Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, August 1, 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—CLEMENT SULIVANE.
2d 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 4th, 1884

By a rather remarkable typographical error, overlooked in the proofs, the tariff figures were set down in last week's editorial in thousands, instead of millions, as they should have been. Doubtless all intelligent readers readily perceived the error.

The Democrats have for their standard bearers two gentlemen who have already distinguished themselves for their ability to govern their own States with honesty and decorum; neither of the Republican candidates have ever been entrusted by their home constituencies with the executive powers of their States. The conclusion is obvious.

William Daniel, a candidate for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket, is of such diminutive stature that during a recent visit on the Eastern shore of Maryland one of the boys of the family unwittingly asked him to play ball "while the grown folks were eating dinner." It is surmised that he will be doing something of that sort while Mr. Hendricks presides in the United States Senate for four years to come

Ex-Attorney General James Speed, a distinguished Kentucky Republican, and the last survivor of the men composing President Lincoln's cabinet, has bolted the nomination of Blaine. His reasons for so doing, given in a letter recently published relate to Mr. Blaine's views of our foreign relations and his views touching the surplus revenue. Mr. Speed openly declares that voting the Democratic ticket is the least of the evils that an honest Republican has to face in this crisis, and he cites the fact that he voted with the Democrats "to kill off the folly and wickedness of the know-nothings, and has never regretted it."

The question of compulsory voting, that was raised by a bill introduced into the Maryland Legislature last winter, has recently been much discussed by some Northern constitutional lawyers. Probable require the result in Maryland, but, looked at from a philosophical standpoint, it would seem that the community has as much right to compel a man to deposit an honest ballot, as it has to make him contribute to the public revenue in the shape of taxes.—Such a measure ought to be maturely considered before adoption, but properly regulated, we believe it would operate beneficially upon the public interests.

Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler, the much nominated presidential candidate, has not yet accepted his two nomiuations by the "Greenback-labor" and the Anti-Monopoly" parties, by letters of acceptance. The opinion seems to prevail that the General's good sense will not allow him to make the race, and his remaining on the fence so long is attributed to a system of coquetry that the old "widow" is carrying on with the Democratic managers. It is thought that he will ultimately jump down on the Democratic side of the fence, and in that event the Republican campaign would seem to be thenceforth a forlorn hope, as, indeed, it is thought to be already. It is not believed that the wily Benjamin, now that he has obtained some sort of footing on the old democratic ship, will jump off and be lost just as the "tidal wave" is bearing her triumphantly into the port of safety. Should Butler decline to run, John Kelly's power to divert votes from the Democratic ticket will not be worth considering.

The Prohibitionists held a national convention at Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. It was a body composed of regular and irregular delegates. There were among them some conservative and well meaning people, and the others represented a variety opinions embracing all the fanaticisms of the day. A number of women were among the delegates and took an active part in the proceedings. One of their number, Miss Willard, of Iowa, was placed in nomination for the office of Vice-President. The platform denounces both the Democratic and Republican party on the liquor traffic, and favors the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of liquors; has a deliverance on the tariff and favors woman suffrage. Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, was nominated for President, and Wm Daniel, president of the State Temperance Alliance of Maryland, for Vice-President.

The proceedings of the meeting were quite uproarous at times. One speaker pitched into secret societies, and raised a hub-bub; a delegate from Illinois was admonished that he was speaking too long, and was forced to sit down; a female delegate complained that sufficient respect was not paid to the ladies present; an enthusiastic delegate in the gallery evinced his interest by tooting a horn, which was objected to, but after a defence from a preacher he was allowed to toot. Wm. Daniel, of this State, made a speech that was so much enjoyed the convention wanted to sing "Maryland, My Maryland." The brass band in attendance could not play it, and started to play "Dixie." That song was too treasonable, and the band was stopped. The convention then sung "Dare to be a Daniel." Nearly every delegation had something to say on some subject.

The congressional nominating convention meets at Laurel next Wednesday.

The Protective System.

The letters of acceptance of the Republican candidates unequivocally endorse the protection fallacy and in the clearest possible manner throw down the gauntlet to the Democratic party. The equivocation and trimming which the convention saw fit to resort to in their national platform, has been ignored and repudiated by the men who are authorized to interpret it and the "protective system," pure and unalloyed, has been unequivocally endorsed by them.

