Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, February 15, 1884.

Among the much needed reforms introduced into the Legislature is the abolishing of the practice of holding election day breakfasts.

We learn that Dr. Lancaster will draft and introduce a new road law for our county at an early day. This is a much needed reform measure and we hope that a good system will be given us.

The late Edmund W. M. Mackey represented the Seventh Congressional district of South Carolina, which is given over to the negroes to do what they please with. Mackey's ascendency was supposed to be due to the fact that he married a colored woman; but whatever its cause, it existed unimpaired to the end. As a self-appointed candidate for the Forty-eighth Congress he received 18,469 votes to 10,017 cast for his principal negro competitor. His successor will undoubtedly be a colored man—most likely the notorious Robert Small's.

Judge Stone has presented a petition to the General Assembly asking that the judiciary of the State be relieved of the duty of appointing the school commissioners for the counties. He thinks that the exercise of this power is not consistent with the dignified and impartial station of a judge, and in practice tends to conflict with a proper discharge of judicial duties. This matter has been heretofore discussed and Judge Stone is not the first among the judges of the State to advance these views The difficulty in the way of the amendment the Judges have asked for has seemed to be that the friends of public education have feared that this appointing power could not be vested anywhere else so as to be as well removed from political influences as at present. The vesting of this power in the State Board of Education has been suggested, and this would probably be the most satisfactory disposition of the matter.

Mr. Perrie, a Republican member of the House of Delegates from Prince Georges county, has received a communication addressed to Dr. Conrad from Dr. J. M. Blanton, Commissioner of Agriculture in Richmond, in which the latter writes that private tobacco warehouses there are preferred by buyers, warehousemen and commission merchants, but are unpopular with and unsatisfactory to the planters. The letter states that wherever private warehouses have held unlimited sway, the uniform tendency has been to increase the burdens of the growers of tobacco. These facts have been apparent to the more sagacious planters in this State and others having their interests at heart through all this agitation concerning the repeal of our inspection system, and this has been the cause of the strong and almost universal opposition to the abolition of the State system in the tobacco growing counties of the State. It is a significant fact that the entire Democratic press of the tobacco growing counties which represents the intelligent sentiment among the planters, is unanimous in opposing a repeal of the present system. The Calvert *Journal*, which is a free thinker in politics, is also somewhat equivocal on the inspection question; it does not, however, advocate an entire repeal of the system. It now seems that the delegations in the General Assembly from all the several tobacco growing counties, including the Republicans, are now favorable to a continuance of the existing system, and all the indications are that the enemies of the planters and the State inspections will again sustain a defeat all along the line. Our Republican delegates deserve credit for the position they have assumed in defense of the interests of the planters.

The Baltimore *Sun*, in one of its arguments against the State inspection system, attempts to controvert the equitable property rights of the tobacco growers in the warehouse property. In support of this proposition it says that, if the people of the tobacco growing counties of the State can claim credit for a special tax paid exclusively by them, then, by parity of reasoning, the people of Baltimore city can claim credit for the excess of the educational tax the city has paid over the sum expended for that purpose within the city limits. Upon the slightest examination it will be seen that there is no proper analogy between the two cases and that they do not furnish premises for the same conclusion. The levy of a direct tax for educational purposes is clearly within the legitimate constitutional powers of the State government, and, as the TIMES has heretofore shown, the State government did not undertake to return to each artificial division of the State the proportion of tax it paid, but intended to extend the same educational advantages to all the youth within her boundaries. It was quite a different case with the tobacco tax, however. Here the State undertook to levy a *tax upon exports*, in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Federal constitution, which prohibits such a tax except for the necessary requirements of the inspection laws. The only ground, therefore, upon which the State could have justified such a tax was the one upon which it was justified, that the proceeds thereof were to be devoted to the purchase and outfit of warehouses for permanent tobacco inspection, which was to enure solely to the benefit of the tobacco growers, at whose solicitation it had been levied.—Now to say that the State government shall have the power to sell these warehouses and turn the proceeds into the State treasury, is to advance the proposition that the State may, through the merest indirection, violate the constitution of the United States. It will be seen, therefore, that the *Sun's* analogy was not very finely drawn. Even Governor Hamilton conceded the equitable property rights of the tobacco growers in the warehouses.

A rather cynicle lady, somewhat of a flirt, says most men, like colds, are very easily caught but difficult to get rid of.—Her mistake is apparent. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure any cold however stubborn it may be. Price 25 cents.

Are Mortgages Property?

