Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, January 30, 1885.

The Hon. Jonathan Chace, elected to succeed Senator Anthony from Rhode Island, dresses in the traditional Quaker costume of half a century ago, and in private conversation uses the "thees" and "thous" of the Quaker language, although in his public addresses he adheres to the more modern style of speech. Like the strict constructionists of his sect, he holds to the peace theory, and can never be persuaded to vote on appropriation bills for the maintenance of the army or navy, or to nominate cadets for West Point or Annapolis.

The Illinois Legislature, which met several weeks ago, has not yet gotten to work. The House is a tie politically, one member a Mr. Haines, being independent. Mr. Haines was chosen temporary Speaker, and decided that he was permanent presiding officer. After a week's attempt to oust him, he vacated the chair, and then there was a general scramble for the gavel Pandemonium is described as silence compared to the noise and tumult. Mr. Croukite was on Wednesday chosen temporary Speaker, and Mr. Haines was chosen permanent Speaker on Thursday. The Senitorial question will next come up, and a dead-lock is expected, unless Speaker Haines should vote for a Democrat in consideration of Democratic support for Speaker.

The following U. S. Senators were elected by the Legislatures of their various States last week: In the Pennsylvania legislature, J. Donald Cameron, republican, received 28 votes in the Senate to 18 for Wallace, democrat, and 163 in the House to 68 for Wallace and 5 scattering. In the New York Senate, Wm. M. Evarts, republican, received 19 votes to 13 for Cooper, democrat. In the House, Evarts received 73 votes to 52 for Cooper. Daniel W. Vorhees, Democrat, received a majority of 45 votes in the Indiana legislature over Porter, republican. In Connecticut, Platt, republican, was chosen by a majority of 79 over Barnum, Democrat. Jona- Chace, Republican, was elected in Rhode Island, receiving 78 of the 106 votes cast. Wilkenson Call was re-elected in Florida. Zebulon B. Vance was re-elected in North Carolina. He received 128 votes to 25 for Tyre York, republican.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, has presented to the House of Representatives the Public Lands Committee report on the bill to prevent aliens and foreigners from acquiring or owning lands in the United States. The report says that certain noblemen of Europe, principally Englishmen, have acquired and now own, in the aggregate, about 21,000,000 acres of land within the United States, and that this alien ownership will lead to a system of landlordism incompatible with the best interests and free institutions of the United States.—The foundation for such a system, the committee add, is being laid broadly in the Western States and Territories. A considerable number of the immigrants arriving in this country are to become tenants and herdsmen on the vast possessions of these foreign lords under contracts made and entered into before they sail for our shores.

President Arthur, by the character of some of his recent nominations, has rather lessened the favorable opinion which has been generally entertained of his administration, although it is quite true that in seeking to provide places for his personal friends without due regard to their fitness for the same he has done no more than to follow the illustrious example of Grant and Hayes. The Democratic Senators have, since the beginning of the session of Congress, made no opposition whatever to the confirmation of any of Mr. Arthur's appointments, and whatever objection has been made to them has come entirely from the Republican side. The nomination of Mr. Emory Speer for United States judge for Georgia, forms the only exception in this respect. The life appointments made by Mr. Arthur when confirmed will naturally be regarded as safe against the change of administration. But it remains to be seen whether those who receive commissions for four years, in the expiring weeks of the Arthur administration can all count upon a tenure of office during that entire period.

Advices from England on Monday last tell of an attempt on the part of Irish agitators, or dynamiters, to blow up three public buildings in London by the use of the deadly explosive from which they derive their name. The attempt this time seems to have been aimed at the Houses of Parliament, and the time for the perpetration of the base and reprehensible act had been selected with a view of destroying the buildings at a time when there would be the greatest number of persons present. There were three explosions almost simultaneously, two in Westminster Palace, where the Parliament assembles, and one in the white tower within the historic tower of London. The explosions are reported to have been terrific, causing consternation and confusion among those within the buildings at the time, and the perpetrators of the dastardly outrage escaped during the panic which ensued. Between thirty and forty persons were injured, some of them fatally and the damage done was very great. The fiends who resort to this method of enforcing their claims are certainly not the true friends of Ireland, and it is clearly manifest to every sane man that the oppressed people of that country will never have their wrongs redressed by resorting to such a method of procedure. It will rather have the effect of causing England to apply the screw tighter on them and in this way endeavor to crush out all feeling that will lead men to so felonious and criminal an act. This attempt has received the condemnation of all of Ireland's true friends; and those who are working most actively and successfully to free the oppressed people of that country from the wrongs and iniquities which they are subjected to, are the most earnest in denouncing the dastardly and cowardly warfare carried on by the so-called dynamiters.

