Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, September 12, 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.

For Congress.

BARNES COMPTON.

Election—Tuesday, November 4th, 1884

The bottom has dropped out of Ben. Butler's boom. The rain that fell on the day he was to have had his "monster mass meeting" in New York city seems to have washed the great Butler movement off the face of the earth.

Senator Edmunds consented to preside at a Republican meeting in Burlington Vt., last Tuesday, but declined to make a set speech. In his few brief remarks, on taking the chair, he avoided commenting on the Republican candidates. He professes to believe it would be a misfortune to have the Democratic party come into power, but he avoids any intimation of a belief that Mr. Blaine's election would not, also, be a calamity.

The Association of Old Defenders, of Baltimore, whose members took part in the battle of North Point in 1812, has disbanded, the survivors being disabled by the infirmities of age. It has been the custom of the Association for many years to attend church in a body on the Sunday preceding the 12th day of September, each member wearing a cockade and crape on the left arm. The association was formed in Baltimore in 1842 with 1,259 members. There are but 9 now living in that city and 7 of these are so feeble from the infirmities of old age as to be unable to go about.

Fifty prominent republicans of Newark, N. J., including lawyers, school-teachers, clergymen, merchants and manufacturers, met Thursday evening and passed strong resolutions repudiating Blaine. While it was deemed best not to make any further declarations at present, the meeting was practically in favor of Cleveland. "We want to make our votes tell," said the chairman, "and the way to do that is to vote for Cleveland." This sentiment was generally concurred in. The organization now numbers 250 gentlemen, and it has declared that within a few weeks it would be increased in Essex county alone, to 1000 voters.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, is sustaining his reputation as an artful dodger. He is now making a cunning effort to get upon the fence on the prohibition question, in the vain hope of holding on to the German vote in the West. At the Maine election on Monday he refused to vote on the prohibition question, which action on his part he has caused to be made public, with the explanation that, because he has been chosen by the Republican party as "the representative of national issues," he has determined that by "no act of mine shall any question be obtruded into the national campaign which belongs properly to the domain of State politics." But, while this prudent and cunning trimming of the "Plumed Knight" will probably cause the prohibitionist Republicans to adhere more closely to "Sinjin," it is not likely to have much effect in the way of coaxing back the distrustful and disaffected German voters.

A dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., says: The Democracy are more thoroughly aroused, more closely organized than in any previous canvass. The groundless boast of the Radical organs that West Virginia will go Republican has had the effect of consolidating the forces of the Democratic party throughout the State. Their just indignation is aroused. The hills are full of Democrats, and none will stay at home on election day. Not only have the larger towns formed political clubs, but the infection has struck the rural districts, and every hamlet boasts its Cleveland, Hendricks, and Wilson club. Wilson, Democratic candidate for Governor, will carry the state by 15,000 over Maxwell, the Fusion candidate. Sanguine Democrats put the figures at 20,000. Brannon will beat Goff in the First district for Congress, and next year will see West Virginia numbering among the States sending a solid Democratic delegation to represent her at Washington.

Mr. H. C. Hunt, of Albany, N. Y., a member of the Grand Army and a leading republican, has written a letter to a comrade in which he says: "I have been known to you many years as a most uncompromising republican, and I am now going to surprise you by stating that for the first time in my life I cannot support the nominations of the republican party. If there is any organizaton in the world to which I am attached it is the Grand Army of the Republic, and when I see they are going to use it for purely political and partisan ends, I believe it is time for an honest Grand Army man to rebuke such attempts to lead us like cattle to the shambles by either voting against the candidate or not voting at all. There is another reason—two, in fact: Our party has nominated a man for Vice-President whose record as a Grand Army man is not very creditable to our organization. He was virtually expelled because he thought so little of it as not to pay his dues. Then, again, for the first place on the ticket our party has named a man who has been assailed as corrupt by the very best elements in that party, and this very day there is no republican paper or orator to offer the slightest defense to the charges brought against him. Therefore, for this election at least, I shall vote for the reform Governor—Grover Cleveland."

The Political Outlook.

As the campaign begins to take definite shape the prospect from the Democratic standpoint seems to be a very hopeful one.

