Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, November 9 1883.

The Result in the County.

The result of last Tuesday's election is another triumph of the organized negroes and the defeat of the independent county ticket by majorities ranging from 249 to 400, and of the State ticket by a majority of 464. The cause of the large negro majorities seem to be due now, as at the last election, to a failure to get out the full white vote. It was hoped that the better promise of success which seemed to be held out by the independent movement would have served to bring out the full white vote, but this does not seem to have been the case. Mr. McLane receives 257 votes less than the number cast for Mr. Hamilton four years ago, thus indicating that nearly that number of Democratic voters failed to go to the polls at the late election. Many of those who did go to the polls did not vote the full independent ticket, and some did not vote any portion of it, voting the State ticket alone.

Upon the whole, the result of Tuesday's election in the county is not a very favorable commentary upon the efficacy of "independent" movements as against a solidly organized mass of ignorance and perversity. It cannot be said, however, to be a very unfavorable one, for doubtless the Democrats, if organized, would not have done any better, if as well. Did the alleged republican party of this county consist of men who had any knowledge of, or any care for the domestic affairs of the county, with the good independent ticket we had in the field this fall and the very incompetent one to be voted for on the other side, together with the heavy cloud of official malfeasance and peculation which hangs over the faction that now dominates the county, a different result might have been confidently looked for. But notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, it is seen that the negroes are still solid and obstinate in voting the ticket put in their hands by the bad men that control them.

It is noticeable that the local ticket for most part runs decidedly ahead of the State ticket, but still the same has always been the case with the local nominated ticket; and while the independent ticket is not any more ahead of the regular Democratic vote than the nominated county tickets have been, there would doubtless have been more Democratic voters brought out had the nominations been full and the party compactly organized. County offices are essentially non-political in their character, and there is no substantial reason that they should be kept within the domain of party influences, still when a solid mass of ignorance has already been organized by selfish demagogues for the purpose of controlling these offices, the only effective way, perhaps, of combatting such organization is by organizing.

When we look at the grave irregularities which are shown to exist about the commissioners room and the looseness and inefficiency with which every branch of the county service is conducted under the present bad domination, to the great oppression of the tax-payers, the result of Tuesday's election must be regarded as a great calamity. Still it was not an unexpected one, and it is not the part of wise men to waste time in deploring that which cannot be amended. We still have a Democratic State government, and we may rest assured that that government in which is vested the power to make laws for this State, will not allow us to be robbed and plundered by the agents of the negroes, if our people take the proper steps to have their grievances specifically made known at Annapolis.

This it is to be hoped will be thoroughly done this winter through the medium of petitions. The power of the county commissioners must be curtailed as much as possible, and proper and efficacious laws be passed, if such do not now exist, (which we question) to make malfeasance in office on the part of these officials, or any grave irregularities in the management of the county affairs, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The road service should by all means be taken out of their hands. All this can be effectually done by petition, over and above the protest of the persons who will represent the negroes of this county in the Legislature, and we trust that our people will not be slow to take the proper steps.

When we get a Democratic administration at Washington there is little doubt of this negro domination being effectually and finally broken down; but, until it is, we must curtail the powers of the officials who seek office at their hands in defiance of the tax-payers, and render them comparatively harmless by hedging them in with laws restraining their power to do evil.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, in speaking of the recent decision in the civil rights' cases, says:

"The decision is pregnant with significance, in showing the progress of the reaction against the ultra centralization tendencies of the last twenty years. That reaction in public sentiment is rising with accelerated force every year, and I expect to see the constitution re-established on old Jeffersonian lines of the State's rights, and Mr. Madison's principles again directing the general policy of the government. If centralization goes on for twenty-five years as it has done for the last twenty, we will have an entirely different government from that established in 1787, in which I believe public liberty will be sacrificed to national grandeur. The Supreme Court has swung to the extreme limit toward centralization. It has for some years been stationary, and, as it were, hesitating. The pendulum has now started on its backward way. As for the condition of the negroes, they will be better off protected by the good will of their friends and neighbors, than dependent on the federal government for their safety and security."

A London surgeon says, that only one fashionable woman in 500 can draw a full breath with all her clothes on, and that all women should give up tight lacing, and take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to give strength to their lungs.

The Result in the State.

