# Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

**Friday Morning, January 18, 1884.**


The Centreville *Observer* thinks the repealing of the law of distress for rent in arrear would operate disastrously to the tenant, destroying his credit. It thinks that many tenants who are now enabled to obtain advantageous leases would, in the changed order of things proposed, be unable to do so without obtaining sureties, which many of them could not do.

The bill recently introduced to regulate the verdict of juries provides that a judge on application of counsel may require the jury in addition to a general verdict to find in writing any fact or facts material to the issue. If the court finds the general verdict inconsistent with the facts so specially found, judgment is to be entered, notwithstanding the general verdict, in accordance with the special finding.

Mr. Brady, of Baltimore county, on Tuesday obtained leave to introduce a bill to impose a fine of $5 on every qualified voter in the State who fails to cast a ballot at general elections, provided the failure so to do is not caused by sickness or absence from place of registration. The bill compels judges of election to send lists of those who do not vote to the clerks of courts, who will summons them to appear before the presiding judges to be excused or fined. The money received from the fines is to go to the school fund, and $100 to be exempt from execution in such proceeding.

Of the twenty-six members of the Maryland Senate eleven are lawyers and one, Senator Allston of St. Mary's county, is studying that profession, while nine are engaged in agricultural pursuits. There are also two merchants, one physician, one retired merchant and one lumber dealer. A noticeable feature of the Senate this session is the large proportion of young men in that body, no less than ten of its members being under forty years of age. The youngest Senator, Mr. Rusk, of the first legislative district of Baltimore city, is only thirty years of age, while the President of the Senate, Hon. Henry Lloyd of Dorchester county, is only thirty-two years of age.

We referred last week to the statistics given by ex-Governor Hamilton in his last message regarding the Tax Commissioners office, and thought that if the Governor was correct in his statement, he had shown good grounds for the abolition of the office. It now appears, however, by the report of the Tax Commissioner, since made to the General Assembly, that the Governor was seriously in error in his figures. The report shows that nearly double the amount of money stated by Mr. Hamilton has been collected through the office. Commissioner Woolford is at a loss to account for the ex-Governor's mistake, unless he adopted the statement made by the Hagerstown *Mail* last summer as the basis of the statistical showing he made in his report.

To such as pretend to believe that the motives which have actuated the TIMES in its efforts to correct the grave irregularities which have taken place about the commissioners office, were those of political prejudice or personal vindictiveness, we commend the following axiom laid down by Hallam, the constitutional historian, as containing an exact explanation of our action in this matter:

"It is difficult to name a limit beyond which taxes will not be borne without impatience when they appear to be called for by necessity and faithfully applied; nor is it impracticable for a skillful minister to deceive the people in both these respects. But the sting of taxation is wastefulness. What high-spirited man could see without indignation the earnings of his labor, yielded ungrudgingly to the public defense, become the spoil of parasites and peculators? It is this that mortifies the liberal band of public spirit; and those statesmen who deem the security of government to depend not on laws and armies, but on the moral sympathies and prejudices of the people, will vigilantly guard against even the suspicion of prodigality."

Thus it will be seen that if our action looking to the closing up of the doors to frauds and irregularities about the tax office has worked such a vexatious privation upon those whom it will affect as to amount to a "chastisement," it has not been as has been denominated, an "unmerciful chastisement;" but a chastisement actuated by such motives as have been recognized and commended by honorable men of all ages and countries, and has been tempered by mercy all the way through.

The balloting for a United States Senator to succeed Senator Groome began in the General Assembly on Tuesday. By law it is required that at least one ballot should be taken daily until a Senator shall be chosen. By virtue of a compact between the Western and Eastern Shores of the State, which has been embodied into a statute, the representation of the State in the U. S. Senate must consist of one Senator from each of the "shores." By virtue of this compact the Senator now to be chosen must come from the Eastern Shore. The most prominent gentlemen among those receiving ballots on Tuesday were Hon. James B. Groome, the present incumbent; Judge John M. Robinson, of the Court of Appeals; Judge Wilson, and Hon. Philip Francis Thomas. Judge Robinson has led thus far in the balloting, and an impression prevails that he will be the successful man. He is an able lawyer and a staunch Democrat, though of the independent ype. The statute making a territorial division of the two peninsulars of the State into Senatorial districts has not always been observed, having been on one occasion at least dispensed with by the Legislature and both Senators elected from the "Western Shore." Much dissatisfaction is expressed with this rule, which seems to be peculiar to the State of Maryland. Should the delegates and Senators from the Eastern Shore continue to be as much divided on the different candidates as at present, and fail to consolidate upon some one man, it is not improbable that the rule may be dispensed with at the present session and the Senator taken from the Western Shore.