Is the Wrong Without a Remedy?

The Port Tobacco *Times* thinks the next Maryland legislature should pass a bill asking Congress to remunerate the owners of slaves for the loss of their property. We are surprised that the Port Tobacco *Times* or any other intelligent journal should think of bringing up such an issue. The Republican press has set up the howl previous to every Presidential election, that should the Democratic party again come into power, it would tax the country to remunerate the South for its slaves. Such talk has always been repudiated in the South as unfounded buncombe. We believe there is not the slightest disposition, even among slave owners, to expect any such remuneration. In the first place it would be utterly impossible to get such a measure through Congress. The west, the northwest and the north would be solidly against it without respect to party. It could accomplish nothing, and would bring about nothing but harm for the next Maryland legislature to agitate the question of remuneration for slaves.—*Chestertown Transcript.*

The above from our esteemed contemporary, the Chestertown *Transcript*, is among the few notices which the State press have thus far given to the same subject matter. Our esteemed State contemporaries are evidently awaiting further developments and reflection before they give this measure the sanction of their approval or the discouragement of their adverse opinion. When the magnitude of the question and the fact that it has been allowed to slumber so long, is taken into consideration, this hesitancy and seeming reluctance on the part of our contemporaries to discuss the matter may be understood. Some of the county papers, however, have not withheld their endorsement from the measure and we observe that our esteemed neighbor, the Calvert *Journal*, has published the TIMES's last article in full.

With all deference, we do not believe that the objection raised by the *Transcript* is well taken. The State of Maryland cannot be included in the section of country known in the North as "the Rebellious South," and we previously intimated, if the Congress should find the fact stated in Art. 24 of the Maryland Bill of Rights, that slavery in the loyal State of Maryland was abolished "by the policy and authority of the United States" and should accept the conclusion there set forth that seems legitimately to follow, that "compensation in consideration thereof is due from the United States," that it would not in awarding such compensation by any possibility incur the odium of "paying rebel war claims"

We do not think our contemporary is correct in assuming that "the West, the Northwest and the North would be solidly against it, without respect to party."—On the other hand we believe that the chief opposition would most likely come from the Southern States that were included in the secession movement, whose slaves were emancipated as a war measure, without any hope of redemption on the part of the Federal government.

There is no reason that this measure should be made a party question. As we previously stated there are prominent Republicans in this section of the State who are committed to an advocacy of the measure, whose influence may be relied upon and whose co-operation will tend strongly to divest the measure of a partisan character in Congress. In regard to our contemporary's belief that "there is not the slightest disposition, even among slave-owners to expect any such remuneration," we can only say that from our own personal knowledge it is in error. While the former slave owners in the seceding States may have, and should properly have abandoned all hope of remuneration in this behalf, the more thoughtful of the former slave owners in this State, or in this section of it at least, have not abandoned the hope of being ultimately compensated in some measure for the loss thus incurred. It was the provision in the will of a prominent citizen of this county, who died a few years ago, for the distribution of the fund which he expressed the hope and belief would ultimately accrue to his estate from this source, that first directed the attention of the writer to the matter.

The facts upon which the statement made in the Maryland Constitution of 1867, that slavery in this State was abolished "by the policy and authority of the United States;" and that "compensation in consideration thereof is due from the United States" appear to have been based, seem to be these: Upon the recommendation of President Lincoln, in his message, a joint resolution was adopted by Congress on April 2nd, 1862, which read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, *giving to such State pecuniary aid*, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

On the 11th of the same month, Congress passed a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and awarding compensation to the owners, not to exceed $300 *per capita*, for the slaves emancipated.