The result of the election in the State is entirely satisfactory and fully up to the expectations of all judicious observers of the campaign. Maryland has not been allowed to rank by any means among the doubtful States in next year's contest, but has been kept safely and securely within the lines of the sure Democratic States.—McLane's majority in the State is not definitely ascertained at this writing (Wednesday) but the most careful estimates place it at from 10,000 o 12,000. In Baltimore city he receives 7,623 majority against 11,273 for Hamilton in 1879. This falling off was to have been expected as a consequence of the ill-advised fusion movement lately resorted to in that city. In view of that movement the result in that city is a most satisfactory one.

The Republicans are signally defeated in their confident expectation of carrying the State outside of Baltimore city. The confidence which existed as to the election of the State ticket and the easy character of the local contest in many of the counties prevented a large Democratic majority in the rural districts. There is no doubt of a satisfactory working Democratic majority in the General Assembly to co-operate with the Governor, and the State is safely delivered from the great dangers to have been apprehended from Republican domination. Altogether the result in the State is most satisfactory, the Democrats having achieved their usual safe and decisive victory in spite of the local complications in Baltimore city.

The Registration Cases.

The hearing of the registration appeals, which had been continued over from Thursday of last week, was concluded on Monday before Judge Stone. All the persons who applied were placed upon the lists. The principle cases up for hearing were those of two negroes named Wade who claim the right to vote in the 8th district of this county. These are the same parties placed upon the lists last year, which fact was then commented upon by the TIMES. According to their testimony they have been living continuously in Washington for five or six years—one following the avocation of a shoemaker and the other employed as a waiter in a restaurant. They have families which live with them in houses rented for the purpose in Washington. They have no kind of home establishment here, and spend no time here, except to come down once a year to vote. They make some kind of indefinite claim of having commenced to purchase a piece of land in the 8th district upon which they intended to settle at some future time, but upon cross-examination there appeared to be no substantial foundation whatever for this claim.—They swore that it was their intention ultimately to return to Charles county and make this their home, though they could not state when or within what period of time, however long, they intended to return to the county.

These parties though placed upon the lists upon appeal last year, were stricken off by Mr. Mudd this year, in compliance with the section of the registration law which requires him to strike from the list all persons who have removed from his district and remained away long enough to acquire a residence elsewhere. This he felt himself bound to do, because he had no means of ascertaining the continuing intention of the parties. When the cases came up on Thursday in the absence of the petitioners, Judge Stone sustained Mr Mudd in his action, and said that in the absence of evidence to show a continuation of the intention of returning on the part of these men, he would sustain the action of the registrar in striking them off the lists.

When they appeared on Monday, however, and made oath of their intention to return—indefinite as it was—the court held that they were by virtue of such oath entitled to registration. In behalf of the registration officer, it was contended by his counsel that the constitution, which is the basis of the registration law, 'requires that the voter must have *resisted* in the election district in which he proposes to vote for 6 months next preceding the election, and must have been a *resident* of the State for a year. That the term "resident" did not involve the question of *intention*, but was a question of *fact* requiring the actual abode of the party, except in a few cases of definitely temporary absence which constitute the necessary exceptions to the rule. The attention of the Court was called to the decesions made in Baltimore city last fall in which that view was sustained. It was also contended that even if the word *resident* as now in the constitution be construed as synonomous with *domicil*, still such an indefinite intention of an ultimate future return to this State would not entitle these parties to a domicil different from the place of their exclusive actual residence and only business occupation. It might have been suggested, but was not, that in the event of the death of these men in Washington, no one would think of ruining the question of having their personal property distributed according to any other laws then those of the District of Columbia.

Judge Stone said he felt compelled to follow the line of precedents established in this circuit and should do so until some act of the Legislature or adjudication of a higher court should establish some more definite rule. He admitted that the present rule of making the right to vote depend upon the animus, to be proved by his own unsupported oath, was an unsatisfactory, and in this locality so close to the large non-voting population of Washington, a dangerous one. He announced, however, that he should continue to follow it until the Legislature had declared a different rule.