Mr. G. Decker, 501 N. Fremont street, Baltimore, Md., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me of paralysis, cold blood and severe indigestion. It increased my weight from 98 to 120 pounds."


## Reformatory Legislation.

One of the measures which have received the fullest emphasis in the recent campaign, professedly by both political parties, and by the Governor in his inaugural address, is that of purifying the voting lists and adopting such regulations as shall secure absolute fairness at elections.

As necessary to the accomplishment of the promised election reforms, the TIMES has heretofore called attention to the necessity of amending section 141 of article 72 of the revised code, sub-title "bribery and corruption," by striking out the words "*at his expense*" as contained in that section. These words create such an ambiguity in the act, that grave doubts have been entertained as to whether persons who make feasts on the morning of the election and give away victuals etc., to the voters for the purpose of influencing their votes, in violation of the act, cannot do so with impunity, if the same is done, not at their own private expense, but at that of some third party or political association. These election morning "breakfasts" have been in the last ten years one of the most vexatious and effective corrupting methods in this county that could be imagined. At these feasts, to which the colored voters are attracted in large numbers, they are worked up to a condition of riotous enthusiasm, and all who may have intended to "split their tickets" even for the most inconsiderable local office, are effectually intimidated and prevented from so doing. Efforts have been made in this county in recent years to break up the practice by virtue of the section of law above referred to, but there is an opinion prevailing among lawyers to the effect that the fact that these feasts are generally given at the expense of the Republican Executive Committee would constitute, as the law now reads, a valid defense. If, however, the law were amended in the manner above suggested, then there would no longer be any room for such doubts.—Hence the necessity of so amending it.

As another measure bearing directly upon the question of purity of elections, especially so in the counties of the State contiguous or adjacent to the neutral ground and transient population of the District of Columbia, is that of a legislative definition of the nature and extent of the residence which shall be necessary to constitute citizenship in this State. It would appear to the casual observer that this question had been settled in a sufficiently definite manner by the provisions of section 1 of article 1 of the constitution which provides that every male citizen of the proper age "*who has been a resident of* the State and of the legislative district of Baltimore city or of the county in which he may offer to vote, *for six months next preceding the election*, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district *in which he resides*" etc., and by the registration law which made qualification under that article a condition precedent to registration as a voter.

The circuit court of this judicial circuit has, however, failed to recognize in that section of the constitution and the provisions of the registration law any definite rule to govern its action in the decision of such cases. In the cases of two colored men who formerly lived in this county, but who for a number of years past have been living continuously in Washington with their families, where they are engaged at permanent employment—one as a shoemaker, and the other as a waiter in a hotel—Chief Judge Stone decided that they were entitled to registration as voters upon their making oath that they had an intention of ultimately returning to this county to live, although they were unable to say at what future time they expected or intended to do so. The court said that he felt bound to construe the term *residence* in the constitution, as equivalent to *political domicil*, and that whenever the party applying for registration would make oath of the *animus revertendi*, that he should admit him as a voter.

The Court admitted the danger resulting from the establishment of that rule in this county, lying, as it does, so close to the non-voting population of the District of Columbia, and regretted that some more definite rule had not been prescribed by statute; but said that he should continue to follow that rule until some legislative interpretation of the matter had been made, or until the Court of Appeals had passed upon it.

