Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, January 5, 1883.

The custom of New Year calls promises soon to become "more honored in the breach than observance" in the Northern cities. In New York and Philadelphia there was a perceptible decrease in the number of callers as well as those keeping "open house," and few ladies even took the trouble to hang out baskets. There was very little dressing, comparatively, in honor of the day, and the refreshments generally were of the simplest character. The day was made the occasion for family reunions and gatherings of particularly intimate friends.

The New Year's reception of President Arthur was brought to a sad and unexpected close by the sudden death, in one of the parlors of the mansion, of the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, envoy to the United States from the Hawaian Islands. Mr. Allen had only a few moments before his death shaken hands with the President and presented the diplomatic corps. His death was attributed by the doctors in attendance to rheumatism of the heart.—Mr. Allen was a native of the State of Massachusetts, and was once a representative in Congress from Maine. He was sent by President Taylor as consul to Hawaii in 1853, and afterwards identified himself with that government. He was elevated to the position of chief justice of the Kingdom, which he held for a long time. More recently he was sent as envoy to the United States, and was acting in that capacity when he died. He was 78 years of age.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made a free trade speech before the Brooklyn Revenue Club on Wednesday evening. The Plymouth pastor said that protectionists were always wanting protection to enable them to compete with somebody in the production of something. They could not be satisfied with developing the great resources that were at hand all around them but they wanted to compete with something afar off. There were some protectionists who even proposed to raise tropical fruits better and cheaper here than the same fruits could be raised in the tropics. In other words, they proposed to compete with old Sol's best work by raising fruit under a glass house, if they only had protection. Mr. Beecher said that if foreign ministers kept coming over to this country to compete with the native article he should go in for a high tariff on ministers. Seriously, Mr. Beecher said, the question to be considered by all intelligent and patriotic citizens was whether under the false pretense of a tariff we should continue to pour millions and millions of dollars into the hands of gigantic monopolies.

M. Leon Gambetta, the great French statesman, died at Villa d'Array, France, at midnight last Sunday. Gambetta was of Italian descent, and fifteen years ago was an obscure lawyer. He suddenly sprang into prominence in 1868, by his participation in the defense of some political cases arising under the imperial rule in which he distinguished himself by his great powers of oratory, and liberal ideas regarding human rights. Shortly afterwards he was elected by the communist element in Paris to the corps legislatif, and was known as one of the most advanced Republicans. His influence was prominent in the overthrow of the imperial government. He was a master spirit in the organization of the republic, displaying a high degree of statesmanship and political sagacity. When the Republicans began to give way to that natural impetuosity which constitutes the rock upon which the French people have so often split, Gambetta became identified with the conservative element and supported Thiers for President. Though he thereby lost the support of the radical republicans, he had still maintained a commanding influence in the affairs of the Republic, and he was thought of the successor of President Grevy, upon the expiration of his term, two years hence.—He was only 45 years old at the time of his death, which was caused by a pistol wound in the arm, accidentally received, which superinduced blood poisoning.

Some of the lessons of the year may be learned from figures, and their net result is, briefly stated, that the tiller of the soil is of the first importance in this country. We grew in 1882 the enormous quanity of 1,635,000,000 bushels of corn, nearly half a billion more than was raised in 1881; of wheat the yield was 510,000,000 of bushels; of oats, barley and rye 530,000,000 of bushels. Here is a crop increase of 665,000,000 bushels of grain. Of cotton, there was a production of 6,800,000 bales, a gain, compared with the previous year, of 1,365,000 bales. This is a wonderful showing for the American farmer, and to his labor is largely to be attributed the fact that the prospects for the financial future are so bright. At one time, not many months past, the prospects were discouraging, if not decidedly gloomy. The bank surplus was down below the legal requirements, and there were heavy drafts from abroad to pay the bills of the country for goods purchased. In the one month of May the excess of imports of merchandies over exports of domestic products was over nineteen millions of dollars. By October, though, there were ten millions on the other side of the account. Still, at the end of the year we had bought thirty-six millions more than we had sold, and in natural sequence the exports of specie amounted to thirty-eight millions more than the imports. The crops of 1881 were not large. The general business of the year 1882 was thereby affected. The year 1883, arguing from precedent, will be one of prosperity. A feature referred to in the *American* before shou'd not be lost sight of. In the last three years 27,700 miles of railroad have been constructed, which represents an investment of about twelve hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The most of this great sum has been well expended, and the returns from the ventures made are generally remunerative, but some of the risks in the new country are extra hazardous, and a bad crop year might cause troble.