A lot of confiscated whiskey and beer was turned into the gutter at Ingersoll, Canada.—Several hundred English sparrows alighted and proceeded to imbibe freely of the running liquor. Some of the birds flew away while they were yet able, but other less prudent and more thirsty bipeds partook of such a quantity that they were unable to do so, and the spectacle they presented in their endeavors to soar aloft was too comical for anything. They would ascend a few feet only to tumble to the earth again. They chirped slang at each other and fought all up and down the gutter. Their legs got tangled, they looked silly and made fools of themselves generally. The spectators of the funny scene had no trouble in capturing **the little fellows.**

The defeat on the same day of Mahone in Virginia and Butler in Massachusetts completes in an agreeable manner the parallel between the political careers of these two unscrupulous demagogues. The one was a professed republican, the other a professed democrat, but neither can be said to have been actuated by any principle more respectable than a desire for personal aggrandizement. Both were products of a corrupt transition period in the history of their respective States, and by debauching as far as lay in their power the political life of their fellow citizens, each in his sphere gave origin and name to a new political vice. Mahoneism and Butlerism are words that have become recognized in our American vocabulary as expressions denoting sordid ambitions, corrupt methods and unscrupulous misuse of political power, unrelieved by any ennobling sentiment. Sentiment, indeed, these leaders scouted as an old-fogyism of an unpractical past, and in their contempt for all generous motives of human action they become slaves of self-interest. They had their successes, and it is not impossible that their temporary domination in the two oldest and proudest States of the Union may not turn out in the end to have been for the good of Commonwealths which, though always excellent in many respects, have hitherto been wanting perhaps in the one virtue of humanity. Affliction has its compensations, and Virginia and Massachusetts will doubtless find theirs in a more liberal and intelligent administration of State affairs in the future. The lesson of the defeat of the unscrupulous bosses from whom they suffered is not difficult to read. It is the old one that the career of a man or party that violates every sentiment that dignifies the human character is bound to be short.—The two States which have been the scenes of their doings are to be congratulated on their political extinction.—*Balto. Sun.*

The manager of the *Independent* wishes to know from what source we obtained the information upon which we predicated the statement that he had hired the fixing up of the scurrilous squib regarding the management of the TIMES, to which we referred two weeks ago, and denies the fact. Of course he is entitled to our information. It was this. The clerk at Mr Hunitt's Hotel, an entirely veracious and reliable young gentleman, informed us that he heard the great disputant and controversialist say to some men who were in public conversation with him in the barroom of that hotel on the Tuesday preceding the publication of the squib in question that he was busily engaged in writing a piece for P—— and must hurry back and finish it. This to us was satisfactory evidence that the writing of the offensive piece had at least been *procured* by the manager, and in view of the fact of Beall's notorious and disgusting flattery of the author of the TIMES's editorials, in public and in private, but more especially in the neighborhood of the barrooms, after as well as before the publication of the piece in question, we could hardly believe that **he would voluntarily and without consideration** characterize the TIMES editorials **as "balderdash," and assert the extravagant falsehood that when the TIMES asserted** one proposition "all honest men" should at once believe the contrary. This is the information upon which we made the statement, and we think that the manager must concur with us that it was reasonably reliable. In the light of his denial however, we have to admit that we were mistaken, of which we are very glad, and we cheerfully make the amende.

We publish elsewhere a card from Mr. Wilmer giving explanation of the amount received by him for compensation as Attorney of the Board of County Commissioners. We cheerfully give it a place, and are glad that he can give a satisfactory explanation of the matter. We observed in the statement referred to that Mr. Wilmer *has* an allowance of $55 for appearance fees, and $10 for trial fees, but we suppose these items have reference to criminal trials and appearances. We did not, as he intimates, reserve this charge until the last issue of the paper before the election for the purpose of precluding an explanation; we only discovered it just at the time we published it, and it did not occur to us to ask an explanation of him personally before publishing, which perhaps we should have done. We however expressly disclaimed any reflection upon Mr. Wilmer.

Religious bodies should be at least as careful as secular organizations not to sound false alarms nor needlessly stir up strife. In passing resolutions on public affairs they should feel bound to state facts and not give loose rein to fancy. And especially at a time when words of truth and soberness are needed to allay groundless apprehensions, the utterances of religious conventions ought to be well considered.

But the reverse of all this was true of a body that has been holding its sessions at Syracuse, N. Y. A press reporter says:—"The quadrennial session of the American Wesleyan conference has passed a resolution declaring that the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the civil rights cases geopens all the questions which were supposed to have been settled by the war."

