Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, January 26, 1883.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts has been re-elected by the Legislature of that State to the United States Senate. There was opposition to him among the Republicans but Gov. Butler's ill concealed hostility to Mr. Hoar caused the Republicans to consolidate.

At the meeting of the Republican national executive committee, which was held in Washington last week, urgent efforts were made by Wm. E. Chandler and others to give those States that have republican majorities a greater voice in the national conventions than those in which they are in a hopeless minority, but the effort failed. This question promises to be a promising field of dissension in the "grand old party" in its future campaigns.

Senators David Davis, of Illinois, announces his purpose to return to his home at Bloomington after the 4th of March and devote his entire atttention to his private business affairs. During the past year he has purchased some very valuable farm property thoughout central Illinois, and he is anxious to make these lands still more valuable by additional improvements. Mr. Davis contemplates a trip to Europe next summer.

The National-Greenback-Labor party wants to get a new platform and assume a new name. It consists principally of Gen. Weaver and Mr. De la Matyr, and the name is such a long and heavy one that when these two gentlemen hold up the ends it sags in the middle.—*American.*

Our esteemed contemporary evidently has overlooked our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. O. N. Bryan, who could gallantly bear up the middle of the title.

At the instance of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore city mayor Whyte has written a letter on the sanitary condition of Baltimore, which is in accordance with the views publicly expressed by Mr. Whyte in his speech at the merchants' dinner on Thursday evening. The mayor states that the small-pox is confined to limited territory remote from the business part of the city, and that it may be successfully confined to the districts in which it has so far appeared. The mayor gives the assurance that the disease is under control, and that consequently there is no need of alarm, which the vigorous measures, lately adopted to confine and stamp out the infection were largely instrumental in creating. There will, of course, be no abatement of these measures.

The National Agricultural convention which is now in session in Washington, will not be an assemblage of practical farmers, but of scientific gentlemen, whose mission is to make science tributary to the success of agriculture. Thirty years ago it was the custom of farmers to sneer at science, and their contempt for "book farming" was a hearty sentiment. The way of their fathers was good enough for them, and they regarded with no friendly eye the innovations that science was making on their old methods. But that sort of fogy farmer has passed off the stage.—Experience has shown that ignorance is as detrimental to success in agriculture as in any other avocation, and that science holds as many treasures for the farmer as for the manufacturer or miner. The prosperous farmer in these days is a man who reads and thinks, who has profound respect for the entomologist and due appreciation of the chemist. He is not heard indulging in sneers at "larnin'," but takes care that his sons and daughters have far better facilities than he had for mental cultivation.

Speaking of the probable defeat of two prominent Republican Senators, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* has the following: "Mr. Windom has been posing in a white cravat as an aspirant for the Presidency for nearly three years. All his efforts have been directed to a return to the Senate, as a stepping stone to the nomination next year. But he has signally failed in the first skirmish. After twenty-three years of service in the House and Senate, Mr. Windom will retire on the 4th of March next. He entered public life poor and he will go out of it rich. Rings that have clustered around the Senator will have to form new combinations, and to look out for a smooth and vigilant champion of their interests. Unfortunately the Senate is provided with fit successors to Windom.

Thomas W. Ferry will also go out on the 4th of March, after twenty years' service in Congress. He may be called a creation of machine politics, for there is nothing in him but a commonplace, sharp and persevering politician. Minnesota and Michigan may blunder in making Senators, but they cannot blunder in leaving Windom and Ferry at home.

Prince Napoleon, cousin of the late Emperor, has been arrested in France for publishing a manifesto in which he pronounces the Republic a failure and urges a return to a constitutional monarchy, and is now in prison awaiting trial. There seems to be doubts as to whether such an exercise of the right of free speech is an offense against the laws of the Republic, as it certainly is none against the spirit of true republican liberty. An opinion seems to prevail that the French authorities have committed an error in thus restraining this effete scion of royalty of his liberty, for the expression of that hostility to the institutions of the republic which he might have been well suspected of harboring, notwithstanding his previous republican protestations. In this country no criminality would be attached to such an offense. The right of free speech and a free press is the corner stone of republican principles, and the fact that the leaders of the French republic fear to tolerate such a liberty demonstrates their want of confidence in the stability of their republican institutions. It seems, however, that 'Plon-Plon' has no following whatever, and that there is no reasonable apprehension of any sedition being caused by his rebellious manifestoes.

