

Hon. Sydney Indignant.

On Tuesday of last week Secretary Windom reinstated as one of the special agents of the Treasury Department Mr. P. Calvin Gorman, a brother of Senator Gorman, who had previously been deposed, but reduced his pay from \$6 to \$4 per day. As soon as the reinstatement became known a howl went up from the hungry republicans of Maryland who take it to be a grievous sin for the present administration to retain a Democrat in office; never stopping to consider the great inconsistency in their conduct now as compared with it during the former administration, when they took it to be equally as grievous an offense for Mr. Cleveland to turn a republican out. However, they fairly went wild over the appointment of Mr. Gorman and raided the Secretary's office in Washington with a force sufficient to capture the government and overwhelmed him with arguments and reasons why Mr. Gorman should not remain. Nevertheless the Secretary remained firm and would not remove Mr. Gorman until that gentleman resigned of his own accord to relieve, as he himself stated, the Secretary from any embarrassment in the matter.

Foremost among those to demand Mr. Gorman's scalp was the Hon. Sydney E. Mudd, the pseudo Congressman from this district, and if we are to believe the reports of the Baltimore American, Sydney fairly outdid himself in his rage and indignation, going so far as to state that "Mr. Compton might rob him of his seat in Congress, as he would retire from the contest if Mr. Gorman was allowed to remain." Now when we heard this we felt inclined to say in the vernacular of the street gamblers "Rats!" It is too good a joke to consider seriously, and a broad smile overspread the features of all who understand Sydney's status in this contest to suppose that he would give it up for this or any other cause until forced to do so, as it is well known that even the contest is a god-send that he never expected and that in its continuance he has all to gain and nothing to lose.

Let us take a brief review of this case from the beginning and then see if we can reconcile our judgment with the belief that Sydney is as willing to give up the contest. Early last spring the republican managers of this district were hunting around for a man that would be willing to stand for their party for Congress. A number of names were suggested, but Sydney's never, until he himself announced his willingness to make the race. This he was quite ready to do, as being without means, he could not lose pecuniarily by the canvass but would be enabled to draw on the more substantial financiers of his party in the district, who had heretofore come to the rescue of impetuous candidates for the expenses of his campaign and otherwise. And then Sydney's sole object in seeking the nomination was on what then seemed to be the desperate hope of Harrison's election, in which event, as a defeated Congressional candidate, he would be in a better position to ask, as a reward for his sacrifice, some minor government position. With this element removed from the case Sydney would never have gone into it, but would have still continued to attend the terms of court here as a nominal practitioner at our bar.

But even after offering himself as a lamb for the sacrifice, Sydney was not the choice of his party. Here in his own county he was violently opposed for the nomination and it was only through the kind offices of his friend Posey that he was enabled to secure the delegation to the convention favorable to him and ultimately the nomination. After making the race a close one as it turned out—owing to the disaffections in our party in Baltimore city, Anne Arundel and the upper counties of the district, Sydney, from past experiences being an adept in election contests, conceived this to be a good occasion to continue his former efforts. So he contested. This fact alone placed him in a position to be regarded as a leader of the republican phalanx in this district, and he was so recognized by the administration and taken into the councils of the two elected republican Congressmen to dispense the patronage. One of his first acts, however, was not creditable to him—though it was an advantage resulting from his contest—for, after promising Posey, (who had been largely instrumental in placing him in the position he occupied,) that he would support him for the office of Internal Revenue Collector, he went squarely back on his word, pocketed his gratitude, and the pecuniary assistance and promises given ostensibly to carry on his contest, and named another man for the position.

Sydney was now being sought by party leaders, was taken into councils to which he had not been previously admitted and was supplied with funds with which to bear the expense of his contest and all this quite unexpected to him in the beginning. From being

a seeker after place, he became a dispenser of patronage and is perhaps making himself solid for a larger bone to chew upon than he at first thought it possible to obtain, after he is finally disposed of by Congress for a seat in that body. And then too Sydney is doubtless boosted up with the hope that he may win and this would certainly give him a better standing than he at present occupies as a party leader.

In view of these facts can it not be readily seen that Sydney won't withdraw and retire into the obscurity from whence he came on any such pretext as the retention of a Democrat in a minor position. Oh! no, Mr. Windom, Sydney won't carry out his threat even if you appoint every "bring Democrat" in Maryland to office; he has too much to gain by keep going in this contest and everything to lose by going out of it. So again we say of the American's published threat—"Rats!"