Some of our exchanges are busying themselves considerably with the discussion of the question as to whether or not mortgages of real estate are property, and as such subject to taxation under the Bill of Rights. The Baltimore *Day*, not long since, contained an elaborate editorial in which the proposition that mortgages are not property was stoutly maintained.

The Bill of Rights, article 15, provides that "every person in the State, or persons holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the Government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property." Under this provision, the justice of which is too obvious to be amplified upon, those who advocate the taxation of mortgages urge that debts thus secured, being property, are subject to taxation, and that it is a piece of unjust class legislation to exempt them therefrom.

It seems that, prior to the year 1870, debts secured by mortgage were always taxable like other interest bearing securities were and still are, except in the case of mortgages given for the purchase money of the land upon which they operated. By an act passed in that year, debts secured by mortgages upon real estate were exempted from taxation and have remained so ever since.

Those who oppose the reinstatement of the tax upon mortgages base their opposition upon two propositions: The first, the sweeping one that debts secured by mortgage are not property, but only evidences of debt, and, therefore, not subject to taxation; the second is that, if such a tax were imposed, the mortgagor would be compelled to pay it, or else no loans could be secured in this way, and that all existing mortgages would be foreclosed to the great detriment of the debtor class. Either of these reasons, if properly sustained, would seem to be conclusive of the question.

The weight of the argument which has been advanced in the recent discussion of the subject has been directed to the first proposition, that mortgages are not property. All of the reasoning upon this proposition has seemed to us to be essentially defective. Personal property is divided by the writers upon the law into two classes:—"Choses in possession" or such chattels as the owner has the actual use and enjoyment of, and "choses in action," or such property as he owns without having the actual use and enjoyment thereof, such ownership being evidenced by contracts No distinction is taken by any of the legal authorities between choses in possession and choses in action, having the least tendency to admit the proposition that the latter are not property, or are in any degree an inferior class of property to the former. Sir Wm. Blackstone, at page 290 of the second volume of the commentaries thus defines the two classes: Property in chattels personal may be either in *possession*, which is where a man hath not only the right to enjoy but has the actual enjoyment of the thing; or else it is in *action* when a man hath only a bare right without any actual enjoyment." Again at page 464, the same author says: "In case of a sale, when the price is not paid in ready money, the vendee becomes indebted to the vendor for the sum agreed on and the vendor *has a property in this price as a chose in action*, by meanes of this contract of debt." The judicial decisions in Maryland and elsewhere have also repeatedly recognized and enunciated the same principle as to choses in action being property.

So much for the proposition that debts secured by mortgages and other contracts are included within the term "property" as known to the law. The merest examination will also show that they are property in every sense of the word. Suppose A has $10,000 in gold coin, no one would contend that he had not that amount of property. Let us suppose that he loans that amount to B who desires to enter into a speculation with it, and A, in order to secure the payment of the loan and the interest, requires B to give him a mortgage upon a farm B owns. Will anybody contend that by that transaction A has become divested of his $10,000 worth of property? Is he not quite as rich a man as he was before, and richer, because his money which before was unproductive is now realizing him a handsome income? His unprofitable chose in possession has been converted into a profitable chose in action. Suppose B fails to pay the loan at maturity, would not A invoke the power of the courts and the government to repossess him of his property with the mesne profits? Can he therefore, claim, by any just reasons, to be exempt from contributing to the support of the Government, because he has put his property in this shape any more than if he had invested it in cattle or sheep or in merchandize or had taken a promissory note as security? If he had taken a promissory note of B for this loan with personal security, he would under existing law be taxed for his property; but because he took a better security in the shape of a loan upon land, he, forsooth, must be exempt from all taxation. The *Day* attempted to put the question to the *reductio ad absurdum* by instancing the case of a mortgage given upon land to secure the purchase money of such land. This is an exceptional case, and was specially exempted before the act of 1870 went into force. In this single instance the argument of a "double tax" applies, but a proper exception could, of course, be made in this case,

The argument against the proposition to reinstate the tax upon mortgages would seem therefore to rest solely upon the question as to whether the same stringency of the money market which existed in 1870 and was adjudged to be a justification for the exemption of this class of securities from taxation, still continues to exist to such an extent as to warrant the continued exemption of such property. Upon this question we give the views of Tax Commissioner Woolford in his recent report which seem to us to be sound:

"At the time of the passage of the Act of 1870, land-owners in Maryland were suffering from the terrible effects of the civil war, an immense debt of the United States was seeking investment at six per cent. interest free of taxation; a variety of railroad bonds and other coupon bonds promising six, seven and eight per cent. interest were offered freely, and other investments were constantly on the market to such an extent, that the owners of real property, particularly in the counties, frequently found difficulty in borrowing upon mortgage, while the mortgage debt was liable to taxation. This fact no doubt brought upon the Legislature of that year a very strong pressure to disregard the provisions of the Bill of Rights of the State to this extent. The shrewd capitalist who was anxious to adhere to a solid investment, rather than yield to tempting rates of interest on investments in which he very wisely had not equal confidence, joined in the pressure, and the Act of 1870 was passed. It was believed by many to be necessary for the relief of the landed interest, and was acceded to as a sort of necessity from the consequences of the war. There is no doubt that temporary relief was gained by many owners of real property by this means. It created a desire on the part of investors, to obtain such solid security on more favorable terms, and caused money to be freely offered to landowners on mortgage, and many landowners availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain actual or fancied relief. On the part of many who were thus encouraged to put liens on their estates which they have not been able since to release without inconvenience, a fear has no doubt existed, that if the mortgages debts were taxed, a disposition to realize on such mortgage at once, might result in inconvenience. It is submitted that this fear is now groundless, for the reason that the reduction in the rates of interest on all safe securities has been so great, that very few perfectly secure investments can now be had, which will yield more than three and a half or four per cent. net income. It is believed, therefore, that if such mortgage debts were again subjected to taxation, that the demand for safe investments would render it easy for any mortgagor under covenant to pay the taxes on the mortgage debt, to obtain a release of the old mortgage, by exchanging it for a new one without such covenant, and that investors would find it to their interest to secure such safe security, although the net income therefrom, free of taxes, might be reduced to five or even four and a half per cent., per annum."

St. John's College.

This College, founded in 1784, has begun the second century of its chartered existence. If any one will examine the list of names that appear on its register of graduates, he will be struck with the number of distinguished men who were educated within its walls. Turning over its leaves, we find in the short space between the years 1793 and 1806—just thirteen years—the names of no less than four Governors of Maryland, one Governor of Liberia, seven members of the Executive Council, three U. S. Senators, five Congressmen, four Judges of the Court of Appeals, eight Judges of other Courts, one Attorney-General, one U. S. District Attorney, one Auditor U. S. Treasury, six State Senators, fifteen members of the House of Delegates, besides foreign Consuls, officers of the Army and Navy, lawyers, physicians college professors, farmers, merchants, &c.

Since that year 1806 the college has experienced a vacillating policy at the hands of the State. In that year it broke faith with the college and withheld from it for a long time the annual grant which it had solemnly pledged for its support. And although since the civil war the State has treated the college with more consideration, it should never be forgotten that those years of violated compact are not yet atoned for, and that the College has, over and above all considerations of public utility and general obligation, an *equitable claim* upon the State for the interest of those lapsed annuities. We are sorry to find so many of our legislators strangely indifferent to the interests of Collegiate education. The fact is not creditable to us, but it is a fact, all the same. We have not yet learned the lesson so well and so long ago laid to heart in the States north of us, that liberality to institutions of higher education is sure to return a hundred fold in the increased prosperity, intelligence and morality of the people.

Now all these years our leading Maryland College has been doing its work, quietly but honestly, according to the means placed in its hands. Its influence has been potent for good, but that influence should be increased a hundred fold. We are glad to see that a Committee on the College has been appointed by the present Legislature. Let that Committee report in favor of extending the work of the College so that it may be able to attract to it the young men who annually leave our State for the better equipped institutions of the North. Let us not have to wait for another hundred years before we have *one* College of the highest grade in our State

The Legislature.

FRIDAY.

In the Senate a petition was received in favor of making the west side of Long dock a free wharf for handling fruit, etc. Bills were introduced to provide for the appointment of a board of railway commissioners, to prevent the consolidation of railroads, to exempt $500 worth of property from execution. The bills to repeal the Eastern Shore senatorial law and to reduce marriage licenses were made the order of the day for Wednesday next.—The four labor bills which had been reported favorably were ordered engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Delegates a petition was received for the repeal of the law giving corporations police powers. An order was adopted calling on the Agricultural College to produce its accounts.—Bills were introduced to incorporate the Maryland Gas-light Company, the Baltimore Cable Company and the Synepuxent Beach Railroad Company to provide for prompt and regular payment of wages by corporations, to collect vital statistics, to prohibit the population of streams used as a source of water supply.

