of State sovereignty retained in its system." But he said that the growth of the Union by the tide of immigration and the annexation of a large number of additional States had exerted a progressive effect upon the constitutional principles of the government and evolved a "somewhat different idea of the sovereignty of the States. He concluded his remarks upon this point by saying: "I believe if Mr. Calhoun were here today and could see his own South Carolina, the land of Rutledge, Moultrie, Lawrence, Hayne, Lowndes, Sumter and Marion, restored, largely through the efforts of her lion-hearted Hampton, to her proud position of dignity and equality in the Union, he would say to her that the great controversy being closed at the ballot box, closed by the arbitrament of war, and above all closed by the constitution, always deemed sacred and inviolable by her, she sacrifices no principle and falsifies no sentiment in accepting the verdict—determined, henceforth, to seek the happiness of her people, their greatness and glory, in the greatness and glory of the American republic."

Cleveland and the Presidency.

The Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun of Saturday last contained the following: "It seems to be taken for granted in some quarters that President Cleveland will be the only person prominently brought before the next Democratic national convention, and that his nomination is a foregone conclusion. So fixed has this impression become that the politicians of both parties, in their prognostications as to future chances and probabilities, regard it as an accepted fact. The President also, just as, by the way, has been the case with all Presidents, is constantly credited with laying the wires to secure his own re-nomination. On the other hand, some of the closest friends of the President have mentioned all along that he was not and would not be a candidate for re-election, and have accepted as a finality and in its broadest sense the declaration in reference to this matter in his letter of acceptance of the nomination in 1884. That the President stands by this construction of his language is evidenced in a conversation which took place one day this week between him and a distinguished Senator of his own party. They were discussing the political situation when the Senator remarked: 'Mr. President, your administration is certainly satisfactory to the country, and has inspired its confidence. Your nomination is assured, and the nomination means an election.' The President at once replied, and with strong emphasis. He said he was most pained to be told that the country approved his management of public affairs. He had endeavored faithfully, conscientiously and earnestly to fulfill all the pledges which he had made. He wanted the people to believe and know that his administration was for the whole country, and that this was his aim and ambition. But he said, when he came to the presidency he had made up his mind deliberately that his record was to be completed in the four years for which he was elected, and that under no circumstances would he again be a candidate. Time had strengthened this determination. He was not and would not be a candidate, and his decision was irrevocable. The President was so earnest and unscrupled in this declaration that the Senator was profoundly convinced, and the more so that the President turned the conversation immediately to another channel and would permit no recurrence to the topic.

A prominent Senator, understood to be Senator A. P. Gorman, having been interviewed by the same correspondent in regard to the above, spoke as follows: "From the best information obtainable I would say that the President's race is still an open one, and numbers dark horses may be expected among the entries before the conventions meet, but the strongest men in their respective parties today are Cleveland and Baine. What a few weeks or months may bring forth no one can determine, but the indications now are that despite his alleged declaration, Cleveland will be renominated by his party. I have heard him repeatedly declare, in terms much stronger than those imputed to the Western Senator, and he says, that he did not desire nor would he accept a second term, but he did not impress me as being so sincere in this as in other statements made since he became President."

The tax payers meeting advertised to be held at Upper Marlboro on Wednesday last week, and to which delegates from this and adjoining counties had been invited, took place on that day. There does not, however, appear to have been any attendance outside of Prince George's and the discussion was confined entirely to the local financial situation in that county. The object of the meeting, as the call for it issuing from the vice-president of the State Farmers Association was interpreted, was understood to be to discuss the question of tax-reform at large and as it concerns the agricultural interests of the whole State, with a view of exerting an influence on the constitutional convention looking to the correction of some of the evils of the present tax system of the State.

It is probable that the deliberations of the meeting would have taken a wider and more comprehensive scope had representatives from the other counties of Southern Maryland been present as expected. The means adopted by the promoters of the meeting were not well chosen for securing concert of action on the part of the other neighboring counties and the result was the meeting did not accomplish anything to speak of. It is believed, however, that at some time in the near future a meeting may be arranged which will bring together a representative body of the agricultural tax payers of Southern Maryland, who an intelligent discussion of the question of tax reform may be had. We believe that such deliberations would bear good fruit. It is time that the farming interests were making themselves heard on the question of taxation and the equal assessment and just apportionment of the property of the State to a share of the burden of public taxes.

Cleveland's Tribute to Calhoun.