Experiments in Tobacco Culture

Prof. Henry E. A. Ford Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station at the Agricultural College, proposes to send to a number of different gentlemen who are growing tobacco this year, about a dozen plants each of two or three different varieties, the identity of each lot to be carefully observed, the plants to be set in the field with other tobacco and given ordinary field culture, observations to be taken of growth and development, with notes reserved for mutual benefit, and at the close of the season the matured plants of each lot to be divided into three parts, as follows: One part to be sent by express to the Station, soon after cutting and willing for future treatment there. A second part to be cured at the place where grown, in all respects like the general crop of the place, identity to be carefully preserved and when quite ready for market, this portion also to be sent to the Station for chemical examination and other tests. The third portion to be at the disposal of the grower, and on this, seed may of course be matured by the grower, if desired, although not on the others.

They hope to distribute these practical facts over the tobacco growing sections of the State, leaving cultivation, observation and record, during growth to the planters who thus kindly volunteer to assist, and doing the chemical and other scientific work incident to the investigation there at the Station. They are looking for two things mainly; first, new varieties which will increase the product per acre, as ordinarily cultivated, and second, such as by reason of improved quality will increase the selling price. Planters in this country could likely obtain plants by writing to Prof. Ford to be raised by them on the stated conditions.

The Rise in Sugar.

A partial failure of the sugar crop is reported from Cuba and the West Indies. This has led to a "cornering" of the European supply of beet sugar, and speculators are trying to "haul" the American market with the cry of a prospective sugar famine. There has been an increase of nearly eight dollars a ton on raw sugar, and members of the sugar trust have indicated in several ways that further advance in price is contemplated.

Retail trade is also quick to feel the thrill of rising prices. Owing to the manipulations of the sugar refiners on the one hand and destructive competition on the other, this branch of the trade has been carried on for years at slender profits. Dealers, therefore, with a good supply on hand bought at February or March quotations can turn a profitable penny by taking advantage of the situation and raising the price at their counters.

One of the unfortunate things in this connection is the existence of the sugar trust. Consumers are wholly at the mercy of a few men who control the output of the refined product. Actual or reported scarcity of raw sugar immediately affords a pretext for an arbitrary advance in the price of refined grades, and there is no recourse but to pay the difference and get as much satisfaction as possible out of the consumption of high-priced sugar.

Raising the price of refined sugar by the retail trade on account of telegraphic reports from New York or letters from Havana is, however, a "trick in trade" which does little credit to claims of honest dealing. It is simply forcing so much money from consumers at the price of public calamity, and those who buy sugar in Baltimore at advanced prices are paying a bonus to the retail dealer because there is a drought or storm in Cuba.

Of course, the foregoing statement only provokes a smile from the knowing ones, but a contemplation of cold hard facts is nevertheless healthful and inspiring at times.—Herald.

The Civil-Service Reform Association and the Administration.

At the annual meeting of the New York Civil-Service Reform Association, Thursday, an address was delivered by Mr. Geo. Wm. Curtis, president of the association, on the attitude of the present administration toward the cause of civil-service reform. It is pointed out in the outset that the attitude of the party and of the President, as indicated in the Chicago platform and in Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance, was all that could be desired. The republican platform not only pledged the party unreservedly to the policy of reform, but pledged it not to break its pledges. In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Harrison gave a personal pledge. "It will be," he said, "my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform." Two months of opportunity to keep these pledges have now elapsed. To what extent has the opportunity been improved? Both the party and the personal pledges in Mr. Curtis's opinion, have been violated completely. Members of Congress have been invited to parcel out among themselves offices not yet vacant, it being taken for granted by the President and Congressmen that democrats will be removed merely to make places for republicans. Vacancies have not been waited for, but office seekers have been encouraged to believe that they will be made to the extent needed to reward efficient political workers. Several members of the President's cabinet have announced the intention of substituting republicans for democrats without regard for the efficiency of the latter. In the Post office Department "a cyclone of changes rages," says Mr. Curtis; "ability, energy, zeal, fidelity in the service do not avail against the demand for spoils." The President, according to Mr. Curtis, has done absolutely nothing to advance the reform, "not in one conspicuous instance, so far as I know," says the president of the Civil-Service Reform Association, "has the President observed the spirit and purpose of the law, or ordered them to be observed." The removal of Postmaster Pearson is cited as a typical instance of devotion to the spoils system. In that case a civil servant of approved efficiency, and a republican, was displaced to make room for an ordinary political "worker." Whichever the merit of the present administration, its record in the line of reform of the civil service, according to Mr. Curtis, is not at all to its credit. The resolutions unanimously adopted by the association, denouncing the recent changes in the civil service as a "flagrant violation of pledges solemnly given," repeat and enforce Mr. Curtis's criticisms.—Baltimore Sun.

