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Editor and Proprietor.

The Governor Question.

The governor question is growing in interest, and gubernatorial candidates are springing plentifully into prominence. Admiring friends have so far brought forward the names of the following gentlemen as candidates for nomination by the Democratic party: Col. Wm. McKenney, of Queen Anne's; Hon. Henry W. Archer, of Harford; Hon. Chas. B. Roberts, of Carroll; Hon. George H. Williams, of Baltimore county; Hon. R. M. McLane, of Baltimore city; Judge Ford, of St. Mary's, and the present governor, the Hon. William T. Hamilton. Judging from the hearty endorsement that each candidate has received from those who know him best, every man of the list possesses praiseworthy qualifications, and would, if nominated and elected, make a wise and discreet governor. But if we read the times aright, and if we catch correctly the drift of public opinion as reflected from various parts of the State, we should say that the contest is practically narrowed as between Col. Wm. McKenney and the Hon. Henry W. Archer,—two men who are, in all points, undoubtedly strong. At present the tide, even on the Western Shore we believe, flows in favor of Mr. McKenney. It is recognized that an Eastern Shoreman of character, prestige and conceded abilities would best unite the party. Mr. McKenney has lived outside the cavilings and dissentions that have disturbed the party for the last half-score years. He has not been recognized as a faction man, even in the dissentions within his own county.

Of course the nominations of Comptroller and Attorney General will have a bearing upon who shall be the nominee for Governor. For some reason it has been almost unexceptionally the custom to take the Comptroller from Eastern Maryland. There are at present as many candidates for Comptrollership in the field, as for the Governorship. The following are the names of those so far spoken of: Mr. J. Frank Turner, of Talbot; Mr. George J. Meekins, of Dorchester; Mr. E. E. Jackson, of Wicomico; Dr. W. H. Gale, of Somerset; Dr. R. C. McCall, of Cecil; Mr. P. W. Downes, of Caroline and Mr. S. R. Waters, of Carroll. The Attorney-Generalship does not seem to have attracted many aspirants.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found extracts, bearing upon the next Democratic nomination for Governor, clipped from exchanges, representing various parts of the State. At this distance from date for electing another governor, it cannot be expected that Democratic sentiment will have shown much tendency to centre. And yet, the time is drawing near. Next November we elect another governor, and before that time we must nominate a candidate.

Infant Industries.

What will Congress do with the tariff? There seems to be a growing belief that the present Congress will not do anything with it. There is said to be at Washington this winter the greatest lobby ever known in the whole history of Congresses. The great railroad lobbies combined with all the lesser lobbies, that have afflicted Congress in the past, have been but as cross-roads gatherings as compared with the present tariff lobby. It has been asserted that there are in Washington this winter 10,000 outside schemers, doing all in their power to influence legislation. There is hardly a reduction proposed upon any article, that some member does not rise in his seat and remark that that article is the product of a struggling infant industry of his State, and that he feels it his duty to demand that protection from foreign competition shall not be taken from it, by lowering the tariff. And so the matter goes on. Each member of Congress has his pet infant industry, and in order to keep it protected, he is compelled to vote protection to other infant industries. Even in drugs and medicines, which most certainly should be duty free, there is scarcely an article that is [illegible]duced on this side the ocean that [illegible] protected by a tariff. Such [illegible] is not protection [illegible] as aptly termed 'protection so[illegible] human life.'

There can be no tariff reform while the theory of protection is ad[illegible]

[illegible] ought of raising the revenue in the manner least oppressive to the people. So long as the right of protection is conceded, there can be no tariff reform. If protection is conceded to one industry, it must be conceded to all, and if refused to one it must be refused to all. There is no half way place in the tariff question.

THE Johns Hopkin's trust, with which the majority of the managing trustees seem disposed to do as they please without reference to the designs of Johns Hopkins, has recently again been the subject of public discussion, brought out by a bold speech of John W. Garrett, denouncing the trustees for non compliance with the donor's undoubted plan of locating the great school on the Clifton Estate. For reasons peculiar to themselves, the majority of the board is persisting in buying ground at great cost in the heart of the city, and erecting thereupon buildings costing hundreds of thousands of dollars. John W. Garrett and a few of the more business like members of the board maintain that not only should the school be located at Clifton in compliance with the will of the donor, but also from the best business considerations. They believe by the building of handsome university buildings on the Clifton Estate, and by laying off attractive streets and squares, wealthy people would soon be induced to purchase and build, and that thus a handsome suburban town would soon be established, and in time the Hopkins bequest would double and trible as a result.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF OF THE PAST WEEK.

