Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, September 26, 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

Verily it looks as though the "Plumed Knight" is to be unhorsed at every turn and that his proud crest is to be kept continually trailing in the dust.

A colored Republican anti-Holton meeting was held in the thirteenth district of Baltimore county on Monday night, at which an address to the colored voters of the district was adopted, asking them not to vote for Mr. Holton.

Cleveland cheers at a Republican meeting at which Mr. Blaine was present, and provoked, too, by a republican speaker, may be set down as one of those straws that tell which way the votes blow. This occurred in New York city the other day.

The New York *Herald* nominates Senator Bayard of Delaware for President Cleveland's Secretary of State, and the Boston *Globe* advocates Gen. P. A. Collins of Massachusetts for Attorney-General. Senator Gorman of Maryland has been mentioned as a probable choice for Secretary of the Treasury.

V. C. Place, general manager of the Pinas Atlas Gold and Silver Mining Company at Las Vegas, N. M., and Charles M. Shannon, of the Hughes & Shannon Copper Works at Clifton, have made the largest bet on the result of the Presidential election thus far on record. Mr. Place bet a new mill recently erected at a cost of $40,000, and all the company's mines and property including the mercantile establishment valued at $400,000, against Hughes & Shannon's copper property, valued at $600,000. The necessary papers have been made out and placed in the hands of an escrow pending the result of the election.

Judge J. N. Scott, of Indianapolis, Ind., and a brether-in-law of Senator Benjamin Harrison, has declared for Cleveland. He has always been a republican. In his letter to the president of the Independent Republican Club he says: "After much hesitation and long and mature consideration, my course is now clear to me. I shall cast my next vote so as to contribute its weight, at least, towards the defeat of those who shamelessly practice corruption in offices and deceit, misrepresentation, and the intolerance born of acknowledged unworthiness in the pursuit of it, and will therefore be for Cleveland and Hendricks."

The letter of Gov. Cleveland declining a pressing invitation to attend the great democratic meeting at Hamilton, Ohio., on Saturday last, does him great credit. He says the duties of the office he now holds for the people of his State are so imperative and press so constantly upon his time and attention that he deems it his duty to remain at his post. He takes the ground that "the chance of aiding his prospect of success in the pending canvass does not excuse the neglect of duties attached to his present official position." He understands that the democratic party is pledged to the enforcement of the principle that "a public office is a trust, which is violated when the interests of the people are forgotten or heedlessly disregarded," and he believes "the success of the party depends upon the assurance which the people have that the pledge to better their condition by restoring to them a pure and simple administration of the government will be scrupulously observed. Gov. Cleveland could not have put his declination in more striking and effective terms.

The effort of the Republican organs to pooh-pooh the complete budget of the Mulligan letters is weak and poorly sustained. The most sensible and influential of the papers are now as heretofore letting this portion of the "Plumed Knight's" career severely alone. Although it was pretended that the magnetic statesman wished that every Republican paper in the land should publish the letters in order to get the popular judgment, it is noticeable that these Republican journals are most discourteously ignoring the wishes of their presidential candidate. Not one of them have published a line of these letters.—They all seem to think that these letters are not very strong evidence to prove the "high honor and integrity" of their candidate. Such papers as the Philadelphia *North American* had begun in sheer desperation to shout "*forgery*," but, lo, the "Plumed Knight," learning that the originals were in the fire proof vaults of reputable lawyers, has himself dispelled this hope by admitting their genuineness.—And now the party of "great moral ideas" is forced to concede the position of the independents and to boldly proclaim its readiness to put the tattooed candidate in the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, as the means of retaining the spoils of the government. To this end they call upon the great monopolies that the Republican party has created to support the man from Maine as the means of self preservation, assuring them that, once in the White House, Mr. Blaine will not fail to "cast an anchor to the windward" in their behalf whenever he sees a "channel" in which he "can be useful." They will fight it out on that line. The result will be made known on the fifth of November.

Personalities in Politics.