Major Henry E. Young, chairman of the committee on invitations at Charleston, has received the following letter from President Cleveland: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1887. Henry E. Young, etc.: My Dear Sir—I am sorry that I must decline the invitation which I have received to be present at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of John C. Calhoun on the 26th inst. The ladies of the Monument Association have good reason to be proud and congratulated in the complete success of their efforts to fittingly commemorate the virtues and services of this loved and honored son of South Carolina. I believe it would be well if all he did, and even all he believed and taught, and all his aspirations for the welfare and prosperity of our republic, were better known and understood. If this were so, much would be found to enlighten and encourage those charged with a public duty, and much to stimulate the patriotic enthusiasm. The ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument erected by his ardent admirers in the State which bears the impress of his renown should furnish an occasion for such an instructive illustration of his character as shall inspire in the minds of all his countrymen genuine respect and admiration for his courage and self-abnegation, tolerance when approval of his opinions is withheld, and universal pride in the greatness of this illustrious American. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Maryland's Insane.

The Lunacy Commission comprising Dr. A. H. Bayly, of Cambridge, President; Dr. Wm. Lee, of Baltimore, Secretary; Dr. C. W. Chancellor and Dr. T. S. Latimer, of Baltimore, and Attorney General Chas. B. Roberts, has made its first report to Governor Lloyd. The report was prepared by Dr. Lee, who made a tour of inspection over the State, and was endorsed by the Commission. From it we learn that there are 1,448 insane persons confined in the various asylums of the State, divided as follows: Allegany, 47; Anne Arundel, 28; Baltimore city, 558; Baltimore county, 88; Calvert, 9; Caroline, 8; Carroll, 17; Cecil, 26; Charles, 12; Dorchester, 14; Frederick, 40; Garrett, 10; Harford, 39; Howard, 18; Kent, 16; Montgomery, 70; Prince Georges, 25; Queen Anne, 18; St. Mary's, 14; Somerset, 25; Talbot, 14; Washington, 10; Wicomico, 14; Worcester, 14.

Dr. Lee found no one confined as insane who was not insane. The Commission adopted a resolution, declaring that hereafter no insane person shall be confined in any of the asylums of this State, unless the county commissioners of the several counties shall provide the facilities requisite for the proper care and treatment of such insane persons.

The following are the views of the Frederick Citizen with regard to the reform meeting held in that city last week. This is also applicable to other counties of the State, notably in our section, and the sentiments here expressed in reference to these "reformers" should be carefully considered by all who desire the continued supremacy of the Democratic party in the State and county.

"For years the Democratic party in this county has endeavored to win a victory over the Republican party. Defeat after defeat stared us in the face. After long years of waiting we have lived to see our county Democratic. Three times have our present party managers led us to victory—Three times have we defeated the radicals. Now Frederick county is Democratic, and here comes a set of men calling for reform in the party, and unite themselves with a lot of men in Baltimore, who have kicked and demagogued for years, and attempt to make trouble in the party in this county. Some of these very men have been party leaders in this county, and defeat was our lot under their banner. Some of these very so-called reformers have been cutting the ticket for years, and voted against our present party last year or refused to vote, which was just as bad; the year before some others deserted our cause, and yet today we find them taking of the old time politics and party and reform. See how many of our committee have been disappointed in getting office; all cannot be successful, and it is hardly fair to try and defeat the party because this one or that one failed to get a position. Why run to Baltimore and get a lot of men, who have been known as chronic kickers, to come into our county to create trouble in the ranks of our party at home? We should stand together and unite our forces, not try to pull down because we cannot build up. Why be jealous of this leader or that leader, if his management has been successful? What we want is success, and to be successful in this county means hard work and plenty of it all the time. There is no trouble here among the people—the taxpayers are satisfied with what is being done; the great masses of the party want to continue to be successful. Are these so-called reform meetings doing our party any good? Do these men want us to win or do they want to turn the party over to the Republicans? Let the people discuss the question, and decide who they wish as their leaders, and we shall lead a generous support to the voice of the majority."

A cyclone of terrific force and destructive violence visited Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas on last Friday and caused great loss of life and destruction to property. In Bates and Vernon counties, Mo., the damage to property was over \$100,000. Six people were killed in the neighborhood of the towns of Hume and Sprague, and a number fatally injured. Prescott, Kansas, was literally wiped out of existence, not a single building being left standing. Fifteen persons were killed in a distance of twenty-two miles only one house is known to have stood the storm. In Bourbon county, Kansas, there was terrible devastation, and a number of persons were killed. In Anderson county the town of Colony was badly damaged, and at Blue Mound twenty houses were wrecked. Additional particulars from the storm wrecked district shows that over fifteen persons were killed in the Osage and Blue Mound townships, besides the lives lost in other townships in the path of the cyclone.

In their resolutions, printed elsewhere, the Teachers Association of the county express, in courteous and respectful terms, their opinion that the position of Examiner of the public schools should always be filled by the promotion of a teacher, and that the school board should feel under obligation to make the selection for that position from among the teachers as a class. This does, indeed, seem to be a fair and just proposition, and the TIMES, on a former occasion, expressed its opinion favorably to the justice and policy of such a rule. But when we look at the past custom of the school boards of the several counties of the State, under the present law, we do not find in other counties as well as in Charles, any appreciable recognition of this principle.