Federal Aid to Public Education.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, proposing an appropriation of $10,000,000 per annum for five years out of the Federal treasury to be expended in the advancement of public education in the several States of the Union, the appropriation to be distributed among the States on the basis of relative illiteracy. Such a measure has for some time past been discussed among the leading minds of the country and in the press. A large and influential public opinion has been developed in its favor, and it is probable that the measure may be enacted into a law before the adjournment of the present Congress.

The effect of this measure if, it become a law, will be to send a large proportion of this fund into the Southern States, where in consequence of the large number of ignorant freedmen, illiteracy prevails to a greater extent than in any other section of the Union. The provisions of the bill, as we understand them, are to place the Federal appropriation at the disposal of the bureaus of public education in the several States to be by them distributed thro' the usual channels for the promotion of the object intended to be accomplished.

If it be conceded, as it appears to be, that the Federal government is sufficiently paternal in its functions as to subsidize any enterprise or charity in the States, it will certainly be admitted that an appropriation of a small portion of the surplus revenues of the Government to the liberation of a large mass of the people of the country from the bonds of ignorance in justified by the highest principles of justice and humanity. Even if the power of duty of the Federal government to interfere in any way in the cause of public education in the States were questionable, as perhaps it is, still it would seem that such an assumption of power, by the common consent of the States, would be fully justified by existing circumstances.

The result of a civil war, prosecuted by one portion of the Union for the alleged purpose of coercing certain States, that had undertaken to secede, back to their allegiance to the Union, and of certain amendments to the constitution which were forced upon the seceding States as a condition precedent to their re-instatement in the Union, and of certain alleged "reconstruction" legislation enacted by the Congress of a portion of the States and made binding upon all, a large class of ignorant men of African descent were taken from the bonds of slavery and utter ignorance and invested with all the rights and privileges of American citizenship.—The effect of these extraordinary measures has been, by the common consent of all impartial minds in the civilized world, to put an unexampled and most oppressive degradation upon the citizenship of those States in which these emancipated freedmen live.

There are some that believe that these freedmen may be educated up to an appreciation, and a conscientious discharge of their prematurely conferred rights of citizenship. Actuated by this hope, those States in which these people live have exerted themselves to a heroic extent to provide, out of the scant revenues obtainable from their impoverished condition and wasted resources, for the education of these freedmen. It would seem eminently proper, therefore, that the Federal government and the people of the Northern and Western States, who are responsible for this state of affairs in the South, should consent to bear their share in alleviating the evils and partially correcting the wrongs that result from it. The manifest object of this proposed measure is to reach and, if possible, remedy the great mischief which is acknowledged to exist in the citizenship of the enfranchised freedmen, and it is most gratifying to observe that the justice of the measure is extensively recognized by leading Republicans, and that it bids fair to receive the pretty solid support of that party in Congress.

The small pox scourge is reported as being successfully kept within bounds in Baltimore city by the vigilant action of the city authorities. Though prevailing to an alarming extent in some sections of the city, it is said to be confined to localities away from the great business thoroughfares and to be less general than it was in 1872. The State board of health has held several meetings at which the matter was under discussion, and after mature consideration they have not felt warranted in declaring the disease epidemic. There is a fund of $10,000, which has been placed by the Legislature under the control of the Governor to be used for the purpose of suppressing contagion whenever any disease should be declared epidemic in the State by the board of health. The board and the city authorities are anxious to obtain a portion of this fund to be used for the repression of the disease in Baltimore city, but, as the health board cannot declare the disease epidemic the Governor would have no authority to make any appropriation for the purpose There is also, it seems, a fund of $100,000 placed at the disposal of the President by Congress for a similar purpose in case of threatened or actual epidemic in any of the States. As the act of Congress does not prescribe that an epidemic shall actually exist before the appropriation can be disbursed in the discretion of the President, the propriety of soliciting aid from the President in that behalf has been discussed by the board and a resolution has been adopted instructing the President of the board in conjunction with the Governor to fix upon an amount to be solicited from the President out of said fund.—There seems, however, to be a commendable reluctance on the part of the city authorities to thus solicit Federal aid, unless the necessity were greater. The health board has been severely censured by leading citizens of Baltimore for its action; and it is not improbable that it may see fit, under the pressure of this adverse criticism, to reconsider its action and allow the city to take care of the small-pox itself, which it seems ready and willing to do.