The final action of the Tammany Hall Democrats in unanimously endorsing the ticket would seem to place the success of the Democrats in New York beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt. Every breeze that blows from Indiana seems also to bring more and more definite assurance that the fifteen votes of the Hoosier State will be counted for Cleveland and Hendricks, while the Republican campaign bravado with regard to "breaking the solid South" seems to be now pretty generally conceded to be entirely gaseous and without solid foundation. Every assurance comes from West Virginia, upon which they had built their chief hope in that direction, that a Democratic success is assured.

It will be remembered that with the 153 votes of the South held intact and augmented by the 35 of New York and the 15 of Indiana, the Democrats will have votes enough to elect their candidates without counting those of New Jersey, which is certainly Democratic, and California, which is very nearly so. In other words, as we have heretofore maintained, the electoral vote of New York is the *sine qua non* of Republican success. Nearly all the Republican computations seem to concede this point. Though some few have endeavored to figure out a majority of the electoral college without the vote of that State, this is seen to be founded on gross improbabilities.

It being conceded, then, that New York is the decisive battle ground, it must be admitted that the chances in that State seem at present to be overwhelmingly in favor of the Democrats. The calculations which had been based upon the large defections from the Democratic ranks among the Irish and laboringmen which Butler's candidacy was expected to create, proves to be entirely groundless, as the redoubtable general had little more than a corporal's guard to welcome him when he came down to address his "monster mass meeting." While on the other hand it has been as certained that the strength of the independent Republican element in the State exceeds the most sanguine expetations. Altogether the Empire State gives every promise of aligning itself in the Democratic columns on the 4th of November.

The prospect being thus so hopeful for a Democratic administration at Washington, it becomes of the highest importance that our district should be represented in Congress by a Democrat. In this respect, too, the Democratic prospect seems to be an encouragingly hopeful one. Indeed many Democrats of the district are entirely sanguine of Mr. Compton's election by a good majority. But it will be a mistaken idea to overlook the facts that this district is a very close one and that an abundance of money will be brought into the contest on the other side and a desperate fight made to carry the district. It behooves every thoughtful Democrat in every election district of the county to exert himself to see that every possible Democratic vote in the county is cast for our candidate for Congress, and to this end our campaign clubs should go systematically and industriously to work.

The New York Republicans are badly frightened. Last week their central committee held a meeting and tried hard to get a colored elector to resign in order that they might put Mr. Wm. M. Evarts on the ticket in his place. But the colored brother declined to go, and his friends say he shall not be taken off the ticket.

At the same meeting it was ascertained that the prohibition vote was also alarming them. The committeemen from the interior and western portions of the State were frank in saying that in their sections the Prohibitionists would poll a large vote and that it would be mostly drawn from the Republican party. These candid statements made the New York city and Kings county members of the committee wince. Mayor Parsons, of Rochester, said that in Monroe, Livingstone, Orleans, Ontario and Niagara counties the Prohibitionists had been very active in holding meetings, and he thought their ticket would receive a heavy vote in these counties. The prohibitionists, he said, boasted that they would poll 1,500 votes in Monroe county, and exceed this number in several of the southwestern counties. Several other members of the committee from that part of the State coincided with Mayor Parsons and gave it as their opinion that if the Prohibition cause continued to gain headway the party would have a poor chance of carrying the State. The members from the northern section of the State also said that the Prohibition movement was very strong up there. The German vote of Brooklyn and other points are found to be almost solid for Cleveland, and all the German papers in Brooklyn had come out decidedly for that gentleman.

The Republicans of this congressional district are so sorely depressed with a forlorn hope that hey have determined to impress Holton with his barrel into the service, *nolens volens*. Their Convention met and nominated him, notwithstanding his repeatedly expressed purpose not to make the run, and at the same time refused to take any steps looking to the reconvening of the Convention in the event of Mr. Holton's declination. They appointed a committee to wait on the owner of the barrel and insist upon his acceptance. This committee hunted this cautious statesman all over Baltimore city and county and finally came up with him in a barber's shop in the city. Immediately, he was set upon by the Committee in an importunate, won't-take-no-for-an-answer appeal to come to the relief of his despairing followers. Mr. Holton's weak vanity was evidently much flattered by the fulsome things the committee said to him, but he declined to give a positive answer, and up to this writing has failed to do so. As the effect of a declination now by Mr. Holton would be to step down and out from the grand old party, and as he probably thinks there is still a bare possibility of there being some administration spoils to be distributed to his party in the next four years, it is probable that Mr. Holton will suffer himself to be whipped upon the track to make the hopeless race. Since the above was written Mr. Holton has verified our prediction by accepting.