The question is whether the Democratic party shall in this campaign take up the gauntlet thus thrown down and vindicate its traditions by courageously fighting the battle of tariff reform and a revenue tariff; or whether it shall confine its claims to the confidence of the country to the fact that the Republican candidate for President has been strongly suspicioned of taking bribes and that the Democrats are naturally yearning for "a change" in order that they may possess some of the offices. Although some alleged Democratic papers have counselled this course, there is little probability that it will be pursued, or that the campaign will be confined within such narrow limits. If there ever was a time in the history of the government when the Democratic party should stand boldly up to its cardinal doctrine of revenue tariff such a time, preeminently, we believe, is now.

What is known in the jurisprudence of this country as the "protective system" first began to take shape in the year 1816. The increased rates of tariff levied during the war of 1812 for revenue purposes, gave encouragement to the establishment of some manufactories on this continent, which up to that time were almost unknown. This gave rise to the idea that, by aid of the protection from foreign competition resulting from a high tariff, foreign as well as domestic capital would be attracted to the manufacturing business in this country and skilled labor from abroad be induced to emigrate to our shores, thereby building up a complete system of domestic manufactures, which would greatly increase the internal resources of this country in times of war and otherwise tend to promote its independence and general welfare.

Such a measure was eloquently advocated upon these grounds by the gifted Clay, of Kentucky, who has been denominated the "father of the protective system;" and through his exertions and the co-operation of both of the great political parties of that day the protective system was gradually built up. By a series of statutes in 1816, 1820 and 1824, the rates of tariff were gradually raised above the revenue point and the theory of tariff for protection to manufacturing industry gradually found a place in the jurisprudence of the Federal Government.

But Mr. Clay, in his advocacy of this system, based it entirely upon the theory of placing our *infant* manufacturing industries upon their feet, and, in his speeches on the subject, he repeatedly enunciated the proposition that this protection was only to be temporary during infancy and that, after a short period of protection, the protected industries, like other infants, would be able to stand alone and battle with the world on their own merits. He never once advanced so absurd a proposition as that the protective system would increase the wealth of the agricultural and consuming people of the country; but, on the other hand, he always acknowledged that it would be a burden upon those classes. He appealed to their patriotism to bear the burden, *for a time*, in order to build up the independence of the country. The agricultural communities responded in that spirit and the burdens of excessive tariff taxation were patiently borne for a time. But gradually the agricultural people began to think that these *infants* had drawn sufficient *nurture* from the consuming masses of the country and were becoming rather bloated thereby. Murmurs of discontent gradually arose in the agricultural States, which culminated in 1832 by the famous *nullification resolutions* adopted by the people of South Carolina, whereby the tariff laws of the United States were declared a nullity, on the ground that the Federal Government had no power under the constitution to levy taxes for other purposes than for raising the necessary revenues of the government. President Jackson promptly issued a vigorous proclamation, denouncing the act of South Carolina as rebellious and threatening to use force to compel obedience to the laws of Congress, until they had been repealed or annulled by the proper authority: but in the same proclamation, he admitted the great injustice of the tariff laws and said that "*justice*" should be done to the complaining States by Congress. O her Southern States seemed inclined to ally themselves with South Carolina in her demands and secession and bloodshed seemed imminent.

In this emergency, Mr. Clay, the "father of the protective system," recognizing the trouble his offspring was about to bring up in the country, came to the rescue in a compromise measure of relief. He recognized that the period of nurture of the *infant* industries had well nigh, but he maintained, had not quite expired. He asked as a compromise that the protective tariff should be allowed to stand for *nine years* longer, or until 1842, and that *after that time* the tariff duties should be reduced to a *maximum of 20 per cent ad valorem* with such incidental adjustment under that limit as might be deemed advisable. In advocating this compromise in his speech made in the U. S. Senate February 25, 1833, Mr. Clay said:

All that was settled in 1816, in 1824, and in 1828, was that protection should be afford *by high duties, without regard to the amount of revenue which they might yield*. During that whole period we had a public debt which absorbed all the surpluses beyond the ordinary wants of goverment. Between 1816 and 1824, the revenue was liable to the great fluctuations, vibrating between the extremes of about nineteen and thirty-six millions of dollars. If there were more revenue, more debt was paid; if less, a smaller amount was reimbursed. Such was sometimes the deficiency of the revenue that it became necessary to the ordinary expenses of government, to trench upon the ten millions annually set apart as a sinking fund, to extinguish the public debt. *If the public debt remained undischarged, or we had any other practical mode of appropriating the surplus revenue, the form of protection, by high duties, might be continued without public detriment. Nobody supposes, or proposes that we shall continue to levy by means of high duties, a large annual surplus, of which no practical use can be made, for the sake of the incidental protection which they afford.* The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that surplus on the existing scale of duties, and with the other sources of revenue, at six millions annually. *An annual accumulation at that rate, would, in a few years, bring into the treasury the whole currency of the country, to lie there inactive and dormant.*

Further along in the same speech Mr. Clay said: "*The theory of protection supposes that, after a certain time the protected arts will have acquired such strength and perfection as will enable them subsequently, unaided, to stand upagainst foreign competition.* If, *as I have no doubt*, this should prove correct, it will on the arrival of 1842, encourage all parts of the Union to consent to continuance of longer protection to the *few articles* which may then require it."

This is the language and the views in 1833, one half a century ago, of the "father of the protective system" and the great Whig and advocate of paternal government. What more thorough vindication of the position assumed by the Democratic party of to-day could be found! What more complete refutation of the recent demagogic sophistry of Blaine and the ignorant rubbish of Logan could be desired! If there were but a "*few articles*" which needed protection in 1842, how many should there be in 1884? Mr. Clay feared that the surplus of $6,000,000 annually in 1832 would "bring into the treasury the whole currency of the country"; making all proper allowance for the change of circumstances, what would he think of the $100,000,000 which annually accumulates into the treasury, and of Blaine's audacious attempt at defending that enormous surplus? If 20 per centum *ad valorem* was a proper *maximum* rate of tariff in 1842 what ought to be a proper *maximum* rate at this day, and wherein did Mr. Morrison err in his proposition to take off a horizontal slice of 20 per centum from the present tariff rate which averages about 90 per cent.?

We shall discuss this subject further in future issues.

Mr. Randall, the Platform, and the Morrison Bill.

The Hon. Samuel J. Randall is reported as saying that the tariff plank of the recent Democratic platform is equivalent to an endorsement of his entire record upon the tariff question in Congress. This is not an opportune time to quarrel with the Hon. Sam about his tariff record and it may be well to let him for the present have all the consolation he professes to derive from the platform. It is not difficult to see, however, that the tariff plank of the platform does not endorse the honorable ex-Speaker's efforts to repeal the internal revenue laws, or his action in combining with the Republicans to strike the exacting clause from the Morrison bill, but implies a rebuke upon his action in respect to both of these measures.

The tariff plank expressly says that the internal revenue laws shall be retained to help bear the remaining burdens of the war; and it says that all taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and limited to the necessary revenues of the Government. Now the New York *Sun*, Mr. Randall's especial organ and apologist blames the Morrison bill chiefly because by the 20 per cent horizontal reduction it would *increase the revenues* and therefore, *augment the surplus*. If it be thus conceded that the present tariff is so far above the revenue point that a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent. will serve to *increase the revenue*, then that bill was the most rational and practical stepimaginable toward a prompt practical [illegible] reducing the crude and chaotic tariff to a revenue basis, which in the nature of things must be first attained before the "incidental protection" the platform recognizes can be begun.

The artisan who sets out to turn off a delicate implement from the unknown log does not begin to fashion the article on the rough outlines of the crude timber He first commences by cleaving huge slices from the rough log to bring it down to the proper size and dimensions; and it is not until he has thus reduced it that he commences to trace and fashion the delicate curves and outlines of the nice workmanship.