Shortly after this time, at a conference between President Lincoln and the representatives from Maryland in Congress, called by the President, he was informed by the Maryland representatives that, if Congress would put the matter in a tangible shape and appropriate a fund to be placed under the control of the President for the compensation of slave owners, they might rest assured of an earnest, and, it was believed, a favorable consideration of the question by the people of Maryland.—The matter stood in that way, Congress taking no further action but leaving the resolution of 1862 unrescinded, until the adoption of the so-called constitution of 1864 in Maryland, whereby slavery was *immediately* abolished without compensation to the owners. In a former article we stated that the adoption of this instrument seems to have been a revolutionary measure, accomplished by the unwarranted disfranchisement of many of the duly qualified voters of the State, and that this revolution was promoted and rendered successful by the presence and intimidating influence of the Federal military at the polls in this State and their illegal voting outside of it. We have not the space now, but in a future article will show by the testimony of disinterested, not to say unwilling witnesses, of credibility, how far the Federal military participated in bringing about the election of the Legislature that first hatched and formulated the revolutionary project, and in its subsequent alleged adoption.

These seem to be the facts upon which the people of the State decided in their sovereign capacity, in the adoption of the constitution of 1867, that slavery in Maryland had been abolished, not by the people of the State, but by "the policy and authority" of the Federal government, and that "compensation in consideration thereof is due from the United States." Now if the people of the State were correct in deciding that the abolition of slavery was effected in this State by the policy and authority of the United States, then the conclusion follows as the night the day, that "compensation in consideration thereof is due from the United States," and no sentimentality nor sectional prejudices ought to stand in the way of the awarding of such compensation. In the same constitution (sec. 37 of Art. 3) the people made the mandatory requirement of the Legislature that "they shall adopt" some expedient measures "to obtain from the United States compensation for such slaves and to receive and distribute the same equitably to the persons entitled." As far as we are aware, no steps have ever been taken by the Legislature toward complying with this most important requirement of the organic law. We insist that, as the people of the State will again probably assemble in constitutional convention in 1887, it is the unavoidable duty of the next Legislature (the only one that will intervene) to present this matter to the consideration of Congress, in order that the people may then know how far their judgment, recorded in 1867, has been recognized by the Federal Government.

A Convention of Farmers.

In our local columns to-day we publish an extract from the Baltimore *Sun* in reference to a proposed convention of Maryland farmers, to take place in Baltimore city on the 23rd of February. We earnestly direct the attention of our readers to the matter and hope it will receive the consideration that it deserves.

We believe that the importance and desirability of Charles county having a representative in such a convention will be readily conceded by all the more thoughtful and public spirited of our farmers. Upon the two chief points which will probably engage the attention of the convention, we feel sure that there will be little diversity of opinion among our people.

Upon the question of immigration, the people of Southern Maryland are more materially concerned, perhaps, than those of any other section of the State. Here the downfall of the old plantation system, effected by the abolition of slavery, has left many waste acres of uncultivated lands, which offer every inducement to the immigrant. These superfluous lands are a burden upon their owners. They represent not only unproductive capital, but property which is a tax instead of an income to its proprietor. Every thrifty and industrious agricultural immigrant who comes here and settles upon these lands imperceptibly but surely enhances the value of every acre of land in the county and gives an impetus to the general prosperity of the community. The TIMES has heretofore devoted much attention to this matter and endeavored to point out the great advantages which would result to our section of the State from a well regulated immigration society; and the thoughtful of our people have not been wanting in a public expression of their approval of the measure and readiness to co-operate in giving it every proper encouragement.

Upon the question of protection of sheep husbandry from the depredations of dogs, upon which the farmers of Montgomery seem to be so thoroughly in earnest, our people have also been not wanting in their manifestations of support of the measure. Some years ago a concerted effort was made by our people, in which the TIMES earnestly co-operated, to procure the passage of a local law for this county, regulating and protecting sheep husbandry; but owing to unfortunate delays and the too cautious temper of our then representatives in the Assembly no action was secured

It is believed that this proposed convention of representative farmers from all the counties of the State, if it be, as it promises to be, a thoroughly representative and intelligent body, will be such as to exercise a very considerable influence in securing legislative recognition and encouragement of the measures it may recommend.