Civil Service Reform.

Elsewhere will be found a full synopsis of the Pendleton civil service reform bill, as amended and passed by the Senate.—The reform of the many grave abuses that have been developed in the management of this branch of the government service since the close of the civil war is a question which has taken a deep hold on the public mind, and the order loving people of the country, regardless of political affiliations, are looking with an anxious interest to the fate of this measure, formulated and set on foot by Senator Pendleton, in the lower House of the Federal legislature. The menacing danger to the liberties of the people which has been shown to exist in the organization of the one hundred thousand salaried employes of the government into a partisan army, which has been so effectually done under the Republican administration, has been at last fully realized by the people, and the condemnation of these abuses is recognized as a significant factor in the great political revolution which swept over the country last fall.

This bill of Mr. Pendleton's, framed to remedy this great mischief, was introduced into the Senate at the last session of Congress; but it was then laughed to scorn by the Republicans in Congress, and securely pigeon-holed in one of the committee rooms. But so effectually has the arrogance of the leaders of that party been humiliated by the tidal wave of popular rebuke which swept over the country at the last election, that the bill has been again brought to light at the present session, and no dissenting voice to its passage, on the Republican side of the Senate, is shown by the record.

In the House, however, there is a manifest disposition on the part of the Republican leaders to dodge the issue. Mr. Kasson, chairman of the committee to which the bill will be referred in the House, has already made an effort to avoid and impair the force of this sweeping measure by the introduction of a bill for the same ostensible purpose, which failed in many respects to meet the requirements of true reform and was manifestly only a sham measure. The House refused to consider Mr. Kasson's bill, preferring to wait for the Senate bill and act upon that. It is feared that Mr. Kasson's committee will report the bill in the House with amendments shearing it of its best features and seriously impairing its efficiency, which will result in the defeat of the measure.—The Democrats of the Senate have fully discharged their duty in regard to this measure, and their attitude upon the question, arising as it does a whole atmosphere above the low political morals which have found place in the past two decades, even in that once august body, the Senate, cannot fail of having a most favorable effect upon the country. It is hoped that the Democrats in the House will not be found wanting in the support of this most beneficial measure.

Mr. Gorman and Civil Service.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* gives the following incident that happened in the Senate Chamber during the debate on the civil service reform bill:

During the late hours of Saturday night while the debate on the civil service reform bill was in progress, and Senators were weary and worn out, Senator Beck said too good a thing to be lost. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, was in the chair, and at the time the venerable Capt. Bassett, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, and who for a score of years was captain general of the Senate pages, was leaning over to receive some instructions from him as presiding officer. Senator Beck was hungry and thirsty, and wanted Senator Vorhees to go down to the restaurant with him for refreshments. The Indiana Senator was a little tardy in responding, when Mr. Beck said. "Oh, come on, Vorhees; never mind this civil service reform now. Look at Gorman sitting in that chair, presiding over the Senate, and he used to be a page running around this floor. And look at old Bassett, bowing and scraping to him, when he used to lead him around by the ear. Ain't that civil service reform enough? Come on, now." Mr. Beck's argument was convincing, Mr. Vorhees yielded without a word, and the two went down stairs and over Kentucky's famous and favorite bourbon drowned civil service reform.