When Gen. S. R. Buckner a few years ago secured a young wife in the person of one of the belles of Richmond, Va., he promised her she should be the wife of the Governor of Kentucky, and this promise is likely to be redeemed. The first Democratic primaries held in Kentucky were decidedly unfavorable to Gen. Buckner's gubernatorial aspirations, and his friends were momentarily demoralized. But the remaining primaries held last week went overwhelmingly in favor of Gen. Buckner, and he will enter the State convention, which meets May 3, with a clear majority of all the delegates instructed in his favor. As a Democratic instructor in Kentucky is equivalent to an election, the General may felicitate himself upon his ability at an early day to redeem his promise to his better half that she should be "the Governor's wife."

NOTICES.

The total capital of the Western Union Telegraph Company is now \$81,200,000. Congressman S. S. Cox, after a long illness, is again on the streets of Washington.

Shad are becoming plentiful in the upper Chesapeake Bay and in the Susquehanna. Up to date 5,143,000 shad have been redeemed under the recent act of Congress.

A cyclone in Missouri and Arkansas last Friday caused great loss of life and property.

A society to secure the perpetual recognition of the birthday of Gen. Grant is about to be organized.

The Pope will celebrate the jubilee anniversary of his entrance to the priesthood December 31 next.

Mr. Edward A. Mosby, of Boston, was appointed Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which body he ought to ratify, and a member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Gen. Brier, Commissioner of Pension has during his two years in office, made 356 appointments and dropped 404 employes out of office. There has been a decrease in his clerical force of 109.

It is understood that the Grand Trunk Railroad has agreed to pay Baltimore \$5,000 for the use of the city streets, and to build the Grand Trunk cars over its rails free during the coming season.

The recently published statement of General Adam Badeau that General Robert E. Lee and his family were fed by the Government during the war by the Federal commissary at Richmond, is contradicted by Gov. Lee.

President Cleveland has appointed Edward F. Bingham, of Ohio, chief judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to succeed the late Judge Carter. The appointment causes much dissatisfaction among the Democrats.

In order to end his existence, Geo. Miller, a German living at New York, was shot with a sharp knife, plunged the weapon into his breast, and then climbed a ladder to the second story window, where he jumped off. He accomplished his purpose.

A gentleman left four trunks of copper at the assay office in New York on Friday, supposing they were gold. He had taken them as security for \$2,000 from two men representing themselves as agents for a Western mining company. The trunks were found to be worth exactly \$4.

Mrs. Christina Oshoff visited Mrs. Imen, a singer, at Fontaine, Ind., and accidentally shot her. Three times she fired the revolver into the abdomen. She would have become a mother in a few days. The child was soon dead, and a fatal hole through its head. The mother is dying.

Among the passengers on the steamer City of Sydney from China and Japan, which arrived at San Francisco Friday, were Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, nephew of Emperor William of Germany, and Prince Louis Esterhazy of Austria, with their wives. They are making a tour of the world.

A New Yorker has invented a vacuum pump which he says will give him an air at high speed and drop explosives with precision upon the heads of warships or in fortified positions. The inventor has secured a patent for his invention, and is offering to furnish a vacuum pump to any vessel of war.

Joseph L. Haver, twenty-two years old, was passing through Mulberry street, New York, Sunday night, when he met a woman who asked if he was Mr. Haver. Upon receiving an affirmative reply, the unknown woman, who was dressed in a black dress, cut off his ear and so deeply into his cheek that his teeth were exposed.

A two-month-old child of Ambrose Singleton, stocker at Mulberry street, New York, was recently attacked by a rat and perished. The rat was found in the child's mouth, and the child's mother, who is a widow, is now in a critical condition. Her husband is a cooper.

The New York correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs a story to the effect that a party of six inspectors or constables, upon going through the dangerous elements of the Cuban health, had arranged to capture Senator John Sherman, who was in the city at the time. The party failed, but a difference in time. Though given with some minuteness the story is altogether an improbable one.

A terrible wreck was caused by the explosion of a boiler in the factory of the New York and Erie Railroad at Paterson, N. J., on Saturday afternoon. The boiler was old and weak, and was shown by the condition of the fragments. It wrecked a large portion of the factory, and killed two men, and injured many others. The boiler was a 100-horse power boiler, and was used for the purpose of generating steam for the engines of the railroad.

The report of a special committee of the Michigan Legislature on the mutual insurance companies was recently received. It shows that nearly all the insurance companies in that State have been insured every one without regard to age and health. Many beneficiaries were injured, and the money paid out was enormous. The committee recommended that the law be amended to require that the companies be licensed and that the beneficiaries be protected.