We do not suppose that there was an intention to deceive. It is unlikely that the men who framed and voted for that resolution really meat to utter an untruth. But if they had, with all their ingenuity, striven to get as far as possible from truth and to put as much of the false into their declaration as the circumstances would admit of, they would have said just what they did say.

The decision opens no question that was "supposed to have been settled by the war." It could not, of course, impair any of the war amendments, or any act of Congress in harmony with those amendments. The colored people have all the rights that they had before the decision was "handed down"—all the rights that are enjoyed by the whites."

Emancipation, enfranchisement and equality before the law are not in any way assailed or menanced, and it is altogether unbecoming in any respectable organization, religious or secular, to play on the fears or passions of the ignorant by such a manifesto as that of the Wesleyans of Syracuse.

The civil rights act was utterly useless to its intended beneficiaries while it stood and its fall does not change the status of the colored people in any respect.—*Post.*

NOTES.

Three inches of snow fell Saturday in western New York, and frost was reported as far soluth as Vicksburg.

The youngest grandfather on record lives in Trinidad, Texas. His name is Rose Butler, and he is thirty years old.

The West Roolston (Mass.) schools have been closed on account of diphtheria. Fifty cases and five deaths have been reported within a week.

A disastrous tornado visited Springfield, Mo., Monday afternoon. It is reported that five persons were killed thirty or more wounded, one hundred houses damaged or destroyed.

A suit has been begun in Brooklyn by the father of James Cassin, a small boy, to recover $3,000 damages from Miss Mary Ames, who spanked the boy last summer because he called her names.

Charles Briggs has been fighting death for four weeks in a Boston hospital with two fractures in his skull, four fractures of his jaw-bone, a broken arm and a broken nose. The physicians say he is recovering.

A rural inventor claims that he can make paper out of grass. He says that grass paper is stronger, softer, more transparent than linen stock, and considerably cheaper. According to his figures, one acre of grass will produce 3,711 pounds of paper.

The suit of the heirs of the Kerr estate against the Chicago South Park commissioners for the value of 111 acres of land in the Chicago parks, which has been in the courts for thirteen years, was decided Monday in favor of the heirs, the verdict being for over $600,000.

In St. Louis Sunday afternoon Mrs. Anne Lutze, wife of Frederick Lutze, a lumber dealer, gave birth to twin boys in a street car.—When the wife and children were taken home the husband was greatly surprised, but expressed the fervent hope that there were not three of the youngsters.

A four-year-old son of Mr. John Highburger, of Downsville, Washington county, was stung by a bee ten days since, which caused his death after four days of great suffering, though he bore all without complaining. His head and body became swollen to double their natural size.

Miss Bertha Crowley, of Deposit, N. Y., dreamed three nights in succession of her uncle's death in Texas. Impressed with her dreams, she addressed a letter to him. The letter fell into the hands of the lawyers who notified her last week that she had fallen heir to $50,000 by her uncle's death.

The best time on record in this State was made on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway one day last week between the Rockfish depot-house and Richmond. The distance, nine miles, with a clear track, was made in [illegible] time possible to Richmond [illegible] sixty-three miles, was run in [illegible] hours, without any accident.

Upon a panel [illegible] of Mr. N. G. Clifton University [illegible] Charlottesville, there has been recently found an excellent photograph likeness of the late Mrs. Bowyer, mother of Mrs. Clifton. The family remember that many years ago Mrs. Bowyer, at the time of a severe thunder storm, while seated near the window, had been slightly shocked by the lightning.

The *Times* of Eastman, Ga., tells of a Cochran Justice of the Peace who just as two attorneys were about to argue a case, took up his hat and said, "Gentlemen, you may talk about this case as much as you please, but I've got to go home and set out some potato slips. When you get through you'll find the decision written out there;" and he walked out.

Wheat in England is yearly decreasing in yield, and every year a smaller acreage is sown, thus increasing the dependence of its people on food importations. In this country the average yield of wheat per acre is greater than twenty or thirty years ago, and this, too, more largely by better farming in the older States than by opening up virgin lands in the far West.

A tragedy resulted from a game of croquet played on Sunday last on the farm of Peter Thomason, three miles from Woodbury, N. J. The players were two men and two women. Germans employed on the place. Rudolph [illegible] became angry because [illegible] and kicked her with a heavy cowhide boot.—She became unconscious at once and died even after [illegible] not arrested until to-day, when he was locked up in Woodbury.