The reputable Democratic press of the country deprecated and condemned the introduction of disgusting scandals against the private lives and personal characters of the presidential candidates into the campaign. It was only after the Republican press, almost without an exception, had given a wide publication to the false and malicious scandals against the private life of Gov. Cleveland, that the Democratic press found it necessary to publish the complete refutation which an investigation made by gentlemen of the highest standing and eminent divines brought to light. Notwithstanding the provocation first offered by the Republican press in assuming the offensive in this kind of disreputable mud throwing, the Democratic press, with becoming decency, seemed reluctant to make a retaliatory strike by giving currency to the grave charge concerning the manner and circumstances under which Mr. Blaine entered upon his present marital relations. Little was said about the story in the columns of the Democratic press, except to report the progress of the libel suit Mr. Blaine so dramatically instituted against the Indianapolis *Sentinel* in respect to these charges, and that journal received little encouragement for its course. Indeed there was a general feeling of condemnation toward that paper for assuming to retaliate in this matter against the generous protest of Gov. Cleveland, by the preferment of charges, which, if false, were villainous in the worst degree; and if true, would go to disgrace the family of the ex-Secretary of State without proving his unfitness for the Presidency.

It was not until an investigation had disclosed that Mr Blaine had been personally consulted and had given his full sanction and approval to the preferment and publication of the false and malicious slanders against Gov. Cleveland that this feeling underwent a decided change; still it was hoped for the sake of the innocent members of Mr. Blaine's family, who were not responsible for his course, that he would prevail in his libel suit he so boastfully put, it is now seen, so indiscreetly commenced against the *Sentinel*. But to the great surprise and disappointment of everybody Mr. Blaine's great dramatic show and flourish of trumpets has now come down to absolutely throwing himself and his family upon the mercy of his enemies, by the detailing of a story regarding his early marriage nearly as improbable in its details as was that of the famous $1,000 note Mr. Colfax received at the breakfast table He is compelled to admit that he was married in Pittsburg within three months of the birth of his first born child, but says that this marriage was rendered necessary by the fact that a previous secret marriage or agreement to accept each other as husband and wife in Kentucky which was witnessed only by his own brother and his wife's sister, was found to be, upon consulting counsel, not valid in that State by reason of the marriage license laws But now it appears that the marriage license laws of the State of Kentucky were not passed until some time after his alleged second marriage. Mr. Blaine's worst enemies, we believe, will sympathise with him in his present distress and will regret that he has brought this unnecessary humiliation upon himself and his family by his precipitate and ill considered action in commencing a libel suit, but for which the damaging charges against his private life would never have obtained any wide publicity or been believed anywhere.

In addition to proving conclusively that Speaker Blaine corruptly sold and prostituted the power and influence of the second office of the government for his own large pecuniary gain, the complete edition of the Mulligan letters exhibit Mr. Blaine before the country in the altitude of a first-class falsifyer. They show that, while he solemnly avowed before the House of Representatives upon his word of honor that he only received $30,000 worth of the Fort Smith bonds, for which he paid full value, and while he wrote out a statement to that effect which he implored "My Dear Mr. Fisher" to sign as an especial favor which would be reciprocated, that by his own admission he had received or demanded by virtue of his "compact" $150,000 of the bonds, and by the contemporaneous testimony of Mr. Fisher they were received "without expense to him." These letters also prove that Mr. Blaine's equally solemn declaration before the House that he had never had any money transactions with Tom Scott, was, by his own admission, false. This phase of the case gives pertinence to the editorial comments of the New York *Tribune*, now Mr. Blaine's chief journalistic support, made in September 1872, regarding the amount of credit to be given to Mr. Blaine's veracity:

"The startling exposure of Speaker Blaine's venality in connection with the Union Pacific Road, Eastern Division, entirely destroys, of course, whatever credit some people may have given to his evasive denial of the Oakes Ames bribery, and puts the whole case of the Credit Mobilier upon a different basis. * * Now it is shown that Speaker Blaine never deserved his good reputation. He had taken bribes in another case."

In former times it used to be supposed that unimpeachable veracity was an indispensible attribute of a gentleman, and that only gentlemen should be the Chief Magistrates of the United States.

Col. Charles S. Connor, a Republican of Columbus, Ohio, who is well known in connection with turf matters all over the country was in Washington on Tuesday. He said it was nip and tuck politically in Ohio, and that the Republicans had no better reason for claiming the State than had the Democrats; that both parties were afraid of each other, and that money in the end would settle the contest. As for the outside issues, he said St. John would draw ten times more votes from the Republican party in November in Ohio or elsewhere than Butler would take out of the Democratic party. There is a principle involved in the prohibition platform, but none at all in Butler's. There would be twenty Germans leave the Republican party in Ohio for every Irishman who would leave the Democratic party. Col. Connor said it was generally concluded that racehorse men did not know anything about politics, but if he was asked to express an opinion it would be that the Republicans will carry Ohio in October and the Democrats would carry it for Cleveland in November.

