

Port Tobacco Times
PORT TOBACCO:
Friday Morning, July 25, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

Electors at Large:
THOMAS J. KEATING,
BRADLEY T. JOHNSON.

District Electors:
1st District—CLEMENS SULLIVAN,
3d District—PATRICK H. WALKER,
3d District—HARRY E. MANN,
4th District—SKIPWITH WILMER,
5th District—HENRY F. SPALDING,
6th District—HENRY H. KEEDY.

Election—Tuesday, November 4, 1884.

A Western Democrat in Washington the other day said that the campaign cry in his section was "Cleveland for reform, Hendricks for revenge."

The credit of suggesting Mr. Hendricks name for the Vice Presidency and of bringing out his unanimous nomination is said to be due to Senator Gorman, of Maryland.

Mr. Holton having declared his intention of not running for Congress this fall our Republican friends in the district will have to hunt up another candidate with a bar!

Senator A. P. Gorman authorizes the statement that he is not a candidate for the chairmanship of the national Democratic committee. He will not accept the appointment should it be tendered him. His duties as chairman of the congressional committee are sufficient, and he has ample work to do. Senator Barnum, the present chairman, it is thought, will not accept on account of ill health, and it is believed the chances of ex-Senator Wallace are best for the place.

The Republican and Independent voters of New York State and city and the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and other Eastern and Middle States had a conference in New York City on Tuesday. They adopted an address addressed to the country in which they denounce Blaine as unfit to fill the Chief Executive office of the country, and cordially endorse Governor Cleveland as in every way worthy of the high trust and tender him their earnest support. We shall endeavor to lay this address before our readers next week.

On Monday, the 28th inst., the committee selected by the recent convention to notify Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks of their nomination will meet in New York. It is expected that the members of the national and congressional committees will also be present at the formal, and Mr. Hendricks has already signified his intention of meeting the committee in New York with Gov. Cleveland. The notification committee will probably select as its chairman Mr. Wm. F. Vilas, chairman of Annapolis, is the member for Maryland of the notification committee.

The Republican national committee have decided to establish a sub-committee in Washington, whose duty it will be to collect money for campaign purposes. The members of the sub-committee will not be in any way connected with the government service, and thus, being exempted from the operations of the civil service law, they will extend their work in all directions. Government officials will not be assessed, but it is understood that if any one makes a voluntary contribution the transaction will be considered private and confidential. At the same time it is safe to presume that if these private and confidential contributions are not quickly made the knife of decaipitation will be put to work in the departments.

Some of our readers have expressed considerable curiosity to know the text of the tariff plank of Gen. Butler's platform upon which he asked a vote by States and for which Senator Voorhes, of Indiana, voted. Ben's "platform" did not find its way to any extent into the public prints, but we give herewith his tariff plank as taken from a recent issue of the New York Sun. Here it is:

Resolved, That no taxes, direct or indirect, can be rightfully imposed upon the people, except to meet the expenses of an economically administered government. To bring taxation down to this point is the true administrative revenue reform.

Resolved, That the people will tolerate direct taxation for the ordinary expenses of the Government only in case of dire necessity of war. Resolved, Therefore, that the revenue necessary to pay such expenses shall be raised by customs duties upon imports after the manner of our fathers.

Resolved, That in levying such duties two principles should be carefully observed:

1. That all materials used in the arts and manufactures and the necessities of life produced in this country shall be in free and that all articles of luxury shall be taxed as high as possible up to the collection point.

2. That in imposing customs duties the law should be carefully adjusted to promote American enterprise and industry, not create monopolies and to cherish and foster American labor.

It must be admitted that there is little material difference between this, and the tariff plank of the Democratic platform from which Gen. Butler alone of the committee of resolutions dissented. The only difference which can be perceived upon any material point is that the General's second "resolve" probably implies a repeal of the internal revenue laws, while the regular plank sanctioned the continuance of that tax and the devotion of the proceeds to the remaining burdens of the war. This implication is, however, remote and obscure, and it is not probable from the General's known views that he so intended it. It is difficult, therefore, to assign any other motive for the General's tariff plank than his inordinate desire for notoriety. With the exception noted, the General's tariff plank is only a periphrastic and lawyerlike interpretation of the rather prolix tariff plank of the platform.

Blaine and Logan Accept.

The letters of acceptance of both Blaine and Logan have been given to the press during the past week. Mr. Blaine's letter is written in his usual scholarly and perspicuous style and is quite lengthy and elaborate. Gen. Logan is also quite lengthy and is written in a labored, school-boy fashion; but is conspicuous for the absence of John's characteristic grammatical blunders. It is said that Blaine went all over it with a blue pencil before it was given to the newspapers.