As we have not here any county agricultural society, or any organized system of granges, it has been suggested that the proper and only feasible plan to select a representative delegation from our county will be by holding a mass-meeting of farmers at Port Tobacco on some suitable day previous to the proposed convention, at which a delegation of ten intelligent and progressive farmers to represent our county may be selected. We think it would be well for some of our leading farmers to publish a call for such a meeting in next week's paper. It has been suggested that the first Tuesday of February court, which will be the 17th of the month, would be a suitable day. The TIMES will publish such a call gratuitously, or co-operate in any other way it can to make the measure a success. In the meantime it invites an expression of opinion on the part of its readers as to the advantages of the proposed convention and the measures that should engage its attention.

State Comptroller Turner and Dr. Donavin, of Baltimore, as members of the executive committee of the Maryland House of Correction, met at the institution Tuesday and had a consultation with the superintendent, Gen. Frank A. Bond, as to the practibility of utilizing the labor of the convicts for the purpose of working the iron-ore banks on the grounds. General Bond thought that with proper effort the iron-ore could be developed to such an extent as to pay the institution at least $2,000 a year. The committee decided to try the experiment for a month, and if the project proves feasible the working of the banks will be continued. The committee also considered a proposition to lay out certain portions of the land for trucking purposes It was agreed that about 100 acres in such vegetables as corn, tomatoes and peas, which could be used for canning purposes and bring in a handsome revenue yearly to the institution, would be desirable, as it had already been tried successfully. In this connection a canning house on the grounds was talked of as a profitable investment. These matters will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the board of directors in February.—Other improvements are contemplated to the building and grounds.

NOTES.

Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, reports that during the month of December, 1884, the value of our exports of merchandise amounted to $91,291,810, or about $3,000,000 a day.

Capt. Stover and mate of the bark Daring, which was sunk by ice Friday, near New Castle, Del., clung to the rigging for three hours and a half in a temperature of 9 degrees below zero. The mate had his feet frozen.

Gilbert Lumpkins, of Fultonville, N. Y., and Philip Lamont, of Boston Mass., lake sailors, wrestled in Tonawanda, N. Y., Friday, Tompkins winning a majority of the falls. Lamont became angry, and that night shot and killed Tompkins in a saloon.

Frederick C. Brightly, of Philadelphia, and his wife on Saturday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage vows at the altar, and attended a nuptial mass at a Catholic church in Germantown. Mr. Brightly is well known as the author and compiler of law books.

President Moorehead, of the National Cotton Planters' Association, has invited each United States Senator to name ten persons and each Representative to name five to act as delegates to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial, to be held at the Exposition building at New Orleans from February 10 to 20.

The Davis Democrat Marching Club, of Piedmont, W. Va., will go to Washington to the Cleveland's inauguration. The members have made a blue uniform for the occasion. Their special feature will be two giant color-bearers, both nearly seven feet tall. Hon H. G. Davis has offered to furnish the passenger cars and free transportation to Washington and return.

There was a gathering of twenty one club men in a Madison-avenue parlor, in New York, last Thursday afternoon, to witness a sparring match between Mr. John Roosevelt, of the Union Club, and Mr. Rogers Van Brunt, of the Knickerbocker Club. The sparrers seemed to be evenly matched, and after four rounds, in which both were severely punished, the match was declared a draw by the referee.

An appeal for clergyman to go there is published in a Houston, Idaho, paper, which says: "Among our people are many who desire an opportunity to attend religious services, and they are already making arrangements for the construction of suitable edifices in which to hold them. First come best served, therefore Gospel men should not delay, for "now is the accepted time."

After travelling seven weeks a party of four families, comprising four children, four women six men, seven horses, two wagons, and two dogs, arrived at their destination in Baker county, Florida, from North Wisconsin. They travelled fifteen to twenty-five miles a day, and encountered some very severe weather. One infant died on the journey, and two horses were lost. The rest of the party was in good health.

A very small word often makes a great difference, either by being omitted or superadded. Thus the Butte (Montana) *Inter-Mountain* publishes a supplementary wedding notice in which, speaking of one that had already appeared, it says: "The statement should here read they were "married a few days ago," instead of "married a few days," as the wedding contract was doubtless intended to be permanent."