The United States Senate was in a working mood last week, and supplemented Mr. Pendleton's civil service reform bill by the passage, without a single amendment, of the bill reported from the judiciary committee prohibiting political assessments. The bill, which is not perhaps as comprehensive as the people demand, is still in the right direction, and as such should pass the lower house and receive the signature of the President.—The bill, in effect, provides that no person in the service of the government shall solicit or receive or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any subscription or contribution for political purposes from any employe of the United States; that no person shall in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employe of the United States solicit or receive any contribution for any political purpose whatever; that no such officer or employe of the United States shall discharge or promote or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employe, or promise or threaten so to do, by reason of any vote such officer or employe has given or withheld at any political election, or for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution for any political purpose; and that no officer, clerk or other person in the service of the United shall give to any other person in the service of the United States or to any member of either house of Congress, any money or other valuable thing to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever. Conviction of the violation of any provision of the act is made punishable by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years. The bill also repeals section 6 of the act of 1876, with the proviso, however, that "this repeal shall not affect the prosecution and punishment of any offenses committed against the said section." If the two bills which have passed the Senate shall become laws, the results of the November election will have accomplished much in the way of reform.

Proceedings of Congress.

WEDNESDAY.

The Senate after a seven hours' session, passed Mr. Pendleton's civil service reform bill in an amended form.

The House met, but without the transaction of any business took a recess until Saturday.

THURSDAY

In the Senate the bill to prohibit assessments, reported from the judiciary committee, was passed without amendment, after which the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was taken up, the Senate is now fairly enlisted on the high road to reform. Not content with its passage of the civil service reform bill passed the bill forbidding political assessments on government employes. Some of the Senators, however, said privately that both measures were humbugs.

FRIDAY.

In the Senate during the morning hour, the bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President of the United States in case of removal, death resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President, was taken up and discussed. Gen. Logan commenced a speech against the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

SATURDAY.

The Senate was not in session Saturday, having taken a recess from Friday until Tuesday.

In the House a bill was passed for the relief of Mrs. J. A. Monroe of Baltimore. Mr. Manning offered a resolution requesting the Attorney-General to state the reason for his appointment of James R. Chalmers as assistant district attorney for the northern district of Mississippi. The House then adjourned until Tuesday.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate a bill was reported providing for the forfeiture of certain grants to certain railroad companies. Senator Logan continued his speech in opposition to the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, whose conduct as a commander he severely criticised.

In the House a bill was passed relating to the exportation of tobacco, snuff and cigars in bond free of tax to Canada and Mexico. A bill was also passed for the relief of J. T. Henneman, of Maryland. A large number of bills were introduced.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate Mr. Logan concluded his speech against the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, and was replied to by Messrs. Sewell and McPherson. Mr. Brown also favored the passage of the bill. A motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was defeated, when the opponents of the bill resorted to dilatory motions to stave off a vote. Finally, on motions of Mr. Sewell, who has the bill in charge, the Senate adjourned until Thursday morning.

In the House a political discussion took place over the army appropriation bill.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The Pendleton Civil-Service Bill as it Passed the Senate.

The Pendleton civil-service bill, which passed the Senate on Wednesday of last week, sets out in the preamble that all citizens duly qualified should, as far as practicable, be allowed equal opportunities for securing appointment, employment and promotion in the subordinate civil service of the United States, and the government should have the largest choice among those likely to answer the requirements of the public service. This end is to be attained by open and uniform competitive examinations.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, three commissioners, to constitute a civil-service commission, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, and they must hold no other official place under the government. Each shall receive a salary of $3,500 a year and necessary traveling expenses.

It shall be the duty of the commission, first to aid the President in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect, and when said rules shall have been promulgated, it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid in all proper ways in carrying said rules and any modifications thereof into effect; second, and among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows: (1.) For open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified hereunder. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of that service into which they seek to be appointed. (2) That all the offices, places and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations. (3.) Appointments to the public service aforesaid in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. Every application for an examination shall contain, among other things, a statement under oath setting forth his or her actual bona fide residence at the time of making the application, as well as how long he or she has been a resident of said place. (4.) That there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid. (5.) That promotions shall be from the lower grades to the higher on the basis of merit and competition. (6.) That no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so. (7.) That no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body. (8.) There shall be non-competitive examinations in all proper cases before the commission. When competent persons do not compete, after notice has been given of the existence of the vacancy under such rules as may be prescribed by the commissioners as to the manner of giving notice, competition may not be found practicable. (9.) That notice shall be given in writing by the appointing power to said commission of the persons selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such persons after probation, of transfers, resignations and removals, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by said commission; and any necessary exceptions from said nine fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reasons therefor shall be stated in the annual reports of the commission.