Tuesday Jan. 30th.—Both houses of Congress are still wrestling with tariff bills. In the Senate, in considering the metal schedule, all amendments offered by Southern Senators looking to the admission of Machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, sugar from cane etc., were voted down by decided majorities. The House non-concurred in the Senate amendment appropriating $185,000 for special mail facilities. The House made but little progress on its tariff bill, a large number of amendments from the Democratic side being voted down.

Wednesday Jan. 31st.—The death of Representative Orth, of Indiana, was formally announced in both houses of Congress, and appropriate resolutions were adopted. The Senate insisted on the amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill, and then discussed the sugar schedule of its tariff bill, and among other things struck out the item placing a duty of ten per cent. on quinine.

Thursday Feb. 1st.—The Senate made good progress with its tariff bill, having completed the sugar and tobacco schedules. The House also made some progress on its tariff bill, and agreed to sit until six o'clock every day until the bill is disposed of.

Friday Feb. 2d.—Both houses of Congress passed a joint resolution for the removal of a portion of the material from the government printing office, the building being in an unsafe condition. The Senate reached the cotton schedule on its tariff bill, but made no progress on it on account of a lack of a quorum on several amendments voted on. The House made some headway on its tariff bill.

Saturday Feb. 3d.—In both houses of Congress the death of Representative Lowe, of Alabama, was announced and appropriate resolutions adopted and eulogies delivered. In the Senate, the discussion on the cotton and cotton goods schedule of the tariff bill was continued. In the House, the tariff bill was considered and several motions for a reduction of duties were lost.

Monday Feb. 5th.—The United States Senate continued the consideration of its tariff bill. A number of amendments were adopted, including one to admit jute free of duty. In the House, a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill establishing the Territory of North Dakota was strongly opposed on the democratic side and failed for want of the requisite two-thirds vote. Motions to suspend the rules and bring the legislative appropriation bill before the House, and to suspend the rules and make it the order for Monday next to take the tariff bill from the committee of the whole and report it to the House for action, also, failed for want of two thirds votes. After a protracted session, the House adjourned without taking up the tariff bill.

The State Senate.

In the Maryland Senate thirteen members hold over, namely: 2d Legislative District Baltimore City, John Gill, dem; Allegany county, Wm Brace, rep; Caroline, Andrew B Roe, rep; Cecil, Levi R Mearns, dem; Charles F M Lancaster, rep; Dorchester, Henry Lloyd, dem; Garret, Wm R Getty, dem; [illegible] ford, Edw M Allen, rep; M[illegible] Harery, Jos T Moore, rep; [illegible]gomery, R H Magruder, rep; [illegible] George's, S Allstone, rep; [illegible] St Mary's Jos Clark, rep; W[illegible] Talbot, J Davis Bishop, [illegible] Worcester, George W [illegible]hop, dem. Total, 8 republicans, [illegible] democrats.

Senators are to be elected as follows: 1st and 3d Legislative Districts of Baltimore city; Baltimore county, Anne Arundle, Calvert, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Washington and Wicomico. In the last Senate these were divided as follows: democrats 11, republicans 2.

At the Congressional election held on the 7th of November, 1882, the counties in which Senators are to be elected were carried as follows: by the democrats, 1st and 3d legislative districts of Baltimore city; Baltimore county; Carroll, Howard, Kent, Queen Anne's, Wicomico. By the republicans, Anne Arundle, Calvert, Frederick, Somerset and Washington.

If the counties named vote in the coming senatorial contest as they did at the congressional election, the next Maryland Senate will be equally divided, that is 13 democrats and 13 republicans.

The Next Governor.

TALK FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE STATE THAT BEARS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY UPON THE GOVERNOR QUESTION.

From the Easton Ledger.