The letters of both gentlemen are devoted chiefly to the tariff question and manifest the purpose of the Republicans to make the tariff the leading issue of the campaign. Both of them shoulder the tariff fallacy boldly and throw down the gauntlet manfully to the tariff reformers. Blaine discusses it with his usual learning, some ingenuity and much of his characteristic recklessness. Logan discusses it without learning and in a weak and hurtful manner.

Mr. Blaine evinces learning in the collection of the statistics of the export trade and the assessed wealth of the country prior to and since 1860, ingenuity in attributing these results to the protective system and damaging recklessness when he boldly asserts, in the face of the popular conviction to the contrary, that the surplus revenues resulting from the high tariffs have never been wasted, and attempts to justify them. As absurd as is the contention that the increased wealth of the country is the result of the "protective system," and as well known as it was to men of information that these results have been attained, not by the aid of, but in spite of the protective system; still Mr. Blaine's figures may serve to please the popular fancy. But his recklessness in ignoring and disregarding the concession made in his party's platform, that a reduction of the surplus revenues must be accomplished by a reform of the tariff, and attempting to justify them by the assertion that they have never been wasted, thereby shouldering the responsibility of the river and harbor "stagnation" and all the other questionable jobs for the dissipation of this surplus, cannot fail to be damaging to his cause and will make his letter a bad campaign document.

It would have been very interesting indeed if Blaine would have shown how that "protective system" which annually takes \$750,000,000 from the pockets of the consuming masses of the country, for the production of the few "infant industries" of the Eastern and Middle States, only \$250,000,000 of which ever finds its way into the treasury, operates to make the agricultural States increase more rapidly in wealth than the manufacturing States. The popular mind, unskilled though it be in detecting the fallacies of damagages, will not fail to discover that there is a yawning hiatus between Mr. Blaine's premises and his conclusion upon this proposition. It would also have been eminently desirable if the "Plumed Knight" would have supplemented his ingenious computation of the wealth per capita of the country, with a statistical table showing the relative number of people in a state of subject poverty now and at the beginning of this great protective era so glowingly reviewed. It will remain for Governor Cleveland to do this in his forthcoming letter, and this will furnish damning evidence of the fallacy and iniquity of the protective system along with the other class legislation of the Republican party.

Gen. Logan denounces the Republican policy of continuing in the interest of the manufacturing monopolies, the high tariff, made necessary as a revenue measure during the war, after the necessity for it had ceased, as a measure of "tariff reform" thus giving an entirely new meaning to the term. He undertakes to define a protective tariff and explain its operation, which he does as follows:

The principle involved is one of no great obscurity, and can be readily comprehended by any intelligent person calmly reflecting upon it. The political and social system of some of our trading nations have created working classes miserable in the extreme. They receive the meager stipend for their daily toil, and in the great expense of the necessities of life, are deprived of those comforts of clothing, housing, and health producing food with which wholesome mental and social recreation can alone make existence happy and desirable. Now, if the products of those countries are to be placed in our markets alongside of American products either the American capitalist must suffer in his legitimate profits or he must make the American laborer suffer in the attempt to compete with the species of labor which he referred to.

If the "great soldier and Senator" would only take the trouble to find out from the census tables how many "American laborers" there are employed in manufacturing industries in this country, and then try to find out the cost of transportation of manufactured goods from our trans-Atlantic "trade competing nations" to our own, and would then augment this amount by \$200,000,000, the sum proposed by his "antiquated Democratic opponents" to be annually derived from the people by a revenue tariff, and would find out how this aggregated annual sum would divide up per capita among the manufacturing laborers; and would further take into consideration the fact that the "political and social systems" which work such alleged misery among the laboring classes in said trans-Atlantic countries, nor the "great expense of the necessities of life" do not exist here, we believe he would find a sufficient element of protection to maintain any betterment in the conditions of our manufacturing laborers over those of Europe that may exist, without imposing upon the agricultural laborers the burden of \$500,000,000 per annum, which is annually exacted from them by the prohibitory feature of the Republican tariff. We believe he would find this both an interesting and profitable study.

Mr. Blaine is evasive and noncommittal on the civil service question, referring to it in the most perfunctory manner. Logan becomes ridiculous and completely gives himself away by asserting "without fear of successful contradiction" that the civil service as now and heretofore conducted by the Republican party, is "more just, more efficient, and purer in all its features, than ever before since the establishment of our government."