Judge N. Banning Norton, of Dallas, Texas, years ago was a violent Whig. When Henry Clay made his first race for the presidency, Judge Norton solemnly vowed that he would never cut his hair until he saw his leader in the White House. But Henry Clay never reached the White House, and consequently, for all these years since 1842, the Judge's hair has been growing and growing, and will still continue to grow till the hand of death cuts it short.

Peter Cunningham and his brother Edward were stealing a ride on a freight train going south over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Sunday night, and when they were near Aberdeen Peter lost his balance and fell between the cars and was killed. Nearly all the cars of the long train must have passed over him, as the body was so fearfully mangled that only a part of it could be gathered up except with a shovel. He was a Scotchman, twenty-nine years old, and unmarried.

On the 27th ult. Richard Woodall, of Frederick, while cutting down a tree in the woods to secure a coon struck his foot with the axe laying it open. Dr. Delaney sewed up the cut, Mr. George Megee, of Cecilton, holding the wounded foot during the operation. When this was completed Mr. Megee went out on the front porch and saw a small child fall off the wharf into to the river. He ran to the wharf secured a boat and rescued the child. He afterwards discovered that the child was a son of Mr. Woodall the wounded man.

The Washington monument has reached a height of 384 feet and cost, thus far, $840,000, as follows: Expended by the Monument Association upon the old shaft, $230,000; expended by Col. Casey, $710,000; leaving a balance on hand of $190,000 from the appropriation by Congress of $300,000. A reporter who ascended to the top last week found men shifting the massive machinery and making ready to lay the 386th course. The workmen, he says, ran around the edges with the agility of flies, and trusted their lives to the safety netting that surrounds the top.

Thomas Hoag, a jeweler, who abandoned his shop in New York on the 9th of September last unexpectedly reappeared on Tuesday and prepared to commence business again. He tells a curious story of being drugged by a young man, a stranger to him, on the night of his disappearance, and waking up three weeks later in a boarding-house in London. All his money was safe, but a watch he valued at $1,000 was gone. During his absence several women, claiming to be wives of his, had appeared, but he says he has but one, living in Prescott, Ontario, but he has not seen her for years.

At Lovelady, Texas, Saturday night, two drunken roughs named Standley and Turner stopped at the house of Mr. Montzinger, and calling him outside literally cut him to pieces in the presence of his wife and child. Mrs Montzinger armed herself with an axe handle and attacked the murderers, while her little son brought out his father's gun and attempted to shoot them. The weapon was wrenched from the child's hand by Standley, who threatened to kill both mother and child if they raised an alarm, and the murderers then left.

Frank E. Bronson, a druggist of Oberlin, Ohio, who sold liquors for mechanical and medicinal purposes, has sued the Rev. James Brand for $30,000 damages, caused by a sermon preached by him in January, 1882. It is alleged that, alluding to Bronson, he said among other things equally bitter: "Thou shalt not die unattended. Despair shall seize thee, agony shall tender to thy parched lips her fiery cup, remorse shall feel for thy heart and rend it open. Good men shall breathe freer at thy death, and utter thanksgiving when thou art gone. Men shall place thy gravestone as a monument and a testimony that a plague is staved, and as borne on the blast thy guilty spirit whistles toward the gates of hell, the hideous shrieks of those whom thou hast destroyed shall pierce thee, hell's first welcome."

What will cure the wore case of dyspepsia? What will insure a hearty appetite and increase digestion? What will cure general debility and give a new lease of life? What will dispel nervous depression and low spirits? What will restore exhausted mothers to full strength? What will strengthen nerves and muscles? What will enrich the blood? What will enable you to overcome weakness, wakefulness and lack of energy? What will prevent chills and fever and other effects of malarial poison? Brown's Iron Bitters. It is well to know this.

Election Returns.

CHARLES COUNTY:—OFFICIAL.