Until 1864 the Shore was a gubernatorial district, and one governor out of every three had to be taken from this section. The last Eastern Shoreman nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket was Judge Chambers, but that was when ballots were silent and bayonets powerful. Prior to that Col. John C. Groome was the Eastern Shore candidate, but mob rule in Baltimore city prevented his election.

The comptrollership has usually come this way as an offset to taking the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the State Libarian, and other important State officers from other sections. It is not properly an off set to an Eastern Shoreman for governor. This section has the only reliable Democratic majority in the State, outside of Baltimore city. With nominations that challenge the support and arouse the enthusiasm of the democratic people, every Eastern Shore county can be depended upon to give a democratic majority, and some of them large majorities. You cannot group together, anywhere in the State, nine contiguous counties, that will give one-fourth of the Democratic majority these nine will give. We ought then to have political consideration, because we have political power and influence. These considerations, and others that will readily suggest themselves, ought, it seems to us, to induce the Eastern Shore counties to unite in presenting suitable Eastern Shoremen for both governor and comptroller.

But if the Eastern Shore does not present suitable men, that is men upon whom the party can unite, men whose integrity can be trusted, and whose characters and careers are the guarantees that they will make valuable public officers, it ought not to receive any consideration at all at the hands of the State convention.

From Maryland Journal (Balt. county.)

Among the names of distinguished gentlemen very likely to be presented to the Democratic State Convention when it assembles to nominate a candidate for Governor of Maryland, none stands higher before the people of this State than that of Hon. George Hawkins Williams, the Senator from Baltimore county and at present the President of the Senate. Mr. Williams is well known as a man of distinguished talents, not only in the legal profession of which he is a brilliant member, but in the general business affairs of life; a man of broad and liberal views; of sound political principles and not afraid to announce them upon all occasions; and thoroughly acquainted with the intricate affairs of his native State, where he has spent his whole life. With all these qualifications so absolutely necessary at this time, and with a ripe experience possessed by few men, Mr. Williams is most admirably fitted to take the Gubernatorial chair of Maryland, one of the original thirteen, whose brilliant records stand proudly before her sister States as among the brightest in the galaxy.

From Hagerstown Mail (Gov. Hamilton's own.)

Many of our contemporaries are now busily engaged in bringing forward candidates for Governor. To this there can be no kind of objection unless it begets undue or any dangerous rivalry. This should be carefully avoided and nothing done to brew envy or ill-will.

Some named so far are good—some not so much so—but all are entitled to a fair consideration. But there is one thing we beg to submit, and that is that the people are not going to be satisfied with the candidate alone, without assurances well settled and beyond doubt, there is to be advancing and continued reformation. These are not to rest in vague general declarations in a roundly worded resolution in the platform. There must be specifics—there must be no nonsense, but plain, straightforward, understandable truths that mean intelligible results, just as specific in naming in the platform what is to be done as it was in 1881 in the declaration for a registration law. So let it be with the other measures that are as indispensably required—all of them in detail. Let nothing be omitted, and then so having made a platform, nominate candidates for Governor and Comptroller whose honor and truth can be relied upon to help carry them into execution, and whose known sympathies are in keeping with the reformations and amendments.

From the Baltimore American.

"Mr. Turner is quite a young man, and is now clerk of the court in his county, but some people do think that the Eastern Shore asks too much in claiming both the governor and comptroller from that section of the State. Turner, however, is named for the position by politicians in other parts of Maryland. A feeling seems to be growing among Democrats to let the land of peaches and mosquitoes name the nominee for comptroller, as has been done before. With that end in view the Hamiltonians think that a good ticket could be made up, with Hamilton for governor, Turner for comptroller, and Albert Constable, of Cecil, for attorney-general. The latter is a near relative of Henry W. Archer, and it is intimated that he would sink his preference for the governorship if Constable is nominated attorney-general.

"But the Republicans do not intend letting the Democrats have their own way in all these matters. They expect to nominate some strong men for the State ticket, and they are at least as hopeful of success as the Democrats. Colonel Wallace, of Dorchester, is named as the candidate for governor by the Eastern Shore Republicans, who, imitating the example of their Democratic friends, are also thinking of bringing out a candidate for the comptrollership. The Easton *Gazette* names for this position Robert B. Dixon, of Easton, and states that he would be a match to J. Frank Turner, the Democratic candidate for the same office. However, the Republicans have not yet brought out all their available men for these places. They will be trotted out by-and-bye."