Mr. Blaine speaks respectfully of the South and affects pleasure at the feeling of restored harmony and fraternity between the two sections. This sounds well in Mr. Blaine, as it was hardly expected that

Clear the Decks for Action.

The Washington Post gives the following sound and timely advice which we heartily recommend to the consideration of Democrats of Charles county. The portion relating to the formation of clubs is especially worthy to be acted on:

The National Democratic convention has met, done its work, and adjourned. The candidates meet all our requirements as Democrats, are honest and capable and every way worthy of our cordial support. The platform appeals to the people in every line. It is Democratic to the core and places the party boldly and plainly upon the broad plane of governmental and revenue reform. No fault can be found to its tenor and no objection can be made by Democrats to the candidates selected. The names of Cleveland and Hendricks are synonymous with victory and it lies with the Democracy of the country to make that victory as triumphant as possible. The nominations have met with an enthusiastic response from all parts of the country and with the proper work on the part of Democratic leaders, there will be no doubt of a Democratic victory in November. The selection of Mr. Hendricks as Vice President gives the people an opportunity to right the wrong of 1876, and to place the man they fairly elected to the office in the position he was chosen to fill.

Next to Tilden and Hendricks the ticket of Cleveland and Hendricks appeals to the people, and sense of justice of the American people. They are the victors of the old ticket and stand ready to carry out those plans of governmental reform laid down by Mr. Tilden and defeated by the great fraud upon the American people, carried out and carried out by the Republican party. To the readers we look for hearty co-operation in this campaign and we call upon them to enlist with us at once to carry out the old work. Form your clubs in every township, appoint your committee, arrange to hold meetings and circulate Democratic documents among those not already thoroughly supplied. We have no objection to your holding clubs in every township, appoint your committee, arrange to hold meetings and circulate Democratic documents among those not already thoroughly supplied. We have no objection to your holding clubs in every township, appoint your committee, arrange to hold meetings and circulate Democratic documents among those not already thoroughly supplied.

Arithmetic of the New York Situation. As New York is conceded to be the pivotal State in the Presidential contest, much speculation is indulged in with regard to the probable result in that State. It is seen upon examination that Governor Cleveland's phenomenal majority of two years ago does not give as perfect assurance of victory to the Democrats this fall as might have been supposed. It has been discovered that, though having a majority of 193,000 votes, he did not get as many votes as Garfield in 1880 by 20,000, and received only about 800 more than Hancock. Some hazy logicians and arithmeticians have seized upon this fact as showing conclusively that Blaine will carry New York. These prophets are entitled to much consideration, but glance at the figures in recent past elections in the Empire State, in connection with the character of the present openly hostile influences to Blaine and possible antagonisms to Cleveland may throw some light upon the question.

In 1880 Garfield received in the State of New York 555,514 votes and Hancock 543,511 votes. In 1882 Judge Folger, the Republican candidate for Governor, received 342,464 votes and Gov. Cleveland received 545,318. Thus it will be seen that while Gov. Cleveland received 20,226 votes less than Garfield's presidential vote—Folger, the Republican candidate, at the same time received 213,080 votes less than Garfield. So that nothing is gained by comparison with the Garfield vote, or, if there be, the gain is in Cleveland's favor. It is easily understood how Cleveland's vote fell short of Garfield's. In the first place, the vote is never as full at a gubernatorial election as at a presidential election; and, in the second place, it was so well known on the day of the election that Folger was overwhelming by a vote that many Democrats did not go to the polls.

The fact that Cleveland did receive the active support in the shape of the votes of a large number of Republicans, in addition to the tacit support by the abstention from voting of a great many others, is proved by the figures of the election of 1883. In that year Chapin, the highest Democratic candidate, ran nearly 90,000 behind Cleveland's vote of the year previous, while Vanvorst, the lowest Republican candidate, exceeded Folger's vote by 57,000.

From these figures it becomes clear that if the same influences that supported Mr. Cleveland and antagonized Judge Folger in 1882, should now support him and antagonize Blaine, or any considerable portion of it, that Cleveland will carry the State by an overwhelming majority, regardless of any defection that may come from Tammany. But the New York Sun, which has been inclined to sink its teeth since the nomination of Cleveland, which it vigorously opposed, says that the influence which antagonized Folger was "the influence of the 'mourners and friends of the lamented Garfield' and that this same influence it was that triumphed in the nomination of Blaine."

It says the influence that is now antagonizing Blaine is the free trade wing of the Republican party, an entirely different influence of unknown strength, though the Sun reluctantly admits that all the changes are in Cleveland's favor.