The American vs. the Mercenary Idea

The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, in his masterly speech made at the Brooklyn mass-meeting on the 15th inst., strikes the key note of the campaign with his characteristic force and penetration. He insinuates, with admirable judgment, a comparison between the true "American idea," as maintained by the Democratic party, and the bogus article, of which Mr. James G. Blaine is claimed by the Republican organs to be the proper representative, which latter he aptly characterizes as the "*Mercenary* idea." Mr. Bayard spoke as follows:

THE AMERICAN IDEA.

Let us consider what was the American idea of government. It was proclaimed by the people of the United Colonies when they threw off the yoke of the King of Great Britain, and impelled by what they termed a decent respect to the opinion of mankind, to be the causes of the revolt against the rule of their legal sovereign They declared that governments were instituted among men to secure certain inalienable rights, and among these were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In the declaration and in the articles of confederation and in the constitution of their national government the one idea will be found, underlying the entire superstructure, the foundation stone of peace, justice and order under the Republican government, that the powers of government are entrusted to the agents of the people as their officers, to be used solely for the benefit of the whole people; that such powers are in the nature of a public trust, and that it is political and moral dishonesty for an agent in any branch of the public service to use the powers of his place for his own personal profit or for the profit of any class of citizens as distinguished from any other class, from any occupation of men as distinguished from any other, or any profession as distinguished from any other profession, or of any political party as distinguished from the rest of their fellow citizens.

This I take to be the corner stone of safety and good government in this country, and if we have evils which threaten the peace and prosperity of our country they can easily be traced to a departure from this position or to a forgetfulness or disregard of its application.

THE MERCENARY IDEA.

The reason why I feel that the interests of this country demand the defeat at the polls in next November of the political party and its candidates, styled republican, is that they represent another idea wholly un-American, in opposition to the principles of American liberty and American equality before the law, and who, forgetting the origin of our government, and the true conditions of its peace and progress have adopted and today openly advocate another idea which I shall call the "mercenary idea" in politics.

The doctrines of this party and of their candidate proclaim that the legislative and executive powers of the government, indeed all its powers can be used without public injustice or disredit to the official, first, for the preference and favor of certain pursuits of industry and occupation, and to that end recognizes classes of American citizens as separable from each other, and capable therefore of being arrayed as antagonists; next, that public power can be perverted and used for the private profit of the individual himself of his friends of his business associates and confessedly of his political party.

Now to such a proposition I at once interpose my earnest, indignant denial and protest, and declare to you that I believe that the dangers and evils which afflict society in the United States, which have degraded and still further tend to degrade our public service, to lower the tone of our political discussions, to endanger the peace and good order of society everywhere, all have their origin in the doctrines and their practice to which I have just referred.

TRUE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

Allow me, fellow-citizens, to press upon you the comprehension of the principles which I am endeavoring to state; that the powers of the government, which are essentially and necessarily as great and strong in a republic as under any other form of government must, for the liberty of the people, and to preserve the minority from that worst of all tyranny, the unbridled will of a majority, be always exercised under the strict and ever present control of the implied trust, that they are bestowed and can be used only for the benefit of the whole It is not in this country that we admit the greatest good of the greatest number, but it is the minority who are to suffer at the hands of the rest. We deny the morality of a government only upon the doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number, and we say that our government was instituted for the safety, the protection, and the progress of all, and that no man's rights were to be impaired by reason of the feebleness of the individual or through the weakness of a minority.

Therefore, at the root of all governmental power lies the condition that it shall be exercised not for individual, nor for class, nor for majority benefit, but for all; it is to be public; it is to be uniform; it is to be universally just, this applies to every exercise of governmental power, great or small, it applies to all the results of such power, great or small, whether it be the raising of an army, the building of a fleet, the levying of a tax, or the expenditure of the money produced by that tax. In every step of this exercise of power for the safety of the people, for the maintenance of justice, the principle must be recognized, and never forgotten, that it is public power, public property and public use of both that are necessary to preserve us from the evils of injustice that have broken down the goverments which have preceded us in history.