The Cleveland and Blaine Scandals.

Ex-Gov. Plaisted, of Maine, in the last issue of his paper the *New Age*, says: "That Mr. Blaine is directly and solely responsible for the scandalous publications against Mr. Cleveland in both the Boston *Journal* and Buffalo *Telegraph* no intelligent person can have a reasonable doubt. What could be more incredible than that such an attack should be made upon a presidential candidate without consultation with and the consent of the opposing candidate or his responsible managers? The infamous course of the Boston *Journal*, which was followed by all the republican organs in Maine except the *Press*, stirred up Gov. Cleveland's friends, and he was consulted and inquired of whether he would consent to a retaliatory attack on Mr. Blaine's private character. Gov Cleveland replied to the suggestion, indignantly, "No." Such was the conduct of Mr James G. Blaine; such was the conduct of Grover Cleveland. What a contrast!"

The New York *Herald*, in referring editorially to the answer of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* in the Blaine libel suit, quotes ex-Gov. Plaisted's charge against Mr. Blaine and says: "We should like to add that under these circumstances Mr. Blaine has our unqualified sympathy, but in consideration of a special dispatch that we print from Augusta it is impossible to do so. Sympathy with him must necessarily be somewhat qualified if it is indeed true that he was the immediate instigator of the unwarrantable attack upon the private life of Gov. Cleveland his honorable competitor for the presidency."

The Philadelphia *Times* says. "Blaine has only himself to blame for the publicity which his hasty libel suit has given to the scandal about his marriage. The suit was a lamentable blunder, regardless of the truth and falsity of the publication. If passed unnoticed the story would speedily have perished. But Mr. Blaine made a theatrical appeal to the law, and to the law he must go. He has made a public issue, and he must now submit to have his most intimate domestic history dragged before the public sight. The country did not expect Mr. Blaine to notice this scandal, but having voluntarily and obtrusively made the issue, he can afford to rest with nothing short of entire and speedy triumph."

Hon. Lot M. Morrill, formerly a United States Senator from Maine, and Secretary of the Treasury under Grant's administration, died about 18 months ago, since which his widow has resided at Augusta, in that State. Mrs. Morrill was recently surprised to receive from Ohio an official letter directed to her late husband. Opening it she found it to be a very importunate appeal to Senator Morrill to visit Ohio, and to lend his aid in saving the state to Mr. Blaine. The appeal was from the chairman of a republican committee. Mrs Morrill was very naturally indignant, and answered as follows: "I am surprised and shocked to receive such a communication. I thought every citizen of this country knew my husband was at rest. I am in mourning for him, but, as much as I mourn his death, I thank my Father in heaven that He called him home before the party he loved so well and did so much for had so disgraced itself as to nominate so wicked and corrupt a man for the highest office within the gift of the American people, as I know and my husband knew James G. Blaine to be. If he were alive he would not support Mr. Blaine, or any such man, even at the bidding of his party."

In reply to an interviewer Wednesday, Mrs. Morrill said: "My husband was visited by Mr. Blaine at the beginning of the congressional investigation into the Little Rock Railroad bonds. Mr. Blaine, as he did to Mulligan, importuned my husband with tears and entreaties to use his influence to save him. When my husband resigned to go into the cabinet it was generally understood, and my husband so understood, that Gov. Chamberlain would be appointed to fill the vacancy, instead, and to the surprise of every one, Gov. Connor appointed Mr. Blaine, then a Representative in Congress and under charges in that body, to the vacancy."

As Mrs. Morrill intimated, the appointment of Mr. Blaine to the vacancy was evidently to save him from the further investigation and the inevitable incriminating verdict of the committee. Gov. Connor had his reward. He is now pension agent for New York, the best office next to the collectorship.