The commission is required to make an annual report to the President for transmission to Congress. It is authorized to appoint a chief examiner, who shall be paid $3,000 a year and his necessary traveling expenses. The President is to appoint a secretary, whose salary is to be $1,600, and the commission may employ a stenographer, who is to be paid while actually engaged at the rate of $1,600 a year, and a messenger, who is to be paid at the rate of $600 a year.

The commission is required to sit at Washington, and in one or more places in each State and Territory where examinations are to be held. Not less than three persons in the official service of the United States in the States where examinations are held are to be designated as examining boards, and they are to hold their sittings at places convenient and inexpensive for applicants to attend before them, and public buildings are to be used for holding these examinations. The secretary of the Interior is required to provide convenient rooms in Washington for the use of the commission.

It is provided that any commissioners, examiner, copyist, or messenger, or any person in the public service, who shall willfully and corruptly defeat, or obstruct any person in respect of his or her right of examination, or who shall willfully, corruptly and falsely mark, grade, estimate or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined hereunder, or aid in so doing, or who shall willfully and corruptly make any false representations concerning the same or concerning the person examined, or who shall willfully and corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, or to be examined, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment not less than ten days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Within sixty days after the passage of the act the Secretary of the Treasury is required to arrange all the clerks and other employes in the customs service into classes, and the Postmaster-General is required to arrange the persons employed in the postal service in classes, under the provisions of existing statutes, and after six months from the passage of the act no person shall be admitted to any of these classes or be promoted from one class to another until he has passed an examination, or is specially exempted therefrom under the provision of the act. But persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service are not to be deprived of the preference accorded them under the existing law. No officer nominated by the President shall be required to pass an examination.

No recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of the act which may be given by any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, except as to character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making examinations or appointment under this act. No person habitually addicted to intoxicating drinks is eligible to appointment.

No Senator or Representative in Congress, or any officer or employe of the two houses, or any person connected with the executive or judicial departments, or with any branch of the civil, military or naval service is permitted to solicit or receive money for political purposes from any other person employed in the public service, and no person is permitted to enter a public building for this purpose. The penalty for violating these provisions is a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

A beautiful head of hair is appreciated by everybody, and how to secure it, interests everybody. The hair and scalp must be kept free from scurf and dandruff, and not be allowed to get dry and harsh. The roof must be stimulated to healthy action. Flexibility and a handsome gloss are essential. All these requisities are easily secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Notes

The total number of suicides during 1882 reported by telegraph numbers 734, which is 129 in excess of the suicides of 1881. This is, of course, very incomplete, and the actual number must have been much greater.

The Rev. Charles Spurgeon, son of the famous London preacher, while addressing a Boston audience, expressed joy at the fact that in none of the families he had visited in this country had liquor been set before him.

Texas ought to be the educated state in the Union by and by if it makes good use of its public school fund, which now consists of over $4,000,000 in interest-bearing bonds and money, and 30,000,000 acres of land, worth $1.50 an acre.

An Ohio pastor had announced to his congregation that the marriage ceremony announced for that morning was postponed, as the prospective bridegroom was in jail for larceny. Then he preached a sermon from the text, "Thou shalt not steal."

In the Tennessee Legislature Monday, at Nashville, a slight sensation was caused by a passage in the opening prayer of Rev. T. A. Hoyt, as follows: "From redemption and from all forms of dishonesty, good Lord deliver us."

Henry Hackett, a 14-year-old boy, was watching the lowering in Hazleton, Pa., of a man down a shaft near Cross City, when the derrick rope was suddenly drawn down and the boy's leg was caught in a loop and he was hoisted to the top of the high derrick, where he hung, head down, for fully half an hour, until a telegraph lineman was found to ascend the pole and rescue him.