CANDIDATES.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Total
For Governor:										
Robert M. McLane,	149	143	167	192	125	236	80	222	108	1420
Hart B. Holton	215	168	182	217	262	167	156	282	155	1884
For Comptroller:										
J. Frank Turner,	148	143	166	192	124	234	80	222	108	1427
*J. C. Mulliken	215	168	183	216	264	187	154	282	155	1884
For Attorney General:										
Charles B. Roberts,	145	143	166	192	124	234	81	222	108	1415
*F. H. Stockett	218	168	183	216	264	187	154	282	154	1885
For House of Delegates:										
E D R Bean,	149	133	181	194	116	243	76	225	169	1477
James A. Franklin,	144	159	181	188	112	238	78	223	115	1443
Thomas D. Stone	138	101	154	201	113	234	66	217	115	1339
*W D C Mitchell	238	190	187	237	263	179	161	278	118	1851
*Rich'd S Mitchell	236	162	168	231	263	182	152	278	128	1774
*L M Sotherland,	243	160	169	245	264	179	153	280	122	1813
For State's Attorney:										
James F Matthews,	149	158	187	222	147	240	85	211	115	1514
*L Allison Wilmer,	241	149	169	218	237	179	150	290	144	1771
For Sheriff:										
Alex M Boyd,	135	135	179	192	103	254	103	218	111	1425
*David Stout,	245	159	167	252	275	149	124	279	141	1792
For the Orphans Court:										
Daniel T Sanders,	155	145	182	192	117	255	83	222	117	1468
Richard Price,	145	143	181	182	113	235	82	220	117	1421
Walter W Halstead,	134	139	185	183	113	228	71	220	118	1391
*Geo P Jenkins,	237	168	167	243	265	160	153	278	143	1821
*Rob't S Corry,	240	165	168	249	264	174	152	277	143	1823
*J Brooks Sheriff	238	164	154	242	263	196	152	277	143	1829
For Commissioners:										
De Witt A Carrico,	151	145	183	194	119	242	81	224	127	1466
Samuel Cox Jr	158	146	176	213	117	244	81	216	114	1463
B W Spalding,	148	143	180	186	115	261	89	211	115	1446
J H Chappelear	138	128	170	184	110	239	66	215	152	1393
Thomas Norman,	131	129	210	175	108	233	66	206	116	1374
*Charles E Hannon,	243	179	135	241	263	173	151	282	130	1797
*Jno W Montgomery,	234	163	165	233	262	176	148	294	140	1822
*George A Wade,	250	171	167	233	263	176	154	282	137	1833
*Saml J Lancaster,	232	162	167	247	261	169	153	281	127	1759
*Saml G Hammersly,	235	169	165	238	273	169	152	282	129	1804

COMMUNICATED

PORT TOBACCO, November 7th 1883.

Editors of the Times:

GENTLEMEN:—In your issue of last week in a "local" under the caption "Give us a little more light" you animadverted upon the pay of the counsel to the board of county Commissioners in a manner which, while in terms exonerating me from culpability, implies a weakness and a simplicity which are not parts of my character.

I am not, let me say just here, in any sense responsible for the acts of the board. I have nothing to do with their deliberations, except when some *legal* question arises, and then only when my opinion is sought as counsel. I believe that the record shows that this has been found in every case.

I am willing to believe, as I have publicly stated, that you were misled by the entry of the clerk to the board, who instead of entering $245 in gross, as the salary of the attorney to the board, should have entered $100 "salary" and $145 "trial fees."

The salary of the attorney is $100 for legal *advice*, but he is allowed, as was the case even in the "good old time," a *trial fee* for every case tried for the county. The amount of fees in such cases depends, in each year, upon the number of cases tried. In the past year I tried, if my memory serves me aright, seven cases, and in each case I charged the *minimum* fee, a lower fee I believe than any other attorney has charged for similar services, as the record will show, and quite as low as Judge Stone or Mr. John H. Mitchell would have charged for the same services. I refer to Mr. Mitchell as authority for my charges in the case of Hunitt vs. the County Commissioners, in which he advised me that $25 would be a reasonably low fee. I took this case as a criterion, but this was the highest fee charged by me in any case. My fees ranged from $25 to $10 according to the magnitude of the case and I would have charged any individual client the same fees in similar cases.

I believe no attorney to the board ever did more faithful and economical services to the county than myself, and I have even gone out of the line of my duty, as counsel, to protect the county and save expense, as some people very well know.

I would have no right to accept excessive fees from the county Commissioners, even if they wished to award them. My absence from Charles county and contact with the outer world has not blunted my sense of honesty and fair dealings nor do I yield to any citizen of this good old county in a desire to advance its interests morally and materially, as I have shown in the past and I will show in the next four years.