A terrible tragedy took place in Newport, Ky., on Sunday. Mrs. Carrie L. Winslow choked her son, seven years old to death, beat her ten-year-old daughter so severely with a base-ball club that it is believed her injuries are fatal, and then cut her own throat with a razor, producing speedy death. Mrs. Winslow, was 32 years old. A few months ago Mrs Winslow returned from a sojourn in a sanitarium for treatment for insanity.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee on Saturday sentenced Col. Wm. Spence to be hanged on March 13, for the murder of his son-in-law, Col. Edward S. Wheat. Col. Spence is about 70 years old, and was formerly a merchant and banker and United States marshal. The killing took place on March 11, 1884, and was the result of difficulties over the United States marshalship, Spence claiming unfair treatment at the hands of Wheat, who succeeded him in that position.

Col. Henry A. Carrington, clerk of the courts of Charlotte county, Va., died in Richmond on Thursday night, after a long illness. As lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Eighteenth Virginia Regiment, Pickett's Division, deceased participated with distinguished gallantry, displaying marked soldierly ability in the principal battles of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was captured at Gettysburg, and was a prisoner at Johnson's Island, where he contracted the disease which caused his death.

Capt. Bankhead, a well-known civil engineer, who had charge of the survey of the Grafton and Greenbrier Railroad extension from Philippi, was strangled to death at that place Tuesday night by a set of false teeth becoming loose in his mouth. The Captain had been in ill health for some time, and it was under the influence of chloroform, which was given him during the performance of a delicate operation by his physicians, that the accident occurred. He was a Virginian, and about 60 years of age.

A suit to recover twenty five dollars, the amount which a Chicago man agreed to pay another for securing him a wife, was tried in a court of that city a few days ago, and decided in favor of the defendant. The woman was secured, but, owing principally to her wearing false teeth, she was rejected. Another woman, to whom he afterwards got married, was secured by himself, and the court decided that under these circumstances the contract did not hold good.

Miss Matilda Chase, aged about 63, of Annapolis, was so badly burned on Thursday morning, by her clothes taking fire, that she expired the same morning. She was sitting before the fire reading her Bible, and it is supposed fell asleep, when the accident occurred. Miss Chase was the daughter of the late Thomas Chase, whose father was the late Jeremiah Townly Chase, chief judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, in 1806, and whose grandfather was Judge Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, who died in 1811.

A. H. Butts, secretary of the Chicago Lumber Company, has returned from the logging camp near Metropolitan, Mich., forty miles to the north of Escanaba. He says the night before he left camp the mercury had dropped to forty-three degrees below zero. This was the climax of four days of extreme weather. That night an old trapper and Indian hunter named Tom Dudging, returning from hunting, was killed and eaten by wolves within two miles of camp. His friends, searching for him next morning, found his closely gnawed bones Thirteen dead wolves were lying near him pierced by his rifle balls, and his Winchester rifle lay by his side with one chamber loaded

A religious revival in the Methodist Episcopal church at Hartford city, Ind., conducted by Sister Woodsworth, an evangelist, culminated Friday night in fully a score of men and women falling into a trance state at one time After lying from one to three hours in this state they returned to consciousness, and related their experiences. One young woman said that she had been to the spirit land, and had seen and conversed with loved ones long since dead. She had visited the city of New Jerusalem, looked upon its gold paved streets heard the angelic choristers chanting the melody of heaven, and was loath to return to the earth. One young man has become convinced that he can walk on the water and can leave this world on wings. Another called his old comrades in arms around him and commanded them to fall into line and attack the enemy's ranks. Hundreds are in attendance at every meeting, and the same scenes are nightly enacted. Sister Woodsworth has only to wave her hand and people fall prostrate all around her.