Other cases of a similar nature have been so decided by the Court, and the rule of citizenship which the Court has laid down for the government of the registration officers in the four counties of this Circuit is that *any non-resident party who shall appy for registration in any election district of the county, who shall make oath of an intention of ultimatly returning to the election district to live, and that he has not voted elsewhere*, shall be entitled to registration; and this *without regard to whether or not he has left any house or home establishment in the district or county, and however, remote or indefinite the time of his alleged intended return may be.*

It is not difficult to see that any rule which makes the unsupported oath of a party as to a purely psychological fact, upon which it would be very difficult to contradict him, the only condition to citizenship, is a dangerous rule to establish in communities near to a district in which the right of franchise does not exist. This matter would seem to call for legislative action. In our judgment the rule which seems to be indicated by Article 1 of the Constitution, making *actual, bona fide* residence in the county and election district the test of citizenship, excepting only the obvious cases of purely temporary absence for purposes of transient business or pleasure is the correct one. We cannot see the necessity or propriety of making exceptions in favor of public officers in the civil service, though express exceptions could be made in the law as to such of that class as might be considered to be entitled to be excepted.

As there is no appeal from the decision of Circuit judges in registration cases, it is very difficult to get this matter before the Court of Appeals, and there has not been up to the present time any adjudication by that tribunal bearing upon the question; hence the great importance of a legislative interpretation, and the establishment of a definite rule for the government of the Courts.

We have neither the time nor space to more than point out to the redoubtable young disputant who figures in the editorial columns of the last *Independent* some of the chief errors into which he has fallen. We hope he will have the discernment and tact to perceive and profit by them. Does he not see that he "quite gives himself away" when he says "They have *published a statement in the month of November* it is true?" It avails nothing that he should go on to say; "but that is a voluntary act of their own and is not required by law, nor can it be contended that that is in compliance with the law requiring it to be done in November."—Why is it not in compliance with the law? The report made to the State board, which is thus referred to, contains all the data required by law to be published. Then if it is the *publication* of a *statement* in November," as our young friend concedes that that it is, it must be in compliance with the law, because the form and manner of the publication is left entirely in the discretion of the board. What if it is a "voluntary act of their own." The law does not require that it should be the act of anybody else, or that it should be an involuntary act. Certainly not. It must be a "voluntary act of their own" in order to be "in compliance with the law." If then the school board by a voluntary act of of their own "publish a statement in November" and that statement contains the data required by the law, then of course it is, just as we said before, a substantial compliance with the law. Does not our fiery young controversialist see that after making this sweeping concession that all the rest of his column and a-half of fearfully and wonderfully made sentences amount to nothing more nor less than the most absolute begging of the question? Does he not see that by his own admission the law has not been "violated into" at all; and that there is no reason why the school board should "expiate their guilt." This is not the "futile imagination of the TIMES so redundant, and with far fetched conclusions," but solid facts.

The reason of the indication of the month of November in the law as the time for the publication of the statement of expenses and receipts and the forwarding of a copy to the State board seems to have been to enable the State board to incorporate all of that data in its annual report.—By virtue of its power to make by-laws, the State board has required the statement mentioned to be made part of the report of the county boards. After this rule was adopted it manifestly became supererogatory and unnecessary to send any other publication of the same statement to the State board, and it is a maxim of the law, *cessante ratione, cessat ipse lex.*—The reason ceasing, the law itself ceases.

It must follow, therefore, that in any further publication of this data which the school board might undertake to make the reason of the law, which induced the directory clause indicating the month of November as the time of publication, would cease and be of no application.

But suppose that the section of law referred to could be construed as requiring the school board to publish the statement mentioned in the county papers: the facts of the case would not show any violation of the law. In the last five years these statements have been published in the county papers as follows: in 1879, November 28th; in 1880, December 10th; in 1881, December 9th; in 1882, December 8th; in 1883, December 14. Now it is impossible to show that the public interests could be in any way injured by the slight variation in the time of publishing it. We should not expect any one who had "sufficient power of reason to explain why he eats his daily meals or says his daily prayers" to make any such absurd contention. Indeed we would seriously question whether any one who should be idle enough to do so, said any "daily prayers" at all, or, if he did say any, we would suggest to him to pray for a little "power of reason." It is a well known maxim of the law, "*de minimis non curat lex.*"—the law does not care about trifles—and unless it can be shown that the violation of a statute is such as to be either actually injurious to the public interests, or capable of working such injury, no conviction can be had. This principle has been repeatedly recognized and is well known to lawyers.