Secretary of the Treasury Charles J. Folger, died on Thursday afternoon, of last week at his home in Geneva, N. Y. He was a native of Nantucket, Mass. His parents having removed to Geneva during his boyhood, he was educated at that place, and has always resided there. Beginning the practice of law in 1840, he was in 1844 appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1851 he was elected judge of the Ontario County Court. In 1858 he left the democratic for the republican party, and was in 1861 elected to the New York Senate, in which body he served four successive terms. During this period his ability as a lawyer and speaker made him a prominent figure in New York politics. In 1868 he was apointed assistant treasurer of the United States at New York. In the following year he was elected associate justice of the Court of Appeals, and in 1880, on the death of Judge Church, was appointed by Gov. Cornell to the chief justiceship. At the ensuing election he was chosen chief justice by a large majority. On October 2, 1881, he relinquished this position to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury, to which he was nominated by President Arthur, succeeding William Windom, of Minnesota, appointed by Garfield on March 5, 1881. He was the stalwart candidate for the governorship of New York in 1882 against Grover Cleveland, by whom he was defeated, the adverse plurality being 192,854. As Secretary of the Treasury his record has been in the main admirable—in advance, in fact, of that of his party. In his first report he urged a large reduction of the government's surplus revenue through a reform of our tariff legislation, and in his last report recalled the attention of the legislative branch of the government to the shortcomings of the tariff act of 1883. On other matters of practical finance, such as the silver and national bank note questions his recommendations, though not acted upon by Congress, have commanded the respect of the country.

Gov. Hendricks Assured of a Democratic Triumph In November.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks addressed a large Democratic meeting at Muncie, Ind., on Saturday, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He called attention to the long period of Republican misrule—twenty-five years—of the party's gross extravagance, the last year footing up $603,000,000. Democrats had during all this long period been excluded from participation in the affairs of the Government. It was very desirable for the prosperity of the country that there should be a change.

It is the proud boast of the Republican party that there is $100,000,000 in the Treasury. Instead of being there this money taken from the people should be distributed in the channels of trade. It would stimulate enterprise and give employment to laborers.

Four years ago, when you know we had flusher times and everything was well with the people, wheat was worth $1.20 and labor was well paid, and the Republican orator came to you and said: "My countrymen, won't you let well enough alone?"

The business failures for the past week were 8 per cent. greater than the week before. Your wheat is 20 cents a bushel less to-day than it was when Garfield was elected. It is not "well enough" now but bad enough." Laborers and operatives are idle. One large establishment here and the rolling mill at Indianapolis have closed their doors. Why? Why because the life of activity, the people's money, is locked up in the Treasury. The Irish will not support Blaine. I said the other day that the Irishman was a natural Democrat, and that is pretty much so. For a hundred years he has been with the Democrats. He recollects the time when the Alien law was placed there during the Administration of John Quincey Adams, and when it was taken off by Thomas Jefferson. He remembers the day when Know-Nothingism was rampant in this country, and that it was the Democratic party that championed free religion and the foreigner's right to occupy our country along with the rest of us. The Irish know where there friends have been in the past.

Now I think I can say to you that our cause will be successful. We have a candidate for President that has borne himself with distinguished credit and honor in the high offices which he has heretofore filled. He has borne himself with credit in the city which promoted him to the Chief Magistracy of that city. He has borne himself with great credit as Chief Magistrate of the greatest State in this Union. Substantial objection has not been made to his Administration. He is to-day supported by the ablest men of the Republican party. The Independents of New York, of Connecticut Massachusetts and Indiana say he is worthy of their support. They have many reasons for that support.

There are better assurances of good government, of economical government, of American protection everywhere and under all circumstances, if Gov. Cleveland be made President instead of James G. Blaine. And with such support, in addition to the earnest zeal of the Democracy in favor of his election, I can entertain no doubt of the result. I did not desire the nomination for Vice-President, but now that I have been nominated I will be very proud of the support of my friends, and I have a sort of impression, very strong now, that it is going to be a very decided majority in November. I don't believe I have any doubt about Indiana, and I do not think you have.