Thus it was with the Morrison bill—Recognizing that the existing tariff was a huge and distorted mass of iniquity, Mr Morrison sought to begin the work of bringing it into reasonable dimensions by cleaving a horizontal 20 per cent. slice from its outer exterior; and this was all the Morrison bill professed to do, as Mr. Randall was well aware. This preliminary measure was deemed necessary to prove to the consuming masses that the Democratic party was sincere in its purpose of reforming the tariff. If it had resulted, as Mr. Randall's organ claims, that this slice taken off would serve to increase the revenues, then the next step would obviously have been to take off another horizontal slice until the diminishing revenues should prove that the revenue line had been reached. Then it would have been time to commence to adjust the delicate lines of "incidental protection."

Careful statisticians estimate that the cost of the articles affected by the present tariff, which are consumed in this country, is increased $500,000,000 in every year, while only about $250,000,000 has gone into the treasury annually, and a large portion of this has been an unnecessary surplus. Such being the case, it would probably have required several horizontal slices to bring the tariff down to a revenue basis.

The platform, therefore, does not vindicate Mr. Randall's treacherous action in combining with the Republicans at a critical time to defeat the just and proper measure of preliminary tariff reform advocated almost unanimously by his party, and his vindication will be slow in coming.

Mr. Hendricks, if he is so disposed, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, can readily find abundant material for another speech on the frauds in the Navy Department. The President and every member of the cabinet is now out of town. The Secretary of the Navy has been away for some time, and it is understood that the investigation into the frauds which he instituted with such a flourish of trumpets has practically been suspended. This does not surprise the old birds, for they all knew that Mr. Chandler had no serious intention of voluntarily unearthing in the midst of the presidential campaign a condition of affairs at which the whole country would stand aghast. No man ever spoke truer words than Mr. Hendricks when he said the bottom of the frauds and rascalities which have been going on in the departments for twenty years would never be reached until there is a change of administration.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

A Largely Attended Conference in New York—The Nomination of Blaine Denounced—That of Cleveland Commended and Endorsed.

The much-talked of conference of Independent Republicans who are opposed to the election of James G. Blaine to the Presidency, was held at the University Club Theatre, in New York, last week, and it was a great success and was harmonious and enthusiastic. Only Republicans were present, all of whom were admitted by ticket.

There were present delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. The total number of accredited delegates present was 457, New York heading the list with 273, including 49 delegates at large. Massachusetts sent 84, New Jersey 33, Pennsylvania 19, Connecticut 28, Colorado 1, California 1, Delaware 2, Georgia 1, Illinois 2, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Maryland 2, Michigan 1, Rhode Island 6, Vermont 1; New York City was represented by 167 delegates, and Brooklyn 56. The delegates from Maryland were H. H. Goddard and Francis K. Carey.

When George William Curtis arose to call the Conference to order he was greeted with rousing cheers.

He read the call for the conference, and was interrupted by hearty applause at the part which referred to the Republicans "who will not vote for Blaine and Logan."

Col. Charles R. Codman, of Massachusetts, was chosen President, and the list of Vice-Presidents included Carl Schurz, Gen. Barlow and C. J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore. Col. Codman made an address as follows:

"The nomination of the Republican party for the Presidency is an insult to American manhood. Mr. Blaine has not cleared his record from the charges that he used his public office for private gain, and we fear that he will continue in his usual methods—that he will prove no deadhead in any enterprise he may embark in. We make no charges against private character; but Mr. Blaine is not fit to be President of the United States. We respect the conviction of others, but for ourselves we say that it is just as impossible for us to support Mr. Blaine as it is to lie or steal. Whatever is done here, every man is free to follow his own course. No pledges will be asked, and certainly none will be given. We desire first of all a President that is incorruptible, and if beside that he is able and independent, so much the better. We have not far to go to find a man who is all this. There is certainly one Democratic official who has shown the ability to successfully resist all pressure that would interfere with the faithful performance of official duty, and he is now the Governor of New York and the Democratic candidate for President of the United States."

Mr Schurz moved the appointment of a committee on resolution and address.

When the committee retired for consultation Col. Theodore Lyman, of Brookline, Mass., made an address. He said he had no objection to parties. It was a dangerous thing to be an Independent for several reasons. There was even the risk of being called a crank. "But we can only go so far with a party, and when it oversteps the bounds of decency it is our duty to leave it."

Thos. R. Bacon, of New Haven, said that the Independent movement had grown to enormous strength. It had twice defeated Mr. Blaine's Presidential aspirations within the party.