On the whole I appreciate your courtesy and fairness to me in the campaign just closed, and I mainly object to the article herein referred to in that you inserted it in the issue of your paper just before the election, without offering me the opportunity for that complete explanation which was so readily at hand, and which would have entirely silenced some of those unfair people who catch at every thing for campaign capital.

Truly yours

L. A. WILMER

Race Troubles in Virginia

A desperate street fight occurred in Danville, Va., on last Saturday between the whites and blacks of that town in which several blacks were killed, and many, both black and white, wounded, some of them severely. Intense excitement exists through out the entire State and it is feared that further difficulty will occur between the two races as personal feeling and prejudice has been aroused to fever heat by Saturday's contest.

The immediate cause of the fight was a difficulty between Mr. Charles Noel and a negro named Horse Lawson. A negro man ran against Mr. Noel on the street near by where Lawson was standing.—Noel called him to explain his rudeness, and he apologized. Just then Lawson reprimanded the man for apologizing, and added, "What's he got to do about it?" What can he do?" Noel then turned and gave Lawson some blows with his fist, and they were separated, although the whites and blacks on the streets showed a disposition to take sides.

A negro policeman stepped up with his pistol during the beating of Lawson, and a white man, thinking from his movements that he was going to shoot Noel, ordered him to lay his pistol down, and he did so. A negro in the crowd near by where the conflict between Noel and Lawson was going on knocked a pistol out of the hand of a white man and it exploded. In the mean time the Democrats of the city were holding a meeting and when they heard there was a conflict on the streets, they came rushing down where the parties had gathered in a crowd near one of the stores. The negroes to the number of two hundred and fifty, this being Saturday evening, and they were just coming from work in the factories, formed in a crowd near by.

Pistols were drawn by some on both sides; and some of the negroes, approaching the whites, called out "shoot damn you. We had as well settle now as any other time." Just then the order to fire was given by somebody in the crowd.—The firing commenced on both sides, and the streets were quickly cleared, the negroes running off in several directions and some firing as they retired and the result was the killing of five blacks and wounding nine or ten of both races.

The excitement over the riot is intense all over the State. A mass-meeting of Democrats was held in Richmond on Monday night and from the tone of the resolutions passed it is evident that but very little is needed to stir up a war-fare which cannot fail to end in further blood shed. During the past few days there has been a great demand for revolvers and murderous weapons. These small arms have been sent to all parts of the State and there are grave fears that further trouble will ensue. Danville is under the control of Town Sergeant James Wood, who is patrolling the streets with the local militia company, the Danville Grays. Order has been restored, but no one can tell what may yet result from the intense feeling which has been developed between the whites and blacks. The riot grew out of the passions engendered by the campaign. Mahone and his leaders have been appealing to race prejudices and have been working the colored men up to a high pitch of excitement. The colored men are in the majority in Danville and the local government is coalition. The Democrats have covered this portion of the State with a circular drawing a vivid picture of the deplorable state of affairs under such administration, and the Readjusters have been making the most inflammatory speeches in denunciation.

Notwithstanding the intense feeling aroused by this conflict the elections in Virginia on Tuesday passed without trouble and resulted in the overwhelming defeat of Mahone and his such conspirators and the good old commonwealth is once more under Democratic control.

The production of precious metals in the United States during the fiscal year was $32,000,000 gold and nearly $49,000,000 silver.—In the arts and manufactures were used $12,000,000 gold and $6,500,000 silver. The total coinage was $35,000,027 gold and $28,835,470 silver, of which $28,111,119 was in standard silver dollars. Of the latter, less than one-third were coined at the Western mints on account of the slight demand for silver dollars in the Pacific States and of the large amount—over forty millions—held in the mint and assistant treasurer's office at San Francisco. The total coin circulation of the United States is estimated July 1, 1883, at $705,000,000—$537,000,000 gold and $328,000,000 silver; October 1, 1883, at $544,512,699 gold, $235,201,323 silver. The paper and specie circulation of thirty-eight countries of the world is put down as follows: Paper, $2,822,920,953; gold, $3,133,433,000; silver, $2,712,226,000.

Mr. Ernest Jaeger, Baltimore, Md., says: "My son was very delicate. Brown's Iron Bitters made him healthy and robust."

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9, 1883.