A delegation of workingmen composed of J. A. Thompson, president of the Car Driver's Union; J. J. Kavanagh, president of the Engineers' Union; B. M. Abell, president of the Brassworkers' Union; A. A. Carsey, president, and R. O. Ferrier, secretary of the Independent labor party, called on the National Democratic committee recently and presented the following statement in answer to the assertions made by Gen. Butler in his letter of acceptance:

"We desire to correct the statement made by Gen. Butler in his letter of acceptance that the National Democratic Convention at Chicago refused to insert in its platform a single demand of the workingmen in a plank in the interest of labor. It may be true that the Committee on Resolutions refused to be governed or dictated to by Gen. Butler, but it is not true that it refused to listen to or grant the requests of the workingmen, for the Committee on Resolutions granted a hearing to three different committees of workingmen—one from the National Labor party, another from the Federated Trades Unions, and a third committee of New York workingmen. The Committee on Resolutions listened to their arguments and inserted in the Democratic platform every measure demanded by their bona fide representatives of labor.

"We also wish to correct the misstatement that Gov. Cleveland has failed to carry out the pledges made in the platform of 1882. The opposite is the case, for every measure demanded by the workingmen have been granted, despite the active and earnest opposition of the Republican Legislature of this State; by and through his efforts more have been granted to the workingman in the way of practical legislation and more has been accomplished for his benefit than has been done by all the labor unions or political parties of these United States since the Declaration of Independence. Every measure asked for by the Anti-Monopoly League and the Labor party of the State was inserted in the Democratic platform of 1882 and has been granted, and Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party can honestly claim the merit of inaugurating all the measures that have been taken up by other State legislatures and passed, to the great benefit of the working classes, and incorporated in the National platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties."

MRS. LOCKWOOD'S LETTER.

She is Confident of Election as President—The Revolution She will Inaugurate.

Mrs. Belva A Lockwood, the well-known lawyer of Washington, who was nominated for President of the United States by the "Woman's National Equal Rights Party," has forwarded her letter of acceptance. In it she says:

"Although feeling unworthy and incompetent to fill so high a place, I am constrained to accept the nomination so generously and enthusiastically tendered by the only political party who really and truly represent the interests of our whole people, North, South, East and West, because I believe that with your unanimous and cordial support and the fairness and justice of our cause I shall not only be able to carry the election but to guide the ship of State safely into port. In the furtherance of this purpose I have to say that, should it be my good fortune to be elected, and should our party with its grand platform of principles be successful in the contemplated election, it will be my earnest effort to promote and maintain equal political privileges to every class of our citizens, irrespective of sex, color and nationality, and to make of this great and glorious country in truth what it has so long been in name 'the land of the free and the home of the brave!'"

Mrs. Lockwood also promises that when she becomes President she will seek to insure the distribution of the offices among women as well as men, with a scrupulous regard to civil service after the women are installed. She declares herself in sympathy with the workingmen and workingwomen and with the soldier and soldier's widow, favors an increase of widows' pensions, and is opposed to free trade, and to monopoly in the sense of the men monopolizing all the votes and offices. If elected she will appoint a reasonable number of women as district-attorneys, marshals and judges of the United States and and will appoint a woman to any vacancy occurring on the United States Supreme Bench. She is in full sympathy with the temperance advocates. In her inaugural address she will recommend a uniform system of laws especially for marriage and divorce. Her Indian policy will be to pay the Indians what is due to them, to break up their tribal relations, distribute to them their lands in severalty and make them citizens on the same footing as other citizens. In conclusion Mrs. Lockwood says:

"While we sympathize with unhappy Ireland and deprecate oppression on the one side and lawlessness on the other, our neutral policy as a nation does not allow any public expression from our people. Due consideration will be given to the interest of the honest, industrious, home-loving Germans."

In conversation with a reporter Friday afternoon Mrs. Lockwood said her anti-monopoly and civil service policy is "funny" and that her Indian policy is "good, sound sense." "I made a bid," she says, "for all voters, Irish, German, temperance, monopolists, anti-monopolists, capitalists and laborers. I didn't know how to get around the Germans, because I'm temperance, and so I said 'due consideration would be given to the honest, industrious, home-loving Germans.'"