"'Tis more brave to live than to die." Therefore don't wait till a slight Cough develops itself into consumption but secure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at the small outlay of 25 cents, cure your Cough and live on happily.

Proceedings of Congress.

THURSDAY

The announcement of the death of Congressman Shackelford, of North Carolina, cut the session of both houses of Congress short. The Senate passed an amendment to the postoffice bill appropriating $185,000 for the special mail facilities on trunk lines and further discussed the tariff bill.

In the House the naval appropriation bill was reported and explained by Mr. Robeson.

FRIDAY.

In the Senate the postoffice appriation bill was considered without final action, and the tariff bill was discussed at considerable length.

In the House a joint resolution was introduced proposing a constitutional amendment granting Congress power to provide for the legal enforcement of the obligations of contracts entered into by any State of the Union.

SATURDAY.

In the Senate the postoffice appropriation bill was passed. Under the bill letter postage of 2 cents is to go into effect July 1, 1883, instead of January 1, 1884; the appropriation of $185,000 for special mail facilities on trunk lines was also returned as passed in committee of the whole. The tariff bill was further discussed.

In the House a bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Francis H. Smith, of Virginia. The naval appropriation bill discussed at length.

MONDAY.

In the Senate a bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Francis H. Smith, of Virginia. The tariff bill was further considered, but only slight progress was made on it.

The House had the naval appriation bill under consideration.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate considerable progress was made on the tariff bill.

The House concluded the consideration of the naval bill in committee of the whole, and will dispose of it to-morrow.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has decided, in a recent case, that railroads are compellable to carry freight that is delivered at their depots for that purpose, and that a writ of mandamus will be granted by the courts of New York to compel them to do so. The case which called for this decision arose during the freight handlers' strike last summer. In consequence of the refusal on the part of the railroad companies to pay the higher wages demanded, the workmen discontinued their work and a great accumulation of freight and obstruction of business was the consequence. This led to the sueing out of the mandamus in the case referred to, which the Supreme Court of the State has just sustained on appeal. In its opinion the court says: "The State has no power to grant the right of eminent domain to any corporation or person for other than a public use, and that every attempt to go beyond that is void by the constitution; that a railroad is a highway no matter whether constructed by the Government or by private individuals, and that the sovereignty of the State is injured whenever any public function vested by it in any person, natural or artificial, for the public good is misused or abused." This decision is in conformity with the views advanced by Judge Black upon the status of railroad companies and their franchises a year or two ago; and asserts a principle of no little importance in these days when wealthy corporations are manifesting a disposition to lift themselves above the law and the people.

Last week was a remarkable one for the number of accidents to travelers by sea and land which it witnessed. The steamship Cimbria, of the Hamburg-American line, bound for New York, was run down in the North Sea on Friday night by the British steamer Sultan, and sank almost immediately, many lives being lost.

On the same day the brig Mariposa was sunk by collision with the steamer Canima in Long Island Sound, and seven out of her crew of eight persons were lost. To add to the catalogue of disasters at sea the news comes that the French frigate Picardie, which sailed from New York on December 23 lost her rudder and sank, though not before her officers, crew and passengers were taken off by the Labrador. At a point on the Souther Pacific railroad, about 350 miles from San Francisco, part of a train on Saturday pitched down an embankment, the cars took fire and, according to some reports, twenty persons were burned to death, while ten or twelve were badly injured.

A heavy loss of life is reported in the case of the Cimbria, as she had a full list of passengers. The accident seems to have been due to a thick fog which was prevailing at the time. It certainly seems remarkable that such a system of fog signals cannot be adopted and observed as to prevent the happening of such accidents on the wide seas. There is a strong suspicion of culpable negligence on the part of the officers of one or the other steamer.