The time of the publication of the statement of the county commissioners has frequently varied more than a month; but of course the TIMES appreciated the responsibility resting upon a widely circulating journal too well to disgust its intelligent readers by any such a trivial contention as that. The matter to which we called attention in connection with the statement of the commissioners, and for which they were convicted by the court, was a most grave violation of the very essence of the law, by which a door was opened to wholesale frauds, and the public interest greatly jeopardized. Whether the public interests have actually suffered from the frauds the practice we condemned invited, is a matter yet very much in doubt. Our friendly advice to all who cannot see any difference between the offence of the county commissioners and the alleged offense of the school board, is to say their "daily prayers" early and often and ask for more light.

The public debt was made smaller last month by nearly twelve millions of dollars. The reduction for the year aggregates about $110,000,000, which is a good deal of money to pay out at the expense of the business interests of the country and to the impairment of its bank circulation.—The most significant commentary to be made on this unwise, uncalled for and injurious policy, is that during the same twelve months which witnessed this large reduction of the debt, the bankrupt list of the country has reached the enormous total of 9,000, with liabilities of $173,000,000.

In Chicago a Chinaman charged an Irishman with stabbing him, the policeman who made the arrest was a German, the prosecuting attorney an American, and the defendant's counsel an African. The fracas occurred in an opium den. Step by step the Lake city is moving to out-rank New York as the most cosmopolitan of American cities.

## The Legislature.

TUESDAY.

The Legislature of Maryland began voting for a United States Senator to succeed Hon. James B. Groome for the term beginning March 4, 1885. The first day's voting did not result in an election. In the Senate leave was obtained for an act to enable the city of Baltimore to raise $350,000 to complete the Harford run sewer.

In the House of Delegates leave was obtained for a bill to make voting compulsory in Baltimore county under $5 penalty; also to abolish the penitentiary workshops unless full wages are paid for labor.

WEDNESDAY.

Gov. McLane sent a special message to the Legislature of Maryland transmitting six bills in relation to labor and kindred matters, with recommendations in regard to them. Two votes were taken by the Legislature in joint assembly for United States Senator with no election. In the Senate a number of bills were introduced but none of general interest. Another effort was made, without success to go into the election for State treasurer and police commissioner at an earlier day than February 7.

In the House an appropriation was recommended of $3,500 to put the Executive mansion in order. Leaves were obtained to regulate the practice of dentistry; to do away with the practice of attaching the wages of railroad employees by assignment of claims to non-residents.

## Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY.

The Senate passed the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for Mississippi river improvement. A bill was introduced for the relief of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition and the heirs of the deceased members. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY.

In the U. S. Senate Mr. Edmunds was selected president pro tem. of that body, Mr Anthony having declined the honor. Senator Hill spoke in favor of his postal telegraph bill.

In the House a number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr Findlay, of Maryland, to authorize the purchase of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States for use in the foreign carrying trade, and another by Mr. Cox to repeal the law prohibiting ex Confederate officers from serving in the U. S. army.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate most of the session was spent in debate on a resolution looking to retaliatory legislation for the protection of American meats in certain countries of Europe.

The House debated, without concluding, the bill appropriating $1,000,000 to continue the Mississippi river improvement.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate, after debate, a rule was adopted prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capitol building. Mr Hoar's bill for counting the electoral vote for President and Vice President was passed.

In the House, the session was spent on debate on the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the Mississippi improvement. Several amendments offered by opponents of the bill were voted down, and pending a vote on the bill the House adjourned.

## NOTES

At Locust Gap, Pa., Sunday night, during a drunken fight, Wm. Brenner, pitcher of the Reliance Base-Ball Club, struck John Walls on on the head with a shovel, fracturing his skull.

At Griffin, Ga., Monday Brewster McWilliams, sixteen years old, while laboring under a fit of mental excitement, caused by recent sickness, killed a negro girl of the same age and then deliberately shot and killed himself.