Some of the many citizens of Ohio who hold positions under the Government in Washington, instead of handing over their campaign contributions to the squeezing committee are taking the precaution to send their money direct to the party leaders in Ohio. They realize that the death struggle of the Blaine party is to be fought in that State, and they know that there is Republican use there for every dollar that can be squeezed out of office holders. Their failure to make the squeezing committee the vehicle for their greenbacks is taken by some to mean a fear that it the committee got its clutches upon the money some of it might be diverted into other States or used in meeting various expenses such as commissions, so that Ohio would not get the whole amount. A I danger of this is avoided by transmitting the money direct to the place where it is needed. Native Ohioans who happen to be serving the Government in other States are following the example set by those in Washington, all of which is quite satisfactory to the Blaine managers in the Buckeye State.

Assistant Pastor Halliday and a few republican members of Plymoth Church, who have been offended at the stand taken by Mr. Beecher in supporting Mr Cleveland, gathered together a few days ago, and after solemnly discussing the situation declared that "the question, so far as church was concerned, was entirely a moral one," and wrote to Mr. Beecher to that effect.—In his reply Mr. Beecher denied the right of any one in Plymouth Church or out of it to question his motives in politics, adding that if the majority of the church members felt that his course was injurious to the church his resignation was at their disposal. The venerable pastor also intimated that he was independent enough to live without Plymouth Church and under the circumstances would permit no dictation, and lastly informed his would-be advisers that he wanted no suggestions. Mr Wheelock, one of the oldest members of the church and a lifelong friend of Mr. Beecher, when called upon said that as far as he was aware there had been no conference on the subject. There had, however, been some talk on the subject. Mr. Halliday did write to him, and Mr. Beecher in his reply declared his independence of the Plymouth Church. "No one, I am sure, desires to interfere with Mr. Beecher's freedom of judgment in politics, and I am sorry that he should think so. Henry Ward Beecher need not be tied down to anybody; we all know that."—*N. Y. World*

Mulligan's Last Edition.

The following are some of the in press comments on the last installment of the Mulligan letters to which we gave last week.

The New York *Times*, Republican says: "If anything short of actual horse stealing convince the ardent Blaine Republicans that their candidate is a man without honor and without shame, a scoundrel himself and the instigator of scoundrelism in others, we are sure that Mr. Blaine's letter of April 16, 1876, to Fisher, with its inclosure, will have that effect. Not relying upon powers of falsification in denial of the rumor affecting his character, he sought to make Warren Fisher take upon himself a giant's burden, lies by giving his sanction to the statement that "you [Blaine] became a purchaser of about $5[illegible] of the bonds on precisely the same terms as every other buyer received, paying for them in installments running over a considerable period just as others did." Fisher refused to return the letters, for he knew that Blaine never paid a cent for his bonds."

From the New York Herald, Ind.

There is scarcely one which does not contain damning proof of Mr. Blaine's corruption and of the debasement to which the Republican party has sunk itself by nominating him for President. We direct special attention to the letter of April 16, 1876, requesting Mr. Fisher to sign and return a document composed for him by Mr. Blaine making false statements concerning Mr. Blaine's railroad jobbery and designed for publication to help his Presidential aspirations at Cincinnati. The people will understand now why Mr. Blaine "went on his knees" and threatened suicide to move Mr. Mulligan to lend him that package of Washington in June 1876. They will understand Mr. Blaine's relief of mind when he found that the package did not contain his letter of April 16 and its inclosure. And they will also understand the contempt with which for eight years Mr. James Mulligan has regarded Mr. James G. Blaine, who during all that long time has been miserably praying for forbearance."

From the New York World.

"The amazing exhibit made by these letters of sordid subserviency and of guilty implication on the part of a speaker of the House of Representatives is one to bring the blush of shame to every American, and no mere partisan feeling can quite overcome the sense of national humiliation at the dishonor to the country. Nobody can read these letters of Mr. Blaine without arriving at the conviction that the writer was using his position in the House of Representatives for the most ignoble and selfish purposes. The internal evidence of direct and systematic collusion with railroad jobbers and lobbyists is unmistakable. We place these documents before the intelligent readers in sorrow rather than in triumph. The show, we think, conclusively and without the shadow of a doubt, that James G. Blaine is unworthy the suffrages of citizens who believe that the highest office in the gift of the people should not be given to a man who is by his own admission the tool and confidant of jobbers; who prostitutes his position as Speaker in the House of Representatives to lobbyists and speculators, whose guilt betrays itself in the painful cries for help, and whose wretched servility to the men who coward and used him make even those men treat him with contempt."

From the New York Sun.