Notes

Ex-Senator Spencer, the fugitive star-route witness, sailed on Saturday from Halifax, N. S., for Liverpool, in the steamship Polynesia.

In the case of Weber vs Col. Abner Taylor, for damages for the seduction of the plaintiff's wife, at Chicago, the jury has returned a verdict awarding Weber one cent damages.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo, says the charge of murder against Frank James has been withdrawn. In the robbery case bail was fixed at $3,500. The bond has not yet been presented.

Counsel for Emmet M. Cough, who was ousted from the office to treasurer of Petersburg, Va., some weeks ago by a decision of the Virginia Court of Appeals, have filed a petition for a rehearing.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has by a vote of 97 to 95, rejected a resolution providing for the printing and issuing of ten thousand extra copies of Gov. Butler's inaugural address.

Gov. Cleveland was entertained at dinner by Ex-Gov. Cornell at his residence in New York, Saturday evening. Ex-Govs. Fish and Hoffman and Gen. Hancock were among the other guests.

Bradstreet's Journal reports 317 failures in the United States the past week, 25 less than the last week and 107 greater than in the corresponding week of last year and 147 greater than in the same week of 1881.

Hothouse strawberries from New Jersey were sold in New York last week at 25 cents for each berry, or $10 a quart. The same dealer expects to have peaches for sale in a few days, at $3 each. What a chance for the millionaires!

Gebhard Mrs. Langtry's faithful admirer, has announced publicly in St. Louis that he would not fight a duel with one Cunningham who had challenged him, and Cunningham posted him as a coward.

Snow fell in Kansas, Iowa, and Northern Illinois on Friday night and Saturday, blocking the railroads and delaying travel. The cold wave went Southward. There was a fall of 36 degrees in the temperature at San Antonio, Texas.

A strong body of Indians have been murdering and robbing people in the vicinity of Hermosillo, Mexico. Four customs guards and twenty ranchmen pursued them on Monday and killed five of them. Several of the ranch- were wounded, but none killed.

The Yellowstone National Park improvement Company has been organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $2,000,000. Its incorporations include Rufus Hatch, Rosoos Conkling, Gen. Jas. A. Williamson, of Boston, Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, and Frederic E. Church.

A store at Gold Mountain, in Nevada, was robbed on Friday by mounted and masked men. The proprietor and two clerks were killed. The "road agents" then went to the a store at Silver Peak and robbed it, killing the proprietor and one clerk. Two of the robbers were also killed.

A desperate battle was fought near Tehuantepec some days ago between the seventh battalion of Mexican troops and the Tehuantepec Indians. The Indians lost 80 men killed and many wounded. The troops lost 50 men killed, including their lieutenant-colonel. The Indians were routed.

The trial of Grant White, colored, for murder, is progressing in the County Court of Orange Co., Va., before a jury composed entirely of negroes, the first jury of the kind ever empanneled in that county. On the panel of sixteen were four white men, but they were stricken off by the defense, which is conducted by Gen. James G. Field.

On Saturday night Mrs. Lisphauser, the wife of a Newark N. Y., bakers finding two thieves in her room, instead of remonstrating with them, she seized one with a vigorous grip. The fellow dragged her headlong down stairs, but after a hard fight he had to surrender, despite the fact that he exhibited a seven-chamber revolver.

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange last week the report of the directors was read. It recommends the restoration of sulphate of quinine to the dutiable list and protests against putting the sulphate of cinchonidia on the free list. In the Senate tariff bill both are on the free list, and in the the House bill both are made dutiable at 10 per cent, ad valorem.

A west-bound train on the Central Pacific Railroad was wrecked on Friday morning at Colfax, about 50 miles east Sacramento, Cal. Several persons were killed and injured. The members of the Madison Square Esmeralda Company, en route for San Francisco, were on the train. This is the company that narrowly escaped being burned to death in the Newhall House disaster at Milwaukee. None of them were injured in the railroad accident.