Shortly after 12 o'clock on Sunday night, while watch-meeting services were being held in the Reformed Evangelical Church at Reading, Pa., a large cannon, filled with stones and powder, was discharged. The front wall was broken in, and nearly all the window panes shattered. Great excitement was caused among the audience, but no one was hurt. Eight arrests have been made.

Considerable excitement has been created at Yankton, Dak., by the marriage of Sister Mary Paul, of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, to Dr. N. Sebiskin Ross, a prominent physician of Russian birth. Dr. Ross was, it is stated, formerly a physician at the convent, and some six months ago attended the Sister who is now his wife. Their attachment dates from that time. Thursday of last week Sister Mary Paul left the convent and was secretly married by the Rev. Joseph Ward, of the Congregational Church. She is to be excommunicated.

A large blood-hound in S. E. Merwin's packing-house in New Haven, on Thursday night sprang upon Charles H. Nichols, a bookkeeper, seizing him by the throat, lacerating him terribly and severing an artery in his left arm. James Farrell split the dog's head open with a cleaver and cut off his fore leg before he would let go. The dog had been treacherous and had been subdued by the watchman with hot water from a kettle on the stove. Nichols was filling the kettle with water when the dog sprang at him. The brute inflicted about twenty severe wounds.

A lot 20 by 100 feet on Sixty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, New York, has just been sold for $45,000. A lot 100 by 125 feet in dimension, corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-third street, which sold three weeks ago for $110,000, changed hands Wednesday for $125,000. Arnold, Constable & Co., have purchased for $165,000 the plot of ground at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Eighty-third street, 102 by 160 feet in dimensions. It was purchased by Geo. Ehret two years ago for $180,000.

The Cumberland *Times* says: "On Saturday nine warrants were served upon members of the Episcopal Church in Frostburg, to answer a suit for debt instituted by the Rev. C. B. Stuart, late pastor of the congregation there. It would seem that when Rev. Mr. Stuart lately severed his connection with the Frostburg congregation there was still due him a balance on his salary. The facts in the case are rather obscure, and it appears that the congregation disclaims the alleged debt."

The best Spring medicine known is that wonderful tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died on Thursday, December, 28th., at Waverly the residence of his brother, CHARLES B. HERBERT, in the 24th year of his age.

Death culls the purest flowers from this garden of life. And the sad and early demise of our young friend reminds us how true it is.—He was a model of truth and virtue, trustworthy, honest, upright, good and gentle were the characteristics of his short life. He was of a retiring nature, obtruded upon none, but it was his delight to speak well of all. He leaves behind him friends who will long lament his early death. But his friends are consoled by his strong Christian hope of faith, and they know his is the reward of the good.

Let his good and gentle mother take courage and "weep not as those who have no hope"; and let her tears be wiped away in the consoling thought that God does all things well, and that it is our duty to be resigned and pray "thy will O God! not mine be done." May he rest in peace. J. R. P.

"Let Him Who Wins It Bear the Palm."

He who cures the ills of flesh" quoth the sage, "is even greater than he who conquers in war." Certain it is then, that Dr. Swayne has earned the laurel of greatness. His Ointment for skin diseases has been the means of relieving thousands from the indescribable horrors of that complaint. The best evidence of an article is obtained by a practical test; and the unsolicited indorsement of those who profit by its use.

THE SUN

MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

—OF—

Baltimore City, Md.

Incorporated February, 1880.

HAS ALREADY ISSUED

Nine Hundred And Fifty.

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFCATES

ranging from $6.25 to $5,000; aggregating over

Two and a Half Million of Dollars!

Its membership is mainly in *Maryland*; though risks are taken in the States of Delaware and Virginia.

The Society has had remarkable exemption from death losses—*only*

NINE DEATH ASSESSMENTS

since its organization, *all* of which have been *Paid*.

No Speculative Risks are Taken.

An attractive and liberal feature of this Society is its provision for

PERMANENTLY DISABLED MEMBERS,

who may become so disabled, either by *accident or disease*.

Another desirable feature is its

Matured Certificates,

which are paid in cash, to such members as live to complete their years of expectancy, as computed in the tables

Members of this Society have *reliable* assurance of securing benefits.

1st.—In case of *Permanent Physical Disability*.