Mrs. Ruth Smith, a widow lady of Bridgeport, Conn., some years ago caused to be built on the southeast corner of her house a room full of electric blue glass, into which she put light streams during the entire day. Mrs. Smith wears blue glass spectacles, wears blue clothing, and has blue hair. She is a very peculiar woman, and her house is a very peculiar one. She is a very peculiar woman, and her house is a very peculiar one.

Great excitement exists on the Winochago and Green Creek Indian reservations in Indiana and covered with war paint and armed with Winchester rifles. The Indians are reported to be following the troops who have been sent to meet the war parties. The Indians are reported to be following the troops who have been sent to meet the war parties.

James E. Graham, a negro man, last Thursday morning went to a stable in Bedford county, Md., to get a team for the night. The horse of the horses began rearing and kicking. Graham could not get the harness on, and it is charged, that the animal's tongue with the halter rope to the stall. The horse gave a terrific jerk, and wrenched the tongue completely from the roots. Graham then bit upon the horse and took him into the field, and began to work him. The overseer noticed blood trickling from his mouth. He inquired the cause, and looking into the horse's mouth, he found his tongue missing. The horse was killed to end his suffering, and Graham was committed for a further hearing.

A special from Jefferson City, Mo., says that ex-Supreme Judge J. M. W. Henry and State Auditor, who were in the field, were in the street between 9 and 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, in which Judge Henry was shot once in the right arm and again in the breast, and Walker was severely cut in the head by a blow from Judge Henry's cane. Both men are now in charge of physicians. The shot grew out of the late investigation of editing Walker by legislative committee. Walker accused Judge Henry of talking about him with a view to injuring his reputation. Walker's testimony before the committee. Both are old men and Judge Henry quite feeble.

Henry Heile, living with his wife and two children in Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday morning made a murderous attack on his wife with a hatchet, telling her to the door. He then went to the bed where the children were lying and aimed a blow at her. The mother, however, threw herself in time to see the danger, and threw herself between the descending weapon and her children. The blade struck her thick roll of hair, thus keeping it off. Her husband then for a moment desisted, while his wife threw open the window and screamed for help. This seemed to frighten her husband, who dropped the hatchet and fled to the kitchen, where he cut his throat with a butcher-knife. Mr. Heile has been mildly insane for nearly a year.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia Cured in Two Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvellous rapidity in the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia. We guarantee to cure any and every case of acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Neuralgia in 2 DAYS, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure. On receipt of 25 cents, in ten-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. A patent means giving out the remedy to the public instead of putting it out as a potent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.

TO OUR FRIENDS & PATRONS

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THEM AND FARMERS generally that we are still agents for CROPLEY, BOTELER & CRAMPTON'S Standard Fertilizers, For All Crops.

All kinds of fertilizers furnished as low as can be purchased elsewhere. We also still handle Wm. Deering & Co's CELEBRATED

Harvesting Machinery and will be glad to serve our friends with these machines this season.

Orders for anything in our line sent to us will receive prompt attention and be speedily filled.

JOS. A. GRAY, JR., & BRO.

THE COMMON SENSE LIFT AND PUMP

MAKES COMPLETE FIRE DEPARTMENT WORTH FIFTY TIMES ITS COST. LIFT AND PUMP FOR FIFTEEN MINUTES IN ONE-FOURTH OF AN HOUR.



Manufactured by CHARLES G. BLATCHLEY, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF FIRE PUMPS, 25 N. E. Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

Baltimore, Nov. 28, 1886. THE FIRM OF W. A. PADGETT & CO. was dissolved by the death of Wm. A. Padgett on November 4th. The business will be carried on by the surviving partners.

JNO. H. CHRISTIAN, JAS. A. DAWKINS.

Baltimore, Nov. 28, 1886. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the Commission Business under the firm name of CHRISTIAN & DAWKINS.

JNO. H. CHRISTIAN, JAS. A. DAWKINS.

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IT IS A FACT that no matter how severe your rheumatism, you can be cured in two days by the use of RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE.

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WIRK'S WHITE SOAP. THE ONLY BRAND OF LAUNDRY SOAP AWARDED A FIRST CLASS MEDAL AT THE 1884 OCEANIC EXPOSITION. GUARANTEED PURE AND GOOD FOR ALL PURPOSES. IS THE VERY BEST.

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TAKE NOTICE! FERTILIZERS REDUCED IN PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Quality Kept up to all Standards.

Victory for Tobacco: Cash \$2.50 per ton. WASHINGTON for Wheat & Potatoes \$2.00. Wm. A. Padgett Home & Potatoes \$2.00. Wm. A. Padgett Home & Potatoes \$2.00.

For Tobacco Buy the Victor.

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