Some cattle which a boy of twelve was watching in Dakota were destroyed by a prairie fire. As the lad did not return home it was believed that he had shared the same fate. It now appears, however, that the accident so frightened him that he wandered off, and remained away until he had earned money enough to cover the loss of the stock. Then he reappeared at home triumphantly.

An elderly gentleman at the Union Square Theatre in New York on Saturday became irritated by the conversation of a young man with three ladies in front of him, and told them if they wished to talk they had better go outside. The youngster retorted with some insolence, and the veteran playgoer slapped him in the face. A fracas was prevented by others in the neighborhood, but the conversation ceased.

Two Italian musicians, with a couple of bears, on Saturday put up at a boarding house in Philadelphia, carelessly tying brains in a shed in the yard. Mrs. Luccarina, the hostess, entered the shed on Sunday to get some coal when the bears commenced hugging her. Her screams brought assistance but the animals getting loose, entered the kitchen and cleared the supper table in a short order, breaking the dishes in their struggle for food. The owners captured the animals before any one was hurt.

The members of the Union Club, of New York, to which Mr. Frederick Gebhard belongs, have discussed the refusal to fight a duel with Col. Bunningham, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and the universal opinion of the club, according to the New York Sun, is, "that Mr. Gebhard behaved in a gentlemanlike manner, and would have been a fool to have acted otherwise." They regard Gebhard as not a coward, but a plucky young man, and think his action will not affect his position in New York one jot.

A locomotive is being built for the Erie Railway in which Mr. Mallett's device for consuming smoke is to be tested. In order to give the invention a thorough trial a trip across the continent will be made. There is to be no smokestack on this locomotive, and its place is to be a manhole merely. The air used to condense the steam is employed for heating and ventilating cars, being delivered through a conduit which, with coupling ends, passes along beneath the cars. This system does away with coal stoves or heaters, and supplies the cars with fresh air and warm air without danger of fire in case of a smashup.

The Pope in a letter to Cardinal McCabe, of which copies have been sent to all the Irish bishops, congratulates them on their zeal in calming the country and guiding the people. He regrets that evil societies have not ceased to incite to deeds of crime, but seek remedies which lead to the destruction of the faithful. The people should be firmly persuaded that the national cause should be kept distinct from the deeds of these unhallowed associations. He suggests that leave to attend popular meetings should only be allowed to those of the clergy in whose wisdom the bishops have especial confidence as able to guide an excited assembly and defend the most judicious courses. The clergy, thus constituted guardians of the public security and defenders of the common weal, will be of great utility to the country in its disturbed state.

The Washington National Republican, edited by Mr. George C. Gorham, an intimate friend of Senator Mahone of Virginia, says: "The national republican committeemen from several Southern States called in a body upon Senator Mahone at his rooms Thursday night. The General is a strong believer in both the possibility and necessity of carrying several Southern States at the next presidential election, and gave some pleasing assurances of sympathy by speaking of defeating the enemy. He displayed an intimate knowledge of the politics of the Southern States, entertained the company with his views of political leadership, and thanked his visitors for the honor of their call, in response to expressions of appreciation of his work in the interest of honest voting and fair counting."

The contest for the Minnesota senatorship waxes on apace. It is said that if the supporters of Windom should fail to secure the necessary majority to elect their man during the present week, they will, in all likelihood, unite on D. M Sabin, state senator from Stillwater, and a strong Windom man. Sabin, who is only thirty-four years old, is one of the wealthiest men and largest manufacturers in the State of Minnesota.

It is an indisputable fact that Hall's Hair Renewer renews, cleanses, brightens, invigorates, and restores faded or gray hair to its youthful color and lustre, cheaply, quickly and surely. People with gray hair prefer to buy it, rather than proclaim to the world through their bleached locks that they are becoming aged, and passing on to decay.

MARRIED.

Married at Pisgah Church on Jan. 18th 1883, by the Rev. F. M. Strother, Mr. EDWARD MILSTEAD to Mrs. MARY S. KENDRICK daughter of Mr. Ethelbert Bowie.

DIED.