The cool weather last week retarded growth and was generally unfavorable to crops in the Northwest, and some damage is reported to fruit and gardens from frost in that section and in the central valleys. Cold, cloudy weather and little rain in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana caused the crops to advance but little, and the absence of moisture in Indiana and Ohio has placed the crops in those States in a critical condition. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas the timely rains, although less than the normal amount, benefited crops. Tobacco prospects are reported as poor, and the growth of cotton slow. The cool weather doubtless affected the cotton crop unfavorably from Texas eastward to South Carolina, but the rains over this region during the week doubtless benefited the condition of the crop if followed by warm, clear weather, which will probably prevail in that section the first part of the coming week. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States the weather was generally favorable and the season is about ten days in advance, with excellent prospect. In New Jersey heavy rains caused some damage to fruit and gardens in low grounds.

Many Maryland editors met on Monday at the Eotaw House in Baltimore pursuant to an invitation from Postmaster Frank Brown, who, as president of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association, had issued a call to enlist them in an organized effort to boom the September trades display and exposition at Pimlico. The greatest enthusiasm was evoked, and every speaker gave pledges to exert himself to the utmost to extend interest through the territory over which he holds the editorial mentorship, and to impress upon his constituents the good that is to accrue to each county from its proper representation in products at Pimlico. President Brown also received by mail hearty assurances of support from those who were prevented from coming. A more intelligent body of gentlemen than that in attendance has seldom been assembled in this city, and from the way everybody took hold of the subject and from the way all said they would stir up interest one was led to believe of the county newspaper man that as Captain Cuttle said of Jack Bunsby, "if anybody kin, he kin."

Mr. F. Snowden Hill, the new Collector of Internal Revenue for Maryland, will take charge of the office today, May 10th. He is required to bond in the sum of \$230,000. In conversation a few days ago he said: "Recognizing the responsibility of my position, I shall move slowly and cautiously, the first aim being to serve the Government; the second to serve my party, and the third to serve my conscience. With these three ends in view, I feel satisfied that any feeling which may exist over my appointment will shortly vanish into thin air, and that my entire course as a Republican and collector, will meet the approval of every person in the State. To this end I propose to denote my entire energies." There are under the Collector ninety-five appointments, including deputy collectors, clerks, stockkeepers, gaugers and messengers, all of whom are outside of the classified service. The salary of the Collector is \$4,500 per annum and the salaries of the deputy is range from \$1,900 to \$1,500. The salaries of the clerks vary from \$1,400 to \$700, stockkeepers receive \$4 per day and gaugers are paid from \$2 to \$5 per day.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

The Negro in the North and South.

A colored clergyman, Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, lecturer of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, who has been interviewed by a Times reporter, complains of the race prejudices in northern cities, which practically exclude colored people from a mechanical occupation and decent modes of life. Mr. Bishop's personal experience and observation go very far to prove that the lot of the colored people in the South is much better in many ways than in the North, where the attitude of the whites is one of extreme prejudice and hostility. He shows that they are denied access to mechanical occupations and are paid lower wages in servile positions than white people receive for equivalent service. "The forms," he says, "that prejudice takes in the North are often more humiliating than the political antagonism the colored people encounter from their former masters in the South. These colored men work side by side with their white colleagues in all the mechanical trades and no effort is made to prevent them from learning any branch of industrial employment they may choose. The material and moral and intellectual aspirations of the colored men are not interfered with in the South, but, on the contrary, are encouraged in many ways by the white people, who learned before the war to look to him for all the mechanical work that was wanted. When the colored artisan comes North and tries to find work at his trade, and is met by a refusal of white men to work along a line of his, he encounters a kind of antipathy and prejudice that is unknown in the South." Negroes going North will find that the Northern color line is drawn sharply by people who don't want them as neighbors, fellow-workmen or associates, yet who would put them in a political control of the South.

Maryland Stables were very successful at the recent meeting of the National Jockey Club at Ivy City. Davis & Hall's Bess won a good race on the first day of the meeting and also on the first postponed meeting. The youthful stakes, a dash of half a mile for two-year-olds, purse of \$800, was won by Davis & Hall's Bess on the same day. Gov. Bowie's Galvina won the six furlong race for three-year-olds and upwards, purse \$400, and Davis & Hall's Patrocus won the fourth race for six furlongs and a purse of \$470, and Bess came in a good second in the second race on the same day. On Wednesday the Congressional handicap race was also won by Bess. On Friday Davis & Hall's Orihanna won the National Handicap race for three-year-olds and upwards, \$50 each, with \$1,000 added, of which \$200 to second and \$100 to third. On Saturday Gov. Bowie's Bell Dour won the first race and Davis & Hall's Sourie the second.