Howard Street Super	$3.00 @ 3.50
" " Extra	3.75 @ 4.75
Western Super	3.00 @ 3.50
" Extra	3.75 @ 4.75
City Mills Super	3.00 @ 3.75
" Low Medium Extra	4.00 @ 4.75
Minnesota Patent Family	6.70 @ 7.25
Baltimore High Grade Family	6.50
" Second Grade Extra	6.25
" Third Grade Extra	6.00
Baltimore Pearl Hominy	4.00
Corn Meal per 100 lbs.	1.85

WHEAT—We quote as follows: Southern red, common to good, 1 05@1.09 cents; Foulty 10@111 cents; amber, long berry, 112@116 cts.

CORN—Southern yellow, 42@50 cents; do. new white, 43@51 cents.

OATS—Southern at 33@37 cents.

RYE—Prime at 65@66 cents.

TOBACCO—Owing to reduced receipts, transactions have fallen off, but all desirable grades remain in good demand at full prices. Coarse and dark grades remain neglected. We quote:

Md. frosted	$1.50@ 2.50
" common to good sound	3.00@ 5.00
" middling to fine	6.00@10.00
" fancy	10.00@12.00
" upper country	4.00@15.00
ground leaves	2.00@ 7.00

THE SUN.

NEW YORK, 1884.

About sixty million copies of THE SUN have gone out of our establishment during the past twelve months.

If you were to paste end to end all the columns of THE SUN printed and sold last year you would get a continuous strip of interesting information, common sense wisdom, sound doctrine, and sane wit long enough to reach from Printing House square to the top of Mount Copernicus in the moon, then back to Printing House square, and then three-quarters of the way back to the moon again.

But THE SUN is written for the inhabitants of the earth; this same strip of intelligence would girdle the globe twenty-seven or twenty-eight times.

If every buyer of a copy of THE SUN during the past year has spent only one hour over it, and if his wife or his grandfather has spent another hour, this newspaper in 1883 has afforded the human race thirteen thousand years of steady reading, night and day.

It is only by little calculations like that you can form any idea of the circulation of the most popular of American newspapers, or of its influence on the opinions and actions of American men and women.

THE SUN is, and will continue to be, a newspaper which tells the truth without fear of consequences, which gets at the facts no matter how much the process costs, which presents the news of all the world without waste of words and in the most readable shape, which is working with all its heart for the cause of honest government, and which therefore believes that the Republican party must go, and must go in this coming year of our Lord, 1884.

If you know THE SUN you like it already, and you will read it with accustomed diligence and profit during what is sure to be the most interesting year in its history. If you do not yet know THE SUN, it is high time to get into the sunshine.

Terms to Mail Subscribers.

The several editions of THE SUN are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows:

DAILY—50 cents a month, $6 a year; with Sunday edition, $7.

SUNDAY—Eight pages. This edition furnishes the current news of the world, special articles of exceptional interest to everybody, and literary reviews of new books of the highest merit. $1 a year.

WEEKLY—$1 a year. Eight pages of the best matter of the daily issues; an Agricultural Department of unequalled value, special market reports, and literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence make THE WEEKLY SUN the newspaper for the farmer's household. To clubs of ten with $10, an extra copy free. Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher.

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Ladies $2.50 hand sewed Button.
Children's tipped or spring heeled solid button 75c.
Misses and Boys 75 cents and $1.00 School Shoes.
Gents $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50 Solid Side Kip Boot.
Gents $2.50 Single or Double sole Calf Boot.
Gents $3.00 fine Calf sewed Dress Boots.

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Boys and Youths Calf and Kip Boots $1.00 up.
Gents Dress Shoes $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

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Order Nisi.

No. 123 Commissions in the Circuit Court for Charles County

In the matter of the petition for the division of the Real Estate of John W. Albrittain, deceased.

Ordered, that the report of the Commissioners to value and divide the Real Estate of John W. Albrittain, late of Charles County, deceased, made and returned to this Court, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the third Monday of November next: provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks, before the said third Monday of November next, in some newspaper printed in Charles County.

Oct. 17th 1883 F. STONE, C. J.

True Copy Test—B. G. STONE-BRERT, Clerk

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

TUESDAY, November 13th '83.

for the transaction of general business.

At which time the treasurer's books will be open for the inspection of the public.

By order. F. D. MUDD,

aug 6-2t Clerk

EISEMAN BROS., popular tailors and clothiers, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE OF A