Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, January 2, 1885.

A Happy New Year to all.

It is now authoritatively announced that the Hon. Frank Hurd will contest the election of Mr. Jocob Romeis to Congress from the Toledo (Ohio) district. He will give formal notice to Mr. Romeis in a few days but declines to make public the grounds of contest in advance.

The Board of Officers of the Columbian University at Washington, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Faculty of the medical department of that institution have decided to admit women to all the privileges of instruction now accorded to male students in that branch of education. This step in advance is due to the persistent pressure of prominent women in Washington, and the medical profession of the city has been equally prompt in recognizing the use if not the need of female medical practitioners, especially in the treatment of diseases and difficulties incident to their own sex.

Mr. Blaine and Mr. Logan met in Washington last week for the first time since the campaign. Logan was sauntering along the street with his head hanging in a meditative mood, when he heard a span of horses dashing up the street behind him. Turning, he saw Blaine in an open vehicle, immediately opposite. "Hey, Burchard!" cried Logan. Quick as a flash the Plumed Knight recognized the voice and had his driver haul up to the sidewalk, where the two distinguished Republicans clasped hands and talked for several minutes. Both seemed in excellent spirits.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Democratic Senators who say they know whereof they speak declare that there is no reasonable doubt that Senator Garland will be Attorney-General in the new Cabinet. Senator Garland is a strong, vigorous man. Intellectually and physically he is in the prime of life. He will be fifty-three years of age next June. He was admitted to the bar over thirty years ago in Arkansas. He entered the Senate in 1877 and from his first appearance there he has been recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in Congress. He is in politics a conservative Democrat, a safe counsellor, and a man whose opinion regarding public affairs commands the respect of thinking men.

Hon. William M. Evarts announces himself a candidate for the United States Senate from New York. In the plans and specifications of his candidacy he says:—"In asking the favor and support of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen for this distinguished and responsible representation of this great State in the Senate of the United States I have no occasion to qualify or restate the principles of the Republican party, or my own hearty acceptance and undoubting maintenance of those principles." The Legislature of New York has [illegible] to do [illegible] of a man who [illegible] small enough to advertise himself as an unquestioning slave of the party machine. It is to be hoped a combination of Democrats and Republicans may be made which will be strong enough to return Mr. Conkling to the Senate.—*Chicago Times.*

According to the report of the Illinois Board of Agriculture, the aggregate corn crop of the State for 1884 is 207,556,662 bushels, and exceeds the crops of the three preceding years by 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels. The area was 6,898,819 acres, which is less than that of any preceding year since 1873. The average yield is 33 bushels per acre, which exceeds the yield per acre of any year since 1872, excepting the crops of 1875 and 1879. The average price received by the farmers is reported to be 29 cents a bushel, making the value of the entire crop $60,300,153, which is the smallest return to the producer of any corn crop given in the State during the past 20 years, excepting in 1868, 1872, 1873 and 1878. The crop is sound and of superior quality, and has been gathered and stored in good condition. The low price of the crop has induced farmers to hold their grain as far as their means will permit.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, after his sermon in Plymouth Church on last Sunday, touched upon the disaffection which is said to exist among some of his congregation, caused by his action in the late campaign. He alluded to his forty years' pastorate, and said that he never mixed politics with his theology in the pulpit. He said he did not know how far the trouble had spread, but only learned it from the newspapers. If they were any pew-holders offended, he did not know them. In relation to the pew rents, he did not care if they were diminished. He had lived on a salary of $1,500 when he first became pastor, and if necessary could live on it now. If there was a majority in the church, or a strong minority, who no longer wanted him, he would go. If the great majority wished him stay, he would die with them, and nothing would drive him away. If he stayed, the congregation would have to receive him, not on a pitchfork, but in the palms of their hands.

In replay to a formal letter from Mr. Curtis, president of the National Civil-Service Reform League, Gov. Cleveland states his views and the intentions of the coming administrations in regard to the civil-service very explicitly and forcibly. The President-elect declares that the civil-service act should be enforced without evasion, and that he has in effect promised the people this should be done. "Thought the coming administrations is to be democratice," he says, "a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office," ane in continuation adds: "That while democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for office not embraced within the civil-service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistant importunity or self-solicited recommendation on behalf of candidates for appointment.