Mrs. Lockwood's letter announcing her nomination says she was selected for the Presidency because Elizabeth Cady Stanton was "too old," Susan B. Anthony "too much of a spinster," Mary A. Livermore "too opposed to certain classes," and Lucy Stone "too narrow." The new candidate on Friday wrote a letter to her Western friends, asking about the Vice-Presidency, and saying that was "an important and serious question."

The Coming Plenary Council.

A pastoral letter from Archbishop Gibbons was read in all the churches of the Archdiocese Sunday relating to the assembling of the Plenary Council in November. The pastoral states:

"Our Holy Father, Leo XIII, out of his paternal solicitude for the welfare of all the faithful committed to his care, has desired all the bishops of the Church in the United States to assemble in plenary council to consider the best means for promoting the salvation of souls in this portion of the Lord's vineyard; and, because of the infirm health of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, who was so well qualified to preside, not only on account of his high office but also of his mature wisdom and weight of merits, His Holiness was pleased to appoint us to convoke, by apostolic authority, the third plenary council of Baltimore and preside over the same as apostolic delegate.

"We therefore, dearly beloved brethren and children, now make known to you that, in witness of this authority, we have by our letters of date March 17 of this year, convoked the third plenary council to convene in our metropolitan church at Baltimore on the 9th day of November, in this year of our Lord 1884. Eighteen years have now elapsed since the last plenary council was held, and we have reason to be devoutly thankful to God for the steady progress which religion has made in the United States since that period. It cannot fail to be a source of consolation and benefit to the chief pastors of the Church of America to meet again, after so long an interval, to recount their trials, their hope and their success in their respective fields of labor, to interchange views, to enlighten each by mutual counsel and to derive that strength and confidence which result from the reunion of earnest men engaged in the same holy mission."

Every State and diocese of the Union will be represented at the approaching Council by prelates and priests, and although they are descended from divers nations and speak every European tongue, they are all united by the bonds of a common spirit and animated by the spirit of fraternal charity. * * * The object for which this Council is summoned, as you are well aware, is not to formulate new dogmas of faith, for the only doctrine we preach to-now is "the faith once delivered to the saints." Nor will our deliberations hav any political significance to redress, no political aspirations to gratify. The Church of God has no direct relation with politics; political intrigues form no part of her divine mission; the kingdom of Christ and of his church "is not of this world." She "renders to Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and to God the things that are God's."

The enactment of salutary laws for the promotion of piety and sound morals, the correction of abuses, the establishment so far as is practicable of greater uniformity in ecclesiastical discipline, the development of the Christian commonwealth the quickening and strengthening of the bonds of charity, which should bind us all as members of the Christain family to our God and to each other—these are the signal blessings at which we aim in assembling together. * * * May we so temper justice with charity that our decisions may be approved by him by whom "Kings reign and lawgivers decree just things." With the view of obtaining the divine light by union of prayer, we deem it advisable to ordain the following exercises of devotion for this Archdiocese:

1. The collect De Spiritu Sancto will be added in the mass till the close of the Council.

2. All the religious communities of both sexes will recite daily the hymn of the Holy Ghost, "Veni Creator Spiritus."

3. The Litany of the Saints will be publicly recited in the parish churches either before or after high mass on every Sunday till the first Sunday of November, inclusive.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such.

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them *one trial*, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability * * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die!

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"She doctors doing her no good:"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief.

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father Is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."

—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Public Colored Schools will be opened for the instruction of pupils on WEDNESDAY, October the 1st, 1884.

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

CONCERT AND FESTIVAL.

The ladies of Port Tobacco Parish will hold a

CONCERT AND FESTIVAL,

in Port Tobacco, on

Wednesday, October 1st 1884

The Concert will be held in the Court House beginning at 7½ o'clock, and will be participated in by some excellent musical talent.

The Festival will be held at the St. Charles Hotel and will consist of Refreshments of all kinds and will be presided over by the young ladies of the parish

☞ The proceeds are to be devoted to the building fund of Christ church, and it is hoped the friends of the measure will respond liberally. sep. 12 3t.

NOTICE OF AN ESTRAY.