TUESDAY.

The Senate passed the bill recommended by the Governor to protect the health of employees in factories, manufactories and workshops in this State. The bill defining conspiracy was made the special order for Friday.

In the House Wm. G. Merrick, of Talbot was elected journal clerk, in the place of Milton Y. Kidd deceased. Among the leaves granted was one for a bill to regulate contract labor in the penitentiary.—There was considerable discussion over an amendment to the bill to amend the charter of the Western Maryland Tidewater Railroad Company. The amendment was to compel the company to run four passenger trains a day. This was modified to two trains a day and the bill was passed to a third reading.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate the bill reducing marriage licenses from $4 50 to 50 cents was passed Consideration of the Eastern Shore senatorial law was postponed until March 10 The bill to tax mortgages was reported unfavorably, but was afterwards made the order of the day for Feb. 21. The bill regulating the fees of attorneys will come up February 20.

In the House a report was received from the oyster committee that went to Richmond, and a statement was sent in by the comptroller giving the amounts appropriated to schools and colleges within ten years Bills were introduced to compel all horse railway companies in Baltimore to put conductors on their cars; to prohibit horse railway companies from contracting with their employees for more than twelve hours work a day; to provide for the publication of the State archives by the Maryland Historical Society. The House held a night session and passed a number of bills. The Baltimore delegation will report unfavorably on the bill to change the number of registers from one to three in each ward.

Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY.

In the Senate the new shipping bill agreed upon by the committee on commerce was reported. The Mexican land-grant titles bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House the report of the committee on rules was adopted. The naval appropriation bill, which appropriates $14,263,000, was reported. The House also adjourned until monday.

MONDAY.

In both houses of Congress a joint resolution was adopted appropriating $300,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the overflow of the Ohio river and its tributaries. In the Senate a bill was passed increasing the pay of the judges of the District Court of the United States in Maryland and the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum. A bill was reported from the committee on public buildings for the erection of a public building at Annapolis, Md. A resolution was adopted to ascertain whether an attempt had been made within the past twelve months to consolidate the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company with the Western Union Company. Mr. Riddleberger's resolution of inquiry into the question of discharges and appointments to subordinate offices in Congress was discussed without final action.

In the house Mr Covington introduced a bill making Cambridge, Md., a port of entry.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate Mr. Voorhees offered a bill prohibiting officers of the United States from contributing money for political services. The bill for the purchase of a building for the Congressional library was passed.

In the House a motion was adopted to send a committee to Hot Springs to investigate the conduct of the work on Hot Springs Creek. A bill was reported to authorise the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to a point on the government property at Fortress Monroe. A bill was reported enlarging the federal building at Richmond, Va.

WEDNESDAY.

The Senate was principally occupied in a debate on Mr. McPherson's financial bill in which Messrs Bayard, Sherman and McPherson took part.

The House was occupied in considering the Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers against Manning. Mr. Findley made an argument before the committee on railroads and canals in favor of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

NOTES.

H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., has offered $200 for each discovery of a new comet during 1884, the comets to be discovered from the United States or Canada, and to be unexpected.

Mrs Mix, of Steamboat Rock, Io., Friday, standing over the open grave of her husband, remarked that they might as well be buried in one grave, drew a pistol and shot herself fatally.

Mrs. James Stevenson, of Scranton, Pa., died Thursday in a dentist's chair after she had three doses of chloroform and ether administered during the pulling of fifteen teeth.

C. R. D. Boykin, a leading man of Wilcox county, Ala., was murdered on Wednesday night and two negroes arrested say they were paid $45 each by a white man to commit the crime.

Representative Ermentrout was instructed on Friday by the House Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill for the exchange of trade dollars for standard silver dollars at par by January 1, 1885.

Frank Wilson, a coal miner at the coke works of the Stewart Iron Company, near Uniontown, Pa., Sunday night shot and killed his father. Both were under the influence of liquor. The son is not sorry for his crime.

In Philadelphia Sunday a fight occurred between John Hutton and a step-son, Jas. Hamilton, aged 18 years, during which Hutton was badly cut with a small knife, twice in the arm, three times in the breast, once in the groin and twice in the head.

In the county court of Bedford county, Va., Friday, the jury, after an absence of twenty-four hours, returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Henry Tape colored, charged with wrecking passenger trains on the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

The Lochiel Lumber Company had collected along Savage river, in Garrett county, Md., about fifteen million feet of logs The river rose Tuesday and the logs began running. By Friday evening five million feet had reached the mills at Bloomington.