Is the Wrong Without a Remedy.

The intelligent observer of the present day, who looks back at the extraordinary and revolutionary proceeding of twenty years ago whereby the people of Maryland were deprived of their slave property, will be apt to be affected with some surprise at the acquiescence with which the result of that revolutionary measure was received throughout the State, but more especially in these peninsular counties where it bore most heavily and entailed irretrievable ruin upon the people. But that surprise will be apt to be increased to the point of astonishment when an investigation discloses that no well devised or earnest action has ever been taken by the people of this section of the State looking to the remedying of the great wrong or the obtaining of compensation for the large amount of property thus illegally taken away.

We question if it is known to one-half of the people of the State, at the present day, that the constitution of 1864, whereby slavery was abolished in Maryland, was never legally adopted by the people of the State, but was purely a revolutionary measure, set on foot by a few bad and designing politicians and successfully carried into execution by the most unlawful instrumentality, under cover of the turbulent times prevailing in this border State as a result of the then existing civil war. Yet such is the fact.

A large majority of the qualified voters of Maryland voted against the constitution of 1864 and it was therefore not adopted by the people as their organic law of government. When Governor Bradford proclaimed that document—the declaration of the will of a minority of the people—to be the organic law of the State, superceding the previously existing constitution, he usurped a power quite outside of his constitutional functions and assumed the attitude of a revolutionist. The people of the State would have been entirely justified in resisting with force the change in government thus proposed, whereby they were deprived of a vast amount of property guaranteed to them by the then existing constitution, and in a time of peace would beyond a doubt have done so.—But in those days of civil strife, when the people had been so well accustomed to the doctrine that "might gives right," fearing that insurrection and bloodshed would be the result of resistance, they yielded a sullen and sorrowful acquiescence and accepted the irretrievable ruin which the great wrong entailed upon them.

The question of the legality of the adoption of the constitution of 1864 came up before the Court of Appeals in October of that year in the case of Samuel G. Miles, of Baltimore city, vs. Bradford, Governor, wherein the complainant asked a *mandamus* upon the Governor, commanding him to count the votes of such citizens, duly qualified under the then existing constitution, whose ballots had been rejected and placed in separate boxes at the disposal of the Governor because of the re[illegible]s to take the obnoxi[illegible]ed by the [illegible]titu ional conv[illegible] revolutionary scheme. It was shown by the evidence in that case that, if the votes thus excluded were counted, the constitution would have been rejected, notwithstanding that a great many men in the military service outside of the State, many of whom were citizens of other States, had been permitted to vote on the adoption of the contitution in violation of all law and precedent.

The masterly argument presented in behalf of Miles in that case by Messrs Alexander and Steele, set forth as its unanswerable major premise, the proposition that "The New Constitution can have no legal effect and operation until after and in virtue of the ratification and adoption thereof by the people of the State; and by the people of the State are intended *the constituency in whom resided the elective franchise at the moment of submitting the new constitution to the popular vote.*" This proposition, which is almost self-evident, was conclusively established by numerous authorities cited in their brief. From this proposition it was demonstrated that any power that may have been attempted to be conferred upon the Governor to disfranchise citizens already qualified under the constitution was unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. The court, confessedly intimidated by the threatened revolution and bloodshed, declined to inquire into the source whence this power was derived and rendered a decision which has ever since excited the contempt and censure of lawyers. This vacillating decision was the only semblance of legality which the constitution received, and that was not even a shadow as the Court, acknowledging that it was afraid and powerless to express an opinion in the matter, merely declined to do so.