A woman's will lately before a Philadelphia court illustrates the mistakes made by testators who push philanthropic hobbies too far. By this will the daughter of the testatrix was to receive the income of certain real estate till the age of 30, and then to have the principal, unless she had a husband who used tobacco and intoxicating drinks. In the latter event the property was devoted to a Presbyterian Home Missionary Society to support an indigent preacher, who was not to indulge in or teach such practices. "A mortgage and notes of $900 were also left to the most trustworthy committee to be found in the city for the suppression of intemperance and tobacco." To the wife of her nephew the testatrix bequeathed her "dear little dog Frisky, with $100 to care for him during his life, and at his death to bury him in Aunt Sally's lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery." By the decision of the Court the little dog fared better than the cause of temperance, the bequests relative to rum and tobacco being held void for vagueness. Yet the testatrix had directed her executors to be careful to see that none of her property should be in any way used to encourage the use of rum and tobacco, through which she had reached her crowning sorrow.

The Hon. James Speed, who was Attorney-General in the cabinet of President Lincoln, and afterwards of President Johnson, has written a letter to Senator Maxey of Texas, warmly congratulating him on his speech in the Senate in favor of the bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army. Mr. Speed relates a case which he says came before him very soon after the surrender at Appomattux, illustrating Gen. Grant's "magnanimity and generous sensibility" The case related by Mr. Speed is as follows:

"Gen. Bradley Johnson, of the Confederate army, was at that surrender, and received there a military parole. With that in his possession he was arrested and imprisoned in Baltimore. He being under an indictment for treason, he addressed a letter to Gen Grant from prison inclosing his parole. Upon receipt of it Grant at once wrote to the President a most positive and emphatic letter demanding the discharge and release of Gen. Johnson. It took the ground afterwards fully established that military paroles were not to be violated by civil arrests. President Johnson, however, was not disposed to acquiesce. He laid the matter before me for an opinion. I saw the difficulty presented by the legal aspects of the case, and proposed to the President that I would avoid it, if possible, by consultation with General Grant in his office, and spoke of the legal difficulties, and suggested that he withdraw the letter he had addressed to the President, and ask that a pardon be issued to Gen. Johnson, which would solve the difficulty. This he positively refused to do if it in any way yielded the position taken by him that his paroles were to be respected. He expressed his unaltered determination that they should not be violated. Said he: "That is the way Gen. Lee and I understood it at the time, and I will be drawn and quartered before they shall be violated." He added he would take the same stand in every case that might arise. He agreed to write the letter I proposed asking the pardon. I said I would send for it; he said 'No; I will write it now." Turning to his table, he wrote the letter with his own hand in a very few moments. It was a model in its clear statements. It expressed his determination to have his paroles observed, and from that time the law was settled that they were to be respected. I had the pardon prepared at once and signed by the President and Gen. Johnson was discharged."

Society in Washington has for the past week been agog over the discussion of the particulars of an emeute which happened at a ball at "Castle Stewart" in the West End on Thursday night of last week between the son of Congressman Holman and the secretary of one of the Vanezuela legation. For years a kind of jealousy has existed between the legation attaches and the home beaux, the latter in many instances fancying that the former put on "too many airs," and were in some instances too much favored by the fair sex. Two or three personal difficulties have from time to time occurred in consequence, but nothing very serious before the affair of last week. It is alleged that young Holman insisted upon dancing with a young lady against her will; that the foreigner, who happened to be her escort for the time being resented, and for his pains received several punches in the nose and a knock down on the spot. The belligerent Westerner was carried off and the next day received a challenge from the man he had insulted. After taking the advice of his friends, he wrote a note of apology, which has ended the affair for the present but whether finally or not is not known

From the Corporal.

From the Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Florida, Corporal Bm. Barger writes of the benefits of Brown's Iron Bitters in that malarious region. He says: "I have used several bottles and must say I am greatly benefited by using it. Several of my comrades use Brown's Iron Bitters, and you may rest assured they all think it is the greatest thing on earth." This kind of testimony comes from all quarters concerning Brown's Iron Bitters—the best tonic.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With billious fever"

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!
From 228 lbs. to 121! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renovated as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."
R. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 180. Gentlemen—
I suffered with attacks of sick headache,"
Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.
No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.
"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me just as well and strong as when a child.
"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles?" *Mrs. E. D. Stack*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered three words—Take Hop Bitters!