Col. F. W. Higginson, of Cambridge, Mass., said: "I have severed all allegiance for the time being to the party to which I have belonged since its birth. I have burned my ships behind me."

A recess of an hour was taken to hear from the Committee on Resolutions, which reported a platform, which was adopted.

The platform declares that the paramount issue of the presidential election this year is moral rather than political. It concerns the national honor and character and honesty of administration, rather than general policies of government, upon which the platform of the two parties do not essentially differ.

The most threatening national peril is an insidious political corruption, a mercenary and demoralizing spirit and tendency, the result of what is well described by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, as "the shameless doctrine that the true way by which power should be gained in the republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used, when gained, is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge."

[illegible] results which are [illegible] The corrupt spirit and tendency have so rapidly developed that they seek political power, not only to gratify ambition and revenge, but to promote private gain.

If the Republican convention had presented a candidate whose character and career were the pledge of a resolute contest with the tendencies that we have described; if the success of the candidate had promised inflexible honesty of administration, purification of the government and elevation of the party standard, every Republican voter would have gladly supported the nomination.

But these are precisely the anticipations which the nomination forbids. It offers a candidate who is an unfit leader, shown by his own words and his acknowledged acts, which are of official record, to be unworthy of respect and confidence, who has traded upon his official trust for his pecuniary gain; a representative of men, methods and conduct which the public conscience condemns, and which illustrates the very ills which honest men would reform.

Independents cannot support a nomination which is the culmination of the tendency that they would correct. Republicans cannot hope that under such leadership as we have mentioned the abuses of the past can be corrected or the party reformed.

It is with a profound conviction of its wisdom that Republicans faithful to their party, but holding with the great republican fathers that political morality and purity of administration are more precious than party, are constrained to oppose the Republican presidential nominations in the interest of what they believe to be pure republicanism, of the public welfare, and of the honor of the American name.

While the Republican nomination presents a party whom we cannot support, the Democratic party presents one whose name is the synonym of political courage and honesty and of administrative reform. He has discharged every official trust with sole regard to the public welfare and with just disregard of mere partisan and political advantage, which, with the applause and confidence of both parties, have raised him from the chief executive administration of a great city to that of a great State. His unreserved, intelligent and sincere support of reform in the civil service and firmly established that reform in the State and the cities of New York, and his personal convictions, proven by his official acts more decisive than any possible platform declarations, are the guarantee that in its spirit and in its letter the reform would be enforced in the national administration.

His high sense of duty, his absolute and unchallenged official integrity, his inflexible courage in resisting party pressure and public outcry, his great experience in the details of administration, and his commanding executive ability and independence are precisely the qualities which the political situation demands in the chief executive officer of the government to resist corporate monopoly on the one hand and demagogue communism on the other, and at home and abroad, without menace or fear, to protect every right of American citizens, and to respect every right of friendly States by making political morality and private honesty the basis of constitutional administration.

He is a democrat who is happily free from all association with the fierce party differences of the slavery contest, and whose financial views are in harmony with those of the best men in both parties. Independent voters do not propose to ally themselves inextricably with any party. Republicans do not propose to abandon the Republican party, nor to merge themselves in any other party, but they do propose to aid in defeating a Republican nomination which, not for reasons of expediency only, but for high moral and patriotic consideration, with a due regard for the Republican name and for the American character, was unfit to be made.

The conference then fore respectfully recommends to all independent voters to support the electors who will vote for Grover Cleveland

Mr. Schurz, in reporting the platform, said it was not a platform for a new party, but an appeal for honest government.

The Committee on permanent organization recommended the appointment of a National Committee.

Dispatches state that the Blaine managers hung around the Theatre and tried to corrupt such of the Delegates as they were able to come into contact with, but were unable to do so.

The entire meeting was a Republican movement and not interfered with in any manner by Democrats, but they were nevertheless much interested. It plainly shows the handwriting on the wall, i. e., "The Republican candidate has been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

NOTES.

Thomas McGann, aged 17, stabbed and killed John Sullivan, aged 16, at Meriden, Conn., on Saturday, during a dispute over the merits of base-ball players.