While the facts advanced by the Sun are to some extent true, they are not correct to the extent the Sun would have us believe. The civil service reform element of the Republican party was a large and respectable element in the opposition to Folger in '82, and that same influence with increased strength and redoubled zeal, is now opposing Blaine. Now the election of 1883, when the "mourners and friends of the lamented Garfield" could have had no united position, showed an average Democratic majority of some 15,000 votes in the State.

Let us augment this majority by the influence of the free trade and civil service reform Republicans, the several prominent New York Republican dailies and those "pictorial papers" whose influence the "Plumed Knight" so greatly feared, and the nearly 90,000 Republican votes which Gov. Cleveland apparently received in '82, and it would seem that New York is reasonably safe, regardless of Mr. Kelley's opposition which is at present more than doubtful.

Tilden carried the State in 1876 over Kelley's hostility and a compact Republican organization by 20,000 majority. In 1880 Kelley professed to be friendly to Hancock whose nomination he had advocated, and yet witnessed the result. What is Kelly to do now? Kelly is the man who was accused of doing in 1870 what he is doing now. Kelly is the man who was accused of doing in 1870 what he is doing now. Kelly is the man who was accused of doing in 1870 what he is doing now.

A package containing \$7,000 in United States notes, forwarded by the assistant treasurer at New Orleans by express to the United States treasury, when opened at the Treasury department was found to be \$1,000 short. There were evidences that the package had been opened and ressealed during transmission. The express company, on whom the loss will fall, is investigating the matter.

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GOV. CLEVELAND AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

An examination of Governor Cleveland's record shows the shallowness of the demagogic campaign he started by the Blaine organs and their Tammany allies, that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is not friendly toward working men. It shows, furthermore, that in his public utterances and his executive acts Mr. Cleveland has always had a genuine sympathy with the laboring classes and has ever been mindful of their best interests.

The first expression of his views on this subject after his inauguration was in a message to the State made in his letters accepting the nomination for Governor. In this letter, dated October 1st, he said: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peacefully to assert their rights when endangered by aggressive legislation, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman."

There is no uncertain tone here, no lack of sympathy with the cause of honest labor. Mr. Cleveland records as Governor is entirely in keeping with these views. He has loyally adhered to them in the two messages which he has submitted to the legislature, and with respect to every bill, whether signed or vetoed, on which he has been called to act.

Of the proposition to abolish contract labor in the State Governor Cleveland said in his message last January: "The subject should be approached with the utmost care and the opportunity of the workingman should not be affected by the labor of convicts in the prisons." In the same document he renewed the earnest recommendation which he had made in his message signed by Governor Cleveland. The passage of the Tenement House Bill was asked for by those who have been the most active in the promotion of the wages of the workingman. It is a bill providing for the protection of depositors in saving banks. This recommendation is entirely in behalf of the poorer classes and working men.

Let every one of them together show the least lack of cordial sympathy on his part with the laboring classes, and he will be the first to be dropped from the ranks of the laboring classes. Let every one of them together show the least lack of cordial sympathy on his part with the laboring classes, and he will be the first to be dropped from the ranks of the laboring classes.

Notes. Henry Peltzer, the manager of Arnold, C. Stable & Co.'s store in New York City, has transferred all his New Jersey property to the firm in consideration of the sum of \$1.

At Iron Gate, Va., Friday, Thomas Johnson, a 47-year-old man, fell from a horse and was killed. The horse was named "Old Iron" and was owned by Johnson. Johnson was a farmer and was on his way to the mill when the accident occurred.

A large meeting of colored voters was held in New York Saturday evening, at which the merits of Blaine and Cleveland were discussed, at which the Cleveland Colored Campaign Club was organized. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. J. W. Lucas, a prominent colored citizen of New York.

Dr. Arthur C. Pierce, of Dighton, Mass., received what purported to be a call from a sick party at Rosholt. He started out, and when he reached the place, he found a man lying on the ground, who he took to be the sick party. He found the man dead, and he was unable to find any one who could tell him who he was.

Great excitement was created at Wood House, N. J., Monday night by the conduct of Robert S. Lee, who got up in the congregation during the service and denounced the church and members of the church in strong language. He became so noisy that he had to be put out of the church. S. Lee is the husband of the woman who was drowned in the boat which was wrecked on the coast of New Jersey last week.

State Senator John F. Andrews, of Chicago, was the first to propose a bill to amend the constitution of the State to provide for the election of a State auditor. The bill was passed by the Senate on Monday night.