At her residence near Suitland, in Prince George's county, on Saturday, January 20th, 1883, Mrs. NELLIE MAGRUDER, wife of Richard Magruder, and daughter of the late Luke W. B. Hawkins of this county.

Reliable help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated dyspeptic sufferer found in Brown's Iron Bitters.

COMMUNICATED.

Editors of the Times:

DEAR SIRS:—In your issue of the 12th, inst., I observe among other things, that "Cincinnatti has a prophet," and no wonder; for our blessed Lord who inhabits eternity, and who measures the future with omniscient wisdom, has *predicted* the advent of such anti christian innovators, whose united aim is to secretly undermine the celestial fabric of Christianity, and to elevate unstable souls to the throne of doubt and incredulity.

If we look for a moment into the history of the past, we cannot fail to discover the most shocking pretensions to inspiration among an enthusiastic class of individuals, who breathe a sanctimonious spirit of delusion, regardless of what the church of the living God has handed down incorruptily, for the edification and unity of all her faithful children.

Indeed time and space would absolutely fail us, were we to take descriptive cognizance of Mosellama, Al Aswad, Al Mokanna, Mahmud Eben Faray, Babee, etc., among the Mussulmans; of Manes, Menander, Simon Magus, and a score of others among the ancient Gnostics; of Herman, an Anabaptist, James Naylor, David George, and others of more recent times, who literally set themselves up as the son of God,—to say nothing of Mohammed, Joanna Southcote Anna Lee Antoinette Bourignon de la Porte, Sweedenborg Joseph Smith, and lastly General Booth, of the "Salvation Army," who, respectively, made themselves notorious as founders or leaders of rude neological sects, as may be seen in Mosheim's ecclesiastical history, and those of Neander and Davras.

Of this most lamentable class, or rather concerning a thousand others of whom we cannot speak; the great St. Vincent of Lerins, who lived over fourteen hundred years ago, says:—"You may hear some of them exclaiming, 'Come, O ye foolish and wretched creatures, who are commonly called Catholics, and learn the true faith, which NONE BUT WE CONSTANTLY HAVE HAD for many ages back, but has been recently *revealed* and brought to light." See Vincent. Lirin. lib. adversus profanas hereticorum novitates. c. 26.

But let us return to our Cincinnatti seer, and ask him candidly, does he believe in his own inconclusive perversions of sacred Scripture? or does he willfully endeavor to palm off upon his ignorant admirers (*falsum testimonium, cum intentione fallendi*) a falsehood uttered with the intention to deceive?"

Indeed, from his old and exploded dogmatisms on the "millenium, or reign of Christ," as he has it; and from his allusion to "the condition of the working classes," "free homes, free supplies," etc.; we would rather that Mr. James M. Swormstedt is a *consummate*, a perverter of sound orthodox hermeneutics; and, like a herd of others of the same kidney, he is trying to insinuate himself, along with his novel ideas, into public estimation, in spite of the sneaking wolf's head which he endeavors to hide (but cannot) beneath his sheep's clothing.

As to his "tremendous snowfalls, hailstones of enormous size, and awful floods and flaming fire"(!), as well as the other commotions of nature, of which he counts so confidently, they are not worth the time and trouble of serious refutation—so far, I mean, as they have any bearing upon the *dates* laid down by him in the article under consideration. For the sake of a parallel example of what Mr. Swormstedt exhibits as *prophecy*; and for the admonition of those who may be hereafter led away by such fantastic quibbles; I will produce anew the old famous prediction, commonly known as "Mother Shipton's Prophecy." Here are the words:

"Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe;
Around the earth thoughts shall fly,
In the twinkling of an eye;
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at a root of a tree;
Through the hills men shall ride,
And no horse be at their side;
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk;
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green;
Iron in the water shall float,
As easily as a wooden boat;
Gold shall be found and shown,
In a land that's now unknown,
Fire and water shall wonders do.
England shall at last admit a Jew:
The World to an end shall come,
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

This remarkable prophecy was first published in A. D. 1681, as the authentic production of Mother Shipton, who is said to have lived at Knaresboro, in Yorkshire, England, during the reign of Henry vii. All the events predicted in it have been literally fulfilled except the one which I have written in italic letters. They are said to form a part of the original Shipton Prophecy. Moreover, it is susceptible of proof, that in the year 1862 [mark the date particularly] Mr. Charles Hinley, of Brighton, England, republished those predictions, with *some additions* which *include* the disputed lines, as is settled beyond dispute by the confession of the author himself to the editor of *Notes and Queries* (London) in 1872.