Michael McGuire, aged 32, while bathing in the Potomac river at Piedmont, W. Va., Saturday night was attacked with cramps and drowned. He had only been married about three months.

Miss Anna Godwin, daughter of Parke Godwin, the veteran New York journalist, was married on Tuesday, to M. de Castro, the Turkish ambassador. Miss Godwin is the first American girl to marry a Turk.

A terrible hail and rainstorm occured in Minnesota on Friday afternoon. The grain in many places was totally ruined. At Stony Brook the hail cut a swath two miles wide through the country. Considerable grain was also ruined in the Otter Tail Country.

Mr. Elgar M. Johnson, law partner of Gov. Hoadly, puts his faith into definite form by offering to bet $500 to $100 that Gov. Cleveland will carry Ohio, and he bases his belief on the certainty that the Germans generally will go against Blaine on account of his prohibition proclivities.

Mr. and Mrs. David Gossard, of Washington County, Md., respectively fifty-five and forty-five years of age, have just increased the family census of twenty-two by another boy, who has been named Cleveland Gossard. Of the twenty three children fourteen are males, mostly of the voting age, and all of them are Democrats.

Rev. John P. Curtiss, of Greenland, N. J., has just married his third wife, a Mrs. Louisa Hoover, of that place. The groom is eighty-five and the bride sixty-five years old. She used to sit under his teachings when a girl, and was married to her first husband by him. He also performed the last sad rites at the graves of her father and mother.

Mrs. Thomas Rowland of Springville, Ala., seeing a storm approaching, took refuge with her little children in a cyclone pit under the house. The lightning struck a tree in the yard, the roots of which ran into the pit, and the fluid followed the roots with fatal results. The infant in the arms of the mother at the time she was struck to death was not injured.

The first electric railroad for public use in America went into operation in Cleveland, O., Saturday, in connection with the East Cleveland Street Railroad Company, who have just completed a mile road. The experiment was so successful that the company expect to change their entire system of over 20 miles into electric roads.

A terrible cyclone passed over Edenton, N. C., Sunday, blowing down the hardware house of S. Dickinson & Co., and unroofing the stores of J. H. Wood, general merchandise, and Hooper & Co., drugs, and Barnes's Hotel. A warehouse and several wharves were destroyed. One child was killed and several persons injured by falling timber.

G. D. Roberts, who is interested financially in the Bennett-Mackay Atlantic cable, says the cable will be ready for public service on October 1. The cost of the cable will reach $7,000,000. A company has been organized to lay a cable from Brazil to New Orleans, via St. Thomas, to cost $3,000,000, which will work in connection with the Bennett-Mackay cable.

With her two children Mrs. F. J. Kilpatrick, of Fordham, went driving in a village cart on Friday afternoon. While crossing the railroad track at Port Morris the horse balked. A train came thundering along and Mrs. Kilpatrick vainly whipped the horse. The pilot of the locomotive struck him dead. The cart was overturned, but the lady and children were unhurt.

The surgeons at the County Hospital, Chicago, have under treatment a Mrs. Murphy, who is suffering from a disease which affects cattle known as "lumpy jaw." It is in the form of an abscess on her jaw and contains vegetable parasites identical with those found in abscesses on cattle. It is supposed to have been caused by eating the meat of cattle having the disease. The case is the first one reported in the United States.

The news received from Ohio is especially satisfactory to Democrats. The suits which have been began under the Scott law against large numbers of German saloon keepers are expected to result in much bitterness against the Republican party, which enacted the law. A Republican office-holder who has just returned from a thirty days' leave of absence in Ohio says the Scott law is playing sad havoc really their prospects.

Two or three days ago a number of young men in Lyons, N. Y., were boasting of their digestive powers. Finally Stephen Whitlock, aged 18, volunteered to eat a pint of ice-cream, two quarts of cherries, and a quart of peanuts, if any one would pay for the feast. A companion became responsible for the payment, and Whitlock accomplished the feat, besides drinking several glasses of ice water. He died soon afterward in great agony. He was buried Sunday.