From the True Marylander (Somerset).

In the course of his remarks on the small-pox subject, His Excellency said "I do not believe there are any cases of small-pox in western Maryland, none in Prince George's, half a dozen in Calvert and a few away down on Eastern Shore." That's we! Don't that sound well? "away down" on the Eastern Shore. He didn't talk that way when he was way down here on the eastern shore, hunting votes four years ago this fall, did he? Our "farmer" has changed in more than one respect however, since then. He has ascended "away up" salt river so far that every locality and every body, except those who are fellow voyagers, seem "away down" below him. Selah.—

From the Frederic Citizen.

Our Eastern Shore friends are by no means backward; they are trotting out the candidates by the wholesale, yet, as they are all a first-class set of fellows, we say Amen to all of them, and are not tired, either, of seeing such good material brought to the front. Such is the timber we must have for the next fight.

From the Westminster Advocate (Carroll county).

The Eastern Shore is becoming prolific in candidates for the State offices. They have candidates for all, and the press talks as if that section should have two, and two, including Treasurer, should be conceded to the Western Shore. The Democratic party and the State want good, honest, intelligent men, acquainted with the needs of the times, regardless of geographical position. It should matter not if they all come from one section. Let us have an unpacked convenion, the delegates to meet and consult and select the best and strongest men, regardless of any section.

From the Cecil Democrat.

The political pot begins to boil and the political slate is suffering many ablutions. The Western Shore seems to have been so badly shaken up last fall, that it appears only inclined to write "Peace" on its slate, but the Eastern Shoremen are full of fire and hope and confidence, and are very busy selecting the trees which the lightning may strike.

[With regard to the following extract from the Baltimore American, the Democrat makes the comment that follows].

A feeling seems to be growing among Democrats to let the land of peaches and mosquitoes name the nominee for Comptroller, as has been done before. With that end in view, the Hamiltonians think that a good ticket could be made up, with Hamilton for Governor, Turner for Comptroller, and Albert Constable of Cecil for Attorney-General. The latter is a near relative of Henry W. Archer, and it is intimated that he would sink his preference for the Governorship if Constable is nominated Attorney-General.

'The mention of the Cecil names in connection with two of the important offices will be news to the home folks, nor have we at this time any knowledge of how welcome the tidings may be to either. It is shocking no confidence to say of the last-named ticket that Governor Hamilton, as a candidate for re-election, will find many a foe among those of his own household four years ago.'

From the Marlboro Gazette (Prince George County.

The *Gazette* quotes the following extract from a letter endorsing Mr. McKenny.

"We believe Mr. McKenny is the man to unite and consolidate the Democratic party in the next campaign, and lead it to victory," and comments as follows,—

"While not committing ourself to any man, we doubt not, if the nominating convention can be made to believe that the above assertion is true, Mr. McKenney will be the next Democratic nominee for Governor of this State."

Congressmen's Palaces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Politicians who build palaces at Washington, after going to Congress poor originally, are very apt to come to grief in the end. Mr. Windom is an illustration in point. His ambition to display wealth, acquired without any ostensible business and while serving as a member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, contributed largely toward his recent defeat. Plain people who knew all about his career and his affairs at home could not understand where the money came from that enabled him to live in pomp; and they were not satisfied with his lame explanations.

Mr. Blaine has outstripped all his rivals in palace building. He boasts of having the grandest mansion at the capital, overtopping that of Mr. Corcoran, a millionaire of years standing, and almost alone in its glory, in the new west end' created by the Washington Ring. The ex-Secretary is said to have become suddenly rich. He is known to have many irons in the fire, and they must all be kept hot for immediate use.

The paper on which these schemes and ventures may be written or printed has doubtless very large figures on it. But suppose a bad turn in the market, and no demand for this sort of paper what then? The palace might turn out to be an elephant on Mr. Blaine's hands, like that of his rival, Mr. Windom, over whose rejection he has been rejoicing.

Mr. Sherman has been the most thrifty and adroit of this class [illegible] triots. He was in no [illegible] of patriots. He was in no [illegible] of patriots. He was in no [illegible] of patri