But the question of the adoption of the constitution of 1864 came up again before the high tribunal of the people of the State in their sovereign capacity in the adoption of the constitution of 1867. It was then and there clearly decided that the constitution of 1864 had never been adopted by the people of the State. Art. 24 of the Declaration of Rights, then adopted by the overwhelming vote of the people, reads as follows:

ART. 24. That Slavery shall not be re-established in this State; *but having been abolished, under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States.*

What were meant here by the "policy and authority of the United States" as effecting the abolition of slavery in this State, were the facts that slavery had already been abolished in all the seceding Southern States by the Federal government, as a war measure, and that, under cover of the turbulent state of affairs in this border State and the presence and intimidation of the Federal troops in the State, and their illegal voting outside of it, *and in anticipation of the treaty for emancipation with compensation which must inevitably have followed between the Federal government and that of the State of Maryland,* a peaceable revolution had been forced upon the people of this State, still true to their allegiance to the Federal government, whereby this element of property, guaranteed to them by the Federal constitution and that of the State, had been taken away. Nor did the people of the State, speaking through their Constitution of 1867, rest with this simple declaration of a principle and a right, but they went further and, in Sec 37 of Art. 3 of that constitution, made the following mandatory declaration regarding the duty of the Legislature in this respect:

"SEC. 37. The General Assembly shall pass no Law providing for payment, by this State, for Slaves emancipated from servitude in this State; *but they shall adopt such measures, as they may deem expedient, to obtain from the United States, compensation for such Slaves, and to receive, and distribute the same, equitably, to the persons entitled.*"

As we premised before, the observer who looks at the question at the present day will be apt to be surprised at the fact that no step has ever been taken by the Legislature toward complying with that requirement of the Constitution, and, as far as we are aware, the question has never even been mooted in the General Assembly.

Now, after the lapse of twenty years since that wrongful revolution, the question propounds itself to the people of the State, and more especially in these peninsular counties which look upon the ruin it worked here, "*Is the Wrong without a Remedy?*" And, if there be a remedy, where will it be found and whence will it be received? Will the Federal government recognize the judgment of the people of the loyal State of Maryland, that this element of property in the State was destroyed, not by the will of the people of the State, but against it, and by the "policy and authority" of the Federal government; and that "compensation in consideration thereof is due from the United States." Or will the people of the State, when they again meet in constitutional convention in 1887, if their decision in 1867 should in the meantime upon proper application to the Federal government have been denied and, disregarded, assume the legitimate responsibility of their erroneous judgment and recognizing the great moral obligation incumbent upon them, award some compensation, partial and imperfect though it be, to those of her citizens who were most wrongfully impoverished by the revolution of twenty years ago.

It is safe to say that no remedy will be derived from either source, unless the question be in the meantime presented for the consideration of the Federal government in the manner contemplated by the Constitution. Only one Legislature will intervene between this time and the calling of the constitution in 1887, and that will be the Legislature to be elected this fall. It is eminently proper that this important question should now be fully discussed by the press of the State, in order that the public mind may be directed to it and action by the next Legislature certainly secured. It may be that the Democratic administration, which will soon take the reins of the Federal government, will regard itself as so much on dress parade, during the next four years as to be unwilling to consider a question of this sort, however great its merit, but that is hardly a fair presumption. But, however this may be, while it is certainly unfortunate that it was never presented earlier to a Republican administration with its large "surplus," [illegible] this step se[illegible] be too manifest to require any argument.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM

Letter from Governor Cleveland.

In response to a letter of inquiry recently addressed to him by Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis and others, on behalf of the National Civil-Service Reform League, President-elect Cleveland has written the following letter, in which he fully and clearly sets forth his views upon the civil service reform problem:

"*Albany, N. Y., Dec.* 25 1884, to the Hon. George Wm. Curtis, president, &c.—Dear Sir: Your communication, dated December 20, addressed to me on behalf of the National Civil-Service Reform League, has been duly received. That a practical reform in the civil service is demanded is abundantly established by the fact that a statute, referred to in your communication, to secure such a result, has been passed in Congress with the assent of both political parties, and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people calling for the fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted. I regard myself pledged to this because my conception of true democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should in good faith and without evasion be enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as President, commended by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done.

"I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the national executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know that they are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

"There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil-service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed solely on partisan grounds and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power.

"But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to retention because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partizans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management.

"The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service.

"If I were addressing none but party friends I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that though the coming administration is to be democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and to say to them that while democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for office not embraced within the civil-service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistant importunity or self-solicited recommendation on behalf of candidates for appointment.