John W. Allen, the convict in the state prison at Trenton, N. J., who has been inventing a new kind of gun, took food voluntarily from the prison on the 15th of July. He had been in the prison for five weeks. Allen is a native of New Jersey and was born in 1840.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble. Symptoms: Impure blood, constive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, nervous irritability, watish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles, "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for \$1.00. Address DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

A week in your own town. Terms and \$66.50. Send for Address H. HALLERT & Co. Portland, Maine.

HIDS INVITED

FOR BUILDING—
Three New School Houses
FOR—
Colored Schools.

The School Board at its meeting on Monday August the 4th, 1884 will receive bids for building three School Houses. Two in the 2d Election District near Bull's Creek and the other in Chickamauga and one in the 4th Election District near Bull's Creek.

All upon the following specifications with such modifications as may be agreed upon. Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

By order of the Board,
A. W. NEALE, Sec'y.

Administrators' Notice. Ophelia's Court of Charles County, Md. July 25, 1884.

NOTICE. THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet in their office in Port Tobacco on Monday August 4th, 1884.

SCHOOL NOTICE. THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet in their office in Port Tobacco on Monday August 4th, 1884.

Commission Merchants. Sole Agents of the Board of Commissioners of the State of Maryland.

ORDER NISI. Ophelia's Court of Charles County, Md. In Equity.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Ophelia's Court of Charles County, Md. July 18, 1884.

ORDERED BY THE COURT that Patrick Duffy, Executor of the Estate of John Duffy, deceased, give notice by law to the creditors of said John Duffy, to exhibit their claims, legal and equitable, for settlement published in some newspaper published in Charles County, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the said first Monday of August next.

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ARLINGTON INSTITUTE. No. 46 South Washington St. ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THE ATTENTION OF PARENTS AND GUARDIANS IS CALLED TO THIS SCHOOL. It offers unusual educational advantages. The situation is pleasant and healthful and the establishment complete, supplying every requisite for the improvement, comfort, and recreation of the pupils. Accomplished teachers are employed in every department, and instruction is paid in Music, French and Painting. For circulars address, MISS REBECCA C. POWELL, Principal.

Dental Surgery. Dr. John S. Bilbott. Having located himself at BRYANTOWN offers his professional services to the people of Charles county. All kinds of Dental Surgery attended to at short notice and in workmanlike manner.

Baltimore Advt's. Baltimore Advt's.
J. Benj. Mattingly.

GENERAL AGENT FOR
SOUTHERN MARYLAND.
Passaic Agricultural Chemical Works



LISTER BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fresh Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime.

AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONE,
U. S. PHOSPHATES AND CELEBRATED GROUND BONE.

The Best Fertilizers Now in Use.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
Nos. 54 and 53 Buchanan's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.
FACTORY—NEWARK N. J. 4 46m

I have been selling these goods to the farmers of Southern Maryland for the past 5 years, with greatly increased success each season. The first season while endeavoring to introduce these goods in this section my sales amounted to only 12 TONS, and the past fall I sold in Charles county alone 342 TONS. This shows the value of a good article and how readily our farmers appreciate the value of this standard Fertilizer. For reference I would say: John G. Chapman, P. A. Murphy, H. W. Owen, Benj. Welch, Charles Stewart, W. F. M. Garner, J. H. Langley, and all who have used these goods.

CLOTHING
For Hot Weather
AT HOME OR MOUNTAIN-TOP, SEASIDE OR BAY, FOR MEN BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Cassimere and Flannel Suits,
Nuns Cloth, Serge, Alpaca, &c.
Sailor Suits in Ages from four to nine Years
AT LARGEST DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

DUST COATS IN SACKS AND ULSTERETS.
NOAH WALKER & CO.,
625 Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

WADSWORTH & MIDDLETON
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
GROCERIES, FINE WINES, ETC., ETC.
AGENTS FOR
WERNER'S AMERICA
A pure American Creamery, equal to many of the imported brands at one-third the cost.

W. B. WADDEY,
110 KING, ST.,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
Spring Millinery
AT THE
NEW STORE.

HAVING greatly enlarged my STOCK I am now prepared to furnish in great variety and at the lowest prices.

Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, and a full line of Tailor Articles, a complete assortment of Ladies and Gents Hosiery.

Neckware, Collars, and a full line Notions and Fancy Goods generally. Thinking my customers for past years I solicit an examination of my new stock.

TURNIP SEEDS.
RED TOP, FLAT STRAP LEAF, WHITE FLAT, RED TOP GLOBE, YELLOW GLOBE, YELLOW ABERDEEN and improved SWEDEN or RUTA BAGA.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES!
Country Dealers can be supplied with all GOODS in the line of
WALL PAPER
—AND—
WINDOW SHADES.

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