A burglar giving the name of Miller, and claiming to be a Philadelphian, was fatally shot by Capt. J. H. Bossler at Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pa., Friday night, whilst attempting to break into his residence. The real name of the man is believed to be Niepich.

The subsiding floods have left parts of Pittsburgh, Wheeling and other Ohio river towns in a deplorable condition. A vast amount of suffering is reported Many towns on tributaries of the Ohio are partly submerged; but Cincinnati is hopeful that the worst has been experienced in that city.

E. W. Speir, of Orlando, Fla., has shipped 350 boxes, or about 50,000 oranges, gathered from trees upon one acre of land, one of the trees having nearly 2,000 oranges by actual count. Returns from the first shipments made this season are aged $3 per box net, and he expects to get $3 50 per box on the last shipment.

Maxwell B Ochiltree, a well known resident of Wilmington, Del., died Saturday from the effects of carbolic acid, taken in mistake for a solution of assafœtida prescribed by his physician. A servant unintentionally administered the dose it proving fatal before a physician could be summoned. The deceased was 81 years old.

Governor Bloxham, of Florida has instructed the State controller to collect only three mills State tax this year, as this will be sufficient to carry on the State government and meet the appropriations made by the Legislature.—He says that the assessed valuation of property for purposes of taxation will be fully if not over $55,000,000, an increase of about $10,000,000 in one year.

A terrible street fight took place in Hot Springs, Ark., Saturday. Seven men attacked three brothers named Franz, who were riding in a hack. One of the brothers was killed outright, the others wounded and the driver of the hack was killed. The seven men were arrested and placed in jail. The populace threaten lynching unless a special court is held for the trial of the murderers.

A large tank belonging to the Standard Oil Company at Hunter's Point, N. Y., containing 3,000 barrels of oil, took fire and exploded on Friday with a force which was felt for a radius of several miles. The flames spread to tanks 43, 44 and 46, each containing about 900 barrels of refined oil, and these also exploded.—Two large tanks containing 4,000 and 5,000 barrels of tar were burned. The loss is about $75,000.

Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore was honored on Christmas Day. He was invited to sing pontifical vespers in the Basilica of St. Mary Major, on the Esquiline. This is the Basilica where the High Office is celebrated in Rome for Christmas, that being the "station" day for the solemnity. The Vicar of the Archpriest, Cardinal Hohenlohe, now in Germany, is Monsignor Sallua. After consultation with the Pope, he invited Archbishop Gibbons to fill the high office. The Primate of America thus had the honor of officiating for the Pope himself in the great Basilica on Christmas Day.

Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong? If you continue feeling miserable and good for-nothing you have only yourself to blame, for Brown's Iron Bitters will surely cure you. Iron is a certain cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria weakness, kidney, lung and heart affections. Try it if you desire to be healthy, robust and strong and experience its remarkable curative qualities.

Communicated.

Compulsory Education.

Editors of the Times:

There is much which can be said both in favor of and against compulsory education, but I propose to mention briefly a few reasons why it should be introduced. All of us are taxed for the cause of education, and are given as a reason that beneficial results to the State are obtained therefrom. But why compel us to pay taxes when a great many of those for whom we are taxed are allowed to remain at home and grow up in ignorance. If it is just to compel us to pay taxes for the education of the youth, is it not as just to pass a law by which the youth would be compelled to receive the benefit of such taxation? It seems to me that one of two things should be done—tax those only who have children, or tax all and compel parents to send their children to school a given time during each scholastic year. Let any man of intelligence think seriously of this subject and look at the community by which he is surrounded and note how many children in our good old county are growing up in ignorance, and then let him say—if he can—that something should not be done to compel parents to send their children to school. In those parts of the country where compulsory education exists we hear of its fine working, and no one can doubt that with us it would also prove a great blessing. Examine if you please the criminal records of any city or county and see of what class the most convicts are. Visit rum shops and other low haunts of wicked men, and notice those you meet, and in all probability a large majority will be those who never attended school. By an examination of statistics you will observe that 80 per cent of the crime committed is done by the uneducated, which is another very strong reason why children should be compelled to attend school. We occasionally hear of an educated person being guilty of some criminal offense, but where one such occurs we will find twenty committed by the uneducated, and we think the time has now arrived when something should be done to prevent this. When we look around us and behold children growing in ignorance, and notice it in those of more mature years, it seems that some legislation is necessary whereby they, instead of being the murderers and thieves of the country, might become useful citizens and an ornament to the community in which they reside. In some school districts of this county may be found from 35 to 45 school going children, yet it is impossible to get a daily attendance of 10.—What is the cause of this? I know some will attribute it to the inefficiency of the the teacher, but I have known some of our best teachers to teach those schools with the same result.—The reason is simple enough when the right one is given, and I will endeavor to do so.—The parents of those children, being ignorant, place very little if any importance on education, and say or act that as they have none, their children are entitled to no more than they are. This and this alone is one of the greatest reasons why so many are allowed to grow up in ignorance, and hence the fullness of our jails and penitentiaries and so frequent use of the gallows. Can any one doubt for a moment that if the masses were educated that crime would not be greatly diminished? While on the other hand if education is not more thoroughly diffused, crime and vice, with wickedness in all its most malignant forms will increase till there will be little safety to life or property. Then let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and each earnestly strive to do all in his power to prevent this great calamity which will sooner or later befall us, unless something is done by which children may be compelled to attend school. It is useless to state that the uneducated man does not equal the educated one in very many important respects. Who compose the officers of the County, State and Federal? Why men of intelligence and education, and none but those are selected, if ever, found in the lowest kind of office.—With the fond wish that something may be speedily accomplished whereby children may be compelled to attend school, and thereby help us to divest ourselves of the odium attached to an ignorant community, I am very respectfully Mac.