Yours, very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

A Good Many Failures.

During the year 1883 there were 10,568 failures in business in the United States and Canada. Some of these were big concerns, and some were very small. Failure is sorrowful business to any man, especially if it is his health that fails. A great many times 10,568 people fail in health in the course of a year. Many of them might be saved if they would take Brown's Iron Bitters, the great family medicine and restorer of wasted health.

NOTES.

The new St. Patrick's Church was ded[illegible] in Washington on last Sunday by Archb[illegible] Gibbons.

Morris & Patton on Monday paid [illegible] D. G. Wilson, of Lexington, Ky., [illegible] year-old colt Favor, by Lord Moray, dam Fa[illegible]ite, by imported King Ernest.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President elect, has consented to deliver the annual address before the Yale alumni and graduate classes at the commencement this year.

John Fishback, of Jackson, Ohio, killed wife on Christmas Day, splitting her head [illegible] with an axe. He remained shut up in his no[illegible] armed with shotguns and revolvers, and [illegible] arrest.

A drunken man flourishing two ko[illegible] shouting like a mad man Friday night [illegible]ristown, Pa., frightened Mrs. Mary Rog[illegible] badly that she died three hours afterward. [illegible] was in perfect health.

C. B. Simmons, local treasurer of the L[illegible]ville and Nashville railroad, at Louisvi[illegible] the city Christmas Day, leaving a note [illegible] that his accounts were $34,000 short, and t[illegible] the climate was too warm for him.

The colored men of the District have no [illegible]tention of being left out in the cold, whichev[illegible] party may be on top. They are organizing [illegible] colored Democratic club, with a view to [illegible]ticipating in the inauguration parade.

A wealthy young widow of Philadelphia [illegible] making preparations to give a very handso[illegible] ball, to which no ladies save widows of thi[illegible] or more will be invited. Invitations are to [illegible] sent all about the country, and several hundr[illegible] ladies are expected.

Between Fanwood and Westfield, N. J., [illegible] the Jersey Central Railroad on Friday, a work[illegible] man picked up close to the track a package con[illegible]taining 58 dynamite cartridges prepared [illegible]fully for explosion. It is supposed it was [illegible] infernal machine intended to wreck a train.

George Washington Winfield Scott Garf[illegible] Patterson Yerks, of Rochester, N. Y., is an [illegible]fortunate babe of two months old condem[illegible] by the unfeeling paternal Yerks to go throu[illegible] the world with the preposterous prefixes to p[illegible] Yerks.

Charles Smith and Henry Davis, both col[illegible]ed, were arrested last week for burglary [illegible] assault at Clayton, N. C. They were taken fr[illegible] the guard at Clayton last Tuesday night a[illegible] carried to the Neuse river, where it is said, th[illegible] were bound with chains and thrown into t[illegible] stream.

An obstruction was placed on the railro[illegible] track near Purvis, Miss., a few days ago [illegible] which a train was wrecked and the enginee[illegible] killed. The crime was traced to a merchan[illegible] at Purvis, who had lost a suit against the com[illegible]pany. Saturday morning he was taken from [illegible] the jail and hanged.

James B. Fry, of Fulton township, Lancas[illegible] county, Pa., while digging recently in a [illegible] marshy place on his farm discovered a petr[illegible]humed body. The remains are thought to [illegible] those of a drover who disappeared many ye[illegible] ago while on his way from Rising Sun, [illegible] to Wakefield, Pa.

On Saturday night four young men of Mo[illegible] Pleasant, Pa., named Joseph Randall, Cha[illegible] Smith, George Nicholls and Scott Robert[illegible] procured half a gallon of alcohol at a drug s[illegible] and drank it, mixing a portion of it with ov[illegible] stews. On Sunday Randall and Smith die[illegible] great agony. The other two will probably [illegible] cover.

Captain Park, of the ship Alert, which w[illegible] burned at sea Nov. 14, arrived in New Yo[illegible] Saturday. The vessel was struck by lightnin[illegible] and set on fire. The crew of eighteen, with [illegible] captain and his wife and child, took to [illegible] boats, and were picked up next morning by [illegible] French steamer Compt d'Eu, which took the[illegible] to Pernambuco.