A colored man named Carter, an employe of the Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, Va., was killed Saturday evening by having his leg accidentally pierced by a red hot rod from one of the furnaces.

It snowed at High Point, North Carolina, and vicinity nearly all last week. Friday night another storm set in and the ground was covered to a depth of ten to fifteen inches on a level.

A bill was introduced in the Mississippi Legislature Saturday to revoke the charter of the city of Jackson and placed the city under seven commissioners, who are to have full control of affairs. The sheriff is to collect the taxes.

Mrs. George, a widow, living near Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa., locked her two children in the house Sunday while she went to visit a neighbor, and when she returned one of the children, aged three years, was burned to a crisp.

Four hundred and fifty spittoons, costing eight hundred and twenty-six dollars, were supplied during the last fiscal year to the national House of Representatives, as reported by the clerk of the House.

A powder magazine on the Cornwall, Pa., ore hills exploded on Monday morning and a workman named Posey, who had entered the magazine just previous to the explosion, was blown to atoms. The force of the explosion was felt a mile away.

A prominent member of the Bar Association of New York states that a movement is on foot among members of the bar of the State to prefer charges against at least five Supreme Court judges. It is claimed that these judges have their favorites, to whom is given all the judicial patronage.

The judiciary committee of the Texas Legislature reported favorably a bill Saturday making fence-cutting a felony punishable by from two to five years in the penitentiary, and the killing of fence-cutters caught in the act of applying the wire-cutting nippers justifiable homicide.

In Philadelphia on Monday Wm. H. Pownell, a young man, pleaded guilty to charges of embezzlement of $8,700 from his employers, Sinclair & Loughlin, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of five years and three months.—Pownall said he had lost the money playing poker and faro.

At Reading, Pa., on Monday Cyrus Graw, aged 35 years, was taken with violent spasms, with symtoms of hydrophobia. He was very violent, and at his own request was hand-cuffed. His attendant temporarily left him, when he seized a knife and hacked his throat and wrist, and then jumped out of a secondstory window. His condition is critical.

Edward Adams of Richmond, Mo., 12 years of age, went hunting with two dogs, and some hours later one of the animals returned home and barked and whined until Mr. Adams followed him to the spot where the boy lay dead, with his gun by his side and the other dog watching him. The gun was discharged while the boy was climbing a fence.

Young James Nutt, of Uniontown, Pa., who killed Dukes, reached Pittsburg, Pa., Saturday, where his trial began on Monday. At every station along the route between Uniontown and Pittsburg crowds of people were waiting, and as the train passed men cheered and women waved handkerchiefs. At West Newton three young women boarded the train and presented Nutt with a bouquet of flowers. Yesterday Doctors Ayres and Wylie spent two hours with him. Their object was to make observations from which to testify for the prosecution concerning Nutt's mental condition. He did not know this and talked freely. His counsel claims to have evidence supporting the theory of emotional insanity.

Gen. Butler wrote the following on the fly leaf of a Bible on retiring from the office of Governor of Massachusetts: "When I came into the Executive chamber, a year ago, I could not find a copy of the Holy Scriptures. I suppose each Governor took his away with him. A friend gave me this. I leave it as a needed transmittendum to my successor in office, to be read by him and his successors each in turn."

On Monday in Alexandria, Ky., Miss Weaver, the affianced wife of Ed. Beier, went to church with Nicholas Biehl. Beier became so enraged that he went to the house where the young lady was stopping and demanded his presents. Being refused, he put a pistol to Miss Weaver's head and snapped it twice, without shooting. He was then put out of the house, and going to the back door shot himself twice, one ball penetrating the heart.

A Tennessee physician, with the frigid name of Jack Frost, has sued James Knox Polk Hill and his wife for twenty thousand dollars damages. In his complaint he charges Mrs. Hill with breach of promise, and Hill with a breach of confidence. He alleges that he commissioned Hill, as his best man, to bring the widow down to Nashville to marry him, and supplied him with a horse and buggy for the purpose; and, moreover, fitted him out with a new hat for the journey, and gave him a good dinner before he started, and that Hill then basely married the woman himself.