Hon Joseph C. S. Blackburn who has just been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to the United States Senate, in accepting the nomination laid down his platform in the following sound Democratic style:

"As your Senator, I shall insist that the inequalities of national legislation in the past shall not be perpetuated. I shall insist upon a revision of the navigation laws, which have sunk our American tonnage to only 11 per cent. of the volume once attained. It is a mistake to say that the war destroyed our foreign tonnage. Our tonnage was as great when the gallant Lee surrendered at Appomattox as when the war was first begun. The existing shipping laws must be repealed in order that American citizens can buy vessels in any ship-yard in the world, if this great element of our prosperity is to be restored The tariff laws need revision. God helping us, with the star of democracy again in the ascendant the tariff laws will be revised until the basis of the tariff shall be the needed revenue for the government, which is a just tax, and not protection, which is robbery. I shall never rest satisfied until every American citizen is free to sell his products in that market which will bring him the greatest returns and can buy in the cheapest markets the wide world over. I feel sure of one thing—that I understand the needs and wants of the great State of Kentucky, and I pledge myself to devote the same energy toward meeting these wants as a member of the Senate as I have tried to devote to them during a service of eight years in the lower house of Congress."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OUGHT TO GO.

A Republican Journal Gives Reasons that are Conclusive.

Take the Star route frauds as an example. The vast majority of the United States are convinced that many millions of dollars were stolen by a combination of mail contractors and public officials. They witnessed an attempt to bring the guilty parties to justice. The exposition of the frauds made it clear beyond the possibility of a doubt that there were groups of contractors, numbering in all more than a baker's dozen of individuals. After a year's preparation with all the resources of the Government supposed to be at the command of the officers of justice, only one of the smallest of these different groups was brought to the criminal bar. More than a year was consumed in the trial of this group, during which the Government disbursed in lawyers' fees alone more than two-thirds as much as the conspirators were alleged to have stolen. Long before the trials were concluded it was apparent to every man, woman and child in the country that the so-called prosecution was farcical, and the acquittal of the accused was not unexpected. In a public address the Attorney-General declared that during two years more than $4,000,000 had been stolen from the public Treasury by these bands of plunderers, and two years have since elapsed without a dollar of the money being recovered or a single thief punished. Has there been any public outcry at this miscarriage of justice? Have there been any evidences of popular discontent at the manifest incompetency, to use no harsher term, of the prosecutors? How is this supineness of the people to be accounted for? Only upon the theory—the all pervading conviction that the Government is the legitimate prey of all who can successfully rob it of millions. The Government is an abstraction to the people in times of peace and general prosperity. They vaguely recognize the fact that they are the Government and that they have been robbed—but in the abstract of an infinitessimal sum. A series of wholesale robberies in a community, would create intense local excitement and rouse every man to desperation, and if the public authorities fail to do their duty a vigilance committee would speedily set Judge Lynch at work.—*N. Y. Times*

Trustees' Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL & PERSONAL

—PROPERTY—

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT FROM GEORGE A. WADE TO the undersigned, as Trustees, we will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR CASH, on