2nd.—At *maturity* of their Certificates.

3rd.—To their *beneficiaries* or heirs at *death*.

For Circulars, Blanks for Applications, or other information, apply to or address

"SUN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY,"

No. 31 N. Holliday St., Opposite City Hall,

P. O. Box 657. BALTIMORE, Md.

Liberal Terms to Reliable Agents.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.,
JULY 1st, 1882.

I, JESSE K. HINES, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Maryland, do hereby certify, that the SUN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY, located in the City of Baltimore and State of Maryland, is duly organized under the laws of this State and is authorized to issue Policies and transact business as a Co-operative [Mutual Aid] Society.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at the City of Annapolis, this first day of July A. D., 1882.

SEAL

JESSE K. HINES,
Insurance Commissioner of the State of Md.

Jan. 6-1m.

ORDER NISI.

In the Circuit Court of Charles County to Equity.

Thomas H. Freeman *et al* vs. John Sedwick *et al*.

No. 604 Equity.

Ordered, this 20th day of December, 1882, that the sale of the real estate in the proceedings in this cause mentioned, made and reported by John H. Mitchell and John P. Briscoe, Trustees, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the third Monday of January next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles Co., once in each of three successive weeks before the said third Monday of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,505.

True copy Test.—B. G. STONESTREET, Clerk.

dec 22-4t

WANTED.

AN energetic and reliable man to sell the celebrated

Singer Sewing Machine

in St. Mary's County, Md. To the right man a good position is offered. For particulars address,

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
No. 13 N. Charles Street,
Baltimore, Md.

DANIEL R. MAGRUDER.

[LATE OF COURT OF APPEALS.]

Attorney-at-Law.

Prince Frederick, Calvert Co.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and in the Courts of Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Prince George's and St. Mary's counties, which he will attend regularly.

Office and Address—ANNAPOLIS, MD. m 5-

W. H. Moore. J. F. Mude

W. H. MOORE & CO.,

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 105 S. Charles St.,

BALTIMORE.

Particular attention given to the inspection and sale of TOBACCO, the sale of GRAIN and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

h 26

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden to pass over my farm with carts and wagons to and from the warehouse at Port Tobacco creek. This travel has become seriously inconvenient to me, and I am compelled to adopt this method of discontinuing it. B. L. HIGDON.

de 1 3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Set

DECEMBER 29, 1882.

ORDERED by the court B. F. Blandford and C. B. Blandford, Adm'rs of M. O. Blandford deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said Mary O Blandford to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, by advertisement published in some one newspaper published in Charles County, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks.

True copy,—test:
JAMES M. HARVEY,
Reg. Wills for Chs. Co.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY O. BLANDFORD,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of June, 1883.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under our hands, this 29th day of December, 1882.

B. F. BLANDFORD,
C. B. BLANDFORD,
d 29-4t Adm'rs Mary O. Blandford.

Fall and Winter Styles, 1882.

GEO. C. RENNING, NO. 410 SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct 27 3m

LARGEST SHOE STORE SOUTH OF N. Y.

THE FAMILY SHOE STORE,

306 & 308 Seventh St,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES!

Infants Shoes, from.....15cts. up.
Childrens Shoes, from.....49cts. up.
Boys Shoes, all leather, from.....73cts. up.
Ladies Lace Shoes, solid, from.....49cts. up.
Ladies Kid and Pebble Button Boots, 98cts. up.
Men's heavy working Shoes, from....98cts. up.
Men's Congress Gaiters, from.....1 23 up.
Men's Kip Boots, from.....1.99 up.
Men's Calf Boots, from.....2.45 up.

A Large stock of fine Hand Sewed Boots and Shoes at equally low prices.

Men's Calf, Kip, Grain and Rubber Boots, all sizes.

Rubber Shoes of all kinds.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

The Family Shoe Store,

306 & 308 Seventh St.

FIRST SHOE STORE above Centre Market.

P. S.—Liberal discount to the trade. oct. 27-1y.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will hold their Office in Port Tobacco,

TUESDAY, January 2, 1883.

for the transaction of miscellaneous business.