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

Tuesday February 11th, 1885,

For the purpose of receiving Reports of the Teachers of public schools

No Reports received unless made out on blanks prepared for the purpose, issued by the State Board. Every Report must be sworn, or affirmed to, before a Justice of the Peace, or a member of the School Board.

The Secretary will be prepared to pay the Teachers of white schools on Friday, February 13th

Teachers of Colored Schools on Thursday, February 12th

Teachers Association, white, Monday, February 9th

Teachers' Association, Colored, on Thursday February 12th

Teachers can be supplied with blank term reports by calling on or sending to Washington Burch, who can always be found to attend the office.

By order
A. W. NEALE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

—A FIRST CLASS—

12 Horse Frick Engine,

ON WHEELS AND A

SAW MILL,

In good repair with 120 feet of Ways, 60 feet Carriage and a 50 inch Planer inserted tooth Saw, also a complete sett of tools with the Mill. I will sell this out-fit cheap.

Address GEO. H. BUNNELL,
Upper Marlboro',
an. 16 4t. Prince George's Co. Md.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, The Diocesan School for Girls. Founded in 1832. Noted for healthfulness, thorough instruction, careful training and the refining influences of a Christian home.

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

A PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE LINE OF

FINE AND MEDIUM GARMENTS

FOR MEN, BOYS & CHILDREN.

DRESS, BUSINESS & SCHOOL WEAR.

GEORGE F. TIMMS & CO.,

400, Nothwest Corner 7th & D Streets,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTAING HOUSE.

TRUSTEES' SALE

—OF—

REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court for Charles county, passed in the Matter of the Petition of Samuel Carrington for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, the undersigned Permanent Trustees in Insolvency of said Samuel Carrington, will sell at Public Auction, at the residence of said Insolvent, on

MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1885,

At 11 o'clock A. M., the following personal property:

2 Mares; 4 Oxen; 2 Cows; 1-3 of a Crop of Tobacco; 1-3 of a Crop of Corn; 1 Bureau, 1 Table, &c., &c.

The personal property above advertised not having been offered on the 28th, on account of inclement weather, the sale thereof will take place on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1885, *at 11 o'clock, A. M.*

JOHN H. MITCHELL,
L. ALLISON WILMER.
Trustees.

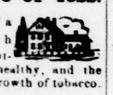
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT the Court House door in Port Tobacco, by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1885,

At 3 o'clock P. M., all the real estate of said Samuel Carrington, consisting of the farm on which said Carrington now resides, situated in the Second Election District of Charles county, about six miles from Port Tobacco, and containing

328 Acres, more or less.

The improvements consist of a



Comfortable Dwelling, with Barn, Stable and other outbuildings. The location is healthy, and the land is well adapted to the growth of tobacco.

Terms of Sale

as prescribed by the order: For the personal property, CASH on the day of sale. For the real estate, one third of the purchase money to be paid in CASH on the day of sale; the balance in equal instalments, in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with sureties to be approved by the trustees; or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

The creditors of the said Samuel Carrington are hereby notified to file their claims properly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Charles county, on or before the 15th day of March, 1885.

JOHN H. MITCHELL, }
L. ALLISON WILMER, } Trustees.

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY

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

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

FOR SALE.

A rare chance; One pair fine large superior young thoroughbred DEVON OXEN, have been worked, a perfect match and very handsome. Can be seen at my farm in Cobb Neck. Apply to V. H. NEALE.
46 Hanover St., Baltimore.

FIFTH ANNUAL SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

LINENS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

It has been our custom for the past five years to give our customers, at this season of the year

EXCEPTIONAL Tempting BARGAINS in LINENS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

And we are now prepared with a FRESH, CLEAN STOCK to offer better values than during any previous seasons.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS!

LINENS.

DAMASK,

64 INCH CREAM SCOTCH DAMASK, 50 cts.
59 INCH GERMAN BLEACHED DAMASK 75c
68 INCH CREAM GERMAN DAMASK, Beautiful patterns, extra fine quality, 87½c.
70 INCH BLEACHED GERMAN DAMASK, choice patterns, superb quality, $1.
FINE GRADES, $1.12½ $1.25 $1.37½ $1.50, $1.75 and $2, in an excellent assortment of patterns.

NAPKINS.