FRIDAY, February 29th '84,

all the stock of goods in the Store House lately occupied by the said George A. Wade in the village of Port Tobacco, consisting of

Boots & Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, Dry Goods,

and other articles usually kept in a country store. Also, at the same time and place, the

STORE HOUSE AND LOT

belonging to said George A. Wade in said village. The purchaser or purchasers of said Store House and Lot, upon the payment of one third of the purchase money in Cash, will be allowed a credit of six months on the balance, upon giving bond with approved security.—

☞Until the said 29th day of February, the aforesaid stock of goods, will be sold at private sale for cash, **AT COST.**

☞Public Sale to commence promptly at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All persons indebted to the said George A. Wade are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned trustees.

R. H. EDELEN,
JOHN H. MITCHELL.
feb 15-ts Trustees.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Sct:

FEBRUARY 15, 1884.

ORDERED by the Court, that Mrs. S. E. Wood and Geo. A. Huntt administrators of W. B. Wood, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said W. B. Wood to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, by advertisement published in some one newspaper published in Charles County, Maryland once in each of three successive weeks.

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

NOTICE.

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

WALTER B. WOOD,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of August, 1884. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under our hands, this 15th day of February 1884.

SARAH E. WOOD.
GEO. A. HUNTT.
Admr's of Walter B. Wood, deceased.
fe 15 4t

DALY'S

Dining Rooms & Restaurant,

THE MOST ELEGANT IN THE CITY.

10 ST. PAUL STREET,

BALTIMORE.

Admirable accommodations for serving Private Dinner and Supper Parties.

☞SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THE SHIPMENT OF BALTIMORE LUXURIES.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

FOUNDED IN 1784

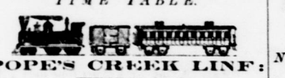
JOHN M. LEAVITT, D. D., President

Thorough instruction given in all branches of the usual College Curriculum. Departments of Analytical Chemistry and Civil and Mechanical Engineering have also been recently organized, and are now in successful operation.—The Second Term of the present session opens February 15th, 1884

☞Catalogues will be sent on application.

BALTIMORE & POTOMAC R. R,

TIME TABLE.



POPE'S CREEK LINE:

After Sunday, November 18th, the Trains on this road will run as follows:

NORTH.

accom train.			mixed train.		
Leave Cox's	6 15	a.m	Cox's	1 15	p.m
Port Tobacco	6 21	"	Port Tobacco	1 26	"
La Plata	6 26	"	La Plata	1 40	"
White Plains	6 38	"	White Plains	1 53	"
Waldorf	6 45	"	Waldorf	2 20	"
Mattawoman	6 51	"	Mattawoman	2 30	"
Brandywine	6 58	"	Brandywine	2 50	"
Cheltenham	7 04	"	Cheltenham	3 07	"
Linden	7 08	"	Linden	3 15	"
Croome	7 15	"	Croome	3 35	"
Marlboro'	7 23	"	Marlboro'	3 50	"
Hill's	7 28	"	Hill's	4 00	"
Leeland	7 32	"	Leeland	4 10	"
Hall's	7 37	"	Hall's	4 25	"
Mullikin	7 41	"	Mullikin	4 30	"
Collington	7 49	"	Collington	4 45	"
Bowie	7 56	"	Bowie	5 20	"
Ar Washt'n	8 40	"	Ar. Washt'n	6 55	"
" Baltimore	9 10	"	" Baltimore	6 30	"

LEAVE GOING SOUTH.

Baltimore	4 15	p.m	Baltimore	7 00	a.m
Washington	4 40	"	Washington	6 50	"
Bowie	5 20	"	Bowie	8 10	"
Collington	5 28	"	Collington	8 30	"
Mullikin	5 36	"	Mullikin	8 45	"
Hall's	5 40	"	Hall's	8 58	"
Leeland	5 45	"	Leeland	9 05	"
Hill's	5 49	"	Hill's	9 17	"
Marlboro'	5 55	"	Marlboro'	9 25	"
Croome	6 04	"	Croome	9 42	"
Linden	6 11	"	Linden	10 00	"
Cheltenham	6 16	"	Cheltenham	10 04	"
Brandywine	6 23	"	Brandywine	10 25	"
Mattawoman	6 30	"	Mattawoman	10 40	"
Waldorf	6 37	"	Waldorf	10 55	"
White Plains	6 44	"	White Plains	11 10	"
La Plata	6 56	"	La Plata	11 35	"
Port Tobacco	7 01	"	Port Tobacco	11 43	"
Cox's	7 07	"	Cox's	12 01	"
Pope's Creek	7 20	"	Pope's Creek	12 30	"

FOR SALE CHEAP for CASH.