Collectors are required to pay over $500 each on that day.

By order, F. D. MUDD,
aug 6-2t Clerk

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING SECURED the right to sell the NEW YORK

SINGER MODEL SEWING MACHINE

in Charles county, announces to the public that he will offer this Machine at the LOW PRICE of

$25 CASH.

This Machine comprises all the MODERN IMPROVEMENTS and

FULL SET OF ATTACHMENTS,

With Drop Extension Leaves and Four Drawers, and a certificate of warranty from the manufacturer for

FIVE YEARS,

is given with each Machine. It is a marvel of

Beauty, Cheapness, and Durability.

Also constantly on hand a complete and choice

STOCK OF GOODS

such as is usually found in a FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE, which will be sold at the

CLOSEST MARGIN for CASH

Call and examine at

WASHINGTON HICKS,
WHITE PLAINS, MD.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

For sale by all druggists.

ORDER NISI.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County.

W. McK. Burroughs *et al* vs. Edward W. Burroughs, *et al*.

No. 320 Equity

ORDERED this 2nd day of January, 1883 by authority of said court that the report of the auditor made and filed in this case be and the same is hereby finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the fourth Monday of January next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles county, once in each of three successive weeks before the fourth Monday of January next.

True copy—Test. B. G. STONESTREET, Clerk.

jan. 6-3t-4t.

INSURANCE.

Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

AND

GLENN'S FALLS

(Stock Company)

of N. Y.

PERSONS desiring to insure in the above good and reliable companies, can do so by addressing the undersigned Agent,

WM. H. GRAY,
Nanjemoy, Charles County, Md.

de 1-3m

Magistrates Blanks, For sale at this OFFICE.

J. KARR,

629 Pa. Ave.,

sole Agent for

ROCKFORD Watch Co.

District Columbia, Key, Stem-wind

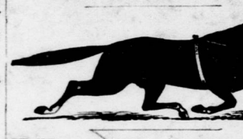
WATCHES.

The best quick-train time-keeper made

Also Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, Chronometers, FINE JEWELRY, All kinds of time Pieces repaired And warranted

Time-keeper to Senate & House of Representatives.

Training Horses.



THE undersigned having many requests to break and train horses, which he has been unable to comply with, has finally determined to open

A Training Stable at Bryantown.

Ample facilities will be afforded for the care and proper attention of all horses or colts committed to his care. Though careful grooms will be employed, everything will be under his own direct personal supervision. Horses will be trained to gentleness, speed and style. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to

R. T. BOARMAN,
Bryantown, Charles county, Md.

NOTICE.

WE are receiving and keep constantly on hand the

FINEST FAMILY FLOUR

which we are determined to sell, so as to defy competition. We only ask a trial, we guarantee satisfaction. Also a fine lot of

POTOMAC HERRING,

which we are offering at very reduced prices.

R. A. Golden,

No. 941 & 943 Cor. of 10th & F. Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct. 27-2m.

Special Notice.

Steam Saw and Grist Mill,

Near La Plata Station,

ON THE BALT. & POTOMAC RAILROAD

I AM now prepared to furnish all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL, POST and RAIL and PAILINGS for Fences, HOGSHEAD SIDING, HEADS and HOOPS; also HOGSHEADS already set up. The above can be obtained either at my Mill or from T. R. FARRALL, at La Plata Station, at greatly reduced prices.

Grinding day, Saturdays.

jan 12-1y* R. YOUNG & Co.

Dr. William R. Barker,

OFFICE IN

FARRALL'S HOTEL,

LA PLATA, Charles Co., Md.

WILL enter upon a general practice of medicine. Can be consulted at his office, when not engaged in professional visits.

Nov. 17-tf.

A New Departure in Literature.

FIRST CLASS FAMILY READING FURNISHED at LESS than COST of PRODUCTION. The "*Continental*," a new Monthly Magazine, replete with all that pertains to a popular publication; *only fifty cents* per annum. Sample copy mailed *free*, to any address, on receipt of 3 cent stamp *to pay postage*.