The intense cold, which has driven everybody to his fireside in all parts of the country north of Florida, has made the Kennebec river a scene of great activity. Men are gathering with teams and machinery to cut out the annual ice crop. The ice was ten inches thick last week, and is expected to be of the required thickness—fifteen inches—this week. Then the laborers will begin to cut it in cakes of 22x32 inches, for storage in the ice houses.—These have a capacity of about 1,000,000,000 tons. Between Hallowell and Richmond over 3,000 laborers and 800 horses will work until they fill these houses.


Time, that great arbiter of all things, has fully demonstrated that for headache, nervousness, dyspepsia, constipated bowel, diseases of the liver, chills and fevers and all bilious affections, J. M. Laroque's Anti-Bilious Bitters, is the most potent remedy of the age. 25 cents a paper or $1 a bottle. For sale by all druggist. W. E. Thornton, proprietor, Baltimore, Md.


## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, JAN. 15, 1884.

Murder seems the prevailing sensation of the past week, a disagreeable but absorbing topic. Calling the other day on an old comrade, who still wears the blue in the shape of a police uniform, I found him absent on a quest after the slayers of a Chinese laundryman who had been artistically carved into mincemeat with a Chinese dagger presumably in Chinese hands. Celestial clannishness and convenient ignorance of English will probably conserve the culprit.

It is the worst feature of so many assassinations recently, the apparent impossibility of fastening the case on any one definitely. Another most barbarous crime was the hammering to death of an aged farmer and his literary wife, and daughter of the late Confed. Gen. Winder, well-known to old Libby prisoners, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, a charming summer resort, but uncomfortably full of savage tramps in winter.

Talking of oysters, poor Coney Island, the headquarter for their wholesale consumption in these parts, has been grievously racked and ruined by the great storm. The beach has been swept away for miles, with dozens of hotels, bathinghouses, railroads, piers, clam shanties, flower gardens, etc., and the Island itself has been split in two.

New York and Newark and sundry other places are painfully excited about the mysterious disappearance of a well-known man, Charles Delmonico. His dinners have comforted the inner cockles of the hearts of all our distinguished citizens and several thousands of outsiders, and that the genial good fellow, who was as suave (till lately) as one of his most supreme gastronomic triumphs, should have gone off the track into insanity and sudden oblivion is a fact that is generally deplored.—There is a reward of $500 for any tidings of him, dead or alive.

Turning from grave to gay, we find an amusing episode about the night schools, which alike shows the benefit of these institutions and the inherent bovishness of human nature under emulative scholastic influences. Two middle-aged Teutons have been diligently making up for deficiencies in early education. One less stupid than the other laughed at the latter's mistakes. On school being dismissed, these big boys just like the little fellows, pitched into each other, were captured by a lady teacher and next day paraded for punishment. After a sound lecture they were allowed to go with an admonition not to be naughty boys any more.

One would think a woman who does not know her own husband must be rather hard to find. We have such a specimen here. A lady of Milesian extraction with eight small children, in her widowed desolation was wooed and won by a Dane, actually one of that hated race that Brian Boru was accustomed to exterminate. He deserted her. The other day she seized a milkman whom she claimed as her husband, and in Court her opinion was reinforced in the strongest manner by a number of witnesses. The astounded dispenser of milk proved as conclusively that he was somebody else. It turned out that he and the woman's husband had both boarded at the same time at the Sailors' Home, and their resemblance was so great that the woman's mistake was natural. She still believes the milkman a gay deceiver.

The daily press wound up last year with groans at bad times and prophecies of worse to come. They have suddenly shifted their weather cocks and are glorifying the improvement in business. It is a pity these scribes will not write about something they know something about, for more people than they would be willing to confess it are influenced by this trash, and there is an unsettled panicky feeling more or less all the time, which, as a rule, there is no sort of justification for. One fact, however, which serves to point a moral for engineers of corners in perishable goods is the fact that rot and weevil have made away with several large lots of grain held for larger prices by speculators. The general verdict is that it serves them right. No! Trade may not be as brisk as we should like to see it and as it would be if we took some trouble to find proper outlets for our "over-production" abroad, so as to keep things moving all the time, but these United States are a long way from ruin as yet.