Cotton in all sections of Texas is in a precarious condition from the drouth, though general rains within a week will yet give a fair crop. The corn crop is also expected to be unsatisfactory, though there is an abundant yield of small grain and wheat. Reports from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky are that the wheat is the best in quantity and quality for years, and the recent rains have rescued the corn and oat crop. Tobacco suffered most and in some sections is a failure, the rain coming too late.

Sylvanus Greer, a farmer, lives near Middleton, Del. While in the army he was shot in the head. The ball entered the back of his head and come out at the forehead. At the same time his right arm was shot off. The shot in his head destroyed his eyesight. Greer recovered and was sent home. Since then he has fallen from fruit trees four times and off of a bridge once, without receiving any injury. One day last week he walked into a well which was uncovered on his farm. The well is 40 ft. deep and he tumbled to the bottom. He was rescued an hour later by some fishermen. He was uninjured.

The total expense of the Greely relief expedition is estimated by officials of the Navy Department at about $70,000. The original estimate was $500,000. Of the amount expended, $132,553 was for the purchase and repair of the Bear, $171,165 for the purchase and repair of the Thetis, $25,000 for supplies, $25,000 for bringing the vessels to New York, $25,000 for instruments to be used in making observations, $15,165 for the repairs made to the Alert, $21,000 for the transport Loch Garry, and $15,000 for coal. It is believed that in disposing of the vessels the government will receive an amount about equal to the sum paid for them. A large quantity of the provisions is suitable for navy use, and will be turned over to the service. The contract for the Loch Garry, now in port in New York, which was obtained from English parties, expires the 5th prox.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.

Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and head, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongues, 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, Phila., Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

Mr Blaine's pretentions in the role of special friend of Ireland have led some industrious democrats to unearth his record while editor of the Kennebec *Journal*, in 1855 and 1856. This investigation, if it can be relied upon, shows that the Plumed Knight when a young man was a rabid know-nothing, and played an important part in securing the passage by the Maine Legislature of "an act annulling the naturalization powers of the courts of the State of Maine," making it practically impossible for a foreigner to come direct to that State and obtain the rights of citizen ship. During he campaign of 1856 Mr. Blaine was chairman of the State Republican committee, from which emanated the famous Madigan circular requesting Protestant democrats to decline to vote for Mr. James C. Madigan on the ground that he was a Catholic. Plaisted, in whose interest the circular was issued, has since become a democrat. Col. Charles B. Morton the manager of the Eastern Express Company set that time, vouches for the fact that the obnoxious circulars were sent out from Mr. Blaine's residence.

Vital Questions!!

Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural childlike refreshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly
"Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—
"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."
Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia: constipation, indigestion, billiousness, malarial fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:
Mandrake! or Dandelion!"
Hence, when these remedies are combined to others equally valuable
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is
Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians of liver complaints, Bright's and other kidney diseases, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.
Women gone nearly crazy!
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.
People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.
Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.
Erysipelas!
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail
Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

BIDS 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 24 Election District, one near Hill Top and the other in Chickamuxen and one in the 4th Election District near Budd's Creek.

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

School houses to be 18x24 feet, 4 underpinning of brick on each side and 2 intermediate under each end, underpinning to elevate sills one foot clear of the ground, each corner underpinning two feet square the others one foot six inches and all underpinning to extend one foot below the surface of the ground. Sills of white oak 6x7 inches, corner braces 4x6, plates 4x6 inches, corner posts 6x6 inches, joists 2x10 inches in upper floor and 2 feet apart, studding 4x3 inches, sleepers of lower floor 2x10 inches with intervals of 18 inches, rafters 3x4 inches and 12 feet long, roof of No. 1 heart cypress shingles and to project 12 inches all around, weather boarding ¾ yellow Virginia pine 6 inches wide, flooring of 1 inch North Carolina yellow pine, tongued and grooved, walls to be sealed 3½ feet above floor with dressed tongued and grooved material, balance of wall and ceiling to be lathed and plastered with two coats and white washed. Chimney to be built on ceiling joists and to extend not less than 2 feet above the comb of roof. Ceiling joists, on which the chimney rests must be made of double thickness. Stove pot be inserted in chimney whilst being built and space between stove pot and chimney to be filled with morter. Flue to be tinned around the roof, iron door in ceiling. Two windows on each side and one in end opposite the door, each window to have two sash of six panes each 10x14 glass. Shutters of dressed white pine plank to each window made double and hung with four hinges with proper fastenings and catches. One paneled door 6½ feet and 1½ inches thick. Transom on pivot over the door. Height of ceiling to be 14 feet in the clear.