But let us cite another example, which, though not original to many of your readers, may, nevertheless, be interesting to them as an additional warning against the many deceivers that have gone out into the world, saying, "Lo! here is Christ, or there."—Matth. xxiv. 23.

Our reference is to the alarming utterances of Prof. C. A. Grimmer, of San Jose Cal., otherwise known as the "star-gazer," and Dr. Knapp, foretelling a "universal carnival of death that will depopulate the earth from 1880 to 1887," and which they claim will result from the perihelia of the four great planets within the time specified in the above quotation. The prediction, which I quote from the *Revelation*, Plymouth, Ind., July 2, 1879, is given in the following strain of words: "Asia will be depopulated, Europe nearly so, America will lose fifteen million people. Besides plague, we are to have storms and tidal waves, mountains are to toss their heads through the choicest valleys, navigators will be lost by thousands owing to the capricious deflexures of the magnetic needle, and islands will appear and disappear in mid-ocean. All the beasts, birds, and fishes will be diseased, famine and civil strife will destroy most of the few human beings left alive by plague; and, finally, two years of fire—from 1885 to 1887—will rage with fury in every part of the globe. In 1887, the 'Star of Bethlehem' will reappear in Cassiopia's Chair * * * but during these terrible days the Pacific states will be a veritable Paradise of Peace compared to the hellish strife that will be waging throughout the world."

Reader! mark the words of God's Eternal Son who cannot lie, that "many false prophets shall arise, *and shall deceive many*. And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold." "Watch, therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come." Matth. xxiv. 24 *et seq.* The first part of this chapter evidently refers to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, in A. D. 70, of which it is written, "Then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, *nor ever shall be.*" How then can the bold and blasphemous language of modern soothsayers find a place in the judicious estimation of rational men? The destruction of the metropolis of the Jewish nation, was unquestionably a most lamentable event, as may be seen in Josephus, *Wars*, book vi. c. 9, and other oriental writers; but if those predictions of Swormstedt, Knapp, etc., be literally fulfilled, then the words of our blessed Lord are certainly false. But, four years have already gone by since they gave out their detestable jargon; and nothing has yet occurred that can be compared to the famines and scourges of the last four or five centuries, to wit, the *Black Death*, of 1648, if I rightly remember. The reader can make the application.

We will bring our remarks to a close, by expressing our astonishment, that even men who shall call themselves Christian ministers, are frequently prompted by that destructive error, "private interpretation of God's word," to set a time for the coming of Christ, as I am able to show by a number of examples of which memorable morning of November 13th, 1883, and the "dark day" of May 19th 1780, are *signals* for such melancholy writers as Thurman and Miller; but the sign of God's people, and the only sign, is that of the holy cross.

WHITE PLAINS.

'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.

Ayer's Ague Cure should be in every household in regions where Fever and Ague prevail. It should be taken as a preventive by every resident and traveller in malarial districts.

IN MEMORIAM.

Departed this life on the 8th inst. at his residence near Bryantown, Mr. B. FRANK MONTGOMERY in the 39th year of his age.

He died from that insidious disease—pulmonary consumption—from which he had suffered a painful and hopeless confinement to his house for a period of twelve months.

None, how void soever of common kindred ties fall into the "sere and yellow leaf" of death but that *some* sigh of regret is breathed *some* tear is dropped upon the column bier. This being so of those well-nigh friendless, how impotent are words to express the grief and sorrow with which bereaved wife, five orphaned children and "troops of friends" feel the stroke of that inevitable and relentless messenger—death. As "flattery cannot soothe the dull cold ear of this merciless destroyer, it were more than mockery to indulge it; therefore in briefly and imperfectly recording the merits and worth of the deceased, we shall speak only in terms of *honest* praise.