15 FINE YOUNG EWES SOUTH DOWN and COTTSWOOL CROSSED. ONE fine SOUTH DOWN BUCK in fine condition, can be seen at my farm in Cobb Neck.

V. H. NEALE.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

TUESDAY, February 19th '84.

for the transaction of general business.

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

Soon after our house was established (in 1835) it had earned a good reputation for its

HIGH GRADE TEAS!!

which it has been our steadfast purpose ever since to increase. Our heavy sales of the article attest our success All grades on hand, from medium to FINEST IMPORTED, and at bottom prices. Send trial order specifying the kind you like. THOS. L. REESE,

207 & 209 W. Pratt St., BALTIMORE.

The Great

MARK DOWN

—OF OUR—

Entire Line

—OF RELIABLE—

Boots & shoes

—TO—

REDUCE STOCK.

—BY—

Wm. Hahn & Co.

816 Seventh Street

ALSO BRANCH STORE

1922 Penna Avenue,

—THE—

LEADING SHOE HOUSE

—OF—

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gents Solid kip Boots from...$2 down to $1.50
" Fine Calf Boots " ...$3 " " 2,40
" Calf Stiched " " ... 3,50 " " 2 35
" Fine Calf Button, Laced and Congress from ..... $3.50 " 2,37
Youth and Child's kip Boots... 1.25 " 75cts
Boys all leather kip " ... 1.75 " 1.25
Ladies Pebble and kid B'n Boots 1.25, now 95cts
" Fine Goat and kid " $1 50 down to 1,25
Ladies kid and Goat But'n worth 2.00 now 1 50
Misses and Child's $1 Shoes reduced to 75 cts.

These reduction are genuine and as we are determined to sell, this sale is a rare opportunity for real Bargains.

E. M. ADAMS & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

ADAMS & BURNESS,

☞Largest assortment of FALL GOODS ever offered in the city. N.—Country Merchants will do well to examine our Stock.

Fashionable Hatters.

98 KINGSTREET 98

Alexandria, Va.

HIRAM G. DUDLEY, J. WALTER CARPENTER
WILLIAM J. EDELEN.

DUDLEY & CARPENTER

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Grain &c.

57 Light Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO Inspection and sale of **TOBACCO**, and sale of all Country Produce. Consignments solicited. nov. 30-1y.

BOOM IN SALT.

Table Salt Full Sack $1,80 per bag.

Ground Alum Salt $1,00 per bag.

T. R. FARRALL.
LA PLATA, MD.

THE

TURF-EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GEO. O. MILLER. Propr.

N. W. Corner of Sixth and Penn. Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

oct. 19-1y.

NOTICE OF AN ESTRAY.

State of Maryland, Charles county.—to wit:

I hereby certify that on this 28th day of Jan 1884, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared John E. Stone, and made oath in due form of law, that he has taken up as estrays trespassing on his enclosures, the following cattle to wit:

One bay mare Mule, supposed to be about 20 years old, of medium size, with cropped tail and mane.

Sworn before THOS D STONE, J. P.

The owner of the above described property is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away; otherwise, it will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN E. STONE.
j 30-3t Near Pope's Creek.

JOHN B. LUCKETT

Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops.

POMONKEY, Chas. Co., Md

HAVING removed to my NEW SHOPS at POMONKEY P. O (Waring's Store) I shall be prepared on and after Monday February 4th, 1884, to execute all kind of BLACKSMITHING and WHEELWRIGHTING with promptness and dispatch and in the best manner. Thanking my friends and patrons for past favors I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same at the new stand.

☞Horse Shoeing a Specialty☜

feb. 1-1y TERMS CASH.

SALESMEN Wanted! Good reliable men to sell our NEW FRUITS and SPECIALTIES. **GOOD SALARY** paid honest, active, successful Agents. For terms address, giving age and references. **HOOPES, BROTHER & THOMAS**, West Chester, Pa.

RICHARD PORTER

Attorney-at-Law

1429, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOLICITOR for non-resident attorneys, all matters promptly attended to. Specially versed in departmental and congressional affairs

☞MONEY invested and to LOAN.

A PRIZE. Send six cents postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to make more money right away than anything else in the world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

! NOTICE !

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC THAT he has just received and will be constantly receiving a

**LARGE & COM