185 DOZENS FANCY BORDER DOYLIES, 50c.
100 DOZEN ⅝ BY ⅝ GERMAN NAPKINS, full selvedge, good value, $1.
100 DOZEN ¾ by ¾ GERMAN NAPKINS, FULL selvedge, select patterns, $1.25.
100 DOZEN ¾ by ¾ GERMAN NAPKINS FULL selvedge, choice patterns, extra good quality, $1.50.
100 DOZEN ¾ BY ¾ GERMAN NAPKINS, $2
FINER GRADES, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.

SPECIAL.

100 DOZEN ¾ BY ¾ SUPERFINE GERMAN NAPKINS, $3.50.

TOWELS

We are prepared to show an immense line of HUCKABACK AND DAMASK TOWELS at very low prices and quote as a special bargain:
118 DOZEN 20 by 42 FINE GERMAN HUCK TOWELS, only 12½c. each; $1.50 per dozen.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN, SCOTCH AND RUSSIA CRASHES at extraordinarily low prices.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

We call attention to the following low prices on

Bleached and Brown Sheetings

1 CASE 5-4 BROWN SHEETING, GOOD quality, only 10c.
3 CASES 7-4 (58 INCHES) BROWN SHEETING, only 12½c.
1 CASE 8-4 (66 INCHES) BROWN SHEETING only 16c.
3 CASES 10-4 BROWN SHEETING, only 20c
3 CASES 6-4 (52 INCHES) BLEACHED SHEETING, only 12½c.
5 CASES 10-4 EXTRA FINE, heavy BLEACHED and Brown Sheeting, only 25c.

A complete line of 36 inch Bleached and Brown Shirtings at the lowest possible prices.

Ready-Made Sheets.

2½ by 2½ "PEQUOT" READY-MADE SHEETS 75c. each
2½ by 2½ READY-MADE SHEETS, MADE from New York Mills and Utica Bleached Cotton, 85c. each.
200 SINGLE BED SHEETS, MADE FROM best Bleached Cotton, 1½ yards wide and 2½ yards long, 55c. each.

Ready-Made Pillow-Cases.

PILLOW-CASES, MADE FROM PEQUOT and Utica Bleached Cotton, 25c. each; only $2.50 per dozen.

BLANKETS.

We shall continue our sale of BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COMFORTS at the same low prices and quote specially:
2 CASES of THE BOSTON HOUSE CROCHET QUILTS, full size, elegant Marseilles patterns, only $1 each.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP,—Boston Dry Goods House.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

921 Pennsylvania Avenue, 912 D Stseet.

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EDWIN HARRIS, Of Charles County, Md.
CHARLES SHAFER, Of Washington County, Md.

HARRIS & SHAFER.

1113 PENSYLVANIA AVENUE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JEWELERS AND SILVRESMITHS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Plated Ware, Table Cutley, Fancy Goods etc., etc.

All goods warranted as represented. All communications proptly answered. Goods sent by express may be returned if not satisfactory and money refunded.

Harris and Shafer,

1113 Pennsylvania Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HENRY BAADER

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

IRON, METALS, FURS, RAGS, HIDES,

Sheepskins, Wool Beeswax,

TALLOW, &c,

NO. 41 KING STREET.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

oct. 17-1y.

FRUIT AND NURSERY STOCK

—FOR—

SPRING PLANTING.

PERSONS desiring to purchase Apple, Peach, Apricot, Cherry and other small fruit stock, Grapes and Ornamental Trees, and all kinds of stock usually kept in a first class

NURSERY,

At very low prices, will do well to call on the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere.

RUFUS ROBEY,
till May 1st. Agent.

WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER FOR THE PUBLIC School at Port Tobacco, to take charge on the 1st of Feburary. None need apply unless with first grade certificate.

GEORGE A. HUNTT,
LEE M. SOUTHERLAND, } Trustees.
THOMAS T. OWEN,

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—WITH—

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Liquor Dealers,

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James H. Devaughn,

130 King Street,

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Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE.

Parlor and Bedroom Sets,

Carpets, Oilcloths,

and other House Furnishings.

Prices always the lowest and satisfaction guaranteed.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Sett

JANUARY 23, 1885.