State of Maryland, Charles county,—to wit:

I hereby certify that on this 3rd day of Sept., 1884, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared William Dows, and made oath in due form of law, that he has taken up as estray trespassing on his enclosures, the following cattle to wit:

TWO SOWS AND SIX SHOATS

marked with a crop in right, and slit and un debit in the left ear. Sworn before

F. A. HANSON,
Justice of the Peace.

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.

WILLIAM DOWS.

To my Charles County Friends

Being unable to see each one of my friends personally I take the medium of a widely circulating newspaper to let them know that I have severed my connection with the Excelsior Clothing House where I have been for some time, and have returned to my old stand the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos 182 and 184 W. Baltimore Street. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind South of New York and always carries an extensive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing and in the latest styles.

I hope my friends and patrons will extend to me the same generous custom as in the past and I promise to do all in my power to give to all first class goods at the lowest possible prices. I am

Very Respectfully,
sep. 5 6m E. M. FREEMAN.

Parties wishing me to serve them will please call for me.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL,

ST. MARY'S CO., MD.

The Fall Session will begin MONDAY, September 1st, 1884. Board and tuition $80 in advance, for each session of five months For circulars apply to

WM. T. BRISCOE, Secretary.
By order of the Board.

Episcopal Female Institute.

WINCHESTER, VA

Rev. J. C. Wheat, D. D., Principal, assisted by a full corps of experienced teachers. The 11th annual session opens Sept., 10, 1884. Terms moderate. Number of boarders limited. Application for the vacancies created by the retirement of members of the graduating class will now be received. Apply for circulars to the principal. J. C. WHEAT.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

TUESEAY, October 7th, 1884.

Collectors will be required to pay over to the clerk $500 on that day.

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

FESTIVAL,

The Ladies of Newtown M. E. Church South, will hold a FESTIVAL on

TUESDAY, September the 16th 1884.

if fair, if not the next fair day, for the purpose of repairing the Church. Dinner and Refreshments on the ground. The public are invited.

Perenptory Sale.

.....OF.....

STOCK OF GOODS,

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES UNDER A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT from GEO. A. Wade, will sell at Public Auction, FOR CASH, on

Saturday, Sept., 20th, 1884,

ALL THE GOODS of every sort and description remaining in the Store House lately occupied by the said George A. Wade in the village of Port Tobacco.

We would especially call attention to a fine lot of Winter

BOOTS & SHOES

—AND—

READY MADE CLOTHING,

all of which will be sold WITHOUT REGARD TO PRICE. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

R. H. EDELEN,
JOHN H. MITCHELL
Trustees.

Notice.

THE creditors of the said George A. Wade are requested to present their claims properly authenticated to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of October, 1884.

R. H. EDELEN,
JOHN H. MITCHELL.
aug 22 3t Trustees.

ORDER NISI.

Circuit Court of Charles County. in Equity.

John H. Ward, next friend to Laura M. Ward *et al* vs Mary Downing, Zachariah Downing *et al.*

No. 631 Equity.

Ordered, this 26th day of August, 1884, that the sale of the real estate in the proceedings in this cause mentioned, made and reported by James F. Matthews and R. H. Edelen, Trustees be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before Tuesday the 23d day of September 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 23d day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,875.

True copy Test—B. G. STONESTREET
aug 29-4t Clerk.

ORDER OF RATIFICATION

In the Circuit Court for Charles county in Equity.

Mary L. Latimer, Mortgagee, vs. Richard Payne and Richard T. Payne.

No. 649 Equity

Ordered this 4th day of September 1884, that the report of the sale of the mortgaged property in the above entitled cause made by Mary L. Latimer mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 1st day of October next provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles county, once in each of three successive weeks before the said 1st day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be four hundred dollars ($400).

True Copy Test: B. G. STONESTREET, Clerk
sep. 5-4t

E. M. ADAMS & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

ADAMS & BROTHER,

Fashionable Hatters.

96 KINGSTREET 96

Alexandria, Va.

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

Farm for Sale.

THE Farm known as "DUFFIELD" of the late Miss Elizabeth Duffy, situated on the public road leading from Pomfret to White Plains will be sold at private sale with the growing crop on Corn now on said place. The farm contains

159 Acres more or less

is well watered and in good state of cultivation It is improved by a Good dwelling HOUSE, BARN, STABLE CORN HOUSE and other out buildings. Terms: One Third CASH and the balance payable in one and two years the deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the property. Possession will be given immediately. Apply to

PATRICK DUFFY,
aug. 22-1m Pomfret, Charles Co.