Balzer Geiber, a resident of Crawford coun[illegible] Pa., for 84 years, died at his home Thursd[illegible] aged 103 years and six months. Deceased w[illegible] a well to do farmer, and lately obtained a lega[illegible] of $20,000 which had laid unclaimed for ye[illegible] in Bucks county. Attention to the legacy w[illegible] drawn by the publication of the celebra[illegible] his 100th birthday three years ago. [illegible] and his [illegible] money.

The Inaugration Committee met [illegible] Monday to send an invitation to Gen. [illegible] to act as grand marshal of the inaugural pa[illegible]rade. Colonel Berritt, chairman of the com[illegible]mittee, informed the committee that he had a[illegible] interview with General Sheridan on Monday [illegible] which the latter stated that if Gen. Hancock [illegible] should accept the invitation, he would be given [illegible] every opportunity to attend to the duties of the [illegible]ce.

The Red Bluff *Sentinel* made this startling an[illegible]nouncement one day last week: "The prayer-meeting at the M. E. church will be hell to-night." This typographical error made a good many people believe that something remarkable was to take place at the meeting, so the church overflowed. The officiating brethren, greatly encouraged by the large audience, were inspired to eloquence, and the result was that thirteen converted persons united with the church.

Ass Packer, who died in 1879, left in his will $4,000 to the trustees of "Washington College, Lexington, Va.," and directed "a bond for $1,000 of the Washington college," which he held, to be canceled. This legacy was claimed by the Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee university, which are both situated at Lexington. President Judge Hanna, in Philadelphia, Monday decided that though neither of the institutions were correctly described in the will, the Military Institute was intended by the testator to be the recipient of the legacy.

Here is a story about a holiday pie which was made, baked and eaten in the year 1770: "Monday last was brought from Hawick to Berwick, to be shipped to London for Sir Henry Grey, Bart, a pie, the contents whereof are as follows, viz: Two bushels of flour, twenty pounds of butter, four geese, two turkeys, two rabbits, four wild ducks, two woodcocks, six snipes, four partridges, two neats' tongues, two curleys, seven blackbirds and six pigeons. It is nearly nine feet in circumference at the bottom, weighs about twelve stone, will take two men to present to table. It is neatly fitted up with a case and four small wheels to facilitate its use to every guest that inclines to partake of its contents at the table.

About 5 o'clock Monday morning the steamer Lady of the Lake, of the Inland and Seaboard Coasting Co., while off New Point ran into the schooner Laura Hopkins, Captain Hand, lying at anchor. The jibboom of the schooner caught the anchor of the Lake, which was hanging on the bow, and dragging it aft, carried away all the joiner work between the rail and the hurricane deck, on the port side, as far back as the wheel-house. The schooner only lost a part of her jibboom. The officer of the Lake assert that the schooner did not have her lights lit up, but passengers on the steamer state that lights were showing when they came out after the collision, and as soon as it happened. The schooner was bound from Baltimore for Saguna la Grande.

Mrs. Charles Tracy, of Kingsbridge, N. Y., on Monday last gave birth to a male child that promises to be a wonderful addition to the world of dwarfs and midgets. It weighs exactly eleven ounces and is but six inches long, but is full of life and gifted with as much lung power as is usually found in babies of a like age of larger dimensions. Its parents are well developed, and the three children born to them before the present youngster were of the regulation size. The surprised parents and the attending physician are unable to account for the strange freak of nature. The baby's body could be circled by a fourteen-year-old child's thumb and index finger. The head, perfectly formed, is about the size of a crab apple. Its mouth is so small that it is unable to partake of its natural nourishment, and it takes its milk through a small nipple, the size of a straw, attached to a small glass bottle.

Health is impossible when the blood is impure, thick, and sluggish, or when it is thin and imporvished. Under such conditions, boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and one disease after another is developed. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it will make the blood pure, rich, warm, and vitalizing.