We know him well, and can and do proudly and sincerely say that if ever the attributes of true manhood clustered among erring mortals, they were assuredly most gracefully entwined about the character of our departed friend. If honest industry just dealing, and a scrupulous and zealous discharge of duty in every sphere of action constituted God's mission of man on earth, then, we can truly say for the lamented dead "thou hast been tried in the balance and *not* found wanting. But no beauty, no nobility nor any other excellence of character, no purity of life and conduct no hopeful assurance of their blessed immortality can reconcile us to the irreparable loss of those we love. All this but intensifies the sense of our privation. And thus it is as we mourn the death of this excellent man. As to his christian character we may say that he died in the cherished communion of the Catholic church in which he had consistently lived. Oh! the face, that mattock and the shroud! Affectionate husband indulgent father, kind neighbor faithful friends farewell.

We can only hope that the future with uplifted veil may reveal to thee visions, the raptures of eternal bliss.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet in Port Tobacco on

TUESDAY, Feb. 13th. '83.

For the purpose of receiving Teachers' Reports and attending to general business.

No Reports received unless made out on blanks prepared for the purpose, issued by the State Board. Every Report must be sworn, or affirmed to, before a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner.

The Secretary will be prepared to pay the Teachers of colored schools on Thursday, the 15th of February.

Teachers of white schools will be paid on Friday, 16th of February.

Teachers Association on Monday 12th Feb.

Teachers Association (Colored) on Thursday 15th.

THE BOARD WILL ALSO MEET at their office in Port Tobacco, on

THURSDAY, February 1st.

to attend to general business.

By order of the Board
jan. 26-2t. A. W. NEALE, Secretary.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Jan 25, 1883.

Howard Street Super	$3.25 @ 3.75
" " Extra	4.00 @ 4.75
Western Super	3.25 @ 3.75
" Extra	4.00 @ 4.75
City Mills Super	3.50 @ 4.00
" Low Medium Extra	4.25 @ 4.75
Minnesota Patent Family	7.00 @ 7.25
Baltimore High Grade Family	6.50
" Second Grade Extra	6.10
" Third Grade Extra	5.95
Baltimore Pearl Hominy	4.00
Corn Meal per 100 lbs	1.35

WHEAT—We quote as follows: Southern red common to good, 1.17@50 cents; Foultz 112@117 cents; amber long berry, 115@120 cts.

CORN—Southern yellow, 66@67 cents; do. new white 68@69 cents

OATS—Southern at 48@51 cents.

RYE—Prime at 78@000 cents.

TOBACCO—There is no change in the market for Maryland; a good demand for desirable grades, but stock and receipts are small. We quote:

Md. frosted	$1.50@ 2.00
" common to good sound	3.50@ 6.00
" middling to fine	6.00@10.00
" fancy	10.00@15.00
" upper country	4.00@15.00
" ground leaves	2.50@ 8.00

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, La Plata Station, at greatly reduced prices.

Grinding day, Saturdays.
jan 12-1y* R. YOUNG & Co.

W. H. Moore. J. F. Muld

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.
jan 24-

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.

NOTICE.

ALL persons whomsoever are warned against trespassing with or without DOG or GUN on the farm known as BRENTLAND.

The provisions of the law will certainly be enforced against any one disregarding this notice.
November 3-3m. WM. M. BRENT.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

TUESDAY, January 30, '83.

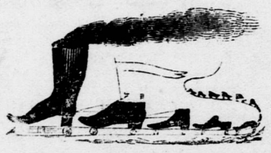
for the transaction of miscellaneous business.

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

ANOTHER FINE LOT OF MILLINERY just received at Mrs. A. Quenzels.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and get a good article buy your FLOUR at SMITH'S Glymont. march 30-tf.

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	3.45 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.

POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the following sale was postponed from last Tuesday to the date given below.

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 13th day of February, 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. Bear'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.

HOLLS VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair soft, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as it effects results in a long time, so little only is ever needed for application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the Board of Assayers of Massachusetts. The popularity of HOLL'S HAIR RENEWER has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

For sale by all dealers.

ORDER NISI.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County.

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

No. 620 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 '83-4t.

WAN