"If this had been the first evidence published of Mr. Blaine's financial transactions when speaker of the House, the sensation occasioned by the disclosure and the blow to the supposed strength of the Republican candidate would have been tremendous beyond description. As the case stands, the country is prepared for everything now added to the revelations of 1876. Few citizens, we imagine, who had made up their minds to vote for Mr. Blaine in spite of the recorded evidence of his robbery while holding office, and of his subsequent when brought to bay, will hold themselves bound by disposing of Mr. Mulligan's latest budget on the same principles of toleration that enabled them to swallow the earlier one. On the other hand, people who have already found such motives in Mr. Blaine's relations with the Boston man for opposing him in this canvass will be strengthened in their conviction that he is unfit to be President of the United States. There are in these documents phrases and expressions quite as indicative of his willingness to turn to personal profit the opportunities of his official station as belonging to him in his official capacity as anything in the old series—as the famous 'no dishonest letter' itself."

The American Forestry Congress, which has just closed its sessions in New York, was attended by delegates from many of the States of the Union. In the papers read and the speeches made they are all agreed that the stripping of our lands of their forest growth was diminishing the volume of water in our streams and increasing the damage done by floods and freshets. Mr. Baker, of New York, referring to the disappearance of the forests, said that "the same causes which made the fertile lands of Judea desolate are at work here, and the result may be understood. It may be seen all along the Susquehanna, the Delaware and their tributaries. Fertile soil of former days has been swept into the ocean, and it is imperative that lost forests must be restored with their leaf mould, and the fine rootlets which hold and give water like a sponge." There was not among the delegates present any difference of opinion with respect to the injury done to the older States, and to many of the new by the indiscriminate butchery of our forests. As to the remedy there was a great variety of opinion. Some thought that the reclothing of the hills with woods by private enterprise, and commutation of taxes proportionate to the number of trees set out would do a great deal of good. Others thought it was a State matter to be met by a general tax, and by the preservation of existing forests as State domain. Others again were of opinion that it was the duty of the federal government to intervene by withdrawing from sale all public land now in forest, and by encouraging settlers to replant portions of the treeless plains of the West. But the only conclusion reached was to approve by resolution Senator Edmunds's bill for the preservation of the forests at the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and to praise the disposition shown by Ohio to establish State forestry stations

OBITUARY

Miss INDIA HARRIS has departed from us She closed this mortal life on the 4th inst., of malignant scarlet fever, in the 20th year of her age. Immortality proud of her purest jewels called our young friend from earthly woes, while yet in sweet innocence, that she might shine in Heavenly purity, with those who make up the Crown Jewels in the Kingdom of Heaven. With a laudable ambition earnestly seeking knowledge that elevates faculties into the higher spheres of a useful and practical life, filled the greatest measure of the joys and hopes of this youthful blighted flower. The sweetness of her nature was ever speaking in her joyous face—in her unselfish devotion to others—in fanning the pomps and vanities of youth—seeking ever the practical, useful and good with a deep sympathetic tenderness that made life a joy to herself and friends, for

"None knew her but to love
None named her but to praise."

Pomonkey, Sept. 1884. * * T.

CALLED HOME

She has passed away,
Like a gentle breath,
And her eyes are closed with the sleep of death;
The leaves on the trees will flutter and fall,
And the drifting snows will cover all,
But she will peacefully, calmly rest,
Forever happy,
By angels blest.

Just in the spring
Of womanhood,
Tender and loving, and wise and good,
Ah! too good for this sinful earth!
Only the angels knew her worth,
So they called her unto them.
Decking her brow
With a diadem.

Better to smile
When such a life
Gives up the battle of earthly strife,
Better to know that her tasks are done,
Trials ended and glory won;
Tears are vain, when a soul so bright
Wings its way
To the gates of light.

She has passed away,
But her sweet good-will,
Like a fragrant odor, lingers still;
The tender lesson that memory brings
The mantle of patience o'er us flings,
We learn to follow the path she trod,
To be more like her,
Who has gone to God.

Last Wednesday, the 23rd, was the vernal equinox. On that date the day and night was of equal length all over the world.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 3rd, of September, at the residence of his brother, near La Plata, RICHARD H. COOKE, in the the 57th year of his age. He died as he lived an exemplary Catholic. *Requiescat in pace.*

"Sleep on! we would not call the back
From thy sweet bow'r;
Nor would'st thou come methinks even though
Thou hold'st the power?"

E. M. C.

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,

"The 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 troubles and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her diseases various names,

"But no relief.

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

Father Is Getting Well.