HELP for the working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever though possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely supe for all who start at once. Do not delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me

Words of Warning and Comfort.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer if you are simply ailing, or if you feel 'weak and disprited, 'without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters 'will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

"Or if you are in the Workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel 'that your system needs cleansing, tonicing, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, 'blood thin and impure, pulse 'feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties 'waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health and vigor."

If you are costive, or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of, a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you a fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh! how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe."

Note genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers."

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro.,
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable."

J. T. HAYES.

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from Atlanta, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have materially improved my general health. I cheerfully recommend them to any sufferer from constipation."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

"Rough on Rats"

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers, 15c. Druggists.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Corns"

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Rough on Pain" Poroused Plaster;

Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervousness Debility. $1.

Whooping Cough,

and the many Throat Affections of children, promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Balsam, 25c.

Mothers.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer. $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Toothache"

Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25c.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer.

Catarrhal Throat Affections,

Hacking, Irritating Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches 15 cents. Liquid, 25 cents.

"Rough on Itch"

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Wide Awake

three or four hours every night coughing. Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c.; Balsam, 25c.

"Rough on Pain" Poroused Plaster;

Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Set:

DECEMBER 19, 1884.

ORDERED by the Court, that Ann M. Gray and J. C. Gray, admin'srs. c t a of Matilda Dent, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said Matilda Dent, dec'd, 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 MATILDA DENT

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 19th day of June, 1885. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 19th day of December 1884.

ANN M. GRAY.
JOS. C. GRAY.

de 10-4t Adm'rs c t a of Matilda Dent, dec'd.

A PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE LINE OF

FINE AND MEDIUM GARMENTS

FOR MEN, BOYS & CHILDREN.

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GEORGE F. TIMMS & CO.,

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CONSOLIDATION

THIS WILL BE THE LAST WINTER SEASON IN my Old Place of Business,

No. 410 Seventh Street,

Where I have been for the past twenty years. When the Building now in course of erection on the corner of

7th St., & Market Space

Shall have been completed, the Messrs. Saks and myself propose to effect an union there. Further information on this subject later.

My present purpose is to advise you that in consequence of the proposed change, my present stock must be sold, and that means,—

BARGAINS.

I have agreed with MESSRS. A. SAKS & Co., "that it is distinctly understood, and is a part of this contract, that no merchandise owned by either of us at the present time shall be transferred to the firm hereby agreed upon."

To that end I have made, and shall continue to make, such large reductions that will ensure a clean sweep in every department.

Cost will not be regarded.

The price must sell.

Call at once, on

GEO. C. HENNING.

1885 PRICE CLOTHIER.

[illegible]c. 3 6m. [illegible]SHINGTON, D. C.

DAILY [illegible]

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oct. 17-1y.

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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, to 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.

A PRIZE Send 6 cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

EDWIN HARRIS, Of Charles County, Md. CHARLES SH[illegible] Of Washington County, Md.

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Harris and Shafer,

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216 AND 218 W. BALTIMORE STREET.

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LARGEST AND BEST

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—OF—

CLOTHING

IN THE STATE.

THEIR PRICES ARE INVARIABLY THE LOWEST AND THE QUALITY OF EVERY GARMENT, FAR SUPERIOR OF ANY TO BE HAD ELSEWHERE.

—IF YOU WANT—

CLOTHING

—FOR—

YOURSEFL OR BOYS

OUR HOUSE IS THE PLACE TO VISIT, WHERE YOU CAN GET JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

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Caaries the Largest Stock in the State.

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Port Tobacco—La Plata.

Holiday Goods!!!

MESSRS ROBERTS & OWEN call the attention of the Puclic to the Large Assortment of Well Selected Holiday Goods which they have just received at their Stores in Port Tobacco and La Plata. These goods are carefully selected with a view to the wants of the season, and consist of the finest assortment of

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IMMENSE STOCK

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And invite special attention to our Superb Stock of CARPETS, which in variety of design and coloring cannot be surpassed by any house [illegible]

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We have everything to be found at a first-class establishment, including Window Curtains and Shades of every kind, toget er with an Elegant Line of handsome

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