One day last week the highhouse keeper at Cape Lookout observed on the sand near by a monster fish which had been stranded during the night. By the aid of the life saving crew the fish was secured, but no one could tell of what species it was. Information of its capture was sent to the Smithsonian Institution, as a description was asked for. Before this was received, a gentleman reached Washington who had seen the fish and expressed the opinion that it was of the Molokotunda family, the common sunfish. When the fish arrived this was found to be the case. It weighed six hundred pounds, and is supposed to be the largest specimen ever placed in the National Museum.

A Snake in her Stomach.

Mrs. Augustus Gehring, of Grimsville, Pa., a few days ago felt a tickling sensation in her throat, followed by a sickening, suffocating sensation. The woman was almost strangled, and fell into a dead faint. Upon her recovering consciousness she wrapped her apron around her thumb and forefinger, and forcing these members into her throat, felt something moving, which she quickly grasped and pulled out. To her horror it proved to be a living snake nine inches in length. She again swooned. It is believed she swallowed the reptile while it was very small in drinking a cup of water from the well.

The New Way to Kill Criminals.

Contracts were signed on Tuesday by which the State of New York purchased for the electrical execution of condemned criminals three Westinghouse alternating current electrical light dynamos. Clinton are each to have one of these dynamo machines, which will be driven by the engines already in place. The current will be applied to the unfortunate at the same pressure used by this system for electric lighting, and the State's experiments have shown that death will ensue in less than thirty seconds.

A Decision of Interest to Farmers.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says the Supreme Court has decided a question of interest to money lenders. Growing corn has been mortgaged, so after coming to maturity it was harvested and sold to grain dealers. The owners of the mortgage sued them for the value of the corn. The court decides that growing corn is not the corn after it has been cribbed and sold, or in other words, that the plaintiff cannot recover.

The "Oliver Branch" is the name of a new weekly paper started in Baltimore with George Colton, the veteran editor, at its head. We have received the initial number which is excellent in tone and in typographical appearance. The paper will be devoted to harmonizing the factions of the Democratic party in Baltimore city and the State and we wish it success, and wish Brother Colton much prosperity and felicitate him on his return to the field of Maryland journalism.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

Reminiscences of The Late War.

BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC, ETC.

On Monday morning, July 9th, 1862, about sunrise, our forces crossed the bridge at the junction of the Potomac (the Shenandoah and another) to attack the enemy, numbering about 12,000 under Gen. Shields. The river here makes a bend in the shape of a crescent, around a large piece of low ground on which there was a heavy crop of wheat. Nearly opposite the bridge, and on the other side of this flat, the enemy was drawn up in line of battle, and in their front, on a small hill, at the foot of Cole Mountain, commanding the whole position, was the celebrated Clark battery (consisting of six splendid guns, two Parrotts, two mountain howitzers, and four 100 lb pieces) manned by the artillery corps under the command of—Clark. From this battery was belched forth one incessant storm of grape, canister, and shell, literally overpassing the column so that the work on our part seemed almost hopeless.

Jackson, Ewell and Taylor (Dick, Col. of the 9th Louisiana, and son of old General Jackson) were all there, and their forces were eager for the encounter. But it seemed rash, and even desperate, to attempt it. General Jackson, who was also there, was thoughtful on the scene, and turning to Taylor, inquired, "Can you take that battery?" It must be taken, said Taylor, and he pointed his sword to the battery. "Can't you take it?" "With one universal shout," said Taylor, "the mountains are ringing with our shout; whereupon I gave the order in that gorgeous voice, 'Forward, charge the battery!' and the 9th Louisiana, the 2nd Virginia Brigade, composed of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments, and the Tizer Battalion, assisted by one Virginia Regiment, across the low ground right up to the battery. From this point, with renewed violence poured streams of shot and shells, mowing down our men like grass.

The gallant Col. Hayes, commanding the 12th Louisiana Regiment, was badly wounded in the hip, and after again and again endeavoring to hold his place in the field, was borne off almost insensible. This regiment carried into the fight, but 200 effective men, the rest being sick, or detailed on other service, of whom 150 were killed or wounded. Onward they rushed, onward with the 9th, 8th and 9th, and the victory was won. Proud day and honor this, for those who did the gallant deed. Jackson, Ewell and Taylor were present, cheering on the fight. Every officer, nay every man did his duty, the enemy flying in dismay, leaving no time to spike their guns, which were seized and fire opened upon their late owners.

When the bloody scene was over, a moment was spent in thanksgiving to God, and another in silent rejoicing at the result. Gen. Jackson now publicly thanked Taylor, and the Louisiana Brigade for the day's work. "Take that battery," said Jackson to Taylor, "and keep it, for your men have won it, carry it to your native State when you return, and call it the Louisiana Battery, and let it be kept as a memento of this day." In accordance with this suggestion it became the Louisiana Guard Battery.

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