There is an old friend of mine, an ex-judge and editor of a leading paper in Mississippi, who tells with a good deal of humor how he was forced to bounce Bartley Campbell from his paper, because, with the best intentions, the young fellow couldn't make his salt by writing. Campbell is wealthy now. The judge isn't. But then the judge hasn't written plays. Bart. has, and, better still, had them played, that is, some of them. He is now trying to make money out of an old effort that never was played, because the title "Peril" has been applied to a totally different affair by the famous beauty, Lily Langtry. The fight will serve as an admirable advertisement for both the Beauty and the other B.

But biggest of all B's and busy as bees on his behalf, are Bartholdi and the engineers of the boom which is to be coined into masonry and mortar to support that grand Colossal Liberty which France gives us in so friendly a fashion. The New York Committee, after the usual absurd interruptions by the strict Sabbatarian element, realized quite a handsome contribution by their art exhibition, and Brooklyn has followed suit with a rival of costly pictures.

There is one serious objection to living in Brooklyn, especially in the outskirts where rents are cheap. The postal deliveries are few, far between and in some places the earliest delivery is as late as 10 A. M. Talking over this matter with the postmaster, the gallant commander of the Fighting Fourteenth "Redlegged D——ls," Col. McLeers says he has too few men to send round, that his force is regulated by the number of stamps he sells, and as all, Brooklynites who do business in New York, commonly post their letters here, their early mails have to suffer. Surely some more rational rule could be devised for the proper apportionment of letter carriers to any town than this rough and ready calculation on a basis of stamps, which by the way some years ago led to Sunday unpleasant complications in the case of postmasters who forced the sale of stamps for purposes they were never intended for in order to enhance their salaries.

HADIX.


Lawyers will gladly earn that Brougham, the great English barrister, was always careful of his throat, and further that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for bronchitis and other throat troubles.


The receipts from customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous during the last six months were respectively $100,949,113, $61,816,294 and $16,078,800, against $113,609,414, $74,745,328 and $18,446,445 in the corresponding period of the year 1882. The total for the first-mentioned period was $178,344,207; for the six months of 1882, $206,801,188. For the half-year just closed the falling off in the customs, it will be observed, was about $13,000,000 and in internal revenue about as much more. This is a small decline in receipts compared with the estimates made during the heat of the discussion on the tariff bill last year. It was then estimated with confidence by protectionists that the falling off in customs by reason of the bill passed would be about $40,000,000; in internal revenue about $35,000,000; total $75,000,000. The returns for the past six months, during which the new law has been in force, indicate that the revenue for current year will not be $35,000,000 below that of the year 1883, when it was, from customs and internal revenue, $359,000,000. There is already in hand $162,000,000, on which basis the receipts for the present year from these sources will be about $324,000,000. The internal revenue receipts are likely to reach $130,000,000 this year, against $145,000,000 in 1883, unless Congress consents to extend the bonded period.—*San.*


When you suffer from dispepsia, heartburn, malarial affections, kidney disease, liver complaint and other wasting diseases. When you wish to enrich the blood and purify the system generally. When you wish to remove all feeling of weakness, weariness, lack of energy try a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters and see how greatly it will benefit you. It surpasses all known remedies as an enricher of the blood and a perfect regulator of the various bodily functions. Ask your druggist.

The bill to reduce marriage licenses from $4,50 to fifty cents has been again introduced in the Legislature, and it is said that there is a strong probability of its becoming a law. This is good news for poor bachelors and we rejoice at the approaching cheapness of wives.


## COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will hold their Office in Port Tobacco, **TUESDAY, January 22nd '84.** for the transaction of general business.

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


**CHRISTMAS ! ! !**
**! ! ! CHRISTMAS**
GO TO
FARRALL'S
—AT—
LA PLATA
—FOR—
CHRISTMAS GOODS
The Largest and Best Variety In The County.
The Largest Stock of Clothing For All Ages.
Ladies Cloaks
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