Address Publishers,

CONTINENTAL MAGAZINE,
Post Office Box. 171.
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dec 22 f.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF—

Woodland.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF the Circuit Court for Charles county, sitting as a court of equity, the undersigned as trustees under said decree, will offer at PUBLIC SALE on

Tuesday, the 16th day of January, next

before the Court House in PORT TOBACCO, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., a portion of the real estate of the late Dr. George S. C. Thomas, situated in said county, near Mt. Pleasant. This land will be offered in two parcels, to wit:

One parcel adjoining Mrs. Bean's land, and others, containing some

100 ACRES

is mostly in timber and wood suitable for railroad ties; and the other, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Joshua Naylor and James Wright, contains also about

100 ACRES,

mostly in pine wood, with some oak.—Both these parcels of land are of good quality and easily improved; and both are not far from the Southern Maryland Railroad, the latter running very near it.

TERMS OF SALE.

By the decree one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the remainder in two equal instalments in one and two years, with interest from the sale, to be secured by the notes of the purchasers with security to be approved by the trustees, upon payment of which they are authorized to duly convey the property.

JOHN W. MITCHELL,
R. H. EDELEN,
Trustees.

IF YOU WANT A PRETTY HAT OR BONNET call on Mrs. A. Quenzel.

A Big Drive!

150 PAIRS MEN'S BOOTS.....$1.50
200 " STOUT BOOTS.....$2.00
PRIME CALF BOOTS.....2 50
LONG LEG KIP BOOTS.....3 00
HUNTER'S CAVALRY BOOTS.....3 50
FINE SEWED BOOTS.....4.00
HAND SEWED BOOTS.....5.00

Also FINE BUTTON, LACE and CONGRESS GAITERS for MEN, LADIES and CHILDREN.

P. S.—Gum Boots and Shoes.

L. HEILBRUN,

402 Seventh St., N. W.

SIGN—THE OLD WOMAN IN WINDOW.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

aug 26-tf

Str. John W. Thompson.

OF THE INLAND AND SEA-BOARD COASTING COMPANY.

LEAVES SIXTH STREES WHARF, Washington every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M.

For Potomac River Landings

Stopping at

LEONARDTOWN on.....Sunday Night
NOMINI.....Wednesday "
CURRIOMEN.....Friday "

RETURNING ALTERNATE DAYS.

Faire and Freight as Cheap as any other Boat

sep 29 3.a

THE PLACE TO BUY

Dry Goods

Fall of 1882.

Hamilton Easter, Sons,

Nos. 199, 201 and 203 W. Baltimore St.

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE above firm have been Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of DRY GOODS for over 50 years. Their present large trade has been built up by fair deal and selling only such goods as will prove satisfactory to the purchaser and be found of full value for the price paid. The price of every article is marked in plain figures, and the inexperienced buyers pays the same price as those fully acquainted with the value of goods. Our stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Wraps, Linen Goods, Mourning Fabrics, Hosiery and Shawls are entirely of our own importation.

We have also on hand a very extensive assortment of Domestic Cotton Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts, Lace Curtains, Goods for MEN'S WEAR, &c. &c. The great extent and variety of our stock will be apparent on a personal examination, which we solicit from parties reading this advertisement. Shopping by mail is now thoroughly established and is a source of economy. A single order entrusted to our care cannot fail to establish a satisfactory business. We send samples by mail free of charge. In ordering please state class of goood desired.

Hamilton Easter & Sons.

Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

at

COX'S STATION.

HAVING purchased of Mr. A. Hayden all of his interest in the Steam Mill formerly run by us jointly, at Cox's Station, I will for the future have

ENTIRE CONTROL OF THE SAME,

and will run it under my own management to the

BEST INTERESTS OF MY PATRONS.

—ALL KINDS OF—

SAWING & GRINDING

WILL BE DONE AT THE

Lowest Reasonable Rates.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Thanking the public for the patronage given the old firm, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same and by a careful attention to all business entrusted to me I hope to merit your custom.

My Motto: GOOD WORK and LOW PRICES.

I will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

HOGSHEADS, HOGSHEADS.

C. F. HAYDEN,
Cox's Station, Md.

SCHOOL NOT