"My daughters says:

"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.

FESTIVAL and DANCE.

—ON—

—AT—

POMFRET.

THE LADIES OF ST JOSEPH'S CHURCH Pomfret will hold a Festival, on

Wednesday, October 1st, 1884

THE delicacies of city and country will tempt the appetites of the most fastidious, novelties will invite the attention of the curious, while a variety of valuable prizes will be awarded to the successful contestants will ensure the enjoyment of all.

☞ GOOD MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE ALL DAY.

☞ A DANCE WILL BE HELD AT NIGHT

THERE IS NO QUESTION

Whatever in regard to the fact that the

LARGEST and CHEAPEST

STOCK OF GOODS

IN THIS COUNTY CAN BE FOUND AT

Farrall's Store

—AT—

LA PLATA

As times are hard and money scarce, I am determined to give the

MOST GOODS for the Least MONEY.

So call and examine my Stock before buying elsewhere. No trouble to show goods. I have also started a

Steam Saw and Grist Mill

—AT—

LA PLATA

Where the public can be accommodated with

Lumber & Meal.

All kinds of Building Material. HOGSHEAD SIDING and HEADING on hand.

☞ Grinding days Saturday.

T. R. Farrall,
LA PLATA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Sct:

SEPTEMBER 26, 1884.

ORDERED by the Court, that John T. Davis, administrator of Mary E. R. Davis, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said Mary E. R. Davis 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

MARY E. R. DAVIS

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 26th day of March, 1885 They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of September 1884

JOHN T. DAVIS.

sep 26 4t Adm'r of Mary E. R. Davis, deceased.

$11,950

IN CASH

GIVEN AWAY

To SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

This Special Deposit is to guarantee the payment of the 2½ premiums fully described in our former announcements.

The premiums will be paid, no matter how small the number of tags returned may be.

Office Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,
Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.

P. A. WILEY, Esq.,
Cashier Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We inclose you $11,950.00, which please place on Special Deposit to pay premiums for our empty tobacco bags to be returned Dec. 15th. Yours truly, J. S. CARR, President.

Office of The Bank of Durham,
Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.

J. S. CARR, Esq.,
Pres. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of $11,950.00 from you, which we have placed to our Special Deposit for the object you state.

Yours truly, P. A. WILEY, Cashier.

None genuine without picture of BULL on the package.

☞ See our other announcements.

Dental Surgery.

Dr. John S. Billopp,

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 a workmanlike manner.

Teeth Extracted without Pain.

E. M. ADAMS & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

ADAMS & SIMMONS,

Fashionable Hatters.

96 KINGSTREET96

Alexandria, Va.

☞ Largest assortment of FALL GOODS ever offered in the city. ☞ PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER 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 farms 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 outbuildings 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.

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

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 underbit 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.

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

CONCERT AND FESTIVAL.

The ladies of Port Tobacco Parish will hold a

CONCERT AND FESTIVAL,

in Port Tobacco, on

Wednesday, October 8th 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 Centennial 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.

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 removal of an equal number of the graduating class will now be received. Apply for circulars to the principal. J. C. WHEAT.

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.

Send for a Catalogue of the

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

Baltimore, Md., which offers the student of Medicine superior advantages.

THOS. OPIE, M. D., (Dean) 178 N. Howard St.

To my Charles County Friends

Being unable to see each one of my friends personally I take the medium of a wide y 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.

Baltimore Adv'ts. Baltimore Adv'ts.

1877 1884

FERTILIZERS FOR FALL CROPS.

These Fertilizers have now been sold for several seasons in Southern Maryland, and their continued use by the 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.
September 4th 1884.

F. G. ADDISON, Esq.

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 barrels 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. M. 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.

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. 51 and 53 Bowman'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 above 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 bag of 167 lbs.

J. B. MATTINGLY, General Agent;--White Plains, 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, BALTIMORE, 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 protracted sickness no deduction will be made for absence, or withdrawal before the close of a session.

WM. KEMBLEY,

—WITH—

J. E. CLARK & CO.

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

48 S. HOWARD ST., Baltimore.

july 25-1y

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

MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL,

ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

Situation healthy. Instruction thorough. Session opens September 16th. Circulars sent upon application.

au 29-2m. CHAPMIN MAUPIN, Principal.

Magistrates Blanks,
For sale at this OFFICE.

BOYS' CLOTHING, Eiseman Bros., cor. 7th and E Sts., Washington, D. C.