STOCK FARM FOR RENT.

To any person desiring to engage in the business of raising live stock a rare opportunity to rent for the ensuing year an excellent and well located farm for the purpose is hereby offered. The farm in question is located in Charles county near the Potomac, contains 450 acres of excellent grazing land, conveniently located, thoroughly watered, well set in grass and with every facility for the business. The proper party can have a lease for a term of years. For further particulars apply to

F. M. COX, Attorney.
sep. 5-tf. Port Tobacco, Md.

The Hannah More Academy.

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Fifteen miles from Baltimore. Noted for healthfulness, thorough instruction, careful training and the refining influences of a Christian home. The next term will begin Sept. 17th.

REV. ARTHUR J. RICH, A. M., M. D.,
Reisterstown, Md.

Money To Loan.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGEON SOUTHERN MARYLAND FARMS. Apply to

R. W. TEMPLEMAN & CO.
(Real Estate Agents)
o26ly 37 LEXINGTON ST., Baltimore, Md.

CASH NOTICE.

Old Credit is Dead!
Cash Has Forced it Out of Existence!
Please Never Ask for it Again

THIS IS to notify the public that on and after to-day all sales made at my mill will be FOR CASH. I am forced to adhere to the cash system from necessity, so please do not ask for credit. If you can't pay cash don't seek to purchase and be subjected to a refusal.

CHAS. F. HAYDEN.
sep 11-tf Cox's Station.

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 Garnens we have a most excellent Fertilizer. We have a specialty for Potatoes. $3.00 per bag of 167 lbs.

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

1877 CERES 1884

FERTILIZERS FOR FALL CROPS.

These Fertilizers have now been sold for several seasons in Southern Maryland, and their continued use by these same persons is best evidence of satisfaction they have given. The certificate below is one of many we hear from all parts of Maryland. Mr. Fowke also used Ceres on his Charles county farm and was as well pleased as with the result in Baltimore county.

BROOKLANDVILLE, Baltimore Co., Md.
F. G. ADDISON, ESQ. September 4th 1884.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry in regard to your Ceres Fertilizer used on Wheat last Fall, we very cheerfully say that it did all we could expect.

On corn land from which we only got six and a half barrells per acre, we applied about 300 lbs., and got twenty bushels of wheat. On our fallow where the land was good, in consequence of the dry weather and a tremendous growth of weeds, we were unable properly to prepare; with an application of only 200 lbs., we got in the neighborhood of 25 bushels. We do not hesitate to say that we believe it a first class Fertilizer.

Very Respectfully,
W. A. FOWKE.
W. N. GARDINER.

The Ceres Fertilizers will be sold in Charles county by the following Agents.

E. L. SMOOT, - - Port Tobacco. Md.
A. T. MONROE, - - Marshall Hall Md.
S. B. Dunnington, - - Cross Roads, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Am now prepared to sell GUNS, SHELLS, CARTRIDGES POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, WADS, and everything in the line to fit the Sportsman out in the best manner, as low as any house in the United States. Call and be convinced. Guns made to order, and repaired by skilled mechanics. Goods sent by express C. O. D., and satisfaction guaranteed.

ALEX. McCOMAS,

22 South Calvert Street, BALTIWORE, MD.

ST. THOMAS' ACADEMY

—FOR—

Young Ladies.

CONDUCTED BY THE MISSES NEALE, will reopen on fifteenth of September.

TERMS:

Board. Tuition, Bedding and washing for Scholastic year	$125.00
Music	25.00
French	10.00

One half of the above amount are required to be paid semi-annually in advance. Except in case of pratracted sickness no deduction will be made for absence, or withdrawal before the close of a session.

WM. HEMSLEY,

—WITH—

J. E. CLARK & CO.

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

48 S. HOWARD ST., Baltimore.

july 25-1y

W. H. Moore. J. F. Mudd

W. H. MOORE & CO.,

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 105 S. Charles St.,

BALTIMORE.

☞ Particular attention given to the