The whole buildings to be completed in a [illegible] manner, and painted with three coats of paint, etc., and to be inspected and approved before payment by the building committee appointed by the School Board.

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Set:

JULY 25, 1884.

ORDERED by the Court, that Ella D. Hindle and John A. Hindle, administrators of Jno. E. Hindle, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said John E. Hindle 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

JOHN E. HINDLE

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 25th day of January, 1885. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under our hands, this 25th day of July 1884.

ELLA D. HINDLE,
JNO A. HINDLE.
July 25 4t Adm'rs of Jno. E. Hindle, deceased.

ORDER NISI.

Circuit Court of Charles County. in Equity.

Alexander H. Robertson, Trustee, Assignee, vs. Marcellus Thompson and M. Josephine Thompson his wife.

No. 650 Equity.

Ordered, this 16th day of July, 1882, that the sale of the real estate in the proceedings in this cause mentioned, made and reported by Alexander H. Robertson, Trustee Assignee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the first Monday of August next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles Co., once in each of three successive weeks before the said first Monday of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $3,450.

True copy Test.—B. G. STONESTREET
ju 18 4t Clerk.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Set.

JULY 18, 1884.

ORDERED BY THE Court that Patrick Duffy, Executor of Elizabith Duffy, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said Elizabith Duffy 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 subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELIZABITH DUFFY,

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 subscriber, on or before the 18th day of January, 1885. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 18th day of July, 1884.

PATRICK DUFFY,
July 18-5t Exec'r of Elizabith Duffy.

CHILDREN'S Suits, Eisenman Bros., 7th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

Baltimore Adv'ts. Baltimore Adv'ts.

J. Benj. Mattingly.

GENERAL AGENT FOR

SOUTHERN MARYLAND.

Passaic Agricultural Chemical Works

LISTER BROTHERS,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fresh Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime.

AMMONIATEED DISSOLVED BONE,

U. S. PHOSPHATES AND CELEBRATED GROUND BONE.

The Best Fertilizers Now in Use.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

Nos. 51 and 53 Buchanan's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

FACTORY—NEWARK N. J. 4 46m

I have been selling those 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 343 TONS. This shows the value of a good article and how readily our farmers appreciated the value of this standard Fertilizers. For reference I would say: John G. Chapman, P. A. Murphy, H. H. Owen, Benj. Welch, Charles Stewart, W. F. M. Garner, J. H. Langley, and all who have used these goods.

ONE WORD TO THE LADIES: For your Gardens we have a most excellent Fertilizer. We have a specialty for Potatoes. $3.00 per bay of 167 lbs.

J. B. MATTINGLY, General Agent;—White Plains, Md.

Browning & Middleton.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

GROCERIES,
FINE WINES,
ETC., ETC.,

AGENTS FOR

WERNER'S AMERICA

A pure American Champaign, equal to many of the imported brands at one-third the cost.

WE ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR

'CLYSMIC WATER"

A sure cure for all kidney and bladder troubles

We keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of

GROCERIES, ETC.

Just landed from Boston a large lot of

GENUINE LABRADOR HERRINGS.

Which we are selling very low

BROWNING & MIDDLETON

610 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

74 tf

E. M. ADAMS & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

JAMES S. SIMMONS.

Fashionable Hatters.

90 KINGSTREET 90

Alexandria, Va.

The largest assortment of HATS AND CAPS ever offered in the city. N. B.—Country Merchants will do well to examine our Stock.

ARLINGTON INSTITUTE

No. 46 South Washington St.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THE ATTENTION OF PARENTS AND GUARDIANS is CALLED to this SCHOOL as offering 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 especial attention is paid to Music, French and Painting. For circulars address,

MISS REBECCA C. POWELL.
j 20-3m Principal.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

TUESEAY, August 5th, 1884.

for the transaction of general business.

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

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet in their office in Port Tobacco on

MONDAY. August 